

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Oksana Meshko arrives in U.S.

by Chrystyna N. Lapychak

NEWARK, N.J. — Oksana Yakivna Meshko, the 83-year-old Ukrainian human rights activist and two-time political prisoner from Kiev, arrived here on July 26 for a monthlong visit with her cousin George Logusch and his family of Sussex, N.J., and for a brief reunion with fellow Ukrainian Helsinki monitors and activists living in exile in the United States.

Ms. Meshko arrived aboard Continental flight No. 54 from San Francisco at 9:34 p.m. with the middle-aged

Mr. Logusch, and was greeted by the whole Logusch family, exiled dissidents and Ukrainian community activists at Newark International Airport.

A founding member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group, Ms. Meshko ended her long journey here from Melbourne, Australia, where she spent the last five months receiving medical treatment on her cataract-clouded eyes and meeting with the Ukrainian community. The gray-haired and spirited defender of human rights is scheduled to return to Kiev on August

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## Officials begin criminal proceedings against Ukrainian activists in Lviv

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk

MUNICH — News has reached the West that authorities in the western Ukrainian city of Lviv have begun criminal proceedings against a group of local activists who have been instrumental in the organization of a Democratic Front to Promote Perestroika.

The Lviv dailies *Vilna Ukraina* and *Lvovskaya Pravda* for July 24 are said have published an announcement from

the Lviv city prosecutor's office referring to "numerous angry letters and appeals from the citizenry" demanding that steps be taken to put an end to "the activities of these extremists."

The announcement singles out Vyacheslav Chornovil, the brothers Mykhailo and Bohdan Horyn, Ivan Makar and Ya. Putko among "others."

Mr. Chornovil, a former political prisoner, is chief editor of the unofficial journal *Ukrainskyi Visnyk* (Ukrainian Herald), which resumed publication last August. The Horyn brothers are also former political prisoners and have been active in several unofficial groups, including the Inter-National Committee in Defense of Political Prisoners.

Messrs. Makar and Putko, who are not known to have been involved in dissident activities in the past, have recently been criticized in the Soviet press for their part in the organization of mass meetings in Lviv.

Mr. Chornovil, Mykhailo Horyn, and Ivan Hei, who has been active in movement for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic (Uniate) Church, were summoned for "talks" to the Lviv oblast prosecutor's office in December 1987. At that time they were warned to end their "illegal" activities or else face legal charges.

The official announcement states that individual citizens, workers' collectives and public organizations in the city of Lviv as well as in the oblast have complained that Mr. Chornovil and his colleagues "abused glasnost" during

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Oksana Meshko (center) is welcomed at Newark International Airport by (from left) Raisa Rudenko, Pavlo Stokotelnny, Petro Ruban, Mykola Rudenko and Nadia Svitlychna.

## 50,000 gather in Lviv



More than 50,000 Ukrainians gathered outside the Druzhba Stadium in Lviv on Tuesday, June 21, to attend what was scheduled to be a public meeting concerning glasnost and perestroika. For more photos, and the story, please see page 9.

## A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

# Literaturnaya Gazeta reference to Stus: another step towards his rehabilitation?

by Marusia Drohobychky

In a surprise development, the name of Ukrainian poet Vasyly Stus, who died in a labor camp three years ago, appeared recently in one of the Soviet Union's leading newspapers, Literaturnaya Gazeta. Emphasizing that the writings of many important Ukrainian intellectuals and scholars have yet to be published, journalist Yaroslav Melnyk included Stus's name among some of the major figures in Ukrainian literature and scholarship who are still effectively proscribed today.

The significance of this development is not altogether clear; nevertheless, it appears to be yet another move in the current push for the poet's rehabilitation. This is particularly important, since Mr. Stus is considered to have been an outstanding talent who, according to his colleagues, dutifully assumed the role of defender of human and national rights.

He died in September, 1985, after twice being sentenced to long prison terms in the notorious special-regimen labor camp No. 36 in the Perm region, where he suffered from serious illnesses that went untreated by camp officials.

Appeals from the West, particularly from three prominent West German authors — Heinrich Böll, Siegfried Lenz, and Hans-Werner Richter — in December 1984, to General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko and Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov, to show "mercy and magnanimity" for the "internationally renowned" poet went unheeded.

As a result of Stus's maltreatment and the circumstances surrounding his death, his case has become something of a cause celebre among nationally minded Ukrainian intellectuals. Not only have unofficial organizations in Ukraine taken up his case, but several Ukrainian intellectuals have individually expressed support for efforts to rehabilitate him.

One such "informal" organization is the Ukrainian Cultural Club (UCC), which was formed last summer in Kiev by a group of citizens interested in revitalizing Ukrainian culture. It proposed appealing to UNESCO to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the birth of the late poet.

Individuals who have appealed either for a partial or full rehabilitation of Stus

include poets Ivan Drach and Dmytro Pavlychko — leading contemporary Soviet Ukrainian literary figures. Commenting on the issue at a recent literary evening at Rutgers University, (Newark, N.J.), Mr. Drach gave the following response:

"As far as we are concerned, I and several others in our Secretariat of the [Ukrainian] Writers' Union, including Dmytro Pavlychko, secretary of the Union, and First Secretary Yuriy Mushketyk, support the publication of his poems, first in journals and later, after solving the problems, in a collection."

In addition, dissident writers such as Vyacheslav Chornovil, Yevhen Sverstiuk, and Ivan Svitlichny, all of whom were Mr. Stus's colleagues and members of the Ukrainian literary movement of the 1960s called the Shestydesiatnyky, have appealed to the English section of International PEN for assistance in obtaining the release of those of Mr. Stus' literary works that were confiscated by the KGB and in securing the return of his remains for burial in Ukraine.

PEN is an international writers' organization dedicated to supporting persecuted authors. The aforementioned writers, former political prisoners themselves, are honorary members of the organization.

So far, despite the campaign for glasnost and democratization under General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, Soviet authorities have not been responsive on issues of concern to Ukrainian intellectuals.

Members of the UCC have faced strong criticism from the editors of the Kiev evening newspaper Vechirnyi Kyiv, partly for their appeal on Mr. Stus' behalf. A member of the Ukrainian Writers' Union, Stanislav Telniuk, was singled out for criticism for his veneration of the late poet.

Nevertheless, it is important to note that the Stus case has attracted considerable attention from organizations and writers outside Ukraine. Many of them are now aware of the causes he championed and the fate he suffered. It is possible that the concern that his case is attracting may lead to his eventual rehabilitation as a poet, although his role in the Ukrainian dissident movement will no doubt continue to be condemned.

national rights in the Soviet Union. She was first arrested in February 1947 and charged with committing "terrorist acts," under Article 58 of the Ukrainian SSR Criminal Code, reportedly for plotting to kill Nikita Khrushchev, then the head of the Ukrainian Communist Party. She was sentenced to 10 years of labor camp, but was released by pardon in 1956.

Ms. Meshko's activism continued in the 1970s, when she lobbied in defense of her son, Mr. Serhiyenko, who was imprisoned in 1972 for national rights activities. In 1976, she co-founded the UHG and took over chairmanship of the group after the arrests of Mr. Rudenko and Oles Berdnyk, until her own arrest in October 1980.

She was charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," under Article 62 of the Ukrainian SSR Criminal Code, for participation in the UHG, and was sentenced at the age of 75 to six months' strict-regimen labor camp and five years' exile.

# Mart Niklus released from Perm, triumphantly greeted in Estonia

NEW YORK — Prominent Estonian nationalist and human rights activist Mart Niklus arrived in the Estonian capital, Tallinn on July 13 after his early release from Perm Camp 35. Mr. Niklus, who was extremely moved by the sight of formerly forbidden blue, black and white flags of Estonian independence flying freely in his hometown of Tartu, was greeted by hundreds of well-wishers and members of the Estonian resistance.

From Tartu, Mr. Niklus was taken by automobile to Tallinn that afternoon, where he addressed a rally of several thousand people, reported the New York-based Estonian American National Council.

Rumors of Mr. Niklus' release had been circulating since early June; however, in a telephone interview with Radio Free Europe, Mr. Niklus said he had first found out about the decision to release him on July 2 when, while still in the labor camp, he read the news in the Estonian Community Party daily.

On July 7, he read a second report quoting an Estonian Interior Ministry official as saying he had already been released. He immediately began a hunger strike and was finally released the following day, July 8.

Before his return to Estonia, Mr. Niklus spent a few days in Moscow where he met with his friend and mentor, Andrei Sakharov, and with other dissidents. His return to Estonia was covered by Estonian radio and TV. Radio Tallinn is said to have denounced Mr. Niklus' imprisonment, saying he had not been punished without cause.

Mr. Niklus had served seven years of a 10-year sentence in a special-regime Soviet labor camp which was to be followed by five years' exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." Mr. Niklus had spent half his adult life in Soviet prisons and slave labor camps for criticizing Soviet policies and for peacefully demanding freedom and the restoration of sovereignty to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

He was first arrested in 1959 for distributing pictures depicting actual conditions in Soviet-occupied Estonia to the Western news media. His second term of imprisonment followed his signing the Baltic Appeal of 1979, which asked both Germany and the USSR to renounce and abrogate the infamous Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. While in the gulag, Mr. Niklus joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group.

An ornithologist, Mr. Niklus' case

had received worldwide attention. He was championed by Amnesty International, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, International PEN Clubs, and other groups active in human rights issues.

The Reagan Administration as well as many members of the U.S. Congress have taken an active interest in his case. His case was raised at Helsinki Accords follow-up meetings, in Captive Nations proclamations, and on other occasions.

Rep. Constance Morella (R-Md.) "adopted" Mr. Niklus as one of her special prisoners of conscience. In September 1984, most of the U.S. Congress sent birthday greetings to Mr. Niklus, who was forced to spend his 50th birthday in solitary confinement in northern camp No. 36. Earlier, in 1981, Congress passed Concurrent Resolution 218 on Mr. Niklus' behalf.

This year, the Estonian Group for the Disclosure of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact (MRP-AEG) sent a pre-summer message to the West, describing Mr. Niklus and fellow Estonian human and national rights activist Enn Tarto as "hostages of Soviet foreign policy" who were "buried alive" in the gulag.

The MRP-AEG communique explained that Messrs. Niklus and Tarto are "the tangible criteria for the evaluation of the seriousness of perestroika for the Estonian people." As noted by the MRP-AEG, because Messrs. Niklus and Tarto "have spent their lives daring to stand openly, boldly and peacefully for their unwavering beliefs," they are very important moral symbols for Estonians in Soviet-occupied Estonia and in the free world.

Placards demanding the release of the two men have been seen in Estonia, including at the August 23, 1987, mass rally and even in the official May Day parade in Tallinn. Beginning July 1, Estonian activists had been picketing the Supreme Court Building in Tallinn demanding changes in the Soviet Criminal Code as well as the release of Messrs. Niklus and Tarto, and Sivert Zoldin who was arrested in February for distributing fliers. The picketers, who have temporarily suspended their protest action, have succeeded in gathering over 6,000 signatures supporting their demands. If August 1 arrives and Messrs. Tarto and Zoldin are still imprisoned, they will resume picketing.

In a telephone interview with Juri Estam of Radio Free Europe on July 13, (Continued on page 10)

## Oksana Meshko...

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20, where her family, including her activist son, Oleksander Serhiyenko, resides.

Fellow Ukrainian Helsinki Group founder and former chairman Mykola Rudenko and his wife, Raisa, also a former political prisoner, greeted their longtime colleague with flowers and kisses upon her arrival. Nadia Svitlychna of the UHG's External Representations and her husband, Pavlo Stokoteln, as well as the newly arrived Petro Ruban, also welcomed Ms. Meshko with great affection at the airport.

Also present were members of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, including its president, Bozhena Olshaniwsky, who lobbied Congress and other U.S. government officials for many years on Ms. Meshko's behalf.

A retired teacher, Ms. Meshko has a long history of fighting for human and

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Associate Editors: Marta Kolomayets  
Christyna Lapychak

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## Soviet Army defectors, officials trade angry words at press conference



George Zarycky

Volodymyr Romchuk (standing) addresses press conference; to his right is Ludmilla Thorne of Freedom House. Also in the photo (from left) are Mykola Movchan and R. Bruce McCormick, as well as (partially hidden) Ihor Kovalchuk.

by George Zarycky

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

NEW YORK — Angry exchanges between six former Red Army soldiers who defected in Afghanistan and Soviet officials and journalists marked a July 15 press conference at which the veterans rejected recent Soviet offers of amnesty.

The soldiers, four of whom are Ukrainian, were speaking at Freedom House, a New York-based organization that monitors human rights around the world. Soviet officials in attendance included Iona Andronov, a correspondent from Literaturnaya Gazeta, and

Dmitri Titov, counselor at the Soviet Mission to the U.N. as well as journalists from the Soviet news agency TASS and Novosti Press.

Mr. Andronov is also head of the International Committee for the Rescue of Russian Prisoners of War in Afghanistan, an ostensibly independent group that Red Army defectors in the West have accused of trying to coerce them into returning to the Soviet Union.

