

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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

Vol. LVI

No. 51

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1988

50 cents

Thousands attend meetings in Ukraine

Lviv residents mourn Armenians

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Thousands of Ukrainians gathered near Lviv's Opera Theater here on Saturday, December 10, to eulogize the victims of the earthquake that shook Armenia earlier in the week and left more than 50,000 dead, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, based in Lviv.

The public meeting, which attracted between 7,000 and 10,000 participants, had originally been scheduled as a commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, however, in solidarity with their Armenian brothers, Ukrainians marked December 10 as a day of mourning.

Organized by the Lviv branch of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, the meeting began at 2 p.m. — not without incident as the local militia detained at least five Ukrainians, among them Ukrainian rights activist Ivan Makar, who they believed would be taking part in the meeting.

The others, who were detained and released, included Lviv residents Ihor Derkach, Ivan Zhulynchuk and Yaroslav Borshch, and Levko Horokhivsky from Ternopil.

Local authorities designated Saturday, December 10, a normal workday, technical and academic institutions

(Continued on page 13)

Kievans observe Human Rights Day

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — News reports from Kiev, recently received in the West, disclose that hundreds of Ukrainians gathered in the capital city's October Revolution Square on Saturday, December 10, in observance of the 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The meeting, organized by the Democratic Union in Kiev, also paid its respects to the victims of the catastrophic earthquake in Armenia, which left thousands dead and countless others homeless.

According to Ukrainian national and religious rights activists based in Kiev, many Ukrainians were detained en route to the meeting in Kiev's Central Square, as October Revolution Square is referred to by Ukrainian dissidents.

Sources say at least 20 Kievans were apprehended by local militia and detained on various absurd pretenses, no one was charged and all were released after the meeting time had elapsed.

Sketchy details reveal that some of the Democratic Front's representatives spoke to the assembled on a variety of issues, among them Human Rights Day, the tragedy in Armenia, the status of the Ukrainian language today, as well as various ecological concerns.

(Continued on page 16)

Lukianenko, Matusevych, Badzio released from "internal" exile

JERSEY CITY, N. J. — Three prominent Ukrainian human and national rights activists — Lev Lukianenko, Mykola Matusevych and Yuriy Badzio — have been released from "internal" exile in the Soviet Union, reported Keston College on December 13.

Messrs. Lukianenko and Matusevych are founding members of the group, which was formed in Kiev on November 9, 1976, to monitor Soviet compliance with the 1975 Helsinki Accords. They were the last Helsinki monitors still serving sentences for their human rights activity in the USSR.

Both cases were a priority among those raised by the U.S. government with the USSR, and, most recently, Messrs. Lukianenko and Matusevych were mentioned by President Ronald Reagan in his December 8 speech marking the 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The cases of the two Helsinki monitors were prominent also in recent Moscow meetings between members of the U.S. Congress and the Supreme Soviet.

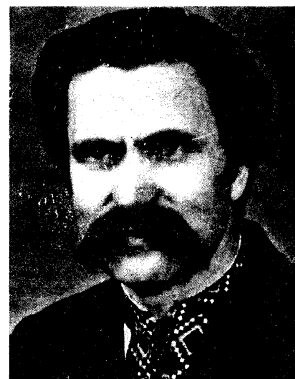
As Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.), who headed that Congressional delegation and is chairman of the U.S. Helsinki Commission, told The Ukrainian Weekly in a recent interview, "These two cases in particular are important to us as Helsinki monitors. Nothing undermines the Helsinki process more than the continued incarceration of these two men."

The cases of Messrs. Lukianenko and Badzio made headlines recently when Soviet officials visiting Washington in late September said the two Ukrainian political prisoners would not be freed along with 44 that were soon to be released.

Mr. Lukianenko, 60, is a lawyer who served two terms of imprisonment and exile. He served his first term of 15 years for "treason" and "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" in 1961 to 1976 for his leadership in the Ukrainian Workers and Peasants Union, which advocated a referendum on the secession of Ukraine from the USSR.

Since 1978 he has been serving a term of 10 years' special-regimen labor camp and five years' exile for his activity with the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. He was due to complete his term of exile outside the borders of the Ukrainian SSR in the Tomsk oblast in 1992.

According to Keston College, based in Kent, England, which monitors the status of religious rights in the USSR, Mr. Lukianenko was originally a Marxist, but renounced this philosophy in favor of traditional Christian orthodoxy, and considers himself an adherent of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church that was liquidated by the



Lev Lukianenko



Mykola Matusevych



Yuriy Badzio

Soviets in the 1930s. Mr. Matusevych, 41, is a historian. He was sentenced in 1977 for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" for his activity with the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. He was serving his exile term in the Chitinsk region and was to be

(Continued on page 16)

Public meetings in Lviv, Kiev held despite official warnings

by Bohdan Nahaylo

Determined as ever not to allow large unsanctioned public meetings to be held in the republic, the Ukrainian authorities last week took resolute measures to prevent unofficial observances of Human Rights Day on December 10. In both Kiev and Lviv scores of Ukrainian activists who had been preparing to hold public gatherings on this day were detained or warned.

Nevertheless, up to 10,000 people are estimated to have gathered in Lviv, while in Kiev, hundreds of dissenters went ahead and staged a symbolic presence in the city's central square.

The unofficial Ukrainian Helsinki Union — an informal association with branches in several Ukrainian cities, as well as Moscow, which sees itself as a continuation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group — had issued calls for the public observance on December 10 of the 40th

anniversary of the the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Ukrainian authorities, however, once again demonstrated their determination not to tolerate any unofficial gatherings promoting genuine democratization and glasnost. In what appears to have been a well-coordinated pre-emptive action, leading Ukrainian activists in Kiev and Lviv were detained. Moreover, on the day itself, the police were present in force to deter all those who had not been frightened into staying away.

In Kiev, the authorities succeeded in preventing a large public meeting from taking place. Nonetheless, on December 10, a group of Ukrainian activists, including Yaroslava Danylenko, Inna Cherniavska and Halyna Antoniuk, met in Kiev's Central Square and, though closely watched by dozens of policemen, informed passers-by about the Declaration of Human Rights and the still unsatis-

(Continued on page 16)

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Debate in Ukraine intensifies over nuclear power stations

by Dr. David Marples

During a recent interview at the Novosti Press Agency, Evhenii Pozdnyakov, acting editor-in-chief of the North American Department, responded to questions about the continuing operation of the Chornobyl nuclear power plant and the construction of several other nuclear plants in the Ukrainian SSR despite widespread public opposition. Mr. Pozdnyakov maintained that in spite of some reports in the press, the Chornobyl area was now fit for habitation. He therefore supported the plant's continuing operation.

Other members of a panel of Novosti staff claimed that fears about nuclear power were much greater in Kiev than in other areas of the USSR, but that such fears were unwarranted. There was no indication during the interview that members of the panel felt that the Soviet or Ukrainian nuclear programs should be modified as a result of popular protests.¹

Similarly, an article in the newspaper of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Komsomol, Molod Ukrainy, featured a report from the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant in Ukraine, at which a fifth VVER-100 reactor is about to come on-stream, with a sixth being prepared for 1989. The article cites several comments about the relative safety of the Zaporizhzhia plant by the prominent British expert on nuclear power Lord Walter Marshall, who was visiting Energodar, the local reactor city for the Zaporizhzhia station. The article also pointed out that Zaporizhzhia is an ecologically clean plant. Both the above discussion at Novosti and the Molod Ukrainy article, however, appear to be isolated efforts to support an industry that is now in deep trouble in the Ukrainian SSR.

In particular, protests have centered on the construction of the stations at

Chyhyryn (Cherkassy Oblast) and the Crimea (near Kerch peninsula in the east). These two stations were at the heart of the November 13 ecological demonstration in Kiev and were examined once again with a very critical eye by Ukrainian writer Boris Oliynyk in a subsequent issue of Literaturna Ukraina. Mr. Oliynyk had called for a complete review of the Ukrainian nuclear power program at the 19th Party Conference in Moscow last June.

In September, a government commission led by Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Evgenii Velikhov began an investigation of the situation at the Crimean nuclear power plant, construction of which has been almost completed after long delays.

The results of the work of this commission were examined by a special correspondent of the newspaper Robitnycha Hazeta, A. Glazovy, in late November. His article provides perhaps the strongest attack thus far in the press against the completion of work at the plant and, as such, merits a detailed perusal.

Mr. Glazovy began by noting the changing attitude toward nuclear power in the Soviet Union over the past 12 years. Initially, it was felt by A. Aleksandrov, then president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, that there was as much chance of a nuclear accident as there was of the earth being struck by a huge meteorite. Today, Mr. Glazovy pointed out, such views had changed. Economic activities had to be linked closely with ecological interests and the natural environment of an area had to be preserved. In the Crimea, however, it appears that this has not been the case for some time.

Mr. Glazovy cited the example of a candidate of geology from Simferopol Evgeniya Lvova, who has worked in the Crimea for almost 40 years and was well

(Continued on page 12)

¹ Author's interview with Novosti Press Agency, Moscow, November 18.

Former cellmates appeal for Alekseyev

MOSCOW — Four former Soviet political prisoners who met here at a reception at the U.S. ambassador's residence, Spaso House, on November 17, authored a brief appeal on behalf of their former cellmate, Mikhail Alekseyev.

Mr. Alekseyev, a Russian worker from Korostyshev, Zhytomyr Oblast in Ukraine, was imprisoned in a Soviet labor camp in the Perm region of the Mordovian ASSR until his release earlier this week.

Mr. Alekseyev, born in 1959, was sentenced in 1986 to 10 years' imprisonment and exile for "anti-Soviet" writings.

In a handwritten appeal drafted on a little piece of notepaper, the four former Perm camp 36-1 inmates — Ukrainians Mykola Horbal and Mykhailo Horyn, Lithuanian Viktoras Petkus and Estonian Enn Tartu — appealed to the world to take notice of the fate of Mr. Alekseyev.

Camp 36-1 became known as the "death camp" because of especially brutal conditions that led to the deaths there of several prominent human rights activists.

Their statement noted that Soviet

authorities will no doubt charge Mr. Alekseyev under criminal statutes, as well as political ones, and thus attempt to conceal from the world the fact that he is a political prisoner.

The four men were at a reception for members of a visiting U.S. Congressional delegation, deputies of the Supreme Soviet, human rights activists and invited guests.

The full text of their appeal follows:

We, some of the last political prisoners from the concentration camp known as the "death camp," who met here at the residence of the U.S. ambassador to the USSR, state with anguish that at this very moment our fellow cellmate, Mikhail Alekseyev, remains imprisoned. We ask the world to note the fate of this man. We state that Soviet officials will accuse him under criminal statutes as well as political ones. Why then, is he in a political camp to this day?

Mykola Horbal
Viktoras Petkus
Enn Tartu
Mykhailo Horyn

For the record

Ukrainian Helsinki Union's statement and petition on nuclear plants

Following is the full text of an appeal to citizens of Ukraine issued by the executive committee of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union in November. The appeal deals with the issue of nuclear power in Ukraine. Appended to the appeal is a petition addressed to the governments of the Ukrainian SSR and the Soviet Union regarding development of nuclear power in Ukraine. This petition was circulated also at the recent Fifth World Congress of Free Ukrainians and signatures of participants were collected on the petition. The petition's demands are the same as those made in resolutions read at the November 13 public meeting in Kiev organized to focus on ecological concerns in Ukraine. The translation of the documents below was prepared by the London-based Ukrainian Central Information Service.

Citizens of Ukraine!

Our land is threatened with destruction, our people are threatened by the spectre of extermination. As a result of the centralized criminal policy of the Stalin-Brezhnev leadership, which disregarded the interests of the republics — sovereign only on paper, and as a result of the irresponsibility of the local authorities, which sold out Ukraine to the ruling mafia, today Ukraine is oversaturated with energy-producing, metallurgical and chemical industry, which release the greatest amount of harmful refuse.

Fifty percent¹ of the nuclear power capacity of the Soviet Union is concentrated in Ukraine, which comprises only 2.7 percent of the whole territory of the USSR. Moreover, not far from the territory of Ukraine, the Voronezh and Smolensk nuclear power plants are situated in our river basins.

The ruling bureaucratic leadership has learned nothing from the tragedy of Chornobyl, which shook the whole world; new nuclear reactors are being constructed or planned at the Rivne, South Ukraine, Khmelnytsky and Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plants. Ignoring public protests, the construction of the Crimean nuclear power plant is being completed, and even in Ukraine's historical center, Chyhyryn, the construction of a nuclear power plant is secretly and furtively taking place. This is happening in spite of the fact that even today Ukraine is ex-

porting electrical energy to other countries, and even with economical management and a reduction in the industrial power capacity to international norms, the whole electrical energy of Ukrainian nuclear power plants would be superfluous. This is happening despite the fact that in many countries around the world nuclear energy is prohibited or being reduced. This is happening at a time when even such an over-industrialized state as the U.S. has decided to halt further construction of nuclear power plants and reduce the existing ones.

The time has come to put an end to the rapacious economical management of our country. At first, we were forced to take pride in being the all-Russian granary, then the all-union smithy or blast-furnace. Today, Ukraine is becoming an all-union reactor, and in a future perspective, an all-union, or even a universal, cemetery. Today, we are compelled to remind the rulers that this country has a master — its people, for whom this country is not only a means of fulfilling production plans, but was also a historical cradle in the past and a homeland for a happy life for present and future generations.

Glasnost has brought the belated truth about the terrible 1930s onto the pages of our press. However, the years awaiting us will be even more terrible if we rejoice only over the truth about the past. Yes, the blood freezes in our veins when we hear about those 8 million lives taken by the artificial famine in 1933. But where is today's truth, why is it being stifled? The truth about those seven and a half million people who are among us today, but in the next 10 years, according to competent scholars, will be buried prematurely? And this, as a result of only one reactor in Chornobyl. Yet, 50 such reactors are planned.

Ukrainian scholars, writers and public activists have appealed to the relevant authorities, then later even to the 19th conference of the ruling party, demanding a halt to the further expansion of nuclear energy in Ukraine. A national referendum was suggested. However, the reaction to this appeal, or rather, the lack of any kind of reaction,

(Continued on page 13)

¹ According to Dr. David Marples of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, an expert in this field, the correct figure is actually 34 percent.

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: UNA:
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036 (201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:

The Ukrainian Weekly
P.O. Box 346
Jersey City, N.J. 07303

Editor: Roma Hadzewycz
Associate Editors: Marta Kolomayets
Chrystyna Lapychak

The Ukrainian Weekly, December 18, 1988, No. 51. Vol. LVI
Copyright 1988 by The Ukrainian Weekly

Conference focuses on glasnost and religion in Soviet Union

by John Kun
UNA Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — "Glasnost and Religion in the Soviet Union" was the topic of an all-day conference sponsored by the Ethics and Public Policy Center on November 29. Over 100 guests, including many Ukrainian Americans, heard presentations by experts from government, academia and ethnic communities.

In the discussions of Church-state relations under Mikhail Gorbachev's glasnost policy, many of the speakers made reference to Church and state activities in Ukraine. The benefits for religious groups resulting from the new "openness" in the USSR were soberly balanced by the unanswerable questions, surrounding glasnost itself — its duration, future course and possible repercussions.

