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Conservatives win majority of seats in new Supreme Soviet of USSR

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Progressives were largely denied seats in the newly reorganized USSR Supreme Soviet, as the Congress of People's Deputies elected 542 members of the new legislature — the vast majority of them party and government functionaries.

The 2,250 people's deputies elected from among themselves persons to serve on the Supreme Soviet, which is now composed of two houses, the Soviet (Council) of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, each with 271 members.

According to The New York Times, one deputy, historian Yuri N. Afanasyev commented: "We have created a Stalinist-Brezhnevite Supreme Soviet" and said this was the result of "an aggressively obedient majority" subservient to the conservative apparatus of the Communist Party.

Fifty-two deputies from Ukraine were elected to the Council of the Union, and 11 were voted into the Council of Nationalities.

Among those elected to the Council of the Union were Mykola M. Amosov, honorary director of the Scholarly Research Institute of Cardio-Vascular Surgery in Kiev, and Dr. Yuriy M. Shecherbak, Kiev writer and physician, author of a book titled "Chornobyl" and chairman of the ecological group Zelenyi Svit (Green World) affiliated with the Ukrainian Writers' Union.

Many party functionaries were elected to the Council of the Union, including: Volodymyr O. Kravets, Ukrainian minister of foreign affairs; Hryhoriy I. Revenko, first secretary of the Kiev Oblast Party Committee; Hryhoriy P. Kharchenko, first secretary of the Zaporizhzhia Oblast Party Committee; and Valeriy I. Tsybukh, Ukrainian Komsomol chief.

Elected to serve on the Council of Nationalities were: Borys I. Oliynyk, poet and secretary of the board of the Ukrainian Writers' Union; as well as party bigwigs Volodymyr A. Ivashko, second party secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine; and Valentyna S. Shevchenko, chairman of the presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Also elected to the Supreme Soviet

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Dmytro Motorny, chairman of the Kirov Collective Farm in the Bilozerka District, Kherson region of Ukraine, and two-time recipient of the Hero of Socialist Labor medal, was among the Ukrainians elected to the Council of the Union, one of two houses of the newly reorganized Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Memorial Society founded in Lviv

LVIV — On Saturday, May 27 a founding conference was held in the Kuznetsov Palace of Culture in this western Ukrainian city to establish the Lviv regional historical-educational society, Memorial, reported the press service of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union on May 28.

The conference featured over a dozen speakers, including Yevhen Hryniv, a member of the society's initiative group and director of the social studies department of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, who delivered an introductory speech.

Among those who addressed the conference were: Laryssa Krushelnyska, Mykhailo Osadchy, Pavlo Romanuk, Yuriy Danylenko, Bohdan

Horyn, Roman Lubkivsky, Viktor Rafalskyi, Mykola Petrenko, Iryna Kalynets, Lev Lukianenko and N.V. Serheyev.

During the conference, a statute and resolution were adopted, and a council was selected as the society's leadership. Academician Yukhnovskiy, who presided over the conference, was chosen as head of Memorial in Lviv.

In Kiev, the founding conference of the Memorial Society had been held on March 4. On the following day, several thousand people participated in the group's first public rally, which focused on honoring the victims of Stalinist repression and filling in the "blank spots" in the history of that period.

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Ukrainians in Paris stage hunger strike at CSCE Conference on Human Dimension

Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine and WCFU Human Rights Commission

PARIS — As the Conference on the Human Dimension, being held as part of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, continued here, five Ukrainian Americans and one Ukrainian Canadian took part in a sit-in and hunger strike at the International Conference Center on Thursday, June 1, to focus attention on the banned Ukrainian Catholic Church in the USSR.

The CHD is the first of three conferences on humanitarian and human rights issues that will be held in the framework of the Helsinki process. Conferences will also take place in Copenhagen in 1990 and Moscow in 1991; thus, the Paris meeting is expected to set precedents for those subsequent meetings.

The hunger strike was held in solidarity with the three Ukrainian Catholic bishops and three Ukrainian Catholic priests who were simultaneously conducting a hunger strike in Moscow pressing for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The participating hunger strikers were members of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) from the United States, Vera Eliashevsky, Maria Zarycky, Odarka Polanskyj, Natalka Priatka and Nadia Ratycz, and Christina Isajiw, director of the Human Rights Commission of the World Con-

gress of Free Ukrainians (WCFU).

Over 20 Paris area residents from the Ukrainian community joined in a demonstration, wearing sandwich boards and displaying placards featuring pictures and names of the clergy who demonstrated their demands in Moscow. On the signs were pictures of Bishops Pavlo Vasylyk, Sofron Dmyrterko and Filemon Kurchaba, and three priests, Mykola Simkailo, Ivan Senkiv, and Volodymyr Vityshyn.

In addition, appeals were made for the restoration of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and the right of Protestant Churches to practice their faith in Ukraine.

Active participants from the local community included: Jean-Pierre Pasterniak, Philip Naumiak, Zirka Vitushynsky-Cyran, Sviatoslav Mazuryk, Dr. Wolodymyr Kosyk (head of the Association of Ukrainian Organizations in France), Nadia Myhal, Nadia Popoff, Walter Dratvynsky, Laryssa Vitushynsky, Korylo Mytrowtych (of the newspaper Ukrainiske Slovo), Mr. and Mrs. B. Vitushynsky, and others.

Information packets containing facts about the oppressed Ukrainian Churches, political prisoners, psychiatric abuses and other issues were distributed to the 35 CSCE delegations and the attending press. Handouts prepared by AHRU in both French and English were distributed to attendees inside the

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Pope says religious freedom still lacking in Soviet Union

HELSINKI — Pope John Paul II lauded the 1975 Helsinki Accords for putting religious freedom among the foundations of peace in Europe, but cautioned that true religious freedom was still lacking in parts of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, Reuters reported on Tuesday, June 6.

Speaking in Helsinki, where the historic Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was held in 1975, the pope decried "the regrettable case of Eastern Rite Catholics who have lost even the right to exist within the new post-war political and juridical structures."

He was referring to the estimated 5 million Ukrainian Catholics who worship in the Byzantine Rite but are in allegiance with Rome. Their Church was forcibly merged with the Russian Orthodox Church during a "pseudosynod" in 1946.

Until recently it had been an underground Church, but with the advent of glasnost, it has partially emerged and is now a strong, steady voice in demand-

ing legalization as evidenced by the hunger-striking faithful in Moscow during the opening session of the Congress of People's Deputies recently.

The Ukrainian Catholic bishops and clergy had also gone to Moscow to present a letter to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and demand a meeting with a representative of the Soviet government. The Ukrainian hierarchs finally did end their protest hunger strike after meeting with the head of the Council of the Supreme Soviet. Reaching no concrete action, the hierarchs returned to Ukraine to formulate what they called a new strategy in the legalization matter.

To date, the Ukrainian faithful in Moscow continue their hunger strike and have stated that they will not cease this action until the Congress of People's Deputies adjourns.

As Pope John Paul II continued his trip through the Nordic countries, (he was to have returned to Rome on Saturday, June 10), he called attention

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A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Plagiarism and politics in Kiev: a look at electioneering in Ukraine

by Dr. David Marples
and Dr. Roman Solchanyk

An intriguing clash between two newspaper editors in Kiev over an apparent case of plagiarism throws some interesting light on electioneering politics in the Ukrainian capital and, more broadly, on the political struggle over glasnost and perestroika in Ukraine. At the center of the controversy is Vitaliy Karpenko, chief editor of Vechirniy Kyiv and one of the unsuccessful contenders for a seat in the Congress of People's Deputies from Kiev.

In late April, an item published in Robitnycha Hazeta accused Mr. Karpenko of plagiarism in an article that he wrote for the journal Dnipro. The topic of the article was the seemingly innocuous one of "Impressions of Japan." However, according to the author of the Robitnycha Hazeta piece, Mr. Karpenko simply copied articles about Japan that had been published in Novyi Mir and in book form in Moscow by two writers, V. Ovchinnikov and V. Tsvetov.

In response, Mr. Karpenko penned an open letter to the editor of Robitnycha Hazeta, Mykola Shybyk, who also heads the Ukrainian Union of Journalists, accusing him personally of trying to sabotage Mr. Karpenko's chances in the runoff election campaign. In a further twist to the story, the editors of the Kiev daily Prapor Komunizmu then joined in the attack on Mr. Karpenko.

The saga begins with an article that was sent to Robitnycha Hazeta by R. Mikhniiov, an economist, who wrote that he was formerly a specialist in Japanese affairs, and has retained an interest in contemporary Japan even though his area of speciality had changed. Mr. Mikhniiov had picked up a copy of Vechirniy Kyiv, which had reprinted Mr. Karpenko's article from Dnipro, and was "staggered" by what he described as Mr. Karpenko's "direct, shameless larceny."

He then proceeded to list eight quotations, each of several lines: the left-hand column consisted of Russian-language comments by Messrs. Ovchinnikov and Tsvetov, with the sources listed underneath, while in the right-hand column Mr. Karpenko's Ukrainian-language text was given. Mr. Mikhniiov maintained that he could have provided many more examples, posing the question: "How could a journalist, the head of a newspaper sink so low? And at what cost to our trust in him as readers and citizens?"

Mr. Karpenko published his open letter to Mr. Shybyk in both Vechirniy Kyiv and Robitnycha Hazeta. However, he did not, for the most part, do so in the form of a rebuttal to the accusations of plagiarism. In fact, he wasted rather little time with Mr. Mikhniiov's article. Rather than concentrating on his own defense, Mr. Karpenko launched an attack on Mr. Shybyk, reminding him that Mr. Mikhniiov conveniently ignored the Dnipro article for six months and then rediscovered it during an election campaign.

According to Mr. Karpenko, the piece in Robitnycha Hazeta was timed so that it would adversely affect his candidacy for deputy in Kiev. Moreover, he wrote, "it is no accident that such a publication appeared in your newspaper." Suggesting, and then at the same time denying, that the plagiarism charges were inspired by the fact that he

had made critical remarks about the leadership of the Ukrainian Union of Journalists, Mr. Karpenko focused on Mr. Shybyk's hostility to the national revival that is being promoted by the Ukrainian intelligentsia:

"I am far from the viewpoint that this is a response to my criticism of you personally at one of the plenums of the board of the Ukrainian Union of Journalists for the slow pace of perestroika within the board that you head, for secretiveness in deciding important questions. The issue here is the strikingly clear tendentiousness of your views on specific matters, especially [those] relating to writers."

Mr. Karpenko then proceeded to characterize Mr. Shybyk as a longtime opponent of Ukrainian writers, citing an alleged defamation of Volodymyr Sosiura, unwarranted past attacks on Oles Honchar, and an attempt to ostracize writer Borys Derevianko, the editor of the newspaper Vechernyaya Odessa, in order to prevent him — unsuccessfully as it turned out — from being elected a deputy to the new Soviet parliament. Now, he continued, the same tactics were being used to discredit the editor of Vechirniy Kyiv.

"The newspaper that you head publishes a contrived attack against a colleague, journalist and editor who is fighting for a deputy's mandate. Where is the ethics of the journalist's profession? Who empowered you to raise, in the name of all 'readers and citizens,' the question of trust in me on the eve of the elections?"

A relatively hostile commentary on the Karpenko affair was offered by the editors of the Kiev daily Prapor Komunizmu. They published both the accusation and the open letter in their newspaper, they stated, because they found it both painful and offensive that the credibility of a journalist colleague such as Mr. Karpenko should be called into question. On the desk of the editor of Prapor Komunizmu, they noted, is a campaign poster for Mr. Karpenko inscribed with the slogan: "Nothing but the truth." At the same time, they claimed to be deeply offended by the attack on Mr. Shybyk, editor of a "newspaper that has great authority in the republic."

After some inquiries at Dnipro, the editors of Prapor Komunizmu rebuked Mr. Karpenko mildly on the plagiarism issue, but took him to task for turning the affair into an assault on Mr. Shybyk. They also criticized Vechirniy Kyiv, declaring that Mr. Karpenko had already undermined his own cause by slandering people in the newspaper "under the slogan of pluralism."

The attack on Mr. Karpenko has all the ingredients of a political scandal behind which lies the ongoing struggle between liberal and conservative forces in Ukraine. Mr. Karpenko's newspaper is immensely popular in Kiev; in the last three years its circulation has more than doubled, from 210,000 to 460,000 copies.

This may well be a result of the fact that Vechirniy Kyiv is very much a Ukrainian newspaper (although it is published in both Ukrainian and Russian), devoting a great deal of attention to the language question and the need for perestroika in the national-cultural sphere. Some of the hardest-hitting journalistic pieces on these issues have been published precisely in Vechirniy Kyiv by such well-known writers as

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Russian Orthodox priest becomes Ukrainian Catholic, parish follows

KESTON, England — On Friday, May 5, the Rev. Mykhailo Nyskohuz, pastor of St. Elias Russian Orthodox Church in the village of Stara Sil, Starosambir raion, Lviv oblast, was received by Metropolitan Volodymyr Sterniuk, archbishop of Lviv, and accepted into the ranks of the growing Ukrainian Catholic Church clergy in western Ukraine, reported Keston College on Tuesday, June 6.

The Rev. Nyskohuz was assigned by Metropolitan Volodymyr to remain as pastor of the village church in Stara Sil, which Keston reports, was originally Greek Catholic, as the Eastern rite Ukrainian Church was then called, but was forced under the Russian Orthodox Patriarchate in 1946.

The Rev. Nyskohuz returned to Stara Sil and on May 6 announced that he had been received into the Greek Catholic Church. (As the Catholic Church recognizes the validity of ordinations and other sacraments conferred by the Orthodox Church, it was not necessary to bestow any form of re-ordination on the Rev. Nyskohuz.) The parish community agreed to function henceforth as a Ukrainian Catholic parish and the Rev. Nyskohuz began conducting divine services for this, the first Ukrainian Catholic parish in western Ukraine since that Church's forced liquidation after World War II.

However, on May 11, the deacon of the Starosambir raion, Stefan Bilyk, delivered Order No. 444, dated May 3, from Metropolitan Nikodim of Lviv,

hierarch of the Russian Orthodox Church, who called for the expulsion of the Rev. Nyskohuz from the Russian Orthodox Church and banned him from serving that Church. The deacon demanded the keys to the church from the parish committee, which adamantly refused to hand the keys over.

On May 13, Deacon Bilyk came back to St. Elias, this time with a group of 18 people, including some Russian Orthodox priests, once again demanding the keys to the church, and wanting to expel the Rev. Nyskohuz from the parish. About 1,500 faithful gathered outside the church and prevented the group from achieving its goal.

