

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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Metropolitan New York rally celebrates Christian tradition

by Marta Kolomayets

NEW YORK — An ecumenical moleben, greetings from U.S. government officials and a city representative, as well as a glittering stage program highlighted the New York Metropolitan Committee's commemoration of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, at Madison Square Garden's Felt Forum on Saturday afternoon, September 24.

More than 3,000 Ukrainian Americans from the tri-state area gathered to mark their 1,000-year Christian tradition and to pray for their oppressed brothers and sisters in Ukraine, who cannot freely celebrate this milestone in their homeland.

The three hour program, emceed by Askold Lozynskij of New York, began with the singing of the American and Ukrainian national anthems. A band from Toronto's, Ukrainian Youth Ensembles accompanied the audience. An ecumenical moleben was celebrated by Metropolitan Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Archbishop of Philadelphia, and Bishop Basil Losten of the Ukrainian Catholic Church's Stamford, Conn., diocese, as well as a number of Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox clergy.

Responses to the moleben were sung by the combined church choirs from Newark and Perth Amboy, N.J., and Yonkers, N.Y., under the direction of Michael Dobosh.

Metropolitan Sulyk delivered a Millennium address in English, which underscored the historic significance of a 10-centuries-old Christian heritage, and lamented the fact that Ukrainians should freely be marking the Millennium on the hills of Kiev, along the shores of the Dnieper, and at St. George's Sobor in Lviv.

Metropolitan Mstyslav, prelate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the United States, speaking in Ukrainian, displayed a cross made in Kiev, in the year 1240. The Ukrainian Orthodox primate disclosed that this cross was completed days before the ambush of Kiev in that year by the Mongols and Tatars.

After the moleben, which ended with the singing of "Bozhe Vyslukhay Blahannia," U.S. government officials delivered greetings to the Ukrainian Americans assembled at Felt Forum.

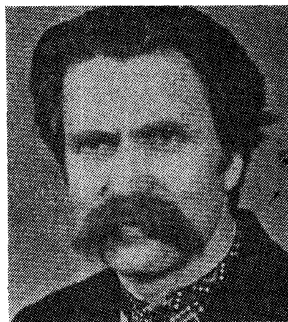
First to speak was Sen. Alfonse M. D'Amato (R-N.Y.), who said:

"The yearlong commemoration is the very symbol of the splendid traditions of the Ukrainian homeland, which has persevered through the centuries. Ukrainians throughout the world are sustained by the dream of nationhood and the yearning of the human spirit for freedom.

"We know that the struggle for human rights in Ukraine is not over. We know that glasnost is a hollow word for the courageous Ukrainians in prison and psychiatric wards for the crime of

(Continued on page 4)

Lukianenko, Badzio will not be freed along with 44 whose releases are expected



Lev Lukianenko



Yuriy Badzio

WASHINGTON — Ukrainian political prisoners Lev Lukianenko and Yuriy Badzio will not be freed by the Soviet Union, according to Soviet officials who accompanied Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to Washington last week.

According to a September 28 Washington Post article, the two Ukrainian human rights activists were among the Reagan administration's list of 48 imprisoned dissidents. Of these 48, the Soviets have agreed to release 44 soon. (The names of the other two political prisoners, as well as the 44 soon-to-be-freed dissidents were not disclosed to the newspaper.)

U.S. leaders in Washington, as well as independent human rights groups, claim that there are between 250 and 300 political prisoners in the Soviet Union today.

Although the Soviets acknowledged the U.S. officials' contention that the activists were indeed political prisoners and were held under laws no longer in effect, one human rights group cautioned that previous Soviet announcements of impending releases sometimes have not been followed through:

Helsinki Watch, a N.Y.-based human rights group, also noted that releases are sometimes preceded by conditional pardons, which many prisoners refuse to sign.

Among the 44 political prisoners due to be released soon is Estonian national rights activist Enn Tarto, one of only two inmates left in the special-regimen zone, Perm labor camp No. 35.

Mr. Lukianenko, a lawyer and founding member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, is currently serving a five-year term in internal exile in the Tomsk oblast. The 60-year-old activist who suffers from gastritis, heart disease, and kidney and liver ailments, wrote to his family earlier this year, expressing fear that he will not live to see the end of his five-year term of exile under such difficult conditions.

The national rights activist served his first term of 15 years for "treason" and "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" after he advocated secession of the Ukrainian republic from the USSR — a right guaranteed to each republic in accordance with the Soviet Constitution.

Mr. Badzio, a sociologist and publicist, is currently serving a five-year term of internal exile in the Yakutsk ASSR.

He was charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" for authoring "The Right to Live," which urged political autonomy for Ukraine in a decentralized Soviet Union.

The 52-year-old is married to Svitlana Kyrychenko; the couple is currently in exile. Mr. Badzio suffers from cataracts and stomach ulcers. He is due to be released in 1991.

UNA supreme officers discuss D.C. bureau, 1990 convention

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association's Supreme Executive Committee met here at the association's headquarters on Saturday, September 17, to discuss the opening of its Washington Bureau, its 1990 convention to be held in Baltimore, summer youth programs at Soyuzivka and other matters.

The meeting, which was chaired by Supreme President John O. Flis, was attended by the following supreme officers: Vice-President Myron B. Kuropas, Director for Canada John Hewryk, Vice-Presidentess Gloria Paschen, Secretary Walter Sochan and Treasurer Ulana Diachuk.

Mrs. Diachuk began the round of officers' reports with her presentation

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Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk, Ukrainian Orthodox Metropolitan Mstyslav and Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Basil Losten celebrate a moleben at Madison Square Garden's Felt Forum. In the foreground, (on the pillow) rests a Kievan cross from the 13th century.

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Independent groups in Ukraine under attack by authorities

by Bohdan Nahaylo

On September 9, Andrei Sakharov expressed his fear that the process of glasnost and "democratization" had become stalled, or was even regressing. Whatever the situation in Moscow and the Soviet Union as a whole, in Ukraine the signs are not very encouraging.

During the last few weeks in this republic, more unofficial public meetings have been broken up, two activists have been arrested, and there have been further denunciations of dissenters in the press.

Despite this "Ukrainian-style-democratization," as some Ukrainian activists are now calling it, the major independent groups in support of genuine democratization and restructuring that have sprung up in the republic are struggling on.

Arrest of Ivan Makar

The authorities in the western Ukrainian city of Lviv have taken a tough line against the recent revival of open dissent in the city and the revitalization of its public life. In particular, they have sought to prevent the formation of a mass movement led by a local newly formed Democratic Front to Promote Perestroika.

After tolerating three mass public meetings in June and July, the largest of which, on June 21, attracted an estimated 50,000 people, the authorities used force and administrative methods to break up another such gathering on August 4. According to Soviet press accounts, a total of 41 people were detained that evening and most were fined or sentenced to 15 days of administrative arrest.

One of the leading activists, Ivan Makar, a 31-year-old design engineer, was arrested earlier in the day and charged with organizing unauthorized gatherings.

During the next two weeks several Lviv activists were warned by the authorities. Former political prisoner Mykhailo Horyn was threatened with rearrest on a charge of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." Attempts at intimidating Lviv's dissenters seem, however, to have failed.

The activists have rallied to the defense of Mr. Makar and a public committee in his defense has been formed. The unofficial Ukrainian Helsinki Union is also known to have issued an information bulletin titled: "Ivan Makar — the first political prisoner in Ukraine of the period of restructuring (perestroika)." Furthermore, members of the unofficial Ukrainian Association of Independent Creative Intelligentsia, some of whom are based in Lviv, are reported to have published a fourth issue of their literary almanac Kafedra.

Further press attacks

The events in Lviv on August 4 were followed by fresh attacks in the press against the city's dissenters.

One of these, though, which appeared in Sobesednik and seems to have been written before this date, was nevertheless refreshingly candid. Its author — Vitaliy Panov, Komsomolskaya Pravda's Lviv correspondent — acknowledged the influence and popularity of Mr. Makar and former political prisoners Vyacheslav Chornovil, the brothers Mykhailo and Bohdan Horyn,

the poets Ihor and Iryna Kalynets and other nationally minded Ukrainian activists.

They were now "directing Lviv's public opinion," he pointed out, and were controlling the mass public meetings in the city. Mr. Makar, according to Mr. Panov, had emerged as probably "the most popular of the orators at the meetings" and "a claimant to the role of a national tribune."

Although Mr. Panov accused Mr. Makar and his colleagues of being nationalists and of threatening the local authorities with strikes and demonstrations, he sought to examine the reasons for their popular success and what lay behind the upsurge of unrest in Lviv.

For a photo report on recent developments in Lviv, see centerfold.

He stressed that the national problem is especially "delicate and complex" in this city and blamed the discontent on the shortcomings and mistakes made by the local authorities before the advent of glasnost and restructuring. Lviv's unofficial activists, he explained, had succeeded in effecting "a rather strange symbiosis of nationalistic slogans with ones connected with restructuring."

In order to defuse the situation in Lviv, Mr. Panov maintained that the local party and Komsomol should be more sensitive and responsive to the population's grievances and needs and that propaganda workers in particular will have to show more sophistication. The correspondent also argued that repression and reliance on administrative methods was not a solution to the city's problems: in today's conditions, ideas have to be fought with ideas.

Another attack directed against Lviv's activists was more traditional in tone. On August 30, Ukraine's Russian-language Komsomol daily, Komsomol'skoye Znamy, denounced Mr. Makar, Mr. Chornovil, Mr. Horyn, Mrs. Kalynets and their associates as "extremists" who were "manipulating" slogans about restructuring and "the Gorbachev line" for nationalistic purposes.

One of the aims of the piece was to reject charges that the meeting on August 4 had been broken up by force and that people had been injured. Another seems to have been to signal that no further unauthorized public gatherings in Lviv would be tolerated.

Interestingly, the piece also quoted the first secretary of the Lviv City Party Committee, A. Martyniuk, as expressing concern that most of those detained on August 4 were young people, including quite a few Komsomol members.

September 1 public meeting

Another large unauthorized public gathering is reported to have been dispersed in Lviv on September 1 by the militia and special riot police. According to preliminary accounts, the authorities refused to allow a public meeting to be held that day in defense of human rights. Nevertheless, between 2,000 and 3,000 people, mainly students and young people, attempted to gather in front of the university. The demonstrators called for the release of Mr. Makar, and when the police moved in they were met with shouts of "Shame" and "Fascists."

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Press service provides list of detainees from September 1 meeting in Lviv

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The following is a list provided by the press service of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union of the 15 individuals who were detained during the September 1 public meeting in the western Ukrainian city of Lviv.

The detainees, who were randomly picked from the 5,000-strong crowd, were taken to the Leninsky and Shevchenkovsky district militia precincts for booking. The crowd, which had gathered for a silent demonstration near Ivan Franko State University, was forcibly disbanded by special riot police repeating to a milder extent the violent dispersion of a public meeting in the same spot on August 4.

The 15 individuals known to have been detained were:

- Bohdan Mykolayevych Shchotko, a Lviv resident and engineer, who was detained also on August 4, was held all night in the Shevchenkovsky district precinct and tried the following morning; fined 250 rubles;
- Y.O. Shchorba, a Lviv resident, details unknown;
- O.H. Pelyshant, of Zvenyhorod in the Pustomyty region; details unknown;
- L.M. Trymalovsky, of Lviv, details unknown;

- A.O. Mylych, details unknown;
- A.M. Danylovych, a Lviv resident;
- E.T. Datsko, of Lviv;
- M.V. Yedynoros, a Lviv resident;
- Oles Choma, an eighth-grade student, 14 years old, was beaten along with a friend, Yuri Diachyshyn (listed below), by militia in order to obtain confessions that the two boys were throwing rocks;
- B. Kosiv, of Lviv, a Communist Party member and a locksmith by profession, details unknown;
- Yuri Diachyshyn, an eighth-grade student, 14 years old, detained and beaten by police along with friend, charged with throwing rocks;
- Anatoliy Ostapchuk, recently returned from army service, details unknown;
- Volodymyr Valko, details unknown;
- L.S. Herasymovych, a Lviv resident, details unknown;
- Ihor Derkacz, an engineer and member of the Initiative Group of the Democratic Front to Promote Perestroika, friend of imprisoned Ivan Makar, was held until 2 a.m. on September 2 and released after protests, but warned of further official retaliation.

National-Democratic Party created in Georgian SSR

NEW YORK — According to information from dissident sources in Soviet Georgia, a new opposition political party, the National-Democratic Party (NDP), announced its formation on August 30.

The New York-based Second World Press reported that the National Democratic Party of Georgia was founded by The Society of Iliia Chavchavadze, a national patriotic organization, which was created in October 1987 by Georgian human rights activists. Mr. Chavchavadze, one of Georgia's most famous writers, was the spiritual father of the Georgian independence movement.

The main goals of the new party as stated in its program are the restoration of Georgian independence by peaceful means; the implementation of pluralism in politics, economics and public life; and the establishment of a democratic, parliamentary and Christian Georgian state.

The Declaration of the NDP states that: "In the spirit of the Helsinki Accords and other international agreements, we believe that the independence

of Georgia is a legal and virtually important demand of the Georgian people since Georgia today faces the danger of spiritual and physical annihilation. The artificial disruption of demographics, crimes against Georgian ecology, systematic violations of human rights, discrimination against Georgian people living both within and outside of Georgia, the displacement of the Georgian language from all spheres of social life, ... the institutionalized deterioration of the Georgian Church — all these things place us in great danger. The NDP is not only seeking a way out of this impasse, but also aiming for the restoration of Georgia's complete and decisive independence."

The governing body of the NDP is the executive committee, which consists of six members: the historian Georgi Chanturia, 29, the philologist Irakli Tsereteli, 26; the philosopher Irakli Batiashvili, 27; the biologist Vano Khukhunaishvili, 25; the historian Jason Pavlenishvili, 24. Tengiz Gudava, 34, is the representative of the NDP in the West.