While a major topic of discussion throughout the conference was the status of religion in Ukraine, the Rev. Andriy Chirovsky, assistant professor at the Catholic Theological Union in Chicago, specifically spoke on the plight of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. He pointed out that glasnost has brought some breathing space to Ukrainian Catholic religious activities, citing outdoor liturgies at Zarvanytsia.

The Rev. Chirovsky did, however, state that "no legal change has occurred in Ukraine under glasnost for the Ukrainian Catholic Church. The Church has done more for itself under glasnost." He also cited the Millennium of Christianity as a major catalyst for religious activity in Ukraine.

He went on to point out that the tougher stance by Soviet authorities during the last several months has brought confusion to the policy of glasnost in Ukraine. While Ukrainians were making demands for the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Churches during the first half of the year, the Soviets are now using more coercive measures against Ukrainians, such as placing more Russian Orthodox priests in western Ukraine.

"It is highly doubtful that the KGB will allow freedom for the Ukrainian Catholic Church because of our nationalistic aspirations... the leaders of the Ukrainian Catholic Church are digging in their heels for the struggle over the long term. Glasnost has taught them to do for themselves what glasnost has not done for them," remarked the Rev. Chirovsky.

Dr. Kent Hill, executive director of the Institute on Religion and Democracy, addressed the status of Protestants in the USSR. During his presentation he stated that "the Ukrainian Baptists, proportionately, have had more in prison than any other Protestant group at any single time."

Discussion of the Soviet legal and constitutional status of religion was handled by Peter Reddaway of the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies at the Woodrow Wilson International Center of Scholars. He cited some positive signs for religious groups in upcoming legislation that may allow for more religious association, participation in charitable works, hospitals and senior citizens homes, and, possibly, publishing.

Prof. Reddaway speculated that General Secretary Gorbachev may be looking to ensure perestroika by tapping the resources and loyalty of the Churches and its believers. He also suggested that Mr. Gorbachev may be inclined to believe that more church-

freedom may impact positively on the decline of moral values in the USSR.

Pointing to the Soviet crackdown on religion in Ukraine during the past several months, Prof. Reddaway stated that the Ukrainian Uniates (Catholics) are not allowed to practice in Ukraine and that "no legalization is in sight." When asked about church closings in western Ukraine, he stated that for the Soviets the "Uniate Church is a sore point. They have a genuine difficulty on this issue. There was some progress, but since July there has been deterioration."

The Rev. Victor Potapov, a Russian Orthodox priest, focused on increased Russian Orthodox religious activity in the Soviet Union, much of it in Ukraine. Stating that 350 new churches were opened in the Soviet Union this year, he acknowledged that two-thirds were in Ukraine. He attributed the increased interest to the Millennium and glasnost. As an example, he cited a conversation with a parish priest from Kiev who stated that baptisms were up sharply this year due to the Millennium.

Washington Times columnist Richard Grenier related his personal observations from several trips to the Soviet Union, including a recent visit to Leningrad, Kiev and Moscow. Focusing on Ukraine, he stated, "I met with people, Ukrainian Catholics, who were resentful that their Church was outlawed."

Mr. Grenier also addressed Ukrainian-Jewish relations, which he described as still tense. He did not dispute the observation that the Communists continue to feed on this tension by printing the bulk of anti-Semitic works in Kiev rather than in a Russian city. Mentioning his visit to Babyn Yar, he talked about the controversy over the monu-

(Continued on page 13)

President Reagan cites heroes in struggle for human rights

by Eugene Iwanciw
UNA Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan on December 8 signed a proclamation designating December 10 as Human Rights Day, the entire week as Human Rights Week and December 15 as Bill of Rights Day.

Stating that we are "honoring a community of people who are heroes," the president told the audience of over 100 human rights activists gathered in the Old Executive Office Building that we are saluting those "who lost their own freedom and even lives standing up for human rights." He went on the state that we must encourage the success of democratic institutions which alone can guarantee human rights.

President Reagan pointed out that "human rights has been one consistent topic of discussion in all my meetings with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. We are seeking the release of all political prisoners including (Lev) Lukianenko and (Mykola) Matushevych." He also stated that "economic freedom, including the right to own property, is an important corollary of human rights."

Prior to the president's remarks, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Vernon Walters addressed the crowd. Providing a brief summary of the status of human rights around the world, Ambassador Walters commented that the United States "will not rest as long as human rights violations exist."

Earlier in the day, a colloquium commemorating the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was held at the Department of State. Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs Richard Schifter welcomed the over 250 participants.

Helsinki Commission leaders mark Human Rights Day

WASHINGTON — On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Chairman Steny H. Hoyer and Co-Chairman Dennis DeConcini of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (the U.S. Helsinki Commission) made the following statement:

"Forty years ago, in the wake of a world war that wrought physical destruction, economic destitution, and psychological devastation on almost every corner of the globe, the General Assembly of the nascent United Nations undertook the task of drafting common standards against which the international community could gauge the human rights performance of all governments. Such standards would be used in the continuing struggle for the promotion of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, to ensure that the kind of egregious violations witnessed during World War II would not happen again.

"Other human rights instruments, such as the English Magna Carta, the French Declaration of the Rights of Man, and our own Declaration of Independence, similarly have proclaimed such rights. Thus, the drafting of these standards follows a progressive line of documents which describe clear and objective affirmative rights that inhere to all people by virtue of their humanity.

But the United Nations effort was the first directed at formulating global standards which could apply to all members of the community of nations. This underscored the belief which had previously been enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations that universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms are necessary conditions for world stability and peaceful and friendly relations among nations.

"Accordingly, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt, crafted an international bill of rights now known as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The importance attached to the Universal Declaration by the United States, Canada, and the states of Europe is demonstrated by direct reference to it in the Helsinki Final Act, and has been reaffirmed by its subsequent incorporation in successor agreements, including drafts of the Vienna Concluding Document, which is still being negotiated.

"While compliance with the Final Act in general and the Universal Declaration in particular has been uneven, we note that there has been over-all improvement in many Helsinki-signatory countries. Our goal is to ensure, indeed to encourage further progress in this most important area of human development."

Secretary Schifter traced the history of human rights or "rights of man" as they used to be known from the Enlightenment of the 18th century to the present. For most of the past 200 years, "the call for respect for human rights emanated from individuals and groups of citizens in any one country as they urged such respect from their own government," according to the assistant secretary. He went on to say that it was rare that one government would defend the rights of individuals from another government.

"It was only in the wake of World War II that this basic proposition of non-interference was reconsidered" and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted, stated Mr. Schifter. He went on to state that the United Nations has often been selective in its criticism, focusing on South Africa and then Chile but ignoring the Soviet Union.

Ambassador Shifter attributed the improvements in worldwide observance of human rights to the attention given by successive U.S. governments to human rights. "Governments give thought to the adverse public relations they receive when violations are raised," he asserted. He also gave credit to the work of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for drawing attention to violations.

Discussing the difference between political and economic rights, which has been discussed at the United Nations, he asserted that "civil political rights" are "limitations on government," while "economic and social rights can... be denominated tasks of government."

Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations Affairs Richard Williamson spoke of the efforts by the U.S. government on behalf of human rights. Stating that the "U.N. Commission on Human Rights is a flawed organization" due to its politicization, he pointed out that while most of the 51 original members of the United Nations were democracies, the majority of today's 159 members are not.

Secretary Williamson stated, however, that "the concern of the United States for human rights is an integral part of our bilateral and multilateral relations." By consistently raising human rights, the United States has "provoked a positive reaction" from many nations. "Our tough and consistent stance on human rights in the Soviet Union, for example, has undoubtedly contributed to recent, though still too gradual, improvements in the human rights situation in that country — the world's most systematic and longest-lived violator of human rights."

Ambassador Schifter then introduced a human rights activist from Surinam who thanked the United States for its strong stand on behalf of human rights in his nation.

Ukrainian human rights activist Mykola Rudenko was then introduced. He thanked the Department of State for its work on his behalf and cautioned all that the situation in the Soviet Union, particularly Ukraine, has not changed significantly. Reminding the audience that Yuriy Badzio, Mykola Matushevych and Lev Lukianenko still remain imprisoned or exiled, he called upon the U.S. government to continue to pursue these cases.

Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead, who spoke next, stated that "on each of my six trips to Eastern Europe as deputy secretary, I have placed human rights at the top of my agenda..." He went on to state that a major

(Continued on page 13)

Religion in USSR is topic of daylong teachers' seminar in Chicago

by Marianna Liss

CHICAGO — Fifty teachers and guests participated in an all-day, university accredited, workshop on the status of religion in the USSR held on Saturday, November 3, as part of the Ukrainian community's contribution to the Chicago celebration of the Ukrainian Millennium of Christianity. This "Religion in the USSR" institute was a first: ecumenical in scope, it examined the policies of the Soviet regime toward the three main religions within its borders — Islam, Christianity and Judaism.

The teachers' workshop was held at Ss. Volodymyr and Olga Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall and was offered by Northern Illinois University, the Illinois Ethnic Consultation and the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine Committee, in cooperation with the Bureau of Foreign Languages of the Chicago Public Schools, the Chicago Catholic Archdiocesan Schools, the Rockford Institute and the Wheaton College Institute for the Study of Christianity and Marxism.

A PBS documentary on religion in the USSR, "Candle in the Wind," was shown. Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, an educator, Lourdes Travieso-Parker of the Illinois Ethnic Consultation and Dr. Vasylyl Markus from the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine Committee introduced the event. Dr. Kuropas introduced the speakers.

Dr. Markus, a professor of Loyola University, opened the second segment with a lecture on the close relationship of religious faith with national identity among the peoples of the Soviet Union. A detailed history of Ukrainian Christianity, under Soviet domination, was presented as a case study by the Rev. Andriy Chirovsky of the Catholic Theological Union. Katherine Marcyniuk from St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the Rev. Olexa Harbuziuk, president of the All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship.

They told of the persecution, the wholesale liquidation of some Churches and the continued harassment of believers in today's Soviet Union. "Claims have been made by Soviet officials," said Pastor Harbuziuk, "that there are no Christians in prisons. But this is not true. 'Perestroika' is fragile." He recommended continued support for those trying to obtain religious freedom, stating: "Therefore, it is extremely important that we Christians in the West stand in solidarity with our brothers and sisters in Christ in Ukraine."

Dr. Kuropas headed up the last session of the workshop with a discussion of Soviet policy toward religion in the past 70 years. He noted that the Kremlin, though militantly and consistently hostile to religion, is not above using it to attain a goal — to win a war, to get economic help from the West and the like. Attaining the desired goal, the USSR then once again suppresses religious expression.

"For this reason, we look at what is happening (within the USSR today) with extreme skepticism," Dr. Kuropas explained.

Though Soviet policy has been hostile toward religion in general, specific religious communities have dealt with the situation in a variety of ways.

According to expert Marianne Kamp from the University of Chicago, Islam, after suffering the persecutions of the 1930s, became severely restricted. In response there was growth of, what is termed, "parallel Islam," which, though

not tied to Muslim tradition is not necessarily dependent upon official institutions. Sufism, an ancient mystical form of Islam, needs neither clergy nor a mosque and is very difficult for the government to control.

"How many people in the Soviet Union are believing, practicing Muslims," she asked rhetorically, "Who knows?" Islam she pointed out is as much a culture, a way of life, as a belief system, and it's difficult to know who is an actual believer. This close association of Islam with Central Asian cultural forms may explain a curious type of coexistence: "Particularly among Central Asian republics," Ms. Kamp related, "even Communist Party members practice all the rituals of Islam," whether they believe in God or not.

If one looks at Islam strictly as a cultural force, Islam is growing — and this worries the Politburo back in Moscow, according to Ms. Kamp.

Though Russians increased in population by only 20 percent, between 1959 and 1979, Central Asian republics averaged a whopping 96 percent growth, said Ms. Kamp quoting Soviet statistics. Population in some republics, like Tadjikistan, which borders Afghanistan, increased by 107 percent.

She also noted that Central Asians do not easily relocate, less than 3 percent speak any Russian, and there is no love lost on "Russians" — anyone from Soviet Europe.

Because of these factors, "What you see with Soviet Moslems," Ms. Kamp concluded, "is definitely not a moving away from their culture, or from their Islamic beliefs, but... a consolidation of that."

The chairman for the Chicago Conference on Soviet Jews, Richard Rice, spoke next. He agreed with the recent assessment by the U.S. Secretary of State Geogre Shultz who called Soviet Jewry an "at risk" population.

With the rise of groups like Pamiat (Memory), which promotes Russian nationalism and anti-Semitism, even the recent thaw in the USSR does not keep Mr. Rice from looking over his shoulder.

Concurring with Dr. Kuropas, Mr. Rice said he does not think the thaw will last: "If one studies the history of religion in the Soviet Union, whichever religion that is... the odds to me would seem awfully bad," he said. From recent reports, Soviet citizens do not feel the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, will last. Currently Mr. Rice is concerned with two questions only: How long will the reform period last? What will happen if Mr. Gorbachev fails. He said he was very concerned that those who are currently speaking out, who are being helped by the West, might then end up in a worse situation once repression begins.

The political uses of religion by the Soviet regime were explored by Michael Warder of the Rockford Institute, a conservative think-tank. He argued that religion is an important tool for Soviet foreign policy-makers.

They have used religious gatherings and Soviet clerics to promote one or another state policies, he said. Furthermore, he noted, the Soviets would like to attain, for the Russian Orthodox Church, pre-eminence in the Orthodox world, in order to have influence in Western religious communities.

In case one is tempted to think that this interest in religion is strictly a function of the Gorbachev thaw, Mr. Warder reminded his audience that it was Brezhnev and Andropov — notable for their lack of religious tolerance — who planned and executed the re-

building of the Danilov Monastery for the anniversary of the Millennium of Christianity in 1988.

Church crowds, are, according to Mr. Warder, a very important audience for foreign policy objectives."

Dr. Mark Elliott of the Institute for the Study of Christianity and Marxism at Wheaton College, an evangelical Bible college, commented on the relative significance of various changes within the USSR.

Though listing various new developments, such as an increase in immigration, the release of some prisoners of conscience, reduced radio jamming of Western radio stations, he cautioned his audience. Though immigration has increased, it is still not up to the levels of the Brezhnev era and very few Slavic nationalities have been able to leave.

Despite an increase in Bibles being allowed into the USSR, there is no sure way of knowing if the population is receiving them in great quantities. Dr. Elliott said.

Prisoners persecuted for their faith are on the decrease, but fines for religious activities and arrests for Ukrainian Catholics and conscientious objectors continue, he also noted.

Dr. Elliott stated that all the facts should be considered in assessing the actual religious situation within the Soviet Union. "There's a great deal of room for caution. Because, though most of my comments have to do with changes, and changes of late have been encouraging, the bottom line is that 90 percent of church-state relations have not changed."



Workshop organizers and speakers stop for a photo during the institute for educators on "Religion in the USSR." From left are: Jonathan Shamis, coordinator for the event from the Illinois Ethnic Consultation, Dr. Mark Elliott of Wheaton College, Michael Warder of the Rockford Institute, Marianne Kamp of the University of Chicago, Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, master of ceremonies and speaker, and Richard Rice of the Chicago Conference on Soviet Jewry.

Obituary

Anna Cucci, 55, Ukrainian 'first lady' of Jersey City

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The funeral of Anna Cucci (nee Homiak), wife of Jersey City Mayor Anthony Cucci, was held Wednesday, December 7, as flags throughout the city flew at half staff.

