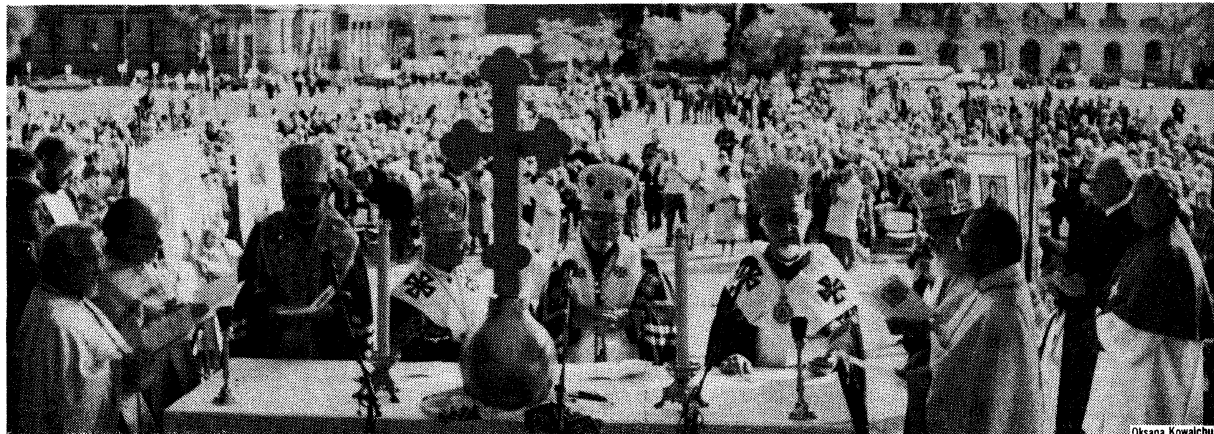


THE Ukrainian Weekly

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Ottawa events cap yearlong celebration of Ukrainian Christian Millennium



Ukrainian hierarchs celebrate moleben on Ottawa's Parliament Hill marking the Millennium of Ukraine's Christianity.

by Andrij Hluchowecky
Ukrainian Information Bureau

OTTAWA — The Ukrainian Canadian Committee-National culminated its yearlong celebrations of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine with a prayer of thanksgiving during a week-end of solemn divine liturgies, seminars, a banquet, a gala concert, a commemorative tree-planting, and social events

on October 6-9.

Among the faithful who travelled to Canada's capital city of Ottawa, were Ukrainian Orthodox, Catholics, and Baptists from all parts of the country, from Winnipeg and Vancouver to Montreal and Toronto, making these Millennium celebrations a truly national event.

The official Millennium celebrations in Ottawa began on Thursday evening,

October 6, at the ornate Senate building on Parliament Hill. The Canadian Senate holds a special meaning for Ukrainian Canadians in that it was here that a great Canadian of Ukrainian descent, the late Sen. Paul Zuzyk, walked the hallways of the Upper House of Parliament, always upholding the interests of Ukrainian Canadians before the Canadian government.

The opening ceremonies, presided over by Canadian Member of Parliament Andrew Witer, were attended by more than 200 people.

Minister of Finance Michael Wilson

delivered the official welcome from Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and underscored the importance of the Millennium in cultivating "a sense of the culture and faith which has inspired Ukrainians through a millennium of progress and accomplishment."

"Let us hope that the joy and renewed commitment to Christianity will be conveyed to those in Ukraine and will be a bearer of hope and source of strength," continued Mr. Wilson, "and that one day soon they too will be able to conduct these celebrations as a free

(Continued on page 4)

Demjanjuk defense claims obstruction of justice

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The five-judge panel of Israel's Supreme Court that is scheduled to hear the John Demjanjuk appeal will convene later this month to hear the defense's claim that Israeli prosecutors had obstructed justice by pressuring a witness not to testify in the case.

Defense lawyers Yoram Sheftel and Dov Eitan appeared before the Supreme Court's registrar on October 18 with a tape recording of a telephone conversation with a Treblinka survivor who stated, "I promised to the general attorney who investigated me, the Israeli attorney, not to talk to anybody as long as the trial is not closed."

Richard Glazier, who resides in Switzerland, made the remark during a telephone conversation with William Wolf, a prominent Jewish attorney from Phoenix, Ariz., who has stated publicly that he believes Mr. Demjanjuk did not receive a fair trial. Mr. Wolf tape recorded the conversation.

Mr. Glazier had been listed by the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations as being unable to identify Mr. Demjanjuk as "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka. According to Ed Nishnic, who heads the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund, the defense had made numerous attempts to interview Mr. Glazier as a possible witness, but

the Treblinka survivor repeatedly refused to speak with defense lawyers.

Mr. Nishnic said, "It is now very clear that the Israelis threatened Mr. Glazier into not speaking with us and thereby frustrated us from having a Treblinka survivor testify on Mr. Demjanjuk's behalf before the (Israeli) District Court."

He added, "Since Mr. Glazier was never listed by the prosecution as a possible witness, the Israelis had no legal right to stop him from speaking to the defense. It is a clear-cut case of obstructing justice."

The registrar of the Supreme Court, upon hearing the defense's arguments on October 18, stated that the charge of obstruction of justice was much too serious a matter for him to rule on and should be heard by the judges who have been named to hear the Demjanjuk appeal beginning on December 5. The five-judge panel is expected to hold a hearing before the end of month.

The defense is asking the Supreme Court to grant foreign rogatories, that is, to allow Mr. Glazier to be questioned by both the defense and prosecution before a court in Switzerland. If the court rules that this should be done, the defense will ask for a one-month postponement of the Demjanjuk appeal, Mr. Nishnic said.

Symposium in Ottawa examines Christianity's effects on Ukraine

by Andrij Krawchuk
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

OTTAWA — As part of the Canadian celebrations of the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity, a one-day symposium on "Christianity in Ukrainian History and Culture" was held on October 7 in the national capital. Organized by Prof. Bohdan Bociurkiw and Irena Makaryk and held at the University of Ottawa, the symposium consisted of nine papers that examined the Ukrainian religious experience from historical, political and literary perspectives.

[As it is not possible to give a full account here of the excellent papers that were presented, or of the often lively discussion and questions to which they gave rise, what follows is a two-part synopsis of some of the key points. The synopsis is, admittedly, both selective and subjective, and therefore the interested reader is referred to the papers themselves, many if not all of which will no doubt be published in various scho-

larly periodicals — A.K.]

Prof. Ihor Sevcenko's (Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.) presentation was an invitation to look at the Christianization of 988 from a new perspective: that is, neither from the point of view of Ukrainian or Russian historiography, but from that of the contemporary Byzantine Empire. This intriguing approach sheds new light on the process of "conversion" of entire peoples, which in 10th century Byzantium was almost always a process carried out from above to below and was bound up with political considerations.

Prof. Sevcenko suggested that Byzantine missions can be divided into three types of intervention: military, diplomatic and government-supported or freelance activism. His fascinating analysis is loaded with implications for the interpretation of the Kievan Rus' origins of Ukrainian Christianity and for an understanding of the religious and historical meaning behind this

(Continued on page 10)

External Representation issues notice on UHU publications from Ukraine

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union recently issued a notice about the reprinting and dissemination in the West of informational materials from Ukraine.

Issue No. 8 of the Ukrainian Herald has been released by the UHU's External Representation and is available through the organization. Issue 9-10 of the Herald is due out soon, as is an issue of the journal Kafedra of the Ukrainian Association of Independent Creative Intelligentsia.

The following is a translation of the full Ukrainian-language text of the notice:

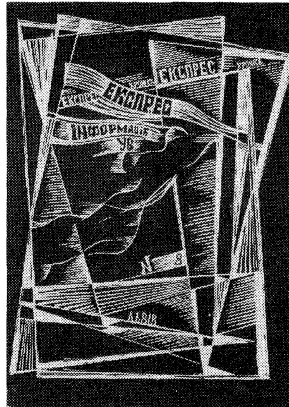
As we already have noted in the press, in accordance with the wishes of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, their External Representation has taken over the republication of materials published by the union, primarily the journal, Ukrainian Herald. Issue No. 8, 1987, (194 illustrated pages) of the Ukrainian Herald has already been published and is on sale; shortly, issue No. 9-10 of the Ukrainian Herald and issue No. 1, (dated December 5, 1987), of the Express-Herald will be published. The latter publication is a new form of effective reaction to the turbulent events taking place today in Ukraine. From the foreword to issue No. 9 of the Express-Herald we quote:

"The establishment of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, as well as the apparent shift of the forces of reaction and stagnation to a counterattack, forced us, without surrendering our "meaty journal" (transformed now into a quarterly) or our "express issues" (of which we are planning about two per month), to seek a more effective and active method, which appeared in July 1988 in the form of releases by the newly formed press service of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union. In a month and a half, 15 such effective releases were distributed in samydvay in unknown numbers, all in the form of informational-publicistic leaflets, which immediately (as a rule, on the second or third day) reacted to events covered up or distorted by official propaganda. We have sent these releases also to Soviet and foreign press organs (both official and samydvay)."

These releases by the UHU's press



The cover of issue no. 8 of the Ukrainian Herald.



The new Express-Herald, issue no. 8.

service, Nos. 1-15 make up the contents of the Express-Herald issue No. 9. The 8th issue of the Express-Herald includes materials on the events which took place in Lviv at the first three public meetings in June 1988.

The first issue of the Information Bulletin of UHU's Lviv branch is devoted to the case of Lviv engineer Ivan Makar, arrested on August 4 this year.

(Continued on page 3)

Riga meeting appeals to Vienna parley on hazards of Soviet nuclear plants

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Participants of a follow-up meeting of the Coordinating Committee of Patriotic Movements of the Peoples of the USSR, held in Riga, Latvia, on September 24-25, issued an appeal to the governments and nations of all participating countries at the Vienna Review Conference on the compliance with the Helsinki Final Act.

The two-page appeal of the 35 signatory states represented at the Vienna talks, which began in November 1986, focused on the question of atomic energy in the USSR since the Chernobyl catastrophe in April 1986.

The following is a translation of the full text of the appeal, provided in the Ukrainian language by the press service of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, which was represented at the Riga conference.

We, the participants of the Riga conference of representatives of national-democratic movements deem it our duty to bring your attention to the fact that the threat to European security does not stem solely from troop deployments. No less, and possibly a considerably greater measure of the danger to European nations today stems from Soviet nuclear power plants.

The over-all majority of atomic power plants are distributed in the densely populated European part of the USSR (nearly 50 percent of the capacity of nuclear power plant is contained in Ukraine).

An appeal by the citizenry of Armenia, Ukraine and Lithuania to the central government in Moscow, demanding the cessation of construction of new nuclear power plants and the increase of capacity on the active ones, as well as the closings of all the most dangerous ones and their substitution with alternative sources or energy conservation, had no influence at all. The interests of our nations are ignored, the construction of nuclear power plants continues, and the danger grows.

The Chernobyl catastrophe caused tremendous damage to the health of the peoples of Ukraine and Byelorussia, their lands, and considerable financial losses were suffered by all the European nations.

The flawed graphite reactors, technological projects that do not meet safety requirements and the choice of locations for construction of nuclear power plants (indeed, 95 percent of the territory of Ukraine is unsuitable for such demands because of its hydrogeological features) create the threat of catastrophe. The construction and exploitation of nuclear power plants renders tremendous damage to the surrounding environment, which extends beyond the borders of individual regions. Regular radioactive leaks at Chernobyl, the continuing threat of an accident due to geological features at Rivne, accidents at the Ignalina nuclear power plant confirm all that is written above.

Taking into account the fact that nuclear power plants endanger all the nations of European countries, this question cannot be considered an internal matter of the USSR.

Inasmuch as the diplomatic politics of the International Atomic Energy Agency did not fulfill the hopes placed on it to ensure safe atomic energy usage and taking into account the importance of this problem for all European nations, the participants of the conference call for:

- 1) discussing, at the Vienna conference, the question of safety at nuclear power plants in the USSR;
- 2) demanding that the government of the USSR permit thorough international safety checks on all nuclear power plants on the territories of our republics;
- 3) recommending that the government of the USSR grant the right to the peoples of our republics to make independent decisions about the construction, exploitation and closing of nuclear power plants, and public debate over these questions with national referendums.

The participants of the Riga conference of representatives of national-democratic movements of the peoples of the USSR:

Merab Kostava (Georgia)
Ints Tsalitits, Juris Ziemilis, Lydia Doronina, Valdis Titaus, Gertalivja Astra, Givs Ozolinsh (Latvia)
Nijole Sadunaite, Andreis Tuchkus, Antanas Terleckius, Vitautas Bogucius (Lithuania)

(Continued on page 3)



GLASNOST DIARY: recording changes in the USSR

Artists to fund memorial

The proceeds from the premiere performance of "Dictatorship of Conscience" a play staged by the Leninist Komsomol Theater company, will all be deposited into account No. 700454, the special fund to a memorial complex in Moscow to the victims of Stalin's repressions, reported Moscow News recently.