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32,000 Bibles arrive in USSR; more to come

PALM DESERT, Calif. — The first shipment of Ukrainian-language Bibles — totalling 32,000 copies — has already arrived in Moscow and from there will be shipped to Ukraine, reported the Ukrainian Family Bible Association, based here.

The association, headed by Dr. Roman Cetenko, a retired dentist who emigrated from Ukraine to the United States in 1949, has been raising funds for 100,000 Ukrainian-language Bibles for the USSR. Dr. Cetenko sees his Bible project as a fitting way to mark the Millennium of Christianity in Kievan Rus', forerunner of modern-day Ukraine.

The Bibles, published by the United Bible Societies in Stuttgart, West Germany, are to be distributed through the Russian Orthodox Church to Ukrainian faithful. The cost of the project is approximately \$400,000.

Dr. Cetenko's Ukrainian Family Bible Association is still soliciting contributions to cover the costs of two additional shipments of Bibles to the USSR which will bring the total up to 100,000.

Dr. Cetenko said he has received donations from American Christians, as well as Ukrainians throughout the world, including the United States, Canada, West Germany and Australia.

An international fund-raising effort also is being conducted by the United Bible Societies.

Interest in the project has grown, according to Dr. Cetenko, who noted that the Voice of America recently broadcast a story about the Bibles bound for Ukraine.

For further information about the Bible project, or to send contributions, readers may write to: Ukrainian Family Bible Association, P.O. Box 3723, Palm Desert, Calif. 92261-3723.

Congress hears testimony from Armenian refugee committee

WASHINGTON — Congress and the Reagan administration have begun reviewing the guidelines and budget for U.S. assistance to refugees in fiscal year 1989, and a pan-Armenian coordinating committee has called on the administration to consult the Armenian community for guidance.

Secretary of State George Shultz and other top-ranking administration officials appeared before two congressional committees the week of September 12 to present the president's proposal for refugee admissions.

The Armenian Refugee Coordinating Committee submitted written testimony at both hearings, focusing its comments on U.S. policy on Soviet Armenian emigration and the needs of Armenian refugees in first-asylum countries.

The coordinating committee, made up of representatives from eight Armenian social service agencies and charitable foundations, was formed earlier this year to address the plight of Armenian refugees around the world.

"The administration's policy on Soviet Armenian emigration was, until very recently, pursued without any consultation with the Armenian American community," said Ross Vartian, chairman of the Armenian Refugee Coordinating Committee, in his testimony submitted at the hearings. Mr. Vartian is also executive director of the Armenian Assembly of America.

"We are hopeful that in pursuing the current policy, as well as in developing new initiatives, the appropriate government agencies will call upon us for ideas and input," Mr. Vartian said.

In his testimony, Secretary Shultz said the administration has confirmed that not all potential Soviet emigrants meet the definition of refugee under U.S. laws, and that "alternate immigration channels" should be developed to assist these people. "One possibility would be a new category of special immigrant visa," Mr. Shultz said.

Under the Refugee Act of 1980, each person admitted as a refugee must be able to substantiate a "well-founded fear of persecution." Despite this requirement, however, the State Department up until this past summer had been openly admitting Soviet Armenians as refugees whether or not they met this criteria.

Secretary of State Shultz said that while the U.S. recognizes its moral obligation to supporting liberalized emigration from the Soviet Union, "we, too, have limits set by the immigration and refugees laws relating both to eligibility criteria and to the numbers we can absorb."

Mr. Vartian said the Armenian Refugee Coordinating Committee applauded the administration's decision to more carefully review the applications of Soviet Armenians wishing to emigrate, but that the same 3,000 who were already being processed to emigrate this year should not be penalized by this abrupt change in U.S. policy.

Mr. Vartian added that the proposal to create a new special immigrant visa might "provide an appropriate mechanism for the administration to admit those persons of greatest interest without the need to compromise the implementation of the Refugee Act."

Mr. Shultz gave assurances that the Soviet Armenians and other Soviet citizens who had already applied for visas this year would not be turned away.

"The attorney general has stated that he will not close the door on any of the 3,000 who were led to expect entry to the United States, and will be generous in the use of humanitarian parole for persons determined not to have an individual claim to persecution in the Soviet Union," Mr. Shultz said. Congress also approved legislation in late August to provide \$6 million in emergency funding to help Eastern European and Soviet refugee admissions.

This past year, due to an unexpected

surge in the number of applications, about 30,000 refugees (Armenians, Jews and Eastern Europeans) were allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

In fiscal year 1989, the administration plans to admit only 24,500. Of that total, Mr. Vartian said the administration has proposed to reduce the number of Soviet Armenian refugee admissions, which numbered 12,000 this year, to about 6,000 next year. The administration also plans to reduce the number of admissions for Near East Asia, under which Armenians in asylum countries fall, from 9,000 to 7,000 in fiscal year 1989.

Mr. Vartian strongly criticized current U.S. refugee policy for overlooking the needs of Armenian refugees who have been forced to flee Iran, Iraq, Turkey and other countries because of persecution as an ethnic and religious minority. He urged the administration not to cut back on the admissions, and at the minimum to maintain the current level of 9,000.

"Conservative estimates identify at least 10,000 to 15,000 such refugees currently living in asylum countries in Western Europe and South Asia," Mr. Vartian said. "In places such as Pakistan, Iranian Armenian refugees are living in very difficult conditions without any legal status and remain largely unaccessed by U.S. processing. Turkish Armenians have not thus far even been considered to be refugees under U.S. processing criteria."

In addition to the Armenian Assembly, other organizations who are part of the Armenian Refugee Coordinating Committee are the Armenian General Benevolent Union, the Armenian Missionary Association of America, the Iranian-Armenian Societies of Boston and New York, the Jinjishian Memorial Program, the Howard Karageusian Commemorative Corporation and the Stephen Philiposian Foundation.

FOR THE RECORD: Petro Ruban on Ukrainian national issues

Following is the full text of the statement delivered by former Soviet political prisoner Petro Ruban before the September 15 hearing of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe that focused on the nationalities problem in the USSR.

It is my pleasure and privilege to be a witness before the United States Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. I am fully aware that my responsibility here is enormous, for I am impelled to testify not only on behalf of those who still remain in the concentration camps and those living in the so-called freedom of the Soviet system but also in memory of those who perished in their struggle with the regime — the Ukrainians who died praying to God to grant freedom to their nation.

I would like to recognize the tremendous efforts of the members of this commission on my behalf and on the behalf of my son, Mark. I would like to thank the chairman of the commission, Congressman Hoyer, co-chairman Sen. DeConcini as well as their staff, and to extend my gratitude to Ambassador Richard Schifter as well as Ambassador Warren Zimmermann and the Vienna staff for their untiring efforts on behalf of all of us.

With the signing of the Helsinki

Final Act, humankind has entered into a new era of social relations. Although state interests remain the center of concern, nevertheless human rights have at last become an important factor of global politics and international relations. In July of this year, the Ukrainian Helsinki Union was created, based on the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, which, as you know, has never formally ceased to exist. In its Declaration of Prin-

In its Declaration of Principles, the Helsinki Union reaffirms the principles on human rights put forth by the Ukrainian Helsinki Group on November 9, 1976, but it goes further to say that a national democratic movement for the restoration of Ukrainian statehood will provide the most solid base for guaranteeing the economic, social, cultural and political rights of the Ukrainian people.

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The Ukrainian Helsinki Union

began its activities in defense of human rights and national freedom in the new atmosphere of glasnost and perestroika. However, the difficulties facing a true restructuring of Soviet society are not just due to the inertia of the masses, cowed by many years of terror. The fact is that the opponents of any real change are a politically cohesive force which is currently on the offensive. They are now focusing on Ukraine, for this

remains the fiefdom of Brezhnev's old crony Shcherbytsky, the first party secretary in Ukraine. And Gorbachev has not erred by keeping him there, for whether or not "restructuring" succeeds, the Soviet empire must remain intact. This is the general line of the party on the national question, and because of its size and location, Ukraine is of crucial importance to the central

authorities of the Soviet Union.

Although not well publicized in the West, the past year has seen numerous public gatherings in Ukraine. Since I don't have time to describe many of them, a chronological list of meetings, numbers attending and issues discussed has been provided. I would like to highlight only a few of those:

- May 29 to June 5 — the underground Ukrainian Catholic (Uniate) Church organized high masses near Lviv in western Ukraine, which were attended by 2,000 people and five underground priests to celebrate the Millennium of Christianity.

- June 5 — the Culturological Club organized an unofficial Millennium celebration by 200 people in Kiev, with readings of excerpts from Pope John Paul's homilies, and called for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

- June 16 — 8,000 people gathered in Lviv at a meeting organized by the "Ridna Mova" (Native Language) Society. The meeting turned into a debate about the selection of delegates to the 19th party conference, continuing policies of Russification, calling for an end to party and KGB privileges, and for the Soviet republics to be given full autonomy.

- June 19 — an unofficial Millennium celebration was held by 300 people in Kharkiv organized by the

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Metropolitan New York...

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wanting to be free. We know that the dream of an independent Ukraine will live forever and persevere."

The senator's remarks were followed by those of President Ronald Reagan's representative, Ambassador Vernon Walters, permanent representative of the United States of America to the United Nations.

The ambassador underscored the fact that religious freedom is an integral component of Mr. Reagan's foreign policy, and that human rights is the property of every man, woman and child.

He bestowed his own warm greetings to Ukrainian Americans and no less warmer greetings to Ukrainians in Ukraine, for whom he hoped a brighter day would soon arrive, a day when they can worship God both publicly and privately as a free people.

Next to speak were David Dinkins, Manhattan borough president, and U.S. Rep. Bruce Morrison (D-Conn.).

Mr. Lozynskyj then read a list of prominent U.S. leaders who had sent greetings to the Metropolitan New York Committee. Although there was no time to read their individual messages, Mr. Lozynskyj said that the following had sent their regards: former U.S. presidents Richard M. Nixon, Jimmy Carter and Gerald R. Ford, Vice-President George Bush, Secretary of State George M. Schultz, and Govs. Mario Cuomo of New York, Thomas Kean of New Jersey and William O'Neill of Connecticut.

A large number of U.S. senators and representatives also sent greetings, as did Patrick Buchanan and Zbigniew Brzezinski. Representatives from the Latvian and Byelorussian communities sent warm greetings as well. Mr. Lozynskyj also introduced the head of the New York Millennium committee, Roman Huhlewych.

Throughout the afternoon rally, the Ukrainian Youth Ensembles Band from Toronto played a number of Ukrainian songs.

The stage performance featured a montage of poetry and dance, which told the story of Ukraine, its peoples' continued persecution and their eternal hope for a brighter future.

The first number, a recitation by Lydia Krushelnitsky's Ukrainian Stage Ensemble, included excerpts from Vira Vovk's poem, "Iconostasis of Ukraine." Set to music composed by Ihor Sonevsky for this performance, the poem is based on the legend of St. Andrew who prophesized the founding of a great city on the banks of the river Dnieper. This prophecy was fulfilled with the establishment of the state of Kievan-Rus'. The poem has a historical



Ambassador Vernon Walters and Sen. Alfonso D'Amato confer during Millennium celebrations.

tone, as Princess Olha and her grandson, Prince Volodymyr the Great, give thanks to the Lord for their spiritual enlightenment.

The author of this work, Ms. Vovk, from Rio de Janeiro, was present in the audience to witness the performance of her work, which was continued during the second half of the program.

"Icon," a choreographic composition created by Roma Pryma Bohachevsky in commemoration of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, told the story of Ukraine's conversion to Christianity. The majestically decorated set and rich costumes did much to enhance the presentation.

The Ukrainian Stage Ensemble, returned to continue Ms. Vovk's poem, with the images of contemporary Ukraine. Through symbolic images of church ruins, artificial famine and the tragedy of Chernobyl, using assonance, rhythmic repetition and alliteration, the members of the ensemble delivered a powerful performance. The work ends with a vision of the triumph of truth and the resurrection of Ukraine.

The last performance of the evening, once again featured the dance company directed by Mrs. Bohachevsky. Whereas her earlier number recreated early Ukrainian history, "Fight for Freedom" illustrates, in dance, the present-day struggle under the oppressive Soviet regime. The dance, which features Ukraine, a prosecutor, oppressors, oppressed people, a hero, strength, and a hopeful new generation as its characters, shows Ukraine in its undying desire for self-determination. All the stage performances elicited tumultuous applause.

The evening ended with the singing of "Bozhe Velykyi Yedynyi."



Dancers from the Roma Pryma Bohachevsky ensemble perform "Icon," a composition celebrating Princess Olha's acceptance of Christianity in the 10th century.

UNA supreme officers...

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on the UNA's financial status.

During the first seven months of 1988, UNA assets grew by \$1.37 million to \$61.9 million, she stated.

Of income, \$1,627,595 was from membership dues (a sum that was \$122,463 less than during the same period in 1987); and investments yielded \$3,752,298 (\$711,904 less than during the first seven months of 1987).

Among disbursements, cash surrenders were nearly the same in 1988 as in 1987, totalling \$250,879; death benefits were less by \$33,656 than in 1987, and dividends paid out amounted to \$1,012,330 (\$188,424 more than during the same period in 1987).

Matured promissory notes resulted in the payment of \$586,839 to members (an amount less by \$18,942 than in 1987).

As regards, Soyuzivka, the UNA's upstate New York vacation resort, Mrs. Diachuk reported that income during the first eight months of this year totalled \$584,216 (an increase of \$118,679 over the previous year). However, expenses came to \$720,972 (a sum greater by \$162,142 than during the same period in 1987). The UNA paid out \$190,000 to maintain the resort and complete improvements such as remodeling the dining room, gift shop, etc.

