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Canadians protest Soviet rights abuses



SUSK members call for national rights for Ukraine during vigil before the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa.

by **Andrij Huchowewky**
Ukrainian Information Bureau

OTTAWA — As part of an international campaign to protest the lack of glasnost and perestroika in Ukraine, the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK) held a candlelight vigil before the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa on Monday, November 7, beginning at 5:30 p.m. This protest coincided with the Soviet Embassy reception marking the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917.

In an open letter distributed to the guests of Alexei A. Rodionov, ambassador of the USSR to Canada, the Ukrainian students appealed to the many foreign government dignitaries and officials attending the Soviet reception to intercede on their behalf and communicate to the Soviet Ambassador the following demands:

- the release of all political prisoners by the end of 1988, as promised to West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl;
 - the immediate release of Ukrainian human rights activist Ivan Makar, the first political prisoner of the glasnost era;
 - the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches, and the curtailment of persecution of Evangelical Christians and Baptists, Pentacostals, and other faiths;
 - the constitutional recognition of Ukrainian as the official language of Ukraine;
 - the recognition of Ukraine as a sovereign and independent nation.
- The Ukrainian protest also called on the guests to remind Ambassador Rodionov, that three years of glasnost and perestroika notwithstanding, his

government continues to violate international law and its own constitution.

"We ask you to take this opportunity to advise the ambassador that your government will find it difficult, if not impossible, to assist the USSR financially, or otherwise, in view of such abuses of power." The open letter continues. "Your intervention in this matter enhances the possibility of global justice, a prerequisite to world peace."

The candlelight vigil organized through the Ukrainian Information Bureau in Ottawa, was intended to show solidarity for the persecuted faithful of Ukraine and to highlight the new political developments taking shape in that part of Eastern Europe.

One such political occurrence highlighted was the recent demonstration of tens of thousands of Ukrainians at the historic Yaniv Cemetery in Lviv, Ukraine commemorating the proclamation of the November 1 Act of 1918. The thousands, according to eyewitness sources, sang songs of the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen ("Sichovi Striltsi"), and the Ukrainian blue and yellow flag was displayed at the site of the ruined graves of the Ukrainian soldiers.

The Ukrainian student protest in Ottawa with many participants waving blue and yellow flags of their own, emulated in a small way the new boldness and vitality so evident in the events unfolding in Ukraine today.

"This opportunity to display my solidarity with our brothers and sisters in Ukraine, with people like Makar and (Vyacheslav) Chornovil, has given me, at least, a new sense of the struggle that is going on presently in my ancestral

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Multitudes in Lviv mark November 1 Act in historic vigil at Yaniv Cemetery

OTTAWA — Tens of thousands of Ukrainians in Lviv publicly commemorated the 70th anniversary of the November 1 Act that proclaimed the independence of western Ukraine and established the Western Ukrainian National Republic on the lands formerly ruled by the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

News of the public commemoration was reported by the Ukrainian Central Information Service and disseminated by the Ottawa-based Ukrainian Information Bureau.

Citing eyewitness sources, UCIS said that 20,000 to 50,000 persons, including several Ukrainian Catholic priests, took part in the candlelight ceremony at the historic Yaniv Cemetery on the outskirts of Lviv. According to eyewitnesses, the crowd was described as a "sea of humanity" and others characterized the atmosphere "very moving."

Other sources told The Ukrainian Weekly that the event marked the first time that a November 1 commemoration at the Yaniv Cemetery was held with official permission. The sources also said the clergymen officiating were

believed to be the Revs. Mykhailo Havryliv and Petro Zeleniuk.

Requiem services were offered at the graves of Gen. Myron Tarnawsky, commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian Galician Army (UHA), and Kost Levytsky, well-known publicist, lawyer and prime minister of the Western Ukrainian National Republic.

Ihor Kalynets, a national rights advocate whose activities stretch from the days of the generation of the sixties ("Shestydesiatnyky"), read a collection of poems about the Russians' destruction of the graves of the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen (Sichovi Striltsi).

Rostyslav Bratun, a member of the official Writer's Association, delivered an address in which he spoke about fighting for the independence of Ukraine. The two-hour ceremony concluded with chants of "Slava Ukraini."

The throng sang songs of the Ukrainian "Striltsi," and the Ukrainian blue and yellow flag was displayed at the site of the ruined graves. The militia keenly monitored the ceremony, but made no attempt to disrupt it, the eyewitnesses reported.

CSCCE delegation heads for Soviet Union for high-level talks on human rights

WASHINGTON — A delegation composed of members of the U.S. Congress and the administration will begin a visit to the USSR on Monday, November 14, aimed at promoting human rights issues.

According to Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.) chairman of the Helsinki Commission, who is to lead the delegation, the group will seek the release of the two Helsinki monitors who still are serving sentences for their activity in monitoring Soviet implementation of the 1975 Helsinki Accords. The two are Ukrainians Lev Lukianenko, a lawyer, and Mykola Matusevych, a historian. Both are currently serving exile sentences, having completed their terms of imprisonment in labor camps.

Rep. Hoyer told The Washington Times that he is hopeful the Kremlin will release the two men. "The release of all the Helsinki monitors is essential," he said. "We're Helsinki monitors and we're not in jail — we don't think any other monitors should be in jail either."

The U.S. delegation is composed primarily of members of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as the Helsinki Commission is formally known. Other delegation members include Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), the commission co-chairman, Assistant Secretary of Defense Ronald Lehman, Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs Richard Schifter, and

Assistant Secretary of Commerce Louise Laun. The group will be in Moscow on November 14-18 and then will spend two days in Leningrad.

In addition, nine other members of Congress are part of the group, as are a number of aides, including Helsinki Commission staffer Orest Deychakivsky.

The group is expected to meet with top Soviet officials, and possibly with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. As well, the group will meet with dissidents representing various rights movements within the USSR.

Among the topics that are to be raised by the U.S. officials are freedom of religion, individuals and the law, freedom of emigration and communication.

The delegation will also press for the release of all remaining political prisoners in the Soviet Union, some 150 to 200 in number, Rep. Hoyer told The Washington Times.

The invitation to visit the Soviet Union was extended by members of the Supreme Soviet as a result of the October 1987 ABC News "Capital-to-Capital" program which discussed the issue of human rights. During the televised discussion, Vadim Zagladin, one of the Soviet participants, suggested to Rep. Hoyer and Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan the establishment of a permanent bilateral group of the United States Congress and the Supreme

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A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Byelorussian Party approves program to improve native language status

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk

The Byelorussian Party leadership has approved a long-range program for the improvement of the status of the Byelorussian language in the republic's educational system and the popularization of the Byelorussian cultural heritage.

The proposals are outlined in a document titled "Fundamental Measures for the Further Development of Public Education in the Byelorussian SSR," which was confirmed by the Bureau of the Byelorussian Communist Party on September 27, 1988. Part III of the document — called "The Further Development of Byelorussian-Russian Bilingualism and the Strengthening of Patriotic and International Upbringing" — consists of 10 sections that provide specific instructions for party, government and academic bodies concerning language and cultural issues.

As in other non-Russian republics, one of the major concerns of patriotically minded cultural figures, journalists, teachers and others has been the deterioration of the role and status of the native language. The Byelorussians were one of the first to raise this issue in their press, and a prominent role in this discussion has been played by the literary weekly *Literatura i Mastatstva*.

In a sense, this was to be expected given the disastrous state of the native language in the republic. Until very recently, there was not a single Byelorussian-language school in any urban center in Byelorussia. As long ago as the 1972-1973 school year, 97.6 percent of urban schoolchildren in the republic were being taught in Russian.

Indeed, even in the countryside, which became the only enclave for Byelorussian-language schools, the number of such schools was reduced by almost 60 percent between 1953 and 1988.

Moreover, as the first deputy minister of education in Minsk recently conceded, "even in these [schools] by far not always and by far not all disciplines are taught in Byelorussian." Over all, at the end of 1987 only 23 percent of schoolchildren in Byelorussia attended Byelorussian-language schools.

The first steps to improve the situation were taken in January and February 1987, when the republican Ministry of Education reacted to the criticisms that had been published in *Literatura i Mastatstva* by issuing a ruling that, among other things, provided for Byelorussian-language schools and classes in Minsk as well as in other cities. Changes were also made in the kindergartens and preschool institutions. And in the Russian-language schools, the teaching of Byelorussian was introduced beginning with Grade 2.

The Byelorussian Communist Party leadership — which had initially rejected the criticism of the existing situation as unwarranted and, indeed, politically suspect — eventually moved in the direction of reform, and adopted measures to improve the study of Byelorussian language and literature in schools, technical schools and institutions of higher education.

Now the Communist Party of Byelorussia has taken a further step towards meeting the demands that have been aired in the Byelorussian press during the past several years. According to the "Fundamental Measures," there is to be

"a profound and all-around analysis of the state of the culture of inter-nationality relations, and patriotic and international upbringing of the population" in all of the oblasts, cities, raions, labor collectives, and educational institutions in the republic.

Byelorussian-Russian bilingualism is to be promoted throughout the educational system, from the preschool institutions through the institutions of higher education, with the aim that every inhabitant of the republic will have a good command of both Byelorussian and Russian. This is to be implemented by a long-term republican program titled "The Native Language," which will encompass a complex of organizational, material, cadre and scientific-methodological measures to "guarantee the broadening of the sphere of utilization of the Byelorussian language."

Although references to bilingualism abound, the focus is exclusively on the Byelorussian language. Specific measures, among others, include:

- (1) introducing the teaching of the majority of disciplines in Byelorussian language and literature departments of the philological faculties of universities in Byelorussian, and increasing the number of hours devoted to the Byelorussian language in all the faculties of pedagogical institutes and pedagogical departments of universities;

- (2) opening evening departments for specialization in Byelorussian language and literature at the Byelorussian State University in Minsk;

- (3) systematic review by party committees of reports by education officials regarding the state of teaching of Byelorussian language and literature;

- (4) expanding the network of Byelorussian-language preschool institutions, and introducing Byelorussian folklore, literature, music and art in Russian-language kindergartens;

- (5) utilizing the press, television and radio for propagandizing problems of the development of bilingualism and the implementation of measures designed to increase the role of the Byelorussian language in the republic;

- (6) organizing Byelorussian language lessons on republican television along with a monthly radio program on "The Byelorussian Language";

- (7) initiating, beginning in 1989, annual holidays of the native language and Slavic literature on the republican, city and raion levels; and

- (8) examining the possibility of establishing Byelorussian-language editions of the republican newspaper *Selskaya Gazeta* and the oblast newspapers *Grodnenskaya Pravda* and *Zarya*.

Concrete steps have also been outlined for the dissemination and popularization of Byelorussian national culture and, specifically, knowledge of Byelorussian history. To this end, the party is proposing the publication of various books and book series as well as the establishment of several new periodicals and almanacs.

Thus, beginning next year the *Mastatskaya Literatura* publishing house is to issue a historical-literary almanac titled "Along the Road of Time," and the *Yunatstva* publishing house will put out an annual anthology of literary works devoted to Byelorussian history; these publications will be distributed, above all, to school libraries. Moreover,

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Estonians request U.N. peace-keeping force

NEW YORK — As an appendix to its "Memorandum to the United Nations General Assembly Concerning the Situation in Estonia (September 17)," the Estonian National Independence Party (ERSP) directed an appeal on November 6 to that same body asking that U.N. observers be sent to Estonia as soon as possible.

The ERSP also asks the implementation of all other measures including the use of U.N. peace-keeping forces, which would prevent "the use of force and repressions by Soviet occupation troops and the Moscow-inspired 'fifth column' and restore to Estonia and the Estonian people the right to determine their own fate," reported the New York-based Estonian American National Council.

Describing the tense situation which has developed in Estonia since the proposed changes to the Soviet Constitution were published, the ERSP claims that the "undemocratic, heavy-handed measures being used to force through the constitutional changes completely ignoring the wishes of small nationalities, are a threat to world peace and security ... similar to piling up explosive material without any regard to the danger of explosion."

The constitutional changes, which result in greater centralization, have also been criticized by Andrei Sakharov. They are viewed as a "deathknell for all Estonian aspirations for greater auto-

nomy." The ERSP noted that it believes even though the Estonian Supreme Soviet will probably condemn these changes at a special session November 16, there is no realistic hope that Moscow will pay any attention.

"While the Estonian people have clearly and unanimously shown their willingness to solve their own problems in a peaceful and democratic spirit and tradition," the ERSP expresses grave concern about potential repressions resulting from the new Soviet law permitting the stationing of special paramilitary units ("black berets") in Estonia as well as from possible provocations carried out by a "fifth column" of so-called internationalists who want to derail the process of democratization and to provide a pretext for a crackdown.

The information above was relayed by telephone to the Stockholm-based Relief Center for Estonian Prisoners of Conscience in the Soviet Union (EVVA). The ERSP was proposed as the first opposition party to the Communist Party in the USSR in January and formally founded on August 20 in Piliistvere, Estonia.

Reflecting its goal to restore an independent, democratic Estonian nation, the ERSP manifesto declares: "48 years of rule by a hostile foreign power has pushed our country and our people to the brink of catastrophe."

Petition demands Estonian independence

NEW YORK — Three hundred Estonians have signed and sent to the Estonian Supreme Soviet a petition asking that in light of the proposed changes in the Soviet Constitution, the Estonian SSR be declared an independent nation, separate from the Soviet Union. The complete text of the petition, released in New York by the Estonian American National Council, follows.

In connection with the publication of the corrections to the Soviet Union's Constitution, which, if ratified will nullify any of the aspirations of the Soviet republics to sovereignty and knowing of the traditional unanimous acceptance of decrees from above by the USSR's Supreme Soviet, we, the undersigned, are deeply worried about the fate of Estonia.

"We propose that, before the Supreme Soviet of the USSR meets, the Estonian Supreme Soviet convene and

proclaim the Estonian SSR and independent nation, separate from the Soviet Union.

"In the event of strong opposition or procrastination on the part of the central authorities, the Estonian Supreme Soviet should officially join the Estonian National Independence Party's Memorandum of September 17, 1988, and seek support from the United Nations for Estonian independence."

The petition was drafted November 2 by the Estonian National Independence Party (ERSP). Additional signatures are still being collected. The ERSP is the outgrowth of the long-time democratic opposition and dissident movement in Estonia. Some of its founding members are former political prisoners, including Lagle Parek, Mati Kiirend and others. In its manifesto, the ERSP assessed the situation in Estonia on

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Ukrainians meet with Post editors on poor coverage of D.C. rally

by Eugene Iwanciw
UNA Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Despite the attendance of about 20,000 individuals at the Washington rally celebrating the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity, The Washington Post failed to provide any coverage of the rally and march, or of the moleben which took place the following day with an attendance of 2,500 people.

