

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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

Vol. LVI

No. 26

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1988

25 cents

## Great Britain's Ukrainians unveil monument to St. Volodymyr

### Millennium events include concert at Royal Albert Hall

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

LONDON — The events which took place on Sunday, May 29, in London to celebrate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine represented the culmination of over four years of careful planning and tireless work by the Ukrainian Millennium Committee in Great Britain.

The one-day program was a feat of organization which included the participation of several eminent Ukrainian and British religious leaders, distinguished British guests and up to 6,000 Ukrainians from Great Britain and as far afield as Australia and the United States.

The day began with services at the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Cathedral and the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral, conducted, respectively, by Metropolitan Mstyslav Skrypnyk and Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky.

The church services were followed by the unveiling and dedication of a statue of St. Volodymyr on the corner of Holland Park Avenue in the Royal Borough of Chelsea and Kensington.

The search for a suitable proposal for a monument to commemorate the Millennium was begun some time ago, and many sculptors — both Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian — had submitted designs. The one finally chosen was the work of the distinguished sculptor Leo Mol (Leonid Molodozhany), best

known among Ukrainians for his Shevchenko monument in Washington.

The statue was unveiled by the mayor of the royal borough and blessed by Cardinal Lubachivsky and Metropolitan Mstyslav, who used the opportunity to deliver an emotional address on the symbolic nature of the ceremony. He stressed its significance for increasing understanding and sense of unity between the Ukrainian Churches. The two hierarchs also released a joint statement on the Millennium. (For full text, see page 3.)

The president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, Peter Savaryn, and W. Oleskiw from the Millennium Committee delivered words of greeting. The reception for guests after the ceremony, held on the premises of St. Clement's Ukrainian Catholic University, was attended by many notable and distinguished guests including Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Mugeridge.

Mr. Mugeridge was a correspondent in the USSR at the time of the Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine, and he has spoken out forcefully about this brutal act perpetrated by the Stalin regime.

The next item on the day's program was a concert of Ukrainian choral church music at the Royal Albert Hall. A choir of some 500 people was made up of choirs from Great Britain and overseas: three choirs from Manchester, two from Nottingham, one from Leeds, two from Coventry, the Dumka Chorus from New York, the Vesnivka Choir from Toronto and the Utrecht Byzantine Choir.

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## Non-Russian national rights activists form Committee of Patriotic Movements

by Bohdan Nahaylo

Representatives of six non-Russian national movements met in the western Ukrainian city of Lviv on June 11 and 12 and founded a Coordinating Committee of Patriotic Movements of the Peoples of the USSR. According to documents issued by the participants in the meeting that have just become available in Munich, the new committee is supported by national rights campaigners from Ukraine, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Georgia and Armenia.

Following a recently formed inter-nationality group to defend political prisoners, the new body represents the most ambitious attempt in the post-Stalin period by non-Russian dissidents to form a common front against Moscow's rule.

### Inter-national defense committee

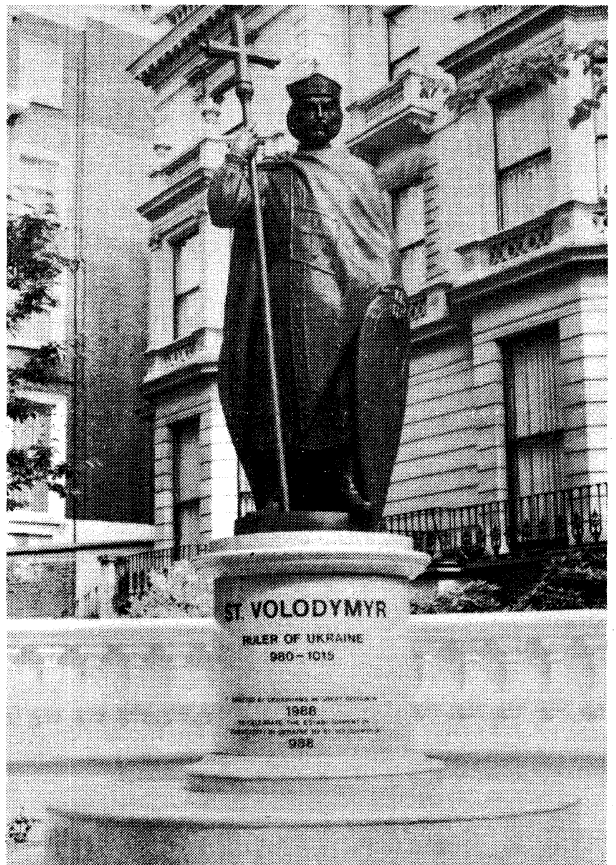
Shortly after the Gorbachev leader-

ship inaugurated the policy of glasnost and began freeing political prisoners, Ukrainian and Armenian dissidents formed their own committees in defense of political prisoners. In September 1987, it was announced that the two groups had decided to join forces and found a joint Ukrainian-Armenian Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners. The initial press statement issued by this body was signed by Vyacheslav Chornovil for the Ukrainians, and Paruir Airikyan for the Armenians.

Not long afterwards, representatives of a new Georgian Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners joined the Ukrainians and Armenians, and the name of their organization was changed to the Inter-National Committee in Defense of Political Prisoners.

In December the authorities showed their unease about the new unofficial activity that was focusing attention on

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London's newly unveiled monument to St. Volodymyr.

## Reagan signs famine commission bill

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan signed the Commission on the Ukraine Famine Extension Act (S. 2304) on Friday, June 17, before he left for Canada for the seven-nation economic summit meeting.

The extension bill prolongs the life of the commission for another two years, through June 22, 1990, but does not provide any additional government funding for the body. It does, however, state the funds may be collected from private sources to support the work of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine.

Thus far, the Ukrainian community has contributed more than \$170,000 to the commission, and it is such support on which the commission's work will now depend.

The Senate had passed the bill on April 21. On May 24 the House of Representatives acted favorably on the measure,

adding an amendment providing for the commission to select members to the body as the need arises so that the commission would maintain a membership of 15 persons. The Senate then passed the amended bill on June 7.

Until the extension bill was passed, the commission was to have expired on June 22 and its final report was due to be released by then.

In that report, advance copies of which were made available to the press, the commission revealed 19 findings about the famine, among them that the famine was a genocide and was man-made, and that the U.S. government and international news media knew that a famine was raging in the Ukrainian countryside. The former granted diplomatic recognition to the USSR despite the famine, while the latter assisted the Soviets in covering up the atrocities being committed, the report states.

## External Representation statement on Ruban release, remaining prisoners

NEW YORK — The External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group released a statement on May 28 on the release of Petro Ruban and the situation of political prisoners in the USSR in which it called for greater Western public pressure on the Soviet government to free all political prisoners.

The May 28 statement and appeal describes the significance of Mr. Ruban's release from the special-regimen block of Perm Camp No. 35 on May 25, and details the situation of the political prisoners who remain in that notorious camp, as well as in other camps and exile.

The complete text of the statement follows.

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On May 28, 1988, longtime political prisoner Petro Ruban was released early from camp VS-389/35 on the basis of a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR pardoning him. The release of Petro Ruban is significant in several aspects.

• 1.) Petro Ruban, like other prisoners who remain in the special-regimen labor camp in the Urals, did not request a pardon because he does not consider himself guilty. On the contrary, since November 7 of last year he changed over to political prisoner status, which meant: he refused to perform forced labor, he demanded a halt to degrading hair-cutting and shaving of his mustache, he insisted that he should serve his sentence on the territory of his homeland, Ukraine, etc. For these demands, Petro Ruban was constantly punished with solitary confinement.

• 2.) Petro Ruban was released directly from solitary confinement, where he was constantly ill due to the cruel living conditions. Until now, he has suffered from a very high temperature, which in the evenings approaches 38.5-39°C.

• 3.) In fact, thanks to strong pressure from the Western public and the governments of many countries, particularly the U.S., the Soviet rulers were forced to release Petro Ruban on the eve of President Reagan's visit to the Soviet Union.

• 4.) (The release of) Petro Ruban was declared a conditional release — with a term of three years. This means that in the instance that a criminal case arises against Ruban, another three years' incarceration would be added to his new term.

The release of Petro Ruban is actually the only "living" gift to President Reagan from General Secretary Gorbachev. Other political prisoners were not only not released, but pressure on them by the KGB

and camp administration was increased.

Eight political prisoners remain in the special-regimen camp: Mikhail Alekseyev, Mykola Horbal, Ivan Kandyba, Mark Niklus, Vasyly Ovsienko, Hryhoriy Prykhodko, Ivan Sokulsky, Enn Tartto. In addition to that, in order to increase psychological pressure, a criminal/murderer, Borys Romashov, who attempted to kill Balyz Gajauskas, physically assaulted (the late) Vasyly Stus, etc., is imprisoned along with these prisoners of conscience.

All the political prisoners who remain in camp VS-389/35 (village of Tsentralnyi, Chusovskiy raion, Perm region) are completely exhausted and ill. The situation of three prisoners — those who, like Petro Ruban, were kept in solitary confinement and remain there for asserting their status as political prisoners — is especially grave. At the time of P. Ruban's release they had already completed: M. Alekseyev — 80 days, I. Kandyba — 60 days, I. Sokulsky — nearly 50 days. Ivan Sokulsky's state of health arouses great alarm, according to the testimony of recent fellow prisoner Petro Ruban, as well as Ivan Sokulsky's wife, Iryna, (Orysia) who had an hourlong visit with him on May 23. That same day, Mykola Horbal was permitted a visit, similarly brief, with his wife, Olha, and her sister. They are both very distressed by the state of nervous exhaustion that Mykola Horbal and his fellow prisoners are suffering. In such a state they aren't able to even think of their other serious illnesses. (In the case of Mykola Horbal, as a result of some undetermined illness, his palms are tightened in a struggle against paralysis in the fingers of both hands; in H. Prykhodko's case, tuberculosis of the lungs was diagnosed, which threatens not only him, but the other fellow prisoners in the small zone; in the case of 29-year-old M. Alekseyev, the top set of his teeth has fallen out, etc.) They all consider themselves pawns, and with the last of their strength continue to endure unbelievable pressure from the repressive system. In isolation from the world, (the authorities) strike back at Serhiy Babych, Pavlo Kampov and Petro Saranchuk and others in criminal camps.

Similarly, Yuriy Badzio, Balyz Gajauskas, Lev Lukianenko, Mykola Matusevych, Vasif Meilanov, Viktoras Petkus and other famous and less-known human rights activists are unlawfully detained under difficult conditions in exile. The situation of the recently arrested activist of the Armenian national movement, Paruir Airikian, is very

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## GLASNOST DIARY: recording changes in the USSR

### Time out: nationalism in sports

At a recent soccer (futbol) match between the world-famous Kiev Dynamo and Moscow Spartak in Kiev, fans showed their true nationalistic colors, shouting such slogans as "Why can't Ukraine be called Ukraine internationally, and not the USSR?"

According to the Kiev Sports news-

paper, the Dynamo supporters hurled rocks at trains leaving platforms 10 and 11 — heading for the Russian republic. Most of the protesters were students in middle school. More than 150 people were arrested; besides the militia, the authorities also called out Komsomol volunteers, the KGB and units of the Ministry of Interior.

### Moscow says: this Bud's for you

When Mikhail Gorbachev first came into power, he instigated an anti-alcohol campaign, which, in turn, was going to improve production in the workplace. But he learned that if you withhold liquor from the Soviet man, you'll find that the quantity of "samohonka" increases, and that home-brewing becomes big business.

Recently Soviet officials stated that the tough anti-alcohol policy is being

reviewed, for it has spawned illegal bootlegging, which in turn had led to rationing of sugar.

So, if you can't beat them, join them. The New York Times recently reported that the Moscow City Council has decided to open 133 new beer bars and automatic beer dispensers to soften their once much-publicized anti-drinking campaign.

## Estonian lawyers call for reforms in letter to party conference

NEW YORK — In a letter to the 19th Conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Estonia's Bar Association has called for some of the most far-reaching political reforms ever put forward by any official body in the Soviet Union, reported the New York — based Estonian American National Council (EANC).

These include free elections open to all candidates, regardless of party affiliation, the total abolition of censorship, and the granting of official status to the Estonian language. Under judicial reforms, the Estonian lawyers called for the formulation of "the presumption of innocence as a constitutional principle" and for the abolition of the death penalty in peacetime.

On economic issues, the lawyers' resolution calls for complete economic autonomy for Estonia and for self-financing and self-government of all enterprises in the republic. The lawyers also support the creation of a popular front and express their solidarity with the Estonian Cultural Unions which earlier this spring adopted a series of resolutions calling for increased democratization and national autonomy,

and even criticized the current Estonian Communist leadership by name.

The May 18 letter from the "Open Party Meeting of the Party Organizations of the Estonian SSR Council of Lawyers" represents a radical break with official conformism. Western analysts generally consider lawyers and Communist Party members to be the most privileged and politically reliable groups in the Soviet Union, noted the EANC.

There is growing concern among Estonians of all walks of life about the very survival of the Estonian language, culture, people and land under continued Soviet military occupation and colonization. The uncontrolled massive influx of Russians into Estonia, environmentally hazardous mining projects mandated from Moscow, and other problems have led Estonians, as well as their Baltic neighbors, to take to the streets in growing numbers beginning last year.

Estonians seem to be at the forefront of testing and using glasnost and perestroika to improve their lot and to gain more autonomy. The first openly declared opposition party in the Soviet

(Continued on page 11)

## Ukrainian Bibles due in August

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The 100,000 Ukrainian-language Bibles destined for religious believers in Ukraine will be ready for delivery to Kiev at the end of August, according to the United Bible Societies based in Stuttgart, West Germany.