Mrs. Cucci, who was born to Ukrainian parents in the Paulus Hook section of Jersey City, was killed in a train crash near Cuzco, Peru, on December 1. She was 55.

Mrs. Cucci was traveling with her husband, City Councilman Jaime Vazquez, Cuzco Mayor Carlos Chacon Galindo and his wife during a goodwill visit to the Peruvian city, which is Jersey City's new sister city.

Mayor Galindo's wife, Doris Mal-

logra Chacon, also was killed, when the train plunged off a steep mountainside in the Andes. The accident apparently was the result of sabotage.

Mrs. Cucci was affectionately known as the "first lady" of Jersey City. She married Mr. Cucci three and a half years ago, the day before he was inaugurated mayor.

According to the Jersey Journal, Mrs. Cucci was the mayor's "right-hand aide." The newspaper noted, "She handled many of the personal complaints and requests for help from the mayor's office, and sometimes acted as a shield for her husband when critics attacked him."

According to local Ukrainian activists, Mrs. Cucci had a special feeling for the Ukrainian community of Jersey City. She often presented the Ukrainian American side of an issue to her husband, who welcomed her advice and through his wife developed close ties to his Ukrainian constituents.

Most recently, on November 20, Mayor and Mrs. Cucci attended a 70th anniversary banquet of the Ukrainian National Home. At the banquet, Ukrainian religious activist Yosyp Terelia was the keynote speaker. Although she would not admit it, local activists say it was Mrs. Cucci who persuaded the mayor to present the keys to the city to Mr. Terelia.

Mrs. Cucci had good relations with the city's other ethnic communities as well. According to the Jersey Journal, Mrs. Cucci was mourned by the city's Indian community which "recalled her as a savior to minority groups, the hidden force behind most of Mr. Cucci's efforts to fight suffering and discrim-



Anna Cucci

(Continued on page 12)

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM



The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

Fraternalism at Christmastime

This is the season to be joyful. It is the time when people withdraw to their families to celebrate. During the Christmas season this idea is commonly repeated throughout the Western world.

But is it really joyful for everybody? What if you are homeless, unemployed, sick, handicapped, elderly, a shut-in, imprisoned, an imprisoned dissident in the gulag, one who is in mourning, or without any family anywhere in the world? You are probably feeling sadness, depression or grief. You can be sure that there are Ukrainians among those who feel sadness, depression or grief. Many of our Ukrainians in dire straits are too proud to admit that they are in need and to ask for help.

This is the time when fraternalism, the principle on which all fraternal organizations on the North American

continent are based, should come to the rescue on the branch level.

Fraternalism is based on the Christian works of mercy: a) feed the hungry, and give drink to the thirsty, b) clothe the naked, c) visit the sick, d) visit the imprisoned, and other spiritual and corporal works of mercy.

This would be the perfect time for local branches to form committees and begin action to relieve some of the above-mentioned needs. Reading the UNA's history shows that this practice was very much alive 50 or so years ago.

Here are some suggestions for branches that wish to address these needs.

- Organize a committee to seek out people who could use some food, and bring them food or invite them to dinner during the holidays.
- Organize a committee to hold a clothes drive or support other organizations which are involved in it.
- Organize a committee to visit the hospitalized, the sick members or their relatives.

• Although many of our dissidents have been released, many are still languishing in prisons or gulags. Organize a committee to write letters to dissidents or join actions and organizations which are trying to get the dissidents released; help publicize the dissidents' plight in the American or Canadian press. Remember, publicity about their plight freed many of our dissidents.

These are some of the things a branch or branches working together can undertake to practice the works of mercy and do their part to restore joy to our needy at Christmas time.

Young UNA'er



Jamie C. Solan, daughter of David and Sue Solan and granddaughter of Joseph E. and Irene Solan, is a new member of UNA Branch 452 in East Chicago, Ind.

Insure and be sure
Join the UNA



UKRAINIAN NATIONAL
ASSOCIATION

30 Montgomery Street, 3rd Fl.
Jersey City, N.J. 07302
Tel.: (201) 451-2200

ATTENTION Members of St. Volodimir UNA Branch 377 in St. Petersburg, FL.

Beginning November 1, 1988 all duties of BRANCH SECRETARY have been assumed by

John Gawaluch

Please make all UNA dues payments and refer all membership and insurance matters to:

JOHN GAWALUCH

2261 Swedish Dr. apt. #25, Clearwater, FL 34623 ■ Tel.: (813) 791-4040

NOTICE TO UNA Secretaries and Organizers

The 1988 Membership Campaign ends December 30, 1988 therefore we will accept applications of new members only to December 30, 1988.

We urge you to make every effort to fulfill your quota and mail in your applications early enough to reach the Home Office by December 30, 1988.

UNA HOME OFFICE

Notes on the UNA at the WCFU

UNA's delegates

JERSEY CITY, N.J. —At the recently concluded Fifth World Congress of Free Ukrainians held in Toronto, the Ukrainian National Association was represented by 10 delegates. In addition, three UNA officers were ex officio delegates.

Representing the UNA from the United States were: Supreme Vice-President Myron B. Kuropas, Supreme Vice-Presidentess Gloria Paschen, Supreme Treasurer Ulana Diachuk, Supreme Auditor Nestor Olesnycky and Supreme Advisors William Pastuszek, Eugene Iwanciw and Andrew Keybida.

Canadians who represented the UNA were: Stepan Wowk, Dan Pysch and Stefania Hewryk.

Ex officio delegates were Supreme President John O. Flis, a member of the WCFU Presidium; Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, a member of the Secretariat; and Supreme Director for Canada John Hewryk, a member of the Auditing Committee.

At the congress, Mr. Flis was elected vice-president in the Secretariat. Mr. Sochan was chosen to represent the UNA in the Secretariat; and Mr. Hewryk was voted a member of the Auditing Committee.

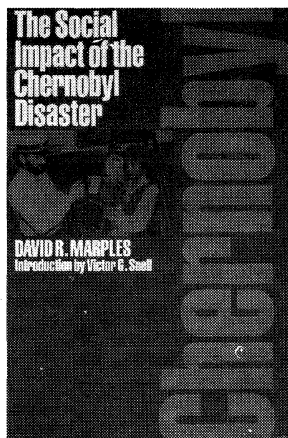
Shymko the UNA'er



Yuri Shymko, newly elected president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, is also a UNA'er. He belongs to Branch 442 in Toronto.

Commission praises UNA support of Chornobyl book

TORONTO — The Ukrainian National Association was commended by a



Cover of Dr. David Marples' second book about the Chornobyl nuclear accident.

commission of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians for its financial support of Dr. David Marples' second book about the Chornobyl nuclear accident, "The Social Impact of the Chornobyl Disaster."

The WCFU's Chornobyl Commission, in its report to the congress, noted:

"The Ukrainian National Association deserves a big thank you for financially assisting Dr. David Marples in publishing his second book about Chornobyl, titled 'The Social Impact of the Chornobyl Disaster.' We believe that this book, along with the first, is a priceless contribution to the historical documentation of this event. In addition, Dr. Marples' analysis is on the highest level and therefore is useful in disseminating information about this accident throughout the Western world."

Dr. Marples, a research associate at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, as well as adjunct professor of Slavic and East European studies at the university, was awarded a UNA grant for work on his second book.

NOTICE To UNA Members and Branches

Members and Branches of the Ukrainian National Association are hereby notified that with the ending of its fiscal year the Home office of UNA must close its accounts and deposit in banks all money received from Branches

No Later Than Noon
of December 30, 1988

Money received later cannot be credited to 1988. Therefore we appeal to all members of the UNA to pay their dues this month as soon as possible and all Branches to remit their accounts and money in time to be received by the Home Office no later than noon of FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1988.

Notice is hereby given that Branches which send their dues late will be shown as delinquent and in arrears on the annual report.

UNA Home Office

THE Ukrainian Weekly

The WCFU'S Contact

Among the many, many reports delivered at the World Congress of Free Ukrainians meeting in Toronto recently was one covering the work of a recently created WCFU commission called "Contact."

Established in 1987 within the framework of the World Council of Social Services, this commission has set as its goals the following: to propagate and support actions aimed at helping needy Ukrainians in South America; to inform youths about Ukrainian political prisoners and to provide these rights activists with much-needed moral support by writing to them; to encourage youths to become involved in charitable work and in establishing Contact affiliates in various countries, cities and other centers of community activity.

According to the Contact Commission's report to the World Congress, the group aims to help South American Ukrainians, most of whom are farmers and other types of agricultural workers, by securing government assistance for their endeavors. As well, the commission hopes to create a foster care plan called "Children in Need" through which sponsors could "adopt" needy children and provide for their care and education (something akin, no doubt, to the well-known "Save the Children" program).

In regard to its second goal, the commission noted, it has prepared English-language educational materials, dubbed "Letters for Freedom," to assist youths in writing letters of support to Ukrainian political prisoners. Available under this program is a video, information about human rights in general, the Helsinki Accords, the human and national rights movement in Ukraine, a listing of dissidents' addresses and dates of birth, informative articles, suggested projects, and even games.

According to Zenia Kushpeta, chairperson of the Contact Commission, who delivered its report to the WCFU's quinquennial conclave, this body is composed of persons who wish to actively support charitable activities within the Ukrainian community.

But what is most noteworthy about this little-known neophyte group is that it is spreading good works to others, especially to youths. At a time when role models for youths seem to comprise only those who bring home the biggest bucks, drive the fanciest cars and own the largest houses, hearing the Contact Commission's report was like a breath of sorely needed fresh air.

That is why the third goal enumerated by the Contact Commission is perhaps its most important and far-reaching. For by spreading the notion that doing good works for others is something that is rewarding, desirable and, indeed, admirable, the commission will, in effect, be creating a new generation of dedicated community activists and concerned citizens of the world who are ready and willing to help their fellow man.

After all, there's more to life than seeking the frivolities of a highly visible affluent lifestyle.

(For information about the Contact Commission, write to the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, 2118 A Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ontario M6S 1M8.

Reporter's notes: WCFU and logistics

There were so many ancillary sessions at the recent Fifth World Congress of Free Ukrainians that the working press faced a logistical nightmare.

And, as luck would have it, a meeting of Ukrainian journalists from around the world happened to be scheduled at the same time as congress sessions and panel presentations. What to do?

After opting for reporters' roles, and, therefore, skipping the journalists' meeting in order to provide our readers with all the news from the WCFU, later that evening The Weekly's reporters turned on the tube just in time to catch a local

Ukrainian news program. The report, you guessed it, was about the congress.

During interviews with WCFU participants, one subject, a male journalist, was heard to complain bitterly that he was the youngest person at the journalists' meeting. He asked, "Where are all the young journalists? (For the record, on television this person looked to be in his 50s, our apologies if we added a few years, the camera does lie.) We could only chuckle to ourselves as we answered this distraught journalists' question. The young journalists were out covering the story. Well, that's the way it goes.

— R. H.

File those Millennium stories



Articles concerning Millennium celebrations will be considered for publication by The Weekly only if received by January 9, 1989. If there are any stragglers out there among our readers and writers, please mail those articles in before the start of the New Year.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Thank you to Ukrainians

Dear Editor:

I just wanted to take this opportunity to express my feeling over action taken by leaders of the Ukrainian Millennium March in October with regard to a change in the site of the march. I want to express my appreciation for the decision to allow the Quilt Weekend to take place as it did on the Ellipse in Washington. I understand that such a decision meant a great deal of effort on the leaders' parts to notify people and rearrange, I am sure, a great number of plans. I am sure, too, that the decision was an emotional one and was not reached easily. The change was a major one involving tens of thousands of people and the accompanying inconveniences.

Yet, I want you to know how much that decision meant to the participants in the Quilt Weekend. I personally spent over six hours during the weekend walking around the Quilt and remembering 11 friends with sections on the Quilt. For me, and the thousands of others like me, the occasion was one of extreme grief, yet very healing at the same time. It was such not only for my gay friends, but for the sisters, brothers, mothers, fathers and other family members of those who have died and were remembered in the Quilt.

If only you could have seen the tears of

a mother and father cleaning off their son's section of the quilt and straightening it out. Or, have heard friends weep when they read out loud the names of those who have died. Although sad, the Quilt helped most of us deal that much better with our grief, our losses and with each other. Being there in early October was an experience that no one could forget. Being there helped me not feel so alone and to realize that many cared.

The Ukrainians made that possible. I am just very grateful. You have a true friend in me, and, I hope you know, in thousands of other grateful people. I hear over and over again of the respect from my friends for the Ukrainian people involved that weekend for such an unselfish act in giving up that space. To me, you showed the compassion and understanding that seems to be the very core of Christianity.

When so many people point judgmental fingers at gays and others who have died of AIDS, and condemn, you understood the importance of the weekend to us and showed compassion. Conversely, we understand the importance of the weekend to the Ukrainians, and that makes us very appreciative of what was done in an unselfish and loving way.

I want to thank the group very much.

Paul Dwyer
Washington

More fact, less rhapsody

Dear Editor:

I am puzzled by the promotional article about the Kobasniuk travel agency (November 20) in which "the boundless wheat fields" of Ukraine, "the incredible blackness of Ukrainian soil," and "the rushing Dnieper rapids" are mentioned more than once.

In fact, however, the wheat fields are no longer boundless as industry continues to usurp the land. In fact, too, Ukrainian soil, despite its name, is not "incredibly black." Chornozem is dark grey.

As for "the rushing Dnieper rapids,"

they exist only in legend, for they were drowned in the 1930s when the hydroelectric station was built at Zaporizhzhia. This was the first of a series of such dams and stations built along the Dnieper and other Ukrainian rivers. The result is the segmentation and virtual destruction of the Dnieper as a free-flowing, natural river. This series of dams has been given the Orwellian name of "Cascade." The process of destruction is described in my forthcoming book about the Dnieper, titled "The Ninth River."

We need more fact and less rhapsody.

Marie Halun Bloch
Denver

Suggestions on Demjanjuk case

Dear Editor:

I received a letter from an Israeli citizen about the Demjanjuk case. While mentioning the John Demjanjuk defense, my correspondent, a jurist, wrote:

"I do not think that appropriate steps were taken in this matter:

"1. There was no organized campaign of letter writing on the part of notable attorneys from the U.S., Canada, Europe and Australia. Such letters, written by individuals and groups, should contain an analysis of the trial's biased judgement and point out the distortions in the evidence and should be addressed to the president of Israel and the Supreme Court of Israel. They should not be sent as letters to newspapers!

"2. Similar letters should also be written to the above-mentioned addresses by Dr. Julius Grant and Nikolai Tolstoy from England. They should contain an analysis of the court's biased judgement regarding the evidence that they presented.

"3. In order to inform Israeli citizens about this matter, a daily 15- to 20-minute analysis of the Demjanjuk

trial should be aired by lawyers on commercial radio stations (and there are many of them that will sell radio time). There is even a Jewish lawyer, William Wolf, whose article you have sent me.

"Lawyers exerting pressure on other lawyers can have great importance.

"Just now there is a need for such letters — protests from international lawyers."

I believe that my correspondent's advice is reasonable and his recommendations are easy to implement; that is why I am sharing his suggestions with the general readership.

Sviatoslav Karavansky
Denton, Md.