The National Millennium Committee as well as the Washington office of the Ukrainian National Association immediately contacted the Ombudsmen of The Washington Post, as did numerous individuals. The result of the conversations and correspondence with the Post was a meeting between representatives of the Ukrainian community and the Post on November 3.

Representing the Post were Fred Barbash, deputy managing editor for the Metro section; Kevin Klose, deputy national editor; Michael Getler, assistant managing editor for foreign news; Laura Stepp, religion editor; and Marjorie Hyer, religion writer.

Representing the Ukrainian community were Judge Bohdan Futey, organizational director of the Millennium Committee; Nadia Komarnycky-McConnell, government affairs director for the Millennium Committee; Eugene Iwanciw, Washington office director for the Ukrainian National Association; George Nesterczuk, acting director of the Ukrainian Nationak Information Service; and the Rev. Taras Lonchyna, Pastor of Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Mr. Barbash immediately indicated that the Post had made a bad judgment call in not covering the events of October 8 and 9. On behalf of the Post, he apologized. The Ukrainian participants, however, went on to cite other grievances which the community had with the Post over the years.

The grievances included the use, interchangeably, of Russia and Soviet Union, the use of the article "the" before Ukraine, the lack of sufficient coverage of events taking place in Ukraine, the misidentification of places in Ukraine as places in either Russia or, simply, the Soviet Union, and the negative press toward Ukrainians. A lively discussion of the grievances ensued.

The hourlong meeting ended with the Ukrainian delegation offering assistance in providing current information about events in Ukraine to the Post, including the setting up of interviews with human rights activists coming to the United States. The delegation also suggested that the Post report on two upcoming events involving the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches which are related to the Millennium.

In addition, it was recommended that the upcoming trial of Ivan Makar in Lviv, Ukraine, be covered in detail since it may be precedent-setting. Lastly, the group asked that the stylebook, used by the Post be changed to emphasize that the terms "Russia" and "Soviet Union" cannot be used interchangeably and that "Ukraine" should not be preceded by "the."

The Ukrainian delegation is prepared for follow-up correspondence and meetings should they be required.

Reagan signs historic Genocide Act

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — President Ronald Reagan on November 4 signed the Genocide Convention Implementation Act that gives an international pact condemning genocide the force of U.S. law.

The president's action permits the U.S. to join 97 other states worldwide as a party to the International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, a pact approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948.

The treaty was first proposed by President Harry Truman 40 years ago. The U.S. had signed the convention, but the Senate's advice and consent were necessary. Two years ago, on February 11, 1986, the Senate gave that consent, but implementing legislation was needed to bring U.S. law into conformity with the Genocide Convention by making genocide punishable under U.S. law.

The enabling legislation was passed by the House of Representatives on April 25 and by the Senate on October 15.

The Senate version of the bill is known as the Proxmire Act in recognition of the fact that Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), made more than 3,300 daily speeches during the course of 19 years urging the Senate to ratify the treaty.

Under the bill, genocide is defined as

attempting to destroy, in whole or in substantial part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, through murder, serious bodily injury, mental or physical torture, prevention of members of the group from having children, or forcibly removing children from the control of any member of the group. The punishment for a crime; that results in death would be a fine of up to \$1 million and life imprisonment. Other offenses are punishable by a fine of up to \$1 million or imprisonment for a maximum of 20 years, or both.

In a bill signing ceremony at Chicago's O'Hare Airport, President Reagan noted: "During the second world war, mankind witnessed the most heinous of crimes — the Holocaust. And after the war, the nations of the world came together and drafted the Genocide Convention as a howl of anguish and an effort to prevent and punish future acts of genocide."

He also pointed out: "I remember what the Holocaust meant to us as I watched the films of the death camps after the Nazi defeat in World War II. Slavs, Gypsies and others died in the fires as well. And we've seen other horrors this century — in Ukraine, in Cambodia, in Ethiopia. They only renew our rage and righteous fury and make this moment all the more significant for all Americans."

SUSK holds 29th congress, selects new leadership

GIMLI, Man. — The Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union (SUSK) recently met here at its 29th annual congress to set new policies for SUSK and to elect the national executive for the 1988-89 year.

The newly elected leaders are as follows:

Greg Blynsniuk (Hamilton), president; Michelle Kowalchuk (Winnipeg), vice-president internal; Paul Prychitko (Winnipeg), vice-president external; Annie Antonenko (Toronto), secretary; Taras Machula (Toronto), treasurer; Karen Pidskalny (Saskatoon), director of culture/multiculturalism; Mykola Buczynskij (Ottawa), director of human rights; Hali Krawchuk (Winnipeg), director of communications/publications; Andrew Horbay (Edmonton), alumni coordinator; Orest Deneka (Winnipeg), Ukrainian Canadian Committee representative; and Tina Ostapuk (Ottawa), 1989 congress coordinator.

Regional representatives are: Laurentian — Stan Chuyko (Ottawa), Great Lakes — Natalya Kocan (Toronto), Prairie — Darian Obrotza (Winnipeg) and Mountain — Eugene Lupynis (Vancouver).

Past president Danylo Dzwonyk (Toronto) is an ex officio member of the board.

Friday, August 26, was the first day of sessions which addressed issues concerning politics and the student role, women in a multicultural society, and a discussion on Student, the national Ukrainian Canadian student newspaper.

Also featured on this day was economic historian Dr. David Marples from the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, who gave a luncheon address on glasnost and perestroika in the Soviet Union.

Sessions on Saturday, August 27, focused on developing a strategy for SUSK in goal-setting workshops led by William Israel, professional consultant

in long- and short-term planning, and Maureen Tsai, past president of the Manitoba Ethnocultural Youth Committee.

The evening banquet brought a keynote address from Roman Brytan, chairperson of the organizing committee for Edmonton's Festival '88, who provided the group with an inside look into the planning involved with Canada's largest Ukrainian festival to date.

Culminating in the election of the new executive, Sunday, August 28, the final day of the Congress, saw the participants set new tasks for SUSK regarding a variety of topics including club development, human rights, as well as cultural and political issues. In addition, a 35th anniversary alumni extravaganza is being planned for some time in the upcoming year.

The next national conference will be hosted by the University of Saskatchewan in February 1989.

CSCE delegation...

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Soviet to exchange information on "specific human rights cases."

This proposal was formalized in a January letter from the Supreme Soviet to the Congress. After consultations with Helsinki Commission members, Speaker of the House Jim Wright and Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd accepted the proposal, and the Helsinki Commission was designated as the Congressional body to meet with the members of the Supreme Soviet.

The trip will be the first meeting between members of Congress and Soviet officials following the U.S. presidential election and since the recent leadership change in the Soviet hierarchy. In addition, General Secretary Gorbachev and Soviet Ambassador Yuri Dubinin have endorsed this undertaking in public statements made earlier this year.

National millennium events covered by wide variety of news media

by Irene Jarosewich

WASHINGTON — Though The Washington Post failed to provide news coverage of the millennium rally and march on Saturday or the "moleben" on Sunday, many other news media did.

CBS Nightly News broadcast the story of the march on the Saturday evening national newscast as did two local Washington television stations. Local AM radio news program broadcasted the story in their Saturday reports and National Public Radio broadcast it on Sunday. Voice of American broadcast into the Soviet Union live from the rally, and both VOA and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty aired segments of the concerts, rally and moleben in the weeks following the events.

Several newspapers, including USA Today and The New York Times ran news items before the events explaining what was to take place in Washington. Many local newspapers provided editorials about the legalization of the Ukrai-

nian Churches. The Washington Times, ran several articles and photos in the week following the millennium weekend.

Three wire services covered the weekend's events. The Associated Press story was picked up by over 50 newspapers nationwide, including two dailies in Europe.

Bohdan Futey, organizational chairman of the National Committee, stated: "The fact that so many local papers ran the story of the millennium events in Washington attests to the diligence of our Ukrainian communities in informing their media about the importance of our issue. Due to the television, radio, and newspaper stories, several million people heard our message. It is up to us to keep them informed."

The National Committee would appreciate copies of news stories, feature articles, and editorials about the events in Washington. They should be forwarded to: National Millennium Committee, 810 18th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

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THE
Ukrainian Weekly

Ukrainian hierarchs bless cornerstone for St. Michael's Millennium Pavilion

EDMONTON — Bishop Demetrius, M. Greschuk of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Edmonton and Orthodox Bishop Ivan Stinka of Edmonton and Western Canada blessed the grounds and cornerstones for the "Millennium Pavilion" of the St. Michael's Extended Care Centre complex.

This ceremony was performed on September 29 in the presence of over 300 guests, among them representatives of the federal, provincial and municipal governments, presidents of Ukrainian organizations, administrators from other health centers, clergy, residents and employees.

The proposed structure is a lodge-type accommodation for 75 residents who require good nutrition, house-keeping services and quiet ambience. At the present time the waiting list exceeds 140 people. The facility will provide private and semi-private rooms, balconies, kitchenettes, dining room, laundry, recreation hall and pharmacy. The building is proposed to be especially designed for the elderly, those in wheelchairs, and those who are blind or deaf. Eligibility is based on a minimum of 55 years of age and on recommendations of physicians.

The project is estimated at \$3.7 million. Work is expected to be completed in the summer of 1989. The Millennium Pavilion is being financed partly by St. Michael's Extended Care Centre (\$250,000) and the federal government (\$1.3 million); the balance is to be covered by donations and the provincial government.

The keynote address was delivered by Premier Don Getty of Alberta. He

stated:

"This project is one that I have considered very special, which I have been involved in personally from the very beginning because the long-term care of seniors is a priority of our government. This Millennium Pavilion actually is an outstanding contribution, not just to the care of our elderly, but it leaves an example to all of Edmonton and all of Alberta. I can think of nothing finer than to be able to plan for, and care for our elderly and friends.

"This is particularly significant, that it combines the care with the recognition of 1,000 years of Christianity of Ukraine. One of my responsibilities is for the future of Alberta, and I have always believed that the future of Alberta is strong because of the people of Alberta, the people that have the values that you have: your love of family, your love of home, your love of your community, and your love for your faith. This is a great foundation to build from, and they are beliefs that your parents and grandparents held, and it is fitting today that we gather to turn the sod of a project that will benefit and honor them."

Dr. M. Sniurwowych, chairman of the board, pointed out that just like Martin Luther King Jr., he had a dream: "This dream was to build a nursing home for Ukrainian elderly," which later was expanded to an auxiliary hospital. Now the dream is further expanded by building the Millennium Pavilion with a later expansion of the center's services to the community in the

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Heritage Foundation meets

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The Ukrainian Heritage Foundation held its annual meeting here at Soyuzivka on September 23-25. Registrants represented many states, including Florida, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Illinois, South Carolina, Michigan and Virginia.

On Friday night after dinner, Walter Bacad, vice-president of the foundation, showed videotapes of various dance groups, and Gene Woloshyn provided a video of the Millennium celebration in Rome, prepared by Dr. Peter Sheško of Montreal.

On Saturday morning, the group assembled for its annual meeting, hearing reports from the officers present. Mr. Woloshyn, president, reported on the publication and distribution of the News-Letter and the group voted to continue this phase of the foundation's work.

The Vasile Avramenko Hopak video was discussed with the president reporting that one segment has been finished, that is, the Kashtan ensemble's version of this Ukrainian dance.

At this time, the tape was shown to the membership and was enthusiastically received. Both the dancing and the video production were praised. Mr. Woloshyn reported that the taping of Avramenko's Arkan and Honyviter are scheduled for October.

The video will be dedicated to Vasile Avramenko, the balletmaster who brought Ukrainian folk dance to Ukrainian American and Canadian communities in the 1930s.

The aim of the foundation is to provide a historical record of authentic Avramenko dances, such as Hopak, Arkan and Honyviter. One of the goals

of the foundation is to provide this video, free of charge, to colleges and universities with folk dance groups.

The foundation has contracted Markian Komichak, director of Cleveland's Kashtan Dancers, the Kashtan Dancers, TV reporter Evonne Woloshyn from Youngstown, who will do the commentary and assist in the production, and the "Out There Productions" from Youngstown, Ohio.

With all the discussion of video production, comes the reality that this type of venture is very expensive. It was the consensus that the Ukrainian community, and in particular, former pupils of Avramenko, would help generate some of the needed funds. Donations, large or small, may be sent to the foundation's treasurer, Taras Maksymowich, 1318 18th St., Miami Beach, Fla. 33139.

The video and discussion of the progress of the Hopak tape generated considerable enthusiasm by the group and more than \$1,000 was donated toward completion of the work.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the current officers were re-elected and applauded for their contributions in regard to the Hopak video and other projects of the foundation.

Prior to the banquet, the members enjoyed a cocktail party and various hors d'oeuvres served by manager John Flis and staff. The balance of the evening was spent dancing at the Veselka and singing Ukrainian songs.

The next meeting of the Heritage Foundation will be in Pittsburgh on September 22-24, 1989, in conjunction with the Ukrainian Festival which is held annually at the University of Pittsburgh. Gene Manasterski, foundation advisor, will be handling arrangements for the meeting.

Magocsi receives grants for historical atlas work

TORONTO — Prof. Paul R. Magocsi of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto recently received two major grants from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. The awards, totalling \$81,000, are intended for research and cartography connected with a "Historical Atlas of East Central Europe."

The University of Washington Press in Seattle commissioned Prof. Magocsi to complete this historical atlas as

volume 11 in its multi-volume "History of East Central Europe" under the editorship of Prof. Peter F. Sugar and Donald W. Treadgold.

The new atlas will contain 50 maps and an accompanying text covering the period from the year 500 to the present. Among the areas defined by the editors as part of East Central Europe are Ukrainian lands as far east as the Dnieper River.

Prof. Magocsi in 1985 compiled "Ukraine: A Historical Atlas," which is now in its third revised edition.

Encyclopedia of Ukraine expands staff

EDMONTON — In a move to keep the Encyclopedia of Ukraine on schedule for its release in 1992, the Ukrainian Resource and Development Centre (URDC) has committed one of its staff to the project.

With three volumes yet to complete, Andriy Makuch joined the encyclopedia's editorial staff in June and will continue working at the University of Toronto project office until the publication's completion.

This action demonstrates the commitment shared by the URDC and the

other key participating organizations: the Shevchenko Scientific Society (Sarcelles, France), which supplies research; the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, responsible for translation, editing and publishing; and the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies, involved in raising funds to complete the publication.

The five-volume Encyclopedia of Ukraine is one of many community projects supported by the URDC that focus on recreating and developing Ukrainian Canadian culture.

Petition demands...

(Continued from page 2)

August 20.