The newspaper stated that the idea for a complex, which will include a memorial and a public institute devoted to study and research of the repressions, was proposed by a public group called the Memorial, and supported by the 19th Communist Party Conference.

It seems that the project itself is a difficult one. According to Vyacheslav Glazychev, secretary of the Union of

Soviet Architects, selecting the site is very difficult. "The situation with the memorial is far from simple because involved in the project is also the Ministry of Culture. The decision, as always, was handed to the ministry from above, so it has to react somehow. In our view, the setting up of the memorial is not only an issue for the ministry. There should be a series of consultations between the memorial organizing committee and the representatives of the Ministry of Culture to determine the extent of the ministry's involvement in the joint project."

He concluded: "There's much work ahead. The project we are undertaking is a matter of honor and conscience for each of us. There is nothing in it to haggle about."

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Concert series part of national Millennium celebrations in Washington

by Roma Hadzewycz

WASHINGTON — The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus provided a rousing culmination to the national commemorations of the Ukrainian Christian Millennium held here in the nation's capital on Friday through Sunday, October 7-9.

The ensemble of 15 musicians and 34 singers from various parts of the United States took the stage at DAR Constitution Hall on Sunday afternoon, October 9, with their conductor, Włodomyr Kolesnyk, former director of the State Opera and Ballet Theater in Kiev, Ukraine.

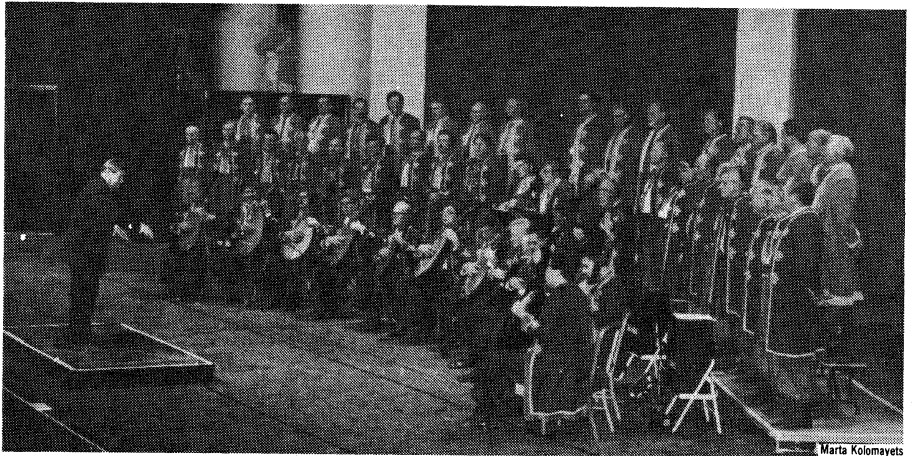
An hour and a half later, the enraptured audience did not want to allow the ensemble to leave the stage, and the group obliged by performing two encores, including the stirring "Arise, ye People" ("Vstavay, vstavay narode z ruyin, vstavay..."), music by the late Hryhory Kytasty to lyrics by Ivan Bahriany.

The bandurist concert was the last in a series of three concerts planned by the National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine as part of what was billed as a "Festival of the Art of Ukraine."

The first of the concerts, on Friday evening, October 7, featured the Ukraina Folk Dance Ensemble of Chicago, directed by Evhen Litvinov, former dancer with the Kiev-based Virsky Dance Ensemble and a choreographer and ballet master of a dance academy in Odessa, Ukraine.

The concert opened with a depiction by the troupe of Ilya Repin's historical painting of the Zaporozhian Kozaks' letter to the sultan.

During the program, the ensemble also presented a Ukrainian wedding, a



Włodomyr Kolesnyk conducts the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus during performance at DAR Constitution Hall.

Hutsul and Boyko celebration ("Vechornytsi"), and the pre-Christian traditions of Ivan Kupalo night.

The nine-member Namysto Ukrainian Choral Ensemble of Washington provided the musical interlude during the dancers' costume changes. Petro Krul is the Washington-based ensemble's director.

The finale was Ukraine's re-enactment of the baptism of Ukraine by Grand Prince Volodymyr the Great. At the conclusion of the concert, the audience rewarded the dancers and artistic director with a standing ovation.

On Saturday October 8, the concert hall was filled to capacity for an evening of Ukrainian classical music and the Western premiere of excerpts from the opera "Yaroslav the Wise" by composer Heorhiy Mayboroda of Ukraine.

The Ukrainian National Choir — comprising members of the Prometheus choruses of Toronto and Philadelphia, the Metropolitan Choir of Philadelphia and the Dibrova Women's Choir of Toronto — and the Washington Symphony Orchestra filled the stage.

They were joined for the first part of the concert by soprano Elena Heimur, alto Marusia Dombczewsky, tenor Bohdan Chaplynsky and bass Stefan Szkafarowsky.

Two cantatas composed by Mykola Lysenko to lyrics by Taras Shevchenko, "Rejoice, Unwatered Field" and "The Roar of the Rapids," made up this portion of the program, which was conducted by Mychaylo Dlaboha of Philadelphia.

Messrs. Szkafarowsky and Chaplynsky returned after intermission, as did the choir and orchestra, and were joined by mezzo-soprano Renata Babak to perform the concert version of "Yaroslav Mudry."

Mr. Szkafarowsky sang the roles of Yaroslav, grand prince of Kiev, and the learned monk Silvester; Ms. Babak — Princess Ingegerd, Yaroslav's wife; and Mr. Chaplynsky — Norwegian King Harald and the monk Mykyta.

Pawlo Dlaboha of Lucerne, Switzerland, conducted the performance of "Yaroslav the Wise."

The decision to have the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus perform the final concert of the series turned out to be an excellent one, as the audience left the concert hall buoyed by the ensemble's exuberant performance.

The program opened with religious hymns: "Oh Man of Beatitude" arranged by Andriy Hnatyshyn, "Bless My Soul, Oh Lord" by Kyrylo Stetsenko,



Conductors and soloists of concert of classical music: (from left) Pawlo Dlaboha, Mychaylo Dlaboha, Elena Heimur, Bohdan Chaplynsky, Stefan Szkafarowsky and Renata Babak.

"The Cherubic Hymn" by Dmytro Bortniansky, "Across the Vast Field" by Petro Honcharov and "Blessed Madonna of Pochayiv" by Mykola Leontovych.

Next came a historic 16th century ballad about Prince Bayda Vshnevetsky of the Zaporozhian Sich which earned the ensemble a standing ovation at the conclusion of the first half of the program.

In the second half of the concert, the chorus performed several works com-

posed by virtuoso bandurists Vasyly Yemets, Serhiy Bashtan and Hryhory Kytasty, long-time conductor of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus who died in 1984.

Also on the program were folk songs arranged by Stetsenko and Lev Revutsky, as well as works by Lysenko, Petro Nishchynsky and Semen Hulak-Artemovsky. It was the prayer from the latter's opera, "Zaporozhian Kozak Beyond the Danube," that was to be the final selection. But the audience awarded the ensemble and the soloist for this piece, George Oryshkewych, with such prolonged applause and a standing ovation that the ensemble had no choice but to perform an encore, Shevchenko's "Reve ta Stohne." This work, too, received a standing ovation and this was cause for another encore, "Vstavay Narode."

All three concerts were opened with brief remarks by Dr. George Soltys, chairman of the executive board of the National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

Riga...

(Continued from page 2)

Stepan Khmara, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Oles Shevchenko (Ukraine)

Lagle Parek (Estonia)
Niazzi Selimov, Server Tuvarti, Abdureshid Dzeheparov, Sadik Berberov (Crimean Tatars)

Georgy Gimpu (Rumanian from Moldavia)

Riga, September 25, 1988

Washington Post reviews concerts

The Washington Post's reviewers wrote about all three concerts staged by the National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

George Jackson, writing about the Ukraina ensemble said: "The dancers are amateurs of the best sort. They're mostly young people enjoying themselves thoroughly and yet showing remarkably good manners."

Joseph McLellan said the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus "sang with power, precision and a richness of tone particularly impressive in the deep bass range."

He went on to note: "But the most important event of the whole festival was Saturday's Western premiere of 'Yaroslav the Wise,' an opera by Heorhiy Mayboroda that dates from 1973 but richly embodies the musical ideals of the 19th century."

"It has power, pageantry, memorable melodies and vivid characters in sharp conflicts. Bass Stefan Szkafarowsky sang the title role with nobility and rich tone. Mezzo-soprano Renata Babak, as his rebellious wife Ingegerd, gave an intensely dramatic and musically outstanding performance."

"Tenor Bohdan Chaplynsky was excellent in two supporting roles, and soprano Elena Heimur handled some demanding music well in 'Rejoice, Unwatered Field.' Most impressive of all was the Ukrainian National Choir, a superbly trained chorus of more than 200 voices assembled from four choruses in Toronto and Philadelphia."

Ethnic groups bid farewell to Reagan

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — "George Bush and I will not rest until freedom is restored to all the peoples of Eastern Europe," declared President Ronald Reagan to 2,000 Chicagoans, representing 35 ethnic groups, at an outdoor farewell luncheon in his honor on September 30.

He said that only by continuing the Reagan-Bush policy of "peace through strength" would there be "progress toward ending the twin evils of totalitarianism and nuclear terror."

The president attempted to identify ethnic concerns with Reagan-Bush policies. The liaison for Eastern European ethnics and master of ceremonies for the luncheon, Illinois State Sen. Judy Barr Topinka said, in a separate interview, that ethnics are concerned about a strong defense, law and order issues, and "family values." President Reagan touched on every one of those issues.

Though, on the surface, the gathering was an ethnic tribute to the presidency of Ronald Reagan, the president presented many of the same themes discussed by George Bush in his campaign. And Mr. Reagan endorsed his vice-president as the inheritor of the Reagan mantle: "I think George Bush had it right at the convention: If you have to change horses in midstream, doesn't it make sense to switch to the one who's going the same direction?"

The ethnic banquet also served to underscore the importance of ethnics to the Republican Party. Sen. Topinka said, "I think that by virtue of bringing this many groups together, it shows that we have numbers. Although, we may have individual agenda-items that

might divide us from time-to-time, they do not divide us in total."

Leaders interviewed in the Ukrainian community agreed with State Sen. Topinka's assessment of Vice-President Bush's popularity among ethnic voters. Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Innocent Lotocky, said he felt that the Ukrainian community in Chicago was going to go Republican in this election. Despite the resignations of several Ukrainians accused of anti-Semitic sentiments, the bishop said that local Ukrainians felt the resignations were only election time politicking.

The director and treasurer of the Selfreliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, Bohdan Watral, said that Ukrainians must separate political maneuverings from the candidate himself. He placed the blame on Mr. Bush's circle of advisors rather than on the vice-president himself.

Walter Tun, in the leadership of the League of Ukrainian-American Voters and in the Ukrainian American Justice Committee, as well, though calling for a clarification from the Republican Party for those resignations and appointments of other Ukrainians in place of those who resigned, felt that the advisors were at fault rather than the vice-president.

Ukrainians were featured prominently in the ethnic luncheon that day. Leo Kazaniwskyj, the Illinois governor's ethnic liaison helped conduct the event in which Gov. James Thompson also took part. Roman Mycyk, the president of Selfreliance, introduced the president, and the Hromovytisia Ukrainian dance group from Chicago entertained. State Sen. Walter Dudyecz also attended.

Congressman explains stand on Bush advisors

WASHINGTON — At least one member of Congress has come out and stated that the defense of John Demjanjuk should not be cited as a reason for dismissing ethnic representatives on Vice-President George Bush's presidential campaign committee.

Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.), who spoke at a press conference that criticized the Bush campaign for including persons on the Coalition of American Nationalities whose views are "anti-Semitic," was asked to clarify his position by a constituent, Peter J. Piaseckyj.

Rep. Frank's response came in the following letter:

"I received your phone call and I am in complete agreement with you that defending the innocence of someone you believe to be innocent should not count against an individual. At the press conference I attended, none of us made any reference to Mr. Brentar's defense of John Demjanjuk. I was not aware that he was involved in this, and if I was aware, I would not have commented on

it negatively. What I based my objections to Mr. Brentar on were documented statements about other anti-Semitic activities in which he had engaged. I think the Bush campaign made a mistake in citing this as the reason for dismissing Mr. Brentar. I know it was not part of the request that we made for his dismissal.

"As an example of what we did object to, you should note the reference in The New York Times article which you sent me to Mr. Brentar's being active in groups, 'that denied the existence of the Holocaust.' That does not seem to me to be a political position which ought to be honored by any presidential campaign. Arguing that a particular individual had no part in the Holocaust is entirely legitimate. Arguing that there was no Holocaust seems to me to be a position which people have a right to advocate under the First Amendment of our Constitution, but which has no place in a national, political campaign. And it was for this sort of activity that I objected to Mr. Brentar."