Meanwhile, the Ukrainian Family Bible Association headed by Dr. Roman Cetenko is continuing its fund-raising for this project. Both the Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic Churches have already demonstrated

their support for the endeavor.

Now, Dr. Cetenko said, he is turning to national Ukrainian organizations in the United States and Canada, and asking them also to support the Ukrainian Bibles project, which "will spread the word of God to our kinsmen in Ukraine during this year of the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity."

Contributions may be sent to: Ukrainian Family Bible Association, P.O. Box 3723, Palm Desert, Calif. 92261-3723.

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.

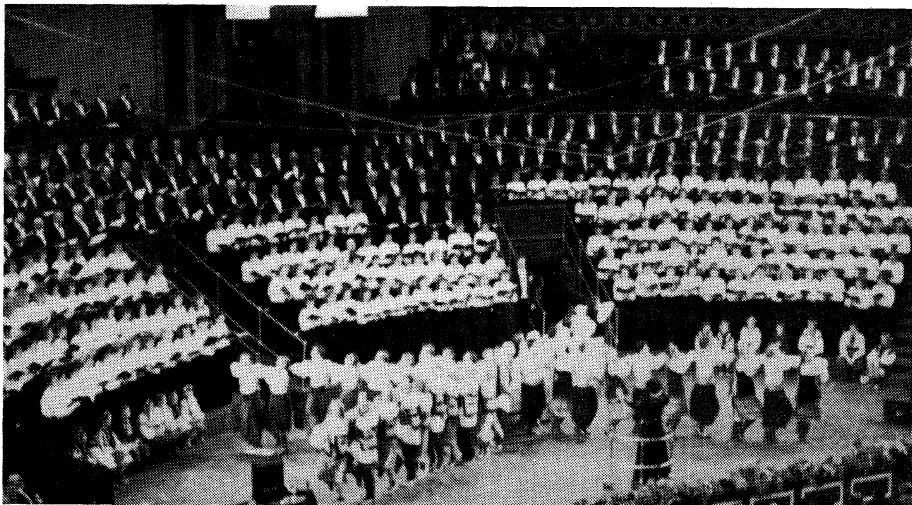
Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, N.J. 07302.  
(ISSN — 0273-9348)

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

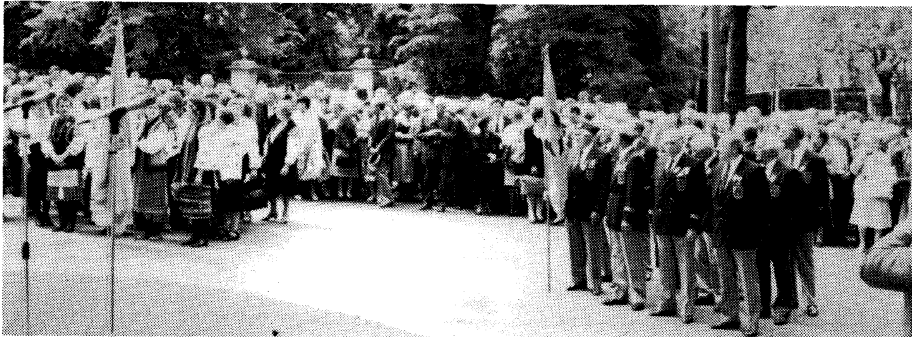
The Weekly and Svoboda (201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036 UNA (201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to: Editor: Roma Hadzewycz  
Associate Editors: Marta Kolomayets  
Chrystyna Lapychak  
The Ukrainian Weekly, P.O. Box 346, Jersey City, N.J. 07303  
Midwest Correspondent: Marianna Liss

The Ukrainian Weekly, June 26, 1988, No. 26, Vol. LVI  
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A scene from the concert at Royal Albert Hall.



Ukrainian community members gather for the unveiling of the St. Volodymyr monument.



Hierarchs and clergy at the unveiling, including Metropolitan Mstyslav and Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky.

## Great Britain's...

(Continued from page 1)

The program of 17 pieces was presented by Richard Baker, a well-known broadcaster and author best known as a BBC newsreader. Ukrainian composers of the 17th to the 20th centuries were represented in the repertoire which included pieces by Dyletsky, Berezovsky, Vedel, Bortniansky, Verbitsky, Stetsenko, Antonovych, Kozytzky and Lysenko.

The second part of the program included an adaptation of Ukrainian "hahilky" and "vesnianky" (spring dances and songs), performed by dancers from Ukrainian dance ensembles of Manchester, Derby and Coventry. The performers were dressed in four different costumes from different regions in Ukraine. They presented intricately choreographed hahilky to songs performed by the female section of the choir.

Britain's renowned concert hall, the pride of the empire, was filled to capacity. The 6,000 seats had been sold out weeks before the concert. Guests included members of the foreign diplomatic community posted in London, high-ranking members of the Church of England and other dignitaries. The program was coordinated by Volodymyr Luciiv and the performance recorded by the BBC.

The committee's projects also include the publication of "A Millennium of Christian Culture in Ukraine," a collection of essays edited by Andrew Sorokowski.

Jaroslav Hawrych, chairman of the Millennium Committee, told The Ukrainian Weekly that the VOA and Radio Liberty are to broadcast information about the Millennium celebrations in Great Britain.

Commenting on the day's events, he said that the monument and book had been planned as a "permanent reminder of the Ukrainian past."

Asked about the awesome amount of organization and coordination required for the day's three major events, he modestly deferred to other members of the committee and numerous helpers. He attributed the great success of the concert and the day's events to "honest good-will and the right approach" adopted from the beginning of the venture.

"We are the voice of the people in Ukraine. The celebrations have given us the opportunity not only to set the historical record straight on the Millennium's significance for the history of the Ukrainian people, but also to move towards greater unity in the diaspora," he said.

## Joint statement on the Millennium by Orthodox and Catholic Churches

Below is the full text of the joint statement by the heads of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian Catholic Church issued on the occasion of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. It was released in London when the two primates officiated at the dedication of a monument to St. Volodymyr the Great, the ruler of Kievan Rus' who adopted Christianity as the official religion of his realm.

In this glorious year of the Millennium of Christianity of Rus'-Ukraine, the Ukrainian community assembled here in London on the occasion of the dedication of the monument to St. Volodymyr the Great offers prayers of thanks to the Holy Trinity for the sacred gift of the Christian faith which has blessed our nation with the grace of new life.

We pay homage to our saints, martyrs and confessors of faith, and as primates of the two Ukrainian Churches of Volodymyr's legacy call Ukrainian people to spiritual renewal, to unity and love in the grace of the Holy Baptism with which we were blessed 1,000 years ago.

We reflect on the historic path of our nation through the glorious Millennium, a path in which the great witnessing of the faith has been intertwined with suffering, ruin and oppression; and, in recent times, with the destruction of the hierarchy of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church; the banning in USSR of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the ensuing "modern catacombs" into which our Christianity entered in this century. All this, however, could not shake the living faith of our people; witness the spontaneous rebirth of the Ukrainian

Autocephalous Orthodox Church in 1942-1943 and the concurrent renewed activity of the underground Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The living faith of the Ukrainian people was not lost, it could not be destroyed. Amid the ruins of atheism, Christ's Word blossoms again. Although our brethren in Ukraine are not at liberty to celebrate the anniversary of our nation's baptism and must see their birthright appropriated by another, the witness to faith by our confessors in Ukraine and our solemn observances of this event across the free world are glorifying Christ, Who "clothed Himself in us" (Gal. 4:20) 1,000 years ago. The Ukrainian Churches and people, now persecuted and deprived of freedom, give thanks to God for the blessing of Baptism.

Therefore we appeal to the Christian nations of the world and to all people of good will to demonstrate their Christian solidarity with our Churches and our nation, and thus help to ensure that the Word of Christ's Truth may once again shine brightly in our fatherland, Ukraine.

May the blessing of our Lord be upon you.  
Devotedly in Christ,

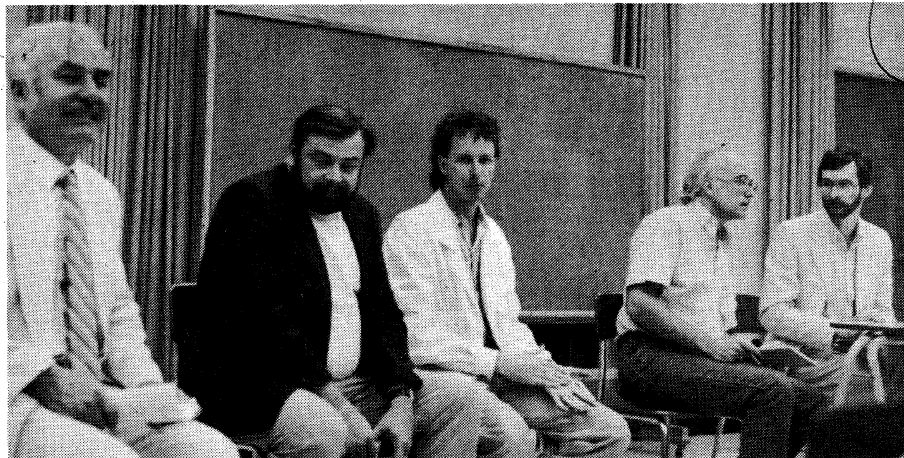
**Mstyslav Skrypnyk**  
Archbishop-Metropolitan  
Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church

**Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky**  
Archbishop Major and Cardinal  
Ukrainian Catholic Church

London, feast of the Pentecost, May 29, 1988.



## Canadian Slavists conference held at University of Windsor



Panelists who spoke on glasnost in Ukraine: (from left), Peter Potichnyj, Roman Kupchinsky, David Marples, Bohdan Krawchenko and Steve Velychenko.

by Myrosia Stefaniuk

WINDSOR, Ont. — Is there any substance to the new Soviet policy of openness, or is General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev simply conducting a massive public relations exercise? Undoubtedly, his is a different brand of Soviet politician, but are glasnost and perestroika a true representation of events in the USSR, and specifically how are they reflected in Ukraine?

This was one of the central themes

addressed by numerous scholars from Canada's academe (as well as several from the United States) during the annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Slavists held at the University of Windsor in Ontario on June 8-10.

During the three-day conference, which was held in conjunction with meetings of the Royal Society of Canada and Learned Societies, well over one-third of the papers presented by the Slavists dealt with Ukrainian topics and two panels (four panelists each) were

slated specifically for glasnost in Ukraine.

There is increasing evidence that the most significant impact of Mr. Gorbachev's restructuring of Soviet life is, to date at least, within the cultural sphere. Originally employed as a weapon in the campaign to revitalize the economy, the Soviet call for openness has been taken up by the creative intelligentsia for its own purposes.

Basing his presentation on the pre-

(Continued on page 12)

## SUSTA congress in Warren elects new executive board

by George Mykytyn

WARREN, Mich. — The Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) held its national congress here on June 4 and 5 and re-elected Taras Szmagala Jr. as president.

Thirty delegates from various Ukrainian student clubs and four TUSM

(Ukrainian Student Association of Mykola Michnowsky) branches took part in the congress.

Other members of the new executive board of SUSTA are: Andrew Futey, executive vice-president; Markian Kunasz, vice-president East; Chrystyna Nebesh, vice-president Midwest; Roman Wasyl, vice-president West;

Roman Nestorowicz, secretary; Alexander Gamota, treasurer; George Mykytyn, public affairs director; Christina Andrushkiw, educational/cultural director; Andrey Tomkiw, social/sports director; Marta Stefaniuk, publications director; and Maria Baltarowich, alumni director.

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Delegates and officers of SUSTA in front of the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Warren, Mich., where the SUSTA congress was held.

## Western scholars attend conference in Kiev, Ukraine

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Scholars from the West met on June 3 with their counterparts in Kiev for a 10-day conference on "The Evolution of Modern Ukrainian Literature." Profs. George Grabowicz, Edward Keenan and Omeljan Pritsak from Harvard University participated.

The American sponsor of the conference is IREX, the International Research and Exchange Board, which assumes all travel and connected expenses of the conference.

IREX was established in 1968 at the request of U.S. universities by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council to administer research exchange programs with Eastern Europe and the USSR. It is now the leading U.S. channel for social, political and economic study of Eastern Europe. IREX's stated goal is to advance scholarly research in Eastern Europe and Soviet studies and to bring the most advanced techniques of social sciences and humanities to studies of this region.

Through IREX, over 2,500 American scholars have conducted research in the Soviet Union, including many Ukrainian Americans. Recent doctoral dissertations written in the U.S. on Ukrainian topics rely on access made possible by IREX to source materials in the USSR, Poland and other East European countries.

Specialists in Ukrainian studies, including those at HURI, have worked closely with IREX. Dr. Frank Sysyn served on the East European Selection Committee for three years.

While Soviet exchanges have tradi-

(Continued on page 15)

## TWG offers fellowship grants

WASHINGTON — Students and others interested in a variety of projects connected with Ukrainian matters are urged to consider applying for a special grant designed to support such efforts.

For the second year in a row, The Washington Group, an association of Ukrainian American professionals based in the nation's capital invites applicants to compete for up to \$5,000 in awards.

The awards, given competitively, are selected from applications reviewed by a panel of TWG members representing various professions and educational backgrounds.

The Fellowship Program is rooted in TWG's belief that Washington offers a unique set of resources for the study of issues concerning Ukrainians. The program is aimed at attracting individuals to Washington who have in mind a special application of some of the city's resources — be it Congress, an agency of the executive branch, an educational institution, an embassy or other resource.

The goal of the program is accomplishment of a research or work project that may assist young people of Ukrainian descent in pursuing influential careers. In addition, the program intends to encourage people of any ethnic origin or nationality to conduct projects furthering Ukrainian American interests.