"We have reached a state... where we do not have enough clean air, water or earth to sustain life, let alone freedom. Add to that the danger of becoming a minority in our own ancient land... Every thinking and responsible Estonian senses a most dire threat to survival... Our demand for independence is not extremism, rather it is the most realistic, sober and illusion-free way out of our concerns and miseries... The future relations of independent Estonia with her eastern neighbor... can only be based upon the February 2, 1920, Peace Treaty of Tartu. This treaty has lost none of its legal or essential value. Treaties like this do not lose their

validity through forcible occupations."

Estonians are the oldest known inhabitants of the northwestern shores of the Baltic Sea. The 13th century began a long series of foreign invasions and counter-revolutions by Estonians; an independent Estonia was finally proclaimed in 1918. Following the Estonian War of Independence, the USSR was the first to recognize Estonian independence "for all time" in 1920.

In a clear violation of international law, the Hitler-Stalin Pact of 1939 led to the forcible military occupation and incorporation of Estonia, as well as her Baltic neighbors, Latvia and Lithuania, by the Soviets. Most Western nations do not recognize as legal or permanent this forcible seizure of three former democracies by the Soviets.

Canadians protest...

(Continued from page 1)

homeland," said 23-year-old Oksana Kowalchuk.

The vigil participants, carrying signs bearing the words "Free Ivan Makar," "Free our Churches in Ukraine" and "Release all Political Prisoners," pointed to one central theme: there is a lot of talk about restructuring and the need for new thinking and new methods in the Soviet Union, but the old problems and ways continue to thrive in present-day Ukraine. This is evidence by the August demonstration in Lviv which turned into a brutal and bloody confrontation as Soviet militia attacked the assembled crowd with clubs and set vicious dogs upon the people.

Similarly, the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches continue to be illegal and their faithful arrested. Prisoners of conscience such as Lev Lukianenko and Yuriy Badzio continue to serve long terms of imprisonment. Russification of Ukraine continues to affect family, Church and education.

This was the message brought to Yuriy Bohayevsky, the Ukrainian-speaking first secretary of the Soviet Embassy, where a small delegation representing the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union delivered the students' demands. The two-student delegation — consisting of Mykola Buczynskyy, the SUSK director for human rights, and 18-year old Richard Kevin — were summoned by an RCMP (Royal Canadian Mounted Police) officer, who relayed to them the request of the first

secretary for a one-on-one meeting.

Once inside, the Soviet official quickly escorted the two students into an adjoining small conference room, as a major reception for foreign dignitaries was taking place in the larger banquet area on the occasion of the Bolshevik revolution. The delegation spent 15 minutes inside the Soviet compound.

According to Mr. Buczynskyy, Mr. Bohayevsky displayed a noticeable unease with the Ukrainian demonstration taking place outside. His major concern lay with the timing of the event. He could not understand why the Ukrainian students chose such an important day in the history of the USSR to hold such a protest.

"We would never think of doing something similar on your Canada Day" he stated.

Perhaps to illustrate this new so-called glasnost in Ukraine, three Soviet television and radio reporters recorded and filmed the Ukrainian demonstration and stated that this demonstration would receive full coverage throughout the Soviet Union.

In Ottawa, the demonstration received newspaper, radio and television coverage in the mainstream Canadian media. The Ukrainian students' demands were broadcast through Radio Canada International and Radio Liberty to Ukraine.

The vigil concluded with the singing by all present of the religious hymn "Bozhe Velykyy Yedynyy" and the Ukrainian national anthem, "She Ne Vmerla Ukraina."

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM



The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

Some fraternal activities suggestions

As of the date of this article there are several UNA fraternal activities either planned or going on. UNA branches and districts are encouraged to join them in order to enrich their fraternal activities schedule.

They are as follows:

• 1) A Millennium essay/poster contest is being sponsored for the students of various Ukrainian day schools and "Ridni Shkoly." About 15 schools are participating. This includes over 500 student participants age 8 to 19. Participating schools are encouraged to invite local UNA officials to be present at their awards ceremonies. Be ready and participate in their awards ceremonies, if the school in your area invites you to appear as the local representative of the UNA.

• 2) Letters have been mailed to UNA branch secretaries and district committees to remind them that the Home Office supports and encourages St. Nicholas/Christmas parties for their members' children and their friends. Hold a St. Nicholas/Christmas party in your area. Contact the fraternal activities coordinator at the UNA headquarters for assistance or information. Help is available. The Christmas parties must be organized by a UNA branch or district if the UNA is to help with finances.

• 3) Join the UNA's campaign to send Christmas cards to Ukrainian men and women in the U.S. and Canadian

armed forces. Clip the ad from Svoboda or The Ukrainian Weekly, fill it out and send it in, or simply send the rank, name and service address of the serviceperson to the fraternal activities coordinator by December 8.

• 4) Hold a clothing drive and send clothing to Ukrainians in Brazil or Poland. The fraternal activities coordinator will provide you with information and addresses where to send such packages.

• 5) If you haven't done so already, there's still time for your branch or district to join your local Millennium festivities as a UNA branch or district for the balance of this year.

• 6) Has your branch or district informed the fraternal activities coordinator of the name, address and phone number of the branch or district fraternal activities coordinator? If not, send this information in at your earliest convenience.

• 7) Has your branch or district checked its membership list to see how many of its members can be honored as "100 percent UNA families"?

Remember, it is a proven fact that a rich fraternal activity program benefits not only the members of our organization and the community, but it also attracts new members.

And it does feel good to be the one responsible for doing good to someone. That is the true fraternal spirit. That is the true spirit of the UNA.

Branch 217 is 80 years old

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — Branch 217 — St. Josaphat Brotherhood — of the Ukrainian National Association this year marks the 80th anniversary of its founding.

It was on November 8, 1908, that 16 persons — 10 men and six women — decided to organize a branch of the UNA in this city. Its first officers were Ivan Shvets, president; Ivan Ivaskevych, secretary; and Vasyly Lutsyshyn, treasurer.

The goal of the fledgling branch was to unify newly arrived Ukrainians who came to the U.S., and to

help them begin new lives in this country.

On the initiative of UNA Branch 217, St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Parish was established in 1909. The parish, in turn, gave rise to other community groups.

Today UNA Branch 217 has 480 members. It is headed by Stefan Waskiw, president; Stefan Prymak, secretary; and Stefan Martyniuk, treasurer. The chairman of the auditing committee is Dmytro Margolych.

Young UNA'ers



Natalia Aleksandra and Mark Wasyl Kutzer are new members of UNA Branch 127 in Buffalo, N.Y. They are the children of Olena and Peter Kutzer of Clifton Park, N.Y., and were enrolled into the UNA by grandparents Taissa and Jurij Potienko.

Pittsburgh District Committee meets; Flis praises organizing champions

AMBRIDGE, Pa. — The Pittsburgh UNA District Committee met on Saturday, October 15, at 3 p.m. here at the clubrooms of St. Basil Branch 161.

The meeting was called to order by the secretary of Branch 161, John Tyro Jr. After welcoming everybody, he turned the meeting over to Andrew Jula, supreme advisor of the UNA and the chairman of the Western Pennsylvania UNA District.

After brief welcoming remarks Mr. Jula reviewed the accomplishments of the district and stated that said accomplishments would be dwelled upon more fully by UNA Supreme President John O. Flis, whom he introduced at this time.

Mr. Flis thanked everyone for being present at this district meeting and stated that the UNA had organized 844 new members in 1988 insured for a total sum of \$6,063,000, and that the average amount of insurance for each new member was \$7,083.

He then went on to the Pittsburgh District and stated that its 18 branches — of which eight branches have been totally inactive in 1988 — had organized 88 new members. The 1988 district quota was 90 members. The district therefore has two members to go in order to have 100 percent organizing success. He stated that the 88 new members organized by the district were covered for \$460,000 worth of insurance and that the average insurance certificate of each new member was \$5,370.

Mr. Flis then went on to review the accomplishment of each and every branch in the district. He stated that the champion for the district is Mr. M. Turko of Branch 63 who had organized 33 new members.

N. Drapala, secretary of Branch 96 organized 18 new members; Pete Kohut secretary of Branch 56, nine members; John Tyro, secretary of Branch 161, and Steve Holowaty, secretary of Branch 53, and Olha Pryshko, secretary of Branch 383, six members each. He stated that the total organized by the district to date was 88 new members, and predicted that it is most probable that the district will overfulfill its annual quota.

Mr. Flis congratulated all the secretaries for organizing more than their quota of new members for 1988. He went on to describe three new policies offered by the UNA since September of 1987.

The three policies are: Term Insurance to age 23, Annual Renewable

Term Insurance and Decreasing 30-Year Term Certificate (more commonly referred to as mortgage policies). He described each policy individually and recommended that secretaries concentrate on selling these very reasonably premiated certificates.

Mr. Flis reviewed the accomplishments of the UNA's professional licensed insurance department and stated that the head of the department, Nicholas Boyko, and the two salesmen working for him, Lon Staruch and Michael Stecyka, are concentrating on the sale of larger policies. Mr. Flis reported that as of the end of August 1988, the UNA had 72,659 members.

Mr. Flis then went into financial matters, reporting that the UNA has reached assets of \$62,274,000, after it had paid out \$1,012,000 in dividends for 1987.

He stated that during the eight-month period ending August 31, 1988, the amount of dues collected amounted to \$1,862,841 and that investment income for that period amounted to \$4,324,488 without any interest having been credited for interest from the UNA building corporation.

Mr. Flis reviewed the progress made by the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp. He stated that the UNA has \$6 million invested in its headquarters building and that members had invested approximately \$8 million.

Concluding, Mr. Flis reviewed the great number of services furnished to members by the UNA, such as granting scholarships, printing Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, helping members in time of need and illness, granting mortgage loans to members, donating to sport activities, presenting graduates of Ukrainian schools with small financial grants, making donations to churches and to learned cultural organizations.

He mentioned the part that The Ukrainian Weekly had played in bringing to the attention of the world the anniversary of Ukraine's Great Famine of 1932-1933. He then informed those present that the UNA had opened a Washington Bureau, that Eugene Iwanciw, a supreme advisor, is the director of the bureau, and that John Kun has been hired as assistant director.

Mr. Flis informed the delegates present that the Hyatt Regency of Baltimore has been chosen as the site of 1990 UNA convention.

ATTENTION READERS!

UNA will send a XMAS CARD TO UKRAINIAN SERVICEMAN OR WOMAN, IN USA OR CANADIAN ARMED FORCES

whose name and address is received on or before **December 8, 1988** from the readers of "Svoboda" or the "Ukrainian Weekly".

Fill in all necessary information below and mail coupon to:

Fraternal Activities Coordinator
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302

Please mail Xmas greetings to:

Rank _____

Name _____

Unit Address _____

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Surprise, surprise

Recently a Soviet Ukrainian historian, who also happens to be a believer, was contemplating Millennium commemorations in the West. He observed: "On the occasion of the 600th anniversary of Christianity in Lithuania, Pope John Paul II on June 28, 1987, announced the beatification of Jerzy Matulewicz, Bishop of Vilnius. Is it conceivable that the same holy father would not announce the beatification of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, metropolitan of Galicia, archbishop of Lviv, bishop of the traditional See of Kamianets-Podilskyi on the occasion of the Millennium of Christianity of Kievan Rus? It is not! Nothing would serve the good of the Universal Church better."

The initial beatification process (1959-1963) was suspended by the Polish episcopate twice, for unknown reasons, according to Bishop Michael Hrynchshyn. However, as soon as Metropolitan Josyf Slipyj was released from Soviet prisons, he saw to it that the canonization process was re-opened. That was 25 years ago, and the process continues to this day. According to informed sources, the committee for the beatification of Metropolitan Sheptytsky is still in the first stage of a three-stage process.

This first stage consists of gathering eyewitness accounts as to the character of the individual, and his reputation for sanctity, heroic virtue and orthodoxy. There is also a scrutiny of miracles reputedly effected by the candidate when alive or after death. The second stage includes the analysis of this information and the final chapter involves technical requirements, after which the candidate, if he meets all the required points, is canonized.

Now, there are 48 days left in this Millennium year. Some true believers, and some optimists in the West have not ruled out the possibility of the Holy Father, Pope John Paul II, announcing the canonization of Servant of God Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky this year.

This may seem just short of a miracle, but then, 25 years ago who would have believed that in 1988 a religious Soviet historian would be expressing the hope that Metropolitan Sheptytsky be made a saint on the occasion of the Millennium of Christianity in Kievan Rus?

UHG turns 12

Twelve years ago, on November 9, 1976, a group of human and national rights activists in Ukraine founded the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords. For the 10 persons who were the founding members of the group — Oles Berdnyk, Petro Grigorenko, Ivan Kandyba, Lev Lukianenko, Oksana Meshko, Mykola Matusevych, Myroslav Marynovych, Mykola Rudenko, Nina Strokata and Oleska Tykhy — most of whom were already former political prisoners, the creation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group was truly an act of courage.

In the years that followed, all of them were punished for their activity in the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. One of them, Oleska Tykhy, paid the ultimate price: he died while serving his sentence of 10 years' imprisonment (to be followed by five years' exile) in a special-regimen labor camp in Perm.

Ultimately the group was bolstered with new members; at its peak, the group was known to have at least 39 members, making it the largest Helsinki monitoring group in the USSR. Many of these new members also paid dearly for their involvement, among them the deceased Vasyl Stus, Yuriy Lytvyn and Mykhailo Melnyk.

Today, the work of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group continues through the Ukrainian Helsinki Union. And its activity has spread to the point that the UHU has branches in several cities within Ukraine (Kiev, Lviv, Kharkiv, Ivano-Frankivske), as well as in Moscow. Groups are in the process of being organized in Leningrad and Riga, capital of Latvia. This ferment attests to the truth of a statement made in the Ukrainian Helsinki Group's Memorandum No. 1: "The struggle for human rights will not cease until these rights become the everyday standard in social life."

At the same time, however, two of the original members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group continue to serve out their sentences: Messrs. Lukianenko and Matusevych are both serving exile sentences. They are the last two Helsinki monitors still imprisoned by the Soviets.

The fact that these two men are among the 200 political prisoners remaining in the USSR should temper the enthusiasm of some states signatory to the 1975 Helsinki Accords over the Soviet Union's suggestion that the next conference on human rights issues to take place within the framework of the Helsinki process be held in Moscow. The United States and several other NATO members are correct in pointing out that allowing Moscow to host the human rights conference would send a message contrary to the aims of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. How can a state that willingly signed the Helsinki Accords, that still refuses to live up to its commitments, and still punishes Helsinki monitors be rewarded for its non-compliance?

We agree with the four pre-conditions listed by the U.S. delegation (release of political prisoners, resolution of divided families cases, a halt to jamming of Radio Liberty and freedom of emigration) that Moscow must meet before it can even hope to host a human rights conference.