In his introduction, Freedom House Executive Director R. Bruce McCormick said he welcomed any Soviet initiatives to secure the release of POWs, but cautioned that any amnesty must be guaranteed. He cited the case of Nikolai

Ryzhkov who defected in 1983 and came to the West, only to be persuaded by the Soviets to return home. He was subsequently sentenced to 12 years in a Perm labor camp, but was released this month.

### Fire alarm disrupts proceedings

The press conference got off to a raucous start when, in introducing the veterans, Freedom House Soviet specialist Ludmilla Thorne accused Mr. Andronov of "deception, distortion and disinformation" in an article about her monograph on Afghanistan. Then, when Volodymyr Romchuk, a 22-year-old Ukrainian defector, began reading an English-language statement in which he thanked President Ronald Reagan for "taking a personal interest" in Soviet POWs, a fire alarm disrupted the proceedings.

Freedom House spokesmen later said the false alarm was deliberately set off to interrupt the press conference.

In addition to Mr. Romchuk, the other defectors were Mykola Movchan, 24, Ihor Kovalchuk, 27, Taras Derevliany, 20, all Ukrainians, as well as Mansur Alyadinov, a 25-year-old Crimean Tatar, and Gadzhimurad Suleymanov, 25, from Azerbaïdzhān. All currently reside in the United States and Canada.

When the conference resumed after a 10-minute delay, Mr. Movchan, who is from the Zhytomyr region of Ukraine and defected to the Afghan rebels in 1983, said that while he and the others welcomed the recent amnesty proposal announced by the Soviet Procurator

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## Biopsy reveals cancer, radiation therapy begins for Hanna

by Chrystyna N. Lapychak

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Two-year-old Hanna Sverstiuk was released from the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia on July 28, less than a week after surgeons performed delicate brain surgery to remove part of a tumor, which a biopsy revealed to be cancerous.

The granddaughter of well-known Ukrainian dissident Yevhen Sverstiuk, born in Kiev one week after the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, has begun "an aggressive" six-week program of radiation therapy and will be staying for that duration at a nearby Ronald McDonald House with her mother, Maria.

The toddler and her 23-year-old mother were brought to the United States from Kiev on July 17, after an intense weeklong effort by concerned Ukrainian Americans, including Dr. and Mrs. Peter Kozicky of Bethlehem, Pa., who involved St. Luke's Hospital in that eastern Pennsylvania town in their medical sponsorship.

After an emergency medical evaluation at St. Luke's, Hanna was transferred to Children's Hospital, where she has received gratis medical care.

Martha Phan, a hospital spokesperson, said on July 25 that the six-hour surgery, performed by a nationally known neurosurgeon, Dr. Luis Schut, removed "the core" of the tumor and relieved the pressure on her brain stem,

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## Bush addresses Warren banquet marking Captive Nations Week

by Marianna Liss

WARREN, Mich. — Vice-President George Bush was the keynote speaker for the Captive Nations Week banquet held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Warren, a suburb of Detroit, on July 20.

His appearance at the banquet coincided with the Democratic National Convention, which severely criticized the vice-president.

"This is not campaigning," Vice-President Bush insisted during the pre-banquet press conference, surrounded by young people in Ukrainian national dress. "This is something I feel strongly about — Captive Nations Week."

Though refusing to engage in a direct rebuttal to the personal attacks by Democrats, he did hint at his expertise in foreign policy and at the current

strength of the U.S. economy.

"We have enough differences on the issues between myself and Michael Dukakis, issues that affect the very people standing here," he said pointing to the costumed youths, "issues about experience in foreign affairs, issues in terms of economics, issues in terms of opportunity and jobs. I don't need to get into trying to tear him down..."

During the banquet, where flags of captive nations lined the walls, Mr. Bush gave a tough speech dealing with policy toward Communist nations and Communist aggression.

The vice-president described Communist control over Eastern Europe as a wall which "casts its dark shadow across half the continent of Europe — across millions of lives."

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## Remarks by the vice-president

Excerpt of remarks by Vice-President George Bush at the captive nations banquet in Warren, Mich., on Wednesday, July 20.

Some five years ago I traveled to Germany, and in the course of my trip paid what for me will always be an unforgettable visit to the small village of Moedelreuth. Down the main street ran a high concrete wall topped with densely packed barbed wire. On the near side, the villagers were peacefully going about the ordinary business of their daily lives. On the far side, soldiers stood watch with machine guns, and attack dogs ran along the wall on chains.

As I looked East, I realized more profoundly than words can describe that I stood on the frontier of freedom. Only two or three stories high, that wall casts its dark shadow across half the continent of Europe, across millions of lives — it casts its shame across human history.

Of course, one could say that, in other forms, that wall stretches beyond Europe and around the globe, closing in nation after nation. The crushing of independence in Ukraine, the forcible occupation of the Baltic states and suppression of central Europe was followed by the spread of Communist domination to Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Angola, Ethiopia, Nicaragua and Afghanistan — and others.

This is the map of subjugation; this is the litany of totalitarian conquest we mark on this, the 30th commemoration of Captive Nations Week. For

(Continued on page 10)

## Toronto society wants to assist 197 defectors

TORONTO — Recently 197 young Ukrainians travelling on their way to Rome from Poland, left their buses in Vienna and requested asylum. With the assistance of Jaroslav Nowicky of Vienna, they were directed to the Traiskirchen refugee camp and with his help were officially registered.

As Austria has taken a hard line regarding refugees, there was some danger that the 197 refugees would be returned to Poland within four days. The Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society immediately contacted the Canadian External Affairs Department with the request that they advise the Austrians that the refugees would be sponsored in due course. External Affairs was very cooperative in this matter and this was done. The refugees were allowed to remain in Austria and have now been transferred to a hotel outside of Vienna.

Mr. Nowicky is arranging for an English tutor along with English language tapes. Ukrainian Immigrant Aid has already forwarded funds to cover this cost.

The second step taken was to approach Immigration Canada to have these young people brought in under the government-sponsored East European quota. Despite all efforts to date, the office of the immigration minister, Barbara McDougall, has rejected the plea, advising that the quota of 3,400 for 1988 has been filled, and the group will just have to wait its turn.

During 1987 over 146,000 immigrants, 22,000 government-sponsored refugees and 40,000 illegal refugees were allowed into Canada, yet the present

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Vice-President George Bush with Ukrainians in Warren, Mich.

## Joseph Charyna named chairman of Ukrainian Democrats for Dukakis

BOSTON — The Ukrainian National Democratic Committee has named Joseph Charyna, a lifelong activist in the Ukrainian community and the Democratic party in Massachusetts, to serve as chairman of the Ukrainian Committee to Elect Gov. Michael Dukakis to the Presidency of the United States of America. Mr. Charyna is currently a charter member of the Dukakis Presidential Finance Council.

Joseph Lesawyer has been named honorary chairman and advisor on national affairs. Attorney Julian Kulas of Chicago was named campaign director and liaison with the ethnic community in the Midwest area.

The committee is expanding its chapters in every state. To date, over 100 activists in 30 states who have participated in past elections and have volunteered to work in this year's election.

In California, Dr. Oleh Weres is very active in both the Ukrainian and the ethnic community. In Pennsylvania Michael Komichak in the Pittsburgh area and Jerry Pronko in the Scranton area, will work to carry their state to the Democratic column.

In the state of Delaware Mark Murowany, a young man who has already run for public office, will lead the Ukrainian Democrats' efforts. Mr. Murowany attended the Democratic Convention in Atlanta as a Dukakis delegate. A well-known activist in the Michigan area, Stephen Wichar has volunteered to work with the Ukrainian Democratic Committee in this election.

In the next several weeks, the committee hopes to name chairmen in all 30 states as well as expand to other states. The plans also call for full cooperation with the National Ethnic Advisory Council.



Joseph Charyna, national chairman of the Ukrainian Committee to Elect Michael Dukakis, personally delivers the endorsement of this political organization at the Massachusetts State House.

## Jersey LUC supports Gabro Fund

CLIFTON, N.J. — At its most recent monthly meeting, the Garden State Council of the League of Ukrainian Catholics initiated the Bishop Jaroslaw Gabro Burse Fund with a donation of \$2,000.

The burse fund was established by the Garden State Council in memory of the late bishop of the St. Nicholas Eparchy in Chicago. Bishop Gabro had served for many years as pastor of the Assumption of Blessed Virgin Mary Church in Perth Amboy, N.J.

At the meeting, Ann Smolensky, president of the LUC's Garden State Council, gave a very detailed biography of Bishop Gabro and the very important role he played in the life of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Ms. Smolensky then presented LUC national president Mary Ann Grimm with a check for \$2,000 as the founding donation of the Bishop Gabro Burse Fund. It is hoped that a total of \$10,000 will be raised for the burse fund.

The League of Ukrainian Catholics has established nine burse funds. The burse is a fund inaugurated by donations and the interest from completed

burses is given annually in the name of a Ukrainian Catholic seminarian and members of Ukrainian Catholic religious orders to be used for the education of the chosen honorees. By helping young people who are studying for a vocation, the LUC is helping the entire Church, for the young religious will eventually be serving in the Church.

Currently, the six completed burse are: Michael Patrick Bilon Burse; Archbishop Constantine Bohachevsky Burse; Bishop John Stock Burse; Metropolitan Ambrose Senyshyn Burse; Metropolitan Joseph Schmondiuk Burse; and Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Burse. The Sister Markiana Zebrown Burse, the Bishop Soter Ortynsky Burse and the newly established Bishop Gabro Burse are not yet complete.

Anyone wishing to make a contribution to help complete these funds may do so by mailing their tax-deductible contribution to: George T. Senchy, Vice-President, League of Ukrainian Catholics, 335 Rosehill Place, Elizabeth, N.J. 07208.

## Buffalo welcomes Mykola, Raisa Rudenko

by John Riszko

BUFFALO, N.Y. — The Ukrainian community of western New York had the opportunity to welcome and greet Ukrainian dissidents Mykola and Raisa Rudenko on June 11.

The Rudenkos' visit to the Buffalo area, initiated by Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU), was sponsored by the coalition of Ukrainian organizations of Buffalo.

The Rudenkos arrived in Buffalo from Syracuse, and at 1 p.m. were met at a luncheon in their honor by representatives of various Ukrainian organizations in the western New York region.

After a brief lunch, the Rudenkos visited the area's most famous attraction, Niagara Falls. Mr. Rudenko revealed that 27 years ago he had visited Niagara Falls as a tourist. This visit created a lasting impression upon him. The natural beauty and majesty of the falls came to symbolize for Mr. Rudenko the majesty and beauty of democracy, ideals which over time inspired him to speak out against the repression of the human spirit and the enslavement of his Ukrainian nation.

That evening, at 7 p.m., in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall, the Rudenkos were formally welcomed by over 200 members of the Ukrainian community. They were greeted in the traditional and gracious Ukrainian manner.

Ihor Czmola presided as master of ceremonies. The stage, decorated by Marian Boraczok, was resplendent with examples of Ukrainian religious and folk art. Oles Cheren of Cataract Press coordinated book displays featuring the writing of Mr. Rudenko and other Ukrainian dissident writers.

Buffalo's Ukrainian youth honored the Rudenkos with a recitation by Maria Chomiak of one of Rudenko's poems, and a performance of three musical numbers by the Bandura Ensemble of the local School of Ukrainian Studies, under the direction of Eugenia Lepko.

Zenon Bodnarskyj, chairman of the Buffalo Chapter of AHRU, presented the Rudenkos with a symbolic key to

the city on behalf of the mayor and the citizens of Buffalo.

In their remarks to the audience, Mr. and Mrs. Rudenko each recounted their many tribulations in their struggle for Ukrainian justice and truth. They entreated the audience and all Ukrainian Americans to show solidarity with those Ukrainian patriots still imprisoned for their beliefs.

Mr. Rudenko spoke of his disillusionment with Marxism and communism, and underscored the important role that the Ukrainian communities in the free world can play by demanding the restoration of democracy and national self-determination in Ukraine.

A highlight of the evening was Mr. Rudenko's reading of several poems which he wrote during his imprisonment in a Mordovian concentration camp. Among the poems was the one Mr. Rudenko had written about his visit to Niagara Falls 27 years earlier.

The visit of the Rudenkos to Buffalo received comprehensive media coverage. The local TV affiliates for ABC and NBC reported the event on the late news. The Buffalo News, the area's largest circulation newspaper, featured an interview with Mr. Rudenko, in which the Ukrainian dissident expounded his analysis of the current social and political situation in the Soviet Union.

## Nostra culpa

In the story "Five days in Rome: celebrating the Millennium with Ukrainian Catholic faithful," dated July 24, Archbishop Myroslav Marusyn was inadvertently titled a cardinal. The hierarch is an archbishop, and secretary of the Sacred Congregation of Eastern Churches.

Also, in The Weekly's cover story about Millennium celebrations in Rome, dated July 17, we incorrectly noted that both bishops from Yugoslavia did not attend the jubilee events. Bishop Slavomir Miklovs of Yugoslavia did participate in the celebrations.