On Sunday, May 14, the Rev. Nyskohuz served a divine liturgy to the church's overflowing crowd.

According to Keston College, under the relevant Soviet legislation on religion, there is no ground for the Soviet government to interfere in this matter, since the Rev. Nyskohuz appears to have the support of the parish committee, the "dvadtsiatka." The parish is quite within its legal rights to transfer its allegiance from one ecclesiastical superior to another. (Under Soviet law, religious denominations as such are not recognized, the basic legal unit being the local congregation.)

The Rev. Nyskohuz, while still a Russian Orthodox priest, recently celebrated a requiem service on the 128th anniversary of the death of the Ukrainian bard Taras Shevchenko with Ukrainian Catholic priest Ivan Voloshyn.

Pope says...

(Continued from page 1)

to the persecuted Churches in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, stating: "I am thinking of those Catholic communities forced to live an underground existence, of young people discriminated against in their studies or careers because of their religious beliefs and of dioceses deprived of their bishops."

Apparently referring to recent signs of change in official Soviet religious policy, the pope belittled Karl Marx's notion that religion was the opiate of the masses. "The idea that religion is a form of alienation is no longer fashionable, because, fortunately the leaders of the nations and people themselves have come to realize that believers constitute a powerful factor in favor of the common good." Pope John Paul II stated.

Calling the Helsinki Accords "one of the most significant of the instruments of international dialogue," the pope also said that some of the 35 signatory states of these accords would have to modify their legislation on religious freedom in order to comply with the commitments they signed in Helsinki and at other follow-up conferences.

According to Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, it is a "clear possibility" that one day the pope will visit the Soviet Union, but he did not think this was in the foreseeable future. Soviet President Gorbachev is scheduled to visit Rome later this year and the pope has often said that he was willing to meet with the Soviet leader.

During his visit to Finland, the pope also offered special greetings for people who had come to the service from Estonia, just across the Baltic Sea.

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Estonian Americans condemn killings in Beijing, protest in Washington

NEW YORK — The Estonian American National Council announced that it strongly supports moves by Rep. Stephen J. Solarz (D-N.Y.), Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) and other members of Congress to cut off scientific and technological aid to China in retaliation for the killing of peaceful, unarmed civilians in China.

"Murder and mayhem of this type must always bring swift punishment by the free world, silence helps only the oppressor," stated Juhan Simonson, president of the council.

Members of the Estonian American National Council and other Balts joined a spontaneous demonstration at the Red Chinese Embassy in Washington on June 3, encouraging vehicles on heavily traveled Connecticut Avenue to "Honk for Freedom."

Numerous Soviet Embassy cars passing the demonstration were greeted with special signs: "Where's Gorbys Now?" and "Gorbys: Help Chinese Students!"

The following message was handed to a Chinese Embassy official by council board member Mari-Ann Rikken,

who was accompanied by a TV camera crew and police escort.

"The Estonian American National Council condemns the use of force and firearms against peaceful Chinese students by the Red Chinese government today. We call upon the Red Chinese to stop the killing of pro-democracy demonstrators. We urge Mikhail Gorbachev, who recently visited Red China, meeting with the top Chinese leadership to join our call. The universal revulsion, even within the Soviet Union itself, which greeted the Soviet use of force against peaceful, unarmed people in Tbilisi, Georgia, should stand as a lesson for all dictators.

"We also urge President George Bush, who has said that 'the day of the dictator is over,' to take further steps on behalf of all pro-democracy movements in China, the Soviet Union and elsewhere. The masses of long-repressed people in these Communist dictatorships have had enough. Dictators' bullets, nerve gas and sharpened shovels are no longer enough to stop the spread of democracy; let the free world have the courage to help!"

Conservatives...

(Continued from page 1)

were many enterprise directors, collective farm officials and university rectors, as well as Victor I. Trefilov, vice-president of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, who was voted into the Council of the Union.

The Ukrainian Helsinki Union's press service provided the following statistics.

- In Ukraine, 225 deputies were elected to the Congress of People's Deputies. Among them, 193 are members and candidate-members of the Communist Party.

- Deputies from the Ukrainian SSR constitute 11.3 percent of all deputies from throughout the USSR. The population of Ukraine constitutes one-sixth to one-fifth of the population of the USSR, yet its representation in the Congress of People's Deputies is one-eighth of the total.

- Though members of the Communist Party number 19 million, or 6.8 percent of the population, the great majority of elected deputies — 87.6 percent (according to News from Ukraine) — are party members.

In his inaugural address as president of the Soviet government, Mikhail Gorbachev proposed that republic-level elections scheduled to take place this fall be postponed until next spring, in an apparent concession to Communist Party officials who feared that they might not be elected.

Many of these local and republic officials had already suffered embarrassing defeats at the polls in the elections for people's deputies.

Mr. Gorbachev noted that there still were no laws governing the conduct of republic and local elections and that, if appeared they would not be passed until the fall.

The new Congress of People's Deputies, which convened on May 25 in the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses, turned into an uninhibited arena of political and nationalist conflicts, according to reports published by various Western news media.

During two boisterous sessions on May 25-26, the 2,250-member congress took a more conservative line and elected Mikhail S. Gorbachev as president and eliminated a number of political insurgents in its selection of a 542-

member standing legislature, called the Supreme Soviet, reported the Times.

In addition to choosing a president and legislature, as well as other top government posts, such as vice-president and prime minister, as the supreme government body the Congress of People's Deputies is supposed to meet annually to oversee the work of the legislature and to set over-all policy. Of the congress's 2,250 deputies, two-thirds or 1,500 were chosen by the public from territorial and national districts in the first competitive elections in over 70 years, although reported maneuverings by local Communist Party officials plagued a number of races. The rest, or 750, were selected directly from the governing bodies of party, union, youth, artistic and other organizations.

The 542-member Supreme Soviet chosen on May 26 will serve as the chief lawmaking body, scheduled to convene twice annually, in the spring and fall, for three- to four-month sessions, wrote the Times. Delegations from each republic and autonomous region were permitted to submit a list of nominees for their allotted number of seats in the legislature's two houses, the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities. The entire congress voted on the list of candidates late Friday night by secret ballot.

Although many of the most outspoken advocates of more radical change in the Soviet Union were denied seats due to a tactical blunder by the Moscow deputies, the new body will still include a minority of deputies considered champions of more far-reaching political and economic change, as well as blocs of independent deputies from the Baltic republics and other regions, reported the Times on May 28.

In the March 26 elections, 89.8 percent of the electorate in the USSR, that is, 172,840,130 people, took part, according to News from Ukraine. In Ukraine the percentage was higher: 93.4.

However, only 90 percent of the deputies were elected, leaving 292 mandates throughout the USSR vacant. Thus, bye-elections were held in the following weeks.

Of the 1,500 deputies elected by the public in nationwide elections on March 26 and in bye-elections on April 9, May 14 and May 21, 175 represented the Ukrainian SSR, according to figures

Ukrainian Catholic primate proclaims prayer day for banned Church

ROME — At the request of Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, archbishop major of Lviv, Ukrainian Catholics throughout the world will join together on Sunday, June 18, for a special day of prayer for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine.

Faithful in the diaspora will be joined by Ukrainian Catholics in Ukraine who are planning services in Lviv, Kiev and Moscow, as well as throughout Ukraine.

"I turn to all our bishops, priests and faithful in Ukraine and in the diaspora, to join together through prayer on June 18. Together, we shall ask that God, in His mercy, grant our persecuted Church in Ukraine the freedom it has so long been denied," said Cardinal Lubachivsky.

Ukrainian Catholic Church officials in Rome, who are in regular contact with the hierarchy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine, report that the faithful in Ukraine at great personal risk, plan to hold public services

throughout Ukraine as well as in Moscow.

Since May 20, Ukrainian Catholic faithful have been holding a hunger strike on Moscow's Arbat. The strikers are calling for the legalization of their Church in Ukraine and will be continuing their strike until the first session of the Soviet Congress of People's Deputies ends.

During their demonstrations in Moscow, the faithful have held several public services and have informed thousands of Muscovites and parliamentary deputies of their plight. They report that support for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church is steadily growing among Soviet citizens.

All Ukrainian Catholic parishes in the free world are being asked to dedicate their services on June 18 to prayer for the freedom of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine. They are also asked to inform local news media of the event to help draw attention to the fact that there is no "glasnost" for the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine.

published in News from Ukraine in April. Among them were several known victors of the most recent bye-elections on May 14 and 21.

Rostyslav Bratun, a popular Lviv poet and activist of the Popular Movement for Restructuring in Ukraine, was elected on May 14 to represent the Lviv-Zaliznychny District No. 487, according to Izvestia. Also elected on that date were: Vitaliy Korotich, the Ukrainian editor of the popular magazine, Ogoniok, in District No. 58 in the city of Kharkiv; and prominent Russian poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko, in the Kharkiv-Dzerzhynsky District No. 520.

During the May 21 bye-elections, Volodymyr Cherniak, a Kiev economist, won in Kiev City District No. 33; Valeriy Hryshchuk, a Kiev University lecturer, won in the Kiev-Dniprovsky District No. 465; Volodymyr Yavorivsky, a well-known member of the Ukrainian Writers' Union, was chosen in the Kiev-Minsk District No. 467; Yuriy Sorochyk, a 24-year-old veteran of the war in Afghanistan and Komsomol activist, won a seat in Lviv; and Leonid Kravchuk, head of the ideological department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine and opponent of Ukraine's Popular Movement, or Rukh, won a seat representing Chernivtsi.

Deputies from the Ukrainian SSR ranged from hard-liners such as Ukrainian Communist Party First Secretary Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, representing a rural district outside Dnipropetrovsk, to such progressives as Ukrainian writer and ecological activist Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak from a Kiev district, Ukrainian writer Roman Fedoriv, editor of the journal Zhovten, from a Lviv district and independent journalist Alla Yaroshynska from Zhytomyr.

The deputies who failed to advance to the Supreme Soviet retain their seats in the full congress, which will set major directions of national policy, reported the Times on May 28. They will have another chance to become lawmakers when the membership of the legislature undergoes a one-fifth rotation after its first year.

During several of the sessions the leadership was faced with a series of challenges and outbursts from deputies frustrated with the slow pace of change and dissatisfied with the political pro-

cess, specifically the concentration of power in the hands of one man, Mr. Gorbachev, as head of the Communist Party, the government and the state, as well as the unchallenged continuation of political control by the Communist Party.

The issue of national rights flared up several times, including during the May 26 session, when deputies from the Baltic republics of Latvia and Lithuania, many of whom openly declared that their goal is complete independence from the Soviet Union, threatened to boycott the election of the standing legislature, reported the Times.

Although each region was permitted to select its own quota of deputies for graduation to the Supreme Soviet, the Baltic members objected because the final list was subject to approval by the entire congress. The abstention of the Baltic deputies would cast a shadow over the credibility of the new legislature, reported the Times.

After some persuasion by dissident historian Roy Medvedev, who pleaded with the Baltic deputies to "Be reasonable, and don't destroy the huge amount of work that has already been done to democratize our society," the Baltic members relented.

Deputies from Georgia called on the congress to refuse to seat Col. General Igor N. Rodionov, commander of the Transcaucasus military district, who was in charge of the troops who charged demonstrators in Tbilisi in April, reportedly killing 20 and injuring hundreds with poison gas and sharpened shovels.

Several deputies from Georgia and the Baltic states challenged President Gorbachev on the question of the violence by troops against the Georgians after he claimed he knew nothing of the incident until the next morning, wrote the Times.

By the end of last week, the Congress of People's Deputies had set up a number of special commissions to report on some of the controversial issues raised during its deliberations, among them handling of the Georgian demonstrators; and the secret protocol of the Stalin-Hitler Pact that led to the annexation of the Baltic states.

Magocsi lectures in Jerusalem

TORONTO — Prof. Paul R. Magocsi of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto will be a visiting professor at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem during May and June. Prof. Magocsi was appointed to the Ralph and Roz Halbert Academic Exchange Program administered by the Jewish Studies Program at the University of Toronto.

The Halbert Program was established in 1988 between the University of Toronto and Hebrew University. Prof. Magocsi is the second Canadian academic to go to Israel on the program.

While at Hebrew University, Prof. Magocsi will lecture in the Department of History on the Ukrainian national movement in the 19th and 20th centuries.

"Ukrainians and Jews have had a long common history in the European homeland," commented Prof. Magocsi, "and it is essential that young Israelis like their counterparts in North America know about that past in order to cope better with the present and future."

On his way to Israel, Prof. Magocsi will stop in Rome where he will present Vatican officials with the first copies of "Morality and Reality," the large scholarly volume under his editorship on the life and times of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky that has just appeared.

Toronto professor returns from Ukraine

TORONTO — Dr. Stephen Velychenko, a fellow of the University of Toronto Chair of Ukrainian Studies, recently returned from the Ukrainian SSR, where he participated in the Canada-USSR cultural exchange. He was affiliated with the departments of history at the Kiev and Lviv state universities.

While in Kiev, Dr. Velychenko lectured at a seminar in the Academy of Science Institute of History on the "Social and Political Ideas in Ukraine during the Century Preceding the Khmelnytsky Revolution."

This was the first time the Institute of History sponsored a formal lecture by a Ukrainianist from the West. The participants at Dr. Velychenko's seminar expressed the hope that this would be a favorable precedent for other such events in the future.

Dr. Velychenko also holds a three-year Canada Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council grant. He is presently preparing the second volume of a monumental historiographic work, "Interpretations of Ukrainian History."

Saskatoon UCC elects new board

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan — The Saskatchewan Provincial Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee held its sixth triennial general meeting here on Saturday, May 27, at St. George's Senior Citizens Club.

Representatives of Ukrainian Canadian Committee branches in the province, affiliated organizations of the UCC and church organizations were present. A new UCC Provincial Council was elected for a three-year term as follows: past president — Dr. Dmytro Cypynyk (Saskatoon), president — John Rozdilsky (Saskatoon), vice-

(Continued on page 13)

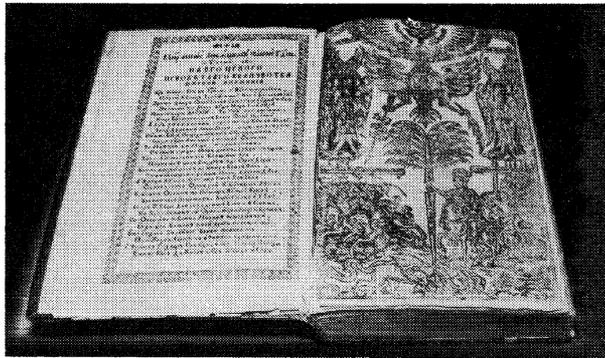
New York Public Library receives collection of rare books

NEW YORK — The Slavic and Baltic Division of the New York Public Library recently acquired a collection of 18 rare printed books plus a manuscript dating from the 17th through the early 19th centuries.