Editor's note:

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

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

NEWS AND VIEWS

Ukrainian human rights issues and Western governments' roles

by Orest Deychakiwsky

CONCLUSION

Is the Ukrainian diaspora effectively utilizing these channels?

The answer to this question is only a partial "yes." There has been excellent work by Ukrainian groups in bringing Ukrainian concerns to the attention of Western policymakers.

It is thanks to dedicated individuals and groups — such as the Human Rights Commission of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (and all its chapters), the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, Smolokyp, the Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and its Ukrainian National Information Service, the Philadelphia Ukrainian Human Rights Committee, TUSM (Ukrainian Students Association of Mykola Michnowsky), SUSTA (Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations in America), and others in the United States, Canada, Europe and Australia — that Ukrainian human and national rights issues have been raised, to the extent they have been in the last decade. Has the Ukrainian diaspora as a whole done as much as it can? Unfortunately, the answer is "no," especially when one considers the incredible potential of the Ukrainian communities in the free world.

How should these channels or mechanisms be utilized given the current, somewhat improved human rights picture in Ukraine?

How the Ukrainian community can become more effective

I will not dwell on the obvious — writing letters to legislators, sending telegrams, lobbying through personal contacts, demonstrations, letters to the editor, etc. — are effective vehicles. These are all very, very important tools and are still being underutilized. All too many individuals still think writing to a legislator will not accomplish anything. Every letter, every telegram or phone call is important, even if the results are not immediate. Buildings are built brick by brick, and do not appear by magic.

There also persists an attitude that the media and certain U.S. governmental agencies are influenced by individuals unfriendly to Ukrainians, thus explaining the meager status of Ukrainian issues in the media. More press and airtime (which influence policymakers) would be devoted to events in Ukraine if the Ukrainian diaspora had a major and permanent presence in Washington that was not fragmented. An effective and efficient conduit of information about and from Ukraine direct to the media and government based in Washington does not yet exist.

The Ukrainian community, if it is to be taken more seriously, needs a well-funded professional office staffed with at least five full-time employees: a director, media specialist, rese archer, at least one government liaison and an

Given new realities in the Soviet Union, there will be some new issues that come up which have human rights implications. A key one, for instance, is how increasing commercial ties and the Soviet desire for Western credits and technology should be linked with human rights.

The Ukrainian diaspora should, for the most part, keep doing what it is doing, but, more importantly, it should intensify its work. The Ukrainian diaspora should continue to raise its voice until all Ukrainian political prisoners are released, until public meetings in Ukraine cease being disbanded and activists harassed, until the Ukrainian Churches are granted a legal existence, until Russification is truly reversed, and, most importantly, until the Ukrainian people are truly permitted to determine their own fate.

In other words, while other issues such as the dismal state of the environment in Ukraine should be explored and other non-governmental channels too numerous to enumerate here can be utilized, the situation in Ukraine has not improved enough to warrant abandoning traditional human rights concerns. Indeed, there are frightening indications that repression in Ukraine may again be increasing. Ukrainians in the free world cannot take for granted that these issues are already known and discussed. Given the nature of government with the large number of issues and the turnover in policymaking personnel, the Ukrainian community must continually apprise governmental actors of its concerns.

administrative person. As important as any other capital city might be, Washington is and will remain the political center of the free world.

Other groups, such as Soviet Jewry groups, or the Balts (who probably do not have the numbers and resources that the Ukrainians have), have seen the importance of a serious Washington presence and the results they have achieved speak for themselves.

While there is the one-person UNIS office, which has, until recently, been the only permanent professional Ukrainian information office in Washington, and, while important strides will be made with the recently established two-man UNA office, this is still not enough (particularly, since the UNA office will be concerned also with fraternal association matters, anti-defamation, etc.) Ideally, if the community were not fragmented, one could have these offices operating under one roof (and under the auspices of World Congress of Free Ukrainians), thereby saving overhead costs and dividing up the work in order to avoid duplication, or worse, working at cross-purposes.

The time has come for the Ukrainian diaspora to go beyond volunteerism and insufficient staffing, and to have a serious presence where it counts most. This presents a largely organizational and financial challenge to the Ukrainian diaspora, for both the talent and the financial resources exist within the community today. There is no doubt in my mind that a professionally staffed Washington office, combined with financial and moral support from the Ukrainian communities in the free world, can provide a high rate of return on the investment.

(Continued on page 12)

Above is the conclusion of a two-part article by U.S. Helsinki Commission staffer Orest Deychakiwsky. The article was the basis of a talk given by Mr. Deychakiwsky in Ukrainian at the recent World Congress of Free Ukrainians. (The views expressed are those of the author; they do not necessarily represent the views of the U.S. government.)



A view from Canada

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

An interpreter's observations

Recently, I served as one of the interpreters for an interesting academic seminar on the Millennium held at the University of Manitoba. Two speakers were from the University of Manitoba, Prof. John Wortley, a historian specializing in Byzantology, and the Rev. Oles Krawchenko of St. Andrew's College. The other two speakers were from Ukraine. Oles Bilodid, from Kiev, is an archaeologist and historian of early Ukrainian history, and the Rev. Szoont Chobych, from the Boyko region, is a graduate of the Moscow Theological Academy and serves as a mitred priest in the Lviv-Ternopil Diocese of the official Russian Orthodox Church.

The session was well attended, and each speaker was interesting — some adhering to the chairman's time limit more than the others.

One moment will remain with me for a long time. During the discussion, the Rev. Chobych was asked a question. If the Old Believers, and ultra-conservative sect of the Russian Orthodox Church which broke away in the 1600s, and which was originally persecuted by the established Orthodox Church and state, are now free to meet and celebrate, why don't the Soviets recognize and accord the same privileges to the Ukrainian Catholic Church? Because I was sitting beside him, I could not see the Rev. Chobych's expression as he listened to the question, as he replied, and as he heard a comment on his reply.

As interpreter, I had to translate objectively and exactly. This time, it was very difficult, and not because of the vocabulary. The Rev. Chobych

explained that even though they had been persecuted, the Old Believers have been in existence continuously since the 17th century. This was in contrast to the Ukrainian Catholic Church in western Ukraine, he said, which "liquidated itself" in 1946. And so, after "self-liquidation," this Church no longer exists.

As I repeated his words in English, I prayed silently that someone would answer him. For the longest time it seemed that no one would react. Then the Rev. Vasyl Romaniuk raised his hand. He is the priest who quite recently was released from long imprisonment in the Soviet Union and arrived in Canada with his son. I had the honor of also translating Father Romaniuk's comment, because he also spoke in Ukrainian.

To paraphrase him as best as I can, Father Romaniuk most calmly said that as a Ukrainian Orthodox priest he has "a problem with the Rev. Chobych's terminology." A Church whose clergy and bishops are rounded up from across the country, and imprisoned or shot, and whose faithful are also imprisoned or persecuted — such an event cannot be termed "self-liquidation." He went on to describe what fate befell the Church. I can't remember if it was he or another member of the audience who mentioned a similar "self-liquidation" of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in the 1930s at the hands of the same regime.

The Rev. Chobych listened, paused, then replied, "Well... historically you, (Continued on page 15)

COMMENTARY

The Ukrainian day care void

by Olga Trytyak

In recent years more and more mothers work outside the home. Very often the wages of the head of the household do not suffice to maintain the desired lifestyle of the family. There are also situations in which the mother is the sole supporter of her family. And also, many women stay in the work force as a result of having established themselves in a career. These young mothers have great difficulty finding suitable day care for their pre-school children during the workday hours.

That is why a group of young mothers at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark, N.J., upon the initiative of the educational department of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, have organized to establish an all-day day care center for children from age 2 1/2 to 6.

The pastor of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, the very Rev. Bohdan Lukie CSSR, has responded very positively to this project. He has offered space for the day care center ("zakhoronka" in Ukrainian) and has promised to aid financially. His very positive response has made it possible to seriously consider opening the day care center.

The organizing committee is headed by Daria Knarwik, the secretary is Linda Kleban, and treasurer is Marta Popovich. This writer, representing the UNWLA as its education chairperson, and Terenia Rakoczy, president of UNWLA Branch 61 in Whippany,

N.J., are members of the committee. Sister Maria Rozmarynovych OSBM, principal of St. John the Baptist School, helped to start the project and serves as a professional advisor for the committee.

It has been decided that the "zakhoronka" will be an all-day program, in the Ukrainian language, for children of all faiths and for a weekly charge.

A large number of interested mothers responded to the first announcement in the church bulletin. This indicates the great need for a Ukrainian day care center in which children under the supervision of professional teachers can learn the Ukrainian language among their peers.

The need for our Ukrainian day care centers does not need further explanations. It is time that we finally fill this void in the needs of the Ukrainian family that wishes to raise its children to be aware of their Ukrainian heritage. In our own day care centers we can teach our children the basis of our Christian morality. To quote the Rev. Lukie, "Working with our children and youth is our basic need. For the UNWLA it is one of the most important."

Opening a day care center demands much preparation and financial backing. There are precise federal and state laws governing day care centers. The committee is working toward the goal of opening a day care center in the beginning of 1989.

Interested parents and pre-school-teachers may call Mrs. Knarwik, (201) 762-1305, for further information.

FOCUS ON THE ARTS

CONCERT REVIEW: Detroit area's Ukrainian Millennium program

by Frank J. Corliss Jr.

In a year of festive activities in the Detroit area commemorating the Millennium of Christianity in Rus'-Ukraine — the lectures, art exhibits, the pageant, concerts and banquets — what will doubtless be remembered as of most lasting value is the Ukrainian Millennium Concert, held in Detroit's historical Orchestra Hall on November 13.

Upon reflection, a full choral-orchestral program of works by Ukrainian composers has to be seen as a hugely daunting undertaking for the talents and resources, however great and generous, of a small community. The inspiration for this most fitting expression of Ukrainian culture in the season of its Millennium is owed to the chairman of the Concert Committee, Włodzimierz Dyhdalo, whose vision surmounted the hesitations of reasonable doubters.

The all-Ukrainian program was decided upon by its conductor, Dr. Bohdan Kushnir, again over temptations to include selections by well-known Western European composers on Ukrainian themes. This program certainly whetted one's appetite to hear more music of the composers selected. Profound gratitude and high recognition must also be paid to Dr. Kushnir for his erudition, skill and immense efforts: he spent over a year rehearsing the chorus and he personally arranged for chorus and orchestra seven of the 11 works performed.

The program consisted of works by composers ranging from the most well-known Ukrainian composer, Dmytro Bortniansky, through Mykola Lysenko, the founder of the Ukrainian national school of music and the teacher of many of the other composers represented in the program, to contemporary composers like Stanyslav Liudkevych or Lev Revytsky, who remained in Ukraine to there earn high honors for their compositions in a national spirit, and to those like Pavlo Pecheniha-Uhlytsky, who emigrated to the West and here earned prominence as a composer and conductor for NBC's extremely prestigious in the days of radio, "Symphony of the Air." It is striking and doubtless an expression of Ukrainian national spirit how pronounced the element of song is in the works of the composers presented — whether in that genre as such, or in the developed forms of choral or orchestral compositions.

Incidentally, Lubomyr Lypeckyj, who designed the elegant and informative program, generously provided me with the fruits of his background research on these composers, most of whom I am embarrassed to admit I did not know — although Bortniansky has been a long-time favorite. Another inescapable fact apparent in that background information is how often these composers have shared the tragic destiny of their nation and suffered for championship of national causes. However, if Lysenko, for example, suffered repression at the hands of the tsarist government for championship of Ukrainian national culture, his music and that of his successors, as Dr. Kushnir's program makes eminently clear, is a timeless means of championing and

Frank J. Corliss Jr. is chairman of the Department of Slavic Languages at Wayne State University in Detroit.

expressing that spirit.

The concert opened with a somewhat tentative rendering of Bortniansky's setting of a psalm for chorus and soloists, before moving into a well-presented series of impressive works for chorus and orchestra in the romantic and premodernist idiom. While echoes of folk music underline the national spirit of the music of Fomenko, Barvinsky, Revutsky, Liudkevych and others, the compositions presented were throughout sophisticated, interesting music, never descending to the level of orchestrated folk melodies, as is sometimes the case with weaker examples of national music.

This was true as well of the crowning and probably the most "national" piece in the program, Lysenko's Cantata on a poem by Taras Shevchenko. In this composition the quartet of local singers, Rebecca Cullen, Christina Lypeckyj, Gordon Finlay and Jarema Cisaruk, did an outstanding job, with a special nod due Ms. Cullen and Mr. Finlay who were coping with unfamiliar music in an unfamiliar tongue (Finlay's Ukrainian wife must deserve some credit for his success in the latter category).

Paradoxically, the major weakness throughout the concert, the problem of balance, can be charged to the renowned acoustics of Orchestra Hall. The performances of the chorus, the above-mentioned quartet, and the other soloists, including that of the well-known bass-baritone of the Metropolitan Opera, Andrij Dobriansky, were all marred (or should one say bluntly, smothered?) in Orchestra Hall's brilliant acoustics, which magnify any orchestra's potential for large sound.

Unfortunately, Dr. Kushnir had no opportunity to rehearse his large assembled forces in Orchestra Hall, so there was no way the balance could be adjusted beforehand. In addition, the chorus and orchestra had only three joint rehearsals, with the soloists, two,

(Continued on page 14)

NEW RELEASE: "Daria Telizyn Plays Liszt"

by George Sajewych

WASHINGTON — Claudio Records, a British firm specializing in recordings of classical music, has released an album by Ukrainian Canadian pianist Daria Telizyn. The official launch of "Daria Telizyn Plays Liszt," sponsored by Claudio Records and the Canadian Embassy, took place October 27, at the Canada House in London. Worldwide distribution of the album, on compact disc and cassette, is being handled by Harmonia Mundi.

Ms. Telizyn, 28, a Toronto native, recorded the album last summer on a Steinway piano in London's St. John's Smith Square, site of many classical music concerts, renowned as it is for its perfect acoustics. The jewel of the recording is Franz Liszt's masterpiece "Sonata in B Minor"; the rest of the recording consists of the first two of Liszt's famous Three Concert Etudes — "Il Lamento" and "La Leggierza."

The Ukrainian Canadian pianist's rendering of the sonata in recital during the past few years have earned her many accolades, some of them fairly unrestrained. "If I had only heard Liszt's notorious grand Sonata in B Minor, I would have been convinced that I had heard one of the greatest pianists,"

Young choral conductor earns praise for performances

BLOOMINGTON, IND. — Marika Kuzma, a doctoral candidate in choral conducting at Indiana University's School of Music on December 1 directed a combined choral/orchestral performance of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's Mass in C.

The performance took place here at the university's Recital Hall, featuring a combined chorus of 80 singers and a 35-piece orchestra. Soloists included Janice Chandler and Danielle Strauss, sopranos, Peggy Stephenson, mezzo-soprano, Andrew Leverenz, tenor, and Stephen Meyer, bass.

Ms. Kuzma's previous performances at the prestigious Midwestern music school have received favorable reviews from the Indiana Herald-Times. On previous occasions, Ms. Kuzma has directed the University Chorus in concerts featuring works by Dmytro Bortniansky, Antonio Vivaldi, Gabriel Faure, and Olivier Messiaen. Earlier this fall, she assisted Prof. Robert Porco in preparing the chorus for a performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

In praising one of her earlier appearances, reviewer James Underwood stated that Ms. Kuzma was "clear and economical in her movements, and she had obviously rehearsed the group thoroughly and thoughtfully. She got the most from her singers in a very difficult and masterful work, and the result was a wonderful performance."