AHRU officers meet with candidate

by Tatiana B. Durbak

ALBANY, N.Y. — Officers of the Albany-area branch of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine met with the Democratic candidate for the 23rd Congressional District, Michael McNulty, on September 13 here in the New York State Legislative Office Building.

Walter Litynsky, president of the branch, briefly outlined the purpose and the goals of AHRU, and then introduced two members of the executive committee, Tatiana Durbak, New

York State legislative coordinator, and Andrew Durbak, one of the branch vice-presidents.

Some of the topics brought up were the plight of Ukrainian dissidents, violations of the Helsinki Accords, and the Russification of Ukrainian culture.

Mr. McNulty promised to support the actions of AHRU. The candidate for the Congressional seat has frequently attended Ukrainian functions in the Capital District Area and is well known in the local Ukrainian community.

Ottawa events...

(Continued from page 1)

people."

Also delivering greetings were: Mac Harb, deputy mayor of Ottawa; Lewis Chan, president of the Canadian Ethnocultural Council; and three representatives of Canadian Baltic organizations, Ligita Galdins of the Latvian National Federation, Joseph Danys of the Lithuanian Canadian Community and Walter Pent of the Estonian Society.

The ceremony concluded with Ottawa's ensemble of young bandurists, under the directorship of Marco Zayachkowski, offering several musical selections on Ukraine's national instrument. Mr. Zayachkowski then joined soprano Lora Dzubaniuk for a moving rendition of Dmytro Bortniansky's hymn titled "Yak Slavnyi Nash Hospod."

The remainder of the evening allowed the guests to sip on Ukrainian millennial wine while enjoying the picturesque church scenes depicted in an art exhibit of Parasia Iwanec's works. Among the invited guests in attendance were former Provincial Minister of Ontario John Yaremko and, Supreme Court Judge John Sopinka.

On Friday, October 7, the University of Ottawa acted as host for a scholarly symposium which focused on Christianity in Ukrainian history and culture. Organized by Profs. Irena Makaryk and Bohdan Bociurkiw, the well-attended symposium attracted scholars from Harvard University and the University of Manitoba, and from as far away as Munich.

The symposium was co-sponsored by the Faculty of Arts at the University of Ottawa and the Institute of Soviet and East European Studies at Carleton University. (For detailed account of

symposium see Andrii Krawchuk's article on page 1.)

Later that evening, a jubilee banquet was held at the luxurious Westin Hotel in downtown Ottawa. Joe Clark, secretary of state for external affairs, and his wife Maureen McTeer, joined over 800 banquet participants in celebrating 1,000 years of Christianity in Ukraine.

Following a succinct and informative introduction by the president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk, the external affairs minister greeted the Millennium celebrants with the following words:

"It is a privilege for me to be present with you this evening to share in your celebration of 1,000 years of Christianity in your ancestral homeland, Rus'-Ukraine. In this Millennium year, it is the role of your Churches that we especially honor Orthodox, Catholic, and Protestant. They have been a mainstay of Ukrainian culture and spiritual ideals, inside and outside Ukraine. It is the religious temper of the Ukrainian people which ensures that the vision of human rights and freedom of choice, as ends in themselves, is preserved in Ukraine today. This 1,000-year tradition of Christianity is the proof and guarantee that human hope and faith cannot be extinguished. The whole world celebrates this anniversary of courage and of faith."

After these kind words to all attendees, Mr. Clark delivered a passionate and forceful assessment of the political and economic changes taking effect in the Soviet Union.

"Canada encourages reforms in the Soviet Union, but will make certain the changes are real before celebrating," he said. "But the facts require us to be cautious as well. We must always keep in mind how far the Soviet Union would have to go to give its peoples the palest imitation of what we already enjoy as

free citizens of a free nation."

Mr. Clark went on to conclude his well-received address with the following remarks: "I am honored to be with you tonight. All my life, it has been my privilege to work closely with Canadians of Ukrainian origin. You are part of my heritage as a Canadian... Strong heirs, and a priceless understanding of the values of freedom, are among the greatest gifts Ukrainian have given Canada. You do your forefathers proud."

In his thanking the minister, Peter Savaryn, president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, articulated a stinging rebuke of the human rights situation in the Soviet Union. The minister was then presented several lovely gifts by Myroslava Stelmach of the Ukrainian Canadian Women's Committee, and Roman Yereniuk of St. Andrew's College in Winnipeg.

Among the guests was the recently released dissident Ukrainian Orthodox priest, the Rev. Vasyl Romaniuk, and his 28-year-old son, Taras. The Rev. Romaniuk, delivered a short but timely greeting from believers in Ukraine.

Also conveying a greeting was Canadian Sen. Stanley Haidasz. He read out a greeting from the leader of the opposition, John Turner. Sen. Haidasz then informed the banquet audience that the Senate of Canada had accepted his resolution calling on Canadian government to urge General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to legalize the Ukrainian Catholic and the Ukrainian Orthodox Churches, and give full freedom to all other religious groups.

During the later moments of the dinner, banquet participants were treated to a dramatization of Ukraine's conversion to Christianity acted out by members of Ottawa's community, under the direction of Anna Trojan.

The evening concluded with a dance to the sounds of the Montreal orchestra Dumka.

On Saturday, October 8, at 10 a.m. a tree-planting ceremony took place in one of Ottawa's most scenic parks near Dow's Lake. Taking part in the ceremonial planting of a Canadian red oak were Orthodox Metropolitan Wasyly Fedak; Catholic Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk; the Rev. Joseph Ivaskiw; Mayor James A. Durrell of Ottawa; A.J. Capling, vice-president of development for the National Capital Commission; Richard Patton, minister of government services from the Province of Ontario; Dr. Cipywnyk; and Wasyly Kereliuk, vice-president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

At this ceremony, a memorial plaque was placed beside the red oak to remind future generations as well as tourists of this great international event.

At 2 p.m. that same day, approximately 2,000 Ukrainian Canadians from across the country, carrying ceremonial banners and singing hymns, gathered in front of Canada's seat of government on Parliament Hill in an open air prayer service (moleben) to mark the 1,000th anniversary of the adoption of Christianity by the Ukrainian people.

And although political circumstances prevented any celebration with their brethren in Ukraine, along the shores of the Dnieper River, where in 988 St. Volodymyr the Great, ruler of Kievan Rus', had baptized his people, they were spiritually united with their brothers and sisters in Ukraine.

"I found the moleben a deeply religious experience, especially with the melodic and delicate sounds of the carillon bells ringing on the Peace Tower," exclaimed Dennis Kowalsky of

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FOR THE RECORD: Statutory Principles of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union

Following is the full text, translated by Maria Skorupsky from the original Ukrainian, of the Statutory Principles of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, as adopted on July 7. We publish this document in view of the significance of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group's evolution into what is now known as the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, and its relation to the processes currently under way in the Soviet Union in general, and in Ukraine in particular.

The Ukrainian Helsinki Union has been formed on the basis of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, which has existed since 1976. In its activity, the Ukrainian Helsinki Union is governed by the principles declared in such fundamental human rights documents, which have been recognized or ratified by the government of the USSR, as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Covenants on economic, social and cultural rights, and on civil and political rights, the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of 1975, as well as by the Declaration of Principles of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, which was drafted on the basis of the above legal documents.

While supporting the positive processes of democratization that have been set in motion in the USSR, the Ukrainian Helsinki Union at the same time hopes to broaden and deepen their scope. The union is critical of the inconsistency and conservatism displayed by the organs of power and the ruling party in resolving various specific issues of restructuring and has taken the position of constructive democratic opposition to the administrative and bureaucratic system that has emerged and become entrenched in the USSR.

The Ukrainian Helsinki Union acts

on the territory of Ukraine, where it is engaged in defending the political, social and economic rights of the Ukrainian people and of other nationalities that reside permanently on the territory of the republic. The Ukrainian Helsinki Union may form groups or

While supporting the positive processes of democratization that have been set in motion in the USSR, the Ukrainian Helsinki Union at the same time hopes to broaden and deepen their scope.

organizations outside the borders of the Ukrainian SSR in regions densely settled by Ukrainians, as well as among the Ukrainian emigre community, where an External Representation of the union currently exists.

The Ukrainian Helsinki Union is structured as a federation of autonomous organizations with broad powers of self-government. Each organization may draft its own charter, which must take into account these Statutory Principles and the specific nature of the group's activity.

The Ukrainian Helsinki Union recommends that the union's auto-

nomy organizations admit as members citizens of various nationalities 16 years of age and older, who are essentially in agreement with the Declaration of Principles of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union and who wish to work in their chosen field of human rights defense

executive organs. Membership in the Ukrainian Helsinki Union may be individual or collective. Membership is open to individuals, who may unite in territorial (city, district [raion], or oblast [provincial]) organizations, as well as to unofficial (informal) groups (clubs, associations, unions, ethnic minority associations, etc.), who share the fundamental goals of the union as defined in its Declaration of Principles. Provided this one condition is met, membership in any other organization or party does not constitute grounds for exclusion from membership in the Ukrainian

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ous organizations admit as members citizens of various nationalities 16 years of age and older, who are essentially in agreement with the Declaration of Principles of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union and who wish to work in their chosen field of human rights defense

Helsinki Union. The rights and obligations of members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union shall be defined in the charters of local constituent organizations. The only obligation binding all members equally shall be adherence to fundamental

democratic principles (the right to elect and be elected to positions of leadership, the right of the minority to publicize a different view or take action, etc.).

As membership in the Ukrainian Helsinki Union grows, oblast coordinating councils shall be formed, which will draft the charters of the oblast organizations of the union, based on the union's Declaration of Principles and these Statutory Principles. Similar coordinating councils shall be formed on territories with dense Ukrainian settlements outside the Ukrainian SSR (for example, a Kuban Council, a Moscow Council, etc.). Collective members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union (unofficial clubs and others), which function only within a given oblast, shall delegate their representatives to the respective oblast coordinating council, while unofficial organizations that are inter-oblast or national in scope shall be represented directly in the All-Ukrainian Coordinating Council.

The All-Ukrainian Coordinating Council shall consist of representatives of the union's oblast organizations (one delegate from each such organization), representatives of inter-oblast (national) unofficial associations (also one delegate from each), all of whom are collective members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, and of the leaders of the principal sections of the union elected at the All-Ukrainian Conference of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union. The first All-Ukrainian Coordinating Council formed after the founding of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union shall also include the members of the Initiatory Group of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union who were formerly members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group (nine individuals).

(Continued on page 11)

BOOK PREVIEW: Marples' second on Chernobyl nuclear accident

"The Social Impact of the Chernobyl Disaster," Dr. David Marples' second book about the nuclear accident that shook Ukraine and the entire world in April of 1986, is due to be released in the United States on November 16. The 316-page book, according to an advance publicity release from St. Martin's Press, "presents the other side of Chernobyl, a picture of the truly momentous impact of a major catastrophe on the lives of the Ukrainian people which has not hitherto been revealed."

Dr. Marples is adjunct professor of Slavic and East European studies and a research associate at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, based at the University of Alberta in Edmonton. His first book on the Chernobyl nuclear accident was titled "Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR." His articles often appear in *The Ukrainian Weekly*.

A stipend from the Ukrainian National Association enabled Dr. Marples to devote time to researching and writing "The Social Impact of the Chernobyl Disaster."

Below is the third of several excerpts from Dr. Marples' forthcoming book. This section is about the clean-up crews who worked at the nuclear plant following the accident.

There were other complaints. Workers who had been in the zone for more than five months still had nowhere to live. They remained in summer accommodation (often in tents) in the late-fall period. They had been promised and even assigned housing, but this housing had failed to materialize. Although medical check-ups were an important facet of the work, medical facilities had been neglected. Immediately after the accident, it was reported, the medical-sanitation point No. 126, which looked after the needs of nuclear power plant workers and residents of Prypiat, was almost 1,000 strong. Subsequently, however, it had been partially disbanded. Most of the specialists had left the area. Those that remained were moved to the village of Teteriv, where their "opportunities [for carrying out their practice] are very restricted." The

implication is that medical care for those in the zone was being reduced.

While the facilities for and attention to the clean-up crews were being neglected, the workdays were severe tests for those involved. For example, the covering of the machine room of the No. 4 reactor unit was said to be the most dangerous place in the nuclear plant zone. High levels of radiation had been created by scattered tidbits of radioactive graphite, ferrous concrete and radioactive dust. The active operations area was 1,500 square meters in size. The fire service was called in by the Government Commission, and it relied on the work of students from the Kharkiv and Lviv fire-technical schools: Klymchuk, Horodenko, Kushkov, Hadzhyev, Dzyuba and Polochuk. At one stage in the work, a powerful source of radiation was discovered at the "third site," from underneath a layer of graphite.

Similar stories were reported in the Latvian press, following the arrival of Latvian reporters at Chernobyl in late October 1986. Some of the Latvians were involved in work on the 20-story-high roof. Clothed in lead-lined protective suits, they ran up the flights of stairs, dug up a shovel of radioactive debris, threw it through a gap back into the damaged reactor, and then ran back down the stairs. The intense radiation levels made it impossible to do more than this basic task. The Latvian Komsomol newspaper stated that everyone who was working on the clean-up operation was risking his health — evidently a dig at those spokespersons who had claimed that there were no dangers to the health of the clean-up crews — but that the workers were aware of the risks they were taking.

