

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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

Vol. LVI

No. 48

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1988

50 cents

Balts protest proposed changes limiting autonomy

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The legislatures of the Baltic republics of Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia acted in the past two weeks to oppose proposed constitutional changes that would limit their political autonomy, reported *The New York Times*.

The acts ranged from a bold declaration of sovereignty on November 16 by the Estonian Supreme Soviet to a listed set of suggestions by the Latvian leadership on November 22 for amending the proposed changes to the Soviet Constitution and electoral laws to ensure the rights of individual republics.

In the boldest measure, the Estonian legislature unanimously approved on November 16 an amendment to the republic's constitution that would give the Estonian authorities the right to veto Soviet legislation within the republic, wrote *The Times* on November 17.

This action followed several weeks of public debate in Estonia over Moscow's plans to redesign the Soviet government by granting enhanced powers to a national legislative body, including the right to set economic and social policy for the country and to overrule the actions of local governments.

"The declaration of sovereignty" that was approved during a special session of the Estonian Supreme Soviet, said, among other things, that Soviet laws would take effect in Estonia "upon their registration by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian Socialist Republic in a way regulated by it," wrote *The Times*.

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100,000 Georgians demonstrate

NEW YORK — One of the largest demonstrations in the history of Soviet Georgia took place in the capital city of Tbilisi on November 12. According to information from Georgian dissident sources, more than 100,000 people took part, reported *Second World Press*.

The purpose of the demonstration, the fifth since last May, was to protest a newly imposed law restricting the people's right to demonstrate.

The demonstration was organized by the Ilya Chavchavadze Society and the recently created National-Democratic Party of Georgia, an opposition political group. They also organized the demonstrations that took place on September 25, October 8, 9, 21 and 30 of this year in Tbilisi and in Batumi, Georgia's third largest city.

The main demand of the demonstration was the repeal of Edict No. 505 of March 24, "On the Order of Conducting

U.S., Soviet officials address human rights in Moscow talks

Dissidents participate in historic meetings, voice concerns

by Roma Hadzewycz

MOSCOW — In what many observers both in the USSR and the United States described as an unprecedented series of meetings, a 14-member delegation representing the U.S. Congressional Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe and members of the USSR Supreme Soviet met here for four days on November 14-17 to discuss a variety of human rights concerns.

The Moscow session, which culminated on Friday, November 18, with a press conference featuring U.S. and Soviet officials, was noteworthy also for the participation of approximately 100 human, national and religious rights activists, as well as refuseniks — a group representing all shades of dissent in the Soviet Union.

Among the rights activists present were 15 Ukrainians involved in the struggle for national and religious rights, including a delegation headed by Bishop Pavlo Vasylyk representing the still outlawed Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The U.S. delegation, headed by the chairman of the Helsinki Commission, Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.), sought the release of all Soviet political prisoners — 179 cases were cited by the Americans — and the resolution of 600 refuseniks' cases. Though there was no concrete response from the Soviets regarding the political prisoners, officials did pledge to allow 147 refuseniks to leave the USSR, saying there were no barriers to their emigration.

Other members of the U.S. delegation, which was composed of Helsinki Commission members as well as other members of Congress were: Reps. Bill

Richardson (D-N.M.), Christopher Smith (R-N.J.), Don Ritter (R-Pa.), John Porter (R-Ill.), Mickey Edwards (R-Okla.), John Lewis (D-Ga.), John LaFalce (D-N.Y.) and E. Clay Shaw Jr. (R-Fla.); Sens. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), the Helsinki Commission's co-chairman, and Charles Grassley (R-Iowa); Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs Richard Schifter, Assistant Secretary of Defense Ronald Lehman and Assistant Secretary of Commerce Louis Laun.

Ukrainian participants

Ukrainian rights activists who participated at various times in formal and informal meetings with U.S. officials, luncheons with U.S. and Soviet delegates, and a reception at Spaso House, the official residence of the U.S. ambassador to the USSR, were: Mykhailo and Bohdan Horyn, Mykola Horbal, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Stepan Khmara, Oles Shevchenko, Serhiy Naboka, Yevhen Sverstiuk, Ivan and Maria Hel, Bishop Vasylyk, the Revs. Mykhailo Havryliv and Hryhoriy Simkailo, Mykhailo Osadchy and Mykola Muratov.

The U.S. delegation's five-day visit to the Soviet capital began on Monday,

November 14, with an informal meeting at the U.S. Embassy compound with dissidents: refuseniks, Balts, Ukrainians, Russians, Pentecostals, Ukrainian Catholics, Russian Orthodox and others.

After an opening plenary session on Tuesday morning, November 15, formal sessions between the U.S. Congressional delegation and members of the Supreme Soviet were held on Tuesday and Wednesday in three working groups: freedom of religion (chaired by Sen. DeConcini), the individual and the law (Rep. Ritter, chair), and freedom of movement (Rep. Hoyer, chair).

Substantive issues raised

According to participants, many substantive issues were raised in these sessions, among them the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the releases of the two Helsinki monitors still serving sentences for their human rights activity, Lev Lukianenko and Mykola Matusevych of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, who are both serving exile sentences.

On Wednesday afternoon, November 15, the Helsinki Commission also hosted three separate luncheons which

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Ukrainian activist brutally beaten enroute to Helsinki Union meeting

MOSCOW — Ukrainian rights activist Vasyl Barladianu was brutally beaten by thugs in Odessa as he was about the enter the train station and catch a train bound for Kiev. The attack occurred on Thursday evening, November 17, ironically, at the same time that other Soviet dissidents were being

hosted in Moscow at the U.S. ambassador's residence, Spaso House.

According to information provided by the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, Mr. Barladianu was bound for Kiev where he and other human and national rights activists were to attend a meeting on November 19 of the Coordinating Council of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union.

On the street near the station, three men emerged from a car and proceeded to beat Mr. Barladianu to the point of unconsciousness. Mr. Barladianu was with his wife.

He reportedly sustained injuries to his head and spine, including a possible skull fracture.

The Ukrainian Helsinki Union characterized the attack a case of "base KGB banditism" and evidence that "the KGB mafia rules Ukraine."

The Ukrainian Helsinki Union immediately sent a protest against the act to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Mr. Barladianu had appeared on November 14 at a public meeting organized in Odessa by the Native Language Society and the Ukrainian Dramatic Theater. At the meeting he

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Vasyl Barladianu

Demonstrations and Meetings," which is being used by the authorities to suppress nationalist actions. According to this edict, anyone who participates in an unsanctioned demonstration may be sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

The demonstrators also demanded the repeal of amendments to the USSR Constitution which empower the Soviet of Deputies to decide the question of the secession of a national republic from the Soviet Union. The national-democratic community of Georgia is demanding that the republic itself be given the right to decide the question of secession, noted *Second World Press*.

The demonstrators presented the authorities with an ultimatum: if their demands are not met within a week, they will undertake new actions on a much larger scale.

The participants in the demonstra-

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A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Party plenum in Ukraine focuses on economic questions

by Dr. David Marples

On November 10-11, a Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine was held in Kiev. While the nature of its resolutions and discussions followed fairly closely those of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Plenum of September, it was made clear that the problem of food shortages, particularly of meat and dairy products, is especially acute in the Ukrainian republic. Over all, the summary of the current state of the Ukrainian economy, and most notably its agricultural sector, reveals a situation of almost unrelieved gloom.

The plenum's focus on the economy began with a lengthy speech by First Party Secretary Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, who noted the difficulties of what he termed the "period of transition" to the new economic methods associated with self-accounting and self-financing of enterprises.

Placing the blame squarely on the shoulders of Ukrainian Premier V. Masol and his colleagues, Mr. Shcherbytsky pointed out that at least one-third of Ukrainian enterprises cannot be transferred to self-financing at present because their profit margin is not high enough. Many enterprises are in fact working at a loss, including several under the Ministries of Transport, Construction and the State Agroprom, while the machine-building complex as a whole is said to be far behind on its agreed deliveries of goods. (One aim of the authorities for Ukrainian industry is self-sufficiency in the production of basic construction materials.)

While the quality of manufactured goods in Ukraine remains poor, the transferral of enterprises to new economic conditions has seen some unwarranted pay rises not matched by a similar rise in labor productivity. Moreover, the economic reform in the republic is also behind its anticipated timetable. Although 1989 is scheduled to be the year for the completion of the administrative transfer to new conditions, less than 50 percent of Ukrainian enterprises have begun to organize their own finances and accounting.

The main focus of the plenum, however, was agriculture rather than industry. Mr. Shcherbytsky expressed his concern at the declining meat consumption per head of population in urban areas. Special commissions have been created at the government, oblast, city and raion levels, with the task of improving the supply of food. At the government level, the commission is headed by Premier Masol, which indicates how seriously the authorities view the situation.

Yet this problem is not new. In the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan, for example, it was noted that the annual production of sugar beets, oil crops and potatoes had declined compared to the previous plan period, while the rate of increase of food products such as meat, milk, eggs and vegetables had fallen considerably. Altogether, according to a spokesperson for the Ukrainian "agroindustrial complex," the tempo of increase in the 11th Five-Year Plan was said to be only half that of the ninth Five-Year Plan.

Because of the shortage of meat and milk products, annual consumption of foodstuffs per head of population in Ukraine has now fallen below recommended norms. According to Premier

Masol, the 1987 consumption per capita stood at 11.2 kilograms, compared to the norm of 13 kilograms.

First Secretary Shcherbytsky made reference to the especially critical situation in Vinnytsia Oblast, which has failed to fulfill plans for the production of meat, milk and eggs for the past two years. The yield of milk per cow in the oblast is reportedly 60 kilograms lower than the republican average, while the consumption of meat per resident over the past year was 6.4 kilograms less than in 1983.

This oblast is also said to be in a poor state in several other respects: thus, two-thirds of its villages do not possess public baths, some 160 do not have hard-surface roads and less than 1 percent are connected to the local gas network (presumably for central heating). Mr. Shcherbytsky pinpointed First Party Secretary L.L. Kryvoruchko as bearing chief responsibility for the woeful state of rural affairs.

Nevertheless, the lack of rural facilities generally seems to be common. Mr. Shcherbytsky drew the Plenum's attention to the fact that commercial outlets in the villages are also lacking in supplies that are almost basic. Many stores, it was stated, have no flour, milk, oil, fish goods or even salt. Another problem is the non-delivery of potatoes to the tune of 27 percent of the expected supply.

In his speech made on the second day of the Plenum, Premier Masol provided more details about the state of livestock rearing in the republic, and cattle in particular. He revealed that in various oblasts, the number of cattle has begun to decline over the past year — at a rate of 5,000 to 8,000 head each in the Vinnytsia, Donetsk and Cherkassy oblasts.

The worst situation of all is in Odessa and Dnipropetrovsk oblasts, in which the number of heads of cattle has fallen over the past five years by 19 percent and 13 percent, respectively. A major reason for this development, noted Mr. Masol, has been the difficulty of developing food crops for the animals.

There are several remedial steps that should be taken immediately, in the view of the Ukrainian authorities: better use should be made of the cultivation of private plots and holdings, and of the leasing arrangements stipulated by the earlier CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Mr. Masol pointed out that almost 9 million Ukrainian households have private plots, with a total of about 2.5 million hectares of land. Until recently, however, these plots had been constantly reduced in size, and the private sector's role in agriculture had been a declining one.

In its accepted decree, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine declared that there must be a radical restructuring of economic relations in the village, while the government organs, at the oblast level especially, must take more initiative and wield more authority.

On the whole, the Plenum discussion was somewhat franker than usual, but at the same time, it did not take note of problems that are distinctive to Ukraine and the Ukrainian weather patterns. Little mention was made, for example, of the arid weather conditions in the republic, although the oblasts cited for poor performances included both Odessa and Crimea, which are in this

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Soviet Ukrainian press discloses authorities' view of Popular Front

by Bohdan Nahaylo

With the remarkable inaugural congresses of the people's fronts in the Baltic republics still in the headlines, it is worth pausing to reflect on the situation elsewhere in the Soviet Union. Two Ukrainian newspapers have just provided a telling picture of how the Ukrainian authorities are "assisting" the process of democratization in their republic and "encouraging" public initiative in support of the Gorbachev leadership's restructuring drive.

Both the educational newspaper *Radianska Osvita* and the workers' daily *Robitnycha Hazeta* have published sympathetic reports about a meeting in Kiev on September 25 of the Popular Union for the Support of Restructuring. This umbrella organization for various unofficial groups that are active in the Ukraine's capital was formed in Kiev on June 9.

From what the two newspapers write it is clear that the city's authorities have not been too pleased about the existence of the Popular Front and have placed obstacles in its way.

The author of the report in *Robitnycha Hazeta*, O. Kuts, points out that the Kiev authorities are still in no hurry to register this informal group, referring to it as "citizens who call themselves..."

Recently, despite the lack of official recognition, the Popular Union finally managed to obtain permission to hold a meeting. As Ms. Kuts points out, instead of being allowed to hold their gathering in a square in one of the parks as they had requested, the unofficial activists were given the use of a small hall on the understanding that their meeting would last no longer than one and a half hours and that the authorities would receive details of the agenda in advance. The meeting was held behind closed doors — special "stewards" saw to that — and Ms. Kuts only managed to get in because she represented the press. Inside, "there was no shortage of Komsomol and party workers in attendance."

Ms. Kuts writes that there was hardly enough time for the representatives of the various groups who make up the Popular Union to have a brief word, not to mention hold a discussion. Among issues that were raised, however, were damage to the environment, the des-

truction of architectural monuments, and the callous attitude of the local authorities towards invalids. Interestingly, the Lviv-based informal patriotic association, *Tovarystvo Leva* (The Lion Society) was mentioned as a good example of what could be done by unofficial groups.

Both newspapers stress that Kiev's varied configuration of supporters of restructuring regard it as an infringement of the democratization process that they are not permitted to hold open public meetings. *Radianska Osvita's* reporter, Olena Konovalenko, notes that members of the Popular Union complained that there is no place, forum or publication in Kiev which would allow citizens to discuss openly and freely what they consider to be the major issues of the day.