Formerly in the collection of Msgr. Basil Shereghy, an erudite priest of the Byzantine Ruthenian Metropolitan Province, the 19 items include some striking examples of printing in Church Slavonic type. Many of the books are in their original bindings, and contain important marginal notions that often document the migrations of these books through Eastern Europe and the West. Of particular note is the earliest Bulgarian book printed in Rumania, the 1806 edition of "Kiriakodromia" (Edification Teachings for Sunday).

Other books in the collection are distinguished by their striking engravings, particularly those illustrating a 1669 edition of the sermons of the homileticist Innokentiy Gizel, archimandrite of the Kievan Monastery of the Caves in Ukraine.

"Printing in Church Slavonic was



A book of sermons by the distinguished Ukrainian religious figure Innokentiy Gizel of the Kievan Monastery of the Caves (1669) is among the notable books recently acquired by the Slavic and Baltic Division of the New York Public Library.

dominant through most of the East Slavic areas through the 17th century," said Edward Kasinec, chief of the library's Slavic and Baltic Division. "The acquisition of the Shereghy collec-

tion enhances the New York Public Library's holdings of Church Slavonic manuscripts and printed works, which are already the most extensive in the

(Continued on page 13)

Canadian professionals host Supreme Court Justice Sopinka



On April 13, the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association of Montreal hosted an evening with Supreme Court of Canada Justice John Sopinka as principal speaker. Earlier that afternoon, Justice Sopinka was welcomed by Montreal officials at City Hall and presented with a unique personalized scroll of the recent Montreal Declaration Against Racial Discrimination. He was invited to sign the Golden Book, especially to honor his coming to Montreal. Seen in the photo above taken at the City Hall ceremony are (from

left): Pierre Sauve, assistant director of Civil Affairs; Olga Kowal; Dr. Walter Kowal, president, Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association of Montreal; Justice Sopinka; Abe Limonchik, chairman, Montreal Economic Development Commission; Duquet-Meunier, director of protocol and reception; Ivanka Paska-Kowaluk and Maurice Mack, directors, Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association of Montreal; and Jean-Pierre Bessette, assistant director, Penal and Criminal Affairs.

Rochesterians form professional association



The first meeting of the Ukrainian American Business Professional Association of Rochester was held on April 13. Seen in the photo above are participants of the meeting, including the association officers (front row, from left): B. Wenglowkyj, by-laws chair; Dr. C. Hoshowsky, program chair; F. Wokwowych, treasurer; A. Loj, vice-president; W. Pylshenko, president; R. Wyrsta, second vice-president; W. Ruoff, secretary; M. Cholach, hostess; A. Bezney, membership chair. The purpose of the association is to support and promote the cultural and economic interests of Ukrainian Americans.

Public members named for Paris meeting

WASHINGTON — The Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe announced the selection of former Helsinki monitor Ludmilla Alexeyeva, Helsinki Watch vice-chair Alice Henkin, and prominent attorneys John Elliott and Frank Koszorus as the four public members of the U.S. delegation to the Paris meeting of the CSCE Conference on the Human Dimension.

• An active participant in the Soviet human rights movement since the 1960s, Ms. Alexeyeva was a founding member of the Moscow Helsinki Group. She emigrated from the USSR in 1977 and became an American citizen in 1982. She is a consultant to Helsinki Watch and a free-lance journalist for Radio Liberty and the Voice of America.

• Mr. Elliott is a senior principal in the law firm of Baskin, Flaherty, Elliott and Mannino, P.C. Specializing in appellate and trial litigation in federal and state courts, Mr. Elliott is also chairman of the Disciplinary Board of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. He has served on the National Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law and has recently joined the board of the International League for Human Rights.

• Ms. Henkin is director of the Aspen Institute's Justice and Society Program, a vice-chair of Helsinki Watch and a member of the executive committee of Human Rights Watch. A member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Refugee Policy Group, she is also co-author of "The Road to Madrid: Developing a Western Consensus on Human Rights," published in 1980.

• A partner with the law firm of Laxalt, Washington, Perito and Dubuc, Mr. Koszorus is a pro bono attorney for the International Human Rights Law Group, which awarded him a Pro Bono Service Award in May 1986. He has focused on emigration and the protection of national and religious minorities in East-Central Europe.

Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) and Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.), chairman and co-chairman, respectively, of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, stated, "These four uniquely qualified individuals will add to the already strong United States delegation to the Paris human dimension meeting. Their human rights expertise both here and abroad are superb and we look forward to working closely with all of them."

Ukrainians in Paris...

(Continued from page 1)

conference building, passers-by on the street and other members of the media who were attending the Soviet press conference on the same day.

The demonstrators chanted in French: "Freedom for religion" and "Freedom for Ukraine" and sang religious hymns, as well as the Ukrainian national anthem. In the background, one could see a large blue and yellow flag with "Ukraine" written on it, two Ukrainian/Byzantine icons and an etched cross with lit candles on either side.

People stopped and asked about the purpose of the demonstration. Prominent figures and groups who visited the demonstration included: members of the U.S. delegation to the conference, namely, John Evans and Paula Dobriansky from the U.S. Department of State, Orest Deychakivsky, Catherine Cosman and Ann Banchoff from the U.S. Helsinki Commission, plus Ludmilla Alexeyeva and Alice Henkin, public members of the U.S. delegation to the CHD.

The head of the British delegation, Sir Anthony Williams, a supporter of Ukrainian issues, especially the Ukrainian Catholic Church, accompanied by his wife, stopped by to offer words of support.

Another visitor was the Rev. Michael Bourdeaux, member of the British delegation and general director of Keston College, an expert on the subject of religion in Communist countries — particularly in Ukraine.

Other visitors were members of the French, Swiss and Bulgarian delegations. Kristoffer Gjoherud and Michaela Spandow from Helsinki Watch in Norway, Aleksandr Ginsburg from the International Helsinki Federation, Genya Intrator from the Toronto Sun, Ginte Damusis from the Lithuanian Catholic Religious Aid Society, and Mado Kari from the Estonian World Council.

Interviews with the demonstrators were conducted by CBC International, Voice of America, Radio Liberty/Radio Free Europe, The New York Times and a local Parisian radio station. Ms.

Polanskyj spoke on Radio Solidarity on Monday evening regarding the Ukrainian Church and other issues.

While the Ukrainians were hunger-striking and demonstrating outside, the Soviets held a press conference from 1 to 3 p.m. at the conference center. This press conference was attended by Daniel Horodysky of VISA (Visits International for Soviets and Americans), Ms. Isajiw (WCFU) and Ms. Polanskyj (AHRU), together with many other delegations, press agencies, NGOs and members of the public.

"Mr. Chairman," Ms. Isajiw asked of Ambassador Yuri Kashlev at the Soviet press conference, "I have been here for the past five days and have not seen a single public member of the Soviet Union... Were no persons allowed to come to this very important meeting?"

The answer given to this question was that "no one had applied, as far as we are aware; had any application been made, they would have been allowed to participate." A French NGO member displayed a list of 15 names of invited individuals who were not allowed to attend. The Soviet delegate responded that he had no knowledge of such persons.

Ambassador Kashlev had addressed the plenary session with these opening day remarks: "We...applaud the international and national human rights NGOs in the service of individual rights and freedoms throughout the world. We welcome representatives of those organizations in the Soviet Union, and hold exchanges and discussions with them on a broad range of issues." After all, he had stated earlier in his speech, "It is no longer man for the state, but rather state for the man."

Ley Timofeyev, an independent rights activist from Moscow, who was allowed to attend a press conference in Paris at the specific request of the International Helsinki Federation, stated that he was the only NGO allowed to attend the Paris conference. He denounced Soviet violations of religious freedom — especially as related to the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Other questions at the Soviet press conference pertaining to the easing of restrictions on family visits and the legalization of the Ukrainian Churches were met with promises that they would

Great Famine recalled in Boston at observances in State House

BOSTON — The Chamber of Representatives of the Massachusetts State House was the site for the third annual Ukrainian Famine Observance on May 12. Speaker of the House George Keeverian was master of ceremonies at the program featuring a candle-lighting ceremony by witnesses, a musical selection by the choir of Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church under the direction of Alex Kuzma, and remarks by three speakers.

Mr. Keeverian opened the program by saying that spring as the planting season is most appropriate time for remembering the famine victims and expressed a prayer for a harvest of human rights in the current environment of change in Ukraine.

State Rep. Peter Torkildsen remarked that everyone has a responsibility that transcends nationality not to forget what happened in Ukraine in 1932-33. "By remembering today, we can stop it from happening again."

The keynote speaker, Dr. Roman Serbyn of the department of history of the University of Quebec at Montreal, spoke about filling in the blank spots of history. "The prominence achieved by the famine in the West in recent years

did not pass unnoticed in Ukraine, and when a greater degree of freedom of expression was allowed under the new glasnost policy, the famine began to appear in Soviet periodical press," he said.

"For over two years now, the famine does not leave the pages of Soviet Ukrainian newspapers and journals. Survivors recount their stories, writers demand access to archives and people ask how it was possible to suppress the truth for so long. Plans are afoot in Ukraine to publish memoirs and studies on the famine, to erect a monument to its victims, and to make a documentary film."

He continued: "What the diaspora had been saying all along — that the famine was a genocidal act deliberately instigated by Stalin's regime against the Ukrainian people — is now corroborated by the materials appearing in the Soviet Union. And yet, not everyone accepts the new evidence. Those who in the past rejected the historicity of the famine, now deny its genocidal character. Famine deniers have become famine-genocide deniers. Since they can no longer claim that the tragedy did not

(Continued on page 13)

be looked into. AHRU flyers were distributed by Messrs. Pasterniak and Mazuryk during the press conference.

The Ukrainian NGO delegation had begun its activities on May 29, attending a press conference hosted by Ambassador Morris Abram, head of the U.S. delegation to the conference, Sen. Dennis DeConcini, chairman of the Helsinki Commission and Ambassador Samuel Wise, the commission's staff director. The press conference was attended by the Voice of America, Radio-Liberty/Radio Free Europe, CBC International and various other press agencies and NGOs. Among the questions which were raised were the priority of concerns and the means of implementing solutions.

At the press conference, Ms. Isajiw put forward the following:

"There are two very important and still outstanding issues of implementation that we feel are critical and, because the conference will deal primarily with the mechanisms of implementation, I would like to have the U.S. position on them. The first is freedom of religion, in particular, the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. The second is the change in the Criminal Code of the USSR regarding the April 8 Decree on the introduction of Articles 7 and 11, as well as the previous decrees on public meetings, demonstrations and other group gatherings. Many of the newly introduced articles are used against Ukrainian Catholic priests when they attempt to conduct religious services, bury the dead, or baptize children. These have a definite bearing not only on freedom of expression, but also freedom of religion. Would you please tell us how strongly the U.S. delegation here in Paris will pursue the legalization of the banned Ukrainian Churches? Will the U.S. also ask for clarification of the new decrees from the Soviet delegation?"

In response, Sen. DeConcini stated that, as before, the U.S. will take a very strong stand on the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. The senator also said that at a bilateral meeting with the Soviets earlier that day, the April 8 decree was raised, but they ran out of time for deliberation. However,

the U.S. will continue to discuss the changes in Soviet legislation insofar as they infringe on individual human rights.

Another question was raised by Daniel Horodysky of AHRU in Berkeley, Calif., who is also president of Visits International for Soviets and Americans (VISA). It pertained to the freedom of movement, specifically, the problems encountered in obtaining visas for visits by family members. The purpose of the question was to distinguish between refusniks, the problems of emigration, the problems of family visits and visits in general — all of which refer to different aspects of exiting and re-entering the Soviet Union.

In reply, the senator, as well as Mr. Wise, answered that the issue of visas is presently under study by the State Department, but that it is certainly still very much on the agenda of the U.S. delegation.

Questions concerning psychiatric abuses were also posed. Ms. Polanskyj asked whether the report on the U.S. experts' visit to the Soviet Union's psychiatric facilities was going to be made public and on what basis the U.S. was going to discuss this matter at the meetings. In answer, Sen. DeConcini said that the problem was indeed going to be discussed, on the basis of individual cases.

The press conference was followed by a large reception at the Conference Center, hosted by the U.S. delegation and attended by delegates from most of the participating countries, as well as the media and NGOs.

It should also be noted that Sir Anthony Williams, head of the British Delegation, in his address during the Friday, June 2, plenary session, included the issue of liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church as one of the most important unresolved issues in the USSR, dwelling on the subject and enumerating historical facts.

On Wednesday, May 31, in his opening address, Mr. Abrams also addressed the issue of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

(For excerpts of remarks by the U.S., Canadian, British and Soviet delegations, see page 8.)

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Long may it wave

Whereas the Stars and Stripes — the red, white and blue — evoke a sense of pride in every loyal American who calls this land of the free his home, the horizontal blue and yellow bars of the Ukrainian national flag inspire millions who claim Ukrainian as their heritage.

Although the Ukrainian national flag as we know it today was not adopted until 1918, it and the trident (tryzub) stand today as symbols of our national self-determination and remind us of a period during this century when the flag waved over a free, united land, ruled by an independent Ukrainian government realized by the people, for the people.

Many of us who have grown up in the diaspora know the Ukrainian flag as a cloth with two colors — in Ukrainian school we learned about the blue that is as blue as the sky in Ukraine and the golden yellow that is as warm as the wheatfields of the steppes. Many of us did not imagine what Ukraine was like, but used this little story as a mnemonic device to remember the color sequence of the Ukrainian national flag.

Yet, to the millions in Ukraine this flag means so much more — for them it is a symbol, a patriotic expression of national aspirations.

At first this was evident from comments by the infrequent visitors from the Soviet Union to the Ukrainian National Association's building. So many of these visitors would pause outside the UNA building to observe that blue and yellow flag waving along with the American flag. One had even commented: "Look, a Ukrainian flag waving in the foreground of New York. It does not fly in Ukraine."

Then there was the young dancer from the Virsky group that toured the United States in the winter of 1988. She was from Lviv, and always wore her hair in a ponytail. The ponytail was tied back with blue and yellow ribbons — she mentioned that this was her form of patriotism to Ukraine.

Last year, during the Soviet American Peace Walk through Ukraine, a young boy in Kherson begged one of the Ukrainian Americans on the tour for, literally, the T-shirt off her back. The shirt was blue and yellow.