The Svoboda Press, continued the supreme treasurer, had income of \$757,819 (an increase of \$55,500 over 1987), while expenses totalled \$756,600 (an increase of \$57,000 over last year).

The Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp. (UNURC) collected rents in the amount of \$2,294,733, (an increase of \$173,326 over 1987). At the same time, expenses decreased (by \$329,115 as compared to 1987) and amounted to \$2,659,791.

Mrs. Diachuk concluded her report by noting that, as of October 1, 353 promissory notes matured for a sum of \$4,199,000; of those 231 have been renewed for a sum of \$2,023,715.

During the eight-month period ending August, the supreme secretary reported, UNA secretaries and organizers enrolled 756 new members insured for a total amount of \$5,355,000 insurance. Of this number 300 were admitted to the juvenile department and 386 to the adult departments, while 70 were enrolled under ADD certificates.

But, Mr. Sochan noted, these totals were far short of covering the anticipated losses: 523 lost through maturing and renewals, 667 through fully paid-up certificates in Classes P20 and P65, while 560 were lost through cash surrenders and 546 through deaths.

As of July 31, the UNA had a membership of 72,842, of which 18,333 are in the juvenile department, 48,154 in the adult department and 6,351 are insured under ADD certificates. This seven-month period of 1988 ended with a loss of 1,313 members. Over-100 marks in new members were reached in the months of February (105), March (106), July (121) and August (113). The last two months clearly show that UNA branch secretaries are becoming better acquainted with the new classes of insurance which were introduced in September 1987 and this gave them greater gains in new members, Mr. Sochan observed.

In the period covering this report the new classes and the new certificates of insurance are becoming more and more popular.

The supreme secretary went on to report that, as of July 31, the UNA had issued 365 Single Premium Endowment at Age 65 certificates; 362 Single Premium Whole Life certificates and 49 juvenile Term To Age 23 certificates.

The new term insurance certificates, introduced in September 1987 with lower premiums, have also become very popular. They, as of July, included 409 in Class T-10 and 108 in Class T-5. The Class ART, introduced last year, has not reached its expectations, neither did the DT-30 (decreasing 30-year Term) class, he added.

Tracing the numbers of new members and the rise in popularity of the new classes and new certificates of insurance, it can be said that the UNA is undergoing a transitional period. Therefore we can expect that the ensuing three last months of 1988 will bring greater numbers of new members, with consistently higher amounts of insurance, Mr. Sochan stated. The average amount of an insurance certificate issued so far during 1988 is over \$7,000.

To improve the UNA insurance business, the association is in the process of introducing new class of annuity insurance which awaits the approval of the IRS because of tax clauses, as well of a new juvenile payor benefit rider, which would exempt payments of premiums not only in case of death of payor, but also in case of the payor's disability; and a waiver of premium rider, which would exempt adults from payments of premiums in case of disability.

Mr. Sochan concluded his report by noting that the Recording Department is still understaffed and is seeking replacements for the two workers who have retired on pension.

The two vice-presidents also delivered brief reports.

Mrs. Paschen spoke about UNA

(Continued on page 7)



The members of the Ukrainian Stage Ensemble perform excerpts from Vira Vovk's "Iconostasis."

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM



The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

Is yours a UNA family?

It is a known fact that a healthy family is the basis of a wholesome society. The UNA, as a fraternal organization, has always supported family values. The UNA's growth in membership in past years was very closely related to the growth of its members' families.

Part of the recommendations made during the last annual meeting of the Supreme Assembly was to hold discussions on family-related topics during district and branch meetings. Some of my recommendations to the Supreme Assembly were to encourage family-oriented fraternal activities. Therefore, the UNA would like to propose the following as a start.

The UNA Home Office will make a commitment to honor those families whose members are all enrolled in the UNA. It will award them with a certificate and in February 1989, the 95th anniversary month of its founding, it will publish a list of those families whose members all are members as of February 1989.

We invite all UNA branches and districts to cooperate with the main office in this activity by contacting the fraternal activities coordinator and informing the UNA that they plan to hold meetings in February 1989 (or

another month) to honor the "100 percent UNA families," in their respective branches or districts, with the presentation of the above-mentioned certificate awards by UNA Supreme Executive officers.

How elaborate such an affair becomes will depend on each branch or district. The UNA Home Office promises to provide the necessary certificates along with other assistance. More information and suggestions will be forthcoming in the Fraternal Corner.

For our purposes, a family will be defined as a husband and wife, or a parent and all children, living together or separately. If all members of the family, as described above, are UNA certificate holders in good standing, i.e. all dues paid up to the current month, the family will be considered a "100 Percent UNA Family."

Is your family a "100 Percent UNA Family"? If not, then contact your local secretary, or the main office, and become one. You can then join all the other UNA families who will be honored during the UNA's anniversary month.

Secretaries should check their membership lists to determine which of their families would qualify for this honor.

Young UNA'er



Andrea Nicole Melnyk, daughter of Orest and Tina Melnyk of Cold Spring, Ky., became the youngest member of UNA Branch 166 in Cincinnati, Ohio, at the age of 3 months. Her grandmother Oksana Melnyk is secretary of that branch, and Andrea was enrolled by her grandparents Oksana and Zinowij Melnyk.

UNA golf tourney held in Michigan; Anniuk is victor

ROCHESTER, Mich. — The UNA's National Golf Championship was held July 15-16 here at the Rochester Country Club.

Twenty-two golfers from across the country competed in what was a fiercely battled tournament.

UNA members from Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan took part in the two-day championship outing.

The closely matched field battled 36 holes of golf before Bohdan Anniuk of Philadelphia and Mike Wasylenko pulled away from the pack.

Down one stroke, going into the last hole, Mr. Anniuk birdied the 18th to force a sudden death play off. His experience and momentum carried him to victory on the first hole of sudden-death play again: Mr. Wasylenko.

Oleh Kinal of Warren, Mich., took the low-net honors with a final score of 145 for two days of golf.

The awards banquet was held Saturday evening at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Warren, Mich. After dinner, prizes were handed out to the top golfers. Below is a summary of the results.

Low Gross:
Bohdan Anniuk — Philadelphia.

Low Net Standings:
Oles Kinal — Warren, Mich.
Mike Wasylenko — Lapeer, Mich.
Bohdan Anniuk — Philadelphia, Pa.
John Melnyk — Ambridge, Pa.
Roman Fedorowych — Birmingham, Mich.

A meeting with Dan Quayle

by Andrew Keybida
UNA Supreme Advisor

My hour with Sen. Dan Quayle, Republican vice-presidential candidate, who was visiting the Statue of Liberty for the first time on Labor Day, was a stimulating and enlightening experience for my wife, Evelyn, and myself. Secretary of State Jane Burgio, invited us to join other members of the New Jersey Ethnic Advisory Council to accompany the senator, and his family, at Ellis Island.

I was privileged to meet Sen. Quayle and expressed my sincere congratulations on his nomination. I explained that I was a member of the New Jersey Ethnic Advisory Council, appointed by Gov. Thomas H. Kean to represent the Ukrainian community and was happy to greet him on their behalf.

I stated that our state boasts of 100,000 fellow Americans of Ukrainian heritage who are actively engaged in American and Ukrainian politics. I further stated that we were celebrating the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine this year throughout the world and were also protesting the actions taken by the leaders of atheistic Russia in liquidating and outlawing Ukrainian religious leaders and Churches.

The senator stated that he was familiar with Ukrainian issues since in his home town of Lafayette, Ind., there is an active Ukrainian community.

Our group was ferried over to Liberty Island and were enthusiastically greeted by a large gathering of spectators assembled on the island.

Sen. Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York, addressed a crowd of several hundred persons, filling a portion of a large plaza directly beneath Lady Liberty. Sen. D'Amato then introduced me to lead the audience in the recitation of the Pledge of Al-

legiance.

As I strode up to the podium, attired in my Ukrainian embroidered shirt, my first thoughts were of my late mother, who arrived in America in 1912 from Ukraine at the age of 14 and who so painstakingly spent thousands of hours creating the intricate, colorful pattern of an embroidery from the Rohatyn region in western Ukraine whence the embroidery comes. It was a moment of joy and pride in my Ukrainian heritage as in unison the audience recited the Pledge of Allegiance to the United States of America.

Gov. Thomas H. Kean welcomed Sen. Quayle to New Jersey. Sen. Quayle spoke of the importance of the policies of the Republican Party relative to national defense and economic policies which have made American strong and sound. He stated that Vice-President George Bush and he "proudly and unapologetically embrace the values embodied in the Pledge of Allegiance" and that those values "deserve to be transmitted to our children" and should be a part of the educational system.

I was enraptured with Sen. Quayle's explosive energy and bumptious enthusiasm, and impressed by his forthrightness and sensitivity. He radiates friendliness, congeniality, affability and displayed an ingratiating regard for another's wishes as well as warm family values. He is sensitive, loyal, stimulating and perceptive.

He said it all when he concluded his speech with the explanation that the phrase "under God," referring to the founding of the nation, "recognizes that no matter what religion we observe or how we observe it, God was the compelling presence and overseer at the birth of America."

This was a day to be remembered and Evelyn and I were grateful to be a part of this momentous event.



Sen. Dan Quayle with Andrew Keybida.

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THE Ukrainian Weekly

UNA publications at 95 and at 55

This year marks the 95th anniversary of the founding of Svoboda, the largest and oldest continuously published Ukrainian-language daily newspaper in the free world. It was on September 15, 1893, that the first issue of this newspaper, edited by the Rev. Gregory Hrushka, appeared. And from this newspaper arose what today is known as the Ukrainian National Association, for it was Svoboda that called on Ukrainians in America to unite and form an organization for their mutual benefit. Svoboda's words bore fruit on February 22, 1894, when this fraternal benefit society was established.

But the founding of the UNA was only the first of Svoboda's many crusades. Through the years this newspaper was instrumental in educating Ukrainians about their national identity, and about the way of life in their adopted homeland, the United States of America. It promoted literacy among the Ukrainian community and supported the establishment of Ukrainian schools.

In addition, it became the voice of the Ukrainian diaspora in disseminating the idea of Ukrainian independence and self-determination, rallying its readers to support the Ukrainian national cause.

Fifty-five years ago, the Ukrainian National Association (which though it was founded after Svoboda was, became that newspaper's publisher) decided to also publish an English-language newspaper. The reason for this was twofold: to reach American youth of Ukrainian descent who were not fluent in the Ukrainian language yet could contribute so much to their community; and to communicate with the English-speaking world, that is, to tell that world about Ukrainians and their aspirations. Thus, The Ukrainian Weekly came into the world on October 6, 1933.

At first, The Weekly, with 25-year-old Stephen Shumeyko at the helm, focused on youth. As its readers matured, however, so did The Weekly. Today it is no longer a paper strictly for youth, but is widely read by Ukrainians of all generations throughout the United States and Canada as well as other parts of the world where there are Ukrainian communities. It is read also by members of the U.S. Congress all of whom receive the paper, courtesy of the Ukrainian National Association, in the hope that our senators and representatives will thus become aware of the concerns of their constituents. Similarly, in Canada, selected members of the Parliament receive The Weekly thanks to the efforts of the UNA's Canadian representation.

Together, the UNA's sister publications, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, have continued the tradition of crusading newspapers. Both promoted the idea of a monument in our nation's capital to the Ukraine's greatest poet, Taras Shevchenko; both have written and continue to write about the struggle for national rights in Ukraine; both actively supported the establishment of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine.

And both will continue, thanks to its publisher, the Ukrainian National Association, to speak out about the issues that concern Ukrainians in North America and around the globe.

Is that all there is?

Two weeks ago in this space, The Ukrainian Weekly posed a number of questions to Vice-President George Bush, who, as we all know hopes to become the next president of the United States. As The Weekly was perilously close to deadline, the Bush campaign — though not Mr. Bush himself — faxed a response to our offices. That response appears on this page as a letter to the editor.

While we appreciate that the Bush campaign responded to our editorial, we must point out that this response was hardly satisfactory, for it left unanswered a number of questions.

After gingerly stepping around the issue of the methodology used by the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (and the question of why it is somehow improper to question this august body), the campaign spokesperson touches ever so lightly on the dismissals of two Ukrainians from the Coalition of American Nationalities. "The politically motivated attacks levelled against Ignatius Billinsky and Bohdan Fedorak deserve to be dealt with by those individuals in a fair atmosphere, away from the spotlight of the campaign," the letter states.

We're still trying to figure out what that means, but we would guess that it means "go away, and keep away, from the Bush campaign." The letter then very cleverly changes the subject and goes on to list the "motherhood and apple pie" issues that no Ukrainian could not support, arguing that this is why George Bush is our only sensible choice for president.

Finally the letter concludes with a statement that the vice-president "understands the concerns of your readers." After reading the letter, however, we must conclude that this just isn't the case.

Therefore, we look forward to seeing Mr. Bush at the Ukrainian Millennium rally in Washington on October 8, where he himself will be able to clarify his position for the thousands of Ukrainian voters in attendance. Otherwise, our community will ask: "Where was George."

ACTION ITEM

The League of Ukrainian American Voters has prepared a new text of a telegram that may be sent to James Baker III, chairman of the George Bush for President campaign. To send the mailgram, callers should dial 1-800-257-4900 and ask for operator No. 9457. The cost of the mailgram is \$4.50; each additional mailgram is \$3.75. (The service will be in effect through October 9.)

The message reads as follows:

"I strongly protest the expulsion of individuals from George Bush's American Nationalities Coalition because of their belief that John Demjanjuk has been unjustly extradited and tried.

"It is McCarthyism to suggest that anyone who criticizes OSI-KGB collaboration is by definition an anti-Semite."

LETTER: Response from Bush campaign

Dear Editor:

In response to the questions posed in your editorial "Bush's purge" of September 18, I would like to clarify from the outset that at no time was any campaign statement intended to imply anything other than the fact that all Americans have the right to support the full due process rights of other U.S. citizens.