To settle for anything less would be a negation of the Helsinki Accords.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ukrainian-Jewish dialogue necessary for the future

Dear Editor:

It was with a great deal of apprehension that I watched the "Morton Downey Show" of November 2. This was, as most of us know by now, the confrontation between the pro-Demjanjuk people and Prof. Alan Dershowitz of Harvard and other anti-Demjanjuk forces. The lasting impression that I was left with was the complete and total loss of legal objectivity by Alan Dershowitz, the generally favorable impression left by young Edward Nishnic, the surprising attitude and demeanor of the host, and the impressions left by several other speakers.

It was absolutely shocking to hear a constitutional scholar of Prof. Dershowitz's calibre discuss defenses of a "guilty man." One might ask him, do they include winning a case by the failure of the prosecutor to meet the proof standard of reasonable doubt, the suppression of evidence because it violates the Miranda Rule, or the failure of a defendant to take the stand in a criminal trial? I simply could not believe my ears when Prof. Dershowitz began indicating that Demjanjuk was certainly Ivan the "Very Bad" of Sobibor and should have had the decency to confess to that if he wasn't "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka although the indictment accused him specifically of being "Ivan the Terrible."

His later display of horror at Patience Huntwork's donation of \$20 to John Demjanjuk Jr. as well as her peck on his cheek indicating that she shouldn't "consort with the family of a Nazi war criminal" drew gasps from this observer. Do we now shun family, friends and supporters of defendants as if they were guilty by association?

It was also fascinating to watch Mordechai Levy of the Jewish Defense Organization. I have never in my life seen a face so full of hate. Mr. Nishnic properly challenged him to identify as Ukrainians the idiots holding signs denying the Holocaust. With a sneer, Mr. Levy asserted that they were, being absolutely unable, however, to name even one name. How much this reminds me of the broad brush identification of the guards at the various concentration camps as "Ukrainians" without being able to identify them individually.

Over all, I was left with three impressions from the show: (a) the total ineptitude of Mr. Dershowitz in full view of a national audience insofar as being a constitutional and criminal scholar; (b) the valiant defense by Ms. Huntwork, Mr. Nishnic, John Demjanjuk Jr. and John Gill of John Demjanjuk; (c) the walls of hate and intolerance that this trial and the issues therein have raised between Ukrainian and Jews.

It is a shame that Prof. Dershowitz would not shake the hand of John Demjanjuk Jr. when it was proffered. It is a credit to John Demjanjuk Jr., that when challenged by Prof. Dershowitz to disavow an idiotic comparison of the death of Mr. Demjanjuk to the death of Christ, he did so. Would Prof. Dershowitz disavow the equally hateful statement of Dov Ben Meir of the Knesset written to the president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, Bozenna Olshaniwsky, calling on all Ukrainians to beg God's forgiveness on their knees for the sins Ukrainians committed against Jews since the time of Khmelnytsky? It is truly time for Ukrainians and Jews to calmly sit down together and speak, for there will be no

winners if this gets any worse.

Nestor Olesnycky
Maplewood, N.J.

Educate the general public about Ukraine and the USSR

Dear Editor:

The Children's Museum of Boca Raton, Fla., had an exhibit titled "The Soviet Union, Her Children, Their Art" on October 4-November 13. This exhibit presented a view of the life of Soviet children through their art work and their illustrated writings. This exhibit was made possible through the Children's Art Exchange and The Illinois University Museum.

Since the Soviet Union is made up of many countries, the museum curator called the pastor of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church in Miami and asked for Ukrainian artifacts to be added to the exhibit. Ukrainian Youth For Christ, Miami branch, provided embroidery, ceramics, icons, pysanky, wood-carvings, children's books, a bandura and Millennium brochures. All Ukrainian items were labeled Ukrainian by the museum.

The bandura and balalaika displayed side by side, one labeled Ukrainian, the other Russian, made it obvious to those present that not only are these two instruments different but that Ukrainians and Russians are two totally different nationalities.

The museum provided a 40-page book prepared for this exhibit. In the book Ukrainians are identified as one of the non-Russian peoples of the USSR. On another page is stated: "The Ukrainian art, music and folklore have traveled across geographic and political barriers, to all corners of the world." The story of Ukraine's conversion is also accurately recorded in the book. It states, "One thousand years ago, in the holy Ukrainian city of Kiev, the emperor, Prince St. Vladimir, directed his subjects to wade into the Dnieper River and be baptized in the Christian faith... When Ukrainian sons and daughters leave their own country, they remain always, even as immigrant settlers, bound with their Church, which with its traditions and language, and liturgy is for them a spiritual legacy that continually refreshes and nurtures the soul."

A bibliography is given at the end of the book, and one of the books included is by one of our own Ukrainian Miamians, Dr. Nicholas Chirovsky's "An Introduction to Ukrainian History" (Philosophical Library, N.Y.). There is also, however, some disinformation in the museum's book, for although an entire page is dedicated to the conversion of Ukraine, on another page it states, "Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, was the capital of old Russia... (Prince Vladimir) introduced Christianity into Russia."

The art work and the writings by the children of Leningrad are obviously influenced by the Soviet government, since most of the themes are beauty and happiness in Leningrad and peace throughout the world. The only non-Soviet writing was donated by 7½-year-old, Roman Z. Shwed. This was a report on Ukraine which was prepared for a school project.

A few days before my son's class was scheduled to be at the museum, his teacher asked me to come into her class and teach the children about the Soviet Union. That evening, after I had given

(Continued on page 7)

NEWS AND VIEWS

Hotline could provide guidance for alienated Afghan defectors

by George Zarycky

Over the last several years, the Ukrainian community in the United States has witnessed a modest influx of new immigrants and political defectors. Unfortunately, it has been deficient in setting up structures to deal with the often unique problems confronting these new arrivals.

Of special concern are the handful of young Ukrainian soldiers in the Red Army who defected in Afghanistan and the numerous Ukrainians from Poland now in the United States, especially those without close family or relatives.

The Afghanistan veterans are especially vulnerable. Traumatized by war, far from home, unfamiliar with the language and customs, and often lacking marketable job skills or education, they are susceptible to accurate homesickness or Soviet government attempts to lure them back through emotional blackmail or false promises. A number of these young men have found it difficult to adjust to a society where friendships are often casual and where such things as jobs, education and housing depend, not on the government, but almost exclusively on individual initiative.

And while several of the Afghanistan veterans have become active in local Ukrainian communities, there are indications that they and the younger Ukrainians from Poland perceive the Ukrainian community as being either indifferent or unaware of their particular needs and problems, at least partly because there are no central institutional support mechanisms or outreach programs to handle their concerns.

And these concerns are indeed urgent. They include such things as English-language instruction, housing information, employment, filling out forms such as drivers' licenses or job applications, immigration problems, day care for children, health insurance, access to medical or psychological counseling, among others.

In short, these men and women need assistance in the most basic requirements of American life. The Ukrainians who arrived here after World War II found a community prepared to help them adjust to life in a strange country. Today's arrivals are left, for the most part, to fend for themselves.

Rectifying this situation is not as difficult or complex as some might think. One thing that is needed is the establishment of a computer data bank in a central office accessible through a

George Zarycky is the director for Eastern Europe at Freedom House.

Educate the...

(Continued from page 6)

the lesson, one of the boys was explaining to his father at the dinner table about the difference between the Soviet Union and Russia. He explained to his father that although Russia is in the Soviet Union, it is only one of the countries in the USSR and that the USSR or Soviet Union is made up of many countries. He tried to explain to his father that Russia is not the Soviet Union. The father, however, did not agree with his son.

We have much work ahead of us. We need children's books in the English language, we need reference books where Kiev is listed as the capital of

toll-free 800 number which would contain the names of Ukrainian attorneys, doctors, dentists, psychologists, clergymen, organization officials, business leaders, bankers, youth leaders, educators, university professors, etc., in cities with sizeable Ukrainian populations, as well as names of immigration services.

This "hotline" network, which can be easily established in our larger institutions, would be able to direct callers to the proper individuals or agencies who would be able to assist them. More importantly, it would let new arrivals know that there is a place they can turn to for a sympathetic ear or advice.

But more is needed. Ukrainians must be willing to lend emotional support, and this is much more difficult to accomplish on an individual level given the large social and cultural gap between those who were either born here or emigrated long ago, and those who grew up in the Soviet Union or Poland.

A frequent complaint I have heard from new arrivals, particularly the younger ones, is that they feel alienated from Ukrainian life in America because they can relate to neither the older-generation, who they feel — rightly or wrongly — is out of touch with life in contemporary Ukraine or Poland, nor young Ukrainian Americans who, despite their interest in Ukrainian culture and language, are by definition Americanized.

And while this polarization is natural among immigrants from different eras, more attempts must be made at cross-culturalization. For just as there is much the new arrivals can and must learn from us, there is much we can learn from them about Ukrainian life today in the USSR and Poland. Ukrainians here must endeavor to make our brothers and sisters feel at home in their new land. Merely finding somebody a job at a Ukrainian resort or restaurant is not enough.

An entire generation of Ukrainians remembers what it was like coming to America as young people and trying to find a place for themselves, their families, and their way of life. We must be sensitive to the needs, the fears and aspirations of those today who are trying to accomplish the same thing. These people need close friends who they can depend on as they make the difficult transition to a new society. It is our obligation as a community to help in every way possible, not to cast them adrift in what can seem a cold and inhospitable place. A "hotline" clearinghouse for information and advice is a logical place to start.

Ukraine, not the capital of Old Russia. We need books to explain who we are to the ordinary person on the street. We need books written for the general public, not only books written for scholars.

Dzvinka Shwed
Coconut Creek, Fla.

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.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



End of an era

On November 8, I voted against Michael Dukakis.

For the first time in some 35 years of voting, I cast my ballot for a Republican presidential candidate towards whom I felt no commitment and little excitement.

And I'm an old-line Republican. I've always voted for the Grand Old Party, both nationally and locally. I've been active in every presidential campaign since 1960 when Taras Szmagała and I co-chaired Ukrainian American Youth for Nixon-Lodge.

In 1964 Lesia and I cut our honeymoon short in order to campaign for Barry Goldwater.

We campaigned for Richard Nixon in 1968 and a year later I became the first president of the Ukrainian National Republican Federation. At its height, our newly formed organization had 20 state organizations headed by such well-known Ukrainian GOP stalwarts as Walter Chopiowskyj (Arizona), Mykola Novak (California), Nicholas Olek (Illinois), Orest Szcudluk (Massachusetts), Stephen Mamchur (Michigan), Myron Leskiw (New Jersey), Mary Dushnyk (New York), Anthony Zukowsky (North Dakota), Walter Darmopray (Pennsylvania) and Victor Balaban (Texas).

When the National Republican Heritage Groups (Nationalities) Council was formed in Washington in 1969, the Ukrainian federation became the second ethnic GOP organization (after the Latvian federation) to be inducted and I became the council's first vice-chairman. At the time, the council included such well-known ethnic leaders as Aloysius Mazewski, president of the Polish National Alliance, John Volpe, an Italian American who became a Cabinet member and ambassador to Italy, and the legendary Anna Chenault, a leading Chinese American activist.

It was a glorious time for Ukrainian Republicans. During the Nixon and Ford years, Ukrainians were appointed to various advisory positions on federal commissions as well as regional directors of federal agencies and special assistants to the president.

I have many wonderful memories from those halcyon years.

I remember traveling to Cleveland as regional director of ACTION, a federal agency, to inaugurate Project Senior Ethnic Find, an outreach program I developed for indigent ethnic elderly. Assisting me locally were Taras Szmagała, then director of Sen. Bob Taft's Cleveland office, and Bohdan Futey, then a department head in the mayor's office. I'll never forget the three of us sitting in Mayor Ralph Perk's office and his mischievous smile as he said: "This looks like a Ukrainian invasion."

Nor will I ever forget another somewhat less gratifying moment in 1976 when recently released dissident Leonid Plyushch visited the United States for the first time. I had planned a visit to the Oval Office for a meeting with President Gerald Ford. Messrs. Szmagała and Eugene Iwanciw, then a legislative assistant to Sen. James Buckley (R-N.Y.), planned to have their respective senators escort Mr. Plyushch from the Oval Office to Capitol Hill for a meeting with other senators. We believed it was a great opportunity to get some positive publicity for the Ukrainian freedom

crusade. We had to scrap our elaborate plans when we learned what Mr. Plyushch had said to Sen. Henry "Scoop" Jackson (D-Wash.) at a Ukrainian rally in New York a few days earlier. Looking Sen. Jackson in the eye, Mr. Plyushch asked why so little was being done by the federal government to assist the children of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in their efforts to clear their parents' name. The Rosenbergs had been executed for selling U.S. atomic bomb secrets to the Soviet Union. Uncertain as to Mr. Plyushch's frame of mind, we decided not to risk further embarrassment to our cause.

What began in the 1970s continued into the 1980s during the Reagan administration. Building on the Nixon-Ford foundation, Ronald Reagan brought even more Ukrainians into the governmental fold. Today, George Nesterchuk, Bohdan Futey, Katia Chumachenko, Lev Dobriansky, Paula Dobriansky and Nadia McConnell either hold or have held significant positions in the federal establishment.

As I reflect upon all that has been accomplished during the past 20 years, I am saddened by what appears to lie ahead. George Bush's ethnic massacre during the campaign could well mark the end of an era.

Today, the Ukrainian National Republican Federation is moribund, nothing more than a paper organization. It began to fade during the late 1970s and all but disappeared after 1980.

The National Republican Heritage Groups (Nationalities) Council began to atrophy soon after director Jay Niemczyk's departure following Mr. Reagan's 1984 victory. Second-string ethnic leaders quickly replaced other, more dynamic and visible leaders, and before long, campaign strategies took a back seat to mundane ethnic rivalries. Thanks to the Washington Jewish Week "Nazi expose," the Republican National Committee asked the council not to hold a campaign convention this year. I doubt if the council will ever recover from this blow.

And finally, there's the question of the Ukrainian community's response to Mr. Bush's purge of Ukrainian community leaders. A week after the incident only 84 protest mailgrams were sent to Bush campaign chairman James Baker. That means that .0001 percent of our Ukrainian American population responded to a call from Svoboda, the largest Ukrainian language newspaper, and The Ukrainian Weekly, the largest English-language newspaper, to condemn this defamatory action. Small wonder George Bush believed it was far better to hunt mushrooms in Cicero, Ill., than to pay his respects to Ukrainian Americans during their Millennium of Christianity celebrations in Washington. Once again we have been compromised by our own apathy, confusion, disunity and lack of political sophistication. Can we really blame the Bush campaign staff for failing to take us seriously?

I am glad Michael Dukakis lost and I wish president-elect George Bush well as he becomes the leader of the free world. I hope I'm wrong about what lies ahead for our community during his administration, but I'm not holding my breath. I know how the game is played and there are too many straws in the wind to make me rest easy.