Tourists who have been fortunate enough to travel to Ukraine both in 1988 and 1989 come back to the West with one vivid observation: the Ukrainian national flag has made a strong reappearance. According to latest reports, the blue and yellow flag has found its place in the center of Lviv, marking the site where the monument to Ukraine's national bard, Taras Shevchenko, will be erected. It has been rumored that the Lviv Oblast Party Committee has already turned to the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR to make a decision on the Ukrainian national flag, which, it contends, should have its rightful place next to the USSR flag at all official displays.

During the official ceremonies marking the 175th anniversary of the birth of Taras Shevchenko, in Kiev on May 22, eyewitnesses have reported that the blue and yellow flag made a dramatic appearance in Ukraine's capital city.

As a Bulgarian delegate spoke to the gathered masses, numbering more than 20,000, depicting Ukraine symbolically as the land of golden fields under a bright blue sky, large Ukrainian flags emerged near the monument to Shevchenko. At the same time, many of those present took out their homemade miniature flags and flashed trident lapel pins.

It was at this moment that hundreds of thousands of students, gathered to celebrate the memory of Ukraine's national poet and defender of national rights, unveiled their homemade sign: "Long live a free and sovereign Ukraine."



Ukrainian national flags mark the site of the proposed Shevchenko monument in Lviv.

June
14
1931

Turning the pages back...

Vyacheslav Lypynsky, a Ukrainian historian, sociologist, politician, publicist and a member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, saw the task of modern Ukrainian historiography as the resurrection of the historical tradition of the Hetman State.

Born on April 5, 1882, in the village of Zaturtsi, in the Volyn region of Ukraine, Lypynsky completed his high school studies in Kiev, where he became a nationally conscious Ukrainian. He continued his studies in Cracow and Geneva, obtaining degrees in history and agronomy.

He took upon himself the task of Ukrainianizing Polonized Ukrainian gentry

New Soviet laws

A cloud over glasnost

by Rep. Don Ritter

The article below by Rep. Ritter (R-Pa.), ranking House Republican member of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission) appeared in the May 26 issue of The Washington Post. It is reprinted here with the congressman's permission.

A dark cloud has appeared on the horizon of glasnost, although Soviet officialdom characterizes it as blue sky. On April 11, the front page of Pravda printed the text of a decree signed by Mikhail Gorbachev. In this law, the criminal code of the USSR dealing with "state crimes" was amended. Unfortunately, in propaganda style, the new law is being presented in the Soviet press as being a beneficial legal reform designed to prevent nationalist and ethnic "anarchy" and to "defend democracy." But it is clearly designed to intimidate would-be critics, dissidents or nationalists into accepting glasnost on the state's terms — or else.

Although Soviet authorities point out that the new law is less harsh in some of its penalties than its predecessor, key portions are new and clearly reactionary, Stalinist and anti-glasnost:

The new Soviet law on state crimes "is clearly designed to intimidate would-be critics, dissidents or nationalists into accepting glasnost on the state's terms — or else."

they give the state a virtual free hand to enforce a selective glasnost, which can be used, if authorities so choose, to stifle and silence — with force — freedom of thought, speech and press.

Article 11 (1) Insulting or Defaming State Organs and Public Organizations — a veritable sword of Damocles — states:

"The public insulting or defamation of the USSR supreme organs of state power and government ... or officials appointed, elected, or approved in offices by the USSR Congress of People's Deputies or the USSR Supreme Soviet, or public organizations ... is punishable by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to three years..."

On April 13 the newspaper Soviet Culture published a letter asking: "What does 'defamation' mean? On what basis will the courts determine where criticism of ministries, departments, their leaders and social organizations ends, and where defaming them begins?" Aleksandr Sakharov, doctor of juridical sciences, said in an interview in Literary Gazette April 12: "In my opinion this new legal norm requires immediate clarification so that the authors of critical articles will not be included with extremists and anti-Soviets and be punished..."

Another feature, Article 7, could

bring a prison term of up to 10 years for "public calls for the overthrow of the Soviet state and social system or for its change...involving the use of material assets or technical means from...organizations" abroad.

An article in Pravda April 14 helped clarify one possible Soviet interpretation of Article 7. Pravda called for "the direct prohibition of activities by extremist formations such as the 'Democratic Union,' which are liable to do restructuring immense harm." Pravda further stated that "the real aim of the Democratic Union...is to remove the Communist Party from the political arena and totally change the social system." Pravda also makes the patently fabricated charge that "there was a connection, both direct and indirect, between Western special services' activities...and the work of the Democratic Union."

Will the Soviets use the decree to arrest those who belong to these unofficial (so-called extremist) organizations and who because of glasnost and perestroika, are trying to change the Soviet system so it is more equitable and democratic? Will freedom-seeking national activists in the Soviet Union who have spoken to Western journalists during glasnost, worked with Western

human rights organizations or sought the support of kindred Western organizations be silenced with the threat of up to 10 years in a prison camp?

Why has the West not recognized the potential implications of this decree for glasnost? Bohdan Horyn, a leading member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, had this comment to make: "The publication of the decree on April 11, 1989, signifies a total reversal to anti-democratic methods in our political and social life... The West closed its eyes to this unlawful highhandedness..."

If this is the legal foundation of perestroika and glasnost — if we are dealing with inherently unstable structures built on foundations of sand — the West must speak out on all levels. In economic matters, the Soviet Union should not be granted most favored nation tariff status or access to Western credit and technology until it extends to its own people the legal underpinning of the freedoms they deserve. A 1 our major agreements with the Soviets — political, military and economic — are ultimately successful if they are based on legal assurances that glasnost and perestroika are not reversible. A clear message should be sent by Congress and the administration to the Soviet Union: this new Presidium decree poses a threat to U.S.-Soviet relations.

While serving in the Russian Army in 1917, he even made attempts to Ukrainianize his army battalion in Poltava, but this was not looked upon favorably by his commander.

During the Ukrainian Hetmanate government, he served under Skoropadsky as a diplomatic representative in Vienna. Lypynsky, who suffered for years from tuberculosis died near Vienna on June 14, 1931. He was buried in his native village.

Lypynsky believed in the doctrine of "territorial patriotism." He felt that this was the best method to consolidate the Ukrainian nation. He thought that the most effective road to nationhood was the awakening of feelings of solidarity between all peoples who lived on the Ukrainian territory, no matter what their social class, religious denomination, ethnic roots, even national cultural consciousness; for all the residents of Ukrainian lands, Ukraine should become a mutual homeland. The promoters of the Ukrainian national movement were to be not only the intelligentsia, but the farmers, industrialists and military leaders.

Ukrainian Canadians condemn brutality in China

OTTAWA — The Ukrainian Canadian Committee on June 5 issued a statement expressing condemnation of the Chinese government's "brutal suppression of democracy" and the "massacre of thousands of young and defenseless students."

The full text of the statement, which was released to the news media, follows.

The Ukrainian Canadian Committee which represents the 750,000 Ukrainians living in Canada, condemns the Chinese government's brutal suppression of democracy in China. The bloody massacre of thousands of young and defenseless

students by Chinese troops is abhorrent and reprehensible.

The Ukrainian Canadian Committee urges the prime minister of Canada to send a strong message of condemnation to the Chinese government indicating Canadians' shock and dismay over the tragic and inexcusable events taking place on the streets of Beijing.

As the Tiananmen Square events unfold in the coming days, all Canadians of Ukrainian descent stand in solidarity with other Canadians, in giving their full moral support to those who are fighting for democracy and freedom in China.

LETTER: Rebyk on Beijing massacre

Dear Editor:

As a member of the opposition Ukrainian Helsinki Union and former Soviet political prisoner for 13 years, currently on a speaking engagement in Great Britain but returning to the USSR later this month, I would like to add my strong protest at the bloody massacres of unarmed students and civilians in Beijing. At the same time I would like to express, on behalf of all Ukrainians striving for independence and democracy, our deep distress at this senseless massacre.

Has the world learned nothing from Auschwitz, the Ukrainian genocide of 1933, the Gulag, Mao Tse Tung and Pol Pot? How can the West continue to "do business" with dictatorships like the USSR and Communist China after their history of terror, genocide and slavery? Surely it is time to discard communism into the rubbish bin of history in the same manner as Nazism was 40 years ago.

We should not be surprised at Mikhail Gorbachev's silence. After all, Communist China was a willing pupil of Stalin and both countries represent the last two empires on earth. We in Ukraine, after the similar massacres in Tbilisi last month, know that our movement for independence, democracy and justice could be given the same treatment as what was given to the Chinese students. We know full well that the Soviet Union, despite the advances made under Mr. Gorbachev, possesses an unaccountable KGB, Ministry of Internal Affairs and military.

But, we, as I am sure the Chinese, will continue in our just cause and we ask that the Western democratic countries give us all the support we deserve.

Bohdan Rebyk

Member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, co-editor of the samvydav journal Karby Hir
London

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Roosevelt and Stalin: failed courtship

When I was growing up in Chicago during the early 1940s, the United States was at war with Nazi Germany.

One of our allies was the Soviet Union, led at the time, by Joseph V. Stalin. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt wanted the world to believe that Stalin was an honorable and just man, fighting for nothing more than his people's freedom. "Of one thing I am certain," FDR once proclaimed, "Stalin is not an imperialist."

Obviously, such sentiments were not pervasive in the Kuropas household. My father consistently argued that Stalin was a totalitarian monster, the architect of an artificial famine which annihilated millions of Ukrainians, leader of a people who had oppressed Ukrainians for centuries, and a man whose sole aim in the war was to expand his empire.

At Nobel School, our teachers often praised all of the Allied leaders (including Stalin) who were fighting to preserve our precious democracy. I objected whenever Stalin was mentioned. That was a mistake. All it ever got me was some vicious invectives — "there goes the Nazi," I would hear from some kids — and an occasional punch in the nose.

Although I didn't know it at the time, my troubles actually started in 1933, the year FDR approached Stalin in hopes of establishing diplomatic relations with the USSR. It was then that President Roosevelt's unrequited love affair with Stalin was initiated.

The 12-year relationship between Roosevelt and Stalin has been recently reviewed in a short (110 pages) book by Robert Nisbet titled "Roosevelt and Stalin: The Failed Courtship" (Regnery, 1988). Explaining that FDR actually wooed Stalin in a disgustingly obsequious manner, Mr. Nisbet writes: "The very idea of the courtship is arresting: Roosevelt, patrician, born with a silver spoon, Croton- and Harvard-educated, aristocrat in American politics, deeply devoted to his national heritage; Stalin, low-born, bandit and revolutionist from his early years, successor by sheer ruthlessness to Lenin as absolute ruler of Russia, liquidator of millions of Ukrainians, cruel purger of his own party in the Moscow trials of the mid-1930s, executioner of untold numbers of Spanish socialists during the Civil War in which he was purportedly their ally, eager participant with Hitler in the dismemberment of Poland and the Baltic states in 1939, and totalitarian to the core."

FDR's flirtation with Stalin was a consummate disaster, both for the United States and the free world. Among the many abominations which occurred during Roosevelt administration, the following stand out:

1) The United States abandoned its traditional policy of condemning foreign tyranny and refused to react to overwhelming evidence that a famine was raging in Ukraine. The only Soviet "expert" which FDR chose to believe at the time was New York Times Moscow correspondent Walter Duranty who we now know lied about the famine in his dispatches in order to curry favor with Soviet authorities.

2) Two American ambassadors to the Soviet Union — William Bullitt and William Standley — were replaced when their reports of Stalin's crimes proved to be too candid. Only Am-

bassador Joseph Davies — a flaming Sovietophile whose book "Mission to Moscow" (later made into a Hollywood movie) convinced millions of Americans that Stalin was a democratic freedom fighter — was permitted to remain at his post as long as he wished.

3) At Stalin's insistence, the United States invaded southern France, abandoning its Mediterranean campaign and a planned thrust into the Balkans. This left all of eastern Europe safe for communism.

4) FDR rused to support Winston Churchill in aiding the Polish Home Army in 1944, recognizing, instead, the Soviet-backed Lublin cabal as Poland's post-war provisional government.

5) In return for joining the Pacific war two days after the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima — and only eight days before Japan agreed to surrender unconditionally — Stalin received all of the Kurile Islands, pieces of Manchuria, and the Japanese half of Sakhalin. Mongolia was torn from China and became a Soviet satellite.

6) FDR gifted the Soviets with the vast Japanese military arsenal at Mukden. The arms were quickly turned over to Chinese Communists who subjugated Manchuria and soon swept down upon the Yellow River Valley on their way to a victory over Chiang Kai Shek on the Chinese mainland.

7) Millions of Soviet refugees were forcibly repatriated to the USSR. Most later perished in the gulag.

8) The Soviets were allowed to keep every inch of soil forcibly annexed by them as a result of their nefarious alliance with Adolf Hitler.

9) Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Rumania became Soviet satellite states.

As Mr. Nisbet points out, it was President Roosevelt's unshakeable belief in his ability to "personally handle Stalin" that led to his appeasement of the Soviet dictator first at Teheran and later at Yalta. What did the American president hope to gain? We get a clue from a statement he once made to Ambassador Bullitt regarding his unfettered generosity towards Stalin: "I think if I give him everything I possibly can, and ask nothing from him in return, noblesse oblige, he won't try to annex anything and will work with me for a world of peace and democracy."

Was Roosevelt alone in his delusion? Hardly. He was surrounded by sycophants who, incredibly, suffered from the same brand of "herd poisoning." Included were Admiral William Leahy, General George Marshall, Joseph Davies, Francis Perkins, and his closest confidant, Harry Hopkins. The most outspoken critic of FDR's policies, was Sen. Bob Taft (R-Ohio), a conservative voice in the wilderness.

For more detailed account of the Roosevelt/Stalin relationship, readers are referred to George N. Crocker's "Roosevelt's Road to Russia" (1959, Regnery). Mr. Crocker argues that "the American people have too quickly forgotten that their dazzling wartime president gave away from them the lands and freedoms of people in Europe and Asia; he tossed away something, just as precious, that was theirs alone... mankind's faith in America."

Perhaps it is time for our leadership to restore that faith and to come out, four-square, for freedom and democracy in communist Europe and Asia.

Support religious Ukrainian radio program

Appeal of His Beatitude Myroslav Ivan to the most reverend bishops, reverend clergy, venerable religious and to all the dear faithful of the Ukrainian Catholic Particular Church.

Peace in the Lord and Our Episcopal Blessing
Christ is Risen! — Truly He is Risen!

At its meetings in Rome, April 12, 1989, the Presidium of the Synod of Bishops of the Ukrainian Catholic Church enthusiastically received news of the decision of two Church organizations — Aid to the Church in Need and the Foundation of the Testimony of God's Love — to launch a daily half-hour radio program in Ukrainian for Ukraine.