Not surprisingly, therefore, the meeting's participants discussed the drafts of two appeals to the authorities: one calling for the recent restrictions on the holding of unauthorized public meetings to be submitted for "countrywide discussion," and the other expressing concern about limitations on subscriptions to certain newspapers and journals.

Ms. Kuts concludes her account with the following pointed question:

"As regards [such] meetings — which have become possible thanks to the processes of democratization in society and which reflect the reawakening of people from social slumber — is it necessary for us to fear such manifestations of glasnost and strive in every way to isolate them, hiding them from the eyes and ears of uninvolved people behind closed doors?"

Ms. Konovalenko makes a similar observation: "We do not know how to communicate, we do not know how to respect a different point of view." The representatives of the Popular Union may be "amateurs" when it comes to putting democratic practices into action, but then, as she asks, "where are all of us to learn democracy?"

To this it can only be added that at least the Popular Union's meeting was not broken up by riot police. This has been the case in Lviv in recent months when local activists supporting restructuring have attempted to hold public meetings.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language Ukrainian newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

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

Yearly subscription rate: \$20; for UNA members — \$10.
Also published by the UNA: *Svoboda*, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper.

The Weekly and *Svoboda*:
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036

UNA:
(201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:

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The Ukrainian Weekly, November 27, 1988, No. 48, Vol. LVI
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Testimonial dinner honors Canada's first Ukrainian Supreme Court justice

by Myroslav Ilyniak

TORONTO — It was an evening of riposte and glowing praise bestowed upon the first Ukrainian to be appointed judge on the Supreme Court of Canada.

John Sopinka was the guest of honor at a testimonial dinner organized by an ad hoc committee of Ukrainian professionals. The black-tie affair took place on September 26 in Toronto's venerable Royal York Hotel.

Practically a "who's who" of the Canadian legal establishment was on hand to heap tribute on one of the country's most outstanding trial lawyers. Justice Sopinka is only the fourth in Canadian judicial history to have vaulted directly from behind the bar to the highest court in the land, a remarkable achievement by the son of poor peasant immigrants who had arrived in Canada 62 years ago.

More than 700 guests paid \$150 each to attend the testimonial dinner. At the request of the honoree, net proceeds will be used to establish the "John Sopinka Award For Excellence in Ukrainian Studies," at the University of Toronto Chair of Ukrainian Studies. The remainder is earmarked for the Charitable and Educational Trust of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, presented a gift to Justice Sopinka, a painting by the famous Canadian artist, Peter Shostak of Victoria, B.C.

But the dinner also turned out to be a testimonial for the rising number of Ukrainians finally breaking into the top ranks of the legal profession.

"There are more Ukrainian chief justices at this head table than there are in Ukraine," joked Ramon Hnatyshyn,



At testimonial dinner for Supreme Court Justice John Sopinka (from left) are: Ihor Bardyn, Toronto attorney; John Yaremko, former Ontario government minister; Edward D. Bayda, chief justice of Saskatchewan; William D. Parker, chief justice of the High Court of Ontario; Benjamin Hewak, chief justice of Manitoba; Ramon Hnatyshyn, minister of justice and attorney general for Canada; Mr. Sopinka,

attorney general and minister of justice for Canada.

Mr. Hnatyshyn's observation, repeatedly emphasized by the dinner speakers, was made plainly evident by some of the faces and the names dominating the head table, including Edward D. Bayda, chief justice of Saskatchewan, and Benjamin Hewak, chief justice of the Court of the Queen's Bench for Manitoba.

Also present at the head table was Kenneth M. Lysyk, a judge on the Supreme Court of British Columbia, and Yaroslav Roslak, a judge on the

Supreme Court of Canada; William Liber, master of ceremonies; Yaroslav Roslak, Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta; Kenneth Lysyk, Supreme Court of British Columbia; Eugene Fedak, County Court of Ontario; Ralph Sazio, president, Toronto Argonaut Football Club; Morris Perozak, Provincial Court of Ontario; Victor Colebourn, president, Lawyers Club.

Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta. Walter Tarnopolsky, a judge on the Court of Appeal of Ontario, was unable to attend.

Prior to being inaugurated as Canada's 62nd Supreme Court judge on June 23, Mr. Sopinka was a partner in a blue-chip legal firm. He is the author of a number of authoritative legal texts, and has also become somewhat of a media celebrity due to his involvement in several highly controversial judicial inquiries.

He is perhaps best known by the Ukrainian community as legal counsel

for the Ukrainian Canadian Committee before the Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals, better known as the Deschenes Commission.

Said Justice William D. Parker, "As far as I know, he was the only lawyer who can cross-examine a witness without turning his back to the TV camera."

Mr. Parker, chief justice of the High Court of Ontario, presided over a particularly lengthy and controversial inquiry into the financial dealings of a former federal Cabinet minister. Justice Sopinka was then the minister's legal

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Soviet Ukrainian historian pens attack on U.S. famine commission

by Dr. James E. Mace

Prof. Stanislav Kulchytsky has turned his attention to the issue of the Famine of 1933 three times this year in *Visti z Ukrainy*, the weekly published by the Kiev-based *Ukrainian Society for Cultural Relations* abroad. His latest work, which must be considered an authoritative statement on behalf of the Soviet Ukrainian historical establishment, appears in issue No. 40 dated September 1988 as answers to questions sent in by readers of his previous statements.

In it he attacks the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, stating: "By creating the so-called 'Commission on the Ukraine Famine,' the Congress of the U.S.A. assigned it this task: 'to provide the American public with a better understanding of the Soviet system by revealing the Soviet role in organizing the famine.' Thus the commission members' freedom of inquiry was from the start blocked by the basic thesis of the 'artificial' character of the famine. Actually, the thesis of famine-genocide directed against the Ukrainian people as an ethnic entity, widespread in the West is essentially irrational." I, too, was attacked by name for "attempting to cast doubt on the fact that the Communist Party did everything possible to ameliorate the situation."

In reality, the commission has made every effort to avoid engaging

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in a propaganda war with Soviet historians. We have provided copies of all our publications free of charge, including 20 copies of our Report to Congress, to the Soviet Embassy in Washington. At least one copy was earmarked for Volodymyr Brovchenko, who heads the *Ukrainian Society*. A month before Prof. Kulchytsky's article appeared, the commission officially offered to extend any appropriate assistance to Soviet Ukrainian scholars interested in researching the famine.

Virtually the only thing we have absolutely ruled out sharing is any material that might indicate the identity of persons who made statements anonymously to us. In fact, we routinely destroy any record indicating the identity of those who have requested anonymity, because it is the only absolute guarantee against betraying a confidence, even inadvertently.

But anyone who had read the commission's Report to Congress knows that we have studied and analyzed a great deal of source material, including eyewitness testimony, published Soviet official sources, diplomatic dispatches, and other types of sources. We have spent years of investigation and study in an attempt to determine as much as possible about what happened in Ukraine and elsewhere in the USSR in 1933. Offering to assist scholars in Kiev on the topic was our attempt to test just how serious they were about glasnost. Now we know.

Such statements as Prof. Kulchytsky's would not have been espe-

cially worthy of note in years past, and I have seen myself attacked as a "bourgeois falsifier" often enough to be used to it. They are worth noting now only because the treatment of the Ukrainian famine is the acid test of glasnost for historians in Kiev. And it seems that there has been far more of it in Moscow than in Kiev. In Moscow there have been a number of statements by Russian historians like archive director Yury Afanasiev, who has courageously criticized those who want to portray Stalin less than the monster he was. There has even been some evidence of such courage in Kiev, like Borys Olynyk's raising of the issue of the 19th Party Conference and the July 12 Ukrainian Writers' Union (Spilka Pysmenykyv Ukrainy) plenum, which officially called for making public the famine's causes, compiling a book of memory about it, and building a monument to the victims.

But truth is a commodity in short supply among Ukraine's historians who study the post-revolutionary period, and one suspects that recent rehabilitations of figures from Mykhailo Hrushevsky to national communist Oleksander Shumsky were accomplished only under pressure from the writers' union. The historical establishment is still dominated by Yury Kondufor, who was brought over from the "anti-Soviet falsification" apart in 1972 to become director of the Institute of History in the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences.

Recently, it seems, the forces of the past have gained the upper hand on

this issue as with others. The July issue of *Ukrainskyi Istorychnyi Zhurnal*, which attacked me for an article published five years ago in *Soviet Studies* on the Ukrainian committees of non-wealthy peasants (*komnezamy*), referred the reader to the papers published from an October 1985 conference on "The Historical Experience of the CPSU in Carrying Out the Leninist Agrarian Policy and the Poverty of its Bourgeois Falsifications." This was a very sad affair, designed to refute Western scholarship on the famine without so much as admitting that Ukrainians in 1933 had difficulty finding enough to eat. Commending it to the Soviet Ukrainian reader today means that the back-peddaling has begun.

Let us now return to the points Prof. Kulchytsky makes in his most recent article. He points out, quite correctly, that in 1933 people were going hungry in a number of parts of the Soviet Union and that in terms of the percentage of population lost in the early 1930s, Ukraine is in third place behind Kazakhstan and "the North Caucasus with the Kuban River basin" (*Pivnychnyi Kavkaz z Prykubanniam*). Citing figures from the August issue of *Ukrainskyi Istorychnyi Zhurnal*, which were actually first published in the Toronto Communist tabloid *Zhyttia i Slovo* last May, he declares that Ukraine lost 4 million people in the 1930s to starvation, repressions and net migration out of the republic. What happened in Ukraine was only one manifestation of the over-all hard-

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Soviet Ukrainian...

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ship brought on the Soviet peasantry by Stalin's "adventurism" in attempting to rapidly industrialize the Soviet Union by returning to the compulsory seizure of grain from the peasants.

The tragedy of the Kazakhs really is even greater than that of the Ukrainians, at least in percentage

...Soviet Ukrainian historians are lagging well behind both the Ukrainian Writers' Union and behind what is permissible under General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev ... the Soviet Ukrainian historical establishment and the Ukraina Society have attempted to create a pseudo-glasnost about the famine...

terms. The 1939 Soviet census shows 9.9 percent fewer Ukrainians in the Soviet Union than does the 1926 census; the comparable figure for Kazakhs is 21.9 percent. While the greater difficulty in sealing borders in the vastness of Central Asia enabled some Kazakhs to flee to China, Afghanistan and elsewhere, between 1 million and 1.5 million of them died.

What Prof. Kulchytsky doesn't say, however, is that starvation began in Kazakhstan in 1930 because of the forced "sedentarization" of nomadic herdsmen and that a major attempt was made to ameliorate the situation in 1932, just as the situation was becoming catastrophic in Ukraine and the North Caucasus. In February of that year, Vyacheslav Molotov stated that drought had caused hardship in a number of regions, including Kazakhstan, and aid was mobilized, largely by imposing a supplementary quota on the North Caucasus and fulfilling it by "shock work methods." There was no such supplementary plan for Ukraine because Ukraine could not meet its basic grain quota. In May 1932 a number of other measures were also proclaimed with the enunciated goal of ameliorating the peasantry's lot, the so-called May Reforms. But with the Third All-Ukrainian Conference in July, when the Ukrainian Communist leadership pointed out that the Ukrainian countryside was also exhausted and that there had been outbreaks of hunger there as well, Stalin reversed course and insisted on meeting the quota at all costs.

In contrast to what took place in Kazakhstan, the events of 1932-1933 in the North Caucasus were intimately connected with those in Ukraine, and there, too, the famine was artificial. It is interesting that Prof. Kulchytsky avoids the usual designation of the worst victimized area of the North Caucasus, the Kuban, using instead the awkward term Prykubannia. Does he want to avoid the association of the area with the Kuban Kozaks, the descendants of Ukrainian Kozaks who were given the area by Catherine II when she destroyed their stronghold, the Zaporozhian Sich? Immediately before the famine, the 3 million Ukrainians of the North Caucasus, mainly in the Kuban, had Ukrainian schools and newspapers. Before that, they had gone through some tough times, including a period when Lenin proclaimed a policy of "dekozakization," that is, disenfranchising the whole lot of them as a homogeneous counterrevolutionary stratum. And, despite the fact that the name Kozak

had been officially banned since 1923, Kozaks were not allowed to serve in the Red Army. During the famine, not only were Ukrainian schools and literature suppressed in the North Caucasus, whole stanytsias, some with populations in the tens of thousands (what Americans call small cities), were exiled en masse.

In correspondence from 1933 published in Pravda in 1963, Stalin

attempted to justify his war against the Kozaks by writing to Mikhail Sholokov that the Kozaks were at war with him. As in Ukraine, something was happening in the old Kozak territory that had little to do with collectivization and everything to do with destroying people deliberately. Virtually every measure taken against the Ukrainian countryside had its counterpart in the North Caucasus, often preceding its implementation in Ukraine proper. No one knows how many died there, because some Kozaks were classified as Ukrainians and others as Russians. But the Kuban is the land Wasył Barka described in his novel "Zhovtyi Kniaz," and no one who has read this book can remain ignorant of what happened there. Isn't it strange that Prof. Kulchytsky refuses even to call this land by its right name? Perhaps he would like to avoid something which does not strengthen his case.

The commission pointed all this out in its Report to Congress, a copy of which has undoubtedly been made available to Prof. Kulchytsky. This report contains an entire chapter on the famine outside the Ukrainian SSR, and it is hardly the Commission's fault if Prof. Kulchytsky chooses to ignore it.

The commission did not attempt to arrive at a figure for the number of persons who perished in the famine because others have attempted to do so in the past and because the Soviet demographic data available to us from the 1930s is neither complete nor reliable. Robert Conquest estimated 5 million dead in the famine in Ukraine, and I have previously estimated 5 million to 7 million Ukrainians dead throughout the Soviet Union. Could it really have been 4 million persons lost to the Ukrainian SSR for the entire period from initial dekulakization to the beginning of World War II?