Book on human costs of Chernobyl launched at New York reception

by Roma Hadzewycz

NEW YORK — Two years ago, just months after an accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine that shook the world, Dr. David Marples, a research associate at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta, wrote a book titled "Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR."

Now this author, who is also an adjunct professor of Slavic and East European studies at the University of Alberta, has written "The Social Impact of the Chernobyl Disaster." As the title implies, Dr. Marples' second book looks at how the nuclear accident affected the people: plant employees, firemen who battled the blaze, evacuees, clean-up workers and others.

Speaking at a book launch hosted by the Ukrainian National Association at the Ukrainian Institute of America on October 26, Dr. Marples explained why he decided to write a second book about the Chernobyl accident: "I felt that there was a whole side to the Chernobyl disaster that had never been explored, let alone revealed. Yet from the outset, there were voices virtually crying out to be heard.

"There were the bewildered parents in the city of Prypiat (where the nuclear power plant is located) who had taken no precautions for an accident and who, oblivious to the perils, allowed their children to play in the streets, even to fall on the dusty ground, on the very morning after the occurrence of the explosion that shattered the fourth reactor. There were those who entered the unwinable fight against the raging atom without any protective clothing, not only in the first hours after the event, but in May, August and even November, during the clean-up operation. There were the naive students sent to remove radioactive debris who would toss apples in the air, drop them and then eat them regardless.

"And there was the Ukrainian film director, Volodymyr Shevchenko, who made a brilliant film about the accident's aftermath, which was then cut by the censors beyond recognition and then, more poignantly, he died of radiation sickness but was then later declared by the vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences, Leonid Ilyin, to have been sick to begin with — perhaps the ultimate

dismissal of human suffering."

Dr. Marples also told the invited guests at the book launch that it is ironic the principal impact of the Chernobyl accident had taken place only over the past year, and that "most of these events have been virtually ignored by the Western media, who, by and large, are of the impression that as an event of any importance,

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Dr. David Marples (second from left) with UNA executive officers (from left) Walter Sochan, Ulana Diachuk and John O. Flis during a book launch reception at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

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."

Following is the last in a series of excerpts from Dr. Marples' forthcoming book. It concludes the section about "The Estonian Affair" contained in the chapter titled "The Special Zone."

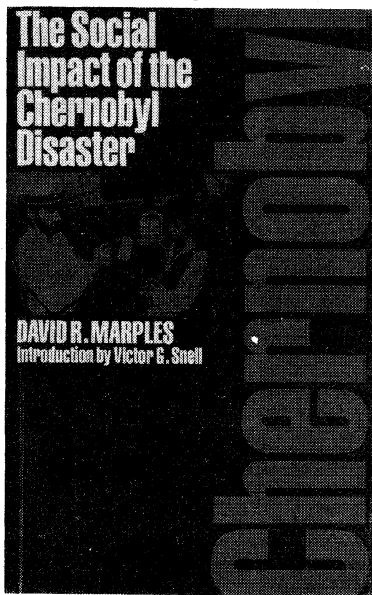
But let us raise another question. Were there any other reports from the Soviet Estonian press that indicated that conditions in the zone were a severe trial for those involved? The answer is that even those workers who volunteered found conditions close to unbearable. On such volunteer was Yuri Baydyuk, who from his name may have been a Ukrainian living in Estonia. He was part of a volunteer group that was formed in Estonia in July 1986. Upon arrival near Martynovichi, on the flood plain of the Uzh River, the group had built itself a small house with a stove for heat and to dry clothes. On the third day, the group began work to build a dam that was 6 kilometers long, 15 meters wide and 5 meters high and to insert filters in it (presumably for the 1987 spring floods):

"The sun was hot, sweat flooded the eyes, there were mosquitoes and gadflies, people were breathing in respirators and had headaches. We had to battle mud and swamp water; the mud kept devouring the fill and we had to keep pouring it in order to deposit any material. At nights, after our shift, we had to unload flatcars full of quarry stone. In the morning it was back to the dam. It was like this every day, without holidays, for three months. I couldn't get used to it. It wasn't the exhausting work, but the devastation around me, the oppressive silence..."

When the task was completed, however, Baydyuk and his colleagues had one final task, which was to drop pieces of graphite from the roof of the nuclear plant's fourth unit onto the reactor. The radiation levels were so high that they could only work for 40 seconds at a time. We have noted this same task above. What is remarkable in this instance is that

men were given such a task after having been in the special zone for 3 months. Earlier accounts had suggested that the roof work was the sum total of that of any worker who agreed to do it. In the end, Baydyuk comments, his fatigue was such that he and his colleagues were kept going only by their consciences.

Another account of the life of the reservist appeared in an Estonian raion newspaper, Tartu Edasi, which interviewed a 45-year old man, by trade a tractor driver, who was sent to Chernobyl on the orders of the War Commissariat, on May 7, 1986. According to Ilves, the article gave the impression of being heavily censored because several passages no longer made sense as read.



Cover of Dr. David Marples' new book, "The Social Impact of the Chernobyl Disaster."

Nevertheless, a portrait emerges of a man who was discontented with his lot who was encountering very high radiation levels even though working some distance from the No. 4 reactor. The man, August Lepik, and his colleagues decontaminated houses and settlements, washing away radioactive dust and delving into places that could not be reached by machines, with shovels.

Again, the arduousness of the work is stressed. Not only did Lepik work 12-hour days without a day off for almost two months, but he could not sleep at night because of "constant noise." Even at night he stated, there were helicopters flying over to test radiation levels and armored cars carrying out this work. Lepik was released before his colleagues, either because he became ill or, as seems plausible, because of his age. The article is notable for supplying another story that verified many of the points made by Avikson. Together with Baydyuk's account, they undermine the assertion that the clean-up workers were a satisfied crew. Taken together, the clean-up workers seem to have been, at the least, discontented, and at times even mutinous. Their voices, however, were not heard very often. Even in the period of glasnost, it was left to relatively obscure sources to bring their stories to light. One suspects that the vast majority of stories about the clean-up operation have never been told.

In the summer of 1987, as a sort of postscript to the Estonian affair, there were some new developments. An Estonian samizdat document appeared in the West which stated that in February 1987, Toomas Leito, the head of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, had lost his position for permitting Avikson's articles to appear in Noorte Haal. The account maintained that the chief complaint against Leito was his "incorrect interpretation" of the articles, which had caused something of a sensation in the Western press. As Ilves points out, Avikson's revelations appeared almost at the same time as the IAEA meeting in Vienna, which for a variety of reasons was a major international success for the Soviet Union. The articles were a veritable "fifth column" in the rear of a propaganda coup. That Leito lost his job was confirmed by the Plenum of the CC of the Estonian Communist Party in March 1987, at which time he received a lower ranking post with another

(Continued on page 13)

Persistence pays off for New York historians

They gain access to Sheptytsky archives in Lviv

by Marta Kolomayets

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — When Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky passed away on November 1, 1944, the Ukrainian Catholic Church lost a world-renowned leader who for 43 years, as the prelate of Ukrainian Catholics, guided his faithful, revitalized their Church and dedicated his life to the welfare of the Ukrainian people.

His death came at a vulnerable time for the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Weakened by the wartime Soviet (1939-1941) and German (1941-1944) occupations of western Ukraine, the Church lost most of its material wealth as well as its educational, publishing, charitable and other institutions. It also faced an uncertain future.

Metropolitan Sheptytsky became "persona non grata" in the Soviet system. Once in a while his name would appear in works by Polish historian Edward Prus ("Vladyka Svyeto-Yursky, 1865-1944") or Soviet writer Klym Dmytruk.

For years no one in the West knew what had happened to the prelate's archives, which were known to be extensive since the Metropolitan kept meticulous records, wrote many pastoral letters and engaged in extensive correspondence throughout his more than 40 years of leadership of the Metropolitan See of Lviv. The metropolitan's residence across from St. George's Cathedral was turned into the Moscow Patriarchate/Ukrainian Exarchate/Lviv-Ternopil Eparchial Headquarters. There was even doubt as to whether the metropolitan was buried in the crypt under St. George's Church. Rumors had circulated after the war to the effect that the body of the leader of the Ukrainian Catholics for close to half a century had been moved to an undisclosed location.

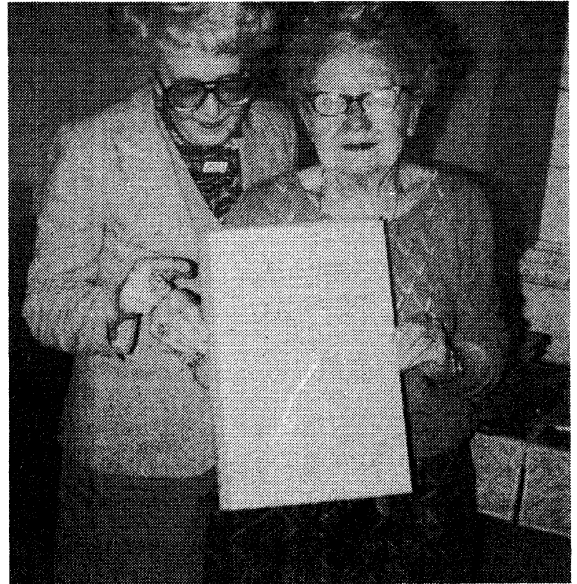
Finally, 44 years after the death of this "Apostle of Unity," some of these rumors can be put to rest — due to the tireless efforts of Mary Klachko and Eva Piddubcheshen, both of New York. Their academic curiosity, combined with a healthy dose of persistence, took them to Ukraine this summer, where for three

weeks, they rolled up their sleeves and examined the archives of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky. The first Westerners to do so, the women found the archives to be in excellent condition, adding that the log of academics/historians in the Sheptytsky archives, which are housed at the Central Historic State Archives of the Ukrainian SSR, within the confines of the Bernadine Monastery, reveal that over the years visitors here have been few. (Prus, who quotes from the Lviv-based archives, had never been there, according to the staff.)

In order to understand the significance of the women's research, it is necessary to describe the events after the death of the metropolitan in 1944. His duties were assumed by his co-adjutor Archbishop Josyf Slipyj. At first, the reaction of the Soviet authorities to the change at the helm of the Ukrainian Catholic Church appeared to be one of benevolent neutrality. The central Party daily, Pravda, reported briefly in its November 4, 1944 issue on the death of Metropolitan Sheptytsky and the accession of Metropolitan Slipyj — a step which the Catholic leadership interpreted as tantamount to an official recognition of the new metropolitan.

The Kiev plenipotentiary of the Council for the Affairs of Religious Cults came unofficially to Lviv for Metropolitan Sheptytsky's funeral and subsequently paid a visit to the new metropolitan to compliment him on the exemplary order during the funeral procession. A recommendation was made to the metropolitan that sending a delegation to Moscow would help the Greek Catholic Church normalize its relations with the State.

However, the Soviets' charitable mood did not last long, as they planned a new strategy for the Ukrainian Catholic Church. In December 1944, only one month after Metropolitan Sheptytsky's death, the first attack on the Church was published in the Lviv daily, Vilna Ukraina. This was followed by a smear campaign, charging the Church with "treason," "collaboration with the enemy," "bourgeois



Mary Klachko (left) and Eva Piddubcheshen hold one of the documents they examined during their research at the Sheptytsky archives in Lviv. They were the first Westerners allowed to peruse the historic materials, previously forbidden to Westerners.

nationalism" and a variety of other political offenses.

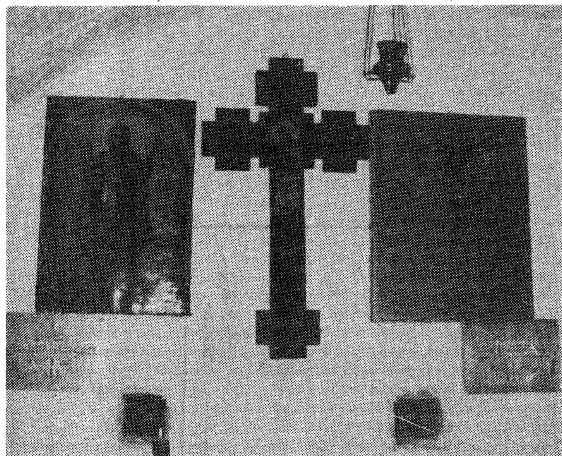
On April 11, 1945, Metropolitan Slipyj, together with his hierarchs and several senior priests were arrested and imprisoned. An "Action Group for the Reunion of the Greek Catholic Church with the Russian Orthodox Church" was formed, which by March 1946, concluded its mission, staging a "reunion sobor," merging the Ukrainian Catholic

Church, with its "Mother Church" the Russian Orthodox Church.

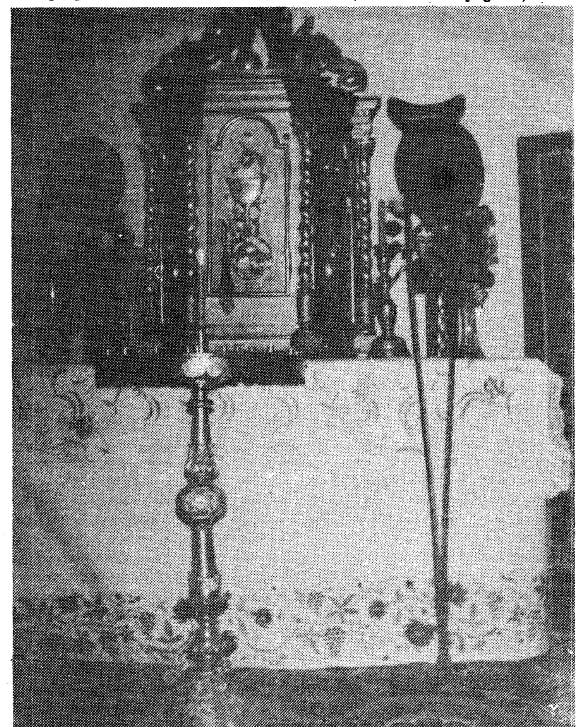
Needless to say, the "voluntary and canonic" abolition of the 1596 Union of Brest during the "reunion sobor" also wiped out any written mention of the historic significance of the Church during the war and the role of its spiritual leaders, Metropolitan Sheptytsky and Slipyj.

Now, in the era of glasnost, amid

(Continued on page 11)



The wall which holds the crypts of Cardinal Sylvester Sembranovych (left) and Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky. Many hierarchs in the West were surprised to learn that Cardinal Sembranovych's resting place is also at the Cathedral of St. George.



The altar in front of Metropolitan Sheptytsky's crypt. The crutch leaning against the altar was used by the prelate; notice its height.