The Mozart Mass is another in a series of extremely challenging works tackled by Ms. Kuzma. Last summer, the Ukrainian American graduate student attended the Aspen Musical Festival in Aspen, Colo., where she studied under several renowned choral and orchestral conductors from the San Francisco and Minneapolis symphonies, among others.

Prior to beginning her career at Indiana, Ms. Kuzma directed Ukrainian liturgical choirs in Boston, Mass., and Hartford, Conn.



Marika Kuzma

Ms. Kuzma is the daughter of Orest and Oksana Kuzma of Hartford. She is the youngest of three children in a family steeped in musical tradition. Her parents are active members of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Choir and both have sung with the Hartford Symphony Chorus. Her sister, Daria Juergensen, performed with the Yale Slavic Chorus while attending college in New Haven, and her brother, Alex, former director of the Yale Russian Chorus, currently directs Ukrainian choirs in Boston and Hartford.

All three Kuzma children received their early musical training at the Julius Hartt School of Music. As a youngster, Ms. Kuzma studied violin with Bernard Lurie, concertmaster of the Hartford Symphony Youth Orchestra, and performed with the Greater Hartford Youth Orchestra on concert tours to Rumania and Switzerland.

On a full scholarship from the Morehead Foundation, Ms. Kuzma studied music at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Upon graduating Phi Beta Kappa, she went to study in Salzburg and Vienna. She received her master's degree in music from Stanford University.

wrote the eminent Dutch critic Jan van Voortduyn in Amsterdam's Het Vaderland newspaper on October 22, 1986. "Years ago I heard her first teacher more than once and I am sure he could not have equalled her, for he could not have equalled Horowitz nor Andor Foldes, whereas she did! And with the greatest of ease! After having heard more than 10,000 concerts and after having written more than 8,600 reviews, I simple feel bound to declare that after Daria Telizyn's unbelievable performance I feel completely flabbergasted."

Even before its official release last month "Daria Telizyn Plays Liszt" received wide play on both classical music stations in Washington, where the young pianist has resided for the past three years. "I have heard your name but never your work, and I am delighted finally to be acquainted with such exceptional playing," wrote Paul W. Teare, the program director of WGMS, before this, the area's leading classical music station, devoted an entire hour in its August 17 "Spotlight" program to playing the album in toto. Selections from the recording have been broadcast periodically by WGMS and by Washington's other classical music station, WETA-FM.

Studio work on another recording, "Daria Telizyn Plays Tchaikovsky," was completed in July; because of the initial favorable reaction to the Liszt album, Claudio Records is accelerating the second disc's completion and hopes to release it in early 1989. Ms. Telizyn's future projects include a recording with a major symphony orchestra.

Ms. Telizyn, who holds a bachelor of music degree from Western Ontario

(Continued on page 14)



Daria Telizyn

The children's corner

New children's video illustrates adage "there's no place like home"

by Marta Kolomayets

JERSEY CITY, N. J. — When I was a little girl, my favorite story was "De Naykrashe Mistse na Sviti?" (The Most Beautiful Place in the World) by Iwanna Sawycky, from the collection: "Zoloti Dzvinochky" (Golden Bells).

Then, when I became a counselor for Plast "novachky," I passed the story along to my 7- to 11-year-olds, who were intrigued by the animal characters, especially the little fox, who begins a journey in search of the most beautiful place in the world, only to discover that that place is home.

Story comes to life

Now that story has been brought to life on video, by Marta Sawycky, (daughter-in-law of the author), the director of Irvington, N.J., based, Pre-School Music and director/producer of "The Most Beautiful Place in the World."

Although the characters in the video have seen changes, the musical fairy tale's moral is still the same: "There's no place like home." Mrs. Sawycky has expanded the cast to include a chipmunk mailman, a swarm of bees, magpies, grasshoppers, turtles, squirrels,

butterflies, as well as a hawk, frog, birds, a lady-bug and a porcupine.

The family unit is now composed of a father elf, a mother elf and the elf-son, who begins his journey in search of this most beautiful place.

The project, which began as the year-end recital play for the students of the pre-school featured the tykes who range in age from 2 to 5.

Mrs. Sawycky co-opted two of her graduates, 1980 alumnus Marko Rybak to play the father elf, and Nadiya Symczyk, a 1985 graduate, to play the mother elf.

The rest of the cast was played by her students — all 31 of them. The story, done in pantomime, was also a valuable learning experience for the kids, who learned to react to music, an essential teaching tool in Mrs. Sawycky's Pre-School Music program.

She began practicing with the children about four months before their scheduled taping on June 19, 1987. They became familiar with the story and the music Mrs. Sawycky had picked out to illustrate emotions such as fear, happiness, bewilderment and love.

In all, she uses 22 various melodies, both of Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian composers — among them Gillock,



The elf encounters grasshoppers during his search for the most beautiful place in the world.

Georgizu, Ivanchenko, Kostenko, Yordansky, Scher and Spaulding, to name but a few — to get her story across.

Professional talents used

The film is narrated by filmmaker Slavko Nowytski, and the videocassette is available in either the Ukrainian or English languages.

Spoken in rhyme, the story tells of the wandering little elf who wants to know the answer to that age-old question: Where is the most beautiful place in the world? Using repetition of that phrase, Mrs. Sawycky develops a theme that is easy to follow for children of all ages.

Technically well-executed, the hourlong videotape was shot by Ihor Paul Wolansky, a Ukrainian American filmmaker who has directed three films, including "Deadly Obsession" and "Just Married," as well as the award-winning "Monkey's Paw," which earned him the Gold Plaque Award for student films at the 1982 International Film Festival in Chicago.

Mr. Wolansky, who served as the fairy tale's director of photography, technical director, as well as camera operator and sound recording and editing engineer, used three cameras to capture the tykes in their acting debuts.

Then Mr. Wolansky proceeded to edit the three versions to produce "The Most Beautiful Place in the World."

A perfectionist by nature, Mr. Wolansky spent long nights creating a finished product that will keep children glued to the VCR for hours.

The elaborate and lifelike sets, which recreate an enchanted forest, home to bluebirds, bees, squirrels and butterflies, were designed by Marika Holinaty and Gregory D. Hywel. The costumes, designed by professional costume designer Lydia Marr, transformed the children into a troupe of turtles and a bevy of birds.

The children basically typecast themselves in the roles of the various creatures, according to Mrs. Sawycky, who allowed them to rotate roles during early practice sessions. Their movements came naturally in their response to music.

Teaching pre-schoolers for 17 years

Mrs. Sawycky has taught children to learn with music since her kids were

toddlers 17 years ago.

Using the methods developed by Swiss composer and educator Emile Jacques-Dalcroze, who in the early 1900s developed the system of eurhythmics as a teaching aid, the program teaches rhythm through bodily movement in harmony with music.

Her first class numbered six students and this year she had 52 registered for the fall semester. The sessions, which are held for pre-schoolers either two or three times a week, are conducted solely in the Ukrainian language.

Cassettes available

The video cassette is available from Pre-School Music Productions, P. O. Box 375, Cranford, N.J. 07016 for \$35 per tape. Buyers must specify whether the cassette should be in English or Ukrainian. All checks should be made payable to Marta Sawycky.

NEW RELEASE: Catechism for kids

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — "Approach with Faith" is a recently released audio cassette which provides catechetical instruction for children learning their first prayers and preparing for their first confession and first holy communion.

The tape, sponsored by Branch 30 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America in Yonkers, N.Y., was the brainchild of Chrystia Wolyneec Sonevitsky, who wrote the entire text. The bilingual cassette teaches children about the Ten Commandments, the seven holy sacraments, as well as such daily prayers as "My Guardian Angel."

It also familiarizes children with prayers heard during liturgy and religious songs for youngsters, including hymns in veneration of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Because the prayers are recited by children and the hymns are sung by these children, with explanations and answers to questions provided by adults, the tape is easily understood by both pre-schoolers and primary grade students.

According to Mrs. Sonevitsky, the tape was done in both Ukrainian and English to allow students who go to English-language Catholic schools and take catechism classes there to understand religious principles and prayers in both languages.

(Side A is only in the Ukrainian language, whereas side B offers prayers and songs in Ukrainian with explanations in English; for example, "Hail Mary" and "Our Father" are also recited in English.)

Featured adult narrators are Alexandra Chavels and Orest Keballo. Children who recite prayers and ask questions about the prayers include: William Liteplo, Maria Sonevitsky, Luboslav Woroch, Nicholas Kendall, Nadia Sawycky, Marko Rybak, Ustia Tarnawsky and Pavlo Andrushkiv.

Members of New York's Plast "novatstvo" perform the hymns and Daria Knysh and Melanie Sonevitsky sing solos on the audio tape.

Accompaniment is provided by bandurist Alex Kytasty with the assistance of the New York School of Bandura. The tape was recorded in the studio of the Basilian Fathers, with sound engineer the Rev. Lawrence Lawryniuk from St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church.

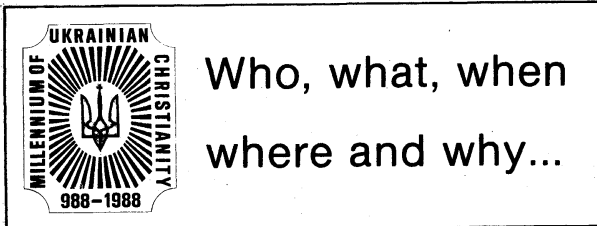
The tape, whose cover jacket was designed by Yaroslava Surmach Mills, was produced with ecclesiastical permission. It is available from Branch 30 of the UNWLA by sending \$8 to Wira Berezowska, 149 Farrington Ave., North Tarrytown, N.Y. 10591.



Sound engineer Father Lawrence Lawryniuk poses with the singers during recording session of "Approach with Faith."



Marika Holinaty, Ihor Wolansky and Marta Sawycky pose during premiere of "The Most Beautiful Place in the World."



Who, what, when
where and why...

Embroidery exhibit marks jubilee

by Irene Gajecky

CHICAGO — A very special Ukrainian Millennium exhibit of Ukrainian embroidery has been on display in the huge exhibit area of the Illinois Bell Building in downtown Chicago.

The exhibit is being sponsored by Illinois Bell and was developed by the Illinois Arts Council. It consists of 11 large panels of Ukrainian stitchery from 10 regions of Ukraine, created by Illinois Ukrainian artisans and students of the curator of the exhibit, Tania Reynarowych.

In addition to the 11 large panels (eight feet high), five blouses from various regions of Ukraine are included: a 100-year-old blouse from the Zalizhchyk region; a blouse from Podillia done in a Kachalochka stitch; a

beaded embroidered blouse from the Bukovyna region; a blouse from the Lviv region from the 1930s; and a 100-year-old blouse from Kiev.

Mrs. Reynarowych is well-known in Chicago for her embroidery school which she has been conducting since 1983 at the Parish Center of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Parish.

She has also studied ceremonial textiles from Chicago churches and synagogues. Her present interest is in ecclesiastical embroidery, that is embroidery of altar linens and vestments.

This exhibit will continue to be a traveling exhibit for the next two years around the state of Illinois.

An Illinois Bell spokesperson has commented that, "No exhibit thus far has evoked such interest, curiosity and awe and admiration for a people's art."

N.Y. Assembly adopts resolution

ALBANY, N.Y. — Recently, the New York State Assembly adopted Resolution No. 1528 to mark the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and to join the American-Ukrainian community in celebration of that anniversary.

In the resolution it is stated that for Ukrainians all over the world, the year 1988 is the year of joy as they celebrate their 1,000th anniversary of the official introduction of Christianity into their country, which had a profound effect on the course of Ukrainian history. The resolution also recognizes the active participation of Americans of Ukrainian heritage in the celebration, Ameri-

cans who have "...contributed significantly to the spiritual and material well being of the United States and to the State of New York." The Assembly of the State of New York resolves to "...pause in its deliberations and join in celebrating the one thousand anniversary-Millennium of Christianity" in Ukraine.

The resolution was introduced and guided through the legislative channels until it was adopted by Assemblyman Thomas F. Barraga from the 7th Assembly district, a friend of the Ukrainian community, who represents the people of Suffolk County, on Long Island.

Luzerne County holds flag-raising

by Paul S. Ewasko

SCRANTON, Pa. — The Millennium of the introduction of Christianity to Ukraine was observed on Tuesday, September 13, with a program and flag-raising at the county courthouse.

The 1,000th anniversary of the Christianization of the Ukrainian people was celebrated as Ukrainian Heritage Day, with Eugene Klein, Luzerne County chief clerk and administrator, presenting a resolution on behalf of Commissioners Frank Trinisewski, Frank Crossin and Jim Phillips.

The program was sponsored by the Millennium Committee of Ukrainians of Northeastern Pennsylvania.

The invocation was given by the Rev. Alex Burak, pastor of St. Vladimir's

Church in Edwardsville, Pa., who related the historic events of 1,000 years ago. Commissioner Trinisewski presented the address of welcome, and Mr. Klein served as toastmaster.

The Rev. Nick Kostyuk of the Transfiguration of Our Lord Church, Nanticoke, Pa., and Ss. Peter and Paul Church, Plymouth, Pa., offered the benediction and paid tribute to the Theotokos, the Mother of God.

Helen Horos served as chairperson for the program and flag-raising. She was assisted by Olga Yudisky and Dorothy Jamula.

The Ukrainian flag was a gift of Michael H. Galaida, a Wilkes-Barre restaurateur, and was raised on the special flag pole by Andrew Unvarski and Frank Duzen.



The Rev. Alex Burak delivers the invocations at a flag-raising ceremony in Scranton, Pa., in commemoration of the Millennium of the Christianization of Kievan Rus'-Ukraine.

Lubachivsky honored with La Salle doctorate



Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky (center) is seen, after receiving an honorary doctorate at La Salle University, with Brother Patrick Ellis, university president, and Prof. Miroslav Labunka.

PHILADELPHIA — La Salle University recently conferred an honorary degree upon the primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky. Dr. Renee C. Fox, Annenberg Professor of Social Sciences, University of Pennsylvania, also was awarded an honorary degree on October 23.

The ceremonies were held during La Salle's annual Honors Convocation at which the achievements of Dean's List Students are recognized. This year, the proceedings were thematically linked to the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, and all the participants stressed that fact.

Already in the opening prayer, the Rev. Raymond F. Halligan, professor of biblical studies, stated that "the solemn occasion of this academic convocation, which is taking place during the jubilee year of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, calls for a prayer for that land," and proceeded to read excerpts from "The Prayer to God from all the People," composed by Metropolitan Ilarion of Kiev almost 1,000 years ago.

Thereupon Brother Patrick Ellis, president of La Salle University, in welcoming those present, and especially the honorary degree recipients, mentioned the "monumental yearlong celebration" of the Ukrainian Millennium. While conferring the degree on Cardinal Lubachivsky, he stated the following:

"Your Eminence: During the 125 years of its existence, La Salle has honored many a worthy person. Today we are honored by being able to participate in a unique way in the celebrations of the Millennium of Ukraine's Christianity and in the marking of your own personal jubilee — 50 years of service in our Lord's vineyard. Your numerous achievements as a priest are eloquent testimony of the success of your mission."