## Philadelphia mayor honors UAVets



W. Wilson Goode, mayor of Philadelphia, recently proclaimed the week of June 19-25 as Ukrainian American Veterans Week in Philadelphia, and urged all citizens to recognize the influence that Ukrainian American veterans have in Philadelphia and in community and civic life throughout the country. Mayor Goode noted that Philadelphia's veterans groups are an important part of the life of the city and country and are involved in many projects which benefit and improve the quality of life for all Americans. Ukrainian American Veterans held their 41st annual convention during UAV Week in Philadelphia. Seen in the photo with Mayor Goode (center) are (from left) J. Fedoryczuk, senior vice-commander, Edward Zetick, past national commander and W. Senyshyn and T. Zenuk of the convention committee.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

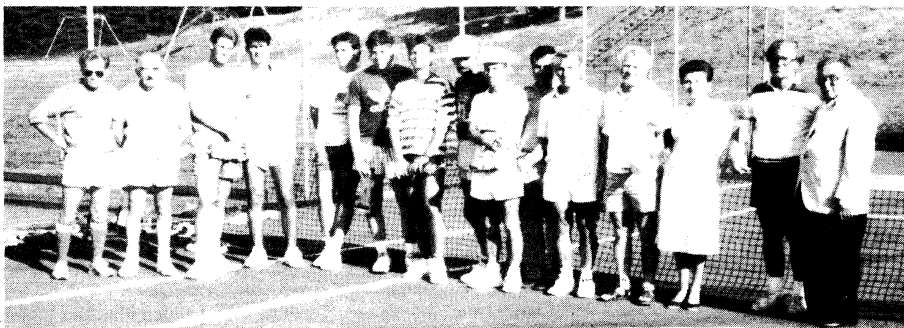
## Czorny retains men's title at tennis tourney

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Denys Czorny won the men's title for the fourth consecutive year during the annual Eastern tennis championships of the Ukrainian Sports Association of the U.S. and Canada held here at the Soyuzivka resort of the Ukrainian National Association during the Independence Day weekend, July 2-3.

The Eastern championships are the first tennis tournament of the season at the upstate New York resort.

In the senior men's division, George Sawchak repeated his victories of previous years.

In all, 32 men and juniors competed; many athletes did not participate in this year's tourney due to the celebrations of the Millennium of Christianity in



Participants in the 1988 USCAK-East tennis championships.

Kievan Rus' that were being held in Rome.

In the men's final, Mr. Czorny of the Carpathian Ski Club (KLC) defeated Adrian Kutko of Tryzub, 6-3, 6-3. In the semifinals, Mr. Czorny had beaten George Charuk (Ukrainian Tennis Club

of Chicago), 7-5, 2-6, 6-2. Mr. Kutko, meanwhile, had emerged victorious over Eugene Olyneec (Tryzub), 6-7 (7-4), 6-4.

In the senior men's division, Mr. Sawchak triumphed over George Petrykewych (KLC), 6-2, 6-3. In the semis, Mr. Sawchak had defeated George Hrab (KLC), 6-2, 6-4, while Mr. Petrykewych had won over George Hrabec (KLC), 7-6 (10-8), 6-3.

In a third men's division, seniors over age 55, Alexander Olyneec (Tryzub) was the victor in the three-man competition over Ihor Sochan (Plast) and Orest Hladky (Tryzub).

In the men's consolation round,

Danko Ocislavsky (Chornomorska Sitch) was the winner, while the senior men's winner was Milan Obradovich (Soyuzivka).

In the juniors' division, composed of four athletes — including three Bula brothers from Argentina — Greg Bula defeated his older brother, Alex, by a score of 4-6, 6-1, 7-6 (7-1).

Trophies were presented to tourney winners by UNA Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk, Supreme Advisor Walter Kwas and tournament committee members Roman Rakoczy Sr., Mr. Sawchak and Zenon Snylyk.

The next tennis tournament scheduled at Soyuzivka is the doubles tourney on August 13-14.

## The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec  
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

### The UNA as a benefactor

In the last article I pointed out the good the UNA is performing through its scholarship program and that the UNA has donated a record amount of \$115,300 in scholarship grants to UNA members for academic year 1988-89.

We must not forget that the UNA is a great benefactor in other areas of fraternal activity as well. It is a great supporter of Ukrainian causes such as human rights, Ukrainian arts and culture, charitable activities, Ukrainian publications, sports, youth and senior activity programs.

For example, in the April 12 issue of The Ukrainian Weekly it was reported that the UNA donated close to \$82,000 to Ukrainian community projects such as ones carried on by the Ukrainian Encyclopedia Foundation, the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, the World Congress of Free Ukrainians as well as Millennium projects being prepared by Harvard University and the U.S. National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

In addition to the monetary grants, the UNA continually provides its Soyuzivka facilities for various conferences and workshops sponsored by Ukrainian organizations. It also sponsors cultural courses, youth camps and sports activities at the resort. The facilities of the UNA Home Office are also sites of meetings and conferences of Ukrainian community organizations throughout the year. In view of the above, the UNA should be supported not only by its members, but by the entire Ukrainian community.

Therefore, if you are a member, become active through your local UNA branch or district.

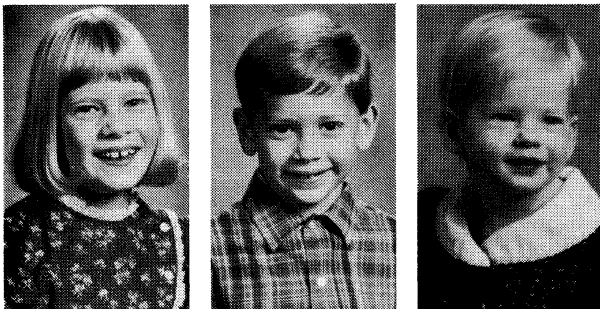
If you are not a member we would like you to become one. It is as simple as making contact with your local UNA branch secretary or the UNA Home Office at (201) 451-2200.

Remember the Ukrainian community needs the UNA, and the UNA needs you as a member in order to be able to continue its support of worthwhile community endeavors.



UNA Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk presents the men's championship trophy to Denys Czorny, while Supreme Advisor Walter Kwas presents the second-place trophy to Adrian Kutko.

## Young UNA'ers



Three members of the Rand family, Caroline, 9, Matthew Todd, 6, and Laura Lynn, 3, are among the newest members of UNA Branch 22 in Chicago. They are the children of Reggie and Lynn Rand of Arlington Heights, Ill., and the nieces and nephews of Mr. and Mrs. Bohdan Muzyka. They were enrolled by Helen Olek Scott, who along with her husband, Walter, also is related to the Rands.

## Job Announcement ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENT RELATIONS Ukrainian National Association Washington Office

**DUTIES:** The Assistant Director will work at the direction of the Director of Government Relations in the carrying out of the policies and programs of the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Heritage Defense Committee. The functions of the Director and Assistant Director include: (1) national education and research programs; (2) educational and informational programs aimed at the U.S. Government; (3) monitoring of legislation, governmental policies and media reports on issues of concern to the Ukrainian American community; (4) management of the Washington office; and (5) formulation of development programs on a national level.

**REQUIREMENTS:** Applicants should have a minimum of a bachelor's degree and at least three years experience in a responsible position. Other factors to be considered include: (1) experience in government; (2) knowledge of the workings of the Congress and the Executive Branch; (3) writing and speaking skills in the English language; (4) knowledge of the Ukrainian language; (5) familiarity with the workings of the media; and, (6) basic public relations skills.

**SALARY:** Negotiable based on experience and past salary history.

**APPLICATIONS:** Resumes including salary requirements should be sent no later than July 31, 1988, to:

**UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION**  
30 Montgomery Street  
Jersey City, New Jersey 07302  
ATTN: Director of Government Relations

Finalists will be interviewed prior to August 15, 1988.

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## Helsinki Accords anniversary

Thirteen years ago, on August 1, 1975, the states of Eastern and Western Europe (all except Albania), the United States, Canada and the Soviet Union signed a landmark agreement called the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, or as it has come to be known, the Helsinki Accords.

The agreement was a carefully packaged statement of principles that were to guide East-West relations in the areas of human rights and humanitarian concerns, cooperation in science, technology and economics, and military security.

To be sure, it was not the first international agreement to tackle these matters, but it was the first which recognized that the relationship between the state and an individual is an international concern. It is for this reason that Ambassador Richard Schifter, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, once characterized the Helsinki Accords as "the beginning of the history of a new process."

As a result of the agreement signed in Helsinki 13 years ago, various Helsinki monitoring groups arose in the USSR and other states where the rights delineated in that accord were being curtailed or violated. These groups saw the Final Act as a ray of hope — hope that their governments finally would allow the people to exercise their rights.

Sadly, the USSR's reaction to the formation of such citizens' groups in Moscow, Ukraine, Armenia, Georgia and elsewhere, was to attempt to crush them by imprisoning their members.

This brutal response to the "crimes" of encouraging compliance with the Helsinki Accords took place before General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in the USSR. And yet, 300 political prisoners, among them 10 Helsinki monitors, still languish in labor camps and "internal" exile — even now during the days of glasnost, perestroika and demokratizatsia. This fact led many observers to question the veracity of Mr. Gorbachev's reforms, and to believe that most of what is being presented to world public opinion as true change in the USSR is merely a clever public relations campaign and a smokescreen behind which the Communist Party of the Soviet Union can continue to exercise absolute control over its citizens.

The U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, for example, in a report on the first three years of the Gorbachev regime titled "Reform and Human Rights," noted that "the two must go together." The report stated, "After three years of Gorbachev's rule, that essential connection has yet to be made and maintained."

The CSCE pointed to the release of close to 400 known political prisoners, and other advances in human rights, but cautioned that this does not mean that "either the docket of past abuses has been cleared or that the current phase of relative improvement is becoming a permanent feature of Soviet internal policy."

Similarly, in Canada's House of Commons, the Standing Committee on Human Rights stated in a report titled "Human Rights Behind the Iron Curtain" that it "expresses the hope that perestroika and glasnost are more than a public relations ploy but believes that they in themselves do not foretell the imminent effective securing of human rights behind the Iron Curtain."

It continued: "The genuineness and depth of social change behind the Iron Curtain will be indicated by the degree to which these countries accept and respect international human rights norms to which they have committed themselves."

In recent days, there have been new developments within the USSR that raise even more troubling questions about Soviet "reforms" and indicate just how selectively General Secretary's "new thinking" is applied.

Armenian national rights activist Paruir Airikyian has been expelled from the USSR and forcibly put on a plane that took him to Ethiopia. Ukrainian national rights defenders Vyacheslav Chornovil, Mykhailo and Bohdan Horyn — members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group — and others have become the subjects of criminal proceedings according to an announcement by Lviv officials. They face possible prosecution or deportation.

The External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group has reacted to the Soviet authorities' actions by appealing to signatories of the Helsinki Accords to demand a halt to these criminal proceedings, which the representation says are a return to the tactics of the late 1970s when the Helsinki Accords monitoring groups were being decimated.

All of this, of course, is happening just before 13th anniversary of the Helsinki Accords. Which brings us back to the question originally broached in this editorial: How much has really changed in the USSR? The struggle continues.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Let's discuss exchanges

Dear Editor:

I would like to address myself to an issue which has, sporadically, been addressed on the pages of the Ukrainian American press, but an issue which Ukrainian Americans living in the Washington area find themselves confronted with, in increasing frequency.

The issue is Soviet American exchanges, and how this affects our fellow Americans' perception of us. Soviets are travelling to America in large numbers, with Soviet Ukrainians among them, and very often we Ukrainian Americans are avoided, misinformed or uninformed as to their whereabouts or activities. Nevertheless, these people continue to come here, travel and leave certain impressions about the USSR and Ukraine.

There are art auctions with Soviet Ukrainian artists being featured in the art world, as illustrated by the auction sponsored by Sotheby's in which a Ukrainian artist from Lviv, Ihor Kopoustnasky had his art work sold for an astronomical amount of money.

There was a Soviet American Peace Walk, with 50 Soviet Ukrainians, travelling throughout the United States. The Americans are going to Ukraine in August 1988, with perhaps two Ukrainian Americans among them.

Ships from Ukrainian cities on the Black Sea, with Ukrainian crews, are arriving, and Russian translators being offered as first choice. Various official government groups from the various republics are arriving and are avoiding the ethnic American communities.

A major case in point was the Smithsonian Folklife Festival which took place June-July 1988. This year the featured country was the Soviet Union.

Representatives from the Soviet Union were from Russia, Ukraine, Estonia, Lithuania, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaidzhan, Yakut, Tuva.