This program will enable the primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church to have direct and constant contact with the faithful in Ukraine. The consent of the program will be primarily religious. These programs will be an important means of evangelization, i.e., spreading Christ's Good News in Ukraine.

The programs will be prepared in Brussels, Belgium, and will be transmitted from two stations, one in Europe, in Monaco, and the other in Asia, in the Philippines. As a result, all of our faithful, wherever they have settled — whether in Ukraine or in other parts of the Soviet Union — will be able to benefit from these programs.

The programs will be prepared by clergy and laypeople under the supervision of the Synod of Bishops of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. The annual budget for this project is \$500,000. The two above-mentioned organizations have pledged \$400,000, while we will have to provide \$100,000 annually. By this means we will be able to guarantee our spiritually parched and starving brothers and sisters daily spiritual nourishment.

I am convinced we will be able to do this. Otherwise, we will hear the words of Christ the Judge: "I was hungry...I was thirsty...and you failed to help me."

I ask that your generous contributions for this project be sent through your local bishop. The funds will then be transmitted to Rome, to the Chancery of the Major Archbishop Myroslav Ivan, where they will be deposited in a separate account. An annual report will be submitted to the Synod of Bishops of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The projected starting date for the radio broadcasts is October 1, 1989. Hence, I beg that everyone join in this venture immediately and become a participant in this great demonstration of our Christian solidarity. Our Divine Savior will reward us a hundredfold for this expression of fraternal aid.

†Myroslav I. Cardinal Lubachivsky

Given in Rome at the Church of the Zhyrovytska Icon of the Mother of God and the Holy Martyrs Sergius and Bacchus, April 17, 1989.

FOR THE RECORD: Statements at Paris CSCE Conference

United States

Excerpts of address by Ambassador Morris Abram, head of the U.S. delegation, delivered on May 31.

...We have witnessed remarkable progress since the Vienna meeting opened.

The Soviet Union has released hundreds of prisoners of conscience and given greater scope to the practice of religion and the cultural rights of minorities. Emigration has increased dramatically. Soviet leaders now speak of enforcing the rule of law and have begun to experiment with popular ballots and limited competitive elections. Significantly, the Soviet Union has been willing to engage in a broadening dialogue on human rights and humanitarian concerns with official and private citizens and groups both within the Soviet Union and from other countries — in our case, parliamentarians, lawyers, psychiatrists, and other interested private citizens.

Elsewhere in the East, we see internal reforms initiated in Poland and Hungary — reforms begun even prior to Mr. Gorbachev's efforts in the Soviet Union and driven by popular and economic imperatives. Solidarity and the Catholic Church have been given legal recognition. Throughout Eastern Europe, citizens are pressing harder for personal freedoms and democracy.

But there are no grounds for complacency. We cannot afford the luxury of self-congratulation. In many parts of Europe, governments still fall short of compliance with pledges they made 14 years ago, let alone the new promises to Vienna. We have had pledges and documents enough. As President Mitterrand said yesterday, now is the time to "call rhetoric to account."

In Eastern Europe, independent voices are challenging their governments to live up to all their CSCE obligations. The time has come for these rights to be respected in law and in fact, in all CSCE signatory states.

While we see positive changes in some areas, we cannot honestly ignore disturbing signs. On the very last day of the London Information Forum, Soviet authorities raided an "independent public library" at the home of Yuri Kushkov and confiscated 700 copies of books, journals and newspapers.

Visitation between East and West Germany has increased: last year 7 million East Germans and East Berliners visited the West and over 5 million West Germans visited East Berlin and East Germany. Yet, the ugly Berlin Wall still stands disfiguring an important section of Europe. Hungary is unilaterally dismantling the barbed wire on its border with Austria. But elsewhere kilometers of barbed wire and watchtowers are still in place. The time has come to get rid of these relics of old thinking.

Although greater numbers of Soviet citizens are being permitted to emigrate, the new law codifying the fundamental right to emigration has not yet been promulgated. We welcome the news that there are some 50 new laws waiting to be enacted by the Supreme Soviet. We hope they will be good laws, not just new ones.

In Soviet Georgia, peaceful demonstrators are dead and others remain hospitalized from the inexplic-

able use of toxic gas and blows from shovel-wielding troops. However, we have noted the statements of some Soviet authorities that this brutal action was contrary to orders and we welcome the fact that a commission has been established to look into the matter.

After months of promises that the political articles (RSFSR articles 70 and 190.1) would be stricken from the Soviet criminal code, the April 8 Supreme Soviet decree did not actually nullify those offensive articles, but merely reworded them — making it now a crime to "discredit" Soviet officials or organizations.

Despite an increase in religious activity, the Ukrainian Catholic Church remains banned. ...

Canada

Excerpts of remarks by Ambassador William E. Bauer of Canada plenary session on June 5.

...I wish today briefly to highlight some key points on which we continue to have concerns, and express the hope that these will be addressed in the coming weeks. These include:

- The broad, vague, and potentially dangerous language in the decrees issued in April to replace articles 190.1 and 70 of the Criminal Code.

- The continuing plight of refuseniks. There are, as I understand, over 200 remaining cases of over 10 years standing, involving as many as 900 people, and people continue to be refused or to have long-standing refusals confirmed. I hope that the Soviet government will be able to address this matter urgently in view of paragraph 3 of the human contacts section of the Vienna Concluding Document which commits our governments to resolve all outstanding cases within six months, or two months from now. I repeat my hope that the new law on exit will define secrecy very stringently, will set very short time limits, and that it will allow those already in refusal for a longer period than that set by the new law to leave at once (in accordance with paragraph 17). I also hope that it will end the situation where people can be prevented from leaving their country because of objections from family members.

- Regarding Ukraine, we hear continuing reports of political prisoners and psychiatric abuse and of various forms of harassment of individuals and organizations promoting human rights, such as the Ukrainian Helsinki Union. I hope these will be cleared up. I also hope, along with my British colleague, that the Uniate Church will be legalized soon.

These are a few areas of particular concern to us, and they do not, of course, diminish the importance of our long-standing concerns about the treatment of national minorities, the Baltic States, and respect for human rights, where we hope progress and the constructive dialogue we have been able to develop, will continue. We hope, too, that in the field of religion, it will be possible for even smaller groups of believers, such as Seventh-Day Adventists, Pentecostals, Baptists, Jehovah's Witnesses and Hari Krishnas, to practice their faiths without fear of repression or harassment. ...

United Kingdom

Excerpts of statement by Sir Anthony Williams, head of the United Kingdom delegation, delivered on June 2.

...The U.K. very much welcomes several concrete steps towards the implementation of religious liberty taken by the Soviet authorities over the past two years. In particular, we would mention improved facilities for the import of religious literature, the opening here and there of new churches, the involvement of believers in social and charitable work.

However, there is still a very long way to go. As we know, new legislation is under consideration and many believers have made clear their strong objection to continued state control by registration. I must say that this objection commands considerable sympathy. We also would very much like to see all believers able to acquire their own printing facilities.

Mr. Chairman, I think I should also pause to draw attention to the Ukrainian Catholic Church. With a membership of at least 4 million, perhaps more, it is the world's largest banned religious organization. I would like to ask the present Soviet authorities whether they now believe that there ever was justification for its liquidation under the old Stalinist law. I am, of course, aware that some Soviet authorities have dismissed this in the past, as an internal church matter. But the Russian Orthodox Church — great Church though it is — is not the same Church as the Ukrainian Catholic Church. I submit that it can have no legitimate say in the affairs of a Church over which it has no jurisdiction. ...

Soviet Union

Excerpts of statement by Ambassador Yuri B. Kashlev, head of the USSR delegation, delivered on June 1.

...The Paris Conference is being held at a time which we in our country believe is crucial and indeed vital. Perestroika, democratization and glasnost have drastically changed the whole picture of Soviet society. The focus of change is man, with all his needs, hopes, everyday concerns and aspirations. The triangular structure of relations among man, society and state is undergoing a radical change, with man increasingly coming to the fore. It is no longer man for the state, but rather state for the man. ...

As envisaged in the Vienna agreements, we wish now to provide, for the benefit of the participants in this meeting, an outline of the truly revolutionary processes now underway in our country in socio-political affairs, in human rights and in the humanitarian sphere as a whole. ...

Elections of delegates to the Congress were held under a whole new set of rules, where up to 30 or even 40 alternative candidates competed for one mandate, often in a highly electrified atmosphere of conflicting views and positions. The Congress itself is working in a new way allowing for a wide diversity of views; it demonstrated the advantages of public debate with millions of people actively participating in an in-depth discussion of the issues raised by the

delegates at the Congress. ...

The Congress of People's Deputies, as well as the newly elected Supreme Soviet will shortly be examining about 50 bills, inter alia proposed legislation on economic reform, social welfare, including pension benefits, environmental protection, dramatic extension of the prerogatives of union and autonomous republics as well as other national entities, and the establishment of a political machinery to ensure a reasonable and equitable resolution of issues arising in relations among nationalities. We will enact legislation on public organizations, the freedom of conscience, the press, the youth, as well as the procedure for entering and exiting the Soviet Union. Equally, the Fundamentals of Penal Legislation, the Fundamentals of Judicial Proceedings and a law governing the status of judges will be adopted.

...In a recent decree, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet repealed Article 190 of the Penal Code which dealt with the dissemination of patently false and slanderous speculations against the Soviet state and public system. It also repealed Article 70 on anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. In accordance with international standards, the new decree provides that only public appeals for bringing down our state and public system constitute a punishable offense.

Conceivably, the new decree will be revised by the Supreme Soviet, with particular reference to the controversial Article 11 which makes it an offense to insult or discredit state bodies or public organizations. But even now the Supreme Court of the USSR has ruled that "discreditation is understood to mean deliberate dissemination of patently false information with a view to compromising supreme bodies of power and undermining their credibility. No one can be held penally accountable for expressing criticism. ...

And to conclude, Mr. Chairman, let me address the role of the public, non-governmental organizations and individuals in promoting the implementation of the Vienna accords and/or other CSCE agreements.

This issue is now gaining particular relevance. Both on the international scene and inside various states there are numerous organizations who take interest in the CSCE process, with particular reference to human rights and fundamental freedoms.

We also applaud the international and national human rights NGOs in the service of individual rights and freedoms throughout the world.

We welcome representatives of those organizations in the Soviet Union, and hold exchanges and discussions with them on a broad range of issues. Delegations of the International Helsinki Federation, Amnesty International, as well as national human rights organizations and lawyers associations have visited Moscow.

Numerous public organizations and groups promoting the implementation of CSCE agreements have been established and are functioning in our country. The Human Rights and Humanitarian Cooperation Commission of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation is working quite actively. ...

NEWS AND VIEWS

Millennium Committee: what next?

by Andriy Bilyk

The National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine wants to publish a commemorative yearbook dealing with the events of 1988 with pictures and documents.

Aren't yearbooks supposed to be published at the end of a successful campaign? Is our campaign to free our Churches in Ukraine over?

The yearbook is expected to cost about \$80,000. The committee has about \$30,000 and expects to raise the balance in sales.

For the past three months, articles in the Ukrainian-language press have extolled the yearbook's virtues, urging local committees to mail in synopses of their activities for inclusion. It's been said that, depending on funds available, the yearbook can reach 300 pages.

One of the favorite arguments for producing the yearbook is that we can use it to show our brethren in Ukraine just how hard we fought for them in the Millennium year. The committee plans to send 50 to 100 copies of this yearbook to Ukraine.

Inasmuch as the committee is dealing with community funds, each member of the community has a right to ask himself and herself: "If I had the opportunity to spend \$80,000 in community funds, would I publish a yearbook in which I promoted myself, or would I use the money to continue to promote the cause?"

As defined by the committee, the cause is, "Mr. Gorbachev, Free Our Churches in Ukraine!" By opting for self-promotion, the committee has given up on the cause. And that's a shame.

In the past six years, the Ukrainian community has witnessed the life and death of three national ad hoc committees. The purpose of each was to organize the community around a powerful historic event or circumstance in such a way as to create sympathetic publicity for that event and for Ukraine.

To accomplish its objective, each committee — Famine, Russification and Millennium — sponsored a march on the Soviet Embassy in Washington, and a concert or concerts at the Kennedy Center or at DAR Constitution Hall.

From a public relations point of view, the Famine and Russification Committee were less fortunate than the Millennium Committee. They had smaller budgets and one-third the lifespan.

Worse, the historic events around which they were organized were not part of the regular news cycle in the years the committees existed. What news they created, they created on their own, by convincing the media that their story — even a 50-year-old story — was newsworthy.

The Millennium Committee started out lucky. The (Russian) Millennium story was a major news item throughout 1988 — all the Ukrainian Millennium Committee needed to do was to find a way to become a consistent part of that

Andriy Bilyk was the public relations director of the national Famine and Russification committees. He says he will resign as the volunteer public relations director of the National Millennium Committee if the yearbook project is approved.

story.

Unfortunately, the committee never succeeded, although to varying degrees, local committees did succeed. The best success was in Scranton, Pa., where the people made the "stealing" of the Ukrainian Millennium a public issue for 15 months. Three very large binders, stuffed with newspapers, chronicle the public debate.

With proper leadership, the National Millennium Committee could have duplicated the Scranton experience in many cities. With proper leadership, the committee could also have created a major international news story last October when it brought a very respectable 20,000 people to Washington. But it didn't.

The truth is, a quick perusal of available newspapers clearly shows that despite a more difficult news opportunity, the Famine and Russification Committees received more media coverage for their event than did the Millennium Committee. And though the Russification and Famine committees also faded away (is there a lesson here?) — at least they didn't burden the community with fund-raising for a commemorative yearbook.

This weekend in Philadelphia, the National Millennium Committee's plenum meets. The fate of the commemorative yearbook may be decided. I wonder if those members supporting the yearbook see the irony of their actions. Here they are, ready to go into "retirement" at the very time, thanks to glasnost, that opportunities for action are multiplying.

What we need now more than ever is continuity. The times cry out for an organization or coalition of organizations which will continue to build media sympathy for Ukraine via effective repetition of the key stories of the past six years — Famine, Russification, Medvid, Chornobyl, Millennium and the struggle for language which is certain to continue throughout the 1990s.

The Ukrainian Millennium Committee can still play an effective role. But a commemorative yearbook? Is its work finished? Are our Churches free? If the National Millennium Committee wants to spend its money, wouldn't it be more profitable for the cause if the money went, for example, to fund several thousand signs that say, "Mr. Gorbachev: Free Our Churches in Ukraine." The committee could mail these signs to each parish pastor.