The official sponsor of a Cardinal Lubachivsky was Prof. Miroslav Labunka, history department, whose citation is quoted here:

"His Beatitude Myroslav Ivan Cardinal Lubachivsky is the head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, the largest Eastern Rite Church in union with the Holy See."

"Although currently residing in Rome, his eminence is the archbishop major of Lviv and metropolitan of western Ukraine. As such, he is the heir to the spiritual patrimony of two great churchmen of our time: the servant of

God Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky and the confessor of faith Josyf Cardinal Slipyj.

"Revered by his flock as a patriarch, His Eminence, who I might add, is currently celebrating the golden jubilee of his priesthood, is first and foremost a pastor, whose primary concern is the spiritual well-being of his faithful. For the benefit of these faithful he has published several volumes of his homilies and sermons and translated the Latin Tridentine Catechism into Ukrainian. Cardinal Lubachivsky is also the author many scholarly works in the area of theology and church history.

"Throughout his life as a teacher, scholar, priest and archbishop of Philadelphia, His Eminence always practiced the Christian virtues of charity, sacrifice and self-denial. Modest and God-fearing by nature, he is the embodiment of his Church — downtrodden and persecuted in his homeland. Unshakably firm in his faith and in his love of God, he is his country's living symbol of its resistance to evil and its ability to prevail despite all odds.

"As follower of our Lord Jesus Christ and true to his name, Myroslav (one who venerates peace), he recently extended a hand of forgiveness and peace to both the Polish and the Russian peoples and their Churches. By inviting them to partake in the celebrations of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, he hoped to forge a bond of Christian love among these neighboring nations."

Following the conferral of the degree, Cardinal Lubachivsky in thanking the La Salle community for the honor said:

"I wish to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the honor bestowed upon me. In awarding me this degree, you have honored the Church which I represent and which in this year of Our Lord 1988, celebrates the Millennium of Ukraine's Christianity."

The cardinal also asked all present "to pray for the believers in Ukraine, for those who are still denied the elemental right to worship God in the manner of their ancestors."

In addition to the faculty, students and their parents, numerous members of the Ukrainian community attended the convocation. Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk, several priests and nuns were in the audience, and among leaders of educational and civic organizations attending was Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

Detroit's Millennium observances conclude with concert in Orchestra Hall

DETROIT — The Ukrainian community of Detroit concluded its religious and cultural celebrations of the Christian Millennium on Sunday, November 13, with a concert of high spiritual, cultural and professional content.

It was held at the renowned Orchestra Hall before a captivated capacity audience of 2,500 people. Direction of the Warren Symphony Orchestra and 100-voice mixed chorus was under the baton of Dr. Bohdan Kushnir.

Soloists Andriy Dobriansky, bass-baritone of the Metropolitan Opera; Christine Romana Lybeckyj, mezzo-soprano with the Michigan Opera Theater; Jarema Cisaruk, bass with the Michigan Opera Theater; Gordon Finlay, tenor with the Toledo Opera Association; and Rebecca L. Cillen, soprano with the Piccolo Opera Company of Detroit; lent grandeur with their voices to the spiritual compositions of Dmytro Bortniansky ("Clap Your Hands, O Ye Nations"); "Hymn in Honor of the Baptism of Ukraine" by Pavlo Pecheniha-Uhlytsky; "O Virgin Mary," by Roman Kupchynsky; "Mighty Dnipro" by Mykola Fomenko; "O Fields of Ukraine," "The Lord is God to Whom Vengeance Belongs," and "Choral Prelude" by Vasyly Barvinsky; "By the Rivers of the Babylon," by Lev Revutsky; "Prayer," by Stanslav Liudkevych; "Rejoice and Blossom, O Field Unwatered," by Mykola Lysenko.

The concert was concluded with the audience joining the chorus in singing Kupchynsky's "God Almighty, Maker of the Universe."

Dr. Kushnir also orchestrated most of the selections for the symphony



The 100-voice Ukrainian choir of Detroit directed by Prof. Bohdan Kushnir.

orchestra.

The combined Ukrainian choruses of Detroit were prepared by Dr. Kushnir in yearlong rehearsals held at St. Joseph's Church hall in Warren. Assisting him was the rehearsal pianist, Olga Solovey, of St. Michael's Church in Dearborn, Mich. Chairman and organizer of the successful presentation was Roman Dyhdalo under the auspices of the Detroit Ukrainian Millennium Council.

At the concert hall a souvenir program booklet was distributed to everyone. It provided a brief review of the lives of the various Ukrainian composers, the

soloists and Maestro Kushnir.

The booklet presented a capsulated statement by Dr. Michael A. Kozak of Minneapolis about Ukraine's acceptance of Christianity by St. Volodymyr the Great in 988. It set the intellectual tone for the noble spiritual songs that were rendered by the combined choirs of Detroit and the very well-balanced music of the 38 instruments of the Warren Symphony Orchestra.

The Ukrainian Millennium Council of Detroit is co-chaired by Dr. Paul Dzul and editor Michael Smyk. Dr. Dzul gave this assessment of the concert: "Our generation of Ukrainians has

been truly privileged to celebrate the great event of Ukraine's Christian Millennium, and we Detroit Ukrainians were fortunate to commemorate this important event over the past five years with various religious and spiritual observances. The concert today at Orchestra Hall has truly crowned our observances in the Metropolitan-Detroit area. May God bless the organizers, the participants, and everyone who in a large or small way have contributed to this noble achievement. The applause of the large throng in attendance expressed the approval the concert deserved. It was truly wonderful."

Nebraska/Missouri community celebrates Christian jubilee with song, dance

by Myron Wijtek

OMAHA, Neb. — On November 5,

the final event of this area's yearlong Millennium celebrations took place here. A concert with the theme of "A

Celebration in Song and Dance" was held in the Witherspoon Concert Hall of the Joslyn Art Museum.

Organized by the Midwest Millennium Committee, it, like all of the previous events, was combined and encompassed the Ukrainian communities of Omaha and Lincoln, Neb., and St. Joseph, Mo.

Performing were 62 young, talented and energetic performers from the Chicago area: the Hromovytsia folk dance and the Bayda choral ensembles.

Hromovytsia opened the concert with its interpretation of the "Pryvit" (Welcome) dance. Their repertoire consisted of traditional and regional folk dances with appropriate costumes and music, and two special feature dance presentations.

In "A Hutsul Wedding," the troupe portrayed in dance the story of a girl's rejection of her suitor in a pre-arranged marriage and her marriage to her true love.

In "The Millennium" the dancers

(Continued on page 14)



The Bayda choral ensemble performs.



Ukrainians march in the Moomba Festival Parade in Melbourne, Australia.

Melbourne Ukrainians march in parade

MELBOURNE — Ukrainians down under marked the Millennium in this Australian city at the city's annual Moomba Festival Parade. An estimated 500,000 people braved cold, wet weather to watch the procession, while approximately 1 million viewers watched the parade on television.

The Ukrainian entourage was led by young people in regional Ukrainian costumes, bearing bread and salt, the traditional Ukrainian welcome. A float, bearing a Ukrainian baroque church structure, and featuring two participants dressed as Ss. Olha and Volodymyr, followed the group of young people, who also carried a banner declaring: "1,000 Years of Christianity Come Celebrate with Us."

The float was accompanied by children from Ukrainian-language schools in Melbourne. A sign on one side of the float read: "1,000 Years of Christianity in Ukraine." Behind the float, over 100 dancers with a full orchestra added lively and inspiring music and entertainment to the parade, as the spectators applauded.

The plans for the church structure were drawn by local architect Marusia Jarocky and the material was supplied by Daveyduke Industries. Many volunteers spent long hours in preparation for the parade. This year's entry was organized by the Australian Committee for the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

(Continued on page 14)

Debate in Ukraine...

(Continued from page 2)

acquainted with the geology of the region. When the idea to construct the Crimean plant was first developed in 1974, she actively opposed it and wrote a worried letter to the authorities about the plan, but Soviet nuclear energy officials replied that her fears were groundless. Her voice, explained Mr. Glazovy, "was not heard" and construction of the Crimean station began. He compared her letter to the ancient myth of the prophecies of Cassandra, which were considered so gloomy that people preferred not to believe them (nonetheless they did come to pass).

In the fall of this year, the Crimean *Komsomol* newspaper conducted a questionnaire on whether the Crimean nuclear plant was needed. It received almost 10,000 replies, with over 30,000 signatures. Of the 30,000, only two were in favor of building the station. Adding other newspaper solicitations, states Mr. Glazovy, there are now about 250,000 signatures against the future operation of the Crimean plant.

Mr. Glazovy then takes issue with the opinions on this question of Aleksander Lapshin, deputy minister of nuclear energy of the USSR, as cited in an interview with the newspaper *Krymska Pravda* published on October 27. According to Mr. Lapshin, as quoted by Mr. Glazovy, the Soviet Union is not isolated among developed countries of the world in wanting to continue the construction of nuclear reactors, but is following the example of the French and the Japanese. Mr. Glazovy reflected ruefully on "unpleasant comparisons of the quality of materials" in Japan compared to the Soviet Union, while dismissing France as unique in continuing to develop nuclear weapons among world states.

Mr. Lapshin had also played down the likelihood of earthquakes in the region as possible only once in 10,000 years. Mr. Glazovy ruthlessly undermined this statement with example after example, culled from the investigation

of Mr. Veikhov's government commission.

He pointed out, for instance, that there is evidence of a massive earthquake in the area in the year 63 B.C., which took place only 30 miles south of the nuclear plant site and attained a seismic force on a scale of nine or 10. Another major earthquake occurred in the third century, destroying the ancient city of Zenoviv Kherstones, originally believed to be the victim of the raid of a nomadic tribe. A major earthquake also occurred in 1751. During this time, Mr. Glazovy stated, the Turks who ruled the region were building fortresses with special protection from earth tremors. Another 10 earthquakes took place after 1790, including one in 1927, with a force of eight on the seismic scale.

Members of a 21-member working group appointed by the government commission have maintained that the group of specialists that conducted the seismic analysis of the area in 1970 was guilty of negligence. (The 1988 group recommended that instruments should be used to observe the fluctuations in seismicity around the nuclear plant, only to find that there were not enough such instruments available in the country.)

Of the 21 members in the working group, it appears that 15 voted against construction of the Crimean nuclear plant because of the high level of seismicity in the area, two had certain reservations, and four wanted to complete construction (all four worked in the Ministry of Nuclear Energy of the USSR).

As Mr. Glazovy indicated, however, earthquakes are merely one problem with the notion of constructing a nuclear plant in the Kerch peninsula of the Crimea. The selected area has seen considerable volcanic activity also. In 1930 and 1974, he states, there were huge eruptions of the Dzhazhzhavsky volcano, located on the edge of the peninsula, which, in one eruption emitted some 200,000 tons of solid products and 100 to 200 cubic meters of gas, mainly flammable methane. In

September there was a volcanic eruption on the bed of the Azov Sea, only 42 miles from the plant site, which provided an ominous warning.

The author also referred to the recent flooding of the area of the Crimean plant and to negligence in the creation of cooling reservoirs as further arguments against construction. Like other recent commentators, he then tried, somewhat less successfully than in his critique of the idea of completion of the building work, to argue for alternative energy sources in the Crimea, such as wind and solar energy. Finally, he cites what he describes as a "marvelous idea" of using the current site as a training center for nuclear plant operatives of the Soviet Union and CMEA (Council on Mutual Economic Assistance) countries rather than as a nuclear plant.

Currently, work on the Crimean nuclear plant has been halted by decree pending the commission's investigation, but it remains unclear, despite the above conclusions, whether the plant will actually be abandoned. The Soviet authorities have shown themselves to be very reluctant to permanently halt

nuclear plant construction in the Ukrainian SSR, perhaps especially because the energy alternatives, particularly in the long term, are so negligible.

As the two early examples indicate, there are still spokespersons prepared to defend the existence and expansion of the Soviet nuclear energy program, in spite of the continuing ramifications of the Chernobyl accident and ecological movements.

Nevertheless, the arguments against the Crimean plant in particular seem almost unassailable. Moreover, as the Ukrainian public digests information about the lack of attention to fundamental safety factors in the original plans of construction, it is clear that it will demand similar inquiries into the foundations of plants in an analogous situation, such as Rivne nuclear power plant, which has three reactors in operation with a total capacity of 1,880 megawatts, but is also located in an area of high seismicity.

Nuclear power, then, is likely to remain at the forefront of the ecological protests now pervading the Ukrainian republic.

Anna Cucci...

(Continued from page 4)

mination." Indian shopkeepers in the city closed their doors to honor her memory.

An aide to Rep. Frank J. Guarini (D-N.J.), Frank Vuocolo, said that Mrs. Cucci's efforts to aid minorities were spurred in part by her beginnings in Jersey City as the daughter of Ukrainians Michael and Marie Homiak. Wrote the *Jersey Journal*: "Mrs. Cucci never forgot the lessons she learned as part of a segregated minority."

The paper quoted Mr. Vuocolo as saying: "She told me, 'Connie, these people are exactly like our people 60 or 70 years ago. These people must be helped.'"

Among the services held for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Cucci was a Ukrainian-rite panachyda offered on December 6 by Msgr. Joseph Fedorek

and the Rev. Roman Mirchuk. Msgr. Fedorek also expressed condolences on behalf of the Ukrainian community.

Among community leaders present at the panachyda were Supreme President John O. Flis and Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan of the Ukrainian National Association, Alexander Blahitka, manager of the UNA Building, Walter Bilyk, chairman of the Jersey City UNA District Committee, and Judge Robert Cheloc.

A funeral liturgy was offered the next day at St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church; burial followed at Holy Name Cemetery.

Surviving are Mrs. Cucci's daughter, Diane Silvestri, from her first marriage to George Bucolo.

In lieu of flowers, memorial donations were being accepted for the AIDS Resource Foundation for Children Inc. and the American Cancer Society.

Ukrainian human rights issues...

(Continued from page 7)

U.S. Congress — Supreme Soviet discussions in Moscow

Earlier I mentioned the newest channel for conveying human rights concerns, namely, the unprecedented and groundbreaking meeting between the U.S. Congress (represented by the Helsinki Commission) and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to discuss human rights. The first such meeting took place in Moscow on November 14-17.

The U.S. delegation, led by Helsinki Commission Chairman Rep. Steny H. Hoyer and Co-Chairman Sen. Dennis DeConcini, included 11 members of Congress and assistant secretaries of the State, Defense and Commerce Departments, as well as Helsinki Commission and Congressional staffers.

Among the topics discussed in three separate working groups were religion, legal reform and the rights of the defendant, and freedom of movement. Among the issues at the forefront of the discussions were the status of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the plight of the remaining Ukrainian political prisoners, particularly the two Helsinki monitors, Levko Lukianenko and Mykola Matusevych.

Perhaps the most unusual and unprecedented events were three separate luncheons divided along the lines of the working groups, hosted by the U.S. delegation at the Hotel *Sovietskaya* which included Soviet rights activists and refuseniks, and leading Soviet officials. These luncheons included Bishop Pavlo Vasylyk of the Ukrainian

Catholic Church and former political prisoner Vyacheslav Chornovil of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, sitting across tables from Soviet officials discussing issues such as the plight of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and Ukrainian political prisoners.