The largest group was from Russia. Ukraine had one individual, Uliana Kot. The local Ukrainian American community had contacted the Smithsonian earlier, offering services as translators. This offer was not acted upon, since the Soviet Union was to provide for one — and didn't. Mrs. Kot had no officially appointed Ukrainian-English translator, but rather she performed in Ukrainian; this was translated into Russian, and then this was translated into English. Various private individuals tried to alleviate the situation, and complaints were registered with the Smithsonian. This is specifically the failing in the U.S.-USSR exchanges which occurred at the Folklife Festival. Letters can be written to: Ms. Diana Parker, Smithsonian Office of Folklife Programs, 2600 L'Enfant Plaza, Washington, D.C. 20560

Since the Smithsonian Institute is dedicated to the preservation of the cultures of the various immigrant groups that came to America, it seems to be imperative that we Ukrainian Americans become involved in the process of how we are represented. With the advent of U.S.-USSR cultural exchanges, the representations of Ukrainian culture may differ markedly from what we perceive to be authentic. The Smithsonian Institute, as well as other agencies who sponsor these exchanges, should be encouraged to use us as resources. If we choose to remain on the sidelines, other people and national groups will speak of us and write our history for us, even in the United States. It is no longer a question of whether we

approve of Soviet-American exchanges, they are already a fact and will continue, with us or without us. The question is how to make them work to our advantage.

Perhaps the time has arrived for an open and candid discussion of this issue on the pages of our Ukrainian American press.

Larissa M. Fontana  
Potomac, Md.

### Dukakis and Ukrainians

Dear Editor:

On the subject of Ukrainians participating in the electoral process, we should answer a question that was posed by a Ukrainian from Canada in the Ukrainian newspaper America. The question: "Is Michael Dukakis a friend of the Ukrainians?"

To begin with, in Massachusetts we know he is our friend, but for the gentleman from Canada and the rest of the Ukrainian community in the U.S., let us just list a couple of facts.

In 1987 Gov. Dukakis and his wife, Kitty, sponsored the Ukrainian Famine Commemoration in the State House, the most successful we have ever held. At his invitation, Ukrainians filled the hall to capacity (over 500 people). The president of the Massachusetts Senate, William Bolger, and the speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, George Keverian, also participated as speakers.

The governor and Mrs. Dukakis spoke eloquently, knowledgeably and very sympathetically on the subject of the Ukrainian famine of 1932-33. At that time Mrs. Dukakis revealed that her grandparents came from Ukraine.

The governor not only issued a proclamation designating 1988 Ukrainian Millennium year, but he has also agreed to serve as an honorary member of the Massachusetts Millennium Committee.

The governor's staff, at his direction, is always very helpful and cooperative whenever requested. The governor, an avid reader, has accepted and read a number of books on Ukrainian matters. At a reception at St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church, the governor stated, "We have a lot in common you and I, we even bless ourselves the right way."

Without listing more facts, the answer to the question "Is Michael Dukakis a friend of the Ukrainians?" is an emphatic, "Yes!"

However, that is not the only reason so many of us are volunteering our efforts and contributing financially, to elect Gov. Michael Dukakis president. In 10 years as governor, he has proven his competence to govern. He is intelligent, honest, innovative and compassionate. He is a supporter of human and religious rights for all people. All of these qualities are needed to govern this great country of ours.

We hope all of our voters will be sure to register and vote on November 8. Of course, we hope all of you will give serious consideration to the Democratic ticket of Michael Dukakis for president and Sen. Loyd Bentsen for vice-president.

Joseph Charyna  
Stoughton, Mass.

(Mr. Charyna is chairman of the Ukrainian Committee to Elect Michael Dukakis President.)

## From Studium Papers

## Ukrainian-Polish relations: interview with Jaroslaw Pelenski

*Studium Papers, a quarterly journal published by the North American Study Center for Polish Affairs, recently devoted an entire issue to Polish-Ukrainian relations and, in particular, the Ukrainian minority in Poland.*

*Among the issue's contents is an interview with Jaroslaw Pelenski, a historian who has been a leading figure in Ukrainian-Polish reconciliation for more than 30 years. The interview was conducted by Marek Nowak, editor-in-chief of Studium Papers.*

*As noted in the introduction to the interview, Dr. Pelenski, a professor of history at the University of Iowa, was the co-organizer of three pioneering scholarly conferences on Polish-Ukrainian relations held in 1956 in Munich, 1977 in Canada and 1980 in Munich.*

*The interview is reprinted below, with the permission of the journal's publishers.*

### CONCLUSION

**How would you characterize the attitudes of Ukrainians living in Ukraine to Poles and Poland? What does Poland mean to Ukrainians?**

For Ukrainians living in Ukraine, Poland is a window to the West. Especially the Polish press and publications which have been reaching Ukraine, both through official and unofficial channels, have provided a wealth of information for the new-thirsty Soviet citizens of Ukraine. That is why the Soviet and Polish Communist authorities imposed an embargo on contacts and exchanges between Soviet Ukraine and Poland during the Solidarity period and martial law — an embargo which only recently has been partially lifted.

**Should Poles look for partners in dialogue here in the West, or in Lviv and Kiev?**

They should do both, but especially in Lviv and Kiev. The dialogue of Poles with Ukrainians in the West is already under way. Poles from Poland have been publishing their articles in Vidnova, for example, and the contributions of Ukrainian authors from the West have appeared in Poland. A number of Poles who visit the United States have undertaken research on Polish-Ukrainian historical and political topics. In Poland, a special issue (250 pages) of the underground journal Spotkania (Encounters) devoted to Polish-Ukrainian relations was recently published. It is an example of the Polish efforts to maintain Polish-Ukrainian dialogue.

Poles should make the utmost effort to initiate a similar dialogue with partners in Ukraine, even though the situation there differs significantly from that in Poland. In the area of publications alone, the relationship is disproportionate if we consider the multitude and wide spectrum of the Polish opposition press compared to a few publications in Ukraine.

Poland is Ukraine's closest western neighbor. It has the most open society in the Soviet bloc, and it has remained, even under the constraints of "real socialism," the most developed political nation in Eastern Europe. Its intellectual and ideological presence in Ukraine, and also in Russia, is of paramount importance, not only for the development of future Polish-Ukrainian relations, but also for the overall evolution of the entire Eastern bloc.

**How do Ukrainians in Poland view their situation relative to the situation of their countrymen in Soviet Ukraine?**

The fifth volume of Vidnova included an article by a Ukrainian from Poland discussing this problem. On the basis of the article and some additional information, it appears that two major orientations prevail among Ukrainians living in Poland. One proposes that because of Poland's proximity to Ukraine, Ukrainians who live in Poland should not emigrate but remain. Especially under present conditions, they should develop a Ukrainian community in Poland in order to maintain contact with their countrymen in Ukraine and provide a link between the home country and the Ukrainian diaspora.

According to the proponents of the second orientation, Ukrainians living in Poland should emigrate if they so desire. They argue that the Ukrainian community's future lies in Canada and the United States. A significant emigration of Ukrainians from Poland to these countries would contribute to strengthening the Ukrainian diaspora in North America. This orientation is reinforced by the increased emigration of many able, enterprising and intelligent Poles from Poland, a development which causes great concern within the Polish Catholic Church and among the Polish opposition in Poland.

It is understandable that many Ukrainians in Poland wish to emigrate in order to lead a normal life and to develop their creative energies. However, the large scale departure of Ukrainians, particularly socio-political activists from Poland would contribute not only to the disappearance of Ukrainian culture and Ukrainian cultural institutions in Poland, but also to a widening of the gap between Ukraine and the West.

**What is the situation of the Lemkos in Poland today? How would you characterize their national identity? Are they Ukrainians or are they a separate nationality?**

I would like to answer this question with a counter question. Who are the Kashubs? If we characterize the Kashubs as Poles, then the Lemkos should definitely be characterized as Ukrainians. An attempt to invent a separate Lemko nationality in order to divide the Ukrainian community in Poland, for whatever purpose, reminds me of certain pre-1945 German efforts to divide the Poles by claiming that the Kashubs, Silesians, Gorals and others were not really Poles, but former Germanic tribes, who were colonized by the Polish nobility and artificially incorporated into the Polish nation. It is the consensus not only of Ukrainian, but also of informed Polish scholarly opinion today, that the Lemkos are an integral part of the Ukrainian people exhibiting their own distinct regional and dialectal peculiarities.

The majority of Lemkos today do not inhabit their ancestral territories. They have suffered, greatly in the process of Akcja Wisla, when they were resettled by force in the northern and western Polish territories. The resettlement did not solve the Ukrainian problem in Poland, from either the human or political point of view. Granting permission to those Lemkos who desire to

(Continued on page 12)

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



### Will ethnics 'come home' to Democrats?

Anyway you look at it, Atlanta hosted a great convention for the Democrats... and for Michael Dukakis.

Sure, Jesse Jackson dominated the whole show for the first three nights. Conventions have always attracted malcontents with simple-minded slogans.

Yes there was a lot of political hyperbole, bombast, feigned indignation and predictable, oh-so-boring rhetoric from the podium. That's the stuff conventions are made of.

Of course there was much posturing, strutting and jaw jutting. That's what some politicians do best.

None of that is important. What is important is that the convention accomplished what Mr. Dukakis wanted it to accomplish... a demonstration of party unity not seen since the days of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Gone were the floor battles of previous conventions when various constituencies competed for podium and TV camera time to push their own, narrow fantasies. This year, the delegates were relaxed, pragmatic, almost somnambulist.

One didn't hear platform statements indulging practically everyone from abortionists to lesbians to Sandinistas. This year's platform is more middle-of-the-road, long on mush, short on meaning.

There were few demonstrations outside the convention hall. Some of the same grubby crazies who helped cook Hubert Humphrey's goose at the 1968 Democratic convention in Chicago were on the convention floor at Atlanta wearing three piece suits, quietly fattening their own goose.

All of the right chords were struck — family, neighborhood, pride, hope, ethics in government, frugality, education, fighting drugs — as the Democrats moved from left to center to right. Even Mr. Jackson sounded like a Republican with his pick-yourself-up-by-the-bootstraps ("you may be in the ghetto but the ghetto isn't in you") barn-burning oratory.

All of the above was due, in large measure, to the work of Democratic National Committee chairman Paul Kirk who, in an obvious attempt to win back disaffected Democrats who were pushed out of the party by the McGovern-Mondale cabal, began to move the DNC towards the center soon after the Mondale debacle of 1984. "Captain" Kirk's wisdom was confirmed by Michael Dukakis who picked conservative Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Texas) as his running mate. Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.), reflected the new thinking when he appealed to blue-collar ethnics and others to "come home, come home to the Democratic Party."

Will America's ethnics return to the Democratic party? Will we witness a return to the black-labor-ethnic coalition forged by Franklin Delano Roosevelt during the 1930s? While it's still too early to tell, there are some straws in the wind, especially in the Ukrainian American community where Ukrainian Democrats appear to be more active, on the national scene.

A "Ukrainians for Dukakis" committee is in the works headed by Joseph Charyna of Boston. A personal friend of Mr. Dukakis for many years, Mr. Charyna's committee will include such long-time Ukrainian Democratic stalwarts as Joseph Lesawyer of New

Jersey, Julian Kulas of Illinois, Oleh Weres of California and Stephen Wichar of Michigan. All have well-deserved reputations as "doers" in their respective communities. During interviews with some of them, I noted the kind of optimism I haven't heard from Ukrainian Democrats since 1964.

"Gov. Dukakis is a serious friend of Ukrainians," Mr. Charyna told me. "He will be the best friend Ukrainians ever had or will have in the White House. He and his wife care about us. He's an honorary member of our Millennium Committee in Massachusetts and he's visited St. Andrew's Orthodox Church in Boston." During his visit, he reportedly told Mr. Charyna "We even cross ourselves the right way."

"But what about Kitty Dukakis?" I asked. "Wasn't she opposed to Ukrainian participation in Holocaust commemorations?"

"Wrong," replied Mr. Charyna. "It wasn't Kitty Dukakis who was opposed, but the B'nai B'rith. She was honorary chairman of the Holocaust Committee and she swears no one asked her about Ukrainian participation before the decision came down. In the end, it all worked out for the best," concluded Mr. Charyna, "because now every group holds its own, separate commemoration. And the Dukakis administration has been very supportive of our famine commemoration events."

"We Democrats have an excellent chance to win," Mr. Kulas told me. "Dukakis is more acceptable than the last two Democratic candidates even though I don't agree with all of his positions. I'm more in agreement with the views of Mr. Bentsen, especially when it comes to defense and Communist expansion. All in all, however, I believe that this time we have a ticket we can actively support."

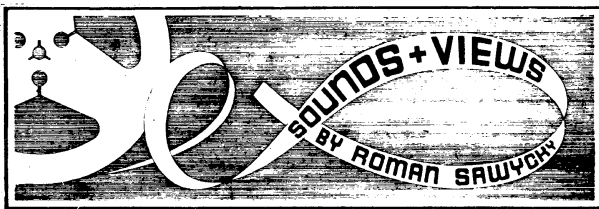
Asked about Mrs. Dukakis' confrontation with Ukrainians, Mr. Kulas believed that she had learned her lesson. "Although her primary concern was that the Jewish Holocaust not be diminished, she now understands that the tragedies of every nation and people need to be recognized."

Queried about Mrs. Dukakis' reported Ukrainianophobia, Mr. Kulas replied: "I don't believe it's there. In all of my dealings with her on the U.S. Commission on the Holocaust Memorial, I never sensed any anti-Ukrainianism."