The politically motivated attacks leveled against Ignatius Billinsky and Bohdan Fedorak deserve to be dealt with by those individuals in a fair atmosphere, away from the spotlight of the campaign. The campaign therefore received their resignations with understanding. Meanwhile, the campaign will continue to focus on the fundamental issues of concern which pull us together: a strong U.S. defense, speaking out for human and national rights behind the Iron Curtain, and the traditional values which have made this country great.

In my view, the vice-president can

and will represent this nation and the concerns of the Ukrainian community with unparalleled strength and knowledge. Speaking recently at a Captive Nations Banquet in Warren, Mich., the vice-president stated that, "It is time that we reaffirm the principle of liberty that is America's inspiration and purpose — and it is time that we rededicate ourselves to the cause of national rights and true self-determination for all nations." George Bush will negotiate with General Secretary Gorbachev with an understanding which only he can bring to this nation during the next four years.

The vice-president appreciates the support he has received from the Ukrainian community and understands the concerns of your readers.

Rich Bond
Deputy Campaign Manager
National Political Director
Bush-Quayle 88
Washington

Petro Ruban...

(Continued from page 3)

unofficial "Vasyl Stus Friends of Ukrainian Language" club where poetry, religious and historic texts were read. The militia attempted to break up the gathering and demanded that it be conducted in Russian and not Ukrainian, its organizer was threatened with deportation to Chornobyl.

- July 7 — 20,000 demonstrated in Lviv at what was scheduled to be one of the regular monthly meetings of the Democratic Front to Promote Perestroika.

- July 17 — 15,000 Catholics gathered in Zarvanytsia, Ternopil region of western Ukraine. The militia tried to turn back pilgrims, some of whom came from up to 1,000 kilometers away, but they continued on foot, set up camps around the traditional pilgrimage site. Underground Bishop Pavlo Vasylyk delivered the sermon, over 4,000 people received confession, and over 30,000 signatures were collected on a petition calling for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The list goes on, but by far the most significant event took place on June 11-12 when the Ukrainian Democratic Front hosted Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian and Georgian national rights representatives to form a Coordinating Committee of Patriotic Movements of the Peoples of the USSR. The Armenians, fully supporting these objectives, were unable to attend. This Coordinating Committee is calling for a "complete political and economic decentralization of the USSR," which they envisage as a future "confederation of separate sovereign states."

The Ukrainian national-democratic movement is a peaceful one, within the framework of glasnost. Nonetheless, the campaign of slander against the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, The Ukrainian Herald, and the Ukrainian Culturological Club in Kiev, is growing. The authorities have even begun to spread rumors that the Culturological Club and Ukrainian "nationalists" in general, are preparing pogroms against Jews. In response, Ukrainian and Jewish activists have cooperated in preparing statements protesting this slander. A massive campaign of repression against those active in the national-democratic movement was put into effect in July of this year.

Thousands (in one case, 50,000) of citizens participated in meetings and demonstrations in Lviv in June and July, the authorities let loose the sixth special-regimen militia company (special interior ministry troops authorized by unpublicized decree adopted July 28 by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet), trained dogs, the courts and the KGB against these citizens. The state's response to the spontaneous growth of civic activism consisted of arrests, 15-day detentions, compulsory labor and initiation of criminal cases against participants. A criminal case has been prepared against Ivan Makar, an activist from Lviv, who was arrested August 4, and charged with Art. 190-3 ("organization of or active participation in group actions disrupting the peace") — the first case of its kind during the period of restructuring. By arresting him the regime is testing the West's resolve to defend human rights.

What about the future? Workers, peasants and government officials — all are skeptical about the new promises of the party. There is a basis for this distrust, and it is provided by Gorbachev himself, for he is clearly maneuvering, engaging in disinformation and contradicting himself. The most contradictory element is Gorbachev's nationalities policy.

Among the measures which would be taken if the Helsinki Accords were truly observed in Ukraine, would be the recognition and restoration of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, and also the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic (Uniate) Church, together with the return of its confiscated property and the recognition that its forced liquidation in 1946 was a crime.

How will relations between the West and the Soviet Union develop? Will the West support the individuals and their efforts to become true masters of their fate, support the national yearnings of the peoples of the last empire in the world? As a member of the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, I ask American legislators to take into consideration the fact that the nationalities problem of the republics in the USSR is one of the most serious problems in today's world. The force and timing of Western pressure on the Soviet leaders to exact a certain level of performance on human rights issues is crucial at present.

BOOK REVIEW

Eastern Slavs and the Millennium

Eastern Slavs and the Christian Millennium by George D. Knysch Winnipeg: Central Jubilee Committee of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, 1987.

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

Is there anyone out there who does not know what anniversary we are celebrating this year? Of course, it's the Millennium of official Christianity in Ukraine — 1,000 years. Anniversaries should be happy celebrations.

But, as with so many things in Ukrainian history and culture, there is always a hungry neighbor waiting to snatch our land, our resources, our people or — as in this case — our history, away from us.

The Russians, both outside of the Soviet Union, and in the USSR, that pillar of religious freedom, are also celebrating what they say is their millennium. We can only fight them with truth, with historical facts.

To do this, we ourselves must know our history well. How many of us know it at all? Every intelligent Ukrainian of no matter what generation should have the Ukrainian encyclopedias — both the two volumes of Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia, and the so far two volumes of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine, (A-F, G-K), as well as basic books on history and literature. There's no excuse anymore. These books are in English. Buy them, and read them.

Also, the Harvard Institute of Ukrainian Studies has a series of books and brochures available and others in preparation on the Millennium.

There is a booklet of 31 pages that should be of interest to all of us. "Eastern Slavs and the Christian Millennium of 1988" by Dr. George Knysch, a professor of political science at the University of Manitoba, was published as No. 2 of the Historical Series on the Ukrainian Millennium by the Central Jubilee Committee of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in 1987.

Those of other faiths should not automatically dismiss this work because it was published by the other Ukrainian

Christian church. This is an objective, scholarly work. And, after all, it is the Millennium of Christianity.

Why is this brochure important? Dr. Knysch begins his work: "The notion that the contemporary East Slavic nations (Byelorussians, Russians, Ukrainians) are entitled to co-celebrate as equals the memory of Volodymyr's (Vladimir's) world-historical conversion to Christianity in or around 988 A.D. is based upon an outright misunderstanding (or even distortion) of the available historical record."

In the following pages, the professor quotes and analyzes the earliest historical records of the time, the chronicles, as well as scholarly accounts of historians from that time to the present.

Using the material of Russian scholars themselves, Dr. Knysch shows that the Russians definitely have no reason to celebrate their official acceptance of Christianity — at least not for another 250-300 years. So much for the Millennium celebrations in Moscow this year.

Long ago Mykhailo Hrushevsky, the great Ukrainian historian, wrote that the Russians are depriving themselves of the study and knowledge of their own history, by taking Ukrainian history for their own. They've been doing it for years.

The appearance of the brochure could have been less busy — there are too many busy distractions before one gets to the text. This is the publisher's domain, not the author's. And there is no excuse for errata. Surely proofreading has progressed over the years. But it's the text of the brochure that is important.

For only \$2 buy this booklet. Read it, think about it, discuss it, then read it again, along with other books on our medieval history.

It is available from the Central Jubilee Committee, 233 Scotia St., Winnipeg, Man., R2V 1V7, and should be available in bookstores. Ask for it.

UNA...

(Continued from page 4)

bowling and golf tournaments that were held in the Midwest, as well as about Millennium celebrations of the Evangelical Baptist Fellowship held in Chicago.

Dr. Kuropas informed the supreme officers about his participation in the Ukrainian Youth For Christ convention, Millennium celebrations in Milwaukee, and in the funeral of Aloysius Mazewski a Polish American fraternalist.

He also noted that he has been active in public meetings about the John Demjanuk case, the work of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, and told of his visit to Harvard Univer-

Correction

The tri-state (New York-New Jersey-Connecticut) Ukrainians for Bush committee did not disband as announced by Askold Lozynskyj, committee chairperson. Instead the members of the committee officially resolved to suspend all further activity and announced that it would re-evaluate its position if and when the Bush campaign issues a statement on the forced resignations of ethnic representatives as a result of charges of "anti-Semitism."

sity where his book "The Ukrainian Americans: Roots and Aspirations" is being published.

Mr. Hewryk, supreme director for Canada, spoke about his representation of the UNA at Winnipeg events such as Millennium celebrations, graduation ceremonies of the local School of Ukrainian Studies, the 40th anniversary celebration of the Plast branch, the unveiling of a monument to St. Volodymyr, as well as his participation in meetings of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee and the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

The series of reports was concluded with that of the supreme president. Mr. Flis provided the executive committee with an update on the work of the UNA's Washington Bureau, which is headed by Supreme Advisor Eugene Iwanciw, who is assisted by John Kun. In addition, Mr. Flis, said, several Ukrainian American students serve as volunteer staffers.

The UNA's 1990 convention is already being planned. Mr. Flis noted, and the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Baltimore has been booked for the conclave.

Much attention was also given to discussing the summer programs for youth at Soyuzivka, as well as to the UNA's insurance sales department now headed by Nicholas Boyko, who is conducting sales courses for interested branch secretaries and other UNA'ers.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas

*Did Bush slam door on Ukrainians?*

If there is one American ethnic group that has consistently voted Republican in national elections during recent years, it's us, the Ukrainian Americans.

It wasn't always that way.

The first presidential candidate endorsed by UNA's Svoboda was Eugene V. Debs who ran on the Socialist Party ticket in 1900. Explaining the difference between Republicans and Democrats that same year, the Rev. Ivan Ardan, the Svoboda editor wrote that Republicans are the party of the rich while Democrats are the party of the aspiring rich who become Republicans once they do become rich. Neither party, cautioned Father Ardan, cares about Rusyn-Ukrainians.

As America's Socialist Party became increasingly radical (a splinter group eventually formed the Communist Party of America), most Ukrainians began drifting into Democratic ranks, still believing that the GOP was the party of the rich and privileged. Their allegiance shifted to the Republicans during the 1920 election in retaliation for President Woodrow Wilson's studied refusal to consider Ukrainian sovereignty at the post-World War I Versailles Peace Talks.

Ukrainian American nationalists (a considerable number of Ukrainian Americans were still Socialists and Communists during the 1920s and 1930s) remained Republicans until 1932 when, like most other ethnic groups, they blamed the Republicans for the Depression and voted for Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Ukrainians switched back to the GOP once FDR began to cozy up to Joseph Stalin and the Bolsheviks. With few exceptions, our community has favored Republicans in national elections ever since.

The man who represented Ukrainian Republican interests in Washington for many years was Dmytro Halychyn, UNA supreme president from 1950 to 1961. He was succeeded by Dr. Lev Dobriansky, professor of economics at Georgetown University and long-time president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Dr. Dobriansky solidified Ukrainian ties with the GOP nationally when he headed the Republican Nationalities campaign committees in 1960, 1964 and 1968.

Although Ukrainians and other American ethnic groups were active in national campaigns, recognition for their efforts was slow in coming. Once the election was over, the white, Anglo-Saxon Protestants who made decisions at the Republican National Committee (RNC) thanked the ethnics for doing their "American" duty, and continued to freeze them out of significant positions in the party or in the case of a national victory, the administration.

Richard M. Nixon opened the Republican door to America's Eastern European nationalities. Campaigning in 1968, Mr. Nixon promised permanent ethnic representation at the RNC following his election. He was true to his word. In 1969, the Republican Heritage (Nationalities) Groups Council was formed within the RNC with Laszlo Pasztor, a former Hungarian freedom fighter, as the full-time director. That same year Ukrainian Americans established the Ukrainian National Re-

publican Federation. Consisting of 20 autonomous state organizations, the federation won the RNC's coveted Dwight D. Eisenhower Award for Excellence in 1972.

Ukrainian Americans were also active on the local Republican level, chairing state nationalities councils in Arizona, Illinois, New Jersey and Ohio.

Recognition for Ukrainian Americans continued in two subsequent Republican administrations. President Gerald R. Ford appointed a Ukrainian American as this nation's first-ever special assistant to the president for ethnic affairs. President Ronald Reagan has appointed Ukrainian Americans to numerous other posts including a federal judgeship and the White House liaison for ethnic affairs.

While Presidents Nixon, Ford and Reagan appeared sensitive to Eastern European concerns regarding Soviet power, many in their administrations were not. Mr. Nixon had Henry Kissinger. Mr. Ford had Mr. Kissinger and Helmut Sonnenfeldt, a Kissinger aide who pushed the idea that world peace was possible only if the United States abandoned the Captive Nations. And Ronald Reagan is saddled with people who engineered the return of Myroslav Medvid to certain death in the USSR, who convinced the president to oppose the Ukraine Famine Commission, and who mesmerized Mr. Reagan into believing that if he just said "poof — all gone," Moscow's evil empire would vanish.