Those who applied for the 1987 TWG Fellowship awards demonstrated the need for such a program. And the two 1987 award recipients are in the process

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# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec  
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

### A thank you

On behalf of the Fraternal Activities Office, I would like to thank all guests who attended the Father's Day celebration at Soyuzivka, held this past weekend, June 19. Special recognition must be given to guests from the Albany-Amsterdam, N.Y. area, who made it a bus excursion. I hope that your trip to Soyuzivka was enjoyable and memorable.

Father's Day at Soyuzivka is part of the fraternal activities program sponsored by the Supreme Executive Committee of the UNA. It aims to honor its members who are fathers and provide for Soyuzivka guests an experience which they will find socially and artistically enjoyable, as well as spiritually uplifting.

We would like to encourage all members to make a trip to Soyuzivka on Father's Day an annual affair. We also invite suggestions from members on how to make each future Father's Day at Soyuzivka even more attractive.

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You are also reminded of the deadline, June 30, for submitting your nominations for the UNA Fraternalist of the Year. You can even call in your nomination, and follow it up by sending in a resume of your candidate's achievements. Please call (201) 451-2200, ext. 56, and ask for me. We'll accept a collect call, if you identify yourself and your branch.

## Annual Father's Day festivities held at Soyuzivka

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The Ukrainian National Association celebrated its fourth annual Father's Day at Soyuzivka. The special thing about this year's affair was the fact that it took place in the Millennium year, when every Ukrainian community is celebrating the Millennium of Christianity.

Despite the competition offered by other events, including the Ukrainian Festival at the Garden State Arts Center in New Jersey on Saturday, June 18, the UNA's Father's Day was successful.

Father's Day celebrations began on the eve of Father's Day, on Saturday, June 18, with a concert by the well-known Dumka Chorus of New York City. Recently returned from its European tour, Dumka sang 11 songs, all of which were dedicated to fathers. Soloists were Olena Novytsky, Boris Kekish and Mychajlo Newmerzytsky.

The second part of the concert consisted of four songs sung by Dumka's eight-voice women's ensemble under the direction of Michael Lev, who was also their piano accompanist. The male choir of Dumka then took the stage to perform several selections.

The final part of the concert featured the entire choir singing "Ode to the Carpathian Mountains," with a solo by Nicholas Holodyk, and a medley of songs from Transcarpathia, which included the song "I love you, Ukraine," featuring a duet by Ms. Novytsky and Mr. Holodyk.

The choir was directed by Semen Komirny; Tetiana Potashko was the piano accompanist.

The audience of more than 300 applauded enthusiastically, but unfortunately couldn't persuade the choir to sing an encore.

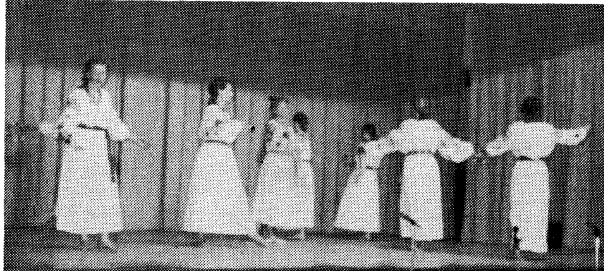
The concert was followed by a dance to the music of Bohdan Hirniak and his orchestra.

The Sunday portion of the Father's Day program has held as scheduled. Guests had an opportunity to attend liturgical services at the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church and at the St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Chapel.

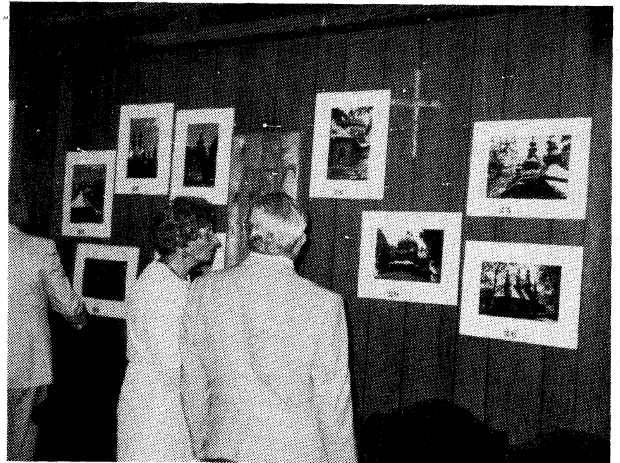
After lunch over 100 guests attended an ecumenical moleben service celebrated jointly by the Rev. Marian Procyk, who is filling in for the pastor of the Holy Trinity Church in Kerhonkson, and the Very Rev. John Kulish, (Continued on page 13)



The ecumenical moleben at St. Volodymyr Chapel.



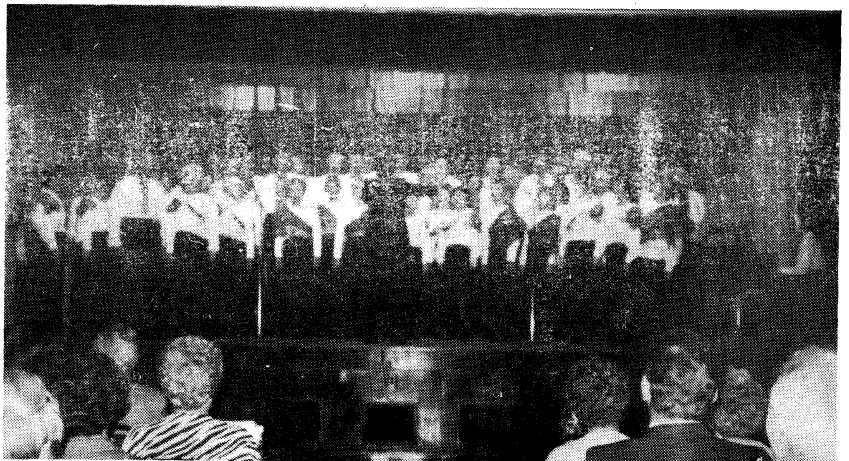
The Dunai dancers perform.



Soyuzivka guests view exhibit of Lemko churches.



Verkhovyna with artistic director Olena Hlibovych (foreground).



Semen Komirny conducts the Dumka Chorus of New York.

## THE Ukrainian Weekly

### The non-Russians are coming

It's the eve of the long-awaited Communist Party Conference scheduled to begin in Moscow on Tuesday, June 28, and intended to focus on the nationalities question in the Soviet Union.

It seems that the atmosphere in Red Square is apprehensive, but it is quite clear that the spirit in the non-Russian republics is restless and energetic, with Estonia setting a precedent in forming a government-permitted non-Communist organization.

Called the People's Front of Estonia, this group appears to be the first of many similar fronts being organized in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, which support Mikhail Gorbachev's program of perestroika, seek greater economic and political autonomy in their republic and hope to break down the Communist Party apparatus by nominating their own candidates for local and national elections.

The day after this announcement, the Latvians followed suit with an even bolder move, issuing in an official publication a nationalistic appeal which calls for a "sovereign state" within the Soviet Union, just one step short of calling for secession from the USSR.

These two examples cited are just the latest in the republics testing the limits of glasnost by forging ahead with national rights, demanding a greater say in their respective republic's affairs and raising long-standing grievances with Moscow.

Among the demands, which Baltic leaders have vowed to air during the party conference, are the recognition of a republic's language as its official language with Russian being a communicatory language to be used in dealing with other nationality groups. The Latvians also want to have separate representation at the United Nations and the Olympic games, to control their own press and foreign travel procedures, to forge closer ties with Latvians abroad and to assert greater control over military and secret police activity.

Just two weeks ago, the Inter-National Committee in Defense of Political Prisoners, representing Armenians, Georgians and Ukrainians, and later, Balts, met for its third conference in Lviv. During this time, they formed a new group, with a telling title: Coordinating Committee of the Patriotic Movements of the Peoples of the USSR.

Its objective, as stated in the group's inaugural declaration, is to provide a means of exchanging experiences between the various non-Russian "national democratic movements," coordinating activity in between meetings and elaborating a common program.

This activity has enabled the nationalities to be more assertive and powerful in their statements, realizing that they experience similar problems, and that the Soviet authorities are lost as to how to handle the "nationalities question."

The non-Russian minorities understand that there is strength in numbers and that in order to assert their power, they must unite. They believe that change for the better in the Soviet Union is "inseparably linked with the complete political and economic decentralization of the USSR," which they "envisage in the future as a confederation of separate sovereign states."

During their meeting in Lviv, the representative groups of the Coordinating Committee, Georgians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Estonians, Ukrainians and Armenians, also issued a letter to President Ronald Reagan in which they thanked him for meeting with dissidents during his summit meeting in Moscow. But they also expressed their concern that more did not happen with the nationalities as a result of his trip to the Soviet Union. They write:

"The fate of those nations inhabiting the USSR remains the same as before. The solution to the acute national problem remains the same, 'Nation killing,' using the exact words of Avtorkhanov, continues. It manifests itself, every day, in Russification, eliminating national languages from state administration, in science, education, deliberate fostering of migration, the intensification and centralization of economy, and in many other forms: all shaped by an imperial consciousness, which is centuries old. If, according to Lenin, the Russian empire was the 'prison of nations,' then the use of such a term as 'Soviet people' sounds like a requiem for the nations within the Soviet Union. The process of an internal disintegration of a nation as a complex social system continues everywhere, because social antagonism and class hatred are being preached."

They stress the importance of the nationalities question, by stating: "Mr. President; we can hardly envisage the struggle for human rights without a struggle for the national rights of nations. The history of mankind has convinced us that when national rights have been gained, then human rights are quickly consolidated, and not the other way around."

Thus, they are all revving up for the party conference, vowing to voice their grievances, pushing for change, and knowing quite well that if they do not support each other, the national minorities will remain captive nations within the USSR.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### Gorbachev's comments on Grigoryants untrue

Dear Editor:

As the publishers of Glasnost magazine in the United States, we would like to make a few explanatory remarks concerning Mikhail Gorbachev's recent interview in which he accused the editor of Glasnost, Sergei Grigoryants, of receiving support from the West.

In the disinformation campaign against Mr. Grigoryants in the Soviet press which preceded the interview with Mr. Gorbachev, the Center for Democracy in the USSR (CFD) was depicted as a virtual branch of the American government, channelling U.S. funds to Mr. Grigoryants and as the main, if not the only, source of his Western support.

Nothing could be further from the truth. So far our support of Glasnost magazine in Moscow has been limited to its publication in English and distribution in the West. This, unfortunately, does not include any material assistance for its publication in Moscow. The CFD is an independent human rights organization funded by private foundations and whose activity cannot be influenced or controlled by the U.S. government.

Having said that, we want to stress that we firmly believe in the right of independent organizations and individuals in the Soviet Union to receive revenues for their publications in the West, be they magazines, books or articles. We have collected a certain amount of money from the sale of the English version of Glasnost. This money properly belongs to Glasnost in Moscow and should be transferred to them.

We also believe in the right of independent groups in the USSR to receive donations from independent Western organizations such as the CFD. If Mr. Gorbachev considers it appropriate to seek money from Western governments and banks, why should private groups and individuals in the Soviet Union be deprived of the right to receive support from private foundations?

"Some are more equal than others" is not the best slogan for the democratization of society. And if Mr. Gorbachev is really concerned about improving the situation in his impoverished country he should welcome any independent channels of support from the West, ranging from gifts from Americans to their Soviet relatives on up to investment of American venture capital in private enterprise in the Soviet Union. The double standard in this situation is unacceptable. The right of Soviet citizens to receive private funds from the West should be linked to the trade with and credits for the Soviet government.

Nor should the double standard in communications between American and Soviet citizens be accepted. If Mr. Gorbachev deems it appropriate to give interviews of correspondents of the Washington Post and Newsweek, why should Mr. Grigoryants be deprived of the same right? What kind of glasnost is this? Is it only for the general secretary

and spokesmen of the Soviet government?

If glasnost really means openness, why has the first independent magazine of this era been subjected to so much repression over the 10 months of its existence? Mr. Grigoryants was arrested and beaten; Glasnost correspondent Paruir Airikyan is in prison; the office of Glasnost has been vandalized, and its equipment, funds, and materials were confiscated and the office closed. So much for freedom of the press in the Soviet Union.

We certainly seek the democratization of Soviet society. That is why we are so concerned with freedom of the press in the USSR, without which democratization is impossible. A free press should have the right to exist there and its independent publishers should not only not be subjected to imprisonment but they should also have the right to receive support both from within the USSR and from the West.

Yuri Yarim-Agaev  
Executive Director  
Center for Democracy in the USSR  
New York

#### Ukrainian community is indeed fortunate

Dear Editor:

An excellent article in the Denver Catholic Register commemorating the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine led me to attend the Bozhestvanna Liturgia of St. John Chrysostom at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception on April 24.

Immediately apparent were Volodymyr Moshynsky's two large icons installed for the occasion. The spirituality of these icons truly set the proper tone for the Byzantine liturgy.

As Bishop Innocent Lotocky and the other clergy began the opening procession, a magnificent choir heralded them. The voices were moving — but their robes! Exquisite by any standards! This time my program showed me Oksana Moshynsky was the designer of the robes. It was obvious that in every detail the robes accurately portrayed 10th century Ukraine. Such professional attention and care are rarely seen.

I read in the Catholic Register that one of the churches Volodymyr Moshynsky decorated in Maine has been designated a national treasure. The Ukrainian community is indeed fortunate. It has its very own national treasure in the Moshynsky family.

Marian P. Smith  
Wheatridge, Colo.

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.