And wouldn't it be something if the under the leadership of the committee, the pastors of each city — the Orthodox and Catholic, Baptist and Pentecostal — put out their signs on the same day, and together with their bishops (locally and nationally) called on the news media to say, "Look, we're putting these signs out because we want your readers, listeners and viewers to know that we're still out there fighting for our cause — and that we will settle for nothing less than the total legalization and complete freedom for our Churches in Ukraine."

If the committee cannot do this, it should retire. Its community-generated funds should then be turned over to an organization with the will to fight on — like the one recently formed in New Jersey. Our job is not yet done. The yearbook can wait.

From the archives of 'Dyviziynyky'

by Olena Nessin

"We lost the war. That's the usual consensus, but is it really accurate? Did we initiate it? Was it our intent to build a 'New Europe'? No. We took up arms only when our national existence was threatened, and we went voluntarily for the purpose of amassing arms for Ukraine and to provide her with a worthy fighter who would support the liberation struggle of his own people. In this regard, the war was not our loss. Rather, we benefitted immensely for we gained firsthand military experience as well as an honorable reputation for the sake of Ukraine — this land for which we fought and shall fight until it becomes truly independent." (Zhyttia v Tabori; Camp Life, No. 29/211 February 11, 1947)

Many similar statements can be found amidst the aged, yellowing documents of the carefully preserved archive of the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army. The value of this archive becomes obvious: it mattered to these former soldiers that they leave behind a legacy so that the significance of their experience could be remembered, understood and perhaps someday be useful as a historical precedent.

It turns out that historians of Ukraine as well as the "Dyviziynyky" themselves are fortunate, for their archive has been preserved. Presently, its documents and other materials are being studied, classified and catalogued at the Ukrainian Research and Documentation Center in New York.

This is a unique archive. It encompasses all aspects of the Division's existence, from its creation by the Germans in 1943, through training, the Battle at Brody, its official renaming in 1945 from the SS Division Galicia to the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army, the evacuation of the Division from the front west to the Austro-Hungarian border, the surrender to the British after Germany's capitulation, transfer to and life within the internment camp for surrendered military personnel in Italy, first at Bellaria and later near Rimini, and finally, in 1947, transport to the United Kingdom, followed by their eventual release in 1949 and resettlement throughout the world.

The most complete section of the archive chronicles the ex-soldiers' lives at the Rimini camp from May 1945 to June 1947. According to the documents therein, this mass of soldiers, numbering over 10,000, demoralized by the protracted war, morally and physically exhausted by the efforts of the war's final months, found themselves in questionable circumstances facing an uncertain future. Living in the merciless Mediterranean heat, inadequately nourished and isolated from their loved ones, whose whereabouts and fate were also indeterminate, they succumbed to apathy.

But it was short-lived. The first group to initiate action created the Studentska Hromada (Association of Ukrainian Students). They, and eventually all of the soldiers, grasped the immediate need to cultivate and maintain their moral strength in order to survive their chaotic fate. So they began an intensive campaign in the sphere of cultural and

educational activities (Kuiturno-Osvitnyi Viddil). From the beginning, it was a difficult task. Lacking books and basic materials, they nevertheless plunged into their work. With the assistance of the British Allied Command, they organized a student library. Soon, they also began to publish an assortment of periodicals and set up specialized schools and courses, leaving the archivist with a vast, written testimony to their amazing ingenuity, zeal and organizational skills.

Their activities were somewhat hampered by the Soviet Repatriation Commission, whose ominous presence on the European continent threatened all former citizens of territories now under Soviet occupation. The Dyviziynyky could not be sure if the Allies would indeed hand them over to the enemy to face a certain death as "traitors."

A descriptive passage from the archive relates thus: "The boys stood...the sun beat down...one's head swam and circles floated before one's eyes... It was difficult to recognize them as the sons of Ukraine's wide steppes... They were emaciated, with sunken eyes and sharply defined noses. Standing was unbearable. One wanted to escape to the shade of a tent...but they maintained their composure...they were curious: What would their former fellow soldiers, now their conquerors, have to say, those with whom only two months previously they had shared the soldier's lot? Thus they stood, their heads bowed, defeated and exiled. Their hopes had not been realized, and many had died in vain..."

The Repatriation Commission made its daily rounds at the camp, but their efforts to forcibly return any of the soldiers to the Soviet Union ultimately failed. Transferred to Rimini, the feverish work of the Dyviziynyky continued. They organized the Kulturno-Osvitnyi Viddil (Cultural-Educational Administration), and held lectures, seminars, discourses and literary meetings. Two choirs — Catholic and Orthodox — were formed, as well as a sports club; courses flourished: in commerce and marketing, classes for the illiterate, etc.

Among the many periodicals they published were: Ukrainskyi Kozak (Ukrainian Kozak), Na Varti (On Guard), V. Nazetakh (In the Tents), Taborovyk (The Camper), the humorous journal Osa (The Wasp), the daily Zhyttia v Tabori (Camp Life), the weekly Batkivshchyna (Fatherland), the monthly Yunatskyi Zryv (The Warrior's Aim), the literary-artistic journal Nash Shliakh (Our Way), and numerous others, which represented different sectors of the camp. Besides creating new publications, they also reprinted material from Ukrainian literature, history and geography as well as educational texts and professional or trade manuals.

Foreign language courses were offered. Various associations and groups sprang up, such as the camp theater. Many documents have been preserved pertaining to the Trade Guild, the Technical Association, the Teachers' Union, the Society of Ukrainian Soldiers-Philatelists, the Literary-Arts Club, Veselka (a group of painters), and other independent groups.

Among the schools officially functioning were: the Ukrainian Gymnasium, the Intermediate Technical School, the Teachers' Seminary, the School of Commerce and Marketing,

(Continued on page 11)

The article above was translated from Ukrainian by Luba Gawur of the Ukrainian Research and Documentation Center.

The 1988-89 National Hockey League regular season ended with a record 40 Ukrainians participating in active play. Of these 40 participants, a solid 27 could be deemed as regulars, the most ever in the history of the league. All but one of the rest are definite young hopefuls who should earn regular status in the years ahead. Veteran Minnesota North Star centerman Dennis Maruk finally retired, at age 33, unable to go on after serious knee-cap surgery.

There were never more reasons to follow professional hockey with fellow Ukrainians abundantly dispersed throughout major North American puck centers. Of the 21 NHL cities sporting pro franchises, only two succeeded in playing 80 games without a Ukrainian. Sh me on Montreal and Edmonton (this year minus Wayne Gretzky and Mike Krushelnyski) for not sporting Ukes this past regular campaign. Kudos to the other 19 for employing our brothers, from Los Angeles in the west, to Boston in the east.

Of course, any discussion about Ukrainian hockey stars automatically begins with Gretzky, King of Los Angeles, suddenly a hockey power to be reckoned with. Nominated still again for the Hart Trophy (league MVP), Wayne has finally dropped to second best, behind Penguin superstar Mario Lemieux, and barely ahead of Red Wing genius Steve Yzerman. In 1988-89, Gretzky managed only 54 goals (fourth in the league), 114 assists (tops in the league) for 168 points (second best).

Next best Ukrainian was fellow center Dale Hawerchuk of Winnipeg, who, despite being surrounded by constant trade talk managed to score 96 points (11th in the league). Dale's 41 goals ranked 19th in the NHL, with his 55 assists placing 20th.

Third best native son was Toronto's Eddie Olczyk, forced to play center most of the year due to a very limited Maple Leaf squad. Also rumored to be valuable trade-bait, young Olczyk garnered 38 goals and 52 assists, totalling 90 points, good for 15th overall league scorer. If perennially poor



Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Toronto decides to trade away its top talent, their management team should be expelled from the NHL. If this kid were left alone for a few years, he could do wonders for a team's hockey program.

Other success stories this past regular season included oft-traded pivotman Walt Poddubny, this year with les Nordiques de Quebec. Walt tallied 38 goals and 75 points for a disappointing non-playoff Quebec club. He is yet another guy being mentioned in trade possibilities to attract younger talent.

Veteran center Bernie Federko came on late in the year to almost salvage a normal, for him, season in St. Louis. Captain Bernie managed 67 points in only 66 injury-plagued games.

Ex-Oiler Krushelnyski moved to Los Angeles with fellow-Uke Gretzky. The change of scenery did wonders for his career — Mike's value skyrocketed as his long reach and physical play produced 26 goals, 62 points and a tough 110 penalty minutes. Another very valuable King, would you believe Mike K. scored eight game-winning goals, rating fourth in the entire NHL?

Rookie goaltender Peter Sidorkiewicz of the Hartford Whalers finally got a chance to show his NHL wares this past season. The kid did so well, he shoved ex-All-Star netminder Mike Liut into back-up status, who actually became No. 3 goalie during first round playoff action. Sidorkiewicz's 3.03 goals against average rated eighth among all of his peers.

Some other statistical tidbits which clearly underline valuable Ukrainian contributions: Poddubny and Hawerchuk each scored 14 power-play goals; Gretzky was sixth in the league with five short-handed goals; rookie-winger Pat

Elyniuk of Winnipeg ended up as 10th-best rookie scorer with 26-25-51 in 56 games, and No. 6 in game-winning goals with six. Matter of fact, Elyniuk tied for this honor with Federko. Gretzky was seventh in game-winners, with a total of five. Whaler Dave Babych rated as No. 19 among defensemen scoring with six goals, 41 assists in 70 games.

A rather dubious distinction was earned by New Jersey defenseman Ken Daneyko, who easily slashed, held and fought his way to a rather lofty total of 283 minutes in penalties. Daneyko played the Devil role to the hilt as his accumulated minutes ended up ninth in the NHL. Rookie blueliner Jeff Chychryn of the Broad Street Bullies (Philadelphia Flyers) ended his inaugural campaign rated 13th over all with 245 minutes. Detroit's Joey Kocur was the third Uke over 200 minutes with 213.

To be really fair in talking about Ukrainians in the NHL this past regular season, we should mention some disap-

pointments. Granted, we could never boast of 40 Ukes in pro hockey before. And Gretzky, Hawerchuk, Olczyk plus others did their thing with the highest of standards. On the flip side, there were a few not-so-great accomplishments by Tony Hrkac (St. Louis), John Ogrodnick (New York Rangers) and Stan Smyl (Vancouver). Hrkac suffered through a bad sophomore jinx with only 17 goals and 45 points in 70 games. Ogrodnick survived a brief demotion to the minors and returned to score 13 goals and 42 points in 60 games. Captain Smyl dropped to a lowly seven goals and only 25 points in 75 tilts.

Three more Ukrainian stars deserve mention. Quebec Nordique top draft choice Curtis Leschyshyn, a defenseman, was one of a very select few bright spots for his team. By reputation a defensive defenseman, Curtis saw action in 71 games fresh out of juniors. Third-year right-winger Jim Sandlak, a tough mucker from Vancouver's improved Canucks, totalled 20 goals and 40 points. Lastly, defender Larry Melnyk, also of the Canucks, a veteran journeyman, boy did he come into his own by playing in 74 games. Not an offensive threat by any means, Larry tallied three goals, 11 assists and was penalized for 82 minutes. A truly unsung hero for an up-and-coming underrated Canuck squad.

1988-89 UKRAINIAN ALL-STAR TEAMS:

First Team		Second Team
P. Sidorkiewicz	Goalie	C. Malarchuk
D. Babych	Defense	C. Leschyshyn
L. Melnyk	Defense	K. Daneyko
M. Krushelnyski	L. Wing	M. Osborne
W. Gretzky	Center	D. Hawerchuk
E. Olczyk	R. Wing	P. Elyniuk

FINAL STATISTICS:

Player	Team	GP	G	A	PTS	PIM
W. Gretzky	Los Angeles	78	54	114	168	26
D. Hawerchuk	Winnipeg	75	41	55	96	28
E. Olczyk	Toronto	80	38	52	90	75
W. Poddubny	Quebec	72	38	37	75	107
B. Federko	St. Louis	66	22	45	67	54
M. Krushelnyski	Los Angeles	78	26	36	62	110
D. Andreychuk	Buffalo	56	28	24	52	40
G. Paslawski	St. Louis	75	26	26	52	18
P. Elyniuk	Winnipeg	56	26	25	51	29
D. Babych	Hartford	70	6	41	47	54
M. Osborne	Toronto	75	16	30	46	112
T. Hrkac	St. Louis	70	17	28	45	8
J. Ogrodnick	N.Y. Rangers	60	13	29	42	14
J. Sandlak	Vancouver	72	20	20	40	99
S. Bozek	Vancouver	71	17	18	35	64
S. Smyl	Vancouver	75	7	18	25	102
J. Kocur	Detroit	60	9	9	18	213
L. Melnyk	Vancouver	74	3	11	14	82
P. Berezan	Cal. - Minn.	51	5	8	13	25
C. Leschyshyn	Quebec	71	4	9	13	71
K. Daneyko	New Jersey	80	5	5	10	283
J. Chychryn	Philadelphia	80	1	4	5	245
B. Fedyk	Detroit	5	2	0	2	0
M. Kachowski	Pittsburgh	12	1	1	2	43
S. Kulak	Winnipeg	18	2	0	2	24
S. Ludzik	Chicago	6	1	0	1	8
D. Maruk	Minnesota	6	0	1	1	2
J. Mokosak	Detroit	8	0	1	1	14
K. Yaremchuk	Toronto	11	0	1	1	43
R. Chernomaz	Calgary	1	0	0	0	0
D. Boyko	Winnipeg	1	0	0	0	0
J. Mazur	Vancouver	1	0	0	0	0
C. Mokosak	Boston	7	0	0	0	31
R. Zemlak	Minn. - Pitt.	34	0	0	0	148

Goaltenders:

		GP	MIN.	G.A.	W-L-T
P. Sidorkiewicz	Hartford	44	2635	3.03	22-18-4
C. Malarchuk	Wash. - Buff.	49	2754	3.36	19-19-8
K. Hrudey	N.Y. Isles - L.A.	66	3774	3.66	28-28-5
B. Janecyk	Los Angeles	1	30	4.00	0-0-0
G. Stefan	Detroit	46	2499	4.01	21-17-3
D. Wakaluk	Buffalo	6	214	4.21	1-3-0

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SUM-A Passaic teams dominate Plast volleyball tournament



Division champions at Plast's National Volleyball Open were: (clockwise, beginning from top left) the Khmel men's team, Passaic SUM-A boys, Passaic SUM-A girls and Yonkers SUM-A women.



by Ihor Strutynsky

NEW YORK — Plast, under the auspices of the National Plast Command, held its fourth annual National Open Volleyball Championships on Saturday, April 22, here at the Hunter College Sportsplex. Eighteen teams, representing various Ukrainian organizations and sports clubs, registered for this year's tournament.