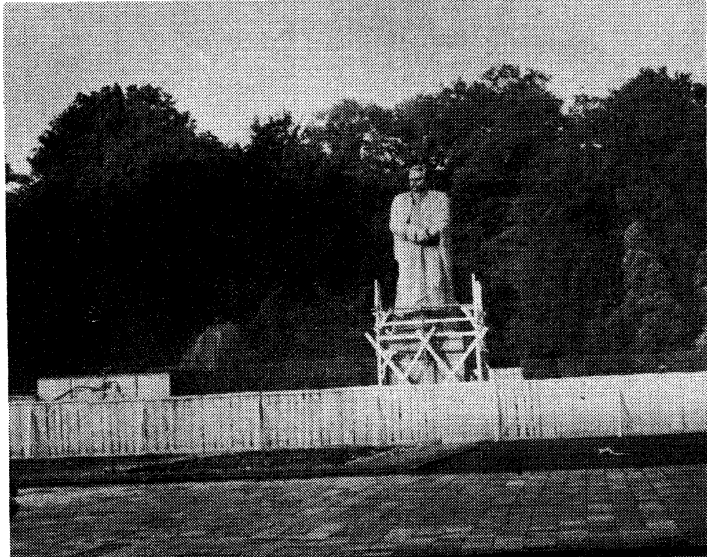
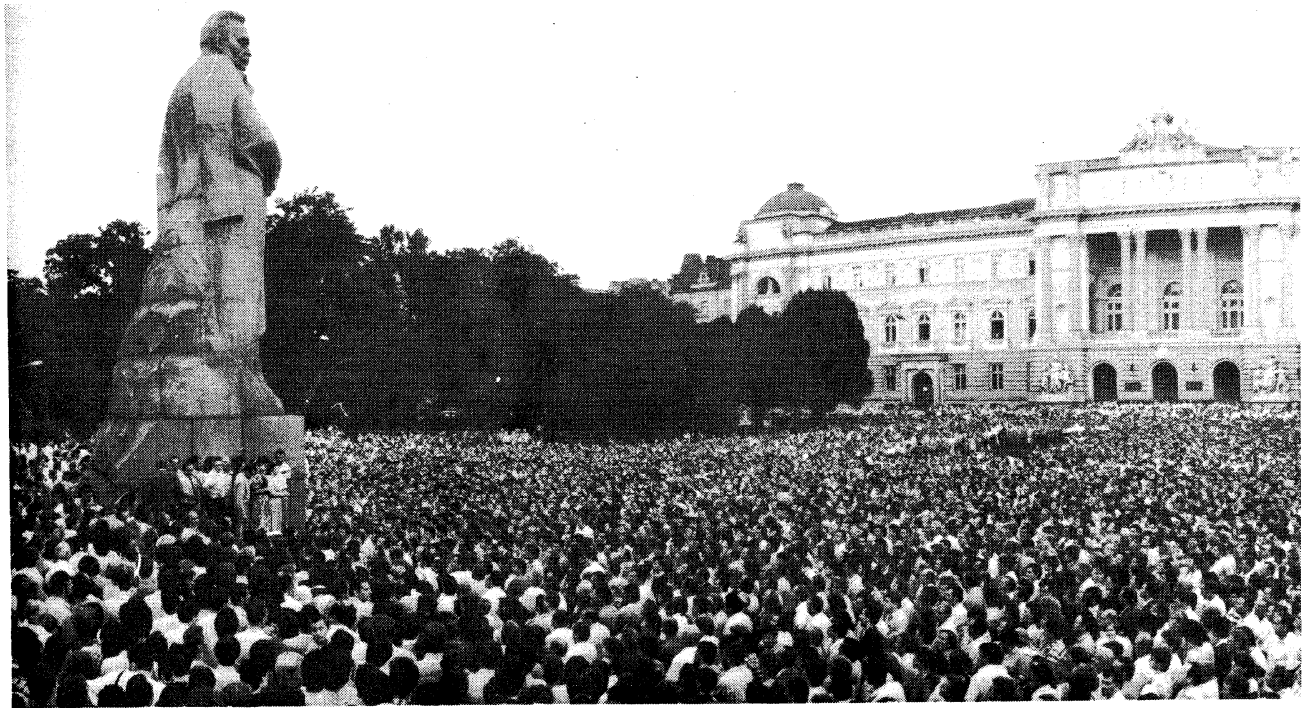
As insensitive — even hostile — as these various self-annointed, disinformation foreign policy "experts" were to Captive Nations leaders, none dared repeat the KGB profanation that Captive Nations leaders were really closet fascists. None dared, that is, until George Bush came down the political pike and asked certain loyal Republicans to resign because of "unsubstantiated charges."

Few of these allegations are new. They were made during Nixon's 1972 campaign by the Washington Post and other liberal gazettes. Unlike George Bush, Richard Nixon refused to cave in to the Sovietophile cabal.

Some of our Ukrainian GOP leaders are urging us to cool it. We shouldn't be too critical of George Bush, they tell us, because things will change after he's elected. Don't you believe it! If anything, things will get worse. We'll be right back to those Kissinger-orchestrated days when any criticism of the USSR or any of its totalitarian surrogate regimes was condemned as a threat to the delicate U.S.-USSR peace process. Why else would the Bush people risk political defeat by disenfranchising some of their strongest anti-Communist allies?

Is any Eastern European ethnic safe from defamation? Will any Ukrainian be considered for a position in the Bush administration without the prior sanction of the KGB-enamored OSI, the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles, the Anti-Defamation League and other Ukrainophobic groups? If our Ukrainian GOP leaders are really concerned with the welfare of our community, these are the kinds of questions they should be asking the Bush people now, before the election. After November 8, it will be too late!

Photos from Ukraine reveal Soviet authorities' reaction to public's y



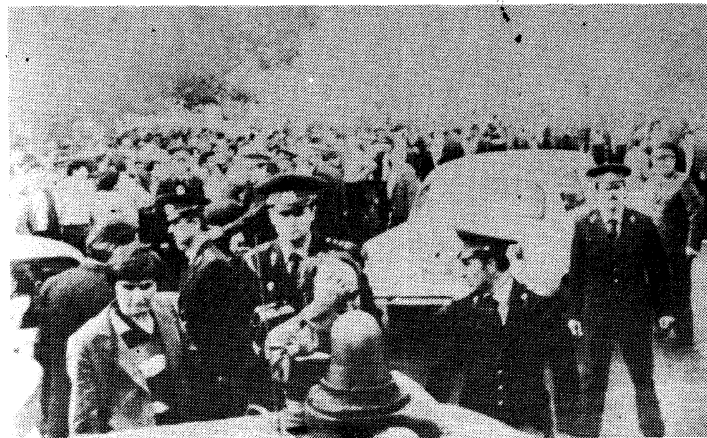
As reported in The Ukrainian Weekly, Lviv, Ukraine, was the site of several unofficial public meetings attended by thousands of people. Soviet authorities in Ukraine apparently are determined to prevent the development of a mass national movement, therefore, they have reacted swiftly by dispatching riot police to break up such gatherings, harassing dissidents and denouncing them in the press, and arresting rights activists.

On this page, photos from Ukraine that have recently reached the West tell the story of Lviv's public meetings.

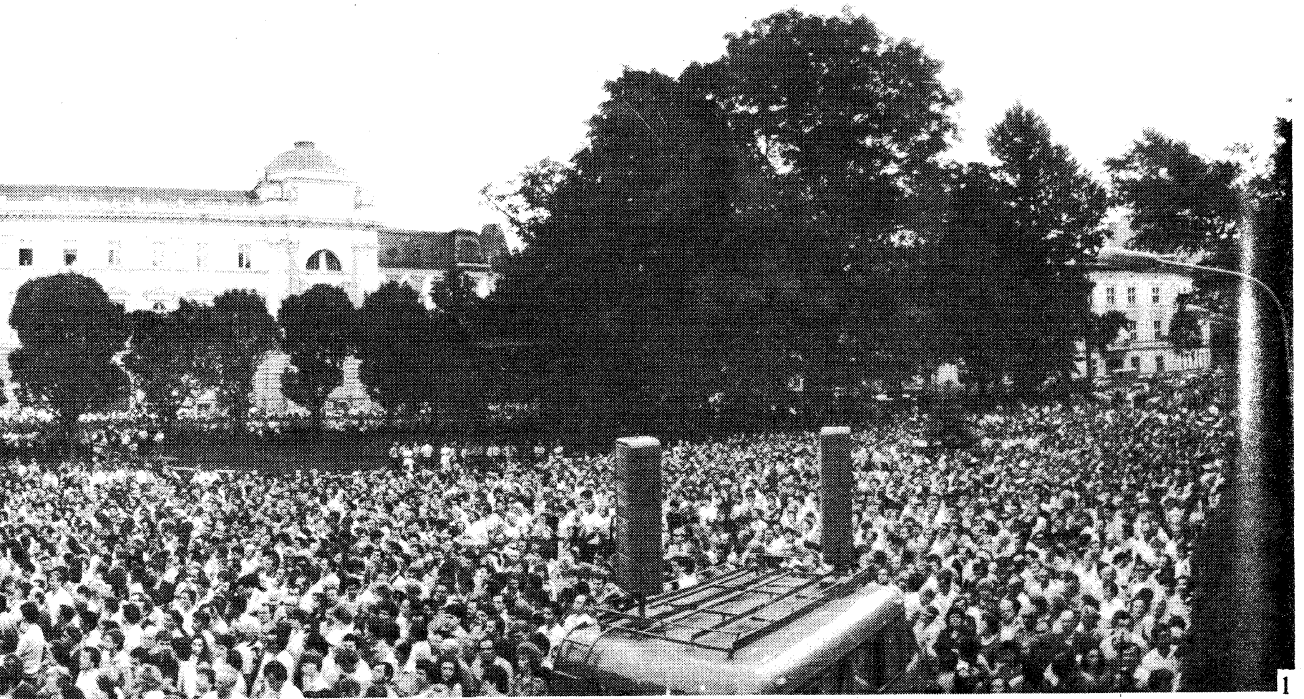
Three mass public meetings took place in June and July, the largest of which attracted 50,000 people on June 21. Photo No. 1 shows the scene at the July 7 meeting as 20,000 gathered near the Ivan Franko monument across from Ivan Franko State University.

In mid-July, the authorities suddenly decided to begin reconstruction and restoration of Ivan Franko Park as noted on the sign in photo No. 2. In photo No. 3, the scaffolding erected around the Franko monument and the fence built around the park are shown. Most Lviv residents interpreted the reconstruction project as the authorities' attempt to prevent further meetings there.

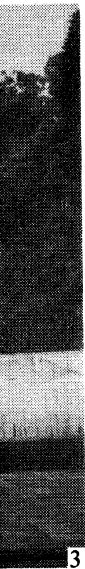
On August 4, despite official warnings in the Soviet press, several thousand Lviv residents attempted to gather near the park, filling adjacent streets, as seen in photos 4, 5 and 6. Special riot police with dogs were let loose on the crowds to forcibly break up the gathering. There were reports of people being beaten and dragged to waiting police vehicles; nearly two dozen people were detained or fined. Kafedra, an unofficial journal referred to the day as "Bloody Thursday."



...ring for "restructuring" and "democratization"



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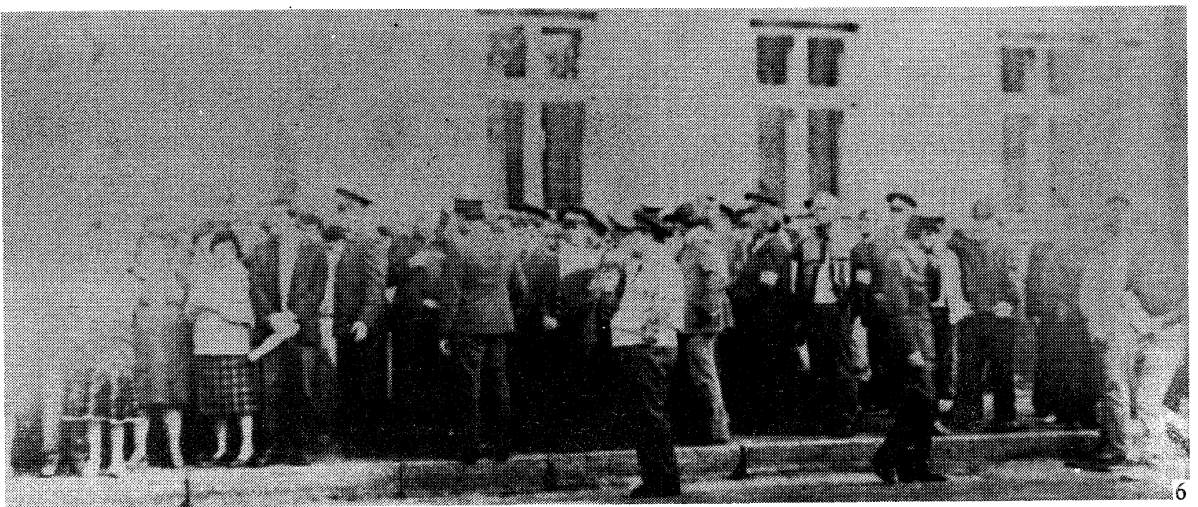
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14th Plast Sports Camp held in upstate New York

by Ihor Strutynsky

EAST CHATHAM, N.Y. — The 14th annual Plast Sports Camp organized by the Chervona Kalyna Plast fraternity, with the assistance of other Plast fraternities and sororities, took place here at the Wolf's Trek (Vovcha Tropa) camp for two weeks beginning July 30.

Fifty-six campers from such distant states as Illinois, Ohio, California and Florida arrived here in upstate New York to participate in the 1988 camp. (Last year the camp was not held due to Plast's 75th anniversary international jamboree.)

Each day, following 6:30 a.m. reveille, Maria Darmochwal led the entire camp through a 10-minute aerobic workout. Although she used several songs to arouse the sleepy-eyed campers, Ms. Darmochwal's primary catalyst was "Fly Cossack" by Burya.

After breakfast and the completion of a main stretch session, the camp's program was divided in such a way that the morning was reserved for swimming, and track and field, while the afternoon sessions were comprised of archery, riflery and team sports such as basketball and team handball.

Cross-country running (to most campers a euphemism for long-distance running), as in the past, proved to be an

unavoidable evil for many. And this year's weather did nothing to whet the camper's running appetites. During the latter part of the first week, when told that the course would consist of Sayre Hill Road (all the way down and all the way up an extremely steep one-mile hill) many of the female campers suddenly began developing pulled muscles and cramps. What to do? The instructor quickly recalled how the same "insurrection" was put down in 1986: an extra large, extra thick milk shake for anyone who completed the entire course was the incentive. Everyone tried, and by lunchtime the running instructor was on his way to Chatham to purchase one strawberry and one chocolate shake.