### 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.

## PRESS REVIEW

**Editorials about Demjanjuk verdict**

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Editorial reaction to the verdict and sentence in the John Demjanjuk trial was as diverse as the newspapers that commented on the Nazi war crimes case.

In Israel, for example, the English-language Jerusalem Post stated, "There is relief in knowing that the trial in Jerusalem of a war criminal was just and fair and, not least, educational."

The editorial noted that the testimonies of the survivors of Treblinka "were on occasion in conflict," but it went on to state that "the discrepancies were minor, and they were insufficient to shake the identification."

"Once the Trawniki document, a subject of fierce controversy during the trial, was also found to be genuine, the conclusion was inescapable that the accused must pay the penalty prescribed for his crimes in the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators (Punishment) Law," the Post editorial stated.

The newspaper went on to comment: "The fact that John Demjanjuk, a Ukrainian, was only a 'small cog' in the Holocaust machine need not, in itself, be a bar to capital punishment. It was only through the willing cooperation of such 'small cogs' that the machine was made to incinerate millions of innocents. But even a million times death for this one malefactor will not bring the dead Jews back to life, nor make up for the outrage of phoney 'denazification' in the early post-World War II years which let thousands upon thousands of Nazi butchers and their aides live in comfort and die in peace."

In the Cleveland Plain Dealer, an editorial stated: "Tragically, even now, after the court justified its findings in 450 pages of text, doubts remain about Demjanjuk's complicity in the murder of Jews at the Treblinka death camp in Poland. The very evidence that satisfied his judges — including an identification card supplied by the Soviet Union and the suspect memories of aged survivors — still trouble observers who are neither anti-Semitic nor apologists for Ukrainian support for the Nazis in World War II."

The Plain Dealer, which is published in a city that has lived with the Demjanjuk case for some 10 years now, went on to say:

"...it is not necessarily a sign of hostility to the Jewish state to suggest that Israel, having made a huge investment of money and emotion in bringing Demjanjuk to justice, set in motion an event that had inevitability stamped upon it.

"Even so, after the nature of the case against Demjanjuk became evident and as some apparent flaws developed in the testimony, many Americans — and some Israelis — began to hope the judges themselves might decide the evidence was insufficient or not compelling.

"Disappointment in the verdict, however, should not be construed as perverse sympathy for a possible mass murderer. The point is, rather, that for many people, the case against Demjanjuk simply wasn't watertight. He may be the sick human once known as Ivan the Terrible, as the judges believe, but the feeling persists that an American judge or jury would not have accepted the prosecution's arguments."

The New York Times asked in its editorial: "Does it really honor the memory of 6 million dead to add another life to the toll? The question arises with melancholy insistence now that an Israeli court has pronounced the death sentence on John Demjanjuk. Do the chants of 'Death, death, death,' that

greeted this judgement truly speak for Israel as it marks its 40th anniversary?"

The Times continued, "True, it asks a lot for Israelis to rise above anger and vengeance, given the credible evidence of Ivan the Terrible's inhumanity to thousands at Treblinka. Too many war criminals have escaped all punishment, and the careless cynicism with which wartime records were laundered finds its symbol in Kurt Waldheim... In the words of one of Mr. Demjanjuk's judges: 'A thousand deaths cannot compensate for what happened, but at least we have judged one of the angels of death.'

"But judging him (Demjanjuk) is not the same as killing him. Justice can be served without succumbing to the chant of 'Death, death, death,' the cry of the mob through the ages. By holding Mr. Demjanjuk accountable for his crimes against humanity, yet sparing his life, Israel would be truer to the hopes of its founders, that it might be a light unto nations."

The Times editorial was titled "Death Honors No Victims."

In the same city, The New York Post lauded the verdict and sentence in the Demjanjuk trial.

"John Demjanjuk — the Treblinka death camp guard known as Ivan the Terrible — committed crimes so brutal they defy adequate judicial retribution," the Post wrote.

It then went on to comment as follows:

"Neither Demjanjuk nor his supporters on this side of the Atlantic — many of whom see his conviction as a general comment on Ukrainian behavior during World War II — have grounds for complaints about Israeli justice.

"Demjanjuk's rights were fully protected by an able team of defense lawyers — Israeli and American. His guilt was proven beyond all reasonable doubt in a trial that lasted more than a year.

"The accused, moreover, had effectively been found guilty by several U.S. denaturalization courts before he was stripped of his American citizenship and deported to Israel for trial.

"The only rational reason for opposing the death penalty in this case is a general opposition to capital punishment. And that is a view we do not hold," concluded the Post.

The Christian Science Monitor objected to the death penalty, but found that the verdict was correct.

"Israel's decision to put John Demjanjuk, now convicted as 'Ivan the Terrible,' on trial for war crimes at the Treblinka death camp was correct. ...But even if we accept that Mr. Demjanjuk received a basically fair trial and deserved to be found guilty, we cannot condone sentencing him to death. What will hanging him accomplish?"

The editorial went on to argue: "The death penalty is an irrevocable punishment. That argument is all the more valid when the punishment is to be meted out half a century after the crimes were committed. The very intensity of feeling in the courtroom should inspire caution on the part of the Israeli authorities.

"Now more than ever Israel needs to demonstrate its commitment to justice and the rule of law."

"Better to err on the side of restraint and compassion than make haste to the gallows," the Monitor concluded.

In its editorial titled "Ivan or John? Only He Knows," the Omaha World-Herald wrote: "But even if Demjanjuk is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, even

(Continued on page 14)

## Insight on dominant force in USSR

**The ways of Russian conquests**

by Yaroslav Onyschuk

The Russian historians Vasily O. Klyuchevsky and Mikhail N. Pokrovsky saw in the colonial expansion of Russia the most characteristic feature of Russian history. Russians have been extremely imperialistic from the beginnings of their history in the 12th century. They were, wrote Klyuchevsky, extraordinary "daring plunderers."

From the beginning of their history, the Russians, who at that time called themselves Muscovites and their country Muscovy, began to subjugate their neighbors. This was carried out through direct military aggression or through infiltration of the neighboring countries by agents who caused internal disturbances. At the most opportune time — when a country was weakened inside and ready for occupation — these agents themselves, or through local people, called in the Muscovite troops.

As a result of such activity, according to Klyuchevsky, in the period between 1228 and 1462, the Muscovites waged 99 civil wars on the territories of their neighbors and carried out almost 160 foreign campaigns. By the middle of the 15th century they had in their possession a territory of 130,000 square miles. Russian histories considered this to be the true ethnographical and national territory of the Muscovites. Then began, what Klyuchevsky called the real "war of nations."

According to Klyuchevsky, between 1492 and 1595, the Muscovites initiated seven wars with Lithuania and Poland, and three with Sweden — 50 years of wars. Between 1613 and 1684, Klyuchevsky claimed, there were 30 years of wars of conquest and from the autumn of 1689 until 1724 (during the reign of Peter I) there was only one year (1724) without a war. Gregor Alexinsky, a deputy of the Russian Duma, wrote in 1913 that during the previous two centuries Russia had spent 128 years and four months at war — 22 of them being wars of conquest; four defensive wars lasted only four and half years.

Thus, the territory of Muscovy grew rapidly: from 130,000 square miles, in the mid-15th century, to 784,000 square miles in 1505, to 2,650,000 square miles in 1584, and to 5,448,000 square miles in 1676 — 41 times the size of the ethnographical territory of the Muscovites.

They conquered the Principality of Yaroslavl (1463), the Principality of Rostov (1474), the democratic Republic of Novgorod (1478), the Principality of Tver (1485), Viatka (1489), Pskov (1510), the Principality of Smolensk (1514), the Principality of Riazan (1521), the Tatar territories of Kazan (1552) and Astrakhan (1556), Byelorussian territory, Latvia and Estonia (1558-1561), and expanded to the Arctic

*Yaroslav Onyschuk, a lawyer by training, became a journalist in Ukraine with the daily newspaper *Ukrainski Visti* and was affiliated with that Lviv-based newspaper until the outbreak of World War II. Since then, he has been a free-lance writer, and his articles have been published in magazines and newspapers in Canada, Great Britain, Germany, Spain and the United States.*

Ocean, Siberia and the Eastern part of Asia, up to Kamchatka (1582-1689).

After these successes in Asia, the Muscovites turned their attention south of their border. Under the pretext of helping to protect Ukraine from her neighbors, Turkey and Poland, they signed with Ukraine a military-political protection treaty in 1654, and successively, through subversion, got a complete hold of Ukraine and deprived it of independence in the next century.

The imperialistic trend of the Muscovites then continued in the southeastern direction. They conquered Azov (1696) and took direction toward Caucasian nations. The first prospective victim was Azerbaïdzhan. Baku was occupied in 1721, but the Muscovites could hold it only for 12 years.

As Peter I renamed Muscovy "Rossiya" (Russia), the Muscovites continued their imperialistic conquest under this new name. Their most important move was the crossing of the ocean, between Siberia and Alaska, in 1728, and the occupation of Alaska. The U.S. was able to buy this "Russian America" from Russia only in 1867. The two Turkish Wars in the second half of the 18th century and the three partitions of Poland (1773, 1793 and 1795) kept the Russians busy in their expansion.

After that, the Russians decided to realize their previous plan to conquer the Caucasian nations. They used the idea of defensive protection treaty they applied before with Ukraine. By promising to help the Georgians protect their country from Turks, in 1783 they concluded with the Georgian King Irakli a treaty of alliance. But this treaty led, in 1801, to the annexation of a greater part of Georgia by Russia. The war of conquest against Azerbaïdzhan and Armenia began. It was a very severe and costly war for the Russians, as only in 1864 they succeeded in subjugation of the Caucasian nations.

But the Russians did not stop with that. In 1868 they began subjugation of Turkestan and in 13 years brought it under Russian domination. They reached now the frontiers of Afghanistan, India and China. In the Far East they proceeded to occupy Manchuria in 1900.

After the collapse of the tsarist regime in 1917, Russian Communists proclaimed, in November 1917, the right for all the nations of the former tsarist empire to full self-determination, including secession from Russia as independent nations. The non-Russian nations quickly proclaimed and established their own independent states. Russian Communists recognized these states. Immediately, however, they subjugated them, one by one. By 1922, only Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland escaped from the Russian occupation. But now all these nations, except Finland, are again under Soviet Russian domination.

After World War II Moscow rulers got hold also of other European countries and these became the USSR's satellites — East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. They continue their imperialistic expansion with the help of their allies in Asia, Africa and America.

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by Oleh Kolodiy

HORSHAM, Pa. — "God must be watching out for us Ukrainians" was the recurring comment as gorgeous sunny skies replaced weeks of rainfall just in time for the opening ceremonies of the Ukrainian Olympiad and Youth Rally. Some 700 athletes representing Ukrainian sports clubs and youth organizations throughout North America paraded around the athletic field with their organizations' flags and banners at the start of this unique event marking the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

Just as the parade of teams was completed, a group of athletes who had been running since early that morning entered the stadium at Delaware Valley College, one of the venues of the Olympiad, bearing the symbolic Olympic flame. As the Olympic flame was lit, the sound of a Hutsul trembita filled the stadium and the Olympiad flag was raised.

Two doves symbolizing peace and freedom were then released into the air, setting a mood of kinship among all present. That mood prevailed for the duration of the Ukrainian Olympiad as all organizations pitched in to pull off the largest sports rally in recent memory

*For Olympiad results, compiled by Omelan Twardowsky, see page 10.*

during the Memorial Day weekend, May 28-30.

Greetings were extended to all participants by Ihor Chyzowych, chairman of the Ukrainian Olympiad Organizing Committee, and the games were declared officially opened by Roman Kucil, president of the Ukrainian Sports Association of the U.S.A. and Canada.

The invocation was delivered by the Very Rev. John Bilanych, who was at the Olympiad as the designated representative of Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk of Philadelphia, who heads the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States.

Acting on behalf of all the athletes competing in the games, Ihor Chyzowych Jr. recited the Olympic oath, pledging fair play and good sportsmanship. Finally, Montreal's Lesia Wolansky sang the American, Canadian and Ukrainian national anthems, and Philadelphia's Voloshky dance troupe welcomed everyone with the traditional bread and salt.

After the opening ceremonies, all athletes adjourned to their respective facilities for three days of competition in track and field, volleyball, soccer, tennis, swimming, golf and table tennis.

A bus shuttled participants and spectators between Delaware Valley College and the Philadelphia area's new athletic facility Tryzubivka. Events were also held at Eagle Lodge and the Hatboro YMCA.

Social events included music and good Ukrainian food all day long under open skies at Tryzubivka, while evening events included a banquet and a dance at the George Washington Motor Lodge.

Mr. Chyzowych, head of the organizing committee, estimated that 5,000 people each day took advantage of Tryzubivka's hospitality, and the dance ticket committee sold out all 950 dance tickets within one hour.

A walk through the center of the George Washington Motor Lodge was like walking through one gigantic social event. All several hundred rooms were booked by participating Ukrainians. Rooms had signs on their doors and windows such as "Ukraina Toronto," and "Detroit Ukrainians." Hundreds of young Ukrainian Americans filled the sidewalk and parking lot with their

chatter. Young people greeted friends they had not seen in years and made new acquaintances.

But the three days also consisted of intense competition and some excellent performances as athletes battled against each other in the intense midday sun.

Women's track and field was highlighted by New Yorker Vera Chuma's runaway victory in the 1,500 meters run in 5:26, while in the men's division Bohdan Wrzesnewsky fought off a late rally by Roman Hewryk to win in 4:51. Mr. Wrzesnewsky again battled Mychailo Sheparovych in the finals of the 400 meter run, but Mr. Sheparovych won in 54.5 seconds.