Ukrainian Catholics in Vienna mark millennium with weekend of events

by Orysa Hanushevsky

VIENNA — The Ukrainian Catholic community in Vienna commemorated the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity with a weekend of activities on September 24-26.

On Saturday, September 24, a Millennium "vechirnia" (evening liturgical service), took place at St. Barbara's Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Vienna. The evening service was sung by the church choir under the direction of Prof. Andriy Hnatyshyn.

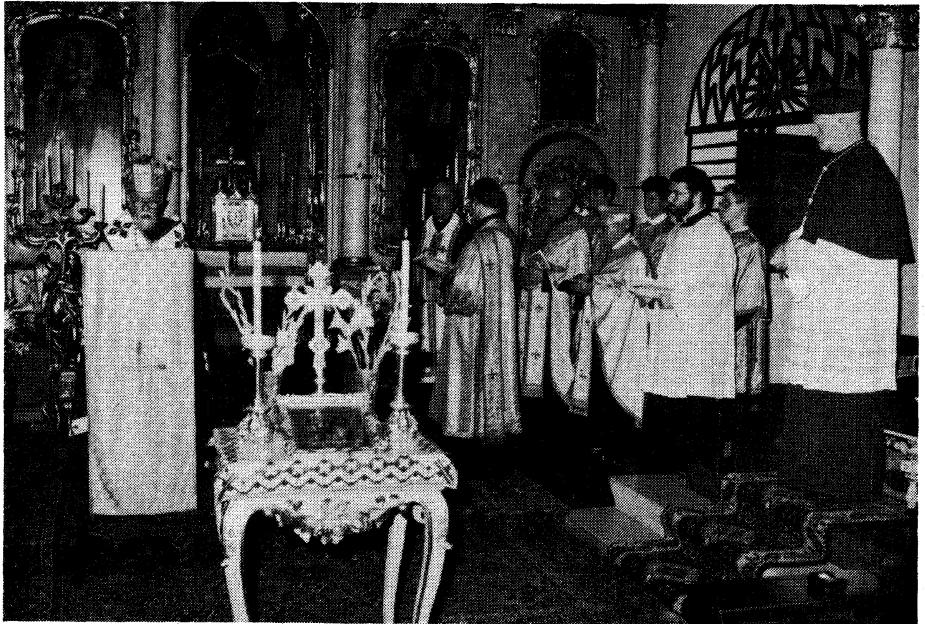
Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky and Cardinal Hans Hermann Groer, the archbishop of Vienna who is also head of the Byzantine Ordinariate in Austria, were greeted by children Alexander Zupnik and Ulana Kotovskiy with bread and salt.

Celebrants included the Rt. Rev. Mitred Alexander Ostheim-Dzerovych (pastor of St. Barbara's), the Rev. Sofron Mudryj (rector of St. Josaphat's Papal Seminary), the Rev. Ivan Dacko, the Rev. Ivan Dashkowsky of Salzburg, the Rev. Franz Schlegl and Prof. Dr. E.C. Sutner, both of Vienna.

The church, built in the Baroque style in 1652 was filled to overflowing, mainly with elderly members of St. Barbara's Church community and with Austrian Roman-Catholics interested in the Byzantine Rite.

On Sunday morning, September 25, St. Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna was the site of a Millennium liturgy sung by the St. Barbara's Church choir and celebrated by Cardinal Lubachivsky.

In attendance were Archbishop Michele Cecchini, the apostolic Nuncio, or representative of the pope, Cardinal Groer and the aforementioned celebrants who were present at the Satur-



Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky speaks during liturgy at St. Barbara's Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Vienna. On the far right is Cardinal Hans Hermann Groer.

day evening "vechirnia." In his introductory greeting, Cardinal Groer pointed out that the Ukrainian Catholic Church, through its suffering and long history of loyalty to the pope serves as a model for the ecumenical movement.

After the liturgy, a dinner was held for the Ukrainian community.

The celebrations continued on Monday, September 26, with a liturgy

celebrated by Cardinal Lubachivsky at St. Barbara's Church.

On Monday evening, approximately 25 members of the Ukrainian community met informally with Cardinal Lubachivsky at a traditional Austrian wine event, "Heuriger." Several organizations presented greetings and gifts to the cardinal.

The celebrations in Vienna conti-

nued on October 7 with the reading of an essay titled "Christianization of the Kievan Rus" from the perspective of Chronicler Nestor's Writings" by Prof. Dr. Theodore Mackiw (University of Heidelberg and University of Akron).

The event was organized by the Ukrainian Medical Association of Austria jointly with the Ukrainian Historical Association.

Concert held in Philadelphia

by Katia Rudnytsky

PHILADELPHIA — On an overcast Friday evening in July, Ukrainians from all over the Delaware Valley and beyond gathered on the banks of Philadelphia's Schuylkill River to celebrate an event of great magnitude that took place on the banks of another river, that is, the Dnipro in Kiev, 1,000 years ago. The July 22 "Echoes of Ukraine" Festival was a local tribute to the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity.

Undaunted by threats of thunderstorms, well over 2,500 people gathered at Robin Hood Dell East (an outdoor arena) for an evening of music, song and dance, determined not to let the rain clouds overhead dampen their spirits. The artistic program began after the singing of the American and Ukrainian national anthems, and brief welcoming remarks by Michael Nysch, president of the festival committee and program director, and Walter Wasylchuk, executive vice-president.

Bass-baritone Andriy Dobriansky of the New York Metropolitan Opera and soprano Marta Kokolska-Musijchuk performed throughout the two-and-a-half hour program, both singing solo pieces and combining their vocal talents in duets. Their repertoire included Ukrainian folk songs and internationally known classics. Pianist David Leighton provided accompaniment.

Through the choreography of the "Voloshky" Dance Ensemble, the wooden stage became a veritable "maidan," a flowery field, as the troupe performed "The Welcome Dance" and "Spring Games" and several other numbers. The ensemble's repertoire

that evening also included a delightfully funny mime act. The Voloshky Dance Ensemble is under the artistic direction of choreographer Andrei Pap.

World-renowned concert pianist Roman Rudnytsky took the stage to perform the "Elegy," a Hutsul dance composed by his father, and Liszt's "Concert Paraphrase." Maestro Rudnytsky had just returned from a highly successful tour of Central America and was preparing for a musical sojourn into New Zealand.

Vyacheslav Polozov, a tenor with the New York Metropolitan Opera, was billed as the star of the show and he exceeded the expectations of his audience. Mr. Polozov, two-time gold medal recipient on the International Operatic Stage, sang four songs including "Addio" from Puccini's "Madame Butterfly." It was this aria and the role of Pinkerton that made the soloist famous.

As in past years, the 1988 "Echoes of Ukraine" Festival was hailed by the local press as the best show in the Robin Hood Dell East summer series. The festival was sponsored by the Ukrainian Community of Metropolitan Philadelphia headed by Michael Nysch, in cooperation with the Department of Recreation of the City of Philadelphia. Motriya Mac, a freshman at Muhlenberg College, served as mistress of ceremonies. The program was organized under the artistic direction of Dr. Albert Kipa. Vasil Chilko decorated the stage, and Dmytro Tkachuk served as stage manager.

Admission to the festival was free-of-charge, and all who attended were well entertained and touched by the genuine "Echoes of Ukraine."

Pennsylvania committee donates volumes on occasion of Baptism of Rus'



As part of its varied yearlong activities, the Millennium Committee of Ukrainians of Northeastern Pennsylvania presented copies of "Ukraine," the encyclopedia published by the Ukrainian Orthodox Sisterhoods, to Scranton's Albright Memorial Library and Wilkes Barre's Osterhout Free Library. The ecumenically composed committee, while organized to conduct an array of events in celebration of the 1,000th anniversary of the Baptism of Ukraine, is also committed to educating Ukrainians and the general public about Ukrainian religion, history, culture, language, music, etc. Pictured at the Albright Memorial Library presentation in Scranton are (from left): William Roditski, committee vice-president; Jack Finnerty, library director; Edward Chomko, benefactor; Olga Yudisky, committee member; and Marie Kaneski, committee liaison to the Scranton Public Library System. The presentation at Osterhout Free Library was made by: Olga Yudisky, committee liaison to the Wilkes-Barre Public Library System; Phyloretta Shipula, benefactor; Paul Ewasko, committee president; Anthony Shipula, benefactor; and William Roditski, committee vice-president. Head librarian Jane Costello accepted the committee's gift.

Persistence pays...

(Continued from page 9)

an atmosphere of flowering cultural and academic exchanges, archives of this period are beginning to see the light of day. However, in the case of Dr. Klachko and Ms. Piddubcheshen, their quest began long before this summer. As early as 1963 they visited Ukraine, as tourists, and although their experiences were bitter (Dr. Klachko's mother was dying and she was only allowed to see her for one day), they forged ties with various diplomats and academics, believing that all contact with Soviet Ukraine would eventually benefit both sides.

In 1977, the women returned to the Soviet Union again, but not until the 1980s, when they began working on a book, "Archbishop Count Andrey Sheptytsky: Special Mission to Western Europe and the Americas, 1920-1923," did they seek help from the contacts they had made over the years.

As Ukrainian community activists in New York City, in both religious and cultural spheres, the women also came into contact with United Nations diplomats from the Ukrainian SSR Mission, and kept tracking new developments in Ukraine.

In October 1984, Dr. Klachko and Ms. Piddubcheshen were told that in order to get access to materials they needed, they'd have to go through the "Ukraina Society for Contacts Abroad" (Tovarystvo Ukraina). They did so, only to be told that in Kiev "such archives do not exist and we don't know of any such materials."

Angry but determined, the two women continued their academic search. Dr. Klachko, a naval historian and author of the book: "Admiral William Shepherd Benson, First Chief of Naval Operations," which was released by the Naval Institute Press in 1987, decided that she'd like her book to be in the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev. She made a presentation of the book to Gennadi Oudovenko, the Ukrainian SSR's ambassador to the United Nations.

Ambassador Oudovenko greeted her, in 1987, with oral confirmation that she and Ms. Piddubcheshen were going to be granted permission to use the Sheptytsky archives in

Lviv.

Elated, the two women, who had scheduled a trip to Rome to do some research in the Vatican archives for their Sheptytsky project, requested an audience with Pope John Paul II. Telling him of their plans to see the Sheptytsky archives, they promised to report to him on the situation they found in Ukraine. In the meantime, they perused archival material of the National Archives, the Library of Congress, Harvard, Yale, to mention but a few sources.

The Ukraina Society sent a written confirmation to the two women late last year and extended a three-week "Ukraina Society" guest visa for work on their research.

Their dream became reality in June of this year, as their three years of efforts paid off and they found themselves, escorted by Ukraina Society members including Petro Kohut in Lviv and Stanislav Lazebnyk in Kiev, as well as their old friend Viktor Cherniavsky, the deputy director of research works at the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, who had been stationed in New York during the 1960s, to the holdings in Lviv.

"We found the staff of the Central Historical State Archives of the Ukrainian SSR in Lviv extremely helpful," said Dr. Klachko, citing them by name: Fedir Oleksandrovych Melnyk, the director of the archives, Orest Yaroslavych Maciuk, his assistant, and Tetiana Mykolayivna Shtankova, the specialist on the Sheptytsky archive.

"What was amazing to me, was the condition of the documents and their careful storage," added Ms. Piddubcheshen, who explained that all the folios were logged neatly, and recorded accurately.

Because the women had to submit what period in Sheptytsky's life they were interested in, and what documents they wanted access to, prior to their arrival in the Soviet Union, they were afraid that they would not be privy to much of the materials requested. "We perused entire folios, not just loose documents," said Ms. Piddubcheshen, overjoyed by the amount of materials she found.

Another surprise came when, after their arrival back in the United States, they found the microfilms

they requested waiting for them, as well as a neatly logged book specifying what was included in their package, what language it was in and its length. Dr. Klachko had never seen such thorough archival documentation in her many years of research she stated.

Dr. Klachko also observed that the Sheptytsky archivist was fascinated by the spirituality of the man, his benevolence and great leadership qualities. She relates a story of how, during their intensive three weeks of work, one day, Ms. Shtankova, ran into their reading room, exclaiming "Look what I found." Clutching papers in her hand, she boasted to Ms. Piddubcheshen that she had found the New Yorker's letters to the metropolitan from 1936 and 1938, requesting the metropolitan to bless the conventions of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League, of which she was then president. Also among the archives were the prelate's responses to youth in the United States.

But it wasn't only the archivist who expressed interest in Metropolitan Sheptytsky. Dr. Klachko was surprised by the fact that so many people in Ukraine knew stories about the leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Through her discussions, she learned of the deep respect held for him, both by Ukrainian Catholics and Orthodox Ukrainians, as well as non-believers in high ranking positions in the artistic and academic world. "They spoke of him as an individual of fairness, understanding and consideration, a theologian of great depth."

"One high-ranking party member who is a professor of atheism, said, 'Had Metropolitan Sheptytsky lived, the situation which presently exists would not have developed. The Lviv Sobor of 1946 would not have been held and friction which exists today between Catholics and Orthodox in Ukraine would not have developed,'" related Dr. Klachko.

According to Dr. Klachko, Soviet Ukrainian academics are now doing a "pereotsinka" of Metropolitan Sheptytsky, a kind of re-evaluation.

She also believes that this is one of the reasons she was able to look into archives previously closed to Westerners. "I'd say that this, along with perestroika, my position as a pub-

lished academic and historian, and the fact that I'm involved in Ukrainian community life and have always been a supporter of contacts between Ukrainians in the West and Ukrainians on the territories of Soviet Union, contributed to my being given permission to do research in Ukraine," she said.

Filled with cautious excitement, Dr. Klachko believes that academic exchanges should be "exploited to the umpteenth degree." She and Ms. Piddubcheshen hope to complete their book by 1991 in the English language, but already so many Ukrainians in Ukraine have requested information about their spiritual leader during the crucial and for them, unclear, period of Ukrainian history, that it looks like a Ukrainian version of the book, God willing and health permitting, will soon roll off the presses as well.

In the meantime, they have already reported to Pope John Paul II their findings in Lviv. The holy father spent more than an hour with the ladies after the Rome millennium celebrations during which, they added, he expressed his deep concern for the plight of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Another highlight of the archival expedition to Lviv for the two ladies was the visit to the crypt of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky.

Describing this event, they write in their journal from the trip: "We were taken to the main altar. On the right side of its front our guide removed a heavy rug which had covered a metal door. He unlocked the door, pulled it open, then helped us to descend the steep metal stairs which brought us to a small chapel. In the middle of it stood a small altar." To the left of this altar, both the metropolitan and Cardinal Sembratovych are buried.