Even if Ukraine lost "only" 4 million — and one cannot refer to such a huge number without putting "only" in parentheses — that would still have been 12 to 13 percent of the total population, rather more than literal decimation. However, the problem here is the concept of "net migration," which Prof. Kulchytsky erroneously assumes was all out of Ukraine. In fact, the Soviet authorities made every effort to prevent people from fleeing Ukraine and to encourage non-Ukrainians to settle there. This is why over 80 percent of those living in the Ukrainian SSR in 1926 were Ukrainians, but in 1939 Ukrainians had dropped to 73.5 percent of its total population. Thus, even if we accept the figure of 4

million for Ukraine's net population loss, counting migration, this probably understates the number of dead because in all likelihood the number who migrated to Ukraine greatly exceeded the number who migrated out of Ukraine in the period 1926-1939, nor does it take into account the fact that about a third of the population of the North Caucasus was also Ukrainian.

Moreover, given that a census was carried out in 1937 and the officials in charge were not finding enough people, the likelihood is that the 1939 census inflated the Soviet population figures, which would also lead those who, like Prof. Kulchytsky, accept those figures to underestimate population loss both in Ukraine and in the USSR as a whole.

Prof. Kulchytsky goes on to attribute the famine to such "unfavorable conditions" as "the destabilization of agriculture caused by three years of heavy grain requisitions...including even part of the grain and other agricultural produce needed for subsistence." This goes a bit farther than the old line, which attributed the famine to bad weather, kulak sabotage, inexperienced management, and only lastly to grain seizures. Like all first-rate disinformation, it is largely true, but not the whole truth. The exhaustion of Soviet agriculture was clear in the first half of 1932, and the government responded in the ways mentioned above. And this is why Prof. Kulchytsky ignores both the May Reforms and their abandonment after the July 1932 Ukrainian Communist Party conference.

Prof. Kulchytsky writes that "one cannot call the famine organized," it was merely a consequence of Stalin's policy of rapid industrialization at any cost. In order to maintain this position, Prof. Kulchytsky ignores virtually everything Stalin did to exacerbate the situation from the beginning of August 1932 to late February 1933: the appointments of Mendel Khataevich as party second secretary in October and of Pavel Postyshev in January, each with a mandate to get more grain no matter what; the November 1932 ban on any distribution to collective farmers of any part of the grain they had produced if their farm had not fulfilled 100 percent of its quota; the Ukrainian party-state decree of December 6, 1932, subjecting whole villages of "criminal underfulfillers" to the so-called blacklist (chorna doshka) and economic blockade, as well as the extension of its provisions to 82 of Ukraine's 494 raions within a week of its promulgation; the decree of December 14, 1932, virtually dismantling the Ukrainization policy and the banning of Ukrainian schools and institutions in the North Caucasus soon thereafter; the decree of January 24, 1933, appointing Posty-

...The Soviet attempt to deny the historicity of the Ukrainian famine of 1932-1933 as an act of genocide has not ended...

shev virtual dictator in Kharkiv and censoring the Ukrainian Party apparatus for its failure to seize the requisite amount of grain. He mentions that the Ukrainian Central Committee forbade the seizure of seed reserves in November 1932, but not Postyshev's speech of February 4, 1933, denouncing this as "temporizing" in the struggle for bread.

Prof. Kulchytsky writes that many workers in local party, state and

economic apparatus "saw with their own eyes the tragic nature of the situation in the villages" and that some in December 1932 and January 1933 sanctioned the distribution of bread to collective farmers on their own authority. But he doesn't mention what happened to them. Soviet newspapers of the day reported that they were arrested for having gone over to the class enemy. They were imprisoned, and some cases, like the then-famous Kotov affair in the Kuban, shot. Prof. Kulchytsky also mentions the seed, forage, and food loan of February 25, 1933, and admits that most of this "aid" (actually Ukrainians were "loaned" some of what had been seized from them) was for seed and animal fodder to be used in the spring sowing; only about one-seventh of it was made available as food for the starving and that only so that someone would be able to plant the crop. Instead of describing what really happened, Prof. Kulchytsky concentrates upon the various "extraordinary commissions" headed by Molotov and Lazar Kaganovich to speed up the procurements, and he claims that charges of genocide in connection with the famine are based only on what these commissions did. This is a blatant falsification of the U.S. commission's published report.

Prof. Kulchytsky's article, along with other similar articles published recently, shows that Soviet Ukrainian historians are lagging well behind both the Ukrainian Writers' Union and behind what is permissible under General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. One reason for this is that the "general pogrom" of 1972 did not only affect those active in movements to defend Ukrainian civil and national rights but also left a deep mark on officially sanctioned historical scholarship. Its most powerful figures were, by and large, given their current posts to replace scholars who were purged in 1972. Another reason is that the Shcherbytsky leadership is now seeking to maintain itself in power by attempting to demonstrate the persistence of a "bourgeois nationalist" bogeyman that makes it unsafe for Moscow to sanction in Ukraine the sort of glasnost it has allowed elsewhere. Just as the recent "Operation Boomerang" portrayed a Banderaite underground tied to terrorist Vietnam veterans training at Souzuvka (Izvestia on September 15 actually printed such a report of this as fact), the Soviet Ukrainian historical establishment and the Ukraina Society have attempted to create a pseudo-glasnost about the famine, one the one hand admitting that millions died and holding Stalin, Kaganovich and Molotov to blame, while on the other hand continuing to deny what they believe it possible to deny and to falsify the actual content of work done on the famine in the West as

empty propaganda that need not be taken seriously.

Clearly, the Soviet attempt to deny the historicity of the Ukrainian famine of 1932-1933 as an act of genocide has not ended, and therefore our work cannot in any sense be considered complete. The struggle for historical truth continues. With the continued help of the Ukrainian American community, I am confident that we shall succeed.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM



The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

Lev Blonarovykh named "UNA Fraternalist of the Year"



Lev Blonarovykh, posing with plaque, is surrounded by UNA activists during awards ceremony in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE — During the organizing meeting of the Baltimore District on November 20 the secretaries and UNA members present received a pleasant surprise when Fraternal Activities Coordinator Andre J. Worobec, announced that Lev Blonarovykh, secretary of UNA Branch 34 from Richmond, Va., has been selected the UNA Fraternalist of the Year 1988.

A special tribute was paid by Dr. John O. Flis, supreme president of the UNA for many fraternal accomplishments of Mr. Blonarovykh.

In addition to the above-mentioned UNA officials, the meeting was presided by Bohdan Yasinsky, chairman of the Baltimore District Committee, Ostap Zyniuk, district secretary, Semen Mychaylyshyn, district treasurer, and Eugene Iwanciw, supreme advisor.

The presiding officers congratulated Mr. Blonarovykh in recognition of his many years of service and wished him many years of health and of further productive work for the benefit of UNA members, the community and the Ukrainian cause.

The following excerpt from the report of the UNA Committee to Select the Winner of the UNA Fraternalist of the Year 1988 Award best summarizes

Young UNA'er



Tatiana Elizabeth Kalba, daughter of Taras and Patricia Kalba of Milwaukee, Wis., was recently accepted into UNA Branch 76. She was enrolled by grandparents Paul and Anne Kalba.

Mr. Blonarovykh's accomplishments.

The committee, appointed by the Supreme Executive Committee of the UNA, was composed of the following members: Anna Haras, Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk and Dr. Jaroslav Padoch. The latter was asked by the members of the committee to preside over its sessions. Present was also Andre Worobec, fraternal activities coordinator of the UNA.

In accordance with the authority granted to it, the committee unanimously selected Lev Blonarovykh, founder and secretary of UNA Branch 34 for the past 20 years in a not-so-large Ukrainian community of Richmond, Va. The Ukrainian community in this area originally was not organized and was barely able to host the visits of a Ukrainian priest once or twice a year.

Mr. Blonarovykh, an engineer by profession, and before his recent retirement was chief, Engineering Service, Veterans' Administration Center in Richmond, former member of the Ukrainian Students Organization, former president and active member of the Sports section of the Chornomorska Sich Ukrainian Sports and Education Association, in Newark, N.J.

In 1966 he began to work in Richmond, where he, like a true pioneer, organized our church and community, beginning with a local branch of the Ukrainian National Association.

From 1968 until this day, as secretary of UNA Branch 34, he has been a true representative of this community — its cultural, sports, educational and fraternal leader. At the same time it is largely due to his efforts that a good working relationship with the local multi-ethnic community has been forged and is being maintained to this day. For this achievement the Ukrainian group under Mr. Blonarovykh's leadership, sponsored by Branch 34 of the Ukrainian National Association, Brotherhood of St. John the Baptist, was selected as the honored group at the International Festival '87 in Richmond.

Special mention should be made of an historical achievement of Mr. Blonarovykh as far as the Ukrainian community in Richmond is concerned. It is to his credit that permission was obtained from the local Roman Catholic (Continued on page 12)

UNA honors veterans at flag raising ceremony

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association honored those soldiers, sailors and airmen considered prisoners of war or missing in action on Veterans' Day, November 11, with a flag-raising ceremony, co-sponsored by the Ukrainian American Veterans, in front of the UNA building here.

Mayor Anthony Cucci of Jersey City opened the ceremony by praising the patriotism of the UNA and the Ukrainian American community. The Rev. Roman Mirchuk, pastor of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Jersey City, blessed the POW-MIA flag and led a prayer, asking that those soldiers that are still held be released and accounted for.

The flag was then raised to the strains of the Star-Spangled Banner, led by

Nicholas Boyko, UNA national sales director and member of UAV Post 17.

Jaroslav Fedorczyk, UAV national commander, thanked the UNA for its support of the veterans and the POW-MIA movement.

Dr. John O. Flis, UNA supreme president, expressed his support for the veterans that have done so much to allow all Americans to have the freedom they enjoy today.

Also present for the ceremony were representatives of UAV posts 4, 7, 17, 18 and 19 from Philadelphia, New York, Spring Valley, N.Y., and Passaic, N.J. Post 17 from Passaic provided the Color Guard.

The UAV Ladies Auxiliary was represented by Anne Bezkorowajny, national president, and several other national officers.



Ukrainian American veterans observe Veterans' Day with a flag-raising ceremony at the UNA headquarters in Jersey City, N.J.

UNA Supreme Advisor presents funds for Ukrainian Orthodox Church

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — The 12th Sobor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of U.S.A. was held here at St. Andrew's Center on September 29 through October 2.

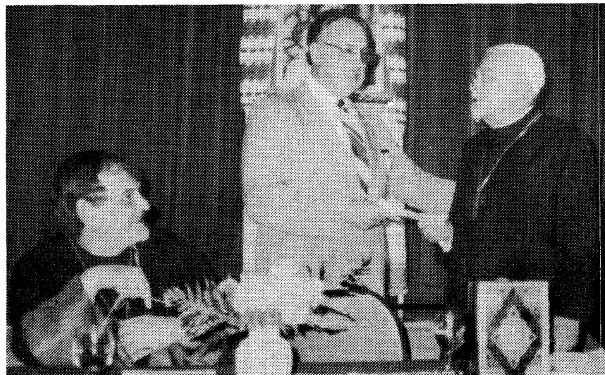
During the sobor, Ukrainian National Association Supreme Advisor William J. Pastuszek, presented on behalf of the UNA, five checks totaling \$5,000 as contributions to the Consistory of Ukrainian Orthodox Church Seminary Fund, Ukrainian Cultural Center and Consistory of Ukrainian Orthodox Church of U.S.A.

There were 160 participants, including Metropolitan Mstyslav, Archbishop Constantine and Bishop Antony, 53 priests, 69 lay delegates, three lay members of the Consistory, three lay

members of the auditing commission, two lay members of the Metropolitan Church Council, one lay member of the registration committee, three lay members of the central church organizations (United Sisterhoods and the Ukrainian Orthodox League), and 23 guests. Sixty of the Church's 95 parishes were properly registered and represented.

Reports were given by all of the Church Commission. During these sessions, Bishop Antony was named bishop of Washington (District of Columbia).

The Sobor was concluded on October 2 with church services in St. Andrew's Memorial Church.



UNA Supreme Advisor William Pastuszek presents a check for \$5,000 toward the Ukrainian Orthodox Church's Consistory, Seminary Fund and Ukrainian Cultural Center to Metropolitan Mstyslav. Looking on is Archbishop Constantine.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Baltic boldness

Estonia's proclamation of sovereignty on November 16, according to the Estonian American National Council, is a positive step in the right direction, but only a step, cautioned the New-York-based emigre organization last week.

For it appears that in all their boldness in challenging Moscow on the question of political decentralization the Estonians stand alone, at least for now.

The Estonian Popular Front, heavily represented in Estonia's Supreme Soviet, believed that the time was ripe to gain some autonomy for all the Soviet republics as the future of how the Soviet Union will be governed will apparently be decided with the adoption of a new Constitution on November 29.

Yet even their closest Baltic neighbors, whose populations share the same urge for autonomy, were unprepared to take that same bold step at such a critical moment and declare their sovereignty respectively — quite a disappointment for Estonia and all the national groups who express a desire for self-determination for all nationalities in the USSR.

It appears that many Latvians and Lithuanians themselves were disappointed with the decisions of their republics' legislatures. "They basically accepted and approved compromise material," Janis Peters, chairman of the Latvian Writers' Union and a founder of the Latvian Popular Front, was quoted by The New York Times as saying. "To me such a decision is improper. Our Supreme Soviet should have been stronger," Mr. Peters reportedly said.

While the supporters of political decentralization express disappointment that the legislatures of the two Baltic republics didn't go for the maximum, they must agree that all three republics have succeeded in testing Moscow's willingness to listen, negotiate and even compromise in its dealings with its national minorities.

Compared with the nationalities policy of the past, this must be acknowledged as an achievement.

Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 1)

delivered a speech about the poor status of the Ukrainian language in that city and was rewarded for his presentation with thunderous applause.

Afterwards, Mr. Barladianu was elected to chair the historical section of the Native Language Society.

Mr. Barladianu, an art historian and poet, has most recently contributed his poetry to the newly-revived Ukrainian Herald.

First arrested in March 1977, for disseminating materials for the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, Mr. Barladianu was tried with Mykola Rudenko and Oleksiy Tykhy, co-founders of the human-rights organization, based in Kiev.