Soccer competition provided some tense moments and unusual excitement. Three excellent and evenly matched teams from Chornomorska Sitch of Newark, N.J., Ukrainian Sports Club of New York and Kryla from Chicago battled each other as well as other teams: Lviv-Cleveland, Krylati-Yonkers, Tryzyb-Philadelphia and Chernyk-Detroit.

Each team played every other team once in a round robin and many games were decided by one goal or ended in a tie. In the end, Chornomorska Sitch and Kryla Chicago had identical 3-1-2 records. The gold medal went to Sitch based on most goals scored. Sitch's Zenon Lysniak and Tryzyb's Stephan Chaika tied for most goals scored with five.

An exhausted but ecstatic Gene Chyzowych, former U.S. national and world cup coach, who helped organize the soccer competition praised the dedication of many of the athletes.

"There is true Ukrainian spirit here. These soccer players have made tremendous sacrifices to come from all over the country and compete here at their own expense."

Playing before several hundred cheering spectators at the Delaware Valley College gymnasium, the volleyball competition saw some excellent and exciting games. A surprising team from SUM-A Chicago upset Tryzub in the semifinals to play the championship. The Chornomorsti team had been undefeated at 8-0 and had earned a bye.

In a close and hard game it appeared that the SUM-A team would go on to upset Chornomorsti as they won the first match 15-11 and took a commanding lead in the second match. The Chornomorsti came back however and, in a see-saw game, with the whole gymnasium cheering wildly for their favorite team managed to pull out the game 15-13.

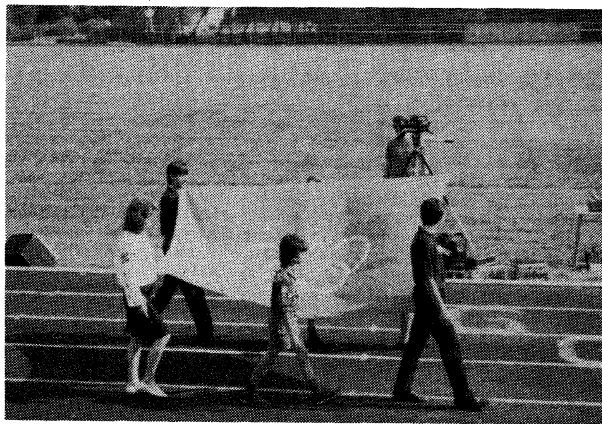
The final match was anti-climactic as the Chornomorsti rolled over the SUM-A team 15-6. In the women's volleyball final Lviv Cleveland defeated Chornomorska Sitch 16-14 and 15-8.

In tennis competition, Zenia Matkiwska won the women's title, and Eric Matkiwsky the men's title. In the junior division Vera Sevenka and Marko Hankevych captured the girls' and boys' titles.

In table tennis, Ivan Jarema captured the men's title, while Lesia Krych won the women's title. The team of Vlodko Loyko and Mr. Jarema captured the doubles title.

At the end of competition, both participants and spectators left with a warm and exalted feeling, a feeling that they had been part of an event that happens only once in a lifetime.

Athletes congratulated former adversaries on the field and recounted missed plays and lost opportunities. It was amazing that with so much intense competition there was not a single serious confrontation among athletes. It was as if each player felt the uniqueness of the occasion.



Youths carry the Ukrainian Olympiad flag during opening ceremonies.



Women's tennis medalists (from left) Christine Heynsh (bronze), Zenia Matkiwsky (gold) and Tania Sawchak (silver).

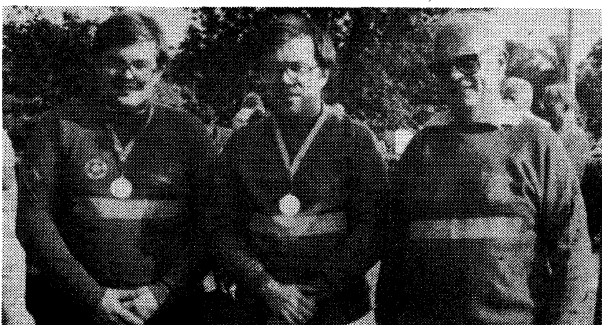
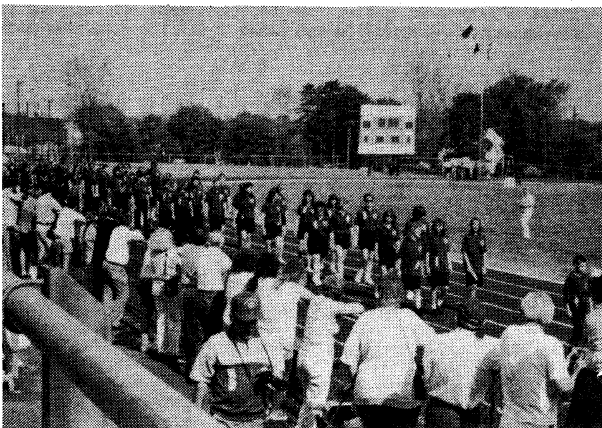
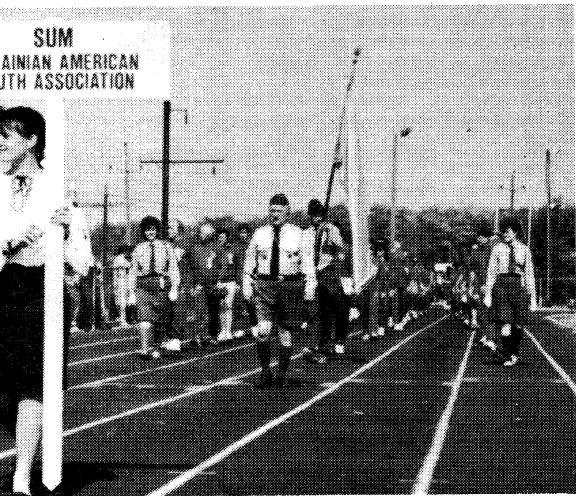


Table tennis champions (from left) John Jarema, Volodymyr Lojko and George Chranewycz.



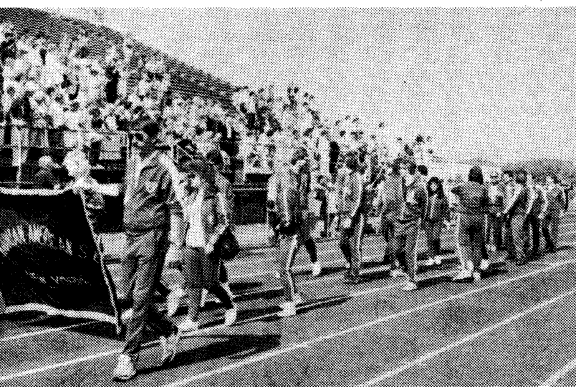
Tryzub of Philadelphia marches onto the sports field.



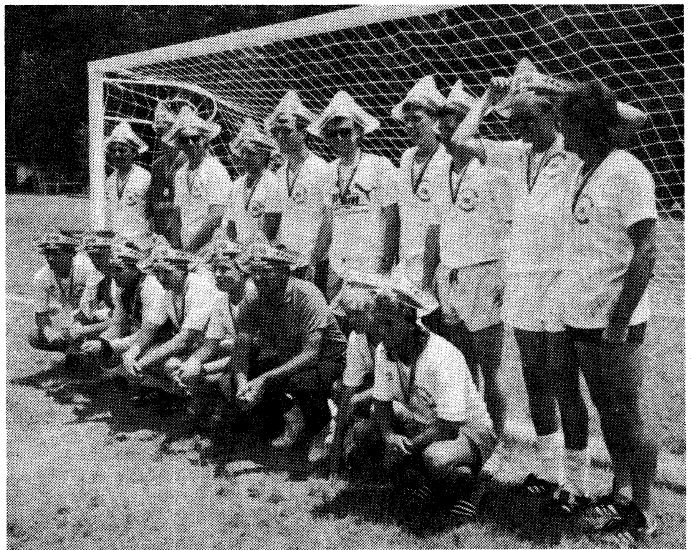


SUM-A's athletes march in the opening parade of teams.

# Hundreds of athletes compete in Ukrainian Olympiad and Youth Rally



The Ukrainian American Sports Club of New York.



The soccer champs: Chornomorska Sitch of Newark celebrates its victory with a team photo.



Men's volleyball finalists: Plast Chornomortsi, gold medal winners; and SUM-A Kryla of Chicago, silver medalists.



Folk dancers of Philadelphia welcome Olympiad participants and spectators.



Soccer referees at the Olympiad came from various states of the U.S.

## Results of Olympiad's sports competitions

### VOLLEYBALL

#### Men

1. Plast Chornomorsti
2. SUM-A Kryla, Chicago
3. Tryzub, Philadelphia

#### Women

1. Lviv, Cleveland
2. Chornomorska Sitch, Newark
3. Tryzub, Philadelphia

#### Boys

1. Plast, Passaic
2. Tryzub, Philadelphia
3. SUM-A Krylati, Yonkers

#### Girls

1. SUM-A, Passaic
2. Chernyk, Detroit
3. Plast, Newark

### SOCCER

#### Men

1. Chornomorska Sitch, Newark
2. SUM-A Kryla, Chicago
3. Ukrainian Sports Club, New York

#### Boys

1. Chernyk, Detroit
2. Lviv, Cleveland
3. Chornomorska Sitch, Newark

### TRACK AND FIELD

#### Men's 100-meter

1. A. Kulba (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 12.11
2. C. Kulba (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 12.14
3. I. Paulo, 12.39

#### Men's 400-meter

1. M. Sheparovich (Lviv, Cleveland), 54.6
2. B. Wrzesniewsky, 57.0
3. D. Mycyk, 61.5

#### Men's 1,500-meter

1. B. Wrzesniewsky, 4:51.2
2. P. Hewryk (Plast, Philadelphia), 5:03.3
3. I. Chernyk (Plast, Philadelphia), 5:22.0

#### Men's broad jump

1. A. Shchuka, 17' 8 3/4"
2. C. Kulba (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 16' 11 1/8"
3. T. Napora (SUM-A, Cleveland), 16' 7 1/4"

#### Men's high jump

1. R. Rakowsky, 5' 2.2"
2. B. Wrzesniewsky, 5' 1"
3. R. Ratyck (Plast, New York), 5' 0"

#### Men's pole vault

1. G. Maik (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 8' 0"

#### Men's shotput

1. A. Kebalo (SUM-A, Hartford), 41' 0"
2. T. Glubys, 39' 7"
3. A. Zachariasewych (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 36' 6"

#### Men's discus

1. A. Kebalo (SUM-A, Hartford), 118' 5 1/2"
2. T. Glubys, 114' 1/2"
3. R. Darmohray (SUM-A, Philadelphia), 116' 10 1/4"

#### Men's javelin

1. T. Kravec (SUM-A, Chicago), 149' 1/4"
2. T. Glubys, 144' 0"

#### Women's 100-meter

1. T. Kuritza (Levy, Chicago), 14.4
2. T. Cyhan (Plast, Philadelphia), 14.8
3. K. Kulas (SUM-A, Chicago), 16.0

#### Women's 400-meter

1. K. Kulas (SUM-A, Chicago), 1:09.7
2. H. Muchansky (SUM-A, Chicago), 1:11.9
3. A. Tymoshevsky (SUM-A, New York), 1:13.8

#### Women's 1,500-meter

1. V. Chuma (Plast Spartanky), 5:26.0
2. L. Tymoshevsky (SUM-A, New York), 5:59.0
3. K. Kulas (SUM-A, Chicago), 6:05.0

#### Women's broad jump

1. T. Cyhan (Plast, Philadelphia), 14' 0"
2. T. Kuritza (Levy, Chicago), 13' 6"
3. T. Kira (SUM-A, Passaic), 12' 10 1/2"

#### Women's high jump

1. L. Tymoshevsky (SUM-A, New York), 4' 0"
2. T. Kuritza (Levy, Chicago), 3' 10"
3. L. Bandura (SUM-A, Chicago), 3' 10"

#### Women's javelin

1. M. Kunash (Plast, Philadelphia), 63' 2"
2. T. Kuritza (Levy, Chicago), 59' 7 1/2"
3. O. Haliw (SUM-A, Chicago), 59' 6 1/2"

### SWIMMING

#### Girls 11-12, 100-yard medley

1. H. Zyblikewycz (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 1:13.19
2. A. Kalyta (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 1:16.76
3. A. Huk (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 1:32.40

#### Girls 13-14, 100-yard medley

1. A. Kushnir (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 1:18.40
2. T. Bokalo (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 1:25.70
3. M. Halaway (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 1:32.19

#### Women over 15, 100-yard medley

1. M. Gerych-Bussiere (Plast, Montreal), 1:06.39
2. M. Kushnir (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 1:11.57
3. K. Kozak (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 1:14.06

#### Men over 15, 100-yard medley

1. M. Kovaluk (Plast, Montreal), 59.32
2. G. Kushnir (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 1:03.28
3. E. Storozynsky (Plast, Cleveland), 1:04.87

#### Girls 11-12, 50-yard freestyle

1. H. Zyblikewycz (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 29.66
2. A. Kalyta (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 31.94
3. L. Halaway (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 35.77

#### Boys 11-12, 50-yard freestyle

1. M. Kalyta (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 33.95
2. O. Gerych-Bussiere (Plast, Montreal), 38.77
3. O. Blonarowych (SUM-A Passaic), 41.00

#### Girls 13-14, 50-yard freestyle

1. A. Kushnir (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 31.61
2. T. Bokalo (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 34.13
3. M. Halaway (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 34.91

#### Boys 13-14, 50-yard freestyle

1. A. Huk (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 25.50
2. E. Litynskyj (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 30.47
3. A. Blonarowych (SUM-A Passaic), 33.32