This, in my view, is something that would have been unthinkable even a year ago — a bishop of an outlawed Church which has been anathema to the Soviets, dressed in his clerical outfit, discussing the plight of the Church with Soviet officials such as Igor Laptev, editor of *Izvestia*.

The meetings with the Soviets, either in the presence of activists or between U.S. and Soviet officials only, were much more frank and businesslike than in the past. Moreover, the Soviets were more willing to admit their shortcomings, often discussing legislative initiatives that might improve the human rights situation there, and were, for the most part, considerably less defensive about U.S. concerns than in the past.

There were other unprecedented meetings — one between the U.S. delegation and various dissidents — Balts, Ukrainians, Jewish refuseniks, Russian Orthodox, Armenians and others at the U.S. Embassy, and a reception at Spaso House which included Soviet officials dissidents and the U.S. delegation.

There were also private meetings

between U.S. congressmen and human rights activists. The Ukrainian activists, many of them former political prisoners, who were present at some or all these meetings were, besides Bishop Vasylyk and Mr. Chornovil: the Revs. Mykhailo Havrylyv and Hryhoriy Simkailo, Mykhailo and Bohdan Horyn, Stepan Khmara, Ivan Heland his wife, Maria, Oles Shevchenko, Mykola Muratov, Serhiy Naboka, Mykola Horbal, Yevhen Sverstiuk and Mykhailo Osadchy.

All of these people made a deep impression on members of the delegation as courageous, principled, committed, intelligent, humane and modest people. To the best of my knowledge, this is the first time that Ukrainian activists in the Soviet Union ever met with U.S. congressmen and senators. Based on my talks with them, they felt that the meetings were useful and productive, and they were glad that they came to Moscow to attend.

It remains to be seen what concrete results will come out of these meetings. On the eve of the meeting, Ivan Makar was released from prison and some refusenik and political prisoner cases have been resolved since then. The fact is, the Soviet side undoubtedly recognizes that the U.S. congress considers human rights to be a vital issue.

I also got the impression that the Soviets have come to the conclusion that it is in their interest to discuss human rights matters and, more importantly, to at least show some concrete progress. This, by any account, is something they have begun to do and, with continued Western pressure and

barring any major internal changes, I believe they will continue to do.

In concluding, I would like to share one other observation from the meetings with Ukrainian activists: it is vital that we do more to assist Ukrainians in Ukraine. What they need most, other than our moral and political support, is information — books, journals, newspapers, Bibles, catechisms.

The Ukrainian community could do more to transmit this information through various channels and, indeed, Ukrainians in the free world have begun doing so to a moderately greater extent by mailing religious literature to the Soviet Union, which is now legal in small amounts. These efforts could be expanded. Ukrainians in Ukraine need this information which we in the West take for granted, perhaps because we have such ready access to it.

Also, Ukrainians in the free world need to morally and, perhaps more importantly, materially support the work of organizations that have a track record in publishing *samydav* literature from Ukraine — *Smoloskyp*, *Suchasnist*, and more recently, the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

The Ukrainian diaspora, despite its successes, clearly has a lot of work ahead of it. On my flight back from Moscow following these meetings, one thought kept troubling me: at this critical juncture in the history of Ukraine, is the Ukrainian diaspora ever going to stop its unproductive internal bickerings and channel its considerable energies to effectively furthering the causes it espouses? Stay tuned...

Lviv residents...

(Continued from page 1)

held workshops, all in an effort to curb meeting participation, reported the UHU press service.

According to reports from Lviv, Ukrainian national rights activists, Bohdan Horyn and Vyacheslav Chornovil met the gathered thousands on the boulevard near the Opera Theater. Mr. Horyn, the chairman of the Lviv branch of the UHU, sought out local government authorities to explain that their assembly wanted to express solidarity with the Armenians.

Local officials stated that only they

would address the meeting, to which Mr. Horyn responded that the UHU had called the meeting, and the people were waiting for the organizers to address the crowd.

A local official, the chairman of the Lviv ideological Communist Party Committee, named Martyniuk, asked Mr. Horyn to tell the assembled to disperse, to which Mr. Horyn responded that the people want to be addressed. "I will not tell them to disperse without reading our message." After some confusion, Mr. Horyn was allowed to speak, as the city officials turned up mourning music playing through loud-

speakers. He stopped until the music was turned down and then finally addressed the crowd, voicing Ukrainians' sympathy with their brothers and sisters in Armenia, in this tragic hour for all the peoples of the Soviet Union.

He said: "To aid the victims, we ask all present, in an orderly manner, to visit their savings banks and give money to the Armenian SSR Red Cross Fund."

Mr. Horyn also suggested that all those who are healthy report to the blood bank station on Monday morning and donate blood, which is needed by the survivors of this catastrophe in Armenia.

"We appeal to all present, asking that they keep peace and quiet, full order, moved both by the head and the heart, in the wake of this insurmountable tragedy, which our brothers in Armenia are currently going through, and honor them with conduct worthy of this day of mourning. We hope that our city government officials, who had the intention of dispersing our meeting, will also see it as their responsibility in the wake of this serious moment to conduct themselves with dignity," he read.

Mr. Chornovil then read a telegram to the Armenians from the Ukrainians. It said in part:

"Our brethren Armenian people: We, the thousands of participants of this meeting, called in Lviv on December 10, 1988, by the UHU for the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, unite in connection with yet another tragedy, this, a calamity that

has befallen the Armenian people — in alliance with the proclamation of a day of mourning in the Soviet Union, we have decided to refocus the aim of our meeting as a meeting of mourning in solidarity with the Armenian people, and to collect funds for the aid of victims of the earthquake.

"The thorny fate of the Armenian nation, which has lived through the hell of genocide, which has lost a substantial part of its national territory, has preserved its own culture, preserved its high level of national consciousness. The Ukrainian nation has always stood in solidarity with its fraternal Armenian people, as exhibited by the Armenian colonies in Ukraine, the considerable contributions of Armenians to Ukrainian culture.

"We join the Armenians in their aspirations for true sovereignty, the unification of all Armenian lands into one nation. Today, when such a tragedy has befallen you, an earthquake which took countless lives, we, along with all the peoples of the Soviet Union and the entire world, are with you. May we aid you in any possible way we can, may our solidarity at least help you a bit in your difficult times. We are with you, our dear Armenian brothers."

After the reading of this telegram, Mr. Chornovil asked all present to remove their hats and bow their heads in a moment of silence.

Although many of the people dispersed after the reading of this telegram, groups lingered on the boulevard to discuss various issues among themselves.

Ukrainian Helsinki...

(Continued from page 2)

has shown that nobody is taking these demands seriously and that nobody is even thinking of asking the people. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Atomic Energy is hastening the work of putting new reactors and new nuclear power stations into operation.

People, let us stop these madmen! Let us stop them before it is too late! May this petition become a national referendum by which the Ukrainian people and all other peoples living on the territory of Ukraine can express their will to live. Our country has experienced many hostile invasions. Our ancestors defended it for us. Today, the historical responsibility for Ukraine's fate lies heavily on us. So, let us free our country from the ruthless claws of centralism and from our own irresponsibility and indifference towards our fate, the fate of our children and grandchildren and the fate of our wounded land.

Executive Committee of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union

Petition

In support of the appeal of the Executive Committee of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, we, the undersigned, demand the following from the governments of the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR:

- an immediate halt in the construction of the Crimean and Chyhyryn nuclear power plants;

- the suspension of the operation of the Chornobyl nuclear power plant and its transformation into a reserve and warning zone of international significance;

- a prohibition against new reactors at existing nuclear power plants;

- the preparation and publication of a plan for the gradual liquidation (within the course of clearly fixed dates) of all existing nuclear power plants in Ukraine, which should be replaced by alternative means of electrical power production, and the closing down of ecologically harmful power production in zones of industrial oversaturation and dense population.

Get the nuclear evil out of Ukraine!

Conference...

(Continued from page 3)

ment and the questions of whether it should have been constructed at all. He added that "Ukrainians also suffered greatly during the war."

"Russians consider Ukrainians as left-handed Russians" according to Mr. Grenier. He continued "They (Russians) are vexed by Ukrainian separatists

and their insistence on a separate liturgy and a separate language. Knowledge of Ukraine in this country (USA) is deficient and Russians contribute to this."

Other conference participants included Dr. Vigen Guroian, associate professor of theology at Baltimore's Loyola College, Victor Nakas of the Lithuanian Information Center; Bishop Basil Rozdianko of the Holy Archangels Broadcasting Center; Dr. William G. Rusch of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America; Ayshe Seytmuratova, Crimean Tatar spokeswoman; and George Spectre, director of political action for the International Council of B'nai B'rith.

The luncheon address was given by Richard Schifter, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs.

President Reagan...

(Continued from page 3)

achievement of the Reagan administration has been "to make human rights an integral part of our foreign policy at all levels: not a 'sometime' concern but an institutional, 'every time' consideration."

Stating that he has seen progress in human rights in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, the deputy secretary stated "I don't mean to imply that we think that Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union have been transformed." Citing numerous examples of continued violations, he mentioned that "millions of Eastern Rite Catholics in Ukraine remain unable to practice their religion officially."

The colloquium included a brief question and answer period which was followed by a reception in the Benjamin Franklin Room of the Department of State.

BUY U.S. SAVINGS BONDS
For the current rate call...
1-800-US BONDS

GOVERNMENT JOBS

\$16,040 — \$59,230/yr. Now Hiring.
Your Area. (1) 805-687-6000
Ext. R-2929 for current Federal list.

For sale in Morris County
LARGE CENTER HALL COLONIAL
with 3 room in-law apartment. Wooded lot, excellent school system. Close to NYC trains.
Call: SCHLOTT REALTORS
GAIL BANAS — (201) 267-8990

U.K. RECORDS PRODUCTIONS

is pleased to present you
the #1 Ukrainian Album of 1988

VESELI NOCHI

You've seen them presenting their hit single "Ukraine Girl" to Miss America Kaye Lani Rae Rafko. You've seen and heard them with Joy Brittan now hear them yourself. Contains the songs: Ukraine Girl, Viter Viye, Dy Bozhe, Kachky Letyat, Skazy Shcho Lubysh, Kohanochka, Bo Na Nebi, Dva Tseny, Vina Vina Divchino, and Yak Horivka Ne Pomozhe.

Records and Cassettes

\$10.00 US to

U.K. RECORD PRODUCTIONS

P.O. BOX 297

LIVERPOOL, N.Y. 13088

JOHN DEMJANJUK SPEAKS:

"YOU HAVE JUDGED...A PERSON WHO IS NOT GUILTY OF ANYTHING, AN INNOCENT HUMAN BEING."

"I AM NOT 'IVAN THE TERRIBLE' AND THE MOST JUST WITNESS IS GOD HIMSELF WHO KNOWS THAT I AM INNOCENT."

"I DO NOT DESERVE THIS. I AM INNOCENT, INNOCENT, INNOCENT. AND GOD IS MY WITNESS."

PLEASE HELP SUPPORT THE APPEAL OF AN INNOCENT MAN.

Prayers and financial support desparately needed.
Please send donations to:

THE JOHN DEMJANJUK DEFENSE FUND

P. O. BOX 92819
CLEVELAND, OHIO 44192

HUCULKA

Icon & Souvenir's Distribution
2860 Buhre Ave. Suite 2R
Bronx, NY 10461

REPRESENTATIVE and WHOLESALE of EMBROIDERED BLOUSES for ADULTS and CHILDREN

Tel. (212) 931-1579

HURYN MEMORIALS

FOR THE FINEST IN CUSTOM MADE MEMORIALS INSTALLED IN ALL CEMETERIES IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA of New York including Holy Spirit in Hamptonburgh, N.Y., St. Andrew's in South Bound Brook, Pine Bush Cemetery in Kerhonkson and Glen Spey Cemetery in Glen Spey, New York.

We offer personal service & guidance in your home. For a bilingual representative call:

IWAN HURYN
P.O. Box 121
Hamptonburgh, N.Y. 10916
Tel.: (914) 427-2684

BOHDAN REKSHYNSKYJ
45 East 7th Street
New York, N.Y. 10003
Tel.: (212) 477-6523

Nebraska/Missouri...

(Continued from page 11)

interpreted in ballet the events leading to the baptism of Ukrainian people, done with modern music and with the dancers dressed in ancient Kievan costumes.

Singing as either a mixed choir or in smaller male or female groups, the 33-member Bayda ensemble sang a variety of Ukrainian ballads and religious songs. The singers thoroughly entertained the audience, particularly when a rousing and high-spirited "Kolomyjka"

was sung. Bayda was accompanied by three talented bandura players, who also performed several solo numbers.

A reception was held after the concert for visitors and guests.

Melbourne...

(Continued from page 11)

The director of the Moomba Parade, Chris Minko, who is of Ukrainian descent, was very impressed by the new parade, which, he told Ukrainian organizers, had a greater multicultural Australian flavor.

Detroit area's...

(Continued from page 8)

and with Mr. Dobriansky having only one.

Under these conditions, Dr. Kushnir's achievement is all the more impressive, as is that of the Warren Symphony Orchestra and its musical director, David Daniels. The WSO is the best of the several regional orchestras in Michigan and is no stranger to Orchestra Hall.

The efforts of this professional orchestra combined with those of the amateur Metropolitan Detroit Millennium Chorus created such a memorable afternoon of music that one can only wish it would be repeated soon, or at the least that their forces would be joined soon again. Members and friends of the Detroit Ukrainian community can take deep pride in such an impressive tribute to the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity and Culture.

Daria Telizyn...

(Continued from page 8)

University and a master of music degree in piano performance from the Peabody Conservatory of Music, has appeared in recital in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Saarbrücken, Brussels, Toronto and Washington. At present she is on the faculty of the Levine School of Music in the U.S. capital.

"Daria Telizyn Plays Liszt" may be obtained by sending \$7 per cassette tape, \$13 per compact disc (postage and handling charge is included) to the distributor: Harmonia Mundi, 1921 Nile St. London N1 7LR, Great Britain. U.S. — at \$12.50 per cassette, \$23.50 per disc — the recording may be ordered from: Daria Telizyn, 1444 Rhode Island Ave., NW, Apt. 1009, Washington, D.C. 20005.

BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS

UKRAINIAN BIBLES FOR MILLENNIUM YEAR IN UKRAINE

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

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

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

Thank you and God Bless You All.

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

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

Now in stock: a new book-album

"A THOUSAND YEARS OF CHRISTIANITY IN UKRAINE"

An encyclopedic chronology in the English language

Compiled and edited by **Osypp Zinkewych and Andrew Sorokowski**

Smoloskyp Publishers and Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

New York-Baltimore-Toronto, 1988, printed in the United States of America by Ukraprint, Woodstock, Md., pages 312, price \$50.00.

This is the first book to present the history of Christianity in Ukraine in chronological form. Includes many photographs and illustrations, some in color, in a large-format, hard-cover, deluxe edition.

SVOBODA BOOK STORE

30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302

The residents of the State of New Jersey add 6% sales tax.



СОЮЗИВКА • СОЮЗИВКА

Ukrainian National Association Estate
Footprint Road Kew-Forest, New York 11446

014-626-5641

A Year Round Resort

THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR YOUR WIFE — CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS WITH YOUR FAMILY AND FRIENDS at SOYUZIVKA

Come to Soyuzivka and celebrate Christmas with us December 24th to December 26th

or

January 6th to January 8th

The special rate of \$100.00 per person, will include traditional Christmas Eve Supper, breakfast, lunch, wine and cheese party and a choice of turkey or steak for dinner on Christmas Day. Breakfast and lunch on day of departure. Also included are all taxes & tips.