Ihor Sochan, president of the National Plast Command of the United States, welcomed the athletes and thanked the organizing committee, consisting of Iko Danylyuk and Ihor Strutynsky, for their perseverance in bringing this tournament to fruition. Following the opening ceremony, team captains were introduced to the tournament's program and rules.

Preliminary rounds were played in a round-robin format with each match consisting of one game. The top four teams from each division — men's, boys' and girls' — would then advance to the finals. Since only two women's teams registered this year, one best-of-five match was played to determine the division champion.

The boys' division consisted of five teams. SUM-A Passaic was, without question, the most improved team from last year. In 1988 they did not win a single game in the preliminary round. This year, however, they were competing for the boys' championship.

Volleyball in the United States, following the recent successes of the U.S. national teams, has become an extremely competitive sport, both on and off the courts. This is especially true

at the collegiate level. Universities, including Hunter College, are now spending more and more of their resources in trying to attract top prospects into their programs.

Gary Wohlstetter, head coach of the men's team at Hunter College, without whose cooperation these tournaments would never have taken place, took advantage of the competition to scout several players. Last year Jarko Koziar of the SUM-A Yonkers men's team was recruited by Mr. Wohlstetter to play for Hunter College. Mr. Koziar played a major role in helping Hunter College win the 1989 Eastern Intercollegiate Volleyball Association Championship and expedite their transition into NCAA Division I play next year.

Roman Kocz of the SUM-A Passaic boys' team caught Mr. Wohlstetter's eye this year. Although only a sophomore in high school, his potential, according to the Hunter College coach, is unlimited. To Mr. Wohlstetter's dismay, an informal conversation revealed that, at present, Mr. Kocz is leaning toward attending Rutgers University in New Jersey — another volleyball powerhouse.

SUM-A Passaic prevails

SUM-A Passaic, having won all of its preliminary games, advanced to the semifinal round quite easily. The team's semifinal opponent was the squad from SUM-A Yonkers. Many spectators agreed that this was the division's best match. Although Yonkers was a much bigger team, the Passaic team neutralized the height advantage with superior

technical skills and defeated the New Yorkers 16-14 and 15-12.

Led by Petro Zielonka, the boys' MVP, the SUM-A Passaic boys' team captured its first National Open Volleyball Championship of Plast by defeating Plast Cleveland in the finals 15-2 and 15-6. SUM-A New York, the defending champions, captured third

place.

SUM-A Passaic did not only field a strong boys' team but an equally strong girls' team as well. The strength of the girls' team came as no surprise since the SUM-A Passaic team had won the previous three championships. Following the first game it became quite

(Continued on page 14)

WAS IT A CRIME

to repatriate 2,000,000 Ukrainians from Western Europe to Soviet Russia to be murdered by Stalin or die in his concentration camps?

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Chornomortsi and Sitch win USCAK volleyball titles

MAPLEWOOD, N.J. — The auditorium of Columbia High School was the site of the 32nd annual volleyball tournament conducted under the auspices of the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S. and Canada.

The Ukrainian National Association's contribution to the tournament was twofold. First was the fact that members of UNA Branch 214 "Chornomorska Sitch" had a hand in organizing and running the tournament as the host, and second was the funding of the lion's share of the trophies presented to the winners at a banquet later the same evening.

The banquet was held at Ramada Hotel in East Hanover, N.J. Eugene Iwanciw, UNA supreme advisor, who is also director of the UNA's Washington Office, participated in the awards ceremonies at the banquet.

Sitch Ukrainian Sports Club of Newark, N.Y., was the winner of the women's division, and Plast's Chornomortsi fraternity continued its domination of the men's division.

Officiating at the brief opening ceremony were Omelan Twardowsky of Sitch, Orest Lesiuk, head of the volleyball division of USCAK, and Andre J. Worobec, the fraternal activities coordinator of the UNA.

Five teams were fielded in the women's division, which was dominated by a strong Sitch team. The Sitch women disposed of each of their opponents 2-0 in the preliminary rounds, as well in the finals, where they had their hands full against an agile and fierce SUM-A team from Passaic, N.J. The SUM-A Passaic players were runners-up for the women's title for the first time in their club's history.

The Sitch women's team consisted of the following players: Sonia Morawsky-Haley, Stephanie Lopatowsky, Natalia Morawsky, Adriana and Alexandra Terhakovec, Maria Orel-Witman and Susanna Buk; it is coached and man-

naged by Paul Haley.

The runner-up SUM-A Passaic team was composed of Olya Zelonka (who is also coach and manager), C. Kosh, C. Yanciw, O. Tynio, M. Paluch, U. Paluch, A. Zurawska, H. Chuchak and O. Sawka.

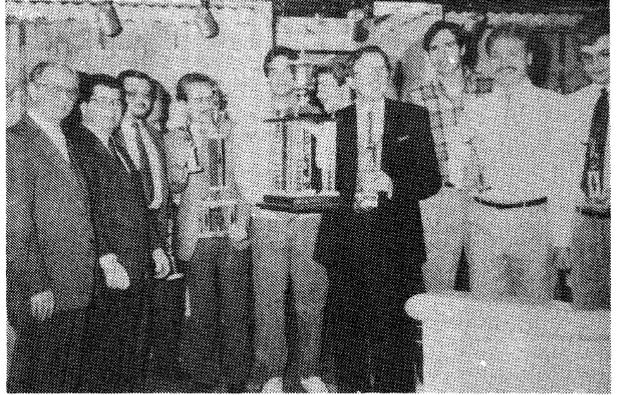
The men's division fielded 10 teams, which played their preliminary games within two evenly matched subgroups. As expected, subgroup A was dominated by Chornomortsi while Ukraina-Toronto matched them by beating their respective opponents 7 games to 1. They were followed far behind in standings by teams from the Ukrainian Cultural Center, Warren, Mich.; Plast-Passaic, N.J., and SUM-A-Binghamton, N.Y.

Subgroup B was similarly dominated by Ukraina-Hrim, Toronto and Tryzub of Philadelphia. Special recognition should go to the team from U.S.C.-New York, which at first had been considered a favorite to make the finals. The weaker teams in this subgroup proved to be Plast-Philadelphia and Sitch-Newark, N.J. Both of the latter teams consist of new players, still gaining experience.

In the semifinals Ukraina defeated Tryzub in three games, and Chornomortsi overcame Ukraina-Hrim in two games. The level of competition in the final game was exceedingly higher, although Chornomortsi eventually emerged victorious against a tenacious opponent. Chornomortsi defeated Ukraina in two games and thus, won the championship.

The Chornomortsi team consisted of players Zenko Stachiw, Paul Hunczak, Alexander Bohatniuk, Victor Kraviec, Ivan Bilynsky, Bohdan Nowakiwsky and Bohdan Iwaskiw,

On Ukraina's team roster were: Y. Loyowsky, I. Lotocky, R. Struhanyk, R. Oleksiy, M. Kushnirenko, W. Perchysyn, A. Kadykalo, H. Sabat and W. Mokriy, and coach and manager Paul Kelembet.



The Chornomortsi team receives its trophy from tourney officials and sponsors.

For third place, Tryzub defeated Ukraina-Hrim in a single consolation game.

Most valuable payer awards in the tournament went to Ms. Morawsky-Haley of Sitch in the women's division and Mr. Hunczak of Chornomortsi in the men's division.

As planned by the tournament organizers the USCAK-East volleyball championships for three divisions were conducted in this tournament. Consequently, the junior women's division championship went to SUM-A-Passaic. As this was the only junior women's team showing up at the tournament, the team won the title by default. This team, as mentioned earlier, competed in the women's division with great success.

Winners in the women's division were: 1. Sitch-Newark, 2. SUM-A-Passaic, 3. Tryzub-Philadelphia.

The junior men's division awards went to: 1. Tryzub-Philadelphia, 2. SUM-A-Passaic.

Professional referees for the tourna-

ment were provided by the Volleyball Association of America.

After the finals, the participants of the tournament dined together at the Ramada Hotel in East Hanover. Trophies funded by UNA and Sitch were distributed to winners. Myron Stebelsky, president of Sitch, acted as the master of ceremonies, as Sitch was the tourney host.

Trophies were presented by Jaroslaw Kozak, head of USCAK-East, Omelan Twardowsky, vice-president of USCAK-East, Alexander Napora, financial secretary of USCAK-East, Mr. Fedash, manager of the Ramada Hotel, Mr. Worobec, UNA fraternal activities coordinator and Mr. Lesiuk head of the volleyball section of USCAK.

The 33rd USCAK Volleyball Tournament will take place in Toronto. The host sports club will be Ukraina.

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EDMONTON'S KLONDIKE DAYS '89 EXPOSITION

July 20-29



From the archives...

(Continued from page 9)

the Public University, the School of Agriculture. There also existed a postal service and a Search Committee for Missing Persons (Viddil Rozshuku).

Owing to their energetic and varied activities, facilitated in part by outside assistance, such as that of the Ukrainian Committee to Aid Refugees in Rome, the camp of the Dyvizyynyky truly became worthy of the respect and admiration of not only the entire emigre community but foreigners as well. "The foreigners were truly amazed upon arriving at the camp. Expecting a demoralized mass of defeated soldiers whose term in captivity invariably dampened their creative potential, they instead encountered the revitalized youth of the Ukrainian nation — tempered by harsh experience, yet still resilient, creative and optimistic. Thus this small branch of Ukraine's military strength proved to the world that even surrounded by barbed wire they somehow found the ability and the desire to grow, to strengthen, to sow new seeds and to aim toward a bright future without abandoning their highest goal." (Report of the Ukrainian Committee to Aid Refugees in Rome)

Despite their active camp life, the Dyvizyynyky were nevertheless dis-

tressed about their lengthy internment. Although they were relieved to be free of the onus of repatriation, their future was still uncertain. This concern was expressed in their publications, as illustrated by this quote from the humorous journal Osa No. 18, 1946: "No one is rejecting us...Only England and France and America don't want us!!!"

But in 1947 they were transferred to the United Kingdom and by 1949 they were released from captivity, free to emigrate anywhere in the world.

Even as immigrants, the former Dyvizyynyky exemplified the Rimini internees' spirit. Rather than becoming engrossed in petty immigrant in-fighting or yielding to materialism, they organized "bratstva" (fraternities), a vehicle for continuing the liberation struggle for Ukraine. They wrote, published, spoke out and most significantly, they left behind an archive of primary-source materials which shall benefit both historians and the entire community, as well as future generations.

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Great Famine...

(Continued from page 5)

occur, they try to dismiss it as a combined result of errors in central economic planning, local mismanagement and Ukraine's opposition to collectivization."

"The myth that the famine did not exist is thus replaced by the myth that it was the result of collectivization. Many people in the West, including members of the Ukrainian diaspora, accept this inadequate explanation, forgetting that collectivization of Ukrainian agriculture was finished a year or two before the famine broke out, that Russia was also collectivized but did not fall victim to mass starvation, and that among the first victims of the famine were the well disciplined members of the collective farms. Documentary evidence available in the West as well as in the Soviet Union shows that the famine was in fact a deliberate policy to destroy the Ukrainian national revival which took on serious proportions by the end of the 1920s."

"The crime succeeded only too well," Dr. Serbyn said, adding "so well, in fact, that in the words of Ivan Drach,

New York...

(Continued from page 4)

United States, adding many examples of Church Slavonic printing from Ukraine and South Slavic areas."

Msr. Shereghy was born on March 5, 1918, in the Carpathian village of Dorobratova, and educated in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and France. From the late 1940s until his death in 1988, Msr. Shereghy was a notable figure in eastern Christian studies in the United States.

The monsignor was well-traveled, a master of numerous languages, and an avid collector of Eastern Christian art and antiquities. His holdings of old books constituted only a small portion of his collection, which also included precious icons, paintings, crosses and coins. He taught at St. Procopius Seminary in Lisle, Ill., the Byzantine Seminary of St. Cyril and Methodius in Pittsburgh.

the backbone of the Ukrainian nation was broken for several generations. But now there is a new national awakening in Ukraine and the Ukrainian people want to take precautions against the threat of yet another type of genocide: a nuclear holocaust prefigured by the Chornobyl explosion. Jolted into a heightened awareness of the dangers to their very survival as a nation, Ukrainians demand that the crime of famine-genocide be publicly recognized and those responsible be condemned."

"The Ukrainian famine was not an isolated occurrence — it was only the most tragic example of its kind. Hence its relevance today. This is another reason the memory of the famine of 1932-1933 must be kept alive. We owe it to the victims; we owe it to our children; we owe it to the generations to come," Dr. Serbyn concluded.

A proclamation was issued by Gov. Michael Dukakis designating May 12, 1989, as Ukrainian Famine Commemoration Day. The observance was organized by a committee representing the Ukrainian Professionals Association of Boston, the Ukrainian American Citizens Club, and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Boston Chapter.

Saskatoon...

(Continued from page 6)

president — Adrian Boyko (Saskatoon), secretary — Jerry Solonyka (Regina), treasurer — Laurianne Gabruch (Saskatoon).

Members-at-large are: Dr. Anthony Harras (Regina), Judge Orest Boychuk (Saskatoon), Yars Lozowchuk (Regina), Sonia Sworak (Regina) and Michael Boychuk (Saskatoon).

The Auditing Committee includes: John Lyzaniwski (Regina), chairman; Steven Kobrynsky (Canora); Morris Cherneskey (Saskatoon), Eugene Krenosky (Regina) and Audrey Langhoist (North Battleford).

The council, besides those elected to the executive, incorporates presidents of local branches of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee or their designate, and two persons delegated from each of the affiliated organizations.

Fellow Ukrainians! We appeal to you

for your generous support in order that we might complete the statue dedicated to poet Taras Shevchenko in Prudentopolis, Brazil.

The bronze monument, designed by renowned sculptor **LEW MOLODOZHANYN** of Winnipeg, Canada, will be unveiled by the president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, **Mr. YURI SHYMKO**.

The Ukrainians in Brazil are simply financially incapable of completing this noble and worthy project — and so we appeal to you, fellow Ukrainians, for your support.

In order to acknowledge and thank our supporters, all donations will be printed up in a **COMMEMORATIVE BOOK**, as well as engraved on a **COMMEMORATIVE PLAQUE**, which will be set in the side of the monument itself. Donors will be listed in the following order:

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T. Shevchenko Monument in Brazil



SUM-A Passaic...

(Continued from page 11)

obvious that this was the team to beat once again.