One of the Latvian reporters, Adris Sprogis of the Latvian Writers' Association, commented that:

"It cannot be denied that for some the daily pressures at Chernobyl proved to be too heavy. For some, it was too much physically. For others, their nerves gave out. The sick were transported to a hospital in Kiev or sent home."

The same report revealed that some of the

workers tried to devise ways of leaving the zone before their officially allotted time was up. Sprogis maintained that some would volunteer for dangerous tasks in order to shorten their stay, while others would not show up for the job (one was said to be asleep in the bus that had brought the workers to the worksite). An account in a Ukrainian source also mentioned that there were cases of workers "cheating" in order to be relieved for a couple of days at the health center (while remaining on full pay). The most common method was said to be leaving one's personal dosimeter in an area of high radiation, then collecting the apparatus again and visiting the radiation monitoring service. The ruse was said to be successful until at length the service workers realized that in the areas where the men were working, radiation levels were lower than were being registered on the dosimeters.

The reluctance of some of the clean-up workers to carry out their jobs, under the circumstances of dangerous and often deplorable work conditions is understandable. But it only put more pressure on those who remained behind. Even shift supervisors at the Chernobyl plant were dragged into the clean-up work, such as Valeriy Zakharov, the supervisor at the Chernobyl-1 unit, who had been scheduled to head the shift on April 27, 1986, he had returned to his former job). On numerous occasions, workers went over the official limits for radiation accumulation.

What were these limits? On May 14, 1987, the Ukrainian newspaper, *Radyanska Ukraina*, acknowledged that the acceptable radiation dose for workers in the nuclear power industry was 5 ber (body-equivalent roentgen, or rems) annually. Technicians who came to Chernobyl from other nuclear power plants or who worked normally at the Chernobyl-1 and Chernobyl-2 reactors, were permitted to work only for a month, or until they received 2 rems. The lower dose was instituted because these people worked for a living in areas that had the possibility of increased levels of

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THE Ukrainian Weekly

The Medvid ruling

A recent decision by the federal district judge for the District of Columbia provided that, effective September 15, all offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service must provide notice to aliens seeking asylum from the USSR advising them that legal assistance is available by phoning a hotline established by the Ukrainian American Bar Association.

The notice states:

"In the United States of America, persons frequently and routinely have private attorneys assisting them in matters involving the government. There are private attorneys in this country; members of the Ukrainian American Bar Association, who speak your language and will assist you free of charge. These attorneys are not associated with any government. The services of these attorneys are available anywhere in the United States, or in any country in which the United States Immigration Service maintains an office. If you want the assistance of such an attorney, please tell the officer who gave you this notice. The officer will then call or have you call (215) 784-7226, which is the telephone number of the Ukrainian American Bar Association, where you can get legal assistance. This telephone number will be answered 24 hours a day."

The notice is to be provided in English, Armenian, Byelorussian, Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Russian and Ukrainian.

The ruling is the result of a suit filed by the Ukrainian American Bar Association, with the assistance of the Washington Legal Foundation, in conjunction with the attempted defection by a Soviet Ukrainian merchant seaman, Myroslav Medvid. The UABA suit stated that the U.S. government, more specifically the State Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, had violated the bar association's First Amendment rights which include the right of American lawyers to communicate with potential asylum seekers.

In his ruling, Judge Louis Oberdorfer stated: "the UABA today cannot effectively achieve the essentially political goals that lay near the organization's core purpose — beneficial integration of individuals of Ukrainian descent into the American legal and political society — without being able to disseminate its offer of free legal services to citizens of the Soviet Union and East bloc nations seeking political asylum in the United States."

The judge further found that the "UABA and its members have a First Amendment right to use litigation and other legal services to support the economic and political community they prefer and to encourage others of similar ancestry to join that community."

The ruling is significant because this is the first acknowledgement that it was improper not to let an attorney speak with Mr. Medvid. Had an attorney, a Ukrainian-speaking one at that, been permitted to speak with the young sailor it would have been possible to determine his true intentions. This would have prevented the controversy that continues to this day over the Medvid incident.

Thanks to Judge Oberdorfer's ruling, now, a defector who finds himself in an emotionally strained situation will be able to call for counsel from attorneys who speak his language. (In fact, the hotline established by the UABA has been already used.)

The UABA and its attorneys, Andrew Fylypovych and Michael Waris Jr., as well as Paul Kamenar of the Washington Legal Foundation, and Jerome J. Shestack (of counsel) are to be commended for filing this suit. Hopefully, as a result of their work, there will be no more Medvids.

[It should be noted, parenthetically, that a case like this demonstrates why it would be useful for the Ukrainian community to have a full-time legal entity to handle litigation that is in the community's general interest. Perhaps it's time the community at large fund an organized effort to tackle cases in the public interest, like defamation and discrimination. We can't always count on private efforts and the good will of individuals to do what should be done for the benefit of us all.]

There is a sad note to the Medvid ruling, however, The U.S. government filed an appeal on September 27. What is it that the U.S. government finds objectionable in the federal judge's ruling? Is our government really questioning an attorney's right to appeal on behalf of an asylum seeker?

NEWS AND VIEWS

Phoenix attorney William Wolf speaks about Demjanjuk case

Following is the text of remarks by Phoenix, Ariz., attorney William J. Wolf at a fund-raising meeting for the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund held in Chicago on September 16.

I would like to thank the John Demjanjuk family and all of you for the opportunity to be here. I appreciate the fact that you have put aside your other activities and involvements to devote an evening to the Demjanjuk defense.

I think it appropriate for me to give you a little background on myself. I grew up here in Chicago, graduating from Von Steuben High School in 1963. I attended the University of Illinois school and later Arizona State University, where I received my law degree in 1971. After I graduated from law school, I received a Robert F. Kennedy Fellowship to work with the Guadalupe Organization, a self-help community organization to protect the educational rights of Hispanic children within the public school system. After the fellowship was completed I was employed by the Maricopa County Legal Aid Society, providing legal services to the poor. Eventually, I opened up my own private law office, specializing in criminal defense and personal injury cases. My law practice has been successful, but I have derived more satisfaction from my activism. It has always seemed to me that there is more to life than professional advancement and financial success.

A major part of my life is my Jewish heritage. My first trip to Israel, in 1983, still has a profound effect on my thinking, and I am sure it will remain with me throughout the rest of my life. At the time, one of my younger brothers had emigrated to Israel, and I was going to visit him. I had changed airplanes in Rome and was heading over the Mediterranean toward the final destination of Tel Aviv. As I felt the plane start to descend toward my destination, I was surprised that my eyes started to fill with tears with the emotion of setting foot for the first time in Israel. Until then I had not realized how much Israel meant to me. Even more moving was my visit to the Holocaust Memorial named Yad Vashem, and the "Avenue of the Righteous," honoring the non-Jews who risked or gave up their own lives to save Jews during the second world war.

When I left Israel after that first trip in 1983, I flew to Germany, where I visited Dachau, on the outskirts of Munich. As difficult as it was to be at Yad Vashem in Israel, it was much more difficult to actually be at one of the sites of Nazi horrors against humanity. Most people were silent during the Holocaust. Many who were not silent were Ukrainians who risked their lives to save the lives of Jews from the Nazis.

When I returned to Phoenix from that first trip in 1983, I was not the same person. I enrolled in a Hebrew language course at Phoenix College and joined the local Soviet Jewry group in Phoenix. I also started to take some Jewish education classes and began reading on my own to better understand my culture and its philosophy. I decided that I would never again be counted among the silent.

In 1986, I was contacted by a Ukrainian attorney, Orest Nejna, and a non-Ukrainian attorney, Patience Huntwork, regarding the American Bar

Association's agreement with the Association of Soviet Lawyers, a propaganda arm of the Soviet government. I agreed to join them in opposing the agreement. After two years, we were successful in causing the American Bar Association to terminate its formal relationship with the Association of Soviet Lawyers.

Through my work on the ABA-Soviet issue, I had the opportunity to meet and work with many Ukrainians and Ukrainian organizations. I have nothing but praise for the Ukrainians with whom I have worked. I regard my contacts with the Ukrainian community as one of the high points of my life.

On June 5, 1987, I first had contact with the John Demjanjuk case. At a meeting in Tucson, Ariz., a representative of the American Bar Association publicly acknowledged that he had met with the president of the Soviet lawyers, Mr. Sukharev and the president of the Israeli Bar, Mr. Berger, to arrange for the transfer of the Trawniki identity card. The idea of the Association of Soviet Lawyers — which has been compared to Nazi propagandists — providing evidence for use in any court was unthinkable.

Gradually I learned more and more about this case. I met with documents examiner William Flynn on two occasions, once in Phoenix, where he resides, and once in Detroit, where I observed a presentation on his analysis of the alleged Trawniki identity. Ladies and Gentlemen, I have been an attorney for 17 years. It is my judgement that under no standard can the trials in the United States and in Israel be considered fair. The taking of a human life under such circumstances cannot be condoned by silence.

Of course, there is a tremendous difference between having an opinion and being willing to express that opinion publicly. This is where my Jewish heritage comes in. Jewish thinking has evolved over some 4,000 years. This thinking tells me that I must speak out. Any Jew who tells me I should not, does not understand his Jewish heritage. We Jews believe that the Bible is the word of God, and that the Jews are the chosen people. But what does that mean? Does it mean that the Jews are better than anyone else? No, of course not. It means that God designated the Jews, chose the Jews for a mission which continues today and will continue into the future. So what is this mission of the Jews? The mission of the Jews is to espouse the belief in one God for all people and therefore, one standard of ethics, one standard of behavior for all people. There cannot be God without ethics and there cannot be ethics without God if we are to avoid evil.

We Jews are supposed to teach the world including through our behavior. Can there be a different standard of behavior toward Ukrainians than toward Jews? No, never. That is why I say that any Jew who objects to my speaking out on behalf of a Ukrainian does not understand his own heritage, and the mission of the Jewish people. Given the belief I have — that John Demjanjuk is innocent — my Jewish faith requires me to speak out.

Unfortunately, some Jewish organizations have been very critical of my activities. I have also been attacked in the press by OSI (Office of Special

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

We must vote for George Bush

Dear Editor:

When a long and treasured friend is invited to your birthday party and he doesn't come, and he doesn't send a greeting and you don't know why, it hurts. That is precisely what happened to the Ukrainian community on October 8 when our long and treasured friend, Vice-President George Bush, did not come to our national celebration of the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity.

The importance of his presence was magnified greatly by the mishandling and misstatements that emanated from the Bush campaign as a result of the attack on Ukrainian members of our Bush campaign committee. Attacks like the one that occurred on our Ukrainian leaders are not new. Similar slanderous onslaughts have gone on for over 50 years, continued by anti-Ukrainians who consider us and want us treated as second-class citizens. And so the purpose of the Sasso-like attack that occurred in September in my mind was very clear. It was made to paint us as second-class citizens and hope that we would be treated as such by both the media and the Bush campaign. To a minor degree our detractors were successful because some of the campaign decision-makers did not have the proper knowledge and sensitivity to our community. Campaign decisions and statements were made which reflected that lack of sensitivity and knowledge.

The reaction by the community was understandable. We were hurt and confused. What could we do? We obviously could not vote for Mike Dukakis. He is in such conflict with our values that voting for him would be unthinkable. And so while the specter of another option, not voting at all, hangs over the community, we fought to have the campaign actions and misstatements corrected.

The leaders of the Ukrainians for Bush campaign made numerous attempts to emphasize the importance of the vice-president's appearance on October 8 to the Bush campaign staff. That appearance, we said to them, would be a sign that the vice-president acknowledges and will continue to support issues whose values we share. Our message was warmly received by the campaign staff with whom we were working. Unfortunately for reasons yet unknown, another Ukrainian American issue was mishandled by the campaign.

October 8 has passed and we continue to look for that sign of support. A meeting was held in Cleveland last Saturday with Mr. Bush's son Marvin Bush. At that meeting a lengthy discussion took place concerning our frustration. It was obvious to Marvin Bush that campaign mistakes had been made and for that he apologized. It was also obvious that Ukrainian Americans present in the room were friends loyal to his father, George, who wanted somehow to resolve this issue. Marvin described his father as a man who is "loyal to his friends." George Bush has consistently shown that loyalty to our community throughout his career in politics. He did not change when he became vice-president, and there's no reason for him to change when he becomes president. I know his son Marvin will carry the word to his father this week, and I hope as a result of that meeting the campaign will make some moves to heal the wounds.

But whatever happens between now and November 8 in the campaign, there is one thing that I am convinced must happen. We cannot let our detractors, those who have continued this attack throughout the years accomplish their goal. Their goal, as I have previously stated, is to turn us into second-class citizens. Second-class citizens don't vote — first-class citizens do!