As early as 1976, the former head of the Odessa University art department and lecturer on art and ethics at the

Odessa Institute of Naval Engineering, wrote an appeal to Christians around the world charging that he was being harassed by Soviet authorities for allegedly being a "Ukrainian, Byelorussian and ancient-Bulgarian nationalist."

Although he was scheduled to be released in 1980, while still in camp, in the Rivne region of Ukraine, he was accused of "slandering the Soviet state," under Article 187 of the Ukrainian criminal code, allegedly because he had held a cultural seminar and authored a diatribe on the realities of Soviet life while still in prison.

During a three-day trial in Odessa, in 1980, Mr. Barladianu, a Ukrainian Catholic, was sentenced to three more years in a strict-regimen camp. He wrote that his sole offense was his staunch refusal to disassociate himself from the history of Ukraine.

COMMENTARY

Prosecution of alleged war criminals demands highest standards of justice

by Patience T. Huntwork

Imagine waking up one morning to find yourself accused by your government of genocide, committed four decades ago. Yet, you are completely innocent.

Could this nightmare happen? Unfortunately, yes. Eleven survivors of the Nazi Holocaust testified under oath that they "remembered" a Chicago-area Polish-American, Frank Walus, as the infamous "Butcher of Kielce" during World War II. Forty-four potential witnesses in Israel had identified Mr. Walus as the infamous Nazi from a spread of eight photographs. After a civil trial, District Court Judge Julius Hoffman stripped Mr. Walus of his citizenship as a Nazi war criminal. Only later was it established that Mr. Walus was innocent. Belatedly, the government admitted that it had erred in accusing Mr. Walus. The allegations were dropped.

Last summer, world opinion was riveted on a Jerusalem courtroom as five Holocaust survivors testified that they remembered former Cleveland resident John Demjanjuk as Ivan the Terrible of Treblinka. How much of the world is aware that the Justice Department withheld from the Demjanjuk defense the evidence that numerous Treblinka survivors, when shown photos of Mr. Demjanjuk, had failed to identify Mr. Demjanjuk as Ivan?

One such Treblinka survivor, not disclosed to the defense until a Freedom of Information Act suit by Mr. Demjanjuk's family this past February, spent 11 months at Treblinka. He reported knowing the infamous Ivan "very well" and seeing him "every day." Upon being shown Mr. Demjanjuk's photo, this survivor was (in the words of the U.S. government investigator) "unable to make any positive identification of subject Demjanjuk."

Three of the eyewitnesses who testified in Jerusalem against Mr. Demjanjuk were ruled "not credible" as eyewitnesses in the Fedorenko war crimes case in 1978. The judge in that case, Judge Norman Roettger, excluded their eyewitness identifications of the defendant in toto. His decision included a finding that they had improperly discussed their testimony among themselves before taking the stand. The same photo spread used to accuse Mr. Demjanjuk of being "Ivan" was ruled impermissibly suggestive in the Fedorenko case.

As you ponder your options as an accused Nazi war criminal, a sobering realization dawns: You are subject to deportation, and possibly to summary execution in the Soviet Union, and the following criminal safeguards will not be available to you in your defense in the U.S., since the proceedings are technically civil:

- the right to trial by jury;
- an unqualified 5th Amendment privilege against self-incrimination;
- the requirement that the govern-

The article above appeared in the July 6 issue of Human Events, the national conservative weekly. It is reprinted here with the author's permission. Patience T. Huntwork is co-chairperson of the Independent Task Force on ABA-Soviet Relations, which successfully fought against the American Bar Association's agreement of cooperation with the Association of Soviet Lawyers.

ment prove your guilt beyond a reasonable doubt;

- the right to appointed counsel;
- the presumption of innocence;
- the right to cross-examine Soviet-bloc witnesses in a non-coercive, non-suggestive atmosphere, free of KGB influence;
- the right to take possession of documentary evidence from Soviet custody for forensic testing.

Another sobering realization: You face a Justice Department prosecution team which, by necessity, collaborates with Soviet authorities in the effort to collect "evidence" against you. In the Kafkaesque world of the Justice Department's Nazi hunt, the following occurrences typify the obstacles you will face:

- The Justice Department always opposes the war crimes defendant's request for a jury trial. (A jury trial has never been afforded a U.S. war crimes defendant.)

• The Justice Department will comply with Soviet demands that documentary evidence against the accused remain in Soviet officials' possession.

• The Justice Department opposes, on grounds of "Soviet sovereignty," any effort to hold depositions of Soviet-bloc eyewitnesses in a neutral, non-coercive location, such as the U.S. Consulate, free of the control of the KGB and Soviet procurator.

• The Justice Department opposes the defendant's right to claim the 5th Amendment. (In one case, the Justice Department demanded that the defendant be denaturalized as punishment for claiming the 5th Amendment privilege. The Draconian sanction was imposed by the trial court but reversed on appeal.)

• Commonly, the Justice Department will seek deportation to the Soviet Union, where the accused will be subject to execution without due process.

Fortunately, a legislative remedy is available. Congress can and should provide the statutory basis for war crimes trials in the U.S. proceedings are strictly civil. It only stands to reason. No one should be executed as a criminal, much less a Nazi war criminal, without a criminal trial.

While there are concerns about U.S. jurisdiction to hold war crimes trials in this country, these same concerns did not prevent either Israel in the Eichmann case or the U.S. — as a participant in the post-World War II Nuremberg Tribunal — from asserting jurisdiction over former Nazis and even imposing capital punishment, on the basis of the doctrine of "universality."

The universality principle holds that some crimes are so heinous and so antithetical to the norms of civilized behavior and international law that the perpetrators are *hostii humani generis* (enemies of all mankind) and are susceptible to trial and punishment by any nation which finds the offenders within its borders.

Justice Felix Frankfurter once observed that "the history of American freedom is in no small measure the history of procedure." Due process, in Justice Frankfurter's view, was a distillation of society's notions of justice toward "those charged with the most heinous offenses."

In obedience to this principle, we can do no less than provide the highest standards of American justice toward those accused of Holocaust crimes.

TO THE WEEKLY CONTRIBUTORS:

We greatly appreciate the materials — feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, and the like — we receive from our readers.

In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.
- Information about upcoming events must be received by noon of the Monday before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.

- All materials must be typed and double-spaced.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.

- Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). They will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

- Full names and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- Persons who submit any materials must provide a phone number where they may be reached during the work day if any additional information is required.

Washington-based network marks three years of grass roots activity

by Victoria Dzulba-Mallick

The Ukrainian American Community Network of the Washington metropolitan area started spontaneously three years ago when Myroslav Medvid jumped ship in New Orleans.

Incensed by the government's treatment of the young sailor, concerned members of the local community joined forces with other Ukrainian American groups to lobby Congress, the State Department and the White House. As a result of innumerable hours of letter-writing, telephone calls, attendance at hearings and other political footwork on Capitol Hill, we believe the network played an important role in focusing and maintaining attention on the Medvid affair, leading to assignment of the case to the Helsinki Commission.

A core group of approximately 50 volunteers is actively involved in the Network's operations. From a central contact person through the three state coordinators for Virginia, Maryland and D.C., and on to two subsequent tiers of contact people, the word is communicated quickly and informally. On critical issues, network lobbying begins at once by telephone calls, telegrams, letters, and personal visits to Congress or local legislators. In addition to a "phone tree" system, community meetings are held in private homes, area Ukrainian churches and the Ukrainian school to disseminate time-sensitive news and information.

What made this community action different from previous efforts was that this loosely organized "sitka" stayed together after the initial endeavor was completed, due in large part to the dynamic leadership and perseverance of Dr. Larissa Fontana, as well as the advent of other issues which demanded immediate attention.

Our first year also saw the network attack other local and national issues: the John Demjanjuk deportation case and the nuclear accident at Chernobyl. We cooperated with Demjanjuk's trial counsel, organized prayer vigils and demonstrations at government agencies, and contacted foreign embassies in Washington seeking assistance for Chernobyl victims.

During our second year, the network

joined with the Baltic community to challenge the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigation use of Soviet-supplied evidence, worked to support the U.S. Commission on the Famine in Ukraine, and assisted Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine. Through lobbying activities on behalf of human rights legislation and organizing informational campaigns to correct inaccurate and defamatory news article about Ukraine and Ukrainians, the network maintained its activist role as the voice for local community action in our nation's capital.

In its third year, the network turned to the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, and more specifically, voicing opposition to efforts by Moscow-controlled church hierarchy to "Russify" the event. Personal letters and contacts were made with media and Congressional representatives to combat Soviet attempts to misinform the world about the continued persecution of Ukrainian religious leaders and absence of religious freedom.

Also, the network focused increased attention on election year issues by working in local congressional candidates' offices, and responding to presidential campaign positions and rhetoric. Throughout its existence, the network has monitored the local, national and international press, and reproduced and distributed stories and articles of special interest to Washington Ukrainians in an effort to encourage community participation and activism.

The Ukrainian American Community Network grew out of frustration experienced by individuals attempting to confront a pervasive lack of understanding of our nation and its people. Through the development of grass-roots communication and its ability to cooperate with other organizations, the network is a critical link in the flow of vital information politicians and press need to formulate positions on issues of concern to the Ukrainian community. Our success has been a major step to overcoming the problem of identity.

For further information about the network contact Ukrainian American Community Network, P.O. Box 3451, Bethesda, Md. 20817, or call (301) 365-2491.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



In U.S., old wounds may never heal

When the Deschenes Commission first announced its decision to try alleged Nazi war criminals in Canada, under Canadian law, with Canadian rules of evidentiary admissibility, I was incredulous. Against what at times appeared to be impossible odds, Canada's Ukrainians had won a major victory.

I never really appreciated the dimensions of that triumph until I read "Old Wounds: Jews, Ukrainians and the Hunt for Nazi War Criminals" (Viking Press) by Harold Troper and Morton Weinfeld. Two university professors who began writing what they thought would be a lengthy article, the authors have produced an extremely well-balanced account of the events which led up to the establishment of the Deschenes Commission and its aftermath. In the process, they have identified the current parameters of Ukrainian-Jewish relations, bringing reason and light to a subject Peter Potichnyj and Harold Aster have rightfully called "an intellectual minefield."

Because of their Jewish backgrounds and ties to the organized Jewish communities of Toronto and Montreal, the authors often grappled with their biases as they attempted to be fair and impartial. At the same time, they were careful not to overcompensate, nor, as they put it, "to make a fetish out of rigid even-handedness." The purpose of their study, they state, "is not reconciliation but understanding." In this they succeeded admirably.

Profs. Troper and Weinfeld begin their study in the Old World, centuries ago, with the tale of Zalman, the local Jewish agent for the Polish Crown, who holds the key to the local Ukrainian church. Zalman, of course, is a composite of Jewish historical figures in Ukrainian lore spanning centuries under Polish rule. He represents Jews as intermediaries — Polish estate managers, royal tax collectors — who were identified by Ukrainian peasants as tools of the exploiting class. The tale, (actually an old Ukrainian Easter song) ends on a happy note when Zalman finally arrives in a grand coach, "his wife bedecked in all her finery," bringing with him the key to the Ukrainian church. "With due ceremony, he unlocks the door and the faithful quickly file in to begin Easter prayers."

Having set the stage, Profs. Troper and Weinfeld continue their review with a consideration of Bohdan Khmelnytsky — perceived by Ukrainians as a "visionary Ukrainian nationalist," by Jews as a "blackguard pogromist." The authors are careful to point out, however, that some historians believe estimates of Jewish casualties during Khmelnytsky's times are grossly exaggerated and that Khmelnytsky was as hard on Ukrainians who exploited Ukrainians as he was on Jews who he believed exploited Ukrainians.

An equally balanced approach is adopted regarding Simon Petliura whose treatment of Jews, they write, "is anything but clear even after some 70 years."

Profs. Troper and Weinfeld also consider the role of Jews in the Bolshevik rise to power, the initial infatuation of Ukrainians with Nazi power, the Ukrainian Waffen SS division Galicia — careercru of war crimes by the Deschenes Commission — and a number of other controversial issues of concern to Jews and Ukrainians. Again, the ap-

proach is balanced.

Having reviewed relations between Ukrainians and Jews in the Old World, Profs. Troper and Weinfeld turn their attention to the New World, to Canada, and conclude, as did Profs. Potichnyj and Aster before them, that the two communities have existed as "two solitudes," with very little communication between them.

The most fascinating section of the Troper-Weinfeld study, however, is its recapitulation of the political maneuvering which led to the formation of the Deschenes Commission, the various hearings and deliberations of the committee, and the respective reactions of Ukrainians and Jews to its findings. It is a classic story of how "two of the most 'institutionally complete' ethnic communities" in Canada addressed the Nazi hunt question from different perspectives, maintained their basic integrity, and managed to achieve a ruling that brought satisfaction to both.

Unlike their Ukrainian American cousins who are still floundering after eight years of defamation, Canada's Ukrainians mobilized their best human resources, established the Ukrainian Civil Liberties Commission headed by the extraordinarily capable John Gregorovich, developed a strategy based on a win-win scenario, raised money, prepared position papers, knocked on political doors and won!

Judge Deschenes ruled in favor of war crimes trials in Canada as well as extraditions and deportations — satisfying the Jewish community, and against a Canadian OSI — delighting the Ukrainian community. "Creating an OSI in Canada," Judge Deschenes concluded, would be courting dangers which must be avoided at all costs; internal peace between the various ethnic groups which form now such an important part of the population of Canada is more important, in the long run, for the good of this country than results which may be more spectacular in the short run, but are likely to inflict serious and possibly incurable wounds." Eli Rosenbaum called the Deschenes Report a "fraud" and "sham." Fortunately, his views were not shared by most Canadian Jews.

Although Profs. Troper and Weinfeld maintain that their purpose was understanding and not reconciliation, their book might actually be the beginning of a healing process, at least in Canada. Unlike American Jews who continue to dismiss all candid discussion of the Nazi issue with Ukrainians, Profs. Troper and Weinfeld write that some Jewish spokesmen "claimed that the airing of tense feeling had ultimately been a positive experience for both communities, even therapeutic."