But can Gov. Dukakis become President Dukakis? "That all depends on voter turn-out," Andrew Jula, an old-line Lemko Democrat, told me. "Dukakis is the best candidate we've had in years, a man of the people, down-to-earth, but it won't do any good if Democrats stay home from the polls."

Gov. Dukakis has a long way to go if he expects European ethnics to "come home." His views on abortion, the Contras, defense and arms control still turn off many potential "returnees." Gov. Dukakis is aware of this and has moved to the center. With Sen. Bentsen's help, he may move even more.

But win or lose, Mr. Dukakis has already performed a service to our Ukrainian American community. His candidacy has apparently enticed Ukrainian Democrats out of the closet at the national level, and this is good. We need outstanding people supporting both parties so that no matter who loses, we win.



## The "Wind Song" story

Dedicated to scholar Hryhoriy A. Nudha — a pioneering researcher of the trek of numerous Ukrainian songs through foreign lands.

### Part I of a four-part series

The study before you concerns the Ukrainian song "Vyut vitry, vyut buyni" (The winds blow, stormy ones blow), its supposed origins and its various transmutions in historical songbooks, as well as Ukrainian and foreign classical music. To simplify matters I will title this the "Wind Songs." Here is its dramatic story.

### Origins of the song

According to one legend the "Wind Song" was allegedly created by a Kozak songstress Marusia Churay of the 17th century, along with other songs with which she supposedly depicted her own unfortunate life.<sup>1</sup> The "Wind Song" came into being during her beloved Kozak's absence; while he was away on a military campaign, she voiced her longing.

As many other of these Churay songs, this one is in the minor key. The lyrics speak of the broken heart of a lonely girl whose love is lost to her. She tries to cry, but the hurt is too deep and the tears will not come. She longs to go to him, to fly to him, but remains alone. Only the moaning wind in the trees is her companion, speaking to her of her love who is away.

So far for legend which was advocated in Ukraine itself by the late musicologist Leonid Kaufman. Distinguished scholar Hryhoriy Nudha, however, did not agree with our trusting legends, holding the view that Marusia Churay was not a historical figure. To be sure, the "Wind Song" has a possible literary source, Ivan Kotliarevsky (1769-1838), the founder of modern Ukrainian literature, no less.

The "Wind Song" is one of the most popular numbers in the song-play "Natalka Poltava" (Natalka of Poltava) by Kotliarevsky, written ca. 1819. The music from this play was arranged after Kotliarevsky by several composers to be ultimately re-shaped by Mykola Lysenko, but more about that later.

In Kotliarevsky's play, the "Wind Song" is the song of Natalka, the main character, who is in the very same position her legendary predecessor, Marusia Churay allegedly was two cen-

turies before: her sweetheart is gone and she sings of her aching heart.

Here are the traditional Ukrainian lyrics of the "Wind Song" as taken from "Folk Songs of Many Peoples" with English versions by American poets, compiled and edited by Florence Hudson Botsford:<sup>2</sup>

### ВІЮТЬ ВІТРИ

Віють вітри, віють буйні,  
Аж дерева гнуться,  
Ох, як боляче моє серце,  
А сльози не ллються.

Трачу літа в лютім горю,  
І кінця не бачу,  
Тільки тоді і полегла,  
Як нишком поплачу.

Не допоможуть сльози горю,  
Серцю легше буде,  
Хто щасливим був часочок,  
По вік не забуде.

Є ще люди, що і моїй  
Завидують долі;  
Чи щаслива та билинка,  
Що росте у полі?

Що на полі, що на псаках,  
Без води на сонці?  
Тяжко жити без милого  
І в своїй сторонці.

Де ти, милий, чорнобривий,  
Та крилець не маю,  
Як і бідна тут горюю,  
Прийди, подивися.

Полетілаб я до тебе,  
Та крилець не маю,  
Щоб побачив, як без тебе  
З горя висихаю.

До кождя я пригорнуся,  
І хто приголубить,  
Коли тепер нема того,  
Котрий мене любить.

The song itself is strophic, i.e. returns to the same melody line with each new stanza. Since the stanzas consist of four lines of text with the last two lines always repeated, we have a song consisting of three parts within each stanza. As we shall see, this feature was generally observed by those who used the "Wind Song" as base material for their endeavors.

### ВІЮТЬ ВІТРИ, ВІЮТЬ БУЙНІ, АЖ ДЕРЕВА ГНУТЬСЯ

Поволі



Accepted melody of the "Wind Song." Note the repeated lines between the dots. Reproduced from the Ukrainian collection "Songs of Literary Origin" (Kiev, 1978).

### The English version

The "Wind Song" was included in the Botsford collection as arranged by the Ukrainian composer and folksong collector of Czech descent, Alois Jedlicka. The English translation, or rather, paraphrase was from the distinguished pen of the American writer Christopher Morley<sup>3</sup>:

### THE WINDS BLOW

Stormy winds the trees are shaking,  
Tempest rages, far and near —  
And my heart is tossed and breaking,  
I cannot even shed a tear.

Bitter years are gray behind me,  
I can see no end to grief;  
If the tears would come and blind me,  
They would bring my heart relief.

Even tears have not the power  
Vanished blessing to restore;  
Happiness known for an hour,  
Is forgotten nevermore.

Those who say I seem to flourish  
Little know my secret pain —  
Barren sands no grasses nourish,  
They need soil, dew and rain.

Sweetheart, I am yearning, yearning  
For my darling, dark of brow,  
And I hear no voice returning —  
My dear love, where are you now?

Sweet, if I had wings for flying  
I would come and tell my love;  
Hear your whisper, low replying —  
Hear you say, "my little dove."

### In search of the original

Why did I choose an American song collection as the source for the text of the "Wind Song?" Because it reflects the prevalent Ukrainian texts (from which it was copied anyway) and because the same collection supplies us with a paraphrase by a noted American poet. Current Ukrainian literature lists as many as four versions of the text, and three variants of the music.<sup>4</sup>

But which version, one might ask, is the original? A very difficult question since we do not have Kotliarevsky's original text for "Natalka of Poltava." The song-play was not published until after Kotliarevsky's life-time and we have no guarantee the playwright's

### NEW RELEASE

## Cheremshyna releases new album

MONTREAL — The popular recording and performing ensemble Cheremshyna have just released their fourth recording titled "Cheremshyna," on the Yevshana record label.

This new recording features contemporary arrangements of new Ukrainian folk songs that have been especially researched by the ensemble for this recording.

Claudia Melnyk, the lead vocalist states that "Ukrainian folk songs are timeless" and should be an integral part of our Ukrainian lives, for they speak of love and sorrow, joy and happiness and help to us highlight our rich culture.

Since the release of their first recording, Montreal's Cheremshyna has been actively performing the Ukrainian Festival circuit, with many key performances scheduled during this Millennium Year, including Festival 88 Edmonton, Ukrainian Youth Festival (Glen Spey, N.Y.), and Soyuzivka (Kerhonkson, N.Y.)

"Cheremshyna" — Vol. 3 was recorded in March at Studio Victor in Montreal (a establishment well-known to Ukrainian recording artists), by engineer Al Di Bauno.



Ivan Kotliarevsky

authentic text was used when time came for publication.

Also it is impossible to tell if the "Wind Song" and other songs used in "Natalka of Poltava" were written by Kotliarevsky himself or whether they were "lifted" outright from the treasury of the Ukrainian folksong. Since Kotliarevsky was a playwright rather than a composer, the latter is not only possible but highly probable.

1. For more data on Marusia Churay see this column in The Ukrainian Weekly, January 29, 1984.

2. New York: The Woman's Press, 1921, p. 115. F.H. Botsford (b. Cairo, Illinois), studied piano and voice in America and in Europe. Compiler and editor of several collections of folksongs.

3. See the Botsford collection, p. 115. Christopher Morley (1890-1957), born in Haverford, Pa. Educated at Oxford. He was on the editorial staff of Ladies Home Journal, New York Evening Post and was contributing editor of the Saturday Review of Literature and many others. Among his books: "Parnassus on Wheels" (1917), "The Haunted Book Shop" (1919), "The Trojan Horse" (1937).

4. "Pisni Literaturnoho Pokhodzhennia" (Songs of Literary Origin), (Kiev: "Naukova Dumka," 1978), pp. 79-81. Ivan Kotliarevsky is credited here for the text and music of all the versions supplied.



This third recording features yet another new member, Bill Kinal on keyboards and accordion. Mr. Kinal, along with Mark Bednarchyk (guitar) have worked previously on the "Lesya" recording and have arranged and performed all the instrumental tracks on this recording using the finest equipment available to musicians today.

"Cheremshyna" is available in record and cassette format at all Ukrainian gift shops, or by sending \$10 (includes postage) to Yevshana Corporation, Box 125 Station St. Michel, Montreal, Que. H2A 3L9.



## Recent photos from Ukraine depict mass participation in Lviv meetings

As The Weekly has reported previously, thousands of Ukrainians have gathered in Lviv recently, on three separate occasions, to hold public meetings. The first two meetings, held on Thursday, June 16, and Tuesday, June 21, are illustrated by the photos on this page.

The first meeting, organized by the Action Group to Establish the T.H. Shevchenko Native Language Society, attracted between 6,000 and 8,000 people to the Ivan Franko Park, where the gathered masses protested the delegate selection to the 19th Communist Party Conference. (photo 1)

The second meeting, (photos 2 and 3) although attended by more than 50,000 people, seemed to be more chaotic. Prior to this meeting, leaflets were distributed on the streets of Lviv, cautioning citizens not to attend the gathering. City newspapers and television also advised citizens against their participation in the gathering.

Originally intended to discuss the revised list of delegates, the 45-minute meeting was constantly beleaguered by the authorities, who did not permit the people to enter the Druzhiba Stadium. Eyewitnesses report that there were only two designated speakers, a representative from the city, whose name at this point is unavailable, and Iryna Stasiv Kalynets, the Ukrainian cultural rights activist and editor of Yevshan Zillia, who is featured in photo No. 2 in the center.

The speakers had only a poor quality, small hand microphone and a megaphone available to them. Often what was said was not heard by the multitudes; however, reactions to all statements were loud chants that circulated among the gathered masses.

For example, when the city official provided positive remarks about Russians speaking their native language in Lviv, the crowd responded by chanting the word "shame" (hanba). They chanted "biurocraty" (bureaucrats) in response to the official's appearance with the megaphone. Throughout the meeting, they also chanted "Horbachov" (Gorbachev).

Although the speakers first gathered at the front of the crowd, Mrs. Kalynets and the city official moved to a slope from which they could better address the masses.

The meeting, which was to be conducted in keeping with the slogan "perestroika," had no theme to it, according to observers. It featured speakers expressing random thoughts. Lviv citizens spontaneously marched up, grabbed the megaphone and/or the microphone and voiced their criticisms of their current living conditions. One woman was heard to complain about her housing situation.

Mrs. Kalynets, on a number of occasions, took the megaphone and asked, pleadingly, "People, I beg you, disperse." Observers of the demonstration believe that this was done because she feared the demonstration would be labeled "agitation" and provocation, and that the authorities would ban such meetings in the future.

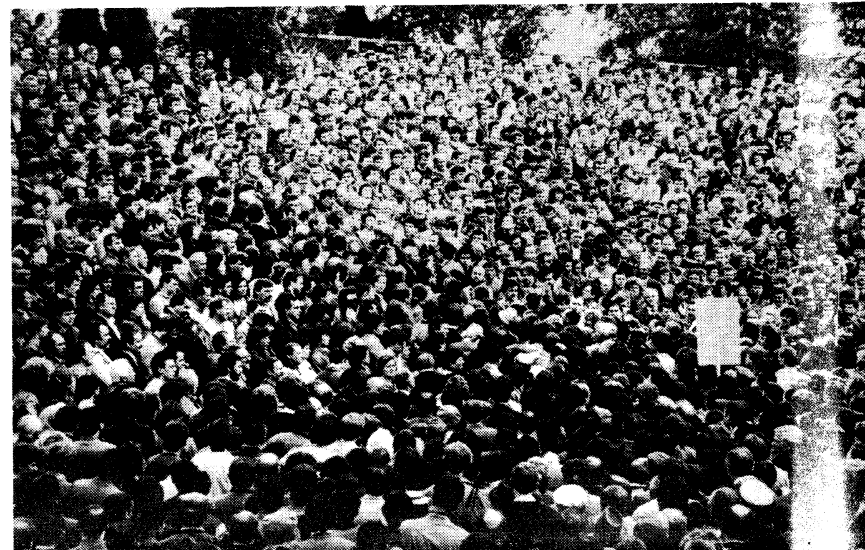
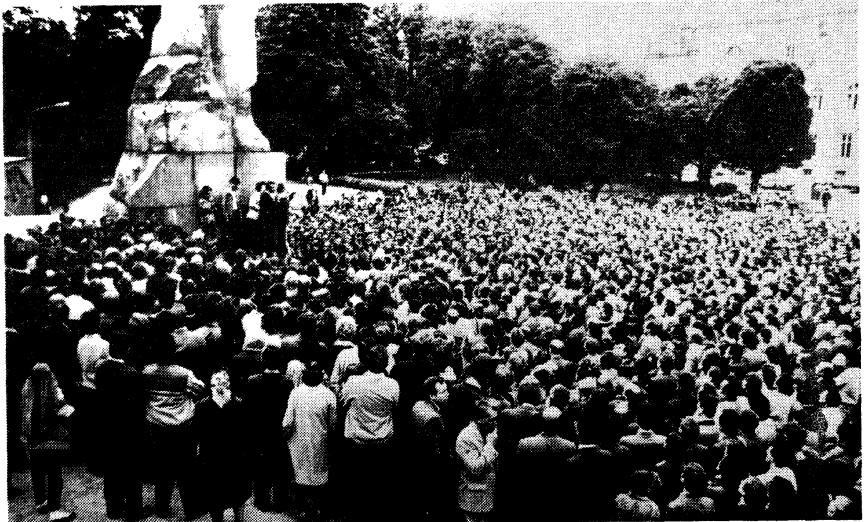
According to the Ukrainian Press Agency based in London, participants in the evening's events carried placards with slogans in support of the Ukrainian language, for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and for the election of appropriate delegates to the party conference.