The reality of November 8 will soon be upon us. Either George Bush or Michael Dukakis will be elected. That decision will affect us for the next four years. If we do not vote, we will be letting our detractors cast our vote for us. We have no choice. We must vote for George Bush!

Taras G. Szmagala
National Chairman
Ukrainians for Bush
Cleveland

What's in it for Ukrainians?

Dear Editor:

It's nice to hear what great friends Ukrainians have in Mike Dukakis and George Bush. So what are they offering the Ukrainian constituency in exchange for our 1 million votes? Disbanding OSI might be a nice starting point.

Orest Hawryluk
Bloomfield Hills, Mich.

Bush is victim of electioneering

Dear Editor:

There is no question that George Bush hurt our Ukrainian American community twice by his recent decisions: the dismissal of two Ukrainian Americans from his election committee and his absence from our Millennium celebration in Washington. Somehow he did not even care to send his greetings to that historic and religious affair attended by nearly 20,000 Ukrainian Americans.

Considering the approaching presidential elections, we have to take a closer look at both presidential candidates and make our choice by judging their political and economic views, experience, their attitude toward the Soviet Union's threat to our country and their understanding of the aspirations of the captive nations.

The above-mentioned snubbing of the Ukrainian American community was neither initiated nor made by Mr. Bush alone. This was done by him and his staff as an unjustified reaction to accusations against two leading Ukrainian Americans brought up by four Democratic congressmen and The Washington Jewish Week, and accelerated by the members of Mr. Dukakis' campaign team.

Mr. Bush was terrorized by these accusations, originating within the circle of those who will never vote for him. His staff rushed to get rid of the "blacklisted" members of his election campaign committee. It could be explained that Mr. Bush's absence from the Ukrainian Millennium celebration also was the result of said accusations. He probably did not dare to be seen among Ukrainian Americans, and especially with "tainted" leaders.

Both decisions by Mr. Bush and his staff were absolutely erroneous and contrary to common ethics of a democratic society. However, Ukrainian Americans should realize the origins of the whole disgusting affair and try to

forgive Mr. Bush for his electioneering sins, knowing his long-standing sympathetic attitude toward the Ukrainian American community and the Ukrainian nation.

Let us hope that as president Mr. Bush will not fall prey to any threats from anyone and will make all his decisions for the best interests of the United States and of all mankind, whose eyes and hopes rest upon us.

Yaroslav Antonovych
New York

Mrs. Dukakis and genocide

Dear Editor:

"Democrats first, Ukrainians last!" Will this become the standard by which the "Ukrainian Democrats for Dukakis" committee will be remembered? If we weigh the answer to this question by the remarks and actions of some of its members to date, then the scale is heavily tilted in the affirmative.

In the July 31 edition of The Ukrainian Weekly, Myron Kuropas wrote, "But what about Kitty Dukakis?" ... "Wasn't she opposed to Ukrainian participation in Holocaust commemorations?" Dr. Kuropas added that Joseph Charyna (chairman of Ukrainian Democrats for Dukakis) replied that the B'nai B'rith had opposed it but that "...it all worked out for the best... because now every group holds its own, separate commemoration..."

No, it did not work out for the best. The purpose of the Holocaust commemoration was to bring together under one roof all peoples who had been victimized by atrocities as a remembrance to those who had perished as a result of these acts against humanity. It was to demonstrate the common single thread that several ethnic, religious and racial groups share historically: suffering. It was to galvanize the public to support the fight for freedom for those people who continue to be enslaved, as those in Eastern Europe.

What's wrong with holding a separate commemoration for each group? It just doesn't work. That's what's wrong. If you doubt me, see if you can imagine this. Early this year, the pope visited an Austrian cemetery where the remains of the victims of Nazi death camps were buried. What if, instead of praying for the Jews, Czechs, Poles, Gypsies and others who lay there, as he did, he opted to pray for the Jews on Monday and then made separate visits to the cemetery to pray for the Czechs on Tuesday, the Poles on Wednesday and so on? If you can't imagine these events taking place, it's because separate but equal does not work!

That's why the pope said one prayer for everyone. And, that's why there should be only one Holocaust-genocide commemoration.

Holding one commemoration means that everyone has an opportunity to be on the same stage and in the same hall. It also means that everyone receives equal publicity and public exposure. Separate commemorations, on the other hand, mean that one group will hold their ceremonies in a ballroom with the most prominent media on hand and another group may end up holding their activities in a broom closet with no media on hand.

If that sounds implausible consider this. During the Ukrainian famine (actually a policy of genocide devised by Stalin), the media in this country never reported it and the events in Ukraine

were grossly misrepresented. An American journalist in Moscow at that time, Walter Duranty, is recognized as having been responsible for these misrepresentations. He later received the Pulitzer Prize for outstanding journalism. In addition, FDR, the American president, embraced Stalin as a friend and agreed to turn over Eastern Europe to the Soviets after World War II. Furthermore, Ukrainians have had continuing difficulty in getting the media to report on the facts surrounding the famine even to the present time.

We need to participate in a single Holocaust-genocide commemoration in order to demonstrate that the Ukrainian famine in which approximately 7 million persons perished was as great a tragedy as that of the Jewish Holocaust in which approximately 6 million people died. You can't blame the B'nai B'rith for not allowing Ukrainian participation in the Holocaust commemoration in Massachusetts, as Mr. Charyna had stated. The ultimate decision belonged to Mrs. Dukakis. As first lady of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, she could easily have allowed Ukrainian participation in the commemoration activities.

Moreover, it was recently reported that Mr. Dukakis had stated that one of the first appointments he would make would be to appoint his wife as chairperson of a national Holocaust commission so that the Jewish Holocaust could be better understood. No mention was made of Ukrainian participation or participation by other ethnic groups who have suffered their own holocausts.

Mrs. Dukakis, however, is quite a miracle worker. After having kicked out Ukrainians from participation in the Holocaust commemoration, she now has Mr. Charyna and other Ukrainians working for her husband on the Ukrainian Democrats for Dukakis committee. Some people refer to this as the "Massachusetts miracle." I just call it a case of Democrats first, Ukrainians last.

Robert Carabina
North Providence, R.I.

CIA head not fit for presidency

Dear Editor:

No former head of the CIA, such as George Bush, should ever be admitted to the presidency of the United States of America.

The CIA mentality — which finds secret and illegal activities, disinformation and deception to be acceptable patterns of behavior in high office — is unacceptable in a candidate for the presidency of the United States of America.

A leopard cannot change his spots.

John P. Evasiuk
Sun City, Ariz.



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

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

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

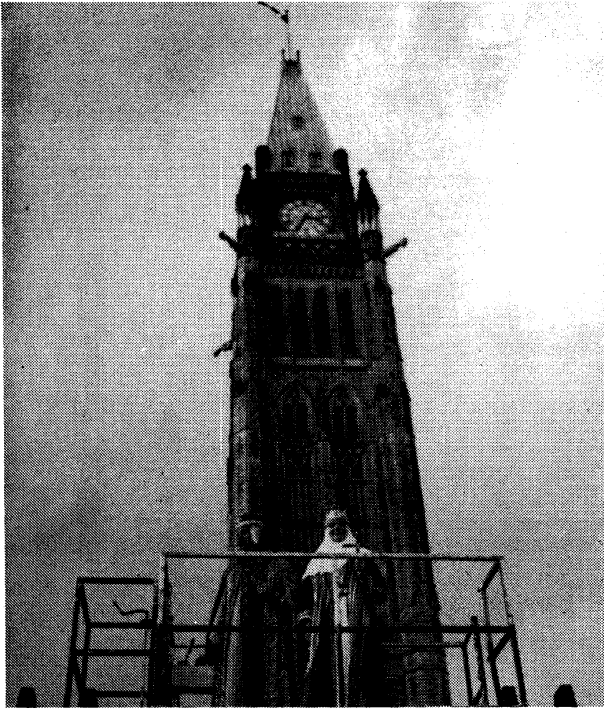
Ukrainian Canadians mark Millennium of Ukraine's Christianity



Millennium billboard and replica of St. Sophia Sobor erected on Parliament Hill for outdoor commemorations.



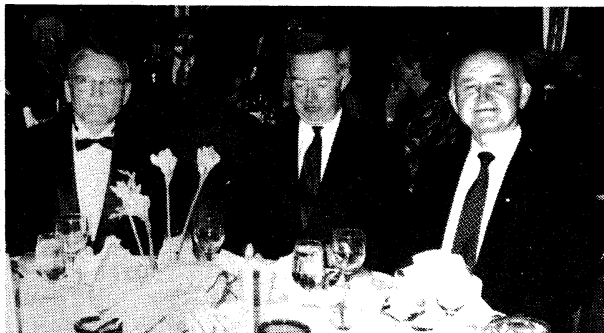
Youths in Ukrainian folk costume



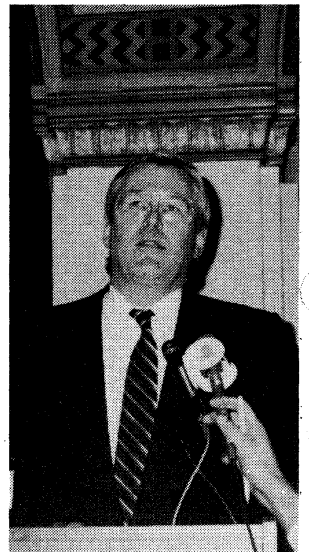
Couple dressed as Ss. Volodymyr and Olha are raised high above the crowd on a scissor-lift truck.



Metropolitan Wasly Fedak of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in procession on Parliament Hill.



Seen at the Millennium banquet (from left) are: Dmytro Cipywnyk, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark, and Peter Savaryn, president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.



Member of Parliament Andrew Witer (left) and Finance Minister Michael Wilson (right) speak at opening ceremonies in Senate building.

h weekend celebration in Ottawa



All photos in this series by Oksana Kowalchuk.

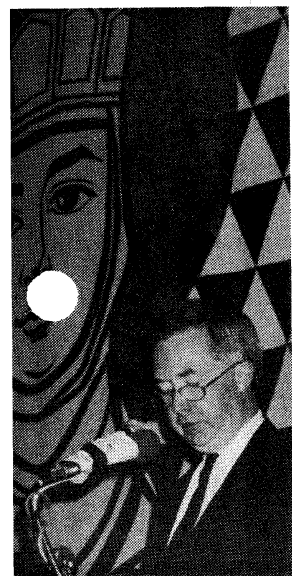
us banner.

A prayer service is celebrated on Parliament Hill, under a bilingual French-English banner.



Plast members march during youth rally.

A scene of the youth pageant on Parliament Hill.



Andrey Tarasiuk (center), artistic director of gala concert at National Arts Center, mingles with guests at reception following performance.



Soprano Lora Dziubaniuk and bandurist Mark Zayachkowski perform during reception in Senate building.

ark addresses the jubilee banquet.

Exhibit of Hnizdovsky works opens in Keuka Park, N.Y.

KEUKA PARK, N.Y. — Opening the season at the Lightner Art Gallery is an exhibition of prints, both woodcut and etchings, by the late Jacques Hnizdovsky, one of the foremost woodcut artists in America.

The exhibition has been arranged by Oksana Lukaszewycz-Polon, director of Lightner Gallery, professor of art at Keuka College, and an exhibiting artist herself.

Mr. Hnizdovsky left a legacy of inventive and appealing images. His works possessing wit and reflecting remarkable craftsmanship, contributed much to the resurgence of printmaking as a widely enjoyed and avidly collected art form.

In the words of Peter Wick, curator of the Department of Printing and Graphic Arts of Houghton Library at Harvard University, the woodcuts of Mr. Hnizdovsky "represent some of the freshest and most original printmaking in American graphic arts of the past 30 years."

The original works will be displayed at an opening reception which will take place Sunday, October 23, 2:30-4 p.m. Also featured at the reception will be the award-winning short documentary film about Mr. Hnizdovsky, "Sheep in Wood," be recognized filmmaker Slavko Nowytski. The reception and exhibit are free and open to the public. The exhibit will remain installed through

November 15.

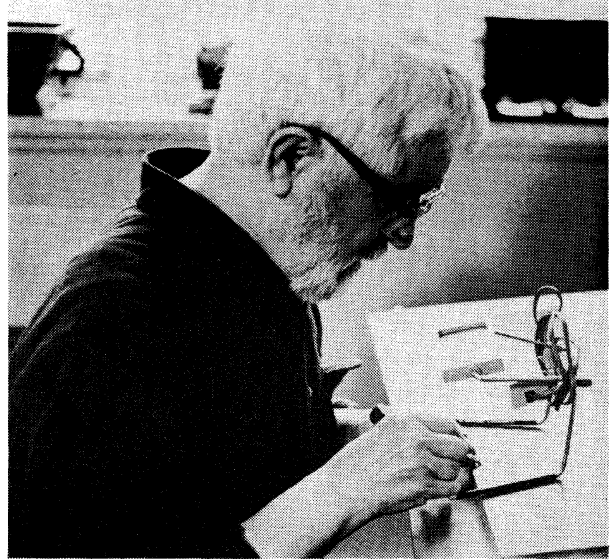
In all Hnizdovsky works, shape and detail complement each other in an elegant manner, whether the subject is landscapes, animals, birds, trees, or flowers.