Plast Newark was seen as the only team strong enough to challenge the three-time defending champions. Having been defeated by the Passaic team in the preliminaries, the Newark girls hoped to avenge their loss in the finals. Try as they did, relying primarily on Tania Kihiczak's (girls' MVP) spikes and Irka Wasylyk's serves, the Plast team simply could not overcome the well-balanced SUM-A team.

SUM-A Passaic prevailed 15-6 and 15-11 and captured its fourth consecutive girl's title. Third place was won by SUM-A New York.

This also marked the first time in the history of these championships that one organization had won two division titles in the same year. A strong program indeed.

Although only two women's teams registered for this year's tournament, both of them, nevertheless agreed to take part in the competition. The SUM-A Yonkers team defeated the Ukrainian Sports Club of New York 15-5, 9-15, 15-9 and 15-6 to win the women's division for the second consecutive year. Oksana Uzdejchuk of SUM-A Yonkers was selected as the women's MVP.

Since the tournaments' inception in 1986, the men's division has always featured the most competitive and exciting games; 1989 was no exception.

The Khmeli Plast fraternity, the defending champions, steamrolled their way into the semifinals by winning all six of their preliminary games by an average score of 15-6.

The most interesting match of the preliminary round featured the New York Ukrainian Sports Club of New York and the Chervona Kalyna II team, captained by Michael Sawicky. The winner of this game would advance to the semifinals while the loser would finish the tournament in fifth place. In a seesaw match, the taller and more powerful New Yorkers defeated the Plast fraternity by a score of 15-10. Ironically their semifinal opponent was the Chervona Kalyna I team, captained by Petro Darmohraj.

If one had to select the most surprising team of this year's tournament it would have to be Chervona Kalyna I team. Essentially it consisted of the same individuals who had taken part in last year's tournament and finished in seventh place. And now they were just one step away from the finals.

An exciting match was, regretfully, overshadowed by a protest filed by the Chervona Kalyna I team. Tournament rules provided for a two-game semifinal. In the event that both teams won one game, the team with the better point differential would advance to the finals.

The dispute arose over the score of the first game. Chervona Kalyna claimed it was 15-9. The Ukrainian Sports Club (USC) of New York claimed it was 11-15. Since the New Yorkers won the

second game 15-10, a score of 11-15 in the first game would have propelled them into the finals. The Plast fraternity would have advanced if the score had been 15-9. After listening to both sides, a committee, consisting of the head referee, the two tournament organizers and the disputed games referee ruled three to one that the score of the first game was indeed 15-11.

By defeating Injecto Mold 15-5 and 15-11 in the other semifinal, the Khmeli also advanced to the championship match.

The men's final was closer than most people expected. The young USC team, which only began playing this year, displayed a good deal of competitive spirit in keeping up with the stronger, more experienced Khmeli team. Powered by Nestor Paslawsky, the men's MVP, the Khmeli defended their title for the second consecutive year by defeating the scrappy New Yorkers 15-12 and 15-11. Third place was awarded to the Chervona Kalyna I team.

Every year the organizing committee is indebted to several individuals who take it upon themselves to serve as tournament referees. This year's staff included Bohdan Hajduczuk, head referee, and referees Ihor Sochan,

Miguel Agramonte, Askold Chemych, Lisa Shmotolocha and Jarema Bachynsky.

Thanks are also due to Michael Chudyk and Lada Jawny, the tournament's official photographers, Mykola Sawicky, who designed the tournament's official commemorative T-shirt and to Chrystia Lushko, who helped in the post-tournament clean-up operation.

Many teams believed that the tournament registration fee of \$65 was equitable, if not a bit too high. What most did not realize, however, was that the actual cost per team was more than twice that amount. The difference, as always, was covered by the tournaments' generous sponsors: the Self-Reliance Federal Credit Unions of Passaic, New York, Jersey City, Newark, Rochester and Hartford; New York Plast, the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, Ukrainian National Association, Ukrainian Orthodox Federal Credit Union of New York, Ukrainian Savings and Loan Association of Philadelphia, Ukrainian Fraternal Association, Chervona Kalyna Sports Camp and the Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of New York.

FINAL STANDINGS OF PLAST'S 1989 NATIONAL OPEN VOLLEYBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Men:

1. Khmeli
2. Ukrainian Sports Club of New York
3. Chervona Kalyna I
4. Injecto Mold
5. Chervona Kalyna II
6. Plast Passaic
7. Plast Cleveland

Women:

1. SUM-A Yonkers
2. Ukrainian Sports Club of New York

Boys:

1. SUM-A Passaic
2. Plast Cleveland
3. SUM-A New York
4. SUM-A Yonkers
5. Plast Philadelphia

Girls:

1. SUM-A Passaic
2. Plast Newark
3. SUM-A New York
4. Plast Philadelphia

1989 tennis season at Soyuzivka

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GIRLS' CAMP — Saturday, July 8 — Saturday, July 22

Similar program to boys' camp; same fee.

UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCE WORKSHOP — Sunday, August 6 — Sunday, August 20

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Advance reservations are necessary for parents wishing to stay over June 24th.

The Ukrainian National Association does not discriminate against anyone based on age, race, creed, sex or color.

For more information, please contact the management of "Soyuzivka":

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Plagiarism...

(Continued from page 2)

Ivan Dzyuba, Ivan Drach and Dmytro Pavlychko.

Earlier this year, one reader even complained that "the editors, bypassing materials of concern to a city of 3 million, suddenly get into questions uncharacteristic of an evening city newspaper. So, for example, for some reason entire pages are devoted to the Ukrainian language. In my opinion, this is a topic for *Radianska Ukraina*."

Moreover, Mr. Karpenko himself appears to be a staunch supporter of Ukrainian national rights and a severe critic of the pace of perestroika in the republic. In a recently published dialogue with another unsuccessful candidate for a seat in the Congress, first secretary of the Podil Raion Committee in Kiev, Ivan Saliy, Mr. Karpenko forthrightly blamed "conservatives" for blocking the perestroika process:

"I am aware of the vulnerability of this statement. You can easily force me into a corner with one phrase: Identify these conservatives. I would not be able to do this. And not only because even today this is a rather dangerous thing to

do, but mainly because it is not easy to prove: the conservatives are safely protected by the vocabulary of perestroika. And here they will not be on the defensive but on the attack."

In the course of the same discussion, Mr. Karpenko showed himself to be a strong advocate for Ukrainian language rights, revealing that the issue of reverting Vechirniy Kyiv to its previous status — i.e., publication exclusively in Ukrainian, had been raised with the Kiev City Party Committee at one of its plenums.

At the same time, he "criticized" proponents of language reform for faulty tactics. The language campaign, according to Mr. Karpenko, should not focus on the kindergartens but on the institutions of higher learning: "When

learning here will be in Ukrainian, when this language will be used for training cadres with higher education, then life itself will force the introduction of Ukrainian into the school, the kindergarten and the family."

Two weeks before the second round of elections, the republic's newspapers reported on a meeting of the Ethics and Law Council of the Ukrainian Union of Journalists, which examined Mr. Karpenko's "violation of journalistic

ethics," and resolved to: (1) condemn Karpenko's actions; (2) raise the question of his suitability for the post that he holds with the Kiev City Party Committee; and (3) raise the question of dropping him from the editorial board of *Zhurnalist Ukrainy* with the board of the Ukrainian Union of Journalists.

One suspects that Mr. Karpenko and his newspaper proved to be rather too forward looking to suit the tastes of the Ukrainian establishment.

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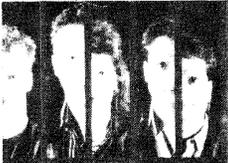
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Memorial Society...

(Continued from page 1)

According to a UHU press release, a public meeting was scheduled for May 28, which was organized by the Memorial Society of Lviv. Organizers of the meeting planned to read aloud to the public an appeal to the Congress of People's Deputies in Moscow, the general procurator of the USSR and the editorial board of Izvestia about recent repressions against residents by local authorities.

The text of the appeal follows.

We, the representatives of the citizenry of the city of Lviv, ask you to protect the citizens of our city from the arbitrary rule of the local authorities, who have unleashed a campaign of mass arrests and beatings against the residents of Lviv and its region. A systematic flow of news about these illegal actions by the organs of the militia invokes fear in the souls of people, paralyzes the life of the city. At the most unexpected moments, militiamen dressed in civilian clothes barbarically grab people on the streets, and those captured don't return home. This is followed by arrests and fines.

Thus were detained, according to only recently obtained details, tens of people, specifically: worker Oleh Vitovych, engineer Taras Maksymiak, stoker Mykhailo Dubetsky, engineer Ihor Derkacz, Yaroslav Putko, writers Vyacheslav Chornovil, Mykhailo and Bohdan Horyn, poet Iryna Kalynets, engineer Vladyslav Korzhov and worker Volodymyr Trubychuk. At the same time the authorities are pasting up leaflets of a slanderous character, in which they assert without evidence, that

supposedly in the city there have been calls for violence and diversions (for example, an appeal by participants of an election in a raion party organization to the population of the Pustomyiv district of the Lviv Oblast).

We believe that by thus artificially inciting nervousness and dissatisfaction among people, the anti-restructuring forces attempt to provoke uncontrollable expressions of protest by Lvivites, so that later they could interject into an ostensibly complex situation their own miscalculations in the socio-economic sphere and ideological work, and get even with them through the strength of special armed forces and militia, as thus occurred on March 12, 1989.

People are openly indignant about the illegal actions of the authorities, the disregard for their rights and dignity. People are losing their patience.

On the basis of the above-mentioned, we request that a commission be sent to Lviv as soon as possible to impartially make an objective assessment of what is happening in the city, and to put an end to the uncontrolled escalation of lawlessness, to relieve the pressure of tension, and not to permit any excesses in the city or oblast.

The appeal was signed by: N.V. Serheyev, head of the Friends of Ukrainian Art and Literature Movement; V.A. Kopylyk, member of the Sholom Aleichem Society; V.F. Marchak, member of the fund of the Lviv regional organization of the People's Movement for Restructuring in Ukraine; I.A. Hryniv, head of the Lev Society; and M.M. Drak, member of the Lviv Oblast organization council of the Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian Language Society.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

June 17

PHILADELPHIA: The Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble and Flamenco Ole with Julia Lopez and Carlos Rubio will join in a celebration of ethnic dance when they will present over 50 dancers in a one-night-only performance at 8:30 p.m. in the Open Air Theatre at Longwood Gardens, Route 1, Kennett Square, Pa. Admission is \$10 and includes admission to the gardens and conservatories for those who arrive after 4 p.m. Tickets are available in advance from M. Amaro, (215) 235-1216, 9 a.m. to noon on weekdays, 6 to 8 p.m. on Monday and Wednesday. Only a limited number of tickets will be available at the door. Rain date is June 18. For more information call Louise De Sina, (201) 945-8752.

June 19

YONKERS, N.Y.: The New York State Language Regents Examination will be held at 8:15 a.m. at Sacred Heart High School. High school students who can speak, read and write in Ukrainian are eligible to take the exam for which they will receive three credits. In addition, the Ukrainian Regents will satisfy the foreign language requirements. Those interested in taking the exam, please contact Olga Rudyk, (914) 245-1366.

June 23-25

YONKERS, N.Y.: The Ukrainian American Youth Association of Yonkers is sponsoring the fourth annual Ukrainian Heritage Festival at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 21 Shonnard Place. This year's entertainment will include the Chaika dance ensemble of Yonkers, Alex Holub, the Berkut band, Lydia and Zenia Dzus and the Homin Stepiv bandura ensemble. Festival times are: 6 to 10 p.m. on Friday, noon to 10 p.m. on Saturday, and noon to 7 p.m. on Sunday. Performances will take place at 7 p.m. on Friday, 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. on Saturday, and 3 p.m. on Sunday. Admission is free. For more information call (914) 963-0209.

June 24

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.: In honor of the ongoing celebration "Alabama

Reunion," being held this year throughout the state, the Ukrainian community of North Alabama will hold a get-acquainted picnic at 5 p.m. at 10011 Greenwood Drive SE. Please bring lawn chairs and a dish. For directions and information call Maria Iwaskiw, (205) 883-7710, or Mykola Pawluk, 852-7282.

June 25

SASKATOON: A public opening and reception will be held for three exhibitions at 2:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent E. The exhibit "Prairie Pearls" is a collection of paintings of Ukrainian churches in Saskatchewan by Betty Meyers Warnock of Victoria, B.C. The exhibit, "Historical and Architectural Monuments of Ukraine," includes a portion of 54 photographs illustrating religious art and architecture. "Contemporary, Decorative and Folk Art from Ukraine" is an exhibit comprised of more than 50 samples of weaving, embroidery, ceramics, pottery and woodwork produced in various regions of Ukraine. The exhibits will run through August 6. For more information call Luba Hnativ, (306) 244-3800.

July 2-30

EDMONTON: St. John's Institute here is sponsoring a high school Ukrainian language and cultural summer session. Teenagers will have the opportunity to take fully accredited courses in Ukrainian 10, 20 and 30. The cultural dimension will be stressed through music, dance, choral singing, drama and other arts. Students are eligible to receive scholarships and awards for their achievements. Application forms may be obtained from: St. John's Institute, 110234-82 Ave., Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 0T2. For more information call (403) 439-2320.

ONGOING

NEW YORK: "Proforma," installation and performance, will be performed by Erick Derkatsch and Jeremy Kassen at the 55 Mercer Gallery through June 24. Performances are: 8:30 p.m. on Friday and Saturday, June 16, 17, 23 and 24. For reservations call (212) 226-8513 or 226-8442.

UKRAINIAN BIBLES TO UKRAINE

Praise The Lord! God opened the door through "Voice of America" and "Radio Liberty" for direct mailing of the Ukrainian Bibles to Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Family Bible Association is asking for a generous gift of \$25, \$50, \$100, or however God leads you, to help direct mailing to our believers in Ukraine, of the Ukrainian Bibles of their Faith. It is permitted now to send by direct mail two Bibles per parcel. The Russian Orthodox Church is NOT included in this God-given project.

Praise The Lord! Another door God opened to provide "UKRAINIAN CHILDREN BIBLE" to the Ukrainian Family. Our Children are a heritage of the Lord and are the life and future of the Ukrainian Nation. For the first time in the history of the USSR, the Soviet authorities have given permission for the import of "150,000 Ukrainian Children Bibles" to Ukraine, which will be printed in Stockholm, Sweden.

Please help us in getting God's Word to these little ones and send a generous contribution to the Ukrainian Family Bible Association. UEBA is a non-profit and non-denomination association.

Thank you and God Bless You All.

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