And what can we expect in the United States in the near future? Nothing but more wounds. The Jewish community is powerful and united on the issue of OSI. We are weak, disorganized and poorly led. George Bush has promised much to Jewish Americans including more funding for OSI. The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the World Jewish Congress continue to defame our community while the American Jewish Committee has abandoned its traditional bridge-building role.

For many Ukrainian Americans, Zalman is alive and well, and still exploiting their weakness.

ACTION ITEMS

The Soviet Embassy has an outdoor bulletin board with a photograph of what it describes as Ukrainian dancers — but they are in Russian costumes. Readers of *The Weekly* are urged to send the Soviet Embassy photos (which you do not expect to have returned) or photocopies of scenes from Ukrainian culture and history which should appear on their bulletin board to accurately portray Ukrainian life under the Soviets. Thus, photocopies of materials from the famine, the purges, from the period showing the destruction of Ukrainian Churches would be suitable. If the current regime is interested in filling in the blank pages of history, this is a good place to begin. Photocopies of portraits of famous Ukrainian Church leaders and of political prisoners would also be excellent material for the Soviets to place on the bulletin board. Please do not send anything you want returned, as no doubt all of these materials will probably end up in the trash. Mail bulletin board materials to: Embassy of the USSR, 1125 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

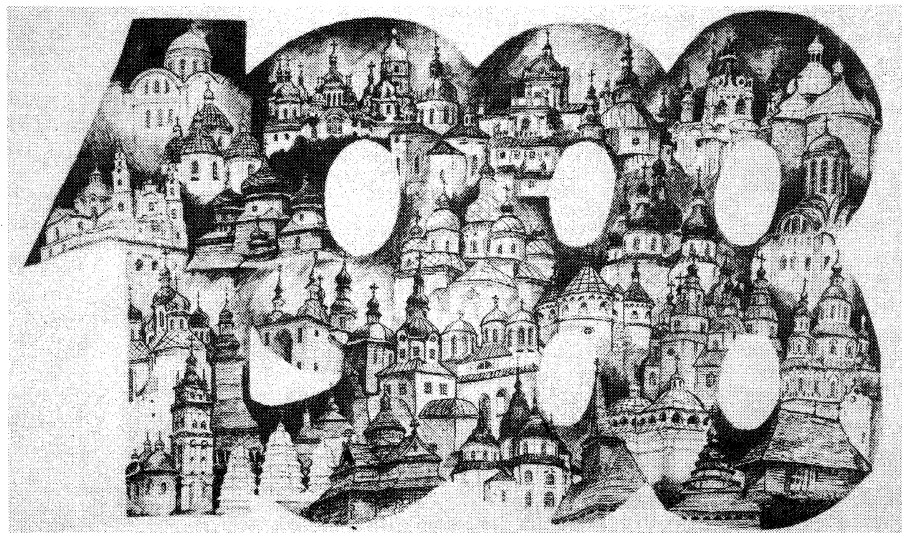
— submitted by Talya Irlan, Washington.

On October 16, 1988, *The Washington Post* printed three articles on the theme of homelands in its *Washington Post Magazine*. One of the articles was written by David Remnick, a *Post* journalist stationed in Moscow, who describes his efforts to find his Russian Jewish roots. In his article and in the map accompanying the article, no differentiation is made between Russia and Ukraine. Thus, some people may have a homeland but others may not. This article came one week after the *Post* did not bother to mention that 20,000 Ukrainian Americans came to celebrate the Millennium in Washington.

As it is ironic in the extreme that one of the wealthiest and largest newspapers in the U.S., if not in the world, has neither the apparent knowledge nor sensitivity to note the difference between Russia and Ukraine, readers are urged to write to the *Post*: The Editors, *The Washington Post Magazine*, 1150 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

— submitted by Talya Irlan, Washington.

Warsaw Ukrainian artist's work marks Millennium



This Millennium year, many Ukrainian artists have created art works to commemorate 1,000 years of Christianity in Kievan Rus'. Among these artists is Areta Fedak, 32, a Ukrainian graphic artist and iconographer who lives and works in Warsaw.

Ms. Fedak, who was recently in Toronto exhibiting her works, holds a degree in graphic arts from the Academy of Arts in Warsaw. Above, we highlight her pen and ink drawing, which features various churches in Ukraine. Also printed is the key to the drawing:

1. Church of the Assumption, Volodymyr-Volynsky (12th century); 2. St. Sophia Sobor in Kiev (11th century); 3. Holy Transfiguration Church in Sorochyntsi, Poltavskaya Oblast, (18th century); 4. St. George's Church in Lviv (18th century); 5. Transfiguration Church in Mezhyrichky, Sumskaya Oblast, (18th century); 6. St. Andrew's Church in Kiev (18th century); 7. Church of the Nativity in Ternopil (17th century); 8. Church of Good Friday, in Chernihiv (12th century); 9. The Holy Trinity Sobor of the Hustynsky Monastery in the Chernihiv Oblast (17th century); 10. The Sobor of Michael the Gold-domed monastery in Kiev (12th century); 11. St. George's Sobor in Drohobych (17th century); 12. Protectress Church in Nyzhkenychy, Volynska Oblast, (17th century); 13. Pochaiv Monastery of the Caves (17-18th centuries); 14. Church of St. Katherine in Chernihiv (18th century); 15. Church of the Assumption, Lviv, (16th century); 16. Holy Spirit Church in Kolochav-Zakarpattia (17th century); 17. Ascension Church in the village of Berezna, Chernihiv Oblast (18th



century); 18. A wooden church in Kanora, Zakarpattia (18th century); 19. Church in Matkiv, Lviv Oblast (19th century); 20. Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin in Vorochta (18th century); 21. Mykolayiv Church in Lebedyn, Sumskaya Oblast (18th century); 22. Holy Trinity Church, in Mezhyrichky, Sumskaya Oblast, (15th century); 23. Mykolayiv Sobor in Nyzhyn, Chernihiv Oblast (17th century); 24. Mykolayiv Church in Maydan, Zakarpattia, (18th century); 25. Church-fortress Pokrova in Sutkivtsi, Khmelnytskyi Oblast, (15th century); 26. Church of the Assumption, Pidhaytsi, (17th century); 27. Trinity Sobor, Novomoskovsk, Dnipropetrovske Oblast, (18th century); 28. Holy Protectress Sobor in Kharkiv, (17th century); 29. Holy Trinity Church in Chernivtsi (18th century); 30. A Church in the village of Rosokhach, Lviv Oblast (19th century).

Oils by Liuboslav Hutsaliuk displayed at Newark parish



Oil paintings by Liuboslav Hutsaliuk were exhibited in Newark, N.J., at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church hall on September 24-25. The exhibit was sponsored by Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 86. In attendance were the artist and his wife, Renata, seen in the photo above.

WQXR radio airs works by Barvinsky to mark centennial

CRANFORD, N.J. — For the third time since 1987, WQXR, the radio station of The New York Times, considered by many the most prestigious classical music station in the New York metropolitan area, has aired works by Vasyl Barvinsky (1888-1963) in observance of the 100th anniversary of the birth of this Ukrainian composer, musicologist and educator.

His compositions, writings and leadership in musical life in general made Barvinsky a key figure in western Ukraine between the two world wars.

In the latest broadcast, on November 3, between noon and 12:30 p.m. WQXR (1560 on the AM band) aired Barvinsky's Piano Sextet on the popular "Listening Room" show hosted by Robert Sherman, executive producer of the station.

A very important chamber work in Barvinsky's creative output, the Piano Sextet is in the form of variations on the composer's own theme for two violins, viola, cello, double-bass and piano. As stated by Mr. Sherman in his comments, the work was begun in 1914 but not finished until the end of World War I. The composer himself stated that in his theme and in the variations he tried to transmit the spirit of Ukrainian music. This he tried to accomplish not only in the melodic material but also in the harmony and the instrumental exposition in general.

Mr. Sherman went on in greater detail stating that one of the most interesting of the variations is called the "Hurdy-Gurdy Player" and it imitates the sound of this folk instrument which the composer heard on several occasions. The finale bears the character of a stylized "kolomyika" or dance-song of the Ukrainian mountaineers of the Carpathians.

The world premiere stereo recording of the sextet, issued ca. 1979 on the "Melodiya" label, featured the following artists: Isaac Kushnir, first violin; Yevhen Kononov, second violin; Serhiy Romansky, viola; Vsevolod Yakimenko, cello; Mykola Zakrenytsky, double-bass; and Bentsion Shchupak, piano.

At the conclusion of the recording, Robert Sherman declared enthusiastically that this was "absolutely delightful music even though it is unknown in America," and that Barvinsky "succeeded most admirably in transmitting the spirit of Ukrainian music in this work," in spite of the fact it bears the composer's own theme and not a folk tune.

Mr. Sherman added that due to Barvinsky's patriotic involvements the composer was exiled by the Stalinist regime and a number of his manuscripts were destroyed. Thus the original score of the Piano Sextet perished. Having returned to Ukraine, however, the composer reconstructed the work from memory in its entirety just before his demise.

WQXR's broadcast was the first airing of Barvinsky's work in the metropolitan area, and quite possibly the first in America. Notes and the rare "Melodiya" stereo disc of the work came from musicologist Roman Sawycky.

Mr. Sherman concluded that before the Barvinsky anniversary year is out he will try to broadcast that composer's Trio for Violin, Cello and Piano, newly recorded by the Nova Chamber Ensemble directed by pianist Laryssa Krupa.

Lydia Palij's poetry featured at reading

by Anna Balan

TORONTO — The well-known Ukrainian Canadian author Lydia Palij appeared here at the Harbourfront Reading Series recently. The HRS features writers not only from across Canada but also from all over the world who read their works — poetry or prose, published or works-in-progress.

Moreover, the annual International Festival of Authors, attracts the foremost writers of our time, more often than not Nobel, Pulitzer or Brooker prize holders, that is widely acclaimed by the critics, public and writers as well. It is, therefore, considered a great honor for a writer to be invited by such a prestigious organization.

Although Ms. Palij has been published in Canadian and American magazines, she is better known to those who read Ukrainian-language publications as Suchasnist, where her poetry, prose and essays appear regularly.

Ms. Palij, who immigrated to Canada

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Graphics from Lviv depict events, mood of "Bloody Thursday"



Reproduced above is a series of prints depicting the events and the mood in Lviv after the August 4 public meeting in that city that was forcibly broken up by police. Several thousand Lviv residents had attempted to gather near Ivan

Franko Park, but found it inaccessible due to a restoration project. Special riot police let dogs loose on the crowd; many were beaten and dragged to waiting police vehicles. Nearly two dozen persons were detained or fined. The day

has come to be called "Bloody Thursday." These graphics are the work of a Lviv artist who completed them several days after August 4. The works, which have now made their way to the West, are signed "Petro Lviv August 1988."

NEW RELEASE: Zaporozhian Kozak songs Pennsylvania announces photo competition

MONTREAL — In the 16th to 18th centuries the Zaporozhian Kozaks guarded the southern regions of Ukraine from the onslaught of foreign invaders such as the Tatars and Turks. This heroic period is illuminated in the historic songs and epics, which sing of glory in battle, and Kozak life and all its hardships. The Kozaks also took part in the Haydamak uprisings against the Polish landlords on right-bank Ukraine during the 18th century.

The featured singer on a newly released recording "Kozak Songs of the 17th-18th Centuries," Paul Pysarenko, fell in love with Ukrainian folk songs in

his youth. At the age of 18, he became a member of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus in Detroit under the artistic direction of Hryhoriy Kytasty and also became a member of the concert chamber quintet of the chorus.

His lyrical tenor voice has been recorded on six records produced by the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus and also a number of amateur ensembles in North America.

Bandurist Victor Mishalow first met Paul Pysarenko, his partner on this recording, in 1978 during a rehearsal of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus in Detroit. Later they performed together in the concert chamber quintet of the chorus under the direction of Peter Kytasty. He also performed as their instrumental soloist in their 1982, 1985 and 1987 tours.

Mr. Mishalow completed his music studies at the University of Sydney and at the Kiev State Conservatory and has previously released two instrumental records which are available on Yevshan Records (Bandura YFP 1017 and Bandura II YFP 1035).

The recording is available for \$10 (including postage) from Yevshan Communications, Box 325, Beaconsfield, Que. H9W 5T8, or at Ukrainian gift shops.



HARRISBURG, Pa. — The Pennsylvania Heritage Affairs Commission, in cooperation with the Department of Transportation, recently announced "Candid Culture," a photography competition to celebrate the living cultural traditions of Pennsylvania.

All winning photographs will be displayed as part of a permanent exhibition in four new Pennsylvania Welcome Centers located along major highways in Fulton, Mercer, York and Delaware counties. A maximum of 100 photographs will be selected. Winning photographers will be invited to the ribbon cutting ceremony in March 1989 where they will be honored with a certificate.

Entries will be judged by a committee of five experts in photography and cultural heritage. The panel will include: Martha Chahroudi, curator of prints, Philadelphia Museum of Art; Sarah McNear, associate curator, The Allentown Museum of Art; Stephen Perloff, editor, The Photo Review; Jay Rudy, visual anthropologist and producer of "A Country Auction"; and Shalom Staub, executive director, Pennsylvania Heritage Affairs Commission.

Criteria for selection will include technical excellence, composition and content. Sensitivity to appropriate

representation of a cultural group will be considered in the evaluation of all entries.

Lt. Gov. Mark S. Singel, chairman of the Pennsylvania Heritage Affairs Commission said, "We are encouraging photographers to submit images that reflect traditional events and activities in the daily lives of Pennsylvanians."

Examples might include photographs of a church supper, a wedding, children's games on a playground, preparation of a special meal, a street performer, a community dance, a fox hunt, a company picnic, a traditional artist at work, an ethnic celebration or an apprentice learning from a skilled worker.

The competition is open to all residents of Pennsylvania, professional as well as non-professional photographers. Entries may be submitted as black and white prints, color prints or color transparencies. All entries will become the property of the Pennsylvania Heritage Affairs Commission and will not be returned.

An entry form may be obtained from local photography stores, a Meridian Bank, or by calling the Pennsylvania Heritage Affairs Commission, (717) 783-8625. Entries must be postmarked by December 5.