Camp-bulava games

The traditional camp-bulava games began on Saturday afternoon with volleyball. Having several seasoned volleyball players, the bulava was heavily favored to defeat the male campers. Lacking experience and a dominating all-around player, the campers lost the first game by a surprisingly close score of 15-17. Ms. Darmochwal, the boys' coach, sensing that an upset was indeed possible, implemented several strategic line-up changes which in turn helped the campers capture the next two games 15-

12 and 15-13. Levko Holubec, not to be outdone by his Cleveland compatriot, then proceeded to coach the girls' volleyball team to a 15-12, 4-15 and 15-6 victory over the bulava. The campers were ecstatic.

The bulava, meanwhile, began questioning Ms. Darmochwal's and Mr. Holubec's allegiance.

Team handball followed. The male campers started strongly and jumped out to an early 5-0 lead. But once the entire bulava got accustomed to the rules and general concept of team handball, the game quickly turned. Led by Orest Mosiczuk, the bulava finally prevailed 16-14.

The soccer match on Sunday morning provided little, if any suspense, as the bulava, piloted by Michael Sawicky and Marko Nynka, overwhelmed the campers 8-2.

SUM-A sports camp visit

For the past several years the SUM-A organization also has been managing a very successful sports camp at its own campsite in Ellenville, N.Y. After several telephone calls, the Plast bulava agreed to host the SUM-A camp for a series of volleyball matches.

On Sunday afternoon the SUM-A campers arrived. Petro Shmigel, the commandant of the SUM-A camp, after thanking the Plast bulava for their invitation, presented the entire camp with a beautiful hand-made pennant.

The volleyball matches which followed were all well-played, exciting games. The SUM-A teams won all three

matches.

Having completed their matches and having exchanged gifts, the SUM-A teams then sat down to an appetizing dinner prepared by the camp's chef, Nadia Czubytyj. By Sunday night everyone had agreed that such get-togethers, given this year's success, should not only be perpetuated, but expanded as well.

A musical reprieve

By Monday, August 8, the camp was more than half over. And it showed. Having undergone nine full days of an arduous exercise regimen, the campers' nerves began to unravel. Shouts of "nice try" to the goalkeeper after a goal had been scored were replaced by "C'mon, how could you have missed that?" Tolerable situations became intolerable. Impatience replaced patience.

It was up to the bulava to relieve this tension, especially since the camp Olympics were about to begin. After considering numerous options the camp command decided that music would serve as the best therapy. A piano recital was scheduled for Monday evening.

Appearing at the Wolf's Trek "Buffet Hall" was Roman Shevchuk, student of the Mason Gross School of the Arts at Rutgers University. Mr. Shevchuk played several pieces including works by Bartok and Nyzhankivsky. Although a majority of the audience was composed of rock enthusiasts, Mr. Shevchuk's piano skills were acknow-

(Continued on page 13)



Petro Shmigel, commandant of the SUM-A sports camp, addressing the Plast campers.



The girls' volleyball team with their coach, Levko Holubec, after having defeated the bulava in three sets.



A one-on-one confrontation: Michael Sawicky of the bulava (right) against the campers' Pavlo Bodnar.



Winners of the men's team competition at this years Olympiad: the Philadelphia/Baltimore team.

Bandura camp returns to Pennsy's Ukrainian Orthodox camp

by **Christia Lyash-Farion**

EMLENTON, Pa. — For the first time since 1983, a bandura camp was held this year from August 14 to August 28 at the All Saints Ukrainian Orthodox Church Camp here. Twenty-eight students gathered from far and wide — from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Minnesota, Connecticut, Saskatchewan in Canada, and from as far away as Venezuela — to learn to play the bandura and to sing Ukrainian folk and sacred music.

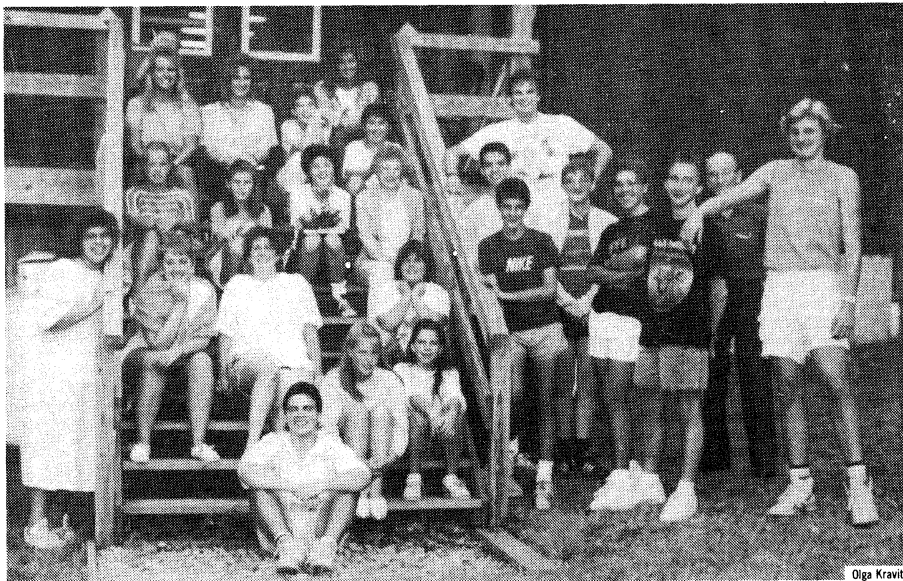
The students ranged from 12 to 75 years of age, with most of them being in their mid to late teens.

The organizers of this year's camp were anxious to make it a success, hoping to help reverse a general decline in the number of bandurists and bandura camps in the United States over the past few years.

"The last time we held a bandura camp in Emlenton, the musical director was the late Hryhory Kytasty (1907-1984). That is a tough act to follow, but we feel we must carry on the work to which Kytasty devoted so much of himself — nurturing young people in the art of the bandurist," said Marko Farion, organizational director.

"From my experience in teaching at countless bandura camps as well as giving private bandura lessons for years, two weeks at an intensive bandura camp such as this can lead to as much progress as up to a year of private lessons," he said.

The organizations sponsoring this year's Emlenton camp were: the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, the Society of Ukrainian Bandurists (SUB), the New York School of Bandura and the Hryhory Kytasty School of Bandura in Cleveland. Having so many organizations sharing sponsorship was a change from previous Emlenton bandura camps, when it was sponsored by either



The happy campers pose for a group shot.

Olga Kravitz

the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus or the Society of Ukrainian Bandurists.

"This system of multiple sponsorship was beneficial in a number of ways," said Mykola Deychakiwsky, musical director. "Firstly, we obtained wider coverage in our promotion of this camp. Secondly, it fosters a sense of responsibility for the success of the camp in all participating organizations, allowing us to draw on financial and labor resources from more than one organization. Thirdly, it provides a more equitable distribution of the organizational work, instead of saddling one or two people with all the work, as had been the

case in the past.

"Though our organizational director, Dr. Farion still did the lion's share of the work, we received much help from Nick Czorny of the New York School of Bandura and Dr. Ihor Mahlay of the Hryhory Kytasty School of Bandura in Cleveland," he said.

This year's instructors were very qualified bandurists and musicians. The three main bandura instructors were all from the Cleveland area, all long-time (over 10 years) members of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, and veteran instructors at numerous bandura camps and workshops.

They were: Mr. Deychakiwsky, musical director, holding a bachelor's degree in music theory from the Baldwin Wallace Conservatory of Music and now working on a master's degree in choral conducting at Kent State University; Dr. Farion, organizational director, a vocal soloist with the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus as well as a bandurist, who just completed a dentistry degree at Case Western Reserve University; and Taras Mahlay, who is currently in his

fourth year of studies at the University of Toledo Medical School.

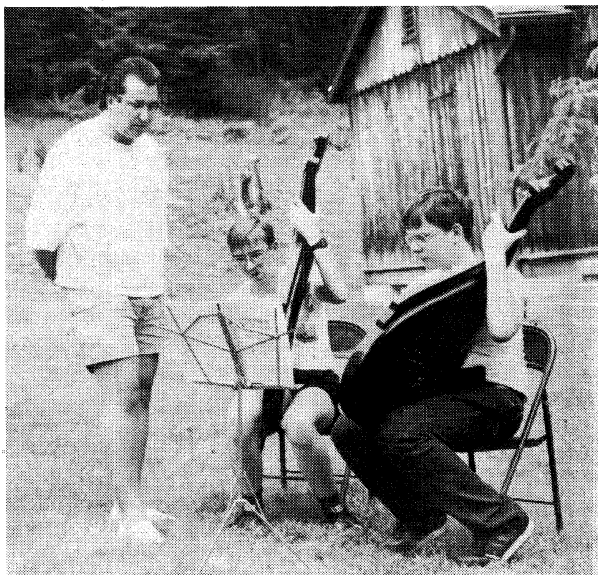
Sharing the conducting workload was Oleh Mahlay, an accomplished pianist and violinist, director of the St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral Choir in Parma, Ohio, and a student of music and pre-med at Case Western Reserve University.

Assistant instructors were Andriy Birko from Detroit, who has been playing with the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus for the past two years, and is entering University of Michigan as an engineering student, and for the second week, Pavlo Poszewanyk from Chicago, a third-year engineering student at DePaul University. The latter two have been instructors at several bandura camps in London, Ont., (sponsored by ODUM). A fourth bandura instructor, Lida Czorny from the New York School of Bandura, was unable to attend due to illness. Guest lecturers were Dr. Olena Sanko from John Carroll University and Dr. Ihor Mahlay.

The daily program consisted of three (Continued on page 12)



Mykola Deychakiwsky, musical director, advises Susan Bailly on technique.



Marko Farion instructs two students from Venezuela, Michael and Yuri Jakymec.

Bandura camp...

(Continued from page 11)

hours of group instruction in bandura before lunch, interrupted by an hour of singing in the mid-morning; another hour of group lessons after lunch, followed by an hour of solfege/elementary music theory lessons.

From 4 to 6 p.m. was leisure time for everyone to do whatever they pleased — soccer, volleyball, softball, swimming in the pool, canoeing in the Allegheny River, sleeping, practicing bandura, getting extra lessons or even doing nothing. After supper, individual lessons were usually held, followed by an evening rehearsal in preparation for the concert held at the end of the camp.

"We had three major innovations this year versus the programs of most bandura camps up to this time," stated Mr. Deychakiwsky. "The first was the morning singing sessions, which were used to develop proper vocal technique as well as to expose the students to Ukrainian folk choral polyphony and Ukrainian sacred music. The second was classes in elementary music theory and solfege, where we split the students into two groups according to their prior knowledge. Third, over the course of the two-week camp, each student had three to four scheduled individual lessons with one of the three main bandura instructors."

Some students had even more private instruction, as required, not only in bandura, but in voice. "Though our most immediate goal is to improve a student's bandura-playing technique," said Mr. Deychakiwsky, "we are trying to develop each student as a bandurist or banduristka. By this we define a traditional view of the bandurist/kobzar — a musician who carries the message of his/her people.

"Kobzari sang as well as played, hence we place much emphasis on singing and being able to accompany oneself on the bandura. Kobzari were people who were aware of their nation and its history and culture — therefore we held lectures on Ukrainian history, the history of the bandura and of kobzari, and on Ukrainian church music. Kobzari were also musicians, and so we try to develop our students as musicians — hence the solfege and theory classes as well as individual lessons."

"The individual lessons were very helpful," said Taras Mahlay, an instructor. "They allowed us to focus on students' individual strengths and weaknesses, which isn't always possible in a group situation. They also served to develop solo performing ability. Too often bandurists play in ensembles all the time, and because of this are less than adequate solo performers. At the end of the camp, each student was required to perform a solo number for his/her group."

"I was particularly pleased that we had the opportunity to work on some sacred Ukrainian choral repertoire, especially during this Millennium year," said Oleh Mahlay, conductor. "Sacred choral music is an extremely important part of our Ukrainian musical heritage. We also performed two 'kanty' (canticles — religious songs of a folk nature) in our final concert. This was our own special way of commemorating the Millennium, by doing traditional bandurist or 'kobzarskyi' religious repertoire."

In addition to all the work already mentioned, some people also found time to work in small ensembles, and to play in a folk orchestra. Some of the students and instructors brought other instruments and formed an ensemble of



A day in the life of the campers; choir practice was a regularly scheduled activity. tymbaly, domra, flute, clarinet, drymba, bass drum, violin and three banduras.

But not all was work — there was time to play (other than the bandura). Over the two weeks there were also two dances and two bonfires, besides the usual camp activities such as raids, water balloon fights, squirt gun fights, and shaving cream fights. Responsible for maintaining order and discipline in the camp was Marianne Nakonachny, wife of the Rev. John Nakonachny, pastor of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Parma, Ohio.

"Mrs. Nakonachny ('Pani Matka') performed her function exceptionally well, and was very instrumental in maintaining high morale in the camp," said Dr. Farion, organizational director. "Not only did she keep the camp running on time and everything under control at night, but she also found the time and energy to sing with the choir, give daily Ukrainian phonetics and reading lessons to those who could not read Ukrainian, organize sporting and other extracurricular activities, and take care of her own two young children who were staying at the camp."

The campgrounds, facilities, and management of the All Saints Orthodox Church Camp are very well suited for a bandura camp. Located in the hills of western Pennsylvania on a beautiful, quiet wooded area right along the Allegheny River, it is easy to get to — only about six miles off of Interstate 80. Because there were no other activities going on at the camp for those two weeks besides the bandura camp, there were no outside distractions.