Editorial board members of the Ukrainian Herald, including Vyacheslav Chornovil and Mykhailo Horyn, did not take part in the June 21 rally, as they had on June 16.

However, Mykola Muratov, the Moscow-based representative of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group did attend the rally. He also wrote a statement about the illegal nature of the temporary instructions concerning demonstrations imposed by Lviv authorities after the June 16 demonstration. It is not known if he delivered it at the June 21 meeting.

Articles denouncing the June 21 demonstration appeared in local Lviv papers, Lvovskaya Pravda, Vilna Ukraina and Leninska Molod on June 23 and 25.

At the present time, there are no photographs available from the third meeting, which took place on Thursday, July 7 and formed the Democratic Front to Promote Perestroika.



## Kvitka Cisyk is big winner at Festival '88 music awards show Toronto...

by Marco Levytsky

EDMONTON — A singer who recorded one album eight years ago, was the big winner at the first-ever Ukrainian music awards held here July 1.

New Yorker Kvitka Cisyk, who was not able to attend the ceremony, took four prizes in total — more than any other performer that evening.

The awards, honoring the best of contemporary Ukrainian music over the past 20 years was held as part of the four-day Festival '88 extravaganza held June 30-July 3 in Edmonton and Vegreville.

This was the first time any such awards had been given out in the Ukrainian recording industry. Approximately 400 ballots were sent out to a committee of Ukrainian artists and musicians across North America to determine the winners.

The event was a glitzy black-tie affair. Many of the nominated songs were performed by a number of artists present, including Burya, Lesya, Luba Bilash, and Darka and Slavko. Winners were presented with a specially prepared gold record mounted on a carved frame.

CBC Television's Samantha Taylor (Myroslava Luciw) and Toronto comedian Ted Woloshyn hosted the even-

ing's program.

Ms. Cisyk won the award for best female soloist — an upset when one considers Luba (Lubomyra Kowalchuk) was also nominated. Montreal-based Luba, who recorded two Ukrainian-language albums in the late 1970s has since gone on to mainstream rock and has won four JUNOs (Canada's equivalent of the Grammys) as best female pop artist in Canada.

Ms. Cisyk also won the awards for the favorite LP (1980-1983) for her album "Kvitka," favorite non-dance arrangement of a folk song, "Ivanku," from that same album, and the best production award for the album.

Luba was awarded with an outstanding achievement award for her contribution to the Ukrainian music scene.

Montreal's Lesya Wolanska received the favorite LP (1984-1987) award for "Lesya" and favorite original song (1984-1987) for "Tvoyi Ochi" from that album.

Toronto-based Burya, a band which closely follows the "Ukrainian country" style developed in the prairie provinces long before the contemporary Ukrainian music scene began, was honored with the award for best 1984-1987 band and best dance arrangement of a folk song for "Sam Piu, Sam Huliiu" off their "Burya I" album.

liance for National Self-Determination, was stripped of his Soviet citizenship and is to be expelled from the country. Mr. Airikyan, who was arrested in March, had played an important role in relaying information on developments in Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh to Western newsmen in Moscow.

Six other Armenian activists have also recently been detained or arrested.

It remains to be seen if the Ukrainian authorities take similar action against Mr. Chornovil and his associates. In the meantime, one must conclude that glasnost and democratization have suffered a major setback in Ukraine.

### Mart Niklus...

(Continued from page 2)

Mr. Niklus who attributes his release to international pressure on the Soviet government, thanked everyone who participated in the campaign to free him. Mr. Niklus' health seems to be somewhat better than might have been expected. What bothers him most is his failing eyesight. He is no longer interested in emigrating to the West because of the dramatically altered political climate in Estonia and because his aging mother needs his help.

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were independent parliamentary democracies and members of the League of Nations before the Soviet Union forcibly annexed them in 1940 based on terms of the Hitler-Stalin Pact of 1939. The United States and most Western nations consider this annexation illegal.

Recent ethnic and national unrest throughout the USSR has included many large demonstrations and bold demands for change and democratization in the three Baltic republics.

Another Toronto band, Solovey, garnered both the favorite original song (1980-1983) award for the number that bears the same name as the band and the award for favorite composition to previously existing lyrics for "Koly Dyvlyusia Hlyboko v Liubi Ochi" (music by M. Fedak, lyrics by L. Ukrainka) from the album "Chas Khai Lety."

Also winning multiple awards was Veselka which scooped up the favorite pre-1980 album award and the favorite 1980-1983 band honors. Montreal's Rushnychok was named best pre-1980 band and received a special achievement award for having started the whole Ukrainian contemporary music movement. Veseli Chasy reaped awards for the best pre-1980 original song ("Doniu Moya") and best arrangement of previously existing non-folk material ("Holiubivna").

New York's Alex Holub was named best male performer. Mr. Holub appeared at the banquet and sang a tribute to the late Volodymyr Ivasiuk.

Other winners included: Chermshyna (favorite ensemble), Edmonton's Shumka Dancers for the best dance repertoire album (Shumka II), Oleksa and Soniashnyk for "Kozak" (favorite instrumental track), Yevshan Records for best album design ("The Ballad of Zoryana").

(Continued from page 3)

Conservative government will not allow a mere 200 Ukrainian refugees into the country. By way of contrast in 1984 there was a similar occurrence where 120 refugees escaped, the Immigration Department then under a Liberal administration accepted the refugees the very next day.

As the situation now stands, the Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society is faced with the prospect of financing the sponsoring of this latest group. An appeal is being made to people of goodwill to donate to this cause and help get these young refugees to Canada as soon as possible.

Donors are cautioned that, as in the past, there will be several groups and individuals who will be collecting funds for this effort. In many instances the monies collected are not used to sponsor refugees.

The Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society is a charitable organization formed with the specific purpose of sponsoring refugees. It has been designated by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee to coordinate the sponsorship of refugees into Canada. The Society annually sponsors between 250 and 300 persons, covering their settlement costs from donations received.

Donations can be forwarded to: Ukrainian Immigrant Aid, 120 Runnymede Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M6S 2Y3.

## Officials begin...

(Continued from page 1)

meetings that have recently been held in the Ivan Franko Park in Lviv.

The announcement claims that "under the cover of criticism, [they] engaged in slanderous and insulting attacks on party and Soviet leaders and Soviet reality as a whole; expressed ideas aimed at inflaming national enmity and nationalistic feelings; and instigated the violation of public order."

The meetings in Lviv — which were held on June 16, June 21 and July 7 — had already been severely criticized in the Lviv, Kiev and Moscow press.

On June 16, between 6,000 and 8,000 gathered in Lviv where they heard speakers declare "no confidence" in the local list of delegates to the 19th Communist Party Conference. The rally was called by the Action Group to Establish the T. H. Shevchenko Native Language Society, which then reconstituted itself as the Action Group to Conduct Meetings.

The next rally, which attracted approximately 50,000 people, was to discuss a revised list of officially approved conference delegates. Instead, authorities attempted to disperse the crowd. On July 7, between 10,000 and 20,000 people witnessed the launching of the Democratic Front, which represents a federation of various local "informal" groups.

The action against the Lviv activists comes in the wake of Moscow's decision to deal forcefully with the reputed leaders of the mass demonstrations and strikes in Armenia.

It was recently reported that Paruir Airikyan, head of the Armenian AL-

## Remarks...

(Continued from page 3)

many here today, this commemoration is no abstraction, but marks yet another year that their homelands remain bound and captive. For many, this anniversary marks yet another year that family and friends remain divided and loved ones remain cut off from contact.

For all Americans, this week makes a special call to our consciences. It is a time that we reaffirm the principle of liberty that is America's inspiration and purpose — and it is a time that we rededicate ourselves to the cause of national rights and true self-determination for all nations.

America's work will never truly be done until all the captive nations and peoples of this earth are set free.

\*\*\*

Recently, we have begun to see fissures in the wall, and the first days of light begin to break through. Groups such as Solidarity in Poland, Charter '77 in Czechoslovakia, the Free Democratic Union of Scientific Workers in Hungary, the new People's Fronts in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, and the Inter-National Committee in Defense of Political Prisoners — they speak out and are heard. Within the last month, the original flags of the Baltic states have been recognized. And the largest Helsinki monitoring group, all of whose members have been at one time imprisoned — four died in special-regimen camps — the Ukrainian Helsinki Group has recently been resurrected.

No one views the reforms being talked about by Mr. Gorbachev with greater hope and a greater desire for success than do I. His actions have taken real courage, and deserve our encouragement — a subject I hope to explore later in another address.

Nevertheless, Mr. Gorbachev should know that we will never sweep the human rights question under the rug: America feels a particular re-

sponsibility to those witnesses to the world, the Helsinki monitors, who have been imprisoned simply for calling on the Soviet Union to abide by their signed commitments to the Helsinki Accords.

Many have been released, but at least nine still languish in Soviet prisons. These include Ukrainians Mykola Horbal and Ivan Kandyba, and Lithuanians Victoras Petkus and Sigita Tamkevicus. These brave individuals were arrested years ago for acts now permitted. However, Armenian Paruir Airikyan was arrested for nothing more than providing information on demonstrations in Armenia.

I call upon General Secretary Gorbachev to free these brave souls — few actions would do more to improve relations with the United States than their release and the end to harassment of all Helsinki monitors.

We cannot forget, too, that although the celebrations of the Millennium of Christianity in Kievan Rus' were just completed with official participation, the Orthodox and Catholic Churches in Ukraine are still outlawed, and the faithful must continue to practice their religion underground and in fear.

You know, some will say, when we bring up these issues, that we are being bellicose. They feel that we should remain quiet on these fundamental issues of human and national rights. But I have learned from experience how important it is to speak up for freedom.

So on this 30th commemoration of Captive Nations week, we remember Father Popieluszko and all the other millions of victims of communism. We join our voices to the nations and people, yearning to break free, and we pledge once again that we will never cease to speak the truth, and we will never cease to work and pray for the freedom of our families, friends, our brothers all, in nations held captive around the world.

Thank you all very much and God bless you.

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## Pittsburgh's Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic unite to mark Millennium

by Bohdan Hodiak

PITTSBURGH — With some 1,000 persons watching, bishops of the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches jointly led a Millennium celebration last Sunday, July 24, in downtown Pittsburgh.

It began with a procession of banners and flags, led by a 120-person marching band and choirs. Clergy in vestments, hundreds of persons in Ukrainian costume, and members of 17 Orthodox and Catholic Churches followed them to the tip of the park. Leaders of the county's Presbyterians and American Baptists, and two representatives of the Episcopalians, also participated.

There, by a huge fountain, where the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers meet to create the Ohio River, and where Pittsburgh was founded, the bishops performed the moleben and water blessing service with water from the Dnieper River.

"We are here to repudiate a distortion of history," said Archbishop Constantine of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. "The Millennium has been treated (in the USSR) as the exclusive property of the Russian Orthodox Church. It was not until the 15th century that their Church was created. They have appropriated the 'Kievan Rus' legacy," he said.

Bishop Robert Moskal of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Parma, Ohio, said, "We can renew our faith in this country. But also, we focus on the Church behind the Iron Curtain, which has been liquidated."

Both bishops are natives of the Pittsburgh area. They embraced at the end of the service.

The most gratifying part of the event to Michael Komichak, head of the organizing committee, was to see Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholics mix.

When plans for the event began more than six months ago, the Rt. Rev. Andrew Beck, dean of the Ukrainian Orthodox Deanery of Greater Pittsburgh told Mr. Komichak the Orthodox would not participate. The day after the event, the Rt. Rev. Beck called Mr. Komichak to tell him what a fine event it was. Even the weather cooperated, breaking from extreme heat



A view of the Millennium celebration in Pittsburgh at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, and rain into a sunny day.

A highlight was the participation in the 120-person Ukrainian Youth Ensembles from Toronto, under the direction of Wasyl Kardash. They provided the procession music, the concert and the colorful costumes. They were willing to wait while an electrical problem delayed the concert for nearly an hour. By the time they got on the buses for the six-hour trip back to Toronto it was 10:30 p.m.