A native of Ukraine, Mr. Hnizdovsky attended the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw, Poland, but moved to Yugoslavia when the Nazis invaded Poland, then continued his studies at the Academy of Fine Arts in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, where he remained for a time as a graphic artist.

Uprooted and homeless after the war, Mr. Hnizdovsky found himself first in Germany, then Italy, finally emigrating to the United States in 1949, where after a decade of exploring different art media, he returned to his interest in printmaking. Success quickly followed.

He had over 100 one-man shows in America and abroad. He also illustrated the poems of Keats, Coleridge, Thomas Hardy, William Jay Smith, Aleksis Rannit, Robert Frost; and illustrated "Flora Exotica."

His works are included in the following collections: The Chrysler Museum, The Cleveland Museum of Art, The Library of Congress, The Hunt Institute, Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, National Collection of Fine Arts in Washington, New Orleans Museum of Art, The New York Public Library, Philadelphia Museum of Art, Virginia



The late Jacques Hnizdovsky.

Museum of Fine Arts in Richmond, Winnipeg Art Gallery and in the White House.

He was the recipient of awards and citations for many years from the following institutions: Associated American Artists, Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, MacDowell Colony Fellowship, Boston Printmakers Annual Exhibition, Virginia Center for the Creative

Arts Fellowship, Tiffany Fellowship and Yaddo Fellowships.

His numerous bookplate designs were regularly included in the international ex libris exhibitions, and the Yearbook of the American Society of Bookplate Collectors and Designers devoted 20 pages to his bookplates. His works traveled widely throughout the

(Continued on page 11)

Symposium...

(Continued from page 1)

year's Millennium celebrations.

Moreover, the structure and common pattern of Byzantine missions reveals the historical uniqueness of the baptism of Rus'. It is only to be hoped that this important contribution, which apparently is to be published in a forthcoming issue of Harvard Ukrainian Studies, will be widely read and discussed not only by historians and medievalists, but by anyone who wants to approach the Millennium celebrations as, at least to a degree, a learning experience.

Prof. Frank Sysyn (Harvard University) spoke about "The Formation of Modern Ukrainian Religious Culture" in the 16th and 17th centuries, a period of great religious ferment and cultural innovation in Ukrainian history. Prof. Sysyn prefaced his study with a survey of the relation of the Church of this period to the Kievan Metropolitan See of the 10th to 16th centuries.

He then turned to an elaboration of the innovations and changes of the early modern period which, he argued, "made the Kievan Metropolitan See a focal point of the Eastern Christian world." He noted a number of traditions which are traceable to this period and which have had a lasting import for Ukrainian religiosity. They included: contact with the Latin West, the activation of the laity, the integration of national consciousness by religious institutions, the emergence of a distinctively Ukrainian religious culture and the formation of two Churches with a common religious culture.

Prof. Bociurkiw's (Carleton University, Ottawa) paper on "The Issue of Ecclesiastical Independence in Ukrainian-Russian Relations since 1917" examined the socio-political context that shaped the historical course of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church.

The Ukrainian revolution's attempts at independent statehood provided the

Ukrainian autocephalist movement with an opportunity to seek the backing of state legislation and administrative measures as a way of securing harmony between the Church and Ukrainian national interests. Unfortunately, this did not occur, noted Prof. Bociurkiw.

The Central Rada government "intervened belatedly and only half-heartedly in support of (the autocephalist) cause." In its turn, the Hetmanate was "too dependent on the acquiescence of conservative Russian strata" to overcome the Russian episcopate's defiance of the Ukrainian cause. And although the Directorate government acted promptly in support of the Ukrainian autocephalist movement, it was simply too short-lived to implement its decree on autocephaly.

Thus, it was the instability of the Ukrainian national government that to a large extent prevented the autocephalists from mounting an effective challenge to the Russian Orthodox ecclesiastical authorities, Prof. Bociurkiw stated.

After the revolution, the autocephalist movement faced a momentous decision: either to admit defeat and perhaps try to de-Russify itself within the Russian Church, or to sever canonical links with Russian Orthodoxy and form a separate Church committed to Ukrainianization. It was the latter course that was chosen by way of a formal declaration of Ukrainian autocephaly on May 5, 1920.

With regard to Ukrainian-Russian differences in the ecclesiastical field, Prof. Bociurkiw indicated that "by choice or otherwise, the Russian Church assumed a role, not unlike that which it performed before 1917, of an imperial Church, a guardian of imperial unity against the 'unchurchly' designs of Ukrainian nationalism." But the sensitive issues of Ukrainianization and autocephaly of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, although resolved in Ukraine in favor of the Moscow Patriarchate, continued to divide Ukrainian and Russian Churches in the West.

As for the resolution of the Russian-

Ukrainian controversy over the status of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Prof. Bociurkiw felt that it is essential first to address two interrelated questions which are at the root of Ukrainian-Russian relations, namely: "the question of the consummation of the modern nation-building process by the Ukrainian people"; and the change in the Russian perception of Ukraine as a "younger brother" in one Russian family to the perception of Ukrainians as "a separate and equal Slavic nation with a birthright to its own nation-state and its own unique, historical destiny."

Dr. Roman Solchanyk (Radio Liberty Research, Munich) presented a paper on "The Soviet Government and the Ukrainian Catholic Church." He began by pointing out a number of contradictions in recent statements by highly placed Soviet officials about the existence and activity of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Soviet Union.

One official view simply holds that the Church does not exist. Thus, Konstantin Kharchev, chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs, in 1986 affirmed that the Greek Catholic Church is not functioning in the USSR. It was dissolved in 1946 and "today there is no problem of the Uniate Church on the territory of the Soviet Union."

Likewise, Russian Orthodox Metropolitan Nikodim of Lviv-Ternopil has denied that any Ukrainian Catholic Church is functioning in Ukraine, stating that the only one that does exist "is vegetating in the United States and in Canada."

Yet, contrary to this line, an opposite tack is also evident in the Soviet press in recent years. Dr. Solchanyk pointed out. Oleksander Babijchuk, first secretary of the Lviv Oblast Komsomol, complained that "in recent years the representatives of the Uniates and former Uniate priests have become more active and one can even hear demands that the activities of this Church be resumed." Symon Tsvign, first deputy chairman of the KGB, wrote that "Ukrainian bourgeois na-

tionalists are supporting illegal Uniate groups in Ukraine." And Volodymyr Hryhorenko, head of the Lviv Oblast agitprop department, referred to more than 300 former priests and monks living and working in the oblast and indicated that some of them "are trying to revive the Uniate Church."

Similar contradictions exist in Soviet attempts to characterize the very nature of the "Uniate problem," Dr. Solchanyk said. Atheist ideologue Ivan Mykhovych rejects the view that the Ukrainian Catholic Church can be viewed as a reflection of Ukrainian national development in western Ukraine. On the other hand, Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk has recently stated that the Uniates are "not a religious problem, but a nationalistic problem."

According to Dr. Solchanyk, all of these contradictions indicate that the Soviet government faces a "cul-de-sac" situation with regard to the Ukrainian Catholic Church: that far from "solving" the Uniate question in 1946, there is an active Ukrainian Catholic presence against which the Soviet government has been unable to devise a coherent, effective strategy.

Dr. Solchanyk also outlined recent developments that have brought to the fore the issue of the legalization of Ukrainian Catholicism in the Soviet Union. But while noting the positive impact of such events as the election of Cardinal Karol Wojtyla to the papacy and the extension of Ukrainian Catholic activism in the Ukrainian SSR, Dr. Solchanyk also drew attention to negative developments.

In particular, he mentioned the open letter of March 1987 from "official" Soviet Ukrainian representatives such as Borys Olynyk to U.S. congressmen protesting their support for Ukrainian Catholics. Despite the much-touted new openness, the "official" Ukrainian intelligentsia has yet to say "a single positive word in defense of Ukrainian Catholics or even to raise the issue (of the Ukrainian Catholic Church)," Dr. Solchanyk stated.

To be concluded next week.

Statutory Principles...

(Continued from page 5)

The Ukrainian Helsinki Union envisages the formation of the following principal sections within the union: legislative, safeguarding of human rights, economic, safeguarding of social rights, inter-nationality relations, ecological, issues pertaining to youth, language, culture and education, Ukrainians throughout the world, and others as the need arises. The number and names of local sections shall be determined by the oblast organizations.

The All-Ukrainian Coordinating Council shall choose from among its members a permanently acting executive committee, which shall consist of three executive secretaries and the heads of the various sections.

The All-Ukrainian Coordinating Council shall be elected at a conference of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union for a term of three years. The executive committee elected by the Coordinating Council from among its members shall also serve a three-year term, with the position of chairman to be alternated among the executive secretaries (each no longer than a one-year executive term). In order to avoid the emergence of authoritarianism in leadership positions, it is recommended that the principle of leadership alternation (not to exceed a three-year term consecutively) also be applied in the oblast coordinating councils and sections.

The All-Ukrainian Conference of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union shall be

convoled no less frequently than once every three years. Should important issues arise, a conference may be convened by a decision of three-quarters of the members of the All-Ukrainian Coordinating Council.

The function of the coordinating councils, the executive committee of the All-Ukrainian Coordinating Council, and of other elective organs is solely consultative (the gathering of information, transmission of skills and experience, methodological recommendations, etc.). Their decisions are not binding on the members of the union.

The financial base of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union shall derive from membership dues, which are mandatory, donations and potential revenues from publishing and other activities. The amount of membership dues and other means of securing and distributing funds shall be determined by the charters of the autonomous organizations of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union. Each autonomous organization shall turn over 10 percent of its revenues to the executive committee of the All-Ukrainian Coordinating Council, retaining the remaining 90 percent to spend at its own discretion.

The principal forms of activity recommended to the autonomous organizations of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union are:

- widespread collection of information in the realm of human rights activity as set forth in the Declaration of Principles and the utilization of this material locally and transmittal of it to the oblast coordinating committees and the executive committee of the All-

Ukrainian Coordinating Council;

- the submission of statements in behalf of the oblast and other autonomous organizations and groups of the union to local and republican governmental organs;

- the submission of statements in behalf of the All-Ukrainian Coordinating Council and its executive committee to the government of the USSR and the government of the Ukrainian SSR demanding executive and other kinds of decisions;

- the submission of statements from the All-Ukrainian Coordinating Council with the approval of all oblast organizations to the governments of the states that signed the Helsinki Accords in all serious instances in which, despite appeals to the government of the USSR, violations of fundamental human rights and the rights of the nation continue;

- the submission of similar statements to the international community and the International Helsinki Federation, of which we consider ourselves to be members;

- widespread publicity of the ideas and demands of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union through the mass media (if possible), meetings, assemblies, demonstrations, petitions, leaflets, the independent press, the information agencies

and press of the signatory states of the Helsinki Accords, etc. To ensure that the activities and demands of the union are effectively publicized, the executive committee of the All-Ukrainian Coordinating Council of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union has created a press service, which is operated by the Ukrainian Herald journal.

These statutory principles, like the Declaration of Principles of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, are in effect temporarily until the founding meeting of the union, which will take place following the organization of the oblast councils of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union. Further changes in the statutory principles and in the Declaration of Principles of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union may be introduced at the conference of the union or by a unanimous vote of the All-Ukrainian Coordinating Committee at the submission of oblast organizations.

The electoral procedure for the Conference of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union and the conference agenda will be determined at the founding meeting of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union.

Executive Committee of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union
July 7, 1988

Exhibit...

(Continued from page 10)

world: to Japan, and to the Triennale Internazionale della Xilografia in Italy, and although his work was shown in the Soviet Union in the Contemporary U.S. Artistic Arts exhibition circulated by J.S. Information Agency, Mr. Hnizdovsky himself was never to return to his homeland.

Mr. Hnizdovsky died on November 8, 1985. He had been fascinated by everything around him, and his work is a mirror of that lifelong fascination. Flora and fauna, landscapes, buildings, and people are just a few of the subjects captured by his talented eyes and hands.

Available at the opening is the book "Jacques Hnizdovsky, Woodcuts and Etchings" containing over 377 woodcuts, linocuts and etchings, recently released by Pelican Publishing. Stephanie Hnizdovsky, the artist's widow and daughter, Mira, will be at the opening to welcome visitors to this memorial exhibition of his "xilographs" and etchings. The exhibition may also be viewed during regular hours: Monday through Thursday, 8:30 a.m. to 11 p.m.; Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Saturday, 8:30 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Sunday, noon to 11 p.m.

For more information contact the gallery director, Oksana Lukaszewycz-Polon, at (315) 536-4411, ext. 226.

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ROMAN KOZAK

40, of New York, died Wednesday, October 13, 1988.