This year's organizers are already making plans for next year. "We are working to improve our program so that we can offer the best possible bandura camp. To this end, we asked

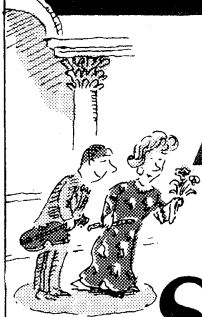
our students to anonymously write their honest comments and criticisms about the camp. Their suggestions will be used to improve next year's camp," said Dr. Farion. "We feel we offered a good program this year, but already we see ways in which it might be improved."

"What's good is that the nucleus of the organizers — Marko, Mykola and myself — are all in the Cleveland area, so that we can and do frequently get together for programming, exchanging ideas, or just plain old discussing what needs to be done. We are fortunate, though, to have outside resource people, such as Nick Czorny and Ihor Mahlay, to help perform the necessary organizational, administrative, and promotional work," said Oleh Mahlay.

Next year is an important year for all bandurists, as it marks the fifth year since the death of Hryhory Kytasty. Besides being the musical director of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, Maestro Kytasty devoted much of his time and energy toward teaching bandura to young people. He spent many summers at bandura camps, especially in the later years of his life. He fondly referred to the Emlenton camp as "Kobzarska Sich." The organizers are planning to dedicate next year's camp (to be held in August) to the memory of the late Kytasty, using mostly his compositions and arrangements for camp repertoire. They also have on the drawing board a one-week convention of the Society of Ukrainian Bandurists to follow the regular two-week bandura camp.

"Though the number of students this year (28) was smaller than at previous Emlenton bandura camps, we feel we made a good start — a successful renewal. With better promotion (and the best kind is word of mouth) we expect our numbers to increase in coming years," stated Dr. Farion.

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14th Plast...

(Continued from page 10)
ledged with thunderous applause.

Camp Olympics

On Tuesday night the 1988 Sports Camp Olympics began with the opening ceremonies. This year's honor of carrying the Olympic torch and lighting the eternal Olympic flame went to two camp veterans, Petro Sodol and Andrea Lebedovych. The otaman, once the national and Olympic flags were raised and the oath of fair play taken, then declared the ninth camp Olympics open. What followed was a beautiful fireworks exhibit arranged by Messrs. Chemych, Jakubowycz and Oryshkewych. The show was, undoubtedly, one of the biggest fireworks displays ever seen at the Wolf's Trek campsite.

Preliminary competition began on Wednesday. The finals, meanwhile, took place on Thursday. One might assume that the athlete or the obozny had the most exhausting schedule during the Olympics, however, Katrina Cisaruk, the camp masseuse, had her appointment book filled from 8:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. And after 10:30 p.m. it was the bulava's turn to seek relief. Without her expertise and dedication many athletes would have never achieved the results that they did.

Records and highlights

Three new records were established at the 1988 camp Olympics: Natalka Hirniak's time of 1:17.5 in the 100-yard

medley (swimming); Luka Kozeniowsky's score of 42 points in archery; and Sofika Rakowska's 5,166 points in the decathlon which shattered the old record by more than 1,000 points. This year two new events were introduced into the competition: the 880-yard run and the biathlon, a combination of cross-country running and riflery. Markian Fedoriw and Anna Brenyecz were the inaugural biathlon winners.

Highlighting the track and field competition were Christian Kulba's run of 11.2 in the 100-yard dash, Motria Oryshkewych's time of 2:52.5 in the 880, Pavlo Bodnar's leap of 5-6 in the high jump, and Irka Wasylyk's time of 51.60 in the obstacle course.

Friday, after the individual events were completed, competition in team sports began. This year the campers were divided into regional teams based on their place of residence and competed in two events: a running and swimming relay. The boys' title went to Philadelphia/Baltimore, while the girls' championship was won by the New York/California/Philadelphia team.

The distribution of medals and the closing ceremonies on Friday afternoon brought the camp Olympics to a close.

The last day

On Saturday, August 13, the camp

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came to a close. Awards were presented to the following individuals: Markian Kuzycz and Sofika Rakowska for receiving the highest over-all scores; Pavlo Bodnar and Sofika Rakowska for winning the decathlon; and Markian Kuzycz and Motria Oryshkewych for displaying both leadership qualities and good conduct.

The camp command also acknowledged the following individuals and institutions for their financial support: the estate of Jaroslava Lisowetz, the organizing committee of the Chervona Kalyna Debutante Ball, the Ukrainian Orthodox Federal Credit Union of New York, the Self-Reliance Federal Credit Union of New York and Julian Baczynsky, proprietor of the East Village Meat Market and Deli. Andriy Wojtowich, the campsite administrator, was also acknowledged for his unwavering cooperation and support throughout the two weeks.

All 56 campers agreed that the camp was not easy. But, as evidenced by the many teary good-byes, most would also

agree that it was fun. And the camp's directory, prepared by Tania Karawan and Donna Chryniwsky, should help preserve the newly formed friendships until Sports Camp '89.

Camp command

The camp command (bulava) consisted of the following individuals: George Strutytsky (otaman), Askold Chemych (osaul), Levko Holubec (obozny), Darka Konopada (obozna), Marko Jakubowycz (secretary), the Rev. Ivan Kaszczak (chaplain), Luba Chornodolska RN and Martha Amaro RN (camp nurses) and Ihor Strutytsky (head instructor).

Katrina Cisaruk, Marko Krushelnycy, Maria Darmochwal, Orest Mosijczuk, Marko Nynka, Tamara Mencinska, Michael Stawnychy, Michael Sawicky, Motria Kuzycz, Taras Oryshkewych, Mikey Tymosh and Helen Wasylyk served as the instructors. Assisting the instructors were Andrea Lebedovych and Lisa Shmotolocha.



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Admission: \$60 — Box Seats, \$35 & \$30 — Main Floor, \$25 & \$20 — Balcony, \$15 — Gallery
Tickets may be purchased at: Selfreliance U.F.C.U. — 489-0520;
First Security F.S.B — 772-4500
Orchestra Hall, Box Office — 435-8111

Independent groups...

(Continued from page 2)

Lately, the authorities in western Ukraine have also been taking tougher action against activists of the Ukrainian Catholic Church who are continuing to campaign for the legalization to their Church and to hold unauthorized religious services.

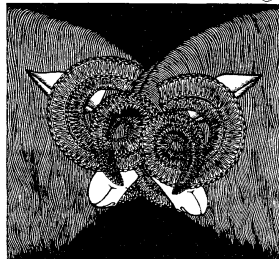
The warnings that have been issued to Ukrainian Catholics, and particularly the arrest on August 11 of the Rev. Mykhailo Havryliu, do not indicate that the Soviet government is ready to review its policy towards this, the largest banned church in the Soviet Union.

Culturological Club under fire

In the Ukrainian capital, the unofficial

JACQUES HNIZDOVSKY

Woodcuts and Etchings



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cial Ukrainian Culturological Club remains a focus for dissent and a major target for attacks from the official press and the authorities.

Recently, a reader of the Lviv literary monthly Zhovten wrote in protesting about the one-sided manner in which the Culturological Club's activities have been dealt with in the press and asking for more balanced coverage. But this was very much an exception.

On August 30, the Ukrainian party daily Radianska Ukraina fired another broadside at the informal group. Once again its leaders were accused of being "anti-Soviet" because they do not wish to adhere to Marxism-Leninism, and "nationalists" because they are preoccupied with Ukrainian national problems.

An ominous feature of Radianska Ukraina's latest diatribe against the Ukrainian Culturological Club is its attempt to set Ukrainians against Russians and Jews, and vice versa. Citing passages from a letter from an "anonymous" respondent, the newspaper insinuates that Kiev's Ukrainian activists are ethnocentric and anti-Semitic.

In this connection it is worth noting that the newspaper names Leonid Milyavsky as one of the "nationalistic" leaders of the Culturological Club without mentioning that he is a Jew. Yet on October 19, 1987, in the very first attack in the press on the group, Kiev's evening newspaper Vechirny Kyiv drew attention to Mr. Milyavsky's Jewish background by publishing his patronymic — Israilovych.

Democratic Union in Odessa

Kiev and Lviv are not the only Ukrainian cities where "popular" groups in support of restructuring have been formed and where there is open organized dissent.

In Odessa a "Democratic Union to Promote Restructuring" has existed for some time now and, despite warnings from the local authorities, has apparently held weekly public meetings at which information is exchanged.

At the end of August, one of the group's leaders, Sergei Starostin, is reported to have been dismissed from work after a local newspaper accused him of being one of the main organizers of a strike in a champagne factory.

It is unclear whether or not members of Odessa's Democratic Union maintain links with their counterparts in Kiev and Lviv.

Conclusion

Although there has been a general tightening up in recent weeks throughout the Soviet Union as regards the holding of unauthorized public meetings and demonstrations, in Ukraine the situation appears to have become particularly difficult.

While elsewhere some attempts are being made to work together with non-Communists and even religious believers for the good of "restructuring," in Ukraine the forces for change are being suppressed rather than encouraged. Not only are "independent" activists still being attacked if they do not subscribe to Marxist-Leninist views and if they wish to display social initiative, but also members of the underground Ukrainian Catholic Church continue to be persecuted.

What is particularly ironic is that at a time of glasnost, in Ukraine, Ukrainian activists are still being tarred with the brush of nationalism, and that it is only in the central press — in Moscow — that some effort is being made to understand the reasons for the unrest in the republic.

The State of New Jersey Branch
of the
National Committee to Commemorate
the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine

REQUESTS THE HONOR OF YOUR PRESENCE AT THE

MILLENNIUM BANQUET

Sunday, October 16, 1988
Grand Ballroom, Aspen Manor, 808 Rt. 46th West Parsippany, N.J.

Banquet 3:00 P.M.

\$45.00 per person

RSVP by October 8, 1988, telephone Mary Yurcheniuk, (201) 365-1762 from 1:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Your early response to this invitation is greatly appreciated.

Please make reservations for:

Name

Address

Persons attending..... Amount enclosed: \$.....

I regret that I cannot attend, however, I am enclosing my tax deductible donation in the amount of \$.....

Banquet tickets will be available through the local Millennium Committee Chairpersons.

Washington, D.C.

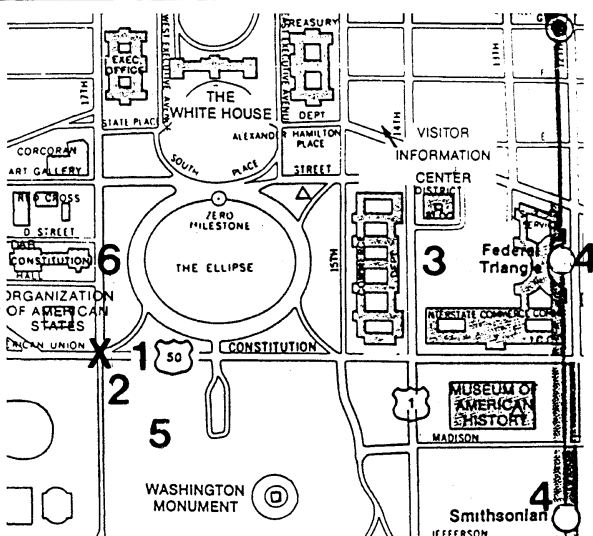
NATIONAL MILLENNIUM UKRAINIAN CELEBRATION

October 7-9, 1988



Celebrate the Millennium Legacy! 1,000 Years of Ukrainian Faith!

Join tens of thousands of Ukrainian-Americans as they gather to commemorate 1,000 years of their religious and cultural heritage. Unite to celebrate the Millennium legacy! Rejoice the past and celebrate the future of the unconquerable Ukrainian spirit!



- BUS PARKING AREA:** Constitution Avenue between 17th and 15th Streets. Buses are to begin parking near the 17th Street intersection, marked with an "X".
- COMMAND TABLE:** Located at the southeast corner of Constitution Avenue and 17th Street.
- PUBLIC PARKING LOT FOR CARS:** Located along 14th Street between Constitution Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue.
- SUBWAY STATIONS:** Locations of nearest subway stations (Smithsonian is the closest) on the BLUE or ORANGE lines.
- ASSEMBLY AREA**
- DAR Constitution Hall.**

IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR ALL MILLENNIUM COMMITTEES

FOR ALL TRAVELLING BY BUSES:

- BUS PARKING:** All buses will be parked on Constitution Avenue between 15th and 17th Streets (see map). The parking will begin on the north side of Constitution Avenue near the intersection of 17th Street. Each bus is to park behind the buses already parked. When the north side is filled to 15th Street, the next bus is to park on the south side of Constitution Avenue near 15th Street. The buses will remain parked at that location until after the program is completed. Individuals should return to the same location where they disembarked. If the bus must leave for any reason, the BUS LIAISONS should make appropriate arrangements with the bus driver for pick-up.
- BUS LIAISONS:** Each bus is asked to appoint two BUS LIAISONS who will work with the Washington PARADE MARSHALLS in all aspects of the parade.
- MEETING OF BUSES:** Each bus will be met by a PARADE MARSHALL who will provide the bus with a number to be displayed in the windshield of the bus. All occupants of the bus will be told the bus number. Upon arrival, the BUS LIAISONS will be directed to the COMMAND TABLE where they will be given armbands and instructions.
- COMMAND TABLE:** The COMMAND TABLE will be located at the corner of Constitution Avenue and 17th Street (southeast corner). Any questions should be directed to the individuals at the COMMAND TABLE or any PARADE MARSHALLS (wearing blue or white baseball style hats).
- ASSEMBLY:** Occupants of buses are to disembark **only** after the BUS LIAISONS have checked in with the COMMAND TABLE. The occupants are then to proceed to the corner of Constitution Avenue and 17th Street where they will be directed to the assembly area.
- POST-RALLY:** After completion of the rally and march and the closing program, individuals are to return to their buses which will be located where they disembarked unless alternate arrangements were made with the driver.

FOR ALL TRAVELLING BY CARS:

- PARKING:** Individuals arriving by cars will have to locate parking on their own. A parking lot is located along 14th Street near the intersection of Pennsylvania Avenue.
- ASSEMBLY:** Individuals are asked to proceed to the corner of Constitution Avenue and 17th Street where they will be directed to the assembly area.