Bohdan A. Futey of the National Millennium Committee, and a federal judge in Washington, gave the keynote speech. "The Russification continues," he said. "The Kremlin's goal is to make us invisible as a nation. We demand an end to religious oppression. We will continue to fight for the legalization of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches," Mr. Futey said.

There were proclamations from the mayor, the county commissioners and the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. A staged live portrait of the baptism of Ukraine, with persons dressed as St. Vladimir, St. Olha and others, was part of the program.

The event cost nearly \$8,000, raised by contributions from the Ukrainian



Archbishop Constantine (right) and Bishop Robert Moskal during the moleben.

community of western Pennsylvania. Requests for donations came primarily through Mr. Komichak's Ukrainian Radio Program at WPIT, of which he is manager.

Some 30 people worked on the committee. Putting in especially large amounts of time were Mr. Komichak,

Eugene Manasterski, John Smith, Nickolas C. Kotow, George Honchar and Bohdan Hryshchyn.

Pittsburgh's three television stations carried the event. The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette had a lengthy background article a few days before the event and a report after the event.

## St. Vladimir Parish youths learn of event's historic significance

PARMA, Ohio — The Millennium Committee of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral designated Saturday, June 11, as Youth Day celebrating the Millennium of Christianity in

Ukraine. The program for the day was specially geared for pre-school children, elementary grade students and teenagers.

At 9:30 a.m., the day began with a



Children of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral participate in a balloon launch celebrating the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

moleben in church, served by the Very Rev. Stephen Hankavich, the Rev. George Siwko and the Rev. John Bruchok.

Responses were sung entirely by the children's choir of the Saturday Ukrainian School, directed by the Rev. John Nakonachny and Lydia Ostopowicz. A sermon on the Millennium was delivered by the Rev. Bruchok.

Following the service, a birthday party was held in the parish center with the youngest children enjoying pony rides and a clown who spoke to the children on the topic of the Millennium in a manner that they could relate to.

At the same time, the older children and teenagers were involved in making two large Millennium banners for the church and hall, as well as reading papers they had written on the topic of the Millennium.

At noon, with the ringing of the church bells, all gathered on the lawn by the church for a balloon launch, with scores of blue and yellow balloons, each carrying a card announcing the Millennium.

Each child was given a special packet with facts about St. Volodymyr and the

Baptism of Ukraine, as well as a quiz and crossword puzzle and a picture of St. Volodymyr to be colored by the younger children.

Following lunch and the cutting of a huge birthday cake, the teenagers had a softball game, played soccer and had a barbecue in the park.

At 6 p.m. vespers were served with the teenagers participating in the sacrament of holy confession.



## Ukrainian-Polish...

(Continued from page 7)

return to their original domiciles would contribute significantly to the improvement of Polish-Ukrainian relations.

The role of the Polish Church in recent Ukrainian initiatives has been significant. You mentioned Spotkania; there was a planned issue of Znak (The Sign) completely devoted to Ukrainian themes, which the censor banned in its entirety. Tygodnik Powszechny (Universal Weekly) and Wiesz (Link) have published articles on Ukrainian issues. How do you assess the Church's and laity's role?

Never before in modern Polish history has the Polish Church played such an influential role or had such a commanding moral authority in Polish society. Its role as a reconciliator in Polish-Ukrainian relations can hardly be overestimated. The Catholic democratic laity was the first major group in Polish society to actively engage in the difficult task of Polish-Ukrainian reconciliation. Its attempts reflect not only a humane Christian attitude, but

also the growing awareness among Polish patriotic elements, of various ideological persuasions, that Polish-Ukrainian reconciliation and political alliance are beneficial to Polish and Ukrainian national interests alike.

I doubt very much that the PRL government is particularly happy to see any type of reconciliation between Poles and Ukrainians.

That is correct. The PRL government is not interested in Polish-Ukrainian reconciliation. In fact, following the imposition of martial law in December of 1981, the Jaruzelski government, apparently to cover up its own difficulties and mistakes, launched a wide-scale anti-Ukrainian campaign in Poland, which has had parallels only with campaigns during the Stalinist period. Such actions did not occur under Gomulka or Gierek.

Ukrainians in Poland have, to some extent, inherited the role of the internal enemy, which in 1968 was attributed to the Jews. The Jaruzelski government, realizing that it is not politic to attack the Jews, has presented itself to the international community as a very

reasonable and respectable government by disassociating itself from the 1968 events [government anti-Semitic campaign]. The government has chosen the Ukrainians, who do not have a very strong position in the West, as those who can be attacked in order to satisfy the chauvinistic and jingoistic elements in Polish society.

Let's hope that with the relaxation of the political situation in connection with perestroika, the PRL government will refrain from further intervention in the affairs of the Ukrainian community in Poland and in the process of normalization of Polish-Ukrainian relations. The recent opening of a Polish Consulate in Lviv indicates that the Jaruzelski government is beginning to show interest in Ukraine and particularly in the Polish community in Ukraine. Prior to this change this important problem in Polish-Ukrainian relations has received very little attention.

**What is your assessment of perestroika in Ukraine? Is there any perestroika in Polish-Ukrainian relations? What role if any can Poland or Ukrainians in Poland play in this? What contributions can they make to reform?**

In answering this question I would prefer to use the word glasnost, because perestroika has not as yet taken place in Soviet Ukraine. In Ukraine glasnost is reflected primarily in the efforts on the part of the Ukrainian literary elites and creative intelligentsia to upgrade the status of the Ukrainian language to that of the state language by introducing appropriate amendments to the Constitution of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and by other legislation. Unfortunately this interesting 1987 initiative, which is a result of the tragic status of the Ukrainian language in major cities of central and eastern Ukraine, was immediately countermanded by the party apparatus in Ukraine. Acting on instructions from Moscow, the party has opposed the very idea of granting Ukrainian state-language status.

As far as Polish-Ukrainian relations are concerned, the development of perestroika would create certain preconditions for their improvement, particularly if cultural exchanges between Ukraine and Poland would be revived. As I've mentioned, for several years following the imposition of martial law in Poland, there was an ideological embargo on Polish-Ukrainian relations within the legal framework. It was very difficult for Ukrainians living in Poland, for example, to get visas to visit their relatives in Ukraine. In the last few years the situation has improved. There is now evidence that contacts and limited exchanges are being resumed. If perestroika will develop, there will be a greater exchange of ideas and information between the two countries.

To change the subject somewhat, I want to ask you a broad question, one which could form the theme of another entire interview, but your being an historian, I cannot let it pass. In the briefest outline how would you characterize Polish historiography on Polish-Ukrainian relations and the Ukrainian minority? How have we gotten from the "Road to Nowhere" to today?

Polish historiography on Ukraine, Polish-Ukrainian relations and the Ukrainian minority in Poland meets the standards of Western historical writing. Such historiography is represented by the works of historians like Andrzej Poppe, Zbigniew Wojcik, Wladyslaw Serczyk, Antoni Podraza, Ryszard Luzny, Teresa Chynczewska-Hennel, Tadeusz Dabkowski, Iwo Werschlter, M. Papierzynska-Turek, Janusz Radziejowski, the late Jan Kozik, Ryszard Torzecki and many others. I would venture to state that Polish historical writing on Ukraine and Polish-Ukrainian relations is methodologically and conceptually the best in the Eastern bloc.

On the other hand, there is another orientation in Polish historiography, represented by books like the biography of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky ("Wladka Swietojurski") and "Collaborators or Heroes" by Edward Prus, written from the perspective and for the benefit of hard-line elements in the Polish Communist Party and the government. Both are subservient to the Soviet authorities, but at the same time extremely nationalistic and chauvinistic in their posture vis-a-vis Polish society. (I have in mind groups like Grunwald, or orientations popularly referred to as beton [concrete].) These elements are definitely not interested in Polish-Ukrainian reconciliation.

The publications reflective of their views are aimed at presenting an image of Ukrainians as collaborators and even war criminals. These elements want to create the impression that Poland is used as a base for anti-Soviet activities, which is sheer nonsense, since it would be foolish to create anti-Soviet organizations in Poland or to conduct subversive activities there. But even such patently anti-Ukrainian publications, like those by Prus are not welcome in the Soviet Union. Apparently even they contain information which the Soviet authorities do now wish to be disseminated among Ukrainians in Ukraine.

"The Road to Nowhere" is in a different category. Although it portrays Ukrainians in a negative light, the book contains a wealth of valuable information. It has become sort of a bestseller among Ukrainians, and it is even being smuggled into Ukraine as underground literature. As a result of its popularity, it was removed from the shelves soon after its publication, which shows that sometimes books with negative intentions have a different impact than that expected by the authorities.

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## Bush addresses...

(Continued from page 3)

He included Ukraine, the Baltic states, Central European countries as well as Cuba, Vietnam, Nicaragua and Afghanistan in the list of countries subjugated by Communist rule.

"For many here today, this communism is no abstraction," he continued, "but marks yet another year that their homelands remain bound and remain captive. For many, this anniversary marks yet another year that family and friends remain divided and loved ones remain cut off from contact."

Rejecting the concept of "spheres of influence," in accordance with which the world is divided between capitalist and Communist nations, he praised activists like Ukrainian attorney and prisoner of conscience Lev Lukianenko, Lithuanian Balyš Gajauskas, Byelorussian Mikhail Kukobaka and Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa for "their brave voices."

Juxtaposing the bleakness of another year under Communist rule, he pointed out various bright spots — the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, the negotiations in Angola, the Soviet-supplied Vietnamese withdrawing from Cambodia.

In the same vein he blamed some in Congress for the failure of the Nicaraguan Contras, and concluded that: "Negotiations succeed only when backed up by firmness and resolve. Peace comes through strength; weakness...only invites aggression."

Turning to recent developments in the Soviet Union and its Eastern bloc countries, he weighed the talk of glasnost against the actual condition for Ukrainians and other nations within the USSR.

Recalling the particularly harsh

treatment of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group by Soviet authorities, he was heartened by its revitalization, though Mr. Bush pointed out the irony that Ukrainians such as Mykola Horbal and Ivan Kandyba, and Lithuanians Victoras Petkus and Sigitas Tamkevicius are still in prison for acts now permitted.

"I call upon General Secretary Gorbachev to free these brave souls — few actions would do more to improve relations with the United States than their release and the end to the harassment of all Helsinki monitors," Vice-President Bush said.

The vice-president also contrasted the official Soviet celebration of Christianity with the continued illegal status of Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches.

Finally, he pledged, "We will never cease to work ... for the freedom of our families, friends, our brothers all, in nations held captive around the world."

Bohdan Fedorak, the executive chairman of the Captive Nations Committee, expressed his appreciation for the vice-president's visit, saying that the occasion was "most important from the standpoint that it will encourage those behind the Iron Curtain."

A longtime friend of the Ukrainian community in the U.S. Congress, Rep. William S. Broomfield also credited the Reagan-Bush administration with stemming the continued fall of countries to Soviet influence.

There were other dignitaries at the head table, including former Michigan Gov. George Romney, Chairman of the Michigan GOP State Committee Spencer Abraham, Michigan State Senate Majority Leader John Engler, Judge John Hausner and Katherine Chumachenko, newly appointed associate director at the White House Office of Public Liaison.

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## Soviet Army...

(Continued from page 3)

General on July 4, he was apprehensive about Mr. Andronov's committee because it was financed by the Moscow Peace Fund, a government-sanctioned organization.

Mr. Movchan said that, despite glasnost and perestroika, the Soviet press continues to distort reports about Afghanistan, ignoring Soviet atrocities and the military command's practice of intentionally bombing areas where Soviet POWs were being held.

He found it impossible to return, Mr. Movchan added, because he didn't trust the Soviet judicial system and because "glasnost and perestroika have not

reached that point where all issues can be discussed publicly."

### Soviet reaction

Mr. Andronov angrily denied charges that his committee was being aided by the Moscow Peace Fund and was planning to bring Soviet military officers to this country to speak with the young defectors. He accused Ms. Thorne of lying, adding that the British Secret Service, MI6, had helped Freedom House get some of the defectors out of Afghanistan.

He went on to say that his committee was interested only in saving Russian prisoners in the hands of the Afghan rebels.

Mr. Andronov's repeated references

to Russian soldiers drew a heated response from Mr. Romchuk, who is a Ukrainian from Dzharkazgan, Kazakhstan.

"I am a Ukrainian," he interrupted, "there is a Crimean Tatar here, and an Azerbaidzhani, and please don't call us all Russians. We are from different nationalities."

Mr. Kovalchuk, a native of Kharkiv, Ukraine, dismissed Mr. Andronov's claim that he and the others were helped by the British Secret Service. He accused the Soviet Army of trying to kill soldiers who fell into the hands of the mujahideen.

"I distinctly remember very well how your Soviet MIGs were bombing us when we were held by the mujahideen. You were trying to kill us, and now you're trying to save us," he said angrily.

### Doubts about amnesty

Not one of the soldiers expressed any faith in the Soviet amnesty proposal. Mr. Alyadinov said he did not trust Soviet promises, and cited the continuing repression of his fellow Crimean Tatars. The Tatars, who were expelled from their homeland by Stalin, have been seeking official permission to return. A recent demonstration by Crimean Tatars in Tashkent was broken up by Soviet militia, and over 2,000 people were beaten, according to Mr.