Mr. Kozak, the author of a book on the history of the New York club where new wave rock began was an editor of a consumer electronics magazine. Previously, he was editor/writer of "The Music Paper," "Old Manhattan News," editor of "Rock Photo," and the Talent & Venues Section Editor and Rock Editor for Billboard Magazine.

During the 1970's, Mr. Kozak was news editor of the "Rome Daily American" and Billboard's correspondent in Rome, Italy.

He is survived by his mother, Anna, and her husband; sister, Helena, and her husband and son; and brother, Petro Wolodymyr, and his wife.

The panachyda took place on Tuesday, October 18. Funeral services were held at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in Philadelphia.

UNA District Committees of NEW HAVEN - SYRACUSE/UTICA - TROY - WOONSOCKET

announce that an

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

will be held jointly at

SOYUZIVKA, UNA Resort, Foordmore Road, KERHONKSON, N.Y.
on Saturday, November 19, 1988 at 1:30 P.M.

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers and 31st Convention Delegates.

ON THE AGENDA:

1. Opening
2. Review of the Districts 1988 organizational activities
3. Address by WALTER SOCHAN, UNA Supreme Secretary and ULANA DIACHUK, UNA Supreme Treasurer
4. General UNA topics
5. Adoption of membership campaign plan for the balance of the current year
6. Questions and answers
7. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Walter Sochan, UNA Supreme Secretary
Ulana Diachuk, UNA Supreme Treasurer
Walter Kwas, UNA Supreme Advisor
Alex Chudolij, UNA Supreme Director

FOR THE DISTRICT COMMITTEES:

New Haven — **Dr. Michael Snihurowych**, chairman (203) 469-9707
Syracuse/Utica — **Dr. John Hvosda**, chairman (315) 488-3616
Troy — **Paul Shewchuk**, chairman (518) 785-6793
Woonsocket — **Leon Hardink**, chairman (401) 767-1957

Branch secretaries will receive, by separate mail, the announcement and information pertaining to the participation in the meeting. For overnight stay at Soyuzivka, reservations must be sent to the Main UNA Office prior to **October 24, 1988**. Additional information may be obtained from your District Chairman or by contacting the UNA Organizing Department.

Phoenix attorney...

(Continued from page 6)

Investigations), Director Neal Sher. I am very pleased to report to you, however, that the vast majority from my Jewish community who have spoken to me have been very supportive of my stand, and have encouraged me to continue. One woman in particular made a comment that I wish to share with you. She told me how proud she was of my speaking out as I have. She said she wished that she and other Jewish people as well, would have the moral integrity to speak out against

injustice, especially under difficult circumstances. Another Jewish man — a judge — said he was proud a Jew was speaking up for Demjanjuk. This comment and others have shown me that many Jews do in fact understand their heritage and the moral responsibilities inherent in that heritage.

I have had nothing but the most positive of impressions regarding all of the members of the John Demjanjuk family. There is no question they are loving, caring and extremely courageous people who have been caught up in a whirlwind not of their own making.

During my trip to Israel in June of

this year I attempted to meet with John Demjanjuk, but was not successful. I hope to be successful next month when I return to Israel, as I continue speaking out about the injustice I believe has occurred in this matter.

During my June trip to Israel I met with as many newspapers as I had time to visit. I also appeared on the Voice of Israel radio. As I approached this task, I did not know what was in store for me, a Jewish American attorney traveling to the Jewish homeland to speak in favor of someone convicted of the most unspeakable crimes possible against the Jewish people and humanity. How would I be received? What might people do to me? These were the questions that raced through my mind. I am pleased to report that I was received with courtesy and attentiveness. The end result was three newspaper articles written about my trip and the views I was expressing as well as a broadcast interview on the Voice of Israel radio.

I have been accused of criticizing the State of Israel. How could I or anyone criticize collectively a nation of over 4 million people? I have criticized the three-judge panel for refusing to allow the defense document expert, William Flynn, to examine the underside of the photograph contained on the alleged Trawniki identity card, and for other rulings. As a lawyer, I see it as absolutely incredible that in a capital case a defense expert would not be allowed to do whatever testing he deems appropriate to test the authenticity of the

evidence.

Jews and Ukrainians have many needs in common, which can best be addressed by working together. There no reason why we cannot work together, except that the Soviets want to keep us apart. Some of us are also hampered by personal prejudices. We have to get to the point where each individual Jew and each individual Ukrainian is judged on what he or she individually has done. Until we reach that goal there will be no justice or progress in Jewish-Ukrainian relations, and only the Soviets will benefit.

It has not been easy for me to speak out and incur financial loss, personal loss and the wrath of organizations and individuals which I respect and with whom I wish to have good relations. But there is no question that I am doing what is right under Jewish law.

I have a philosophy about life which I would like to share with you at this time. I have heard it said that no one on his death bed ever wished that he had spent more time at work. When I near the end of my years on this planet, I want to be able to look back on a life that was worth living and which made a positive difference to the world, however slight.

I cannot and will not be silent when I see injustice. I wish to speak out with every fiber of my being. This is the road I wish to travel. This road is wide enough for everyone. I invite you to join me on this journey.

Thank you very much.

PERTH AMBOY DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF UNA BRANCHES

announces that its

DISTRICT ORGANIZING MEETING

will be held on

Saturday, October 29, 1988 at 2:00 p.m.

**at St. Michael's Church Hall
South 3rd Avenue, Manville, N.J. 08835**

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers and 31st Convention Delegates of the following Branches:

26, 104, 155, 168, 209, 294, 312, 332, 342, 349, 353, 372

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

AGENDA:

1. Opening
2. Minutes of preceding meeting
3. Review of the District's 1988 organizational activities
4. Address by Supreme Treasurer ULANA M. DIACHUK
5. General UNA topics
6. Adoption of membership campaign plan for the balance of the current year
7. Questions and answers
8. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Ulana M. Diachuk, UNA Supreme Treasurer

FOR THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

Michael Zacharko, Pres., Sofia Lonyshyn, Secr., John Babyn, Treas.

ALLENTOWN DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF UNA BRANCHES

announces that its

DISTRICT ORGANIZING MEETING

will be held on

Sunday, October 30, 1988 at 2:30 p.m.

**at Ukrainian Catholic Church
1826 Kenmore Avenue, Bethlehem, Pa.**

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers and 31st Convention Delegates of the following Branches:

**44, 46, 47, 48, 124, 137, 143, 147, 151, 288,
318, 369, 438**

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

AGENDA:

1. Opening
2. Minutes of preceding meeting
3. Review of the District's 1988 organizational activities
4. Address by Supreme President DR. JOHN O. FLIS
5. General UNA topics
6. Adoption of membership campaign plan for the balance of the current year
7. Questions and answers
8. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Dr. John O. Flis, UNA Supreme President

FOR THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

**Anna Haras, President
Stefan Mucha, Secretary-Ukrainian, Anna Strot, Secretary-English-
Walter Zagwodsky, Treasurer**

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PENN. ANTHRACITE REGION UNA BRANCHES

announce that their

DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

will be held on

Sunday, October 30, 1988 at 2:00 P.M.

at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall in Frackville, Pa.

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers and 31st Convention Delegates of the following Branches:

Berwick, 164, 333	McAdoo, 7
Frackville, 242,382	Minersville, 78, 129, 265
Freeland, 429	Mt. Carmel, 2
Lehighton, 389	Shamokin, 1
Mahanoy City, 305	Shenandoah, 98
St. Clair, 9, 31, 228	

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

AGENDA:

1. Opening
2. Minutes of preceding meeting
3. Review of the District's 1988 organizational activities
4. Address by UNA Supreme Advisor, ANDREW KEYBIDA
5. General UNA topics
6. Adoption of membership campaign plan for the balance of the current year
7. Questions and answers
8. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Andrew Keybida, UNA Supreme Advisor

FOR THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

T. Butrey, Chairman ■ H. Slovik, Secretary ■ A. Slovik, Treasurer

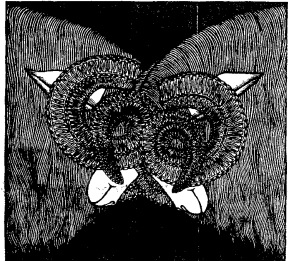
Ukrainian candidate meets Reagan



D. Roman Kulchitsky, Ukrainian American candidate for Michigan state representative, met recently with President Ronald Reagan at a White House reception for Republican state house candidates. Only 77 men and women from a field of 5,000 received the special presidential invitation. The reception took place on July 11.

JACQUES HNZIDOVSKY

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WOLODYMYR ZAHORCEW, EWHEN STANKOWYCZ and OLEH KYWA

composers from Ukraine whose works will just have received premieres on this continent.

WOLODYMYR ZAHORCEW'S, Piano Sonata No. 2 will for the first time be performed on November 3, 1988 at 8 p.m. at Merkin Hall in New York by Elissa Stutz.
 EWHEN STANKOWYCZ'S, suite from the folk opera "Cwit Paporoti" ("Firebloom") will be given world premiere by the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Virko Baley, with the celebrated Nina Matwienko as soloist, on October 30th, 1988, as part of the Millennium celebrations.
 OLEH KYWA'S, Chamber Sonata No. 3 set to words by Pavlo Tychyna will also be premiered at the same October 30th Millennium concert in Winnipeg.

The composers will speak and play excerpts from their works on tape.
 Please join us for this momentous occasion on:

Saturday, November 5th, 1988 at 7 p.m. at the Institute
 Grand reception in the guests' honor will follow.
 Contribution: \$15, \$5 for seniors and students.

Ottawa events...

(Continued from page 4)

Saskatoon. "At the same time it resonated a strong statement with respect to the lack of freedom of worship in Ukraine today."

The moleben was concelebrated by Metropolitan Fedak of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada, Metropolitan Hermaniuk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada, and the Rev. Ivaskiw of the Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Church of Canada, along with other Ukrainian bishops and clergy.

The text of the moleben on the occasion of the 1,000th anniversary of the baptism of Ukraine was prepared by the Commission of Ukrainian Churches on the basis of the moleben for national

commemorations.

During the service, the specially assembled Millennium choir joined by the resounding voices of the 2,000 faithful enunciated a prayer to St. Volodymyr the Great with the following words:

"St. Volodymyr, grand prince of the land of Ukraine, you who brought the light of Christ's Word to our people, we your humble children implore you to illuminate our hearts and our minds and through your holy strength, may your nation, the land of Ukraine, be covered anew by glory. Through you our people have been deemed worthy of receiving the light of the Holy Gospel. You, our protector, look down from the heavens upon your enthroned city Kiev, on all the cities and villages of Ukraine, on our Church and her children, on all our

people: our youth and elderly, the suffering and the imprisoned, our bishops, priests and all the faithful of Ukraine and in the diaspora.

"St. Volodymyr, take our fervent prayers before the throne of the Most High and through these supplications implore Him to grant us the grace of our baptism so that we may become a true Christian people and be faithful to the commandments of Jesus Christ. We also pray to you that the Lord grant us strength and glory, and that we be united in the time of your glorious reign.

"St. Volodymyr, equal to the apostles, with all the saints of Ukraine, pray for us to the intercessor of all Christians, the all-holy Mother of God, that she may lift up our prayers to God and that we may as God's children in a free Ukraine be able to proclaim the all-holy and magnificent name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, now, always, and forever and ever."

The moleben was a joyous commemoration, but at the same time, a sad reminder that the suppression of the Ukrainian Orthodox, Ukrainian Catholic, and Ukrainian Baptist Churches in the Soviet Union continues to this day.

At 3 p.m. following the moleben, more than 300 Ukrainian Canadian youths from across Canada, dressed in national costumes or their organizations, uniforms, triumphantly celebrated their spiritual inheritance and renewed their commitment to the Christian values embedded in their history and culture in a unique youth pageant. Many of the faithful, waving blue and yellow flags, were openly moved by the spectacle.

One highlight came when a huge replica of the Sobor of St. Sophia in Kiev arrived on a flat-bed truck to the footsteps of the Center Bloc of the Parliament Buildings, and two individuals dressed as St. Volodymyr and St. Olha were raised over 25 feet on a scissor-lift truck.

One of the underlying themes of this youth rally was to stress solidarity with the people of Ukraine in their struggle for national, religious and human rights. The youth gathering also demanded from Soviet authorities the restoration of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Ukrainian Baptist Church to legal and independent status. The release of all Ukrainian political prisoners was also addressed.

"One thousand years of Christianity have given Ukrainian people the strength to overcome many hardships," remarked the president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Dr. Cipywnyk, "and that continued faith will see a renewed freedom for others in their native homeland."

On Saturday evening, three world premieres were among the highlights of a gala concert commemorating the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine at the National Arts Center of the Ottawa Opera.

The star-studded gala performance titled "A Prayer of Thanksgiving," featured performers ranging from soprano Irena Welhasch to Canadian recording pop singer Luba, and included a variety of performers and music, ranging from Mozart and Beethoven to contemporary Canadian works.