SIGN & BANNER INSTRUCTIONS

For the rally, each group should provide several hand-carried placards bearing the name of their city and state. We suggest that the dimensions of the placard be: 24" high x 29" wide, black letters on yellow posterboard. The letters should be at least 3" high and the posterboard should be mounted on "foamcore" and firmly affixed to a stick, long enough to be held at least two feet above the heads in the crowd.

We remind you to encourage members of your community to bring their "narodny strii", placards, flags and church banners.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7

8 p.m. — DAR Constitution Hall, Youth Festival featuring a performance by 80-member Ukraina Dance Ensemble of Chicago, directed by Ewten Litvinov.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8

11 a.m. — Assembly across from Ellipse, Constitution & 17th St.
Noon — Parade and rally

8 p.m. — DAR Constitution Hall, Evening of Ukrainian Classical Music to be performed by soloists with a symphonic orchestra. Also per-

forming will be the Ukrainian National Choir comprised of 280 singers from the Prometheus and Metropolitan Choirs of Philadelphia, and the Dibrova and Prometheus Choirs of Toronto. Mykhaylo and Pawlo Diaboha, conductors.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9

Morning — Liturgies at Ukrainian Churches.
Noon — Assembly at Shevchenko Monument.
12:30 p.m. — Ecumenical moleben — Ukrainian Orthodox, Catholic, and Evangelical Churches.
2:30 p.m. — DAR Constitution Hall, Concert of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus directed by Wolodymyr Kolesnyk.

"VECHIRKA MOLODI"

Saturday, October 8, 9:00 p.m. — 12:30 a.m.
\$10.00

George Washington University Marvin Center
"Continental Room", 3rd Floor

800 21st Street N.W. (entrance on 21st St., between "H" & "I" St. N.W.)

TICKET & VENDOR SALES INFORMATION

TICKETS AVAILABLE at all Ticketron Outlets:

DAR Constitution Hall, day of event
TELETRON: 1 800 543-3041

Prices: Box: \$30; Orchestra: \$25; Balcony: \$25, \$20, \$15

VENDOR SALES:

All contracts for vendor sales must be made directly with DAR Constitution Hall, through their representative:

BEST VENDING

Contact: Reeves Smith, 703/960-5045 or 202/342-7592

HOTEL INFORMATION

NEW HOTEL AVAILABILITY:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A. Holiday Inn-Calverton (about 30 min. from downtown DC)
4095 Powder Mill Rd.
Beltsville, MD
(301) 937-4422
\$59 per night for 1 to 4 people (for group rate ask for the Ukrainian Millennium Committee rate)
Reservation deadline is Sept. 30 — only 40 rooms available.</p> <p>B. Holiday Inn-Greenbelt (about 30 min. from downtown DC)
7200 Hanover Dr.
Greenbelt, MD
(301) 982-7000
\$74 for a single; \$4 for each additional person to four per room</p> | <p>C. Embassy Suites-Georgetown
1250 — 22nd St., N.W.
Washington, DC
(202) 857-3388
\$89 per night for 1 to 4 people
Very Limited Availability</p> <p>D. Embassy Suites-Crystal City
1300 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, VA
(703) 979-9799
\$89 per night for 1 to 4 people
Limited Availability</p> |
|---|--|

OF PREVIOUS LISTED HOTELS ONLY THE FOLLOWING STILL ARE AVAILABLE:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A. Quality Inn-Alexandria, VA
\$70 for single or double (for group rate ask for the Ukrainian Millennium Committee rate)
Limited Availability</p> <p>B. Best Western-Ambassador (about 30 min. from downtown DC)
Wheaton, MD
(301) 933-1300
\$55 single; \$63 double</p> <p>C. Econo-Travel Lodge
Arlington, VA
(703) 524-9800
\$39.95 for single or double</p> | <p>D. American Inn
Bethesda, MD
(301) 656-9300
\$45 single; \$50 double</p> <p>E. Sheraton Inn
Silver Spring, MD
(301) 589-5200
\$62 single or double (weekend rate)</p> |
|---|--|

Artymiw, Steinhardt to perform

NEW YORK — Pianist Lydia Artymiw and violinist Arnold Steinhardt, first violinist of the Guarneri Quartet, will open the 1988-1989 season at Weill Recital Hall here on Friday evening, October 7, at 8 p.m.

The concert, which will begin the Friday evening "Perfect Combinations" series, will feature Beethoven's Sonata No. 6 in A Major, Op. 3 No. 1, Schubert's Rondo Brilliant in B minor, Op. 70, D. 895 and Richard Strauss, Sonata in E-flat major Op. 18. Mr. Steinhardt and Ms. Artymiw have been performing together for 10 years.

Ms. Artymiw, a Ukrainian American, made her professional debut at the age 8 as soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra. She went on to garner top prizes in major competitions, including the 1972 Kosciuszko Foundation Chopin Competition, the 1976 Leventritt, and the 1978 Leeds International Competition in England.

Most recently she was awarded a

1987 Avery Fisher Prize Career Grants. Ms. Artymiw has appeared as soloist with major orchestras and as a recitalist around the world, and her extensive discography has earned her critical distinction.

Mr. Steinhardt appears regularly as a soloist with orchestras and in recital as both violinist and violist. Born in Los Angeles, he studied with Ivan Galamian and made his debut with the Los Angeles Philharmonic at age 14. Bronze medalist of the Queen Elizabeth Competition in Brussels, Mr. Steinhardt also won the Leventritt in 1958. In addition to the many recordings with the Guarneri Quartet for RCA and Philips Records, Mr. Steinhardt's solo violin discography includes unaccompanied Bach, an album of Romantic music, and a collection of Dvorak, Grieg and Kreisler pieces.

Tickets, priced at \$12, are available at the Carnegie Hall Box Office or may be charged to major credit cards by calling Carnegie Charge at (212) 247-7800.

Cable channel to focus on ethnics

CLEVELAND — North Coast Cable, the 60-channel state-of-the-art cable system now serving more than 11,000 Cleveland households, announced that it will debut a block of ethnic programming to air every evening on North Coast Cable Channel 46.

"Mosaic: A Celebration of Cleveland's Ethnic Heritage" premiered at 7 p.m. on Saturday, October 1. Every evening will feature a wide array of programs of interest to Cleveland's diverse ethnic communities.

"Our ethnic cultural heritage is one of the things that has made Cleveland great," said North Coast Cable President Lee Howley. "We are pleased to devote a significant portion of our local programming to celebrate one of this town's greatest assets."

Cleveland is a cosmopolitan urban community with more than 60 ethnic groups. "Mosaic" will serve all the major nationalities with a mix of feature films, variety shows, talk shows, co-

medy, news, sporting events, community festivals, and other events of interest to not only ethnic communities but also the wider community.

In the coming months North Coast Cable will add more locally produced programs to "Mosaic," as well as an Ethnic Community calendar to help publicize events and facilitate communication within ethnic communities.

During the first week of programming, the cable station will feature "Polish Night" (October 1), "Hungarian Night" (October 2), "Yugoslavian Night" (October 3), "Italian Night" (October 4), "Puerto Rican Night" (October 5), "Greek Night" (October 6).

On Friday, October 7, the station will air "Nationality Night," and one of the features, to air at 8-9 p.m. will be "Ukrainians: Then and Now" with host Maria Chychula.

For information, interested persons may phone North Coast Cable at (216) 575-8016.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

October 8

WASHINGTON: As part of the Millennium celebrations in Washington, sponsored by the National Millennium Committee, The Washington Group is throwing a midnight buffet after the Millennium concert at Constitution Hall. The event will take place 10:30 p.m. to 1 a.m. in the Obyrne Room of Constitution Hall. Admission to the buffet, which includes food and drink, will be \$15 for TWG members and \$20 for non-members. Everyone is welcome.

October 8-9

PALOS PARK, Ill.: The Ukrainian Orthodox community of the south suburbs will be hosting its Millennium celebrations this weekend at Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 8410 W. 131st St. A 5:15 p.m. vespers service will be celebrated by the Rt. Rev. Archimandrite Damian, who will also serve a healing service and anoint those present with the myrrh from the Miraculous Icon of Our Lady of Iveron. A social hour will then follow with a grand banquet. A program will take place with choral presentations of Ukrainian folk and religious music and a performance on the bandura by Anatol Ostrowskij of Chicago. A ball will follow the banquet, featuring a live orchestra. A donation of \$30 per person is suggested. For reservations call (312) 448-1350. Sunday's event will include a 10 a.m. divine liturgy, an 11:15 a.m. blessing of the Millennium icon, a memorial service at 11:30 a.m. and an open house at noon to 3 p.m. For more information call (312) 361-5165.

October 14

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: "Icons of Ukraine," a special travelling exhibit of icons and the art work of Ukrainian artist Tyrs Wenhrynowych, featuring the icons and churches of the Lemko region, will be featured at the Manor Junior College annual fall art exhibit. The exhibit, sponsored by Manor's Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center, will open at 7:30 p.m. in the Basileiad Library Gallery in commemoration of the Millennium. The exhibit was produced by the Chopivsky Family Foundation under the direction of Slawko Nowytski, and is being brought to the college through a donation by Maria Chomyn Kuruc of Warminster, Pa., in memory of Stephaniea Pushkar, her sister. Mr. Wenhrynowych's works are arriving from Krakow, Poland. For information call (215) 885-2360, ext. 23.

October 15

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.: A fall dance, sponsored by the Zoria Ukrainian Dance Ensemble and the Zirky School of Ukrainian Dance, will be held at 9 p.m. at the Holiday Inn. Music will be provided by Nove Pokolinnia of Toronto. For information call Daria, (203) 721-0796, or Chris and Boris, (212) 979-6044.

NEW YORK: Registration is now open for a fall course in Ukrainian embroidery, which will be held beginning this Saturday through December 10, 1-3:30 p.m. every Saturday. A fee of \$45 for adults, \$40 for senior and students, free for children

ages 10 through 16, with a 15 percent discount for members, is requested. All materials are covered in the registration fee and all finished objects may be taken home. For information and registration call (212) 228-0110. This program is partially funded by the New York State Council on the Arts.

October 15-16

PHILADELPHIA: The Ukrainian American Sports Center Tryzub will host the first fall tennis tournament this weekend on the four newly constructed composition courts at Tryzubivka, at the Lower State and County Line Roads in Horsham, Pa., a northern suburb. The tournament is open to all tennis players of Ukrainian descent in all age groups for which four or more entries are received. Starting time for men's and seniors' will be 9:30 a.m. on Saturday, and for women's and juniors' at 1 p.m. on Saturday. An entry fee of \$15 is requested. To enter send name, address, telephone number, age group and \$15 check made out to "USO Tryzub," to: George M. Sawchak, 7828 Frontenac St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19111, or call (215) 745-9637 (home) or 227-9426 (work).

October 16

CHICAGO: A grand jubilee concert commemorating the Millennium will be sponsored by the Illinois chapter of the Millennium of Christianity Committee at 3 p.m. in Orchestra Hall. The featured performers include pianist Lydia Artymiw, the 100-member Millennium Choir and a symphony orchestra, conducted by Wolodymyr Kolesnyk and Roman Andrushko. Tickets are \$15 to \$60 and may be purchased at Selfreliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, First Security Federal Savings Bank and the Orchestra Hall box office, 220 S. Michigan Ave.

October 22

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The New England premiere Concert of Sacred Choral Music of Musicus Bortnianskii of Toronto, Canada's highly acclaimed chorus directed by Myron Maksymiv, will be held at Sander Theater, Harvard University, at 8 p.m. in commemoration of the Millennium. Performing a capella, the choir will present wide repertoire of Baroque, Classical and Romantic music of Ukraine, featuring the works of Dmytro Bortniansky, Artem Vedel and Maksym Berezovsky. Tickets are \$14 and \$10 and are available at Ticketron, Teletron, Holyoke Center and at the door. For more information call Oksana Piaseckyj, (617) 934-0566.

SCRANTON, Pa.: The Millennium Committee of Ukrainians of Northeastern Pennsylvania will hold an evening commemorating the Millennium, beginning at 6 p.m. with an ecumenical service, followed by a dinner-dance at St. Mary's Center on Mifflin Avenue here. Music will be provided by the Bill Roditskiy Orchestra and Chervona Kalyna. Tickets are \$25 and can be obtained at any Ukrainian church in Lackawanna and Lucerne counties or by calling committee headquarters, 440 Wyoming Ave., (717) 563-2275 or 586-3167.

Notice regarding mail delivery of The Weekly

It has come to our attention that The Ukrainian Weekly is often delivered late, or irregularly, or that our subscribers sometimes receive several issues at once.

We feel it is necessary to notify our subscribers that The Weekly is mailed out Friday mornings (before the Sunday date of issue) via second-class mail.

If you are not receiving regular delivery of The Weekly, we urge you to file a complaint at your local post office. This may be done by obtaining the U.S. Postal Service Consumer Service Card and filling out the appropriate sections.

UKRAINIAN BIBLES FOR MILLENNIUM YEAR IN UKRAINE

Praise The LORD! 32,000 Ukrainian Bibles were delivered to the Soviet Union on Sep. 12, 1988 by the United Bible Societies.

For the first time in the 70-year history of the Soviet Union, USSR's government allows to import 100,000 Ukrainian Bibles.

The Ukrainian Family Bible Association is asking you for a gift of \$25.00 or more, if possible, to help print and deliver Ukrainian Bibles to Ukraine by the United Bible Societies of West Germany. We must respond with **unity** to this God-given chance.

Thank you and God Bless You All.

Traveller to the Ukraine! To obtain Ukrainian Bibles write to:

UKRAINIAN FAMILY BIBLE ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 3723, Palm Desert, CA. 92261-3723. (619) 345-4913