#### Women over 15, 50-yard freestyle

1. M. Gerych-Bussiere, (Plast, Montreal), 26.19
2. M. Kushnir (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 27.60
3. K. Kozak, (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 29.47

#### Men over 15, 50-yard freestyle

1. G. Kushnir (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 23.70
2. M. Kovaluk (Plast, Montreal), 23.90
3. R. Isajiw (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 25.01

#### Girls 11-12, 50-yard backstroke

1. L. Halaway (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 40.83
2. L. Stupak (SUM-A Passaic), 44.20
3. T. Skulsky (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 45.13

#### Boys 11-12, 50-yard backstroke

1. M. Kalyta (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 43.32
2. O. Blonarowych (SUM-A Passaic), 47.81
3. R. Danyliw (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 50.73

#### Girls 13-14, 50-yard freestyle

1. M. Halaway (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 43.22
2. N. Danyliw (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 46.40
3. L. Wymarchuk (SUM-A, Irvington), 48.52

#### Girls 11-12, 50-yard breaststroke

1. H. Zyblikewycz (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 36.19
2. A. Kalyta (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 38.08
3. A. Huk (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 46.72

#### Boys 11-12, 50-yard breaststroke

1. M. Kalyta (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 48.42
2. R. Danyliw (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 50.13

3. O. Gerych-Bussiere (Plast, Montreal), 52.37

#### Girls 13-14, 50-yard breaststroke

1. A. Kushnir (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 39.93
2. T. Bokalo (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 41.62
3. M. Halaway (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 46.54

#### Women 15 and over, 100-yard breaststroke

1. K. Kozak (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 1:17.08
2. H. Zyblikewycz (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 1:20.50

#### Men 15 and over, 100-yard breaststroke

1. M. Kovaluk (Plast, Montreal), 1:06.27
2. A. Huk (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 1:09.73
3. H. Kushnir (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 1:13.02

#### Girls 11-12, 50-yard butterfly

1. A. Kalyta (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 37.53
2. A. Huk (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 44.25
3. L. Halaway (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 47.63

#### Girls 13-14, 50-yard butterfly

1. A. Kushnir (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 35.69
2. T. Bokalo (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 38.76
3. N. Danyliw (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 48.06

#### Women 15 and over, 50-yard butterfly

1. M. Gerych-Bussiere (Plast, Montreal), 28.53
2. M. Kushnir (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 32.15
3. G. Kresko (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 34.15

#### Men 15 and over, 50-yard butterfly

1. M. Kovaluk (Plast, Montreal), 26.45
2. R. Isajiw (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 27.12
3. H. Kushnir (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 27.57

#### Girls 11-12, 100-yard freestyle

1. H. Zyblikewycz (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 1:08.61
2. A. Kalyta (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 1:13.44
3. L. Halaway (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 1:28.75

#### Boys 11-12, 100-yard freestyle

1. M. Kalyta (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 1:20.33
2. S. Solys (SUM-A, Philadelphia), 1:34.78
3. O. Gerych-Bussiere (Plast, Montreal), 1:35.66

#### Girls 13-14, 100-yard freestyle

1. A. Kushnir (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 1:17.17
2. T. Bokalo (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 1:21.78
3. M. Halaway (Tryzub, Philadelphia), 1:21.97

#### Women 15 and over, 100-yard freestyle

1. M. Gerych-Bussiere (Plast, Montreal), 57.60
2. M. Kushnir (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 1:02.75
3. K. Kozak (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 1:05.81

#### Men 15 and over, 100-yard freestyle

1. H. Kushnir (Chornomorska Sitch, Newark), 50.73



The three medal-winning teams in women's volleyball jubilantly pose for a group photo.

## Non-Russian...

(Continued from page 1)

the nationalities question by preventing Messrs. Chornovil and Airikyan from attending an unofficial human rights seminar in Moscow at which they were to have chaired a section dealing with this sensitive issue.

Despite this setback, the first meeting of the Inter-National Committee in Defense of Political Prisoners was held in Yerevan on January 12-14. It was attended by five Armenians, two Georgians and two Ukrainians. The participants called on representatives of other nationalities to join forces with their organization and issued a statement addressed to the Soviet leadership. In it they drew attention to the fact that non-Russians have traditionally made up a disproportionately large number of the Soviet Union's political prisoners and linked the Soviet government's repressive policies to the USSR's "unresolved" national problems.

### The programmatic aspect

In the same document, the representatives of three national movements proposed a series of "minimal" measures to facilitate the resolution of the nationalities question.

These included the introduction of constitutional provisions in all of the non-Russian republics making the national languages there the state language; the safeguarding of cultural facilities for smaller nations without their own statehood, and for national minorities living within the borders of other republics; the repeal of clauses in the education laws that have the effect of promoting Russification; a review of national problems left over from the Stalin era; recognition of the right of peoples to be reunited with their compatriots living outside the Soviet Union; and more say for the non-Russians in the way that the USSR's resources are distributed and environmental questions handled.

### Example of inter-national solidarity

The following month the unrest in connection with the situation in the Nagorno-Karabakh region broke out, and within a few weeks Mr. Airikyan was arrested for his role in the Armenian protests. Interestingly, he was arrested on March 25, only days after Ukrainian and Georgian dissenters had been in Yerevan for a further meeting of their inter-national committee.

The day after Mr. Airikyan's arrest, the Ukrainian representative, Pavlo Skochok, immediately issued a statement expressing the support of his Ukrainian colleagues for the Armenian activist. On May 13 the Soviet Ukrainian daily *Radianska Ukraina* accused Mr. Skochok of having gone to Yerevan to agitate the Armenians to continue their protests, and of "taking it upon himself to promise them 'the support of the Ukrainian people.'"

### The committee expands

Since then, the inter-national committee has succeeded in attracting the participation of Baltic activists. At the meeting in Lviv earlier this month, leading representatives of the national movements in Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia were also present. They included Lagle Parek and Mattu Vilu from Estonia, Antanas Terleckas and Eugenijus Krikovskis from Lithuania, and Ivars Zhukovskis from Latvia.

The Georgians were represented by Merab Kostava, and the Ukrainians by seven activists, including Mr. Chornovil, Mykhailo Horyn, Stepan Khmara and Pavlo Skochok. Although

Armenian representatives could not attend, they were reported to have endorsed the proceedings.

Thus, the Lviv meeting brought together an impressive group of activists and was a milestone in the development of closer cooperation between national rights campaigners in the various non-Russian republics.

The meeting issued a new appeal from the inter-national committee to the Soviet government. Its authors demand the release of all political prisoners and their full rehabilitation, as well as investigations into the circumstances of the deaths in recent years of a number of imprisoned dissidents. The existence of political prisoners, the signatories argue, places in question the sincerity of the authorities, stated desire to build a society with the rule of law. It is still a case of "democracy with a gagged mouth," they state.

In order to demonstrate their concern about this matter, the participants of the meeting in Lviv announced that they would be holding hunger strikes from June 13 until the start of the Communist Party conference on June 28.

### Non-Russian national movements

Significantly, the non-Russian activists also announced that they were forming a Coordinating Committee of the Patriotic Movements of the Peoples of the USSR. Its objective, according to the inaugural declaration, is to provide a means of exchanging experiences between the various non-Russian "national democratic movements," coordinating activity in between meetings, and elaborating a common program. It is planned to hold a follow-up meeting in Latvia in September and to issue quarterly bulletins.

In the same document, the founding members of the coordinating committee express their concern about the "inability" of the Soviet leadership to resolve the national question. They note that the Kremlin's handling of the Nagorno-Karabakh dispute, the Gromyko Commission's response to the demand of the Crimean Tatars, and the way in which elections of delegates to the party conference have chosen those responsible for many of the problems in the union republics, has both disappointed and served as a warning to non-Russians "who placed their hopes on the Soviet leadership's new course."

Apart from endorsing the positions previously adopted by the inter-national committee, the signatories also stress that, as far as they are concerned, change for the better in the Soviet Union "is inseparably linked with the complete political and economic decentralization of the USSR, which we envisage in the future as a confederation of separate sovereign states."

Another related document calls on all other "democratic" national movements in the USSR to support the coordinating committee. It categorically opposes any attempt by "reactionary forces" to "preserve the status quo and divide us, setting Azerbaidzhans against Armenians, Russians and Ukrainians against Crimean Tatars, Christians against Muslims, Orthodox against Catholics, and inciting everyone against the Jews."

When it comes to the Russians, the founders of the coordinating committee sound something of a critical and suspicious note. Having emphasized that they consider themselves to be representatives of nations that have been "forcibly made part of the Soviet Union," the non-Russian dissenters express the view that just as in the past, so today:

"...many of the activists in the Russian democratic opposition have not yet grasped the primary axiom of demo-

cracy: nations cannot be genuinely free if they oppress other nations, or if they serve as instruments of such oppression, which amounts to the same thing. From this stems an underestimation of the national problems and a fear of the radicalization of national movements, of their going beyond [making] demands in the cultural and language spheres."

A fourth document issued by the participants of the meeting in Lviv is addressed to President Ronald Reagan. Its authors express disappointment that the American leader did not raise the issue of national problems during his recent visit to the Soviet Union. The USSR, they maintain, "is anything but a union of equal peoples." It is still held together by force, and its constituent "nations find themselves in a Soviet straitjacket." The non-Russian activists

end by expressing the hope that President Reagan will not abandon their cause.

### Conclusion

One of the most dramatic effects of glasnost has been the way in which it has galvanized the non-Russians from the Baltic to the Caucasus. Until now, apart from non-Russian writers and cultural figures expressing interest in what is going on in other union republics, there have been few signs of any concerted activity.

Now it seems that an important start has been made by non-Russian dissidents in coordinating their activity and presenting a united front. It remains to be seen whether, even at a time of glasnost, the authorities will tolerate such a challenge.

## Estonian...

(Continued from page 2)

Union since 1920 was formed in Estonia this past January.

Although, beginning in September 1987, many Estonian resistance leaders

have been expelled from their homeland by the Soviets, eventual restoration of the independence lost under the Hitler-Stalin Pact of 1939 remains the ultimate goal. Self-determination is viewed by many Estonians as the only hope of survival, the Estonian American National Council pointed out.

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## Weekly subscription fees to increase

As of July 1, in accordance with a decision of the Ukrainian National Association's Supreme Executive Committee, the cost of a yearly subscription to *The Ukrainian Weekly* will be \$20. The cost of UNA members will be \$10 per year. The newsstand price of a single copy will be 50 cents.

The price increase is due to rising costs of publishing the newspaper, including the most recent substantial increase in postal fees for second class mail. The *Weekly's* subscription fees

have not been raised since 1980.

We sincerely hope our readers have come to value *The Ukrainian Weekly* as an important source of information about news and issues of concern to Ukrainians around the world and will understand that this price increase is necessary if we are to maintain the quality of the newspaper in the face of perpetually rising production and distribution costs. For our part, we pledge to do our utmost to serve our readers and our community.

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## Canadian Slavists...

(Continued from page 4)

mise that national consciousness is not a natural condition of humanity, but rather is a product of social learning taught by the infrastructure. Bohdan Krawchenko (University of Alberta) examined the dismal data on the declining school system in Ukraine and indicated the attempts being made to improve the quality of education.

He pointed out that the intelligentsia has taken the lead in articulating and formulating national identity and is now carrying that message to the people. The government no longer has control in manipulating that message and what we are witnessing is a "healing of the national soul after 50 years of ravaging."

In the discussion that followed, Dr. Krawchenko, who heads the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, identified the Achilles' heel of the process, namely that although the language of creativity in Ukraine is Ukrainian, nevertheless Ukrainian culture is a culture which is marginalized in its own republic.

Steve Velychenko of the University of Toronto elaborated on the education theme by examining the current 'restructuring' of Soviet historiography at the university level in which Ukrainian history continues to be treated as a provincial variant of Russian history.

Roman Kupchinsky (Prolog Research, New York) approached glasnost from the standpoint of rehabilitation and dissent. Rehabilitation of historical figures purged by Stalin has become the cause of a major debate within the Communist Party as authorities waver on just how far it be allowed to open "blank pages of history" without overstepping set boundaries and arousing a national backlash.

In regard to open dissent, he noted that whereas in Moscow the machinations of the KGB are now being openly criticized, this is not allowed in Ukraine. Nevertheless, the number of 'unofficial' groups defending Ukrainian culture and national rights continues to grow, their publications are in great demand, and are circulating widely in spite of certain inherent weaknesses and limitations in the movement itself. Authorities take a dim view of these proceedings and harass those responsible, but make no direct charges on arrests. "Right now Kiev is one large debating

society," Mr. Kupchinsky summarized.

David Marples (University of Alberta) turned to Ukraine's energy policy of the 1980s and analyzed the declining coal industry output since the 1970s and its effect on other forms of producing electrical power. With the Ukrainian Coal Ministry abolished in 1987, major investments are now being shifted from the Donets Basin to the Siberian Basin and nuclear power plants have come to the forefront in the energy program.

Projections indicate that 60 percent of Ukraine's energy needs will be filled by nuclear-generated electricity by the end of the century, Dr. Marples noted. While ecologists have, for the time, effectively stopped the construction of new nuclear plants in Ukraine, the major concern now is that more reactors will simply be placed on the present sites. In the long run, as nuclear energy gains first place in Ukraine, the key question will be where to put the plants and how to regulate them.

As a separate session on General Secretary Gorbachev's policies of reform, Roman Szporluk (University of

Michigan) assessed perestroika in reality, Teresa Rakowska-Harmstone (Carleton University) discussed "Soviet Nationality Policy," and John Willerton (Michigan State University) spoke on "Gorbachev and Evolving Center-Periphery Relations in the USSR."