Other performing artists included: the Orford String Quartet (Toronto); the Oleksander Koshetz Choir (Winnipeg); Steven Staryk, violinist and former concert master of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra; the Burlaka Male Chorus (Toronto); the Verkhovyna Trio (Toronto); Luba and Ireneus Zuk piano duo (Montreal); and Claudia Moore, dance soloist.

Hosts for the evening were renowned Canadian actress Mimi Kuzyk of "Hill Street Blues" fame and operatic singer Edward Evanko. The artistic director was Andrey Tarasiuk.

Mr. Staryk, probably Canada's finest native born violinist, according to music critic Jacob Siskind of the Ottawa Citizen, "was in great form playing with ease and eloquence."

Vocalist Luba brought the ho down with her powerful contributions of a Ukrainian melody "Synu, Kachky Letiat" and an acoustic version of her contemporary hit single "Everytime I See Your Picture."

The Koshetz Choir and the Burlaka Male Chorus were both well received with enthusiastic applause from the audience. Also featured in this magnificent sold-out performance was the world premiere of a new ballet titled "Kyriakia" choreographed by a renowned soloist of the National Ballet of Canada, Frank Augustyn, and danced by Ms. Moore, the Desrosiers Dance Theatre alumna, to music excerpted from the Adagio Movement of the Beethoven Quartet in F. Opus 59. This new work was commissioned by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee as a gift to Canada in celebration of the Ukrainian Millennium.

Other world premieres performed were "Mythologies for Two Pianos" composed by Gary Kulesha for Luba and Ireneus Zuk, and "A Prayer of Thanks," by Zenon Lawryshyn performed by the Burlaka Male Chorus.

The Canadian Millennium celebrations in the nation's capital came to a solemn conclusion on Sunday morning with divine liturgies at the Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary and at the St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church.

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Marples' second...

(Continued from page 5)

radiation background. From the summer of 1986 to December 31, 1986, the official maximum level for the military reservists was 25 rems, but in practice, there is no doubt that this level was frequently, if not regularly, exceeded.

This becomes evident from various reports. We have seen above how some workers stayed on "hot" areas from bravado. Other remained because their replacements had not arrived in time, or because the authorities did not want to replace those workers who had now learned the intricacies of decontamination work. The radiation levels around the reactor were up to 1 rem per hour in May 1986. Thus, in theory, many of the workers, especially those close to the exploded reactor, could have accumulated the maximum levels of radiation

within two days. Yet it is known that a considerable number of workers stayed in the zone for six months at a time, and that even their two days per month break was often curtailed in the interests of speeding up the process. Even Anatolii Romanenko, the Minister of Health Protection of the Ukrainian SSR, who has hardly ever acknowledged that any Chernobyl workers or evacuees have been in any danger as a result of the disaster, admitted that:

"Of course, those who selflessly worked in the zone of the fourth block during the first few hours and days after the accident, did, unfortunately, receive a higher dose [of radiation]."

Inexperience, ignorance of conditions and other factors clearly played a role in the grim scenario being enacted. Yet the authorities also appeared willing to take certain risks for the achievements of long-term goals. Thus if a reservist worked with military discipline and took orders from above, he

would be more likely to complete the task quickly and efficiently than a new person brought in from the outside, perhaps a civilian. Why not, then, keep the soldier on the same job, thereby ensuring the more rapid decontamination of the territory and the ultimate security of thousands of people? As Novosti stated:

"Nuclear plant accidents always cause extreme situations. Chernobyl was no exception. Chernobyl forced people curbing it to work in increased radiation. There were, alas, limitations to the use of robots and radio-controlled devices."

In other words, the clean-up workers were performing tasks that preferably would have been undertaken by machines because they involved work in high radiation conditions. But were there human rights' violations during the clean-up work process? The verdict remains undecided, largely as a result of the unanswered questions in the Estonian reservists affair.

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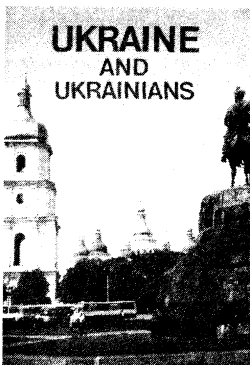
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The Voinovich family: (seated) Janet, George; (standing L to R) Peter, Betsy, and George.

Ohio nationalities and fraternalists need a Senator dedicated to maintaining and promoting America's family, religious, and fraternal values; a Senator who will perpetuate values of family, unity, and heritage; a Senator who has always said:

"You show me someone who is proud of his ethnic heritage, and I'll show you a great American."

- The U.S. needs the type of leadership that George Victor Voinovich can provide.
 - He has been in the forefront of many of our causes: the right of self-determination for all nations, the human rights movement, and the consistent demand that the Soviets abide by the self-determination and human rights provisions of the Yalta Agreement and the Helsinki Accords.
 - He has strongly encouraged and participated in events supporting Captive Nations and their right to independence.
 - He has promoted and spoken on behalf of fraternal and nationality causes throughout Ohio as State Representative, Auditor, County Commissioner, and Lieutenant Governor. He has been named "Fraternalist of the Year" by the Ohio Fraternal Congress.
 - He has made us proud as three terms Mayor of Cleveland. He has led Cleveland to an unprecedented three All-America City awards, taken the city out of debt, and been named one of the three top Mayors in the country by *City and State Magazine*.
 - He is totally committed to the needs and concerns of our Senior Citizens. He has presented a viable plan for protecting our social security benefits.
- Therefore...
- George Voinovich is supported by many Ohio fraternal, senior citizens and nationality groups, and has received their endorsement for the U.S. Senate.

This message is sponsored by:
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

October 26

EWING, N.J.: Trenton State College, located here on Pennington Road (Route 31), will sponsor a lecture on "Ethnic Tensions in the Soviet Union today," by Dr. Anatoly Khazanov, a Soviet ethnographer and visiting professor from Moscow State University. The lecture will take place at the college's Brower Student Center, room 202, at 8 p.m. Admission is free and the public is invited. For information call the college, (609) 771-2341 or 771-2670.

October 28

ROCHESTER, N.Y.: The Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network (UNCHAIN) will hold a public rally regarding the John Demjanjuk case in Israel at 7 p.m. in St. Mary the Protectress Ukrainian Orthodox Church hall, 3176 St. Paul Boulevard. For information call (201) 373-9729.

October 29

BUFFALO, N.Y.: UNCHAIN will sponsor a public meeting on the John Demjanjuk case at 6:30 p.m. in Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church hall, 200 Como Park Boulevard. For more information call (201) 373-9729.

YONKERS, N.Y.: The SUM-A branch of Yonkers will sponsor its annual Halloween masquerade party in the Ukrainian Youth Center, 301 Palisade Ave. Dva Kolory will provide music for dancing. For more

information call (203) 322-4365.

RICHMOND, Va.: A traditional banquet-dinner/dance honoring the volunteers of fraternal activities for the UNA Branch 34 will be held at the Best Western-Virginia Inn, exit 17 off I-95 and Route 301. The buffet-style dinner will begin at 7 p.m. and the dance will commence at 8:30 p.m. to the tunes of the Leo and Marian duo of the Lyman orchestra from Baltimore, Md. For more information call (804) 232-3381 or 226-4919.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Association of Professional Educators will sponsor a seminar, featuring Dr. James Mace, staff director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, who will speak on his work with the New York State Board of Education; Leonid Heretz, author of "Famine in Ukraine," who will speak about his research on the famine; and Wolodymyr Litynsky, who will discuss the practical aspects of introducing information on the famine into the school curriculum in the United States and Canada. The seminar will begin at 2 p.m. in the Ukrainian National Liberation Front building, 136 Second Ave. For more information call Oksana Kulynych, (914) 965-6467.

October 29-30

HARTFORD, Conn.: The Sacred Heart Guild of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church of Hartford will sponsor its annual bazaar in the

parish school auditorium, 125 Wethersfield Ave., on Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and on Sunday, 9 a.m. to 2 p.m., featuring handicrafts, Christmas items, a white elephant table, a plant table, Ukrainian foods, etc. For more information call Mary Seleman, (203) 528-1813.

KERHONKSON, N.Y.: The Pershi Stezhi Plast sorority will celebrate its 40th anniversary at Soyuzivka, the UNA estate. Friends and family of the sorority are invited to attend this festive occasion, which will include a jubilee dinner on Saturday at 6 p.m., followed by a traditional Plast vatra and a social gathering. For more information call Neonila Sochan, (201) 434-1017.

October 30

NEWARK, N.J.: The Mother's Club of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School will sponsor a children's masquerade, featuring a story hour, costume parade, games, prizes, music, refreshments and surprises, at 3 p.m. in the school gym, 762 Sanford Ave. Admission is \$3 for adults and \$2 for children.

SOUTHFIELD, Mich.: The Committee to Commemorate October 30th Day of the Political Prisoner in the Soviet Union will sponsor a commemoration of that day, featuring the Rev. Vasyl Romaniuk as main speaker, at 3:30 p.m. in St.

Mary's Ukrainian Church hall, 21931 Evergreen Road.

NEW YORK: The New York Metropolitan Committee Commemorating the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine invites the public to attend a jubilee banquet at 4 p.m. at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Grand Ballroom, 301 Park Ave. The program will feature performances by the Echo of the Steppes bandura ensemble, the Promin vocal ensemble and the Dumka Ukrainian chorus. Dignitaries expected at the banquet include Cardinal John O'Connor, Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky, Metropolitan Mstyslav Skrypnyk, Bishop Basil Losten and Bishop Vsevolod, as well as representatives of the city and state governments. A donation of \$100 is requested and reservations may be made by calling (212) 473-7310. Checks payable to the Selfreliance Association may be mailed to the N.Y. Metropolitan Millennium Committee, 108 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003.

November 4-5

SASKATOON: The Saskatchewan Teachers of Ukrainian (STU) annual convention will take place this weekend at the Park Town Motel with the theme "Ukrainian Settlement in Canada, Phase Two: Contribution of Ukrainians to Canadian Society." A registration of \$50 is required and is all inclusive. The register call Ollie Marciniuk, (204) 549-2212.



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UNWLA branch to sponsor Musicale

NEW YORK — A feature artistic event at the Ukrainian Institute of America at Fifth Avenue and 79th Street in New York City will be presented by Branch 72 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America on Sunday, November 6, at 3:30 p.m.

Over the years this annual Musicale has proven to be one of the most popular and productive projects of Branch 72. The participation of the many talented young people in past Musicales and their subsequent progress in their respective fields has been an ongoing source of deep pride for each and every member of the branch.

Christina Gerula, 19, has been studying with Daria Hordynska-Karanowycz for the past six years. She is an honor student of the Ukrainian Music Institute in Newark, N.J., through which she is preparing her graduate recital this year.

Upon graduating high school with high honors, Miss Gerula received a stipend to attend New Jersey Institute of Technology where she is currently pursuing a baccalaureate degree in chemical engineering. A 1986 graduate of the School of Ukrainian Studies in Passaic, Miss Gerula presently serves as a director of the Ukrainian American Youth Association committee in Passaic, N.J.

Leah Hynansky, a junior at Ithaca College, presently pursuing a bachelor of music in applied voice, is planning to continue her studies in London in 1989. This past summer she performed in the Minnesota Opera Company workshop in Minneapolis developing her voice and stage procedures.

Her studies also include recitals and participation in musical programs. Miss Hynansky is interested in learning more about body awareness techniques such as Feldenkrais and Alexander, and how they can be utilized to help her be a

more effective performer.

Alexandra Chopivsky, who is called Kvitka by her family and Ukrainian friends, is 9 years old and lives in Washington with her parents, Laryssa and George Chopivsky Jr., and an older brother, George.

Alexandra began taking violin lessons when she was 3½. She studied with Susan Schaffarzick, then William Foster, and is presently studying with Ronda Cole. She has performed in recitals in Washington, at Soyuzivka, and at numerous Suzuki festivals and institutes.

Last spring, Alexandra won first prize in her age category at the Maryland State Teachers' Competition. Alexandra also plays in the Montgomery County Youth Orchestra and in the string ensemble at her school. The National Cathedral School for Girls, where she is in the fourth grade.

Her favorite violin music is from the Baroque period and she enjoys playing duets and trios with her brother, who plays the double bass, and her mother at the piano.

Alexandra began skiing at about the same time that she started playing the violin, and last year was ranked 2nd in the District of Columbia for girls age 7-9 by Nastar, the largest recreational racing program for junior skiers. She also loves to read and is an avid tennis player. Alexandra attends the Ukrainian School in Washington and is a member of Plast.

Piano accompaniment for Miss Chopivsky and Miss Hynansky will be provided by Laryssa Chopivsky.

Mary Lesawyer and Joanne Boyko are co-chairing the afternoon musical showcase program. Reception committee members are Anne Bezkorowajnyj (chairperson), Dorothy Olga, Stella Demay, Sophia Kotyk, Chupa Liteplo, Ann Malan and Rosalie Polchec.