We require a deposit of \$25.00 per person along with your reservation.

For those who wish to join us for our traditional Christmas Eve Supper only, the rate is \$15.00 per person.

SOYUZIVKA GIFT SHOP is now open all year round. We offer a magnificent selection of gift items for Christmas and all other occasions.



MANAGEMENT OF SOYUZIVKA

UKRAINIAN SKI CLUB KLK

cordially invites its members,

friends and their guests to its



ANNUAL DANCE

on January 28, 1989, 9 p.m.

at the Ramada Hotel in East Hanover, N.J. 07936
130 Rt. 10

Music by TEMPO

Admission \$25; students and juniors \$10. Light food will be available.

Tables and rooms at discount rate can be obtained by call in **The Ramada Hotel** directly at (201) 386-5622. Mention KLK.

The Ukrainian Association of Washington, D.C.

is sponsoring a

"WASHINGTON MALANKA" BANQUET AND BALL

Saturday, January 14, 1989

Indian Spring Country Club
Layhill Road, Silver Spring, Maryland

Music by: "Alex and Dorko" and "Our Song"

Cocktails: 6:30 p.m.
Dinner: 7:30 p.m.

Dress: Black Tie
Admission: \$55

RESERVATIONS REQUIRED

For Information: Ukrainian Association of Washington
P.O. Box 14084, Washington, D.C. 20044
(202) 347-8629 or (703) 237-0428

The Young Professionals of the Ukrainian Institute of America cordially invite you to a

New Year's Day Gala

On Sunday, January 1, 1989,

9:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. at the Institute.

Dancing to the festive sounds of Chervona Kalyna.

Semi Formal Attire

Hors d'Oeuvres

Donation \$30.00

Door Prize

Cash Bar

Due to overwhelming success we are requesting admission prior to 11:00 p.m.

An interpreter's...

(Continued from page 7)

are correct. But theologically and logically you are not." The Soviet reverend has something here. Officially, there was a tiny group of Catholic priests who willingly, or under duress, held a synod in 1946 which decided to join the official Russian Orthodox Church. Who knows, according to them and the Rev. Chobych, Metropolitan Josyf Slipyj probably willingly hopped that cattle car to Siberia, Metropolitan Lypkivsky willingly was imprisoned and vanished, and the millions in the 1930s most probably willingly starved to death. So much for the party line.

I just wonder how a person could brazenly talk about "self-liquidation," when the people in the audience were among those who experienced that government's "kindness" towards Ukrainians on their own skin.

I was most impressed with Father Romaniuk. He didn't announce himself or blow his own horn, just modestly introduced himself as a Ukrainian Orthodox priest. He didn't even say where he was from, originally. After what he had been through, I was

amazed how calmly he got his point across. This man radiates an inner elegance, an inner strength and great goodness. A person feels good just being around him.

The session ended with more conversation. The next day, the two Soviet Ukrainian visitors left for home. I wonder if any of the comments sank in, and what they will remember from their visit to Winnipeg.

YEVSHAN UKRAINIAN MUSIC CATALOGUE

ORDER BY MAIL TODAY!
Box 325, Beaconsfield, Quebec, Canada H9W 5T8

UKRAINIAN SINGLES NEWSLETTER

Serving Ukrainian singles of all ages throughout the United States and Canada. For information send a self-addressed stamped envelope to:
Single Ukrainians
P.O. Box 24733, Phila., Pa. 19111



Greetings for Christmas and Best Wishes for the New Year
MARY and MARK DUSHNYCK

PORT POPOVICH REALTY, INC.

2375 Harbor Blvd.
Port Charlotte, FL 33952
1-813-629-3179

BUSINESS OF THE WEEK!!

Video rental, well established, easy to operate, perfect for couple with limited hrs, strip mall location.

YOUR FLORIDA HOME!!

Energy-efficient, 3 bedroom, 2 bath, two car garage home, beamed ceiling, decorator up-grades, one owner property, \$82,500.

RENTALS YEARLY OR SEASONAL
Warm Mineral Spring or "Ukrainian Village", 2 bedroom, 2 bath, condo.
Call Eloise Popovich.

RENTALS YEARLY OR SEASONAL
Warm Mineral Spring or "Ukrainian Village", Lake or pool — Ask for Eloise Popovich.

ALEXSON Publishing

Announces third annual catalogue. Over 100 children's books, games, records & cassettes are available.

For your free catalogue write to:

ALEXSON Publishing
685 Rockwood Dr.
Akron, OH 44313



"KUTIA"

Ukrainian Christmas dish for sale now. Don't wait till Christmas.

Order now. Special sale.

1 lb. gr. poppy seeds.

2 lb. pilld wheat.

1 lb. best raw honey.

All with postage \$10.00

SURMA

11 East 7th Street

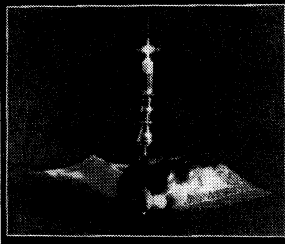
New York, N.Y. 10003



NEW RELEASE

YEVSHAN RECORDS & TAPES

КОСЛИН | ШЕПІТКИ



ukrainian Carols & New Years Wishes

UKRAINIAN CAROLS & CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

Ukrainian Festival Choir
Ostap Brezden — Director, Toronto

Records \$8.98 Cassettes \$8.98
Postage \$1.02 Total \$10.00 US

YEVSHAN CORPORATION
Box 325, Beaconsfield, Quebec
Canada H9W 5T8

MODEL PRICE

Westwood	\$40,000
Essex	\$41,900
Madison	\$42,500
Edgewood	\$44,900
Windsor	\$45,900
Dunbar	\$50,000
Devon	\$54,500
Oxford	\$55,900
Hampshire	\$58,000
Georgetown	\$59,995
Oakwood	\$62,500
Westbury	\$63,000
Sherwood	\$68,500
Orleans	\$69,000
Glenview	\$71,000
Lakewood	\$72,500
Sheffield	\$73,500
Stratford	\$74,500
Sherbourne	\$76,000
Andover	\$78,000
Cambridge	\$81,000
Lexington	\$82,900
Bedford	\$88,500
Courtlandt	\$94,000
Newbury	\$94,500
Yorktowne	\$98,900

Plus many more!

All listings subject to prior sale.

RETIRING?

NO OTHER ADULT COMMUNITY STACKS UP TO VALUE LIKE THIS.

Crestwood Village is an Adult Community of previously-owned homes, with an impressive selection of 1 & 2-bedroom homes ranging from the 40's to under \$120,000.

That's a lot more value for your money than you thought possible.

Crestwood Village is a long established success story. Each village offers a private clubhouse, social activities, and maintenance services like lawn cutting, exterior building repair, trash collection, snow plowing, and bus transportation to local shopping and medical services.

Directions:

From N.Y. & North: Garden St. Pkwy. South to Exit 80, then West on N.J. Route 530. Follow the signs to Heartland Realty. From Trenton: N.J. routes 33 & 526 East to Allentown. South on N.J. Route 539, then East on N.J. Route 530.

Call Heartland Realty Inc.
Toll Free at 1-800-631-5509. Call today!



CRESTWOOD VILLAGE

Whiting, Manchester Twp., Ocean County, New Jersey.

We've been helping people retire right for over 25 years.



UKRAINIAN ENGINEERS SOCIETY OF AMERICA Philadelphia Branch

ENGINEERS BALL

WITH PRESENTATIONS OF DEBUTANTES

January 21, 1989

The Grand Ballroom
Wyndham Franklin Plaza Hotel
Two Franklin Plaza
Philadelphia, PA 19103

For further information or invitations please call

Mr. Osyp Nimyłowycz
(215) 464-1677

Cocktails — 6 p.m. ■ Banquet — 7 p.m.
Ball — 9 p.m.
Orchestra — Chervona Kalyna

All proceeds to benefit
UKRAINIAN EDUCATIONAL
and CULTURAL CENTER
700 Cedar Road
Philadelphia, PA 19111

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

December 18

NEW YORK: A special evening dedicated to the renowned Ukrainian poet, writer and philosopher Yevhen Sverstiuk on the occasion of his 60th birthday will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 5 p.m. Among participants in the program will be: Mykola Rudenko, Nadia Svitlychna, Hryhoriy Herchak, Liudmyla Lytovchenko and Nina Samokish. Andriy Sverstiuk, son of the honoree, will be present.

December 31

YARDVILLE, N.J.: A New Year's Eve dance will be held at the Ukrainian American Cultural Center at St. George Orthodox Church, 839 Yardville-Allentown Road, at 9 p.m. to 2 p.m. Tickets are \$35 per person; price includes champagne, and a hot and cold buffet. Music will be provided by the Tempo Orchestra. For reservations call Oxana Mykytyk, (609) 585-4035, Olha Faraoniw, (609) 882-9419.

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

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

January 1, 1989

NEW YORK: The Young Professional of the Ukrainian Institute of America invite all to a New Year's Day gala at 9 p.m. to 2 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., with dancing to the sounds of Chervona Kalyna. There will be hors d'oeuvres, a door prize and a cash bar. Attire is semi-formal. Donation: \$30. For information call the UIA, (212) 288-8660, or Lada Sochynsky, (212) 689-1383.

January 14, 1989

BRICKTOWN, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Club of Ocean County will hold its annual Malanka (New Year's) dance at Ashley's, Brick Plaza, Route 70, featuring a sit-down dinner and dancing to the music of the Bob Konopada Band. Tickets are \$20 per person. For tickets and information call Olga Koropatnik, (609) 341-2155, or Kay Konopada, (201) 349-5876.

N.Y.C. Council to adopt resolution

NEW YORK — New York's City Council will pass a resolution commemorating the 1,000-year-old Ukrainian Christian heritage on Tuesday afternoon, December 20.

The ceremony will begin at 1:30 p.m. in the council's chambers at Manhattan's City Hall. It will begin with the Rev. Patrick Paschak of St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York City delivering the invocation. A

representative from the Ukrainian Orthodox Church will also be present.

The resolution, introduced by Councilman Joseph F. Lisa, will then be read.

All New York City residents are invited to attend the ceremony. For more information, please call Mr. Lisa's office at (718) 271-0200 or (212) 566-5071.

Public meetings...

(Continued from page 1)

factory human rights situation in Ukraine.

In Lviv, though, the authorities faced a much tougher task. Supporters of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union managed to distribute and paste up thousands of announcements about the meeting. As early as December 3, one of the organizers — the former political prisoner, Stepan Khmara — was detained and given a 15-day sentence. During the next few days, policemen issued with "black lists" visited many homes and warned people to stay away.

On December 8, the local television and radio announced that the meeting planned for December 10 would not be officially authorized because the organizers were "extremists" whose motives conflicted with the goals of restructuring. Finally, the local authorities went as far as to declare December 10 — a Saturday — an ordinary workday.

All the same, in Lviv as many as 10,000 people are reported to have turned up for the meeting. In view of the fact that the Soviet leadership had just proclaimed December 10 a day of mourning for the dead in the Armenian earthquake, the organizers of the Lviv meeting (their ranks depleted because of the detention of some 30 activists), decided to change the theme of the gathering accordingly: it was transformed into a manifestation of solidarity with the Armenian people.

Despite attempts by the authorities to drown out the proceedings, the participants approved the text of a telegram addressed to the "brotherly Armenian people" and heard calls

for financial contributions and donations of blood for transfusions.

Significantly, in both Kiev and Lviv, the authorities turned back Estonian representatives who had arrived to take part in the meetings. In Kiev, Viktor Nitsoo and a colleague were detained and sent back; the same happened in Lviv to two other Estonians who had flown in. Clearly, the Ukrainian authorities are anxious to prevent any link-up between Baltic and Ukrainian activists.

A small meeting to observe Human Rights Day organized by former political prisoner Ivan Sokulsky and his colleagues was reportedly allowed to take place in the central Ukrainian city of Dnipropetrovsk. In Odessa, however, another former political prisoner, Oleh Kodemchuk, who had been organizing a small gathering in his city, was detained on the morning of December 10.

The events surrounding the observance of Human Rights Day in Ukraine revealed once more the growing tension in the republic and the uneasy stalemate between the reactionary regime of Volodymyr Shcherbytsky and the popular forces for national renewal.

While the republican authorities still appear to have the upper hand in Kiev, in Lviv, threats, arrests, and riot, police have failed to cow the city's indomitable citizens.

But then it should be remembered that on November 13, an officially sanctioned meeting in Kiev to discuss ecological issues, attended by 10,000 people, turned into a political manifestation at which leading Ukrainian writers openly called for the creation of a Ukrainian popular front on the Baltic model.

Kievans observe...

(Continued from page 1)

The meeting participants broke up into groups numbering anywhere from tens to 100 to discuss issues of interest to them.

Taras Antoniuk, a representative of the Kiev branch of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, was seized by local militia as he and his mother left their house. When questioned where he was going, Mr. Antoniuk stated that he was on his way to the local authorities to receive permission to hold a meeting of mourning for the victims of earthquake in Armenia. The militia said they would oblige and drive him to the local station, where they detained him for the day.

Other sources reveal that Nadia Lukianenko, wife of recently released political prisoner Lev Lukianenko, was also at the meeting site on Saturday afternoon. She was approached by a man she believed to be a plainclothes KGB agent, who informed her that her husband had just been freed from exile.

Olha Stokotelnia, wife of rights activist Mykola Horbal, accompanied Mrs. Lukianenko to the Central Square meeting. Her husband had traveled to Riga, Latvia's capital city, to participate in Human Rights Day in that Baltic republic.

Lukianenko...

(Continued from page 1)

released in 1989.

The 52-year-old Mr. Badzio, a sociologist and publicist, was serving a term of "internal" exile in the Yakutsk ASSR, which was part of 12-year term of imprisonment and exile he received in 1979 for authoring an analysis of the Ukrainian national question titled "The Right to Live."

Keston College commented: "The releases give some encouragement to the hope that all prisoners of conscience in the Soviet Union will be released by the end of the year, as Soviet authorities indicated recently to West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl."

However, human rights activists have noted that the latest prisoner releases have affected those held under articles 70 ("anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda") and 190-1 ("anti-Soviet slander"), while other articles also have been used to stifle political dissent. In addition, rights activists point out, some dissidents are sent to psychiatric hospitals.

That is why the number of political prisoners in the USSR is so difficult to calculate, although several human rights organizations have cited a figure of close to 200.

THE PERFECT GIFT!

Show your child

"THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLACE IN THE WORLD"

A Musical Fairy Tale performed by students of the PRE-SCHOOL MUSIC WORKSHOP, INC. ages 2 - 5

Share with your child the first professionally produced, live-action, full-length Ukrainian videotape made in the United States.

Narrator: Slavko Nowytski Director of Photography: Ihor Wolansky
Written, produced and directed by Marta Sawycky

VHS color 60 min.

Ukrainian and English versions

Only \$35.00 U.S.

(includes postage & handling)

Marta Sawycky, Pre-School Music Workshop, Inc.
P.O. Box 375, Cranford, N.J. 07016 U.S.A.

Clearly specify: Quantity, language.