Observing the reality from a different vantage point, Daria Darewych (University College, London) provided an illustrated presentation on new trends in contemporary Soviet Ukrainian art which rejects stereotyped socialist-realist models, while G. Needham (York University) affirmed their significant contributions to modern art from the standpoint of non-Ukrainian North American critics.

While the current status of the Soviet Union was undoubtedly the dominant theme at the conference, the sessions dealing with the influence of Ukrainian literature on European literature, Ukrainian Shakespeareana, and discourses on specific authors' styles and thematic treatments provided a refreshing shift from politics and renewed the

listeners' faith in the invincibility of the creative spirit event in the most adverse conditions of repression.

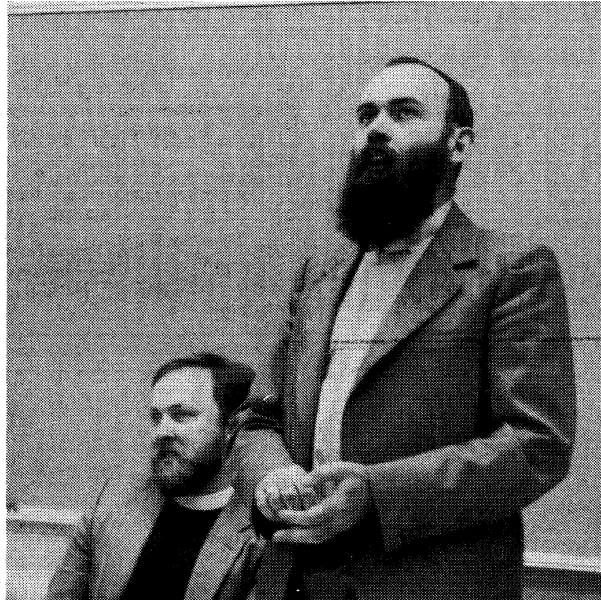
Papers at the literature sessions were presented by: Lydia Tarnavsky (Sienna College, New York), Anna Makolinkina (University of Toronto), Romana Bahry (York University), P. Odarchenko (Washington, D.C.), J.B. Rudnyckyj (Montreal), Y. Slavutych (Edmonton), Bohdan Budurowycz (University of Ottawa), Victor Buyniak (University of Saskatchewan) and Walter Smyrniw (McMaster University).

Not to be outdone, the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity received ample attention and comprehensive consideration. The Rev. Petro Galadza (Notre Dame University) traced the very viable development of worship in the Byzantine/Slavonic tradition in "The Liturgy of Kievan Rus' Revisited." The meticulous treatise by the Rev. Myroslaw Tataryn (University of Toronto) delineated 1,000 years of the Ukrainian Church's struggle with the estrangement of the East and West. Peter Rolland (University of Alberta) deliberated the authenticity of the legend of St. Andrew in Kiev, and Stefan Kozak (University of Warsaw) related the legacy of Kievan Rus' to Ukrainian literature.

Two special events were open to both the delegates and the general public. The first was a lecture-slide presentation on "The Ukrainian Icon" by Sviatoslav Hordynsky, read by Daria Darewych. The second was a discussion on the Millennium by panelists M. Marunchak (Winnipeg) and A. Baran (University of Manitoba).

The Conference of Slavists was coordinated by Ihor Stebel'sky and Zbigniew M. Fallenbuehl (both from the University of Windsor) and Romana Bahry (York University).

The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences (UVAN) of Canada, also a Learned Societies member-association, held a one-day conference at the University on Saturday, June 11, dedicated to the events of 1918 in Ukraine were presented by O. Gerus (University of Manitoba), A. Baran (University of Manitoba), Taras Hunczak (Rutgers University), Y. Slavutych (University of Alberta), I. Tarnowecy (University of Manitoba), B. Chopyk (University of Utah), V. Markus (Loyola University), H. Kolodij, and W. Zyla (Texas Tech University).



The Revs. Peter Galadza (seated) and Myroslaw Tataryn discuss the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity.

## SUSTA...

(Continued from page 4)

The auditing committee is composed of Roman Popadiuk, Yuriy Priatka and Yaro Kulchyckyj.

The arbitration committee members are Christine Korduba, Michael Hrechynj and Orest Sowirka.

The driving force behind SUSTA's work during the year is the set of resolutions passed at the congress by the delegates. This year there were two resolutions committees — external and internal — so that SUSTA may deal more effectively with its affairs.

In external matters, 10 resolutions were passed. One of SUSTA's main objectives is to increase the American public's awareness about Ukrainian issues. To SUSTA, this work begins on university campuses by informing American academia and students, whose opinions and perceptions are formed.

Along these lines, SUSTA plans to implement an inter-university speaker series, and coordinate concurrent events, such as Ukrainian Awareness week, on member university campuses. SUSTA shall also continue to be active in local Millennium events, as well as those on a national scale, such as the

Youth for Christ Millennium celebration in Chicago on July 29-31, and the Millennium manifestation in Washington on October 7-9.

The internal resolutions passed at the Congress dealt with administrative problems that SUSTA has faced, as well as some projects for members of the executive board.

The plenary session of the congress began Saturday morning at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Warren. The morning agenda was filled with the election of a presidium, committee nominations and reports of executive board members.

Afterwards, the delegates took part in the Millennium march in nearby Hamtramck.

The afternoon session began with club reports. This led into a panel discussion on the problems that Ukrainian clubs encounter on their respective campuses and how they may be overcome.

The delegates then split up to work in committees: statutory, external and internal resolutions, newsletter and verifications.

At night, the delegates socialized and danced to the music of the raging Hutsuls from Toronto.

On Sunday, the delegates listened to two speakers discuss the role of Ukrainian students and their responsibilities. The first speaker was Vera Andrushkiw from the Slavic Department at Wayne State University, and the second

speaker was Ihor Fedorowych. Afterwards, the delegates discussed the reports and resolutions proposed by the various committees, and concluded business by electing the new executive board.



Newly elected SUSTA president Taras Szmaga addresses delegates.

# Annual Father's Day...

(Continued from page 5)

pastor of the local Ukrainian Orthodox community. The Rev. Kulish read the gospel, and the Rev. Procyk delivered a short sermon calling all to joint prayer for the gift of unity and to help our persecuted brothers and sisters in Ukraine, whatever their religious faith may be.

The choir organized by the Ukrainian Orthodox community in Kerhonkson and the guests' singing enriched the moleben service. The final song of the moleben service "Bozhe Velykyi, Yedynyi" greatly underscored the theme of unity.

Before dismissing the participants of the moleben, the Rev. Kulish expressed his wishes for a happy Father's Day to all fathers present, and the choir and the faithful joined in singing "Sotvory Hospody Mnohaya Lita" (May God Grant Many Years).

Shortly after the moleben, a concert, headlined by the Verkhovyna Vocal Trio and the Dunai Ukrainian Folk Dance Group, was held at the Veselka auditorium.

The entertainment program was opened by Laryssa Lysniak, mistress of ceremonies for this program, who introduced Andre J. Worobec, the UNA's fraternal activities coordinator, who had prepared this Father's Day program. He greeted the guests and all fathers, welcomed them to Soyuzivka and invited them to enjoy the program.

UNA Supreme President John O. Flis, who also was introduced by Mrs. Lysniak, congratulated the fathers and parents for doing a good job of raising their children. He continued by noting that the Ukrainian family, the founda-

tion of the Ukrainian community, is relatively healthy, but that there is a problem in passing on the leadership of the UNA to the younger generation.

Among the honored guests in attendance at the concert were: Mr. Flis, and his wife, Mary; Walter Sochan, supreme secretary, and his wife, Neonila, and son, Taras; Ulana Diachuk, supreme treasurer, and her husband, Wolodymyr; Supreme Advisors Andrew Keybida and Roman Tatarsky with their spouses; the Very Rev. Kulish; Zenon Snylyk, editor-in-chief of Svo-boda, as well as the co-managers of Soyuzivka, Lydia Kuczer and John A. Flis.

The 400 or more guests attending the concert were very receptive and grateful to the Canadian performers.

First in the program was a girls' dance, "Maryna."

Then followed four songs by the Trio, "Vershe", a Lemko song about the mountains, and three religious songs, "Blessed Mother" by Bortniansky, "Across the Open Field," (an arrangement by Olena Hlibovykh, Verkhovyna's director) and "Kievan Bells" by Sadovsky.

The "Dunai" dancers executed three more dances: "Vesnianka," a dance about the spring, "Chumak," a solo performed by the son of Orest Samitz, the group's director; and "Kokhanochka."

The next number consisted of four songs by the trio. Dressed in black evening gowns, in contrast to folk costumes worn during their first appearance, they sang "The Kievan Waltz" by Maiboroda, "Baccarola" by Liudkevych, "White Chestnuts" by Maiboroda and "We're the Girls from Kiev" by Levytsky.

The final number of the program performed by Dunai was the grand Hopak. Judging by the applause, the audience didn't want to see the dancers leave the stage.

The master of ceremonies, Mrs. Lysniak, wished the fathers in the audience a happy Father's Day and the program ended with the audience singing "Mnohaya Lita."

About 500 guests had visited Soyuzivka on Father's Day. There was a busload of guests from Amsterdam-Albany, N.Y., area and several smaller groups, among them a group from the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, Pa., area.

Throughout the entire weekend, there was a photo exhibit sponsored by the UNA of Lemko church architecture. Photographs by Odarka Figlus were on display in the library at the Main House. Photographer Bohdan Polanskyj assisted the UNA with the photo exhibition. Mr. Polanskyj has frequently displayed his own photos of churches throughout Ukrainian communities in U.S. and Canada.

The photographic exhibit of church architecture will be on view during the summer season at Soyuzivka; many of the photos are available for purchase.

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## TWG offers...

(Continued from page 4)

of fulfilling the program's very mission. Adrian Karmazyn of Washington is completing a project dealing with a survey of Soviet Ukrainian mass media. He is also working on a bibliographic review of the 26-volume "Istoria Mist i Sil Ukrainskoyi SSR."

And Peter Melnycky of Winnipeg is working on a study of the internment of Ukrainians in Canada during World War I. He is exploring the possible effect of this action on Ukrainians in America. For this, he plans to take advantage of the resources at the National Archives, the Library of Congress and other institutions.

July 31 marks the deadline for applications for the second annual TWG Fellowship Award. Winners will be announced October 1. TWG membership is not a prerequisite. For an application brochure that specifies requirements and procedures to follow, please write to TWG, P.O. Box 11248, Washington, D.C., 20008.

## Editorials...

(Continued from page 7)

if his actions aren't those of a frightened, innocent man, a whisper of doubt remains because of the contrary evidence suggested during the trial. The whisper argues that he should be sentenced to life in prison rather than the ultimate penalty, death.

"Life in prison, however long the elderly man may live, might be a more compassionate punishment than Ivan the Terrible deserves. But isn't death also a more compassionate punishment than a cold-blooded murderer and torturer deserves? A life sentence, which would permit the case to be reconsidered if more evidence supporting Demjanjuk's innocence turned up, would better serve the goal of justice."

Newspapers in Canada also commented on the outcome of the Demjanjuk trial.

The Toronto Sun wrote, "So, in the end do you listen to about guilt? The three judges who heard every word of evidence? Or critics who weren't even in the same country as the trial? We choose the judges from a court system that has won respect even from Israel's enemies."

The Sun went on to say: "Some critics and Demjanjuk's family didn't even stay for the 12 hours it took to read the 400 pages of judgement. But why would they? The world's media was already receiving angry letters complaining about the fairness of the trial before one word of testimony."

"Indeed some will always believe in his innocence, but they listen with their hearts, not their heads."

"They're driven by a profound anti-communism. We share that, but we cannot share the belief that Demjanjuk was found guilty only because of a KGB forgery."

"Demjanjuk is only the second person convicted of Nazi war crimes in Israel. The architect of the Holocaust, Adolf Eichmann, was hanged in 1962. Only two when 6 million died. Hardly a bloodbath of revenge!"

The Calgary Herald in Alberta also took a stand on the case. In an editorial titled "Ivan or Not, He's Guilty," the newspaper stated:

"While pronouncing John Demjanjuk guilty of crimes against humanity, Israeli presiding Judge Dov Levin asserted, 'This verdict is a memorial for the victims of extermination.'"

"It was an altogether fitting epitaph for the 107-day trial that, but for a few legal trappings, was in fact a grand nationalistic saga celebrating Israel's triumph over all evil past and present."

The commentary continued: "The fact that it may be the wrong man was never a central issue. This trial was not about the guilt or innocence of John Demjanjuk, a simple, retired autoworker from Cleveland who had immigrated to the U.S. from the Ukraine soon after the second world war. It was about the Holocaust in which 6 million European Jews died, and about ensuring that it is constantly recalled and therefore never repeated."

The Herald noted: "The key question, however, was not whether Demjanjuk spent the time in question in a Nazi POW camp, as he maintained, or even if he were covering

up his movements after the war. It was whether or not the prosecution had proven beyond any reasonable doubt that he was at Treblinka and carried out the terrible crimes attributed to Ivan the Terrible.

"Monday's verdict will not settle that question. Ukrainians outside the Soviet Union still believe Demjanjuk is the innocent victim of an obscure plot to undermine their community."

"Unfortunately, that Israel chose to use this trial as a showcase for its political and cultural ideology rather than as a simple quest for justice can only serve to fuel their fears."