This visitation to the crypt of Metropolitan Sheptytsky, was as far as the ladies know, also a historic first for Westerners. Inspired by their experiences in Ukraine this summer, the ladies feel invigorated and ready to tackle new frontiers. They continue to encourage dialogue between Ukrainians in the West and their brothers and sisters in Ukraine, underscoring the important lesson they learned: persistence does pay off.

Book on human costs...

(Continued from page 8)

Chornobyl is effectively over."

Western perceptions of the nuclear accident, Dr. Marples observed, went through three stages: horror and anger at the Soviets' initial silence, general surprise at the increasing openness in reports from the scene, and admiration for the report on the accident submitted in Vienna to the International Atomic Energy Agency and for what most believed was a job well done in handling the aftermath of the disaster.

However, the author continued, "As many in Ukraine quickly recognized, glasnost or not, the public was receiving a packaged interpretation of the situation" that painted Chornobyl as a "success story." And, if it was a success story, "then, gradually, factors that might suggest the contrary were played down: the radioactive fallout, current and future casualties, the future of the nuclear power program."

Eventually, the public began to see through the story. The Ukrainian Writers' Union began calling for a review of the nuclear energy program in Ukraine, the public was incensed over the restarting of reactors 1, 2 and 3 at the Chornobyl plant, and the unanimity of the Soviet elite was shattered by the suicide of Valery Legasov, who led the Soviet delegation to the IAEA in Vienna. "In his memoirs published posthumously in Pravda, Legasov refuted everything he had stated previously about the safety of Soviet nuclear power plant," Dr. Marples noted. More and more, people began to speak out against nuclear power in the USSR.

The most important aspect of this new outspokenness, according to the author, was that people in Ukraine "were finally permitted to express their opinion on a topic that had formerly been taboo."

Dr. Marples elaborated: "There is no organization, institution, enterprise in Ukraine that has the slightest authority over Ukrainian nuclear power plants — not even the Communist Party of Ukraine. Every decision — on siting, planning, building and operation — is taken in Moscow, by the Ministry of Power, the Ministry of Medium Machine Building, the Ministry of Nuclear Power or the party itself. This is still the case. But Ukrainians were terrified by the Chornobyl disaster. They decided to have their say, for their own future and for that of their children."

As a result, out of 11 nuclear power plants either on line or planned for Ukraine, six have been abandoned, Dr. Marples pointed out. When the authorities tried another tack, to increase output at the remaining plants, the outcry was enormous. The repercussions of the Chornobyl accident have spread to other republics, including Byelorussia, Lithuania, Armenia and Russia. And just recently it was revealed in the newspaper Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya that in 1979 a serious accident occurred at the Byeloyarsk nuclear plant when a fire broke out in the control room, Dr. Marples said, emphasizing that now it is clear that the Chornobyl disaster was not the USSR's first nuclear accident.

Explaining that his book attempts to capture public feelings about the Chornobyl catastrophe, Dr. Marples said that the writer Yuriy Shcherbak has said

that it was an epochal event. "Today, he believes, conversations can even revolve around two time periods: before Chornobyl and after Chornobyl. The impact on Ukrainians was truly momentous, and moreover, the disaster occurred at a time of increasing national consciousness."

The author completed his talk by stating that his book "takes no sides, makes no ideological comments or commitments." But, he added, "I think and I hope that it tells the real story of what happened after the world's worst nuclear disaster, because ultimately that is its goal," especially in view of the "misleading information" coming from various sources, inside and outside of the USSR, such as Academician Ilyin, Dr. Robert Gale, Ukraine's health minister, Anatoly Romanenko, and Armand Hammer.

Also during his talk, Dr. Marples thanked the Ukrainian National Association's Supreme Executive Committee for the UNA grant that enabled him to "conduct pure research on a topic with which I was totally preoccupied" for his second book.

UNA Supreme President John O. Flis, in his introduction of the author emphasized that the fraternal organization "is proud to have been able to give financial backing" for Dr. Marples' second book.

After his presentation, Dr. Marples autographed copies of his book for guests in attendance. A reception followed.

"The Social Impact of the Chernobyl Disaster," published by St. Martin's Press, will be available in bookstores in mid-November for \$35 (clothbound) and \$14.95 (paperback).

Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor N. Stelmach

Wayne Gretzky and wife now reside in funky California, waiting to make the Los Angeles Kings and the sport of professional hockey popular and profitable in our United States of America. Peter Pocklington and Glen Sather mourn his loss while licking their chops, knowing they received a combination of proven talent, generous dollars and future draft picks in return for Edmonton's ex-favorite hockey son. The people who really matter, dedicated Oiler fans, will truly miss the Great One and his artistic show-on-ice at Northlands Coliseum in Edmonton.

Super sniper Mike Bossy finally hung up his skates for the last time, due to chronic back ailments. The New York Islanders did not rejoice at this news, knowing full well their traditionally potent offensive attack will be a tad weaker again, knowing the Boss won't patrol right wing on the Bryan Trottier line ever again.

Several other Ukrainian hockey stars also changed homes during the past off-season. Aside from Wayne Gretzky going from Edmonton to Los Angeles in the biggest blockbuster deal in the history of the National Hockey League, teammate Mike Krushelnyski, wife Areta and newborn son followed him to a new California home. At least these two Ukrainians will have each other to fall back on as they attempt to acclimate themselves to their new surroundings and lifestyles.

High-scoring centerman Walt Podubny saw his address change from New York to Quebec City as General Manager Phil Esposito traded an offensive ace northward to strengthen a weak defensive corps. Well, you have to give up someone good to get someone good back. So, Podubny to les Nordiques for defender Norman Rochefort. O.K., Quebec landed a solid Uke on its roster, anyway.

Hopefully, speedy winger Steve Bozek retained his moving boxes from last year, as the ex-St. Louis Blues skater ended up back in Calgary as part of the big Doug Gilmour-Mike Bullard deal with Calgary this past summer. No sooner had he unpacked back in Calgary than, Steve went westward again, finding himself in Vancouver. Bozek arrives as another potential ingredient

in the Canuck's search for more scoring punch.

A couple of youngsters find themselves in slightly advanced stages of rookiehood in 1988-89, despite being 19-year-old No. 1 draft choices of franchises not too deep in trouble. Right-winger Kory Kocur, cousin of notorious right-winger Joe Kocur, Detroit Red Wing goal-scorer and fighter, attempts to make the Motown squad straight out of junior hockey. Solid defenseman Curtis Leschysyn tries to jump right into the Quebec Nordiques defense scheme, perhaps replacing departed Norman Rochefort, now with the New York Rangers. If not, a return to juniors will not hurt either of these top selections, as further seasoning will only increase their value to their parent clubs.

Up in Beantown, the surprising Boston Bruins have high expectations for their squad this year. High on the expected list is Ukrainian blueliner Gord Kluzak, who turned in a surprisingly strong season in 1987-88, as the Bruins strutted right into the Stanley Cup finals. Bad news for the upcoming campaign has big Gord out with yet another knee operation. Kluzak will be out of action for some four to eight weeks as Boston prepares to defend the Prince of Wales.

In St. Louis, the Blues are prepared to rely a great deal on second-year centerman Tony Hrkac (half-Ukrainian and half-Hungarian). Coming out of college, Tony got off to an unbelievable first half last season, until fatigue from not playing more than 40 games per year set in, and Hrkac struggled through a dismal second half. Off-season physical conditioning and mental preparation have the Blues excited about their chances with Hrkac backing up fellow-Uke Bernie Federko.

So, how about a self-made hockey expert takes up a few paragraphs now, attempting to justify a few prognostications before a new season begins?

The Adams Division shows Boston (defenseman Gord Kluzak) continuing its return to prominence, followed by a rebuilding of Canadiens de Montreal, and an up and coming bunch of Sabres from Buffalo (power-play specialist

Dave Andreychuk), a resurging team of Whalers from Hartford (solid-as-a-rock defender Dave Babych), and a declining group of Nordiques. The Stastyns notwithstanding, Quebec will be hurting, with or without Poddubny and top-pick Leschysyn.

The Patrick Division, probably the most difficult regiment in which to earn a playoff berth, offers a series of clubs in transitional stages of hockey superiority. The Islanders have managed to replenish their ranks in a quick and efficient manner. Goalie Kelly Hrudey remains the key to this talented squad of young no-names. Philadelphia, with new coach Paul Holmgren, will be hard-pressed to finish second with all of its personnel turmoil. Moving up are the Devils of New Jersey, epitomized by blueliner Ken Daneyko, a tough old-fashioned defenseman who is always willing to give up his body for the team. Their advance into the Prince of Wales finals last year was no fluke. In Pittsburgh, Mario Lemieux unseated Wayne Gretzky as league MVP, even though his team didn't make the playoffs. This year, Lemieux, with Paul Coffey and adequate goaltending should equal a playoff spot. Young enforcer Mark Kachowski will duke it out often to make it happen. Goaltender Clint Malarchuk enjoyed a good first campaign with the Washington Capitals, despite the team's early exit from the playoffs a year ago. Malarchuk is the basis of high hopes for 1988-89. Finally, trader Phil Esposito and the New York Rangers, with winger John Ogronick, round out the Patrick Division. John will get his 30+ goals no matter who his linemates may be. The only question may be, if the Rangers don't win at first, will Esposito trade 30+ times again?

The Detroit Red Wings have to be the team to beat in the Norris Division, simply because of coach Jacques Demers. One-third of his team is in the doghouse, so to speak, for violating curfew during last spring's playoffs. Goalie Greg Stefan is a solid rock, as is inspirational leader Joey Kocur. Joey's cousin, Kory, was rated very highly since he was the No. 1 Red Wing amateur draft selection. Singin' the Blues again in St. Louis is getting to be an old record. This time we're banking on a strong comeback. Captain Bernie Federko just signed a lucrative contract to return along with second-year man Tony Hrkac and injured winger Greg Paslawski. Under the leadership of new coach Brian Sutter, big things can be expected from the Blues. Chicago also has a new coach, trying ex-Flyer mentor Mike Keenan, a strict disciplinarian. Penalty-killing pivot Steve Ludzik is one of Keenan's incumbent forwards. Here's hoping the North Stars will shine in Minnesota this year, as another new coach, ex-Calgary assistant Pierre Page takes over here. Veteran center Dennis Maruk is getting on in years, while

tough-guy Richard Zemplak has to make the team again this year. Always in front-office turmoil are the Maple Leafs of Toronto, still coached by John Brophy, but managed by Harold Ballard and his personal whims. Last, but not least, the lonely Leafs, with unsung winger Ed Olczyk, speedy pivot Ken Yaremchuk and stoic left-winger Mark Osborne (his mom is Ukrainian, folks) ready to battle for a playoff spot.

In the Smythe Division, the Gretzky-less Oilers of Edmonton are still being picked for the top slot. Why? Simple. Too much talent and too good coaching. True, they gave up Gretzky, Krushelnyski (two Ukes for Pete's sake!) and McSorley. In return, though, they received Jimmy Carson (50+ goals), No. 1 draftee Martin Gelinac, much cash and several future No. 1 draft choices. This still leaves Anderson, Kurri, Messier, Simpson, Huddy and Fuhr, plus others. This columnist bets on Edmonton in the finals one more time. Calgary came close for two years now, though actually the Flames were far closer two years ago when they managed the Stanley Cup finals. Speedy Perry Berezan reported to training camp this season in the best shape of any Flame, a compliment in itself. A very talented squad here—they deserve close attention if Edmonton suffers from the post-Gretzky syndrome. Still strong and growing are the Jets of Winnipeg, though John Ferguson must find it difficult to keep up with off-season moves by Calgary and Edmonton, his chief competition. If it not for Gretzky and Lemieux, Jets' captain and top pivotman Dale Hawerchuk would be a top candidate for player of the year and MVP, based on his solid credentials year after year. The addition of Ukes Gretzky and Krushelnyski immediately jump the lowly L.A. Kings to the head of the freeway class of playoff aspirants for 1988-89. The more support these two get, especially in goaltending and on defense, the better their improvement in the initial year. Process of elimination leaves the Vancouver Canucks and captain Stan Smyl for last in the Smythe Division. "Steamer" slowed down a lot last year, primarily due to lengthy injuries. Right-winger Jim Sandlak enjoyed a good year after an early demotion to the AHL, and much is expected this season. Speedy Steve Bozek is over from St. Louis, via Calgary, and veteran defender Larry Melnyk returns as dependable support on the blue line with a touch of rough-stuff if needed.

To highlight, Boston, the Islanders, Red Wings and Edmonton survive divisional battles in next year's playoffs. At this early juncture, forced to go out on the limb, it is Boston vs. Edmonton in the finals, with who knows winning. The Oilers still have too much talent, in one man's opinion. What do you think?

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Marples' second...

(Continued from page 8)

newspaper. The samizdat document noted that Avikson himself was not punished and reappeared as a columnist in Noorte Haal in late-September 1986.

In July 1987, a broadcast on Radio Stockholm announced that Karl Kimmel, the Estonian SSR state prosecutor had confirmed that the head of the Estonian military establishment, Major-General Roomet Kiudmaa, was under investigation for bribery. Kimmel had reportedly informed the Swedish radio station by telephone that a preliminary investigation was under way, but that "final charges" had not yet been laid. A Western news agency declared that according to "private sources in Tallinn," Kiudmaa was accused of selling deferrals from duty in Afghanistan for 1,000 rubles, and from duty at Chernobyl for 500 rubles. The bribery had reportedly come to the attention of the Estonian minister of the interior, Major-General Marko Tibar, who had been "forced to resign" and leave the Communist Party because he

had declined to intervene in the scandal.

Once again, the Soviets responded to the charges. Radio Moscow maintained that the reports of Kiudmaa's arrest had been "deliberate fabrications." It admitted, however, that the state prosecutors had been investigating allegations that Kiudmaa had accepted bribes, although it did not state what the bribes might have been taken for. Radio Moscow also rejected Swedish reports that Tibar had resigned for failing to stop the bribe taking. Marko, it declared, was on vacation, and he had no intention of resigning. There, the saga ended. Its significance lies not in the investigation itself, but in the plausibility of the charges. It indicates that Chernobyl was, in the eyes of some recruits at least, scarcely less unattractive than Afghanistan and that people would have been willing to pay between one-quarter and one-half of an average Soviet monthly salary (possibly higher for the reservist) in order to avoid clean-up work.

The Estonian situation remains something of an enigma, like many other aspects of the Chernobyl disaster. But it is only the conclusion to the events that is in doubt, not their occurrence. The official

Soviet history of Chernobyl will not include the events described by Avikson and others, yet their story, despite subsequent embellishments by those who would wish to see the Soviets discredited for personal reasons, should not be forgotten. It is not a pleasant one, just as the clean-up work itself, which placed the lives of all the personnel involved in danger, was not a pleasant episode. That thousands were conscripted for work in the zone by force is not in doubt. Nor are there doubts about these recruits incurring high levels of radiation during the course of their work.