Philadelphia's Prometheus Male Choir marks diamond jubilee

PHILADELPHIA — During this Millennium year when Ukrainians celebrate 1,000 years of Christianity in Ukraine, the Ukrainian men's choir Prometheus of Philadelphia is observing an anniversary of its own, a silver jubilee, the 25th year of its founding.

The unyielding and dedicated work of Prometheus throughout its 25 years of existence has placed it alongside the frontrunners of Ukrainian choral groups. Prometheus is regarded with high esteem on the North American continent and also has made a lasting impression throughout the free world.

It is inconceivable to enumerate all the impressive performances given by Prometheus, however the following are of note: the concert honoring the late Patriarch and Cardinal Josyf Slipyj, the 1980 and 1984 concert tours of western Europe, performances at numerous Ukrainian and international festivals, concerts in observance of Ukrainian national holidays, and of course its own series of solo concerts.

Prometheus' repertoire is rich in flavor and composition. It not only boasts a fine collection of traditional Ukrainian folksongs but also has an extensive variety of classical pieces from both Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian composers. The concert which was given in celebration of the choir's 20th anniversary in 1980 included a selection of religious compositions, among which "Glory to God" (Liryń) was a marvelous rendition performed for the very first time by a Ukrainian choral group.

Also, in Kyrilo Stetsenko's "Pray Thee Brethren," Prometheus once again exhibited a masterful interpretation by both the choir and its maestro of Shevchenko's climactic culmination from his historical poem "Haydamaky." This particular piece may be by far one of the greatest works of the composer, who so skillfully blended and adapted his high



The Prometheus Chorus of Philadelphia with (seated) Michael Dlaboha, director, and Irene Felech-Zwarych, piano accompanist.

quality of musical form with the nationalistic intonations offered by the great poet Taras Shevchenko.

It is also noteworthy to mention that the three compositions "Dumy" by the chorus' director, Michael Dlaboha, performed for the very first time, received enthusiastic praise and ecstatic

applause.

The choir's director, Mr. Dlaboha, should be recognized for his accomplishments, but most importantly for the fervor and zeal which he has brought with him and has instilled in the choir. Mr. Dlaboha was born in Lemkivshchyna. Upon completion of his elemen-

tary and secondary education he chose to continue his studies in musical compositions and direction. After arriving with his parents in the United States he pursued his studies at Westminster College in Princeton, N.J., thereafter teaching music and choir at

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U.S., Soviet...

(Continued from page 1)

brought together Soviet officials and a smaller group of 15 dissidents. Among this group were Bishop Vasylyk and Mr. Chornovil.

According to Mr. Chornovil, a longtime human and national rights activist and veteran political prisoner, exchanges at the luncheons were forthright and substantive. Mr. Chornovil told The Weekly that Soviet officials and rights activists engaged in an unprecedented face-to-face discussion on human rights and reforms in the USSR. Among those present at the luncheon attended by Mr. Chornovil — persons hardly likely to sit down at the same table for a meal — were rights activists Lev Timofeyev and Kazys Saja, Izvestia editor Ivan Laptev and Veniamin Yakovlev of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Soviet Legislation.

During their stay in Moscow the U.S. delegates met also with the Commission on Humanitarian Cooperation and Human Rights of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, headed by Fyodor Burlatsky.

Additionally, other meetings held outside the scope of official sessions took place between U.S. officials and Soviet dissidents. One such meeting brought several Ukrainian rights activists together with Rep. Ritter of the Helsinki Commission and Orest Deychakivsky, a commission staffer.

A reception for members of the U.S. delegation, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, rights activists and invited guests — several hundred per-

sons in all — was held Thursday evening, November 17, at Spaso House.

Here one saw Ukrainian human rights activists, leaders of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Estonian national rights activists, members of the Hare Krishna sect, refuseniks and other dissidents mingling with American and Soviet officials, and speaking a variety of languages.

Many rights activists were seen thanking U.S. congressmen and senators for their years of support, and Ukrainian Catholics were observed speaking with Archbishop Theodore McCarrick of the Catholic Archdiocese in Newark, N.J. The prelate was an official observer at the U.S.-Soviet meetings in Moscow.

Among invited guests were Dr. David R. Marples of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, and Roma Hadzewycz, editor of The Ukrainian Weekly, both of whom were on a tour of journalists and scholars visiting the USSR.

The U.S. delegation's five days in Moscow came to a close on Friday, November 18, with a press conference at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was there that Rep. Hoyer described the four days of U.S.-Soviet talks as "very worthwhile," while his Soviet counterpart, Vadim Zagladin, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Council of Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and chairman of the Soviet deputies' delegation said the talks were a "success."

U.S. officials said they were satisfied they had been able to raise pressing human rights concerns, but that the talks had failed to meet the conditions, including release of all political pri-

soners, set out by Western states in order for a conference on human rights to be held in Moscow as part of the continuing Helsinki Accords review process.

Asked to sum up the feelings of the U.S. delegation at the conclusion of their meetings in Moscow, Mr. Deychakivsky, a staff of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe,

said, "for members of our delegation it was an unforgettable week — in particular our meetings with Soviet dissidents."

"Many members of our delegation," he continued, "were genuinely moved by their personal meetings with Soviet rights activists on whose behalf many of them had spoken out."

Balts protest...

(Continued from page 1)

After the vote, the republic's Communist Party leader, Vaino Valas, reportedly said the decision was consistent with party policies to encourage increased autonomy among local government and industrial organizations.

"Our deputies have shown their unity, their will to see Estonia as a sovereign and equal member within the Soviet Union," he was quoted by The Times as having told the legislature after the vote.

While the legislatures of Latvia and Lithuania during special sessions refused to approve the draft constitutional changes recommended by a federal legislative commission, neither parliament approved a declaration of sovereignty similar to Estonia's wrote the Times. This is generally viewed as a setback for the Estonian movement's hopes for a unified Baltic challenge to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proposed changes that would appear to limit the political, economic and social autonomy of the 15

Soviet republics.

In an effort to diffuse opposition to the proposal, which Mr. Gorbachev has said are essential to his program of restructuring, the legislative commission reviewing the draft changes to the Soviet Constitution decided on November 19 to modify two clauses, limiting the government's power to adopt new laws determining the composition of the Soviet Union and to repeal laws passed by individual republics, wrote The Times on November 22.

The modifications were not considered major concessions to the Baltic demands for more political independence, however, underlining that the Estonian declaration of sovereignty was unconstitutional, wrote The Times.

The Baltic republics were independent between the world wars, and were annexed by the Soviet Union in 1940.

People in all three Baltic republics interviewed via telephone by The Times said that they were not satisfied with the modifications, scheduled to be adopted along with the rest of the proposals at a meeting of the federal Supreme Soviet on November 29.

Rhode Island parish concludes jubilee observances



The Very Rev. John J. Mowatt, pastor of St. Michael's delivers homily at Millennium dedication ceremonies in Woonsocket, R.I.

WOONSOCKET, R.I. — The Ukrainian Catholic Church of St. Michael the Archangel of Woonsocket, the only Catholic Ukrainian parish in the state of Rhode Island, observed the third and final stage of its celebrations honoring the Christian Millennium of Ukraine, recently.

The final celebration consisted of the solemn blessing of a 14-foot Byzantine Crucifix, altar and two icon stands, all carved from solid Vermont granite, located in the parish cemetery.

Officiating at the blessing of the Millennial monument was Bishop Basil H. Losten of the Stamford eparchy assisted by the pastor, the Very Rev. John J. Mowatt and the Rev. Januarius Izzo of Brooklyn, N.Y.

The parish deacon, Rev. James F. Morris, also took part in the dedication rites. Two hierarchs, Bishop Kenneth Angell, auxiliary of the Providence diocese, likewise participated representing the Roman Catholic community and Bishop Job, eparch of Hart-

ford and New England of the Orthodox Church in America, represented the Eastern Orthodox community.

Civic authorities attending the ceremonies were Mayor Charles Baldelli of Woonsocket, who presented a certificate honoring the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and declaring the occasion as "Official Catholic Ukrainian Observe Millennium Day in the City of Woonsocket," and State Representative Rene Lafayette who presented an official state document extolling the Ukrainian citizens of Rhode Island and acknowledging the commemoration of the Christian Millennium of Kievan-Rus'.

More than 200 members of the laity, from six states, took part in the ceremonies and the festive banquet which followed. Souvenir booklets, trident key-chains, memorial cards and laminated icons of Christ and St. Volodymyr were presented to all participants.

Public officials attend Hartford banquet

by Patricia Mokrycki

HARTFORD, Conn. — More than 400 people, including Secretary of State Julia Tashjian, Mayor Carrie Saxon Perry of Hartford and Mayor William McNamara of New Britain attended a gala banquet Sunday, October 16, at La Renaissance in East Windsor sponsored by the Hartford Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity.

It was an opportunity for Ukrainian Americans to manifest their support for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic, Orthodox and Baptist Churches in Ukraine which have been outlawed by the Soviet government.

The program began with an invocation by Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky from Rome, introduced by Msgr. Stephen Chomko of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church of Hartford, followed by addresses from Bishop Basil Losten of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford, the Rt. Rev. Serhij Pasakiv of the Holy Trinity, N.Y., of the Ukrainian Orthodox

Church and Pastor Wolodymyr Domashovetz from Morristown, N.J., of the Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Brotherhood.

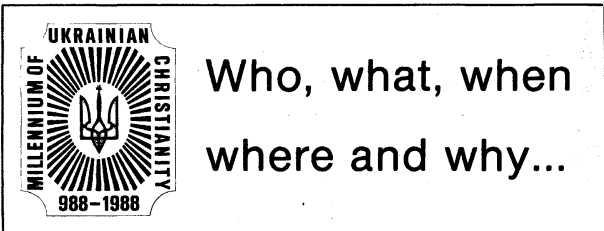
Entertainment was provided by the Dibrova Choir and the Eternal Echo Bandura Ensemble of Hartford.

The benediction was delivered by the Very Rev. Dmytro Mamchur of St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Hartford and Pastor Dmytro Marychuk of the Ukrainian Baptist Brotherhood of Hartford.

Sonya Darragh of Pittsburgh was the toastperson for the afternoon.

Previous events sponsored by the Hartford committee this past year were a bandurist chorus concert in December, a monthlong art exhibit at the Old State House in April, an ecumenical prayer service at the Old State House in June and a concert of Ukrainian liturgical music at St. Joseph's College in June.

An article about the banquet appeared in the October 15 edition of The Hartford Courant.



Who, what, when
where and why...

Scholarly conference in London traces Christianity in Eastern Slav lands

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The School of Slavonic and East European Studies (SSEES) at the University of London and Keston College organized a conference "On the Millennium of the Baptism of Kievan-Rus': Christianity in the Eastern Slav Lands, 16th to 20th Centuries."

The conference which took place in London on July 11-15 was composed of ten panels with over 30 speakers. The organizers, Jane Ellis of Keston and Prof. Geoffrey Hosking of SSEES, had consulted with a number of specialists in Ukrainian studies to ensure that Ukrainian topics would be well-represented. Two panels were primarily devoted to Ukrainian Church history.

In a session on Ukrainian Christianity chaired by Prof. Norman Davies of SSEES, Dr. Frank Sysyn of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute in Cambridge, Mass., spoke on "The Formation of Modern Ukrainian Religious Culture, 16th-17th Centuries" and Prof. John-Paul Himka of the University of Alberta, Edmonton, delivered a paper on "The Greek Catholic Church in 19th-century Galicia." Prof. Roman Yereniuk of St. Andrew College in Winnipeg, Canada was unable to attend but submitted a paper on "The Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the 17th and 18th centuries."

In a panel chaired by Dr. James Dingley of SSEES, titled "Poland, Ukraine and Byelorussia in the 20th century," Prof. Bohdan Bociurkiw of Carleton University, Ottawa, discussed "The Politics of Religion in Ukraine and the Rise of the Ukrainian Orthodox Autocephalous Church," and Dr. Andrew Sorokowski of SSEES delivered a talk on "Greek Catholic Clergy in Galicia in the Inter-War Period." Fr. Grzegorz Sosna from Bialystok, Poland

examined the history of the Orthodox church in the largely Byelorussian Bialystok region.

In addition, Ukrainian topics were represented in other panels by Sister Sophia Senyk of the Pontifical Oriental Institute in Rome ("Ukrainian Monasteries in the 17th and 18th Centuries") and Bohdan Nahaylo of Radio Liberty, Munich, West Germany ("Moscow, Ukraine and the Millennium.")

Ukrainian issues were also discussed tangentially in other papers, particularly because a number dealt with Orthodoxy and Russian nationalism.

The conference included many prominent scholars, speakers and discussants who delivered numerous presentations on a high scholarly level. The numerous registered participants at the conference included a sizeable representation of the London Ukrainian community. Father Andriy Partykevych of Boston was also a participant.

The Rev. Michael Bourdeaux, general director of Keston College, during his conversations with the Ukrainian participants of the conference, assured them that Keston will not forget the Ukrainian perspective in its work. The Ukrainian Studies Fund's (USF) initiative to support a Ukrainian researcher at Keston for three years (1985-87) permitted Keston to increase greatly its coverage of Ukrainian religious affairs.

The present support by the synod of the Ukrainian Catholic bishops enables the continuance of this important initiative, which is highly valued in Ukraine. This became apparent when the Rev. Bourdeaux met with the Ukrainian Catholic underground Church leaders during the Millennium celebrations in Moscow.

Slavic-American convention honors Ukrainian Millennium with religious service

by Harry V. Makar

BALTIMORE — The Millennium of the Baptism of Kievan Rus' was commemorated during an ecumenical agape service at the Slavic-American National Convention on August 12-13 at the Baltimore Convention Center. The ecumenical service began at 7 a.m. on Saturday, August 13, and consisted of songs, litany, scripture readings, presentations by visiting clergy and religious, and blessing of agape food and wine.

A most moving portion of the program was provided by a young nun, Sister Charmain Krohe of The St. Ambrose Community in Baltimore. Sister Charmain gave a sincere and well-informed presentation on the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity.