In England, The Daily Telegraph wrote of the trial as follows:

"Recent events in Israel suggest that no nation, no society, possesses so great a monopoly of virtue that it can easily send old enemies, even old butchers, to the gallows. The trial of John Demjanjuk has seemed unsatisfactory to more than a few spectators, and the evidence upon which he has been convicted uncertain. If Israel is convinced of his guilt, then let him rot in his cell. But yesterday's sentence of death, whatever its emotional justification, should be commuted. Demjanjuk dead after a flawed judicial process could conceivably do as much harm to the Jewish nation today as 'Ivan the Terrible' did to individual Jews when he was the scourge of Treblinka more than four decades ago."

Jewish newspapers in North America also commented on the case in their editorials.

The Jewish Star of Calgary, Alta., said, "The fact of the matter is that John Demjanjuk is a liar who has twice been convicted of being at Treblinka."

The Star went on, "In the Cleveland trial, the level of proof had to 'clear and convincing, and not leave the issue in doubt.' In other words, it had to attain the same standard as a criminal case. In Israel, the judges ruled 'conclusively, without hesitation or doubt, that the accused is Ivan.'"

The editorial concluded with this statement about the Israeli trial:

"Because the second trial took place in the land of Israel, it was necessary to find judges who would be guided in their ruling by the highest, most scrupulous, professional standards. And that is what happened."

"And thus while the Israeli Supreme Court has still to review the case, at this point there is reason only to laud the fairness, the thoroughness, and the justness of the tribunal of the Jewish state."

Meanwhile, in the United States, the Jewish Floridian commented:

"Whether or not John Demjanjuk is 'Ivan the Terrible' of Treblinka, his conviction and sentence to hang have served a major purpose. They have once again brought to world attention the sheer horror and brutality of the Nazi Holocaust, and its destruction of 6 million Jews."

The newspaper concluded: "Ivan the Terrible" cannot pay for his crimes with 1,000 executions, the Israeli court said in handing down its sentence of hanging. But the one death will remind us, and hopefully the whole world, of the extent of the massacre of Jews during World War II."

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## UKRAINIAN BIBLES FOR MILLENNIUM YEAR IN UKRAINE

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15-19-го серпня 1988 р.

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Д-р МИРОСЛАВ ЛАБУНЬКА, професор історії Ла Сальсько-го Коледжу, Філадельфія.— „Хрищення Руси-України: факти, події, люди”.

СТЕФАНІЯ ГНАТЕНКО, куратор українського музею в Нью Йорку і колишній науковий працівник Львівського музею українського мистецтва, — „Західно-українське мистецтво 14-го — 20-го століття”.

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## 1988 Tennis Season at Soyuzivka

USCAK East (Juniors' A and B).....	July 2-4
Doubles.....	August 13-14
USCAK Nationals.....	September 2-5
Plast.....	September 17-18
KLK.....	October 8-9



## Western scholars...

(Continued from page 4)

nationally concentrated on Moscow and Leningrad, IREX has sought to expand exchanges with institutions in the non-Russian republics. In the last two years, IREX has taken a special interest in Ukraine.

In January 1987, IREX sponsored a conference on old Ukrainian literature at the main center in the United States for Ukrainian studies, Harvard University, through Harvard's Slavic Department and with the participation of members of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. The success of that conference prompted IREX to arrange the conference held in Kiev this week.

Through scholarly contacts made possible by IREX, American scholars have been able to gain access to Soviet archives and microfilms. This access has particular significance for the Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature, part of Harvard's Millennium Project, because the facsimile series is printed from the best microfilms Harvard is able to obtain.

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## Pennsy names folklife programs director

HARRISBURG, Pa. — Lt. Gov. Mark S. Singel, chairman of the Pennsylvania Heritage Affairs Commission, on May 12 announced the appointment of Amy E. Skillman as director of State Folklife Programs.

The director of State Folklife Programs is responsible for developing public programs which document and interpret the varied folk cultural traditions of Pennsylvania. Such programs include the upcoming traveling exhibition on traditional craftsmanship in Pennsylvania and the Apprenticeships in Traditional Arts Program with the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts.

Ms. Skillman will also be available to provide technical assistance to individuals and organizations seeking to conserve their cultural heritage.

"The position which Amy Skillman now fills plays an important role in developing public awareness of Pennsylvania's rich multicultural heritage."

Mr. Singel said. "Her experience in the field of public folklife programming is a tremendous asset to the commission's work."

Ms. Skillman has most recently served as coordinator of Cultural Heritage Programs at the Missouri Cultural Heritage Center in Columbia, Mo. In that capacity, she curated folk cultural exhibitions, coordinated a state-wide ethnic arts touring program, produced a documentary album of traditional fiddlers, developed the "Missouri Legacy" radio series, and supervised the state's traditional arts apprenticeship program.

Ms. Skillman holds a master's degree in folklore and mythology from the University of California at Los Angeles.

## External Representation...


(Continued from page 2)

alarming. All that is mentioned above attests to the falseness of the Soviet regime in its solution to the political prisoner problem.

Therefore, it is necessary to increase public pressure on the governments of Western countries, and through them the Soviet government, because otherwise the political prisoner problem may be solved in a tragic way.

For the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group:

**Leonid Plyushch**  
**Mykola Rudenko**  
**Nadia Svitlychna**




**FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM: THE UKRAINIAN VOLUNTEER DIVISION OF THE WAFFEN-SS** by Richard Landwehr. 128 pictures (many are published here for the first time), 8 maps. The first English language account in detail of the Ukrainian SS 14th Waffen-Grenadier Division der SS (Ukraine Nr. 1). The cover design is in full color. In this classic work Mr. Landwehr delineates how and why the Ukrainian Division of the Waffen-SS was formed, what it did on the battlefield and what eventually happened to it. 224 pages, deluxe hardback library ed. \$24.95.

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### 4th of JULY CELEBRATION

FEATURING

**Friday, July 1st, 1988 — ZABAVA**  
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**Saturday, July 2nd 1988**  
**ART EXHIBIT** opening of Victoria Varvariv  
8:30 — 10:00 p.m. the **ARTISTIC PROGRAM**  
— from Chicago the comedy and singing duo **ZINOVIJ and ANNA MARINETS**  
10:00 p.m. — 2:00 a.m. — **ZABAVA**  
Music provided by "Tempo" and "Acula" Band  
**ROMAN SHWED** — Master of ceremony

**Sunday, July 3rd, 1988 — WINE TASTING PARTY**  
8:30-10:00 p.m. — from Toronto  
**Comedienne LUBA GOY**  
**Singer BOHDAN ANDRUSYSHEN**  
10:00 p.m. — 2:00 a.m. — **ZABAVA**  
Music by "Tempo"  
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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

July 5

**NEW YORK:** Jiri Pehe, director of East European Affairs at Freedom House, and Marek Rusczyński, president of the Confederacy for an Independent Poland, will present lectures on "Glasnost in Czechoslovakia Today," and "Human Rights, International Law and the Current Situation in Poland," respectively, as part of a lecture series sponsored by the Baltic Appeal to the United Nations. The lectures will take place at 7 p.m. in Estonian House, 243 E. 34th St. For information call BATUN, (212) 828-2237.

July 10-September 4

**SASKATOON, Sask.:** An exhibit of prints by leading Ukrainian artists, titled "Kiev: 1500 Years," and an exhibit of icons by Rossette Mociornitza of Brossard, Que., titled, "The Art of the Icon," will be on display at the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent E. The "Kiev: 1500 Years" exhibit, circulated by Prince George Art Gallery, depicts the Ukrainian capital's turbulent history through a series of lithographs, linocuts, etch-

ings and half-tone engravings, which were presented to the city by a group of visiting artists from Ukraine in 1985. Ms. Mociornitza emigrated to Canada from Rumania in 1969, where she learned the age-old methods of iconography from an elderly monk and restored paintings in Rumanian churches and monasteries. For more information call the museum, (306) 244-3800.

July 30

**WINNIPEG:** The Ukrainian Canadian Veterans, Branch 141, will sponsor a one-day bus excursion to the Dauphin Ukrainian festival. The bus will depart Winnipeg at 6 a.m. and arrive in Dauphin in time for the 10 a.m. parade. Following the parade the bus will provide transport to Selo Ukraina for the festival stage show at 2 p.m., where there will also be over 100 displays and exhibits. The air-conditioned buses, equipped with washroom facilities, will leave Selo Ukraina at 7 p.m. Round-trip fare is \$30 and may be purchased from the doorman at the Ukrainian Legion, Branch 141, 618 Selkirk Ave., (204) 589-6315.

## Verkhovyna Festival begins July 15

**GLEN SPEY, N.Y. —** Over 150 Ukrainian folk dancers, singers and musicians will highlight the 13th annual Verkhovyna Ukrainian Youth Festival to be held Friday, Saturday and Sunday, July 15, 16, 17, at the Ukrainian Fraternal Association's Resort Center, Verkhovyna, in Glen Spey, N.Y. (Translated from the Ukrainian, Verkhovyna means "highlands.")

Appearing in the program during the three days will be the Voloshky Dance Ensemble of Philadelphia, the Ukrainian Dance Workshop of Glen Spey, N.Y., Hromovytsia of Chicago, Roman Ritachka of San Diego, the Cheremshyna Folk Ensemble, Levko Sivicky of Toronto, Alex Holub of New York, Alexis Kochan-Budyk of Winnipeg.

Three orchestras will take the stage during the celebration with Ron Cahute and Burya of Toronto, the Raging Hutsuls of Toronto and Tempo of New Jersey.

In addition to the entertainment program, which will feature stage presentations on Friday evening, Saturday afternoon and evening, and Sunday afternoon, continuous concerts by the bands will be held throughout the day. All stage presentations will take place on the giant outdoor stage. The dance orchestras will provide music for dancing Friday and Saturday evenings,

in the pavilion and a specially erected tent pavilion.

Sponsored by the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, a fraternal benefit society, this 13th presentation will be a tribute to the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. It was in 988 that Ukraine became Christianized and 1988 marks the 1,000th anniversary of the event.

More than 50 exhibition booths displaying the culture of Ukraine will be presented on the spacious grounds of the resort. Artisans will display their wares, including embroidery, pysanky, woodcarving, paintings, sculptures, etc. These exhibits will be housed in tents specially erected for the occasion. The exhibit area will open Saturday morning.

A special area of the resort will be set aside for the sale of Ukrainian food, such as holubtsi (stuffed cabbage), kovbasa (sausage), and varenyky (dumplings). Seated dining will be available in the main dining room of the resort and will feature a special "Kozak Dinner."

The Ukrainian Fraternal Association, sponsor of the annual Youth Festival, maintains home offices in Scranton, Pa., and boasts of over 25,000 members in the United States and Canada.

## At Soyuzivka

### Independence Day weekend, July 1-4



Performers at Soyuzivka during the Independence Day weekend: (from left) Zinovij and Anna Marinets, Luba Goy, Bohdan Andrusyshen.

**KERHONKSON, N.Y. —** Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian National Association's year-round resort in upstate New York, kicks off its summer season with entertainment programs, dances and a tennis tournament during the Independence Day weekend.

The weekend will begin with a dance on Friday evening, July 1, featuring Acula of Chicago, a band that describes its style of music as modern interpretations of traditional Ukrainian songs. Its members are Victoria Skoczylas, lead vocalist and keyboards; John Krutiak, bass; John Jaresko, keyboards; George Kalantzijs, guitar; and Steve Tymchyna, drums.

On Saturday evening, July 2, the dance will be to the tunes of two bands: Acula and the ever-popular Tempo of New Jersey, led by Ireneus Kowal.

On Sunday, July 3, Tempo will provide the dance music.

Appearing on the stage of the Veselka auditorium on Saturday evening beginning at 8:30 p.m. will be the comedy and singing duo of Zinovij and Anna Marinets. The couple, originally from Lviv, now resides in Chicago. They will present a program of humorous anecdotes and jokes, as well as Ukrainian songs.

The Sunday evening concert, also slated to begin at 8:30 p.m., will feature comedienne Luba Goy of Toronto, who is well known for her stage and television appearances. She has performed at many Ukrainian festivals throughout North America and on radio.

The evening's other featured performer will be Bohdan Andrusyshen, a singer who has performed on stages throughout the U.S. and Canada, singing in Ukrainian, English, Byelorussian, Russian, French, Spanish and German.

The entertainment programs will be emceed by Roman Shwed of Florida, who has entertained audiences at many Ukrainian festivals and other events and was active in several theater groups.

Also during the Independence Day weekend, the first tennis tournament of the season, USCAK's Eastern championships, will be played on the Soyuzivka courts.

Added attractions during the weekend will be an art exhibit featuring works by Victoria Varvari that opens on Saturday, as well as a wine-tasting party on Sunday.

For information about Soyuzivka programs or accommodations, call the resort, (914) 626-5641. (UNA members are entitled to a discount.)

## Youth for Christ plan Millennium celebration

**CHICAGO —** The newly formed executive board of the St. Nicholas Youth Ministry Office announced that a Youth for Christ Millennium Celebration will take place in Chicago the weekend of July 29-31.

Earlier this year, acting upon the request of several youth organizations, the executive board asked and received the blessing and gracious sponsorship of Bishop Innocent Lotocky to hold the youth rally this year, the 1,000th anniversary of the adoption of Christianity by the Ukrainian people.

The Chancery Office has appointed the Rev. Myron Panchuk and Sonya Pecheniuk as coordinators for the

executive board and celebration. A steering committee has been chosen, with Phyllis Muryn as executive secretary and Dr. Laryssa Pundy as her administrative aide.

In a very short time the committee has effectively laid the groundwork for the event. The main focus of the celebration will be "Baptism in Christ" with the main theme being to "Reflect, Renew and Rejoice" in this baptism.

Anyone who would like to join in the celebration is invited to contact: Millennium Celebration, St. Nicholas Diocese for Ukrainian Catholics, 2245 W. Rice St., Chicago, Ill. 60622; (312) 276-5080.

## The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund

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