Alyadinov.

Mr. Suleymanov also said he distrusts the Soviet offer.

"For five and one-half years we were held as prisoners of war, and nobody cared about us in the Soviet Union, nobody," he said, adding that Soviet authorities could always find a pretext to arrest him if he returned.

Mr. Romchuk said that he does not believe in the amnesty because, given the nature of the Soviet system, General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's new openness can easily be replaced by a more oppressive regime.

In an emotional response, Mr. Kovalchuk talked about his service in Afghanistan, acknowledging that he was involved in the killing of children and civilians. He recalled that after refusing to go back to the Soviet Union after his tour of duty, he was put in a Soviet military prison. A guard, who could not believe that he was ashamed about his duty, lectured him on the virtues of the Soviet Constitution.

"I told the guard," Mr. Kovalchuk recalled, "to take the Constitution to the toilet, and tell me if the paper is good."

As Mr. Kovalchuk was describing the murder of civilians, Mr. Andronov repeatedly asked him if he personally had taken part in such killings. Mr. Kovalchuk said that he was under orders, to which Mr. Andronov replied that he should have shot his commanding officers who had ordered atrocities against non-combatants.

"I was deceived when I was sent to Afghanistan, as were 2 million other Soviet soldiers and millions of Afghani people," Mr. Kovalchuk said. "And now you're giving me amnesty? I should be giving the Soviet government amnesty."

Mr. Derevliany, who is from Lviv, also declined any offers of amnesty and then declared that he was renouncing his Soviet citizenship.

Mr. Andronov again tried to take the floor, but Mr. McColm asked him to give others an opportunity to speak. At one point, an exasperated Mr. McColm referred to Mr. Andronov as "colonel," alluding to the fact that many Soviet journalists are suspected of being members of the KGB, the Soviet secret police.

### Mission official reiterates offer

Mr. Titov, a counselor at the Soviet Mission to the United Nations, said that the amnesty showed his government's sensitivity to the plight of veterans who had to face the strains of combat and "hostile propaganda." He invited the six defectors to visit the Soviet Embassy and take the amnesty offer.

"Nobody is trying to drag you out of the United States," he said.

Mr. Romchuk took issue with Mr. Titov's reference to "hostile propaganda," noting that the Soviets often use misinformation to mislead the West about such things as discrimination against national minorities in the USSR.

"I am a Ukrainian," Mr. Romchuk declared. "But when you walk down the streets of Kiev or Zhytomyr, you don't hear Ukrainian, only Russian. What do you call that?"

The press conference was attended by representatives from several emigre groups. A dramatic moment came when a member of the Afghanistan Rescue Committee asked a young Afghan boy in the audience to stand. The youth rose and removed a scarf he had wrapped around his head, revealing a lower face and jaw that were blown away by a Soviet bomb.

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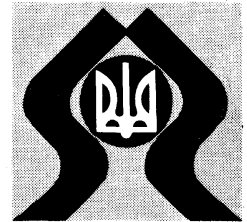
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# COOPERATIVE TRIBUNE

Published by: Ukrainian National Credit Union Association, (UNCUA)  
2351 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60622 Phone (312) 489-0050  
Editor: Tamara Denysenko



## Ukrainian Credit Unions Hold Conference at "Soyuzivka"



Photo by: Ihor Kozak

The Ukrainian National Credit Union Association (UNCUA) held its annual spring conference at the UNA resort from May 13-15, 1988. Representatives from 21 credit unions participated in sessions dealing with membership growth, employee benefits and investments. An analysis of the credit unions' financial positions was also presented.

The session on membership growth was ably moderated by Eugene Repeta of the Future Credit Union of Detroit. Panelists, Theodora Poshywanyk, Selfreliance Federal Credit Union, Chicago, Ill., and Tamara Denysenko, Rochester Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, provided additional insight on the need to strengthen marketing efforts within the Ukrainian-American community. Mr. Repeta underscored that in the 1980 US census 730,000 American stated that they were of Ukrainian descent, yet less than 60,000 belong to Ukrainian credit unions. This is less than 9% of the potential field of membership. Only through increased promotional activities, marketing, modernization and expansion of services in an everchanging financial environment can the Ukrainian credit union movement grow and fulfill its cooperative philosophy.

A session on investments was presented by Jeff Jacobs and Leon Kumpe of Fidelity Investments of the Institutional Services Co.

An extensive analysis of the Ukrainian credit unions' assets, income and field of membership was presented by Walter Hupaliwskyj and Bohdan Andruskiw of the Ukrainian Selfreliance Federal Credit Union, Warren, Michigan. The December 1987 total assets were \$566,686,000. Eleven credit unions had assets over twenty million, three were over ten million, eleven over one million and five are diligently striving to achieve the one million mark. Overall, Ukrainian credit unions are steadily growing but at a slower rate than credit unions in general.

The conference concluded with the UNCUA Board of Directors general meeting and elections of officers. Nominated and elected to serve for a two-year term were:

Chairman of the Board—Wolodymyr Hupaliwsky

Board Members: Wolodymyr Hupaliwskyj, chairman. Roman Huhlewycz, Bohdan Watral, Stefan Krawcheniuk, Eugene Repeta; Officers: Wolodymyr Hryhorchuk, president, Orysia Burdiak, Christine Fylypowych, Tamara Denysenko, Orest Glut, Bohdan Andrusiw, Paul Oleksiuk; Audit Committee: Dr. Petro Wyhinnyj, Roman Mycyk, Rozalia Holowka and Ludwig Bach.

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The principal objective of the credit union movement is to provide a unique financial service—savings, credit and protection. The motto of American credit unions "not for profit, not for charity but for service" is a reality at all the Ukrainian credit unions.

Ukrainian credit unions promote the philosophy of cooperatism and self-help by returning to members higher dividends on savings, providing competitive rates on loans and providing share/loan protection as well, at no added cost to qualified members. They also provide many other services that benefit members and the Ukrainian-American community at large.

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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### August 5-7

**UTICA, N.Y.:** A Ukrainian Millennium festival, sponsored by St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Catholic Church, 6 Cottage Pl., will take place this weekend, beginning Friday, 5 p.m. to midnight. Hours on Saturday are noon to 11 p.m. and on Sunday, noon to 8 p.m. There will be dancing on both Saturday and Sunday evenings. Admission is free and everyone is welcome. For information call Jerry Lykтей, (315) 797-0473.

### August 6

**JEWETT CENTER, N.Y.:** The Music and Art Center of Greene County, Inc., will sponsor a concert, featuring the Nova Chamber Ensemble, at 8 p.m. in the Grazhda on Route 23A, next to the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Pianist Laryssa Krupa, cellist Erik Friedlander and violinist Laura Seaton will perform works by Bohuslav Martinu, Borys Liatoshynsky and Johannes Brahms. For more information call (518) 989-6479.

### August 7

**WARREN, Mich.:** Las Vegas singing star Joy Brittan will be a special guest star at this year's Sunflower Festival here. Ms. Brittan will perform in concert at the Ukrainian Cultural Center at 2 p.m. as part of her worldwide benefit tour commemorating the Ukrainian Millennium of Christianity. All proceeds will go to Immaculate Conception Schools, St. Josaphat's and Immaculate Conception churches. For more information call the Nevada Ukrainian Millennium Committee, (702) 739-9721.

### August 12-14

**PARMA, Ohio:** St. Andrew's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 7700 Hoertz, will hold a three-day spiritual celebration of the Millennium and conclusion of the Marian Year. The celebration will be especially honored by a first-time visit of the International Pilgrim Statue of Our Lady of Fatima in procession on Friday, August 12, recitation of the rosary with

readings from the Holy Scripture and Marian songs by St. Andrew's choir. This will be followed by an all-night vigil, concluded with a divine liturgy at 9 a.m. on Saturday. On Sunday there will be a divine liturgy at 10 a.m. with blessing of the waters mingled from the Dnieper River in Ukraine, the Jordan River in the Holy Land and from Cleveland, a procession with the Millennium Icon of Our Lady of Victory, installation of the icon in the church and special prayers, spiritually linking all the faithful with their brethren in Ukraine. For information call (216) 843-9149.

### August 13-14

**BALTIMORE, Md.:** The annual Ukrainian festival will be held this year at the huge, air-conditioned festival hall, Sharp and Pratt streets, across from the convention center, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. This year's festival theme will be the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity. Paintings by 15 artists and photographs of 72 icons and many churches will be exhibited. The Dnipro orchestra and the Lyman Ukrainian Dance Ensemble will be featured performers. For information call (301) 882-9422.

### August 13-20

**KERHONKSON, N.Y.:** The fifth annual Club Suzie-Q week for young Ukrainian American professionals will take place this week at the UNA resort Soyuzivka. Planned are sports activities, social events and discussions of community issues, all emphasizing the initiative and involvement of participants themselves. Participants are asked to bring a Ukrainian blouse, shirt or tie for a special event. The activities fee is \$30 after August 1, payable to George Mycak, P.O. Box 4011, Forest Hills, N.Y. 11375. Free t-shirts will be given out to the first 75 registrants. For information call George and Anisa Mycak, (718) 263-7978, Halya Duda, (203) 658-7775, or Julie Nesteruk, (203) 525-5825. Participants must make their own arrangements for accommodations at Soyuzivka by calling the resort, (914) 626-5641. Space is limited.

**PREVIEW OF EVENTS, a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.), — typed and in the English language — along with the phone number of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information, to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.**

**PLEASE NOTE:** Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Preview items will be published only once (please indicate desired date of publication). All items are published at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space.

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## At Soyuzivka

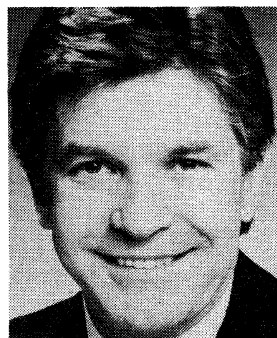
### Weekend of August 6-7

**KERHONKSON, N.Y. —** The August 6-7 weekend at Soyuzivka will feature a Saturday evening concert program headlined by singer Ed Evanko.

Later that evening the Al and Dorko band will provide music for guests' dancing and listening pleasure.

Another highlight of the weekend at the upstate New York resort of the Ukrainian National Association will be an exhibit of prints by the late Jacques Hnizdovsky.

For information about Soyuzivka programs or accommodations contact the resort at (914) 626-5641. (UNA members are entitled to a 10 percent discount on lodging.)



Ed Evanko

## Biopsy reveals...

(Continued from page 3)

which caused paralysis on the right side of Hanna's body.

A biopsy revealed a malignant glioma, known specifically as anaplastic astrocytoma, involving her brain stem, said Ms. Phan during a telephone interview.

"The best way to treat Hanna is to use radiation therapy," said Dr. Roger Packer, director of neuro-oncology at Children's Hospital, who has taken over Hanna's case.

Using a protocol at Children's Hospital, Hanna will receive radiation two times a day for six weeks and will be monitored daily, said Ms. Phan. "This oncology program is as aggressive as you'll find anywhere in the country."

"The outlook for her future is guarded, depending on her response to therapy," said Dr. Packer. "While there is a high likelihood of the tumor recurring, we're hoping this new form of treatment will keep her in remission."

The Ukrainian communities in Bethlehem and Philadelphia have reacted quickly to Hanna's case, opening special accounts and funds in the toddler's name and organizing support for Maria, both materially and morally. Such groups as the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee of Philadelphia have assisted Maria, in addition to the daily personal assistance of Mrs. Kozicky and the Hewryk family of Philadelphia.

The Ukrainian Human Rights Committee has opened a "Help Baby Hanna Fund" at Mellon Bank East, which the group says is earmarked for the dual

process of financially assisting Maria during her stay in the United States and for bring Hanna's father, Andriy, a quadriplegic since the spring of 1987 from Kiev to Philadelphia for medical treatment.

The UHRC said in a July 26 press release that it planned to initiate "any necessary steps to obtain an emergency exit visa for Andriy Sverstiuk."

Contributions may be made at any Mellon Bank branch in the greater Philadelphia area, payable to "Help Baby Hanna Fund," and for deposit in Account No. 84-048-1550.

Another fund to support the Sverstiuks was opened at Ukrainian Savings and Loan 8100 Roosevelt Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pa. 19151. Contributions may be sent to the "Sverstiuk Family Fund," for deposit in Account No. 8-20-36-36.

Members of the Pershi Stezhi and Verkhovynky Plast sororities were the first to open an account for the Sverstiuks since their arrival at Selfreliance, Hanna Sverstiuk Fund, Account No. 14641-00, 108 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003.

The Ukrainian American Social Service has taken on the responsibility of coordinating volunteers interested in tending or taking care of Maria during her stay. Those interested should contact the UASS, or the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, (215) 663-0707 or 456-1333.

Volunteers are also requested to send thank you notes and letters from Ukrainian American organizations or individuals, particularly youth groups, to Dr. Luis Schut and the Children's Hospital, 34 Civic Center Blvd., Philadelphia, Pa. 19104.

## Weekly subscription fees 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.