Among the Ukrainians who attended were several activists of the Baltimore Ukrainian community and members of the St. Christopher Council of the League of Ukrainian Catholics.

Clergy, religious and special guests

included: the Revs. Ivan Dornic, Owen Groman, Constantine Manios, Myron Manzuk, R.T. Woodworth, Sister Charmain Krohe, Dr. Lidia Grabowska and Annalisa Leandri. Dr. Grabowska, visiting from Poland, spoke on conditions of the Church behind the Iron Curtain including the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, whose roots, she explained, were actually "Ruthenian" Catholic. Ms. Leandri, the S.E. Baltimore liaison for Congressman Benjamin L. Cardin, presented Father Dornic with a certificate from Rep. Cardin containing his remarks on the floor of the House of Representatives, commemorating the Millennium of the Baptism of Kievan Rus'.

Music was provided by the Annunciation Singers, directed by Dick Gatto. A special tribute was paid to the Ukrainians and their Millennium with a song titled "Don't Let The Light Go Out" from the popular album "No Easy Walk To Freedom."

100,000...

(Continued from page 1)

tion of November 12 included representatives from all levels of Georgian society — students, intellectuals and workers.

The demonstration began at 2 p.m. in the center of town on Rustaveli Prospect, near the Opera House. The march proceeded toward the university and Hippodrome Square, where a six-hour meeting was held.

The demonstrators carried the tricolor flag of independent Georgia,

banners with the image of St. George (the symbol of Georgia), and the Cross of St. Nina made of grapevines. According to tradition, Georgia was Christianized in the fourth century in a ceremony with a similar cross.

The demonstrators also carried portraits of Ilya Chavchavadze and Aleksandr Batonishvili, the son of the Georgian Czar Irakli II, who fought in the 19th century for the separation of Georgia from Russia. The slogans were: "Long Live Independent Georgia," "Stop the Russification of Georgia," and "Stop the Hydroelectric Station in

Svanetia."

Zviad Gamsakhurdia, one of the leaders of the national movement in Georgia, delivered a speech to the demonstrators, reading from the "Memorandum from the Ilya Chavchavadze Society and the National-Democratic Party to the Georgian authorities." The speakers included Merab Kostava, Georgi Chanturia, Irakli Tsereteli and Irakli Vatiashvili.

Other speakers included the mother of Georgian political prisoner, Tinatin Petviashvili; the daughter of the priest Teimuraz Chikhladze, who was shot by

Soviet authorities four years ago without cause; and the father of Mamuki Arabuli, a Georgian soldier who was tortured by sadistic Soviet Army.

Representatives of the People's Front of Latvia and a former political prisoner from Leningrad, Rostislav Yevdokimov, expressed their solidarity before the Georgian nationalists.

The Georgian demonstration was supported by other demonstrations of solidarity in the Baltic republics and in Armenia.

Testimonial dinner...

(Continued from page 3)

counsel during the inquiry.

Aside from the humor about his telegenic qualities, Justice Sopinka was also highly praised as an able lawyer revered by Canada's legal community.

A gifted athlete and scholar, Mr. Sopinka, 58, graduated from the University of Toronto in 1955 with a bachelor of arts degree. He studied law while playing professional football. He completed law school in 1958 and was called to the Bar of Ontario two years later. From then on his professional legal career continued on an upward climb. Justice Sopinka is married and has two children.

The Saskatchewan-born judge was actually raised in Hamilton, Ont., where his parents finally settled after the family farm went broke. In Hamilton, his father, now a 93-year old widower, worked for many years in a steel mill. Though confined to a wheelchair, the proud father had the strength and the health to attend the testimonial dinner in honor of his son.

In a lighthearted moment, Justice Sopinka recalled telling his father that he had been appointed by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to the Supreme Court. His father's reaction was, "Why

do you have to go to Ottawa? Don't you have enough work in Toronto?"

His parents were simple, hard-working people, from the Lemko region inhabited by Ukrainians that is now part of Poland. It was they who instilled in him the value of education and a will to get ahead through excellence in achievement.

"It is a tribute to my parents, that although they had little education — my mother could not read or write in English or Ukrainian — that their son was able to become a Supreme Court judge," said Mr. Sopinka, adding that it was his late mother who encouraged him to become well educated.

Justice Hewak continued on the same theme. "Perhaps most of our pioneer forefathers could have aspired to become only section hands on the railway. The sons and daughters of those section hands are not only educated, but are now judges, lawyers, and ministers of justice."

Justice Bayda noted that, "It is not every day that a Ukrainian lawyer, while appearing before an international tribunal (in Brussels), is appointed by an Irish-Canadian prime minister, with the help of a Ukrainian justice minister, while the prime minister is in Bonn, speaking to a German chancellor."

Alan Eagleson, a lawyer who has

made fame and fortune in a hockey-crazed country as a legal counsel for numerous professional ice hockey stars and as an organizer of international ice hockey tournaments, was also on hand to "roast" his old friends from the days when they were law students. His speech was peppered with tall tales and Irish jokes.

On a more serious note, however, he said that Ukrainians could take pride in having so many of their fellow countrymen, like Mr. Sopinka, aspire toward prominent roles in society. Not that long ago membership in the legal profession was very much a preserve of the English-speaking majority. The head table, observed Mr. Eagleson, "reflects today's reality of Canada."

Himself a son of Irish immigrant parents, Mr. Eagleson also paid tribute to Canada as a land of opportunity. "Our parents chose this country. It's our duty to continue to prove daily that our parents chose well."

Turning to Justice Sopinka, he then added, "Your appointment to the Supreme Court proves that they chose well."

Although Justice Sopinka is not active in the organized Ukrainian community, he told the audience that he was touched and overwhelmed by the enthusiasm expressed by the commu-

nity over his appointment.

"I am proud of my Ukrainian heritage," he said, singling out Toronto attorneys Ihor Bardyn and John Gregorovich for organizing the evening with Ukrainian Canadians.

In his speech, Justice Sopinka dwelt on ethnicity as a factor of his appointment. Legal ability is the foremost criterion for selection of a Supreme Court judge, he said. But there is also a tradition of having a regional balance on the bench. By convention, three Supreme Court judges are from Quebec, three from Ontario, two from the Western provinces, and one from the Maritime provinces. Increasingly, however, there have been efforts by the government to place more women and ethnocultural minorities on the bench.

"A Supreme Court judge is not expected to be representative or subservient to a particular group," said Justice Sopinka. Rather, the objective of having a representative balance on the court should be viewed as an attempt to "make the court a reflection of the society as a whole."

It is because of this, he explained, that the people express confidence in the far-reaching constitutional and other legal decisions made by the nation's highest court.

Lev Blonarovich...

(Continued from page 5)

church to hold divine liturgy in the Ukrainian rite on a permanent basis. These services, we were happy to discover, have been initiated by the former professor at the Ukrainian Catholic seminary in Washington, D.C. and who is presently patriarch of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Cardinal Myroslaw Ivan Lubachivsky.

Mr. Blonarovich is an expert in and a master at playing chess. In 1956 he had won the New Jersey State championship and had been many-times champion in chess tournaments sponsored by USCAK, the Ukrainian Sports Federation of U.S. and Canada.

His personal qualities include modesty, and strong willingness and ability to bring tasks to completion through cooperative effort. Mr. Blonarovich never failed to give credit to others, especially his mentor, fellow UNA organizer, Stefan Hawrysz, former supreme organizer and currently supreme auditor.

The task which this jury was required to complete was not an easy one. The competition for this award included

many persons who are potentially equally worthy of this honor, and who had earned great respect for their service for the UNA in the area of fraternal activity. As our task was to select only one person to compete with the fraternalists of the year from other fraternal organizations in U.S. and Canada, the jury has taken the liberty of naming three additional persons worthy of honorable mention for their service not only to the UNA, but for the good example which they have set for other UNA members by their willingness to be of service to the UNA and the Ukrainian community on the North American continent.

The following have distinguished themselves for their long years of service

in the field of UNA fraternal activity this year as well as last year, and are worthy of honorable mention:

• Mary Bobeczko, member of the famous UNA Branch 102 in Cleveland. She is a former president of the Ohio Fraternal Congress, contributor of many UNA articles, daughter of the late Dmytro Szmaga who for 25 years had been a UNA Supreme Advisor, sister of the present day Supreme Advisor Taras Szmaga.

• Dr. Mychaylo Sniurovych, member of UNA Branch 414, for many years president of the Ukrainian Sports Federation and chairman of the New Haven community Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity, and member of many governing bodies of various organizations and other establishments.

• Omelan Twardowsky, member of UNA Branch 214, a very successful recruiter of UNA members, editor of the sports section of Svoboda, sports organizer of the Ukrainian Sports Olympiad, founder of the well-known Sports and Educational Association Chornomorska Sitch, editor of the magazine Our Sport and one of the most active members of the Ukrainian community in the Newark District and in northern New Jersey.

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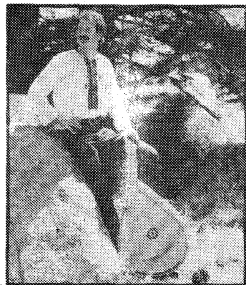
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Party plenum...

(Continued from page 2)

region. The Danube-Dnieper Canal irrigation scheme was mentioned briefly by B.E. Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, but was quietly dismissed as a practical alternative.

It seems, then, that the solution to Ukrainian agricultural problems, in the Plenum's view, lies in the following: economic reorganization; the formation of various commissions at different levels to scrutinize the food question; making better use of private plots; spreading the development of cooperative societies, which thus far encompass only a minute proportion of Ukrainian rural society; raising the amount of land held in lease; and considerably improving the selection and breeding of animal husbandry with cattle at the forefront.

In its general discussion, the Ukrainian Plenum participants explored a much wider range of topics. Generally, as far as the economy was concerned, they confirmed the demise of formerly vital areas of Ukrainian industry. Thus the first secretary of Donetsk Oblast, A. Ya. Vinnyk, noted that although the coal industry, which predominates in the oblast, is being transferred to conditions of full self-accounting and self-financing, there is little incentive to the miners to be more interested in their

work when no new mines are being constructed. He felt that there should be greater capital investment in the industry.

Moreover, even the new conditions did not always result in a better deal for the workforce as little profits remained for many enterprises transferred to self-financing once payments had been made back to the state budget.

In the construction industry of the republic, headed by V.P. Salo, which has been the target of many attacks in the press, many leaders are said to be quite unprepared for work in new economic conditions. The main problem in this sphere is said to be the long periods of time required for construction projects. According to Mr. Salo, better planning is required, and 13 planning institutes have been created for this purpose. Nevertheless, the industry is being constantly hampered by a poor supply system.

Turning to the ferrous metallurgy industry, now under all-union rather than republican jurisdiction, a serious impediment to progress remains the overusage of metal and the existence in the factories of equipment that is now obsolete. In both these important spheres therefore, perennial problems have not been resolved in what is

heralded as a "new era" in Soviet industry.

Surprisingly, the question of nuclear power development in the republic, which has been a focus of debates in the Ukrainian Writers' Union, and the latter's ecological group, Green World, and which was brought up at the 19th Party Conference this summer, was ignored. Similarly, little attention was given to ecological questions that have also been discussed a length in the Ukrainian press over the past few months. While the attention of Messrs. Shcherbytsky and Masol was clearly focused on the rural economy, the general discussion of the Plenum might have been expected to give more attention to an issue that appears to be uppermost in the minds of the Ukrainian public.

In conclusion, Ukraine represents a particularly problematic sector of the Soviet economy. Although of great importance in the production of a great variety of industrial and agricultural products (especially coal, steel, chemicals, machine-building, sugar, grain and animal husbandry), a general economic

decline that began in the 1970s has not been halted. Geographically, the chief problems are in the older industrial areas of the east, and the agricultural territories to the south.

In industry, many of the republican enterprises are in what appears to be an irreversible decline — there is little to suggest that either the coal or steel industries, for example, could enjoy a significant revival. In the villages, on the other hand, the new attention to lack of amenities and to the shortages of basic foodstuffs must be welcome to local residents. Yet a swift turnaround of a long-existing predicament appears very unlikely.

Perhaps uppermost in the minds of rural-dwellers and would-be rural dwellers who have moved to the cities remains incentives: for if indeed new economic conditions promise more rewards, more amenities, a better supply of food, then it is in the coming years that these people will expect to see a dramatic improvement. Thus far, under the Gorbachev/Shcherbytsky administration, the situation has become steadily worse.

Lydia Palij's...

(Continued from page 8)

in 1948, read a poignant short story on returning to Lviv after 20 years. Her poems on nature express the alienation she feels living in Canada. While the love poems are lyrical, they reflect the failure of achieving happiness. The author read her own translations in English and then reread some in Ukrainian. A member of the audience, an associate editor, asked her to submit some articles to the journal Cross Canada Writers.

Ms. Palij poetry and prose is included in the recently published anthology of Ukrainian writers, "Yarmarok," which brought her to the attention of the HRS directorate.

She has several publications of poetry and short stories in the Ukrainian language. A book of poetry "Land of Lonely Sundays" with Gloria Frolick and Chrystia Hnatiw is now being prepared for publication.