The only doubt is the major question about the entire operations was it necessary? The sarcophagus aside, was it really essential to throw forces into a contaminated area so soon — 10 days — after a major disaster? Could not the authorities have left the area alone to let the natural processes of elemental decay take place for, let us say, 2-3 years, before attempting a clean-up operation? Moreover, when the operation did take place, surely forces could have been used more widely, without forcing reservists to remain in the special zone for six months at a time?

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will be held jointly at

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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 Advisor

FOR THE DISTRICT COMMITTEES:

New Haven — Dr. Michael Snihurowych, chairman (203) 469-9707
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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.

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Byelorussian Party...

(Continued from page 2)

it has been decided to examine the possibility of initiating the publication of a monthly scientific-popular historical journal called Heritage.

A long-term republican program, also called "Heritage," is to be developed, which will implement "a broad complex of works for the revival, safeguarding and popularization of the historical and cultural heritage of the Byelorussian people." Schoolchildren and students will be encouraged to participate in activities designed to acquaint them with local history, and student groups will be formed to undertake the restoration of historical and cultural monuments. Finally, the authorities will review the existing school curricula with the aim of increasing the amount of time devoted to the study of the history of the Byelorussian SSR, for

which a new textbook is to be published.

The Byelorussian Communist Party leadership is also interested in better "management" of inter-nationality relations. This is to be facilitated by the creation of a standing committee of the republic's Supreme Soviet on national and inter-nationality relations, which will be considered at the next session of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. Similarly, committees propagandizing the nationality policies will be formed within the republican, oblast, and Minsk "Znanie" societies.

On the academic level, a department on problems of national and inter-nationality relations is to be established in the Institute of Art, Ethnography and Folklore of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences. Nationalities policy, the development of culture and language, and questions of patriotic and international upbringing will be featured in the mass media and discussed on a regular basis by various government bodies and at forthcoming republican conferences.

The primary thrust of these efforts is summed up in the final section — i.e., "the formation of a profound understanding of the essence of the new processes and phenomena that are taking place in the sphere of the national-cultural development of society; skills in conducting discussions and political polemics; and the ability to expose alien views and the intrigues of hostile propaganda in a convincing and argued way." The self-serving aspect of these measures notwithstanding, one must conclude that the Byelorussian Party leadership has shown that it is prepared to identify itself with the interests of the Byelorussian people, whom, after all, it claims to represent and is intent on leading.

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Ukrainian hierarchs...

(Continued from page 4)

form of a day hospital, geriatric day care, foot care clinic, therapeutic pool and others."

He went on to say, "I feel proud to be associated with such a humane project because I believe that our elderly deserve full help. I thank each and every one of you who come here because your presence assures me your support for the project. My special thanks goes to the representatives of the federal, provincial and municipal governments. With this support we are looking with confidence into the future."

Among those present were Steve Paproski, deputy speaker of the House of Commons, who brought greetings from the prime minister. Dr. Peter Savaryn, president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians addressed the assembly. He stated, "We are this province's builders, not destroyers; we are not customers, we are producers. Thanks to God that we have the co-operation in projects like this of our community and the Churches. I have no doubt that this will be a memorial to our Millennium celebration, and the co-operation of our community and our Churches."

Lydia Shulakewych, president of Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Alberta Provincial Council, in her message stated, "This project is a combined effort of the entire community and indeed, as Canadians, we should be very proud of it. I wish the government bodies the very best in realization of this vision, for the well-being of our elderly and disabled, and let God help you to

continue to care for them with 'Love and Dignity.'"

Don Macgregor, president of the Alberta Hospital Association, pointed out in his message to those assembled the following: "St. Michael's is certainly the leading edge of what is happening, particularly in long-term care. You have a reputation for innovation, but perhaps more importantly, you have a reputation for excellence attached to that innovation, and that's a very happy combination."

In addition, Julian J. Kinisky brought a message and presented a special plaque from the city of Edmonton, on

behalf of Mayor Laurence Decore, while Michael Kucher, president of Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Edmonton branch, addressed those gathered.

Other key representatives were Bill Lesick, member of Parliament for Edmonton East, Tom Sigurdson, member of the Legislative Assembly for Edmonton Belmont, Steve Zarusky, member of the Legislative Assembly representing the Red Water and Andrew riding, and Judy Bethel, alderwoman.

In the front row, sitting beside Mr. Getty, were Pearl Chychul, president, and Elia Czyn, treasurer of Resident Council.

At the end of the outdoor proceedings, all those gathered moved to the premises of St. Michael's Extended Care Center for a reception and signing of a special "memory scroll" which will be put into a time capsule and embedded in the walls of the Millennium Pavilion. A century later, it is expected that it will be opened for viewing.

VLESSIANA Classic

Send your stamped (US), self-addressed envelope, to receive free copy of original VLESSIANA Newsletter from Spring of 1985!

This classic had showed that:

- Oct. 1987 Crash was due — sorry if some lost by not being informed about Kondratieff;
- Associated Press made a big goof (half-million dollars, and more);
- World situations — not TV — needed watching; and
- Several other major topics.

(Current issue of this newsletter is not available, but we still have The Book of Vles.)

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Commemorating 1000 Years of Christianity in Ukraine the New York Metropolitan Millennium Committee presents a

CONCERT of UKRAINIAN RELIGIOUS MUSIC

Sunday
November 20, 1988
2:30 PM at
CARNEGIE HALL
57th Street at 7th Avenue
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- featuring performances by:
- PAUL PLYSHKA—Bass
 - VESNIVKA Ukrainian Girls Choir, Toronto
Kvitka Zorych-Kondratska—Conductor
 - PROMETHEUS Ukrainian Male Chorus,
and
METROPOLITAN CHOIR, Philadelphia
Mykhaylo Dlaboha—Conductor
 - DUMKA Ukrainian Mixed Chorus,
New York City
Simon Komirny—Conductor

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Concert tickets purchased at Ukrainian stores must be paid for in cash or by check made out to the order of: "N.Y. Metropolitan Millennium Committee"

GOOD NEWS

If you have ever wanted to invite relatives from the Ukraine on a visit to the U.S.A. or Canada, **NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT...**

Because of **NEW GOVERNMENT POLICIES** concerning the granting of permission to visit

RELATIVES AND ALSO FRIENDS

abroad, the possibilities of approval of invitation requests are now better than ever before. If you have tried in the past and were turned down, it is now suggested to try again.

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COMMEMORATIVE MILLENNIUM MEDALLION

THE UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC SHRINE IN OTTAWA has commissioned the production of a Medallion. It is 1 1/2" in diameter, featuring the newly dedicated Shrine on one side. The reverse depicts the POKROW (Protection) of Mother of God. An appropriate inscription in Ukrainian and English is stamped around the edge of both sides.

The Medallion is made of bronze and is available in gold or silver plate. It is manufactured by Deak International, a firm known around the world for craftsmanship and skillful artistry. The firm has been awarded contracts for most of the Olympic medals. It is mounted in a glass block (removable) and comes in an elegant presentation case.



The Medallion will be treasured for its intrinsic value. It is a meaningful and lasting memento of the '88 Millennium and our 1000-year religious tradition. This is an ideal gift to present as a special remembrance to loved ones and friends, for Christmas, birthday, or other such occasions. A unique keepsake, to be treasured with your other precious objects and souvenirs, for many many years.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

November 15

WASHINGTON, D.C.: A video interview conducted in Ukraine in August 1988 with Ukrainian Herald editor Vyacheslav Chornovil will be presented at by the Sisterhood of the Pochayiv Mother of God, Holy Trinity Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church at the St. Sophia Religious Association, 2615 30th St. NW., at 6 p.m. Refreshments will follow the presentation. For directions, please call (202) 234-2300; for more information please call (301) 622-2338.

November 16

PITTSBURGH: A five-week-long pre-Christmas Holy Scripture workshop will begin this Wednesday at 7 p.m. at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church. Sponsored by the Office of Religious Education of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Parma, the workshop will be taught by Sr. Anthony Ann Laszok for five consecutive Wednesday evenings through December 21. Everyone is welcome to attend. For more information and registration call (412) 331-5605 or St. George Church, 766-8801.

November 18

NEW YORK: Slava Gerulak will present part two of her slide-illustrated lecture series on the history of Ukrainian culture at 7:30 p.m. in the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. The lecture will be presented in English. For more information call the UIA, (212) 288-8660.

November 19

NEWARK, N.J.: Yosyp Terelia, longtime Ukrainian Catholic activist and prisoner of conscience, will speak at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church hall, 719 Sandford Ave. after the 7 p.m. moleben.

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Professionals and Business Persons Association will present guest speaker Bozhena Olshaniwsky, who will talk about her participation in the "March for Peace" in Ukraine this past summer. Cocktails will be served at 6:30 p.m. at the Ramada Inn, followed by the monthly meeting from 7 to 9 p.m. All members and guests are cordially invited to attend.

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: Branch 75 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will host a "Masked Ball — Night at the Opera" at 8:30 p.m. in the Ramada Hotel on Route 10 (westbound). Music for dancing will be provided by the Tempo orchestra. Tickets are available at \$20 per person. For reservations call St. Renya Cordero, (201) 288-5506.

ABINGTON, Pa.: The Ukrainian Human Rights Committee of Philadelphia will sponsor a public meeting with the Rev. Vasyly Romaniuk, a Ukrainian Orthodox priest and former political prisoner at 4 p.m. in the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, 700 Cedar Road. After an address by the Rev. Romaniuk, a

question-and-answer period will follow. For more information call Ulana Mazurkevich, (215) 782-1019.

DETROIT: The Metropolitan Detroit Millennium Council will conclude its yearlong millennium celebrations with a millennium banquet at 7:30 p.m. at the downtown Renaissance Center's Cartier Ballroom of the Westin Hotel. The main speaker will be Joseph Sobran, a nationally syndicated columnist and senior editor of the National Review of Washington, who will discuss current realities and future prospects in Eastern Europe and Ukraine as a result of glasnost and perestroika. Parking is free. For more information call (313) 574-1493 or any local Ukrainian Church rectory.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.: The Polish Cultural Events Committee of Sacred Heart University will sponsor a lecture on "Polish reflections on the Ukrainian millennium" by Dr. Andrzej S. Kaminski, history professor at Georgetown University, at 7:30 p.m. at the Sacred Heart University Library Lecture Hall, known also at Schine Auditorium. For information call (203) 261-4530.

November 19-20

ABINGTON, Pa.: The Ukrainian Library at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center and Branch 90 of the Ukrainian National Womens' League of America will sponsor an exhibit of pre-World War II Ukrainian periodicals, Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Sunday 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the library. Lydia Burachynsky will share some of her memories as editor of Nova Khata on Saturday at 1 p.m. Included in the exhibit are materials from the archives of the late Walter Gallan along with private and library collections. At the same time the Ukrainian Philatelic Society will sponsor an exhibit of stamps and medals at the Ukrainian Cultural Center. For information call the library, (215) 663-8572.

November 20

KENILWORTH, N.J.: The National Confederation of American Ethnic Groups will hold its fourth annual "Victory without Fear" seminar at the Holiday Inn at Exit 138 of the Garden State Parkway at 2 p.m. A defense report on those accused by the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations will be presented by the NCAEG staff. The

principal speaker will be Dolf Droge, an executive from Accuracy in Media. The special guest speaker will be Jerome Brentar, former member of the Republican Coalition of American Nationalities. For more information call (201) 485-9025.

NEW YORK: The New York Metropolitan Millennium Committee will sponsor a Concert of Ukrainian Religious Music at 2:30 p.m. at Carnegie Hall, 57th Street and Seventh Avenue, featuring performances by Metropolitan Opera bass Paul Plishka, the Vesnivka Girls Choir of Toronto, the Prometheus Ukrainian Male Chorus and the Metropolitan Choir of Philadelphia, and the Dumka Ukrainian Mixed Chorus of New York. Tickets are \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15 and \$10 and are available at the Carnegie Hall box office, (212) 247-7800; Arka, 473-3550; Molode Zhyttia, 673-9530; or Surma, 477-0729.

LOS ANGELES: The Ukrainian Art Center, Inc. will offer several folk art workshops at the center's facilities at 4315 Melrose. An embroidery class will take place today and again on December 18, noon to 4 p.m. The class fee of \$35 includes all materials. A one-part "petrivka" class will take place from noon to 4 p.m. and also on December 18, 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. The fee is \$25. Reservations and payment in advance are required. For more information call (213) 668-0170.

JERSEY CITY, N.J.: Yosyp Terelia will be the guest speaker at a banquet marking the 70th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Home here, beginning at 3 p.m. in the Ukrainian Community Center, 90-96 Fleet St. For more information call (201) 656-7755.

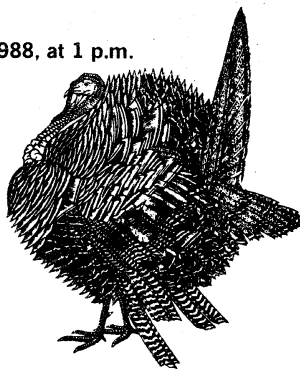
ONGOING

ROCHESTER, N.Y.: The Lost Architecture of Kiev, a traveling photo exhibit on loan from The Ukrainian Museum, will be featured at the Pyramid Art Center here from November 12 through December 15. For more information please call Valentina Makohon (716) 467-6114.

PALM BEACHES, Fla.: The Ukrainian Club of the Palm Beaches is sponsoring a membership drive. All newcomers and all those who are not members yet, are encouraged to join the club. Meetings are held every first Thursday of the month at 7 p.m., at the Lake Worth Senior Citizen Center. Please call Olga Byk for additional information, (305) 585-1325.

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UPNS announces mail auction

WASHINGTON — The Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society (UPNS), with about 300 members worldwide will hold its 47th mail auction. The mail sale will close on January 15, 1989, and will feature more than 600 lots of Ukrainian philately and numismatics.

These auctions, which have been in existence for more than 16 years, feature exclusively Ukrainian material and offer outstanding opportunities for collectors to obtain scarce, seldom seen material at very reasonable prices.

Most of the auction consists of trident overprints, including one very rare hand-drawn trident and tridents applied by hand-made wooden hand-

stamps. The 47th sale will also feature not frequently seen Poltava trident overprints, local trident issues, a nice selection of Carpatho-Ukraine, interesting postal history, and the usual extensive assortment of western Ukraine.

There will also be very generous offerings of Ukrainian Cinderella stamps, including Ukrainian scout issues, and an extensive selections of Ukrainian banknotes.

To obtain an illustrated and well-described auction catalogue along with the society's newsletter, Trident-Visnyk, send \$1 for postage and handling to: Mr. B. Pauk, 2329 W. Thomas, Chicago, Ill., 60622.

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