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	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF JULY 31, 1988	18,337	48,154	6,351	72,842
GAINS IN AUGUST 1988				
New members.....	44	57	8	109
Reinstated.....	24	64	14	102
Transferred in.....	15	46	36	97
Change class in.....	2	3	—	5
Transferred from Juv. Dept.....	—	3	—	3
TOTAL GAINS:	85	173	58	316
LOSSES IN AUGUST 1988				
Suspended.....	13	25	34	72
Transferred out.....	15	47	36	98
Change of class out.....	2	3	—	5
Transferred to adults.....	3	—	—	3
Died.....	4	92	—	96
Cash surrender.....	27	44	—	71
Endowment matured.....	32	33	—	65
Fully paid-up.....	16	56	—	72
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	1	—	1
Cert. terminated.....	—	1	29	30
TOTAL LOSSES:	112	302	99	513
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP				
GAINS IN AUGUST 1988				
Paid-up.....	16	56	—	72
Extended insurance.....	4	17	—	21
TOTAL GAINS:	20	73	—	93
LOSSES IN AUGUST 1988				
Died.....	3	26	—	29
Cash surrender.....	10	16	—	26
Reinstated.....	4	10	—	14
Lapsed.....	5	5	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	22	57	—	79
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP				
AS OF AUGUST 31, 1988.....	18,308	48,041	6,310	72,659

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

INCOME FOR AUGUST, 1988

Dues From Members.....	\$235,289.53
Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....	122,310.82
Investment Income:	
Bonds.....	\$351,402.77
Certificate Loans.....	2,019.58
Mortgage Loans.....	58,940.78
Banks.....	6,097.60
Stocks.....	3,729.47
Real Estate.....	191,439.09
Loan To Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corporation.....	150,000.00
Total.....	\$763,629.29
Refunds:	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$16,205.45
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	5,860.23
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	574.39
Official Publication "Svoboda".....	34,615.17
Scholarship Ret'd.....	800.00
Rental Of Equipment Ret'd.....	14.97
Telephone Ret'd.....	1.55
Total.....	\$58,071.76
Miscellaneous:	
Donations To Fraternal Fund.....	\$2.00
Total.....	\$2.00
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$37,309.09
Mortgages Repaid.....	56,498.65
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	13,620.73
Total.....	\$107,428.47
Income For August, 1988.....	\$1,286,731.87

DISBURSEMENTS FOR AUGUST 1988

Paid To Or For Members:	
Cash Surrenders.....	\$43,810.74
Endowments Matured.....	94,500.00
Death Benefits.....	88,495.34
Interest On Death Benefits.....	248.53
Payor Death Benefits.....	97.32
Reinsurance Premiums Paid.....	160.40
Dues From Members Returned.....	229.41
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	1,900.00
Scholarships.....	18,800.00
Total.....	\$248,241.74
Operating Expenses:	
Washington Office.....	\$16,378.24
Real Estate.....	205,297.26
Svoboda Operation.....	117,152.80
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	85,000.00
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising.....	\$3,142.98
Medical Inspections.....	317.22
Reward To Special Organizers.....	1,547.16
Reward To Branch Secretaries.....	114.40
Reward To Organizers.....	17.50
Total.....	\$5,139.26
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Salary Of Executive Officers.....	\$14,233.34
Salary Of Office Employee.....	36,247.35
Employee Benefit Plan.....	494.35
Insurance-General.....	329.00
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages.....	19,932.37
Total.....	\$71,236.41
General Expenses:	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses.....	\$1,791.00
Books And Periodicals.....	70.66
General Office Maintenance.....	2,152.52
Insurance Department Fees.....	381.00
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office.....	179.10
Postage.....	2,290.19
Printing And Stationery.....	757.83
Rental Of Equipment And Services.....	525.22
Telephone, Telegraph.....	2,747.92
Traveling Expenses-General.....	741.70
Total.....	\$11,637.14
Miscellaneous:	
Investment Expense-Mortgages.....	\$150.00
Ukrainian Publications.....	22,712.44
Youth Sports Activities.....	467.70
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Disbursements.....	\$3,000.00
Fraternal Activities.....	107.15
Donations.....	21,748.75
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	13,664.49
Professionals Fee's.....	3,000.00
Total.....	\$66,850.53
Investments:	
Stock.....	\$3,704.47
Certificate Loans.....	3,754.58
Real Estate.....	11,277.10
E.D.P. Equipment.....	907.35
Printing Plant And Equipment.....	500.00
Total.....	\$20,143.50
Disbursements For August, 1988.....	\$847,076.88

BALANCE

ASSETS		Liabilities	
Cash.....	\$1,181,184.00	Life Insurance.....	\$60,230,914.12
Bonds.....	46,577,584.65	Accidental D.D.....	1,650,669.55
Mortgage Loans.....	4,979,484.37	Fraternal.....	(26,687.60)
Certificate Loans.....	656,662.18	Orphans.....	379,635.31
Real Estate.....	1,234,160.94	Old Age Home.....	(33,184.46)
Printing Plant & E.D.P. Equipment.....	326,804.00	Emergency.....	73,358.04
Stocks.....	1,289,273.78		
Loan To D.H. - U.N.A. Housing Corp.....	104,551.04		
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....	5,925,000.00		
Total.....	\$62,274,704.96	Total.....	\$62,274,704.96

ULANA DIACHUK
Supreme Treasurer

Philadelphia's...

(Continued from page 10)

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been accompanied by: Lidia Bulba, Iryna Chuma, Halya Mazurok-Reh, Dozia Sygida, Christien Ostapovych and Olenka Kuzemska. Its board of directors has been headed by Dr. Bernadyn, Ivan Prawdiuk, Dr. Alexander Bilyk, Mr. Kapey, Orest Zbyr, Mykola Kasian, Ihor Kuszniir, Mr. Tatunchak and Oleh Prasicky. The present administration is headed by

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

November 29

YONKERS, N.Y.: Branch 30 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will sponsor a cake-decorating mini-course at 7 p.m. at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 510 N. Broadway. Admission is \$3 per person. To register or for information call (914) 478-1956.

December 2

NEW YORK: Everett Gardner, Jr., will present a slide-illustrated discussion of his "Millennium Pilgrimage to Kiev: a Non-Ukrainian's View" at 7:30 p.m. in the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. For more information call the UIA, (212) 288-8660.

December 3

UNIONDALE, N.Y.: St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 236 Newport Road, will hold its annual Christmas bazaar, 1-5 p.m. There will be a "Baba's Kitchen," with a variety of hot food and baked goods, as well as tree ornaments and other goods. For more information call Lesia Gural, (516) 681-6473, or the center, 481-9560.

CHICAGO: The Chicago District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art will sponsor an author's evening with Dr. Stephen Kuropas, author of the newly-released book, "Memories of Ukraine and 60 Years in America," at 7 p.m. in the institute, 2320 W. Chicago Ave. For more information call (312) 227-5522.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Museum will offer a two-session workshop in Ukrainian Christmas traditions, beginning this Saturday and concluding on December 10, 1-4 p.m. in the museum, 203 Second Ave. The workshop, which will include lessons in baking traditional Christmas breads, is open to adults and children over 16 years of age. The fee for adults is \$15 per person, \$10 for seniors and students, and members are eligible for a 15 percent

discount. To register and for more information, call (212) 228-0110.

December 3-4

PARMA, Ohio: Under the auspices of the Cleveland and Ohio committees to commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Rus'-Ukraine, the theatrical group "Nove Pokoljynya" will present "Volodymyr," a five-day play under the direction of Dr. Ihor Ciszewycz, while Orest Kovaliv will direct the Ukrainian Chamber Orchestra from Toronto, at 7:30 p.m. on Saturday, and at 2 p.m. on Sunday, in Sheptytsky Hall of St. Josaphat Cathedral.

HARTFORD, Conn.: The Hartford branch of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will hold a bazaar, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Sunday, at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church school hall, 125 Wethersfield Ave. Parking and admission will be free. For more information call (203) 242-8174.

December 4

MARLBORO, N.J.: St. Wolodymyr Ukrainian Catholic Church will hold its annual Christmas bazaar, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., in the Holmdel, N.J. Fire House on Route 520. There will be an assortment of hand-embroidered Ukrainian pillows, ceramics, stained glass, baked goods and hot food. For more information call Margaret Zakanycz, (201) 671-3465.

CONVENT STATION, N.J.: The Ukrainian Millennium committee of Morris County will sponsor a day full of events in celebration of the Baptism of Rus'-Ukraine. There will be a Thanksgiving liturgy at 3 p.m. in the Holy Family Chapel at St. Elizabeth's College that will be celebrated by Bishop Michael Kuchmiak from Washington; the Rev. Oryp Panasiuk, pastor of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Whippany, N.J. and other pastors of neighboring parishes. After the liturgy there will be an exhibit of

religious artifacts, including, Ukrainian icons, reproductions of Ukrainian churches, books and other traditional Ukrainian art works, sponsored by Branch 61 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and the Ukrainian Congressional Committee. At 5 p.m. Andrij Maday will present a slide-illustrated lecture on "The Anatomy of an Icon," on the second floor of the administrative building adjoining the chapel. The public is invited. A donation of \$5 is suggested. For more information call Taras Rakoczy, (201) 994-4171.

CHICAGO: The Ukraina dance ensemble will perform in concert at 4 p.m. in Shriener's Medinah Temple Concert Hall, 600 N. Wabash in celebration of its 10th anniversary and in commemoration of the Ukrainian Millennium. Tickets at \$17.50 to \$10 are available through Ticketmaster, (312) 559-1212, and at the door. For more information call Sandy Semkiw, (312) 390-6979.

LOS ANGELES: The Ukrainian Art Center Inc., will hold its ninth annual Christmas open house noon to 5 p.m. at the center, 4315 Melrose Ave. The open house will include caroling by Ukrainian youth groups, sale of hand-crafted Christmas tree decorations and demonstrations of folk art. This year's special feature will be model showings and sale of original, handpainted wearable silk art by Nina Byck. Traditional Christmas Eve food will be available for sampling. Admission is free. For more information call Zenovia Wreszniewski, (714) 544-8665 or Daria Chaikovsky, (213) 668-0172.

NEW YORK: An exhibit of abstract architectural color photographs by Yuri Lev will open with a reception at 2 p.m. at Sibud, 31 W. 21st St., on the third floor in the rear. Gallery hours are: 2-6 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday, 6-9 p.m. on Monday and Thursday and by appointment. The exhibit will run through December 18. For more information call Lorraine Calculli, (212) 260-6463.

WASHINGTON: An exhibit of Ukrainian decorative folk art by Tania Osadka will open today at the Summer School Museum and Archives, a landmark institution at 17th and M streets. The exhibit, which will feature 38 paintings by the Ukrainian-born artist from Glen Spey, N.J., is scheduled to run through January 26. Her works were part of a six-month traveling exhibit through Ukraine in 1986. For more information call Adrienne Childs, the exhibit curator, (202) 727-3419. The mu-

seum hours are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Saturday.

IRVING, Tex.: The Ukrainian-American Society of Texas will present its finale in celebration of the Ukrainian Millennium with a divine liturgy by Bishop Antony of New York and a luncheon and program at the Notre Dame Chapel, University of Dallas Conference center. For more information call Sophia Nakonechnyj, (214) 276-0697.

NEWARK, N.J.: The Mothers' Club of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School will sponsor a St. Nicholas program at 1 p.m. in the school gym, 762 Sanford Ave. Featured will be a skit "Snizhynka — Sribna Zirka" by Oksana Kuzma and performed by St. John's students. St. Nicholas's office will be open on Sunday morning, 9-9:30 a.m. and 11 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Only one package per recipient will be accepted.

BROOKLYN, N.Y.: As part of their Millennium celebration, Branch 21 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will sponsor a matinee screening at 12:30 p.m. of Ukrainian music of Lemkivshchyna on video-tape "From the Concert Hall" in Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church, 162 N. 5th St. A donation of \$6 is requested.

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J.: A bazaar sponsored by the Ukrainian school will be held noon to 3 p.m. in St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church hall, Main Street. For information call Nina Wedmid, (201) 563-2690.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.: Branch 108 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will sponsor an art exhibit of works by Theresa Markiw at the Heritage Center, 569 George St. It will open at noon and is set to run through December 18. The artist will be present at the opening.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America will hold its annual Achievement Award dinner at 12:30 p.m. at the Grand Hyatt Hotel, Lexington Avenue and 42nd Street. Because of the significance of 1988 as a historic religious milestone, the institute directors modified their Ukrainian of the Year format and chose to memorialize the spiritual, patriotic and economic achievements of Metropolitans Andrei Sheptytsky and Vasyly Lypkivsky of the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches, respectively. For more information call the UIA, (212) 288-8660.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Oral history workshop scheduled

TORONTO — A special one-day workshop to help Ukrainians learn about collecting oral history will be held on Saturday, December 10, at St. Vladimir's Institute in Toronto.

Organized by the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Centre, the workshop will be conducted by Ontario archivist Paul Yee. The basics of oral history, including who to interview, what to ask, what to keep, what to do with the tapes, will be covered.

Admission is free, but the organizers ask that those who participate take a few interviews to add to their collection of oral history archives.

It's been more than 40 years since World War II, but historians are still putting the pieces together. Particularly important is giving a personal perspective to the dry historical facts. And this is where oral history comes into the picture.

Oral history, considered a very important addition to official history, is the preservation on tape of personal memories, anecdotes, observations and comments by those who lived during a particular time.

Because many Ukrainians who lived

during World War II are aging and dying off, it is important to preserve this priceless heritage before it is gone forever.

The Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Centre, composed of a group of people decided to collecting and preserving oral history and various archival materials about Ukraine and Ukrainians during the second world war, evolved out of the Ukrainian Famine Research Committee which produced the documentary film "Harvest of Despair." The group is also involved in collecting various archival materials, producing a catalogue of Ukrainian archival collections, and creating a resource center for Ukrainian archivists. The Centre is currently applying for government funding, and any donations would be very welcome.

For further information about the workshop or about the UCRDC, please contact Roksolana Slywyska at St. Vladimir Institute, 620 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ontario M5S 2H4 or call (416) 923-3318. Please register in advance (by mail or phone) up until December 6.

SUSTA plans video/film library

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — During the 1988-89 school year, the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) has undertaken a new project — the establishment of a film and videotape library.

The library can be used by all of SUSTA's 35 member clubs simply by requesting the title desired. Ideally, the library will grow with time, enabling all university Ukrainian clubs to select from a number of Ukrainian historical and cultural selections on film and videotape.

The library will be available to all Ukrainian organizations at a minimal

cost (to cover the maintenance and growth of the library) and will be available to student university clubs free of charge.

Although this is the most economical way to provide films and tapes to as many university students as possible, SUSTA needs help in funding growth of the library. Donations from the community are needed, and will be specially earmarked for the library. Title suggestions are also requested.

Please send any comments, suggestions, or donations to: SUSTA, P.O. Box 3351, University Station, Charlottesville, Va. 22903.