Jersey City, N.J. — Miners throughout several major coal-mining regions of the Soviet Union, including the Donbas in Ukraine, staged a 24-hour warning strike on July 11 to demand the resignation of the Soviet government, nationalization of Communist Party property and more economic autonomy for the coal mines, reported various sources last week.

The miners' demands had been announced at a conference of workers of the Donets and Luhanske regions of Ukraine, held on July 8 in the Shakhtar stadium in Donetsk, reported Rukh Press International on July 12.

According to Andriy Slyvka of the Donetsk (Donbas) strike committee, 141 out of almost 250 Donbas coal mines took part in the strike, while others held rallies in support of the striking miners, wrote RPI. Miners in the Kuznetsk Basin (Kuzbas) in Siberia, in the Vorkuta fields inside the Arctic Circle and in a few mines on Sakhalin Island far to the Pacific East took part in the daylong strike, notable for the stronger emphasis on politics and not just economic need, reported The New York Times.

"In the last years things have gotten worse," Vasily Grinev, a miner from the Kuzbas, was quoted as saying. Last year Soviet miners nearly crippled the economy with a strike pressing for economic reform, improvement in their poor standard of living, improved working conditions, more consumer goods, including basic items such as food and soap, and greater autonomy for the mines.

"The food stores are almost empty again," said Mr. Grinev, a miner for most of the last 30 years. "The politization of the miners is growing and (Continued on page 3)

Bishop Greschuk of Edmonton dies

Edmonton — Bishop Demetrius Greschuk, Ukrainian Catholic eparch of Edmonton, died here at his residence on Sunday, July 8. He was 66.

He was the spiritual head of Alberta's 35,000-member Ukrainian Catholic community which has been installed as an eparch on April 28, 1986. He had been consecrated a bishop on October 3, 1974.

Bishop Greschuk was found dead Monday morning, July 9, slumped over his desk at his residence. It is believed he died of a massive heart attack, as he had a history of high blood pressure and was on medication at the time of his death.

The bishop was born November 7, 1923, in Innisfail, Alberta. He studied philosophy and theology at St. Augustine's Seminary in Toronto, graduating in 1950.

On June 11, 1950, he was ordained a priest by Bishop Neil Savaryn in Edmonton. He served as pastor of St. Vladimir and Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary churches in Edmonton in 1950 to 1956, and of Holy Eucharist Church, also in Edmonton, in 1956-1959.

Later he was assistant pastor of St. Josephate Cathedral in Edmonton in 1959 to 1968, and served as pastor of St. Stephen Church in Calgary, Alberta, in 1968-1974.

He was appointed titular bishop of Naziano and auxiliary bishop of the Edmonton Eparchy on June 27, 1974, and was consecrated bishop in Edmonton on October 3, 1974. Officializing at the consecration were Bishops Neil Savaryn, Isidore Boretsky and Andrew Roborecky.

On March 17, 1984, he was appointed apostolic administrator of the Eparchy of Edmonton. Two years later, on April 28, 1986, he was installed as eparch of Edmonton.

A requiem service for Bishop Greschuk was held July 12, and funeral services were scheduled to be held the next day, Friday, July 13. Both services were to take place at St. Josephate's Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in Edmonton.

Ivashko resigns as Ukraine's president, elected CPSU deputy general secretary

by Kathleen Mihalisko

Radio Liberty Research

Munich — Volodymyr Ivashko, the former first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, was elected deputy general secretary Tuesday, July 11, in the newly created position of deputy general secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

He defeated conservative Yegor Ligachev, often described as an orthodox Gorbachev, in a vote of 141 out of almost 250 Donbas coal miners, held on July 8 in the Shakhtar stadium in Donetsk, reported Rukh Press International on July 12.

Yegor Ligachev, who was re-elected in Tuesday, July 10, as the CPSU general secretary, in nominating Mr. Ivashko said it is important that the two people at the top of the party leadership be "close in their views" and that the party not be divided. From that point the Ukrainian's election was virtually assured.

Even before his formal nomination, in fact, Mr. Ivashko sent word to Kiev that he was resigning from the post of chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, a job he had held for only five weeks. Mr. Ivashko, naturally, made no mention of his possible leap forward in the CPSU hierarchy in his statement of resignation. Whether, as TASS reported, he cited "the lack of support in the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet for conducting the program of economic, social and cultural rebirth of Ukraine as I understand it."

Mr. Ivashko referred here to a controversy that erupted last Friday when the Ukrainian Parliament sent a request to the 63 of its members who are attending the party congress to return without delay to Kiev. The request said that absence of so many legislators was hampering the work of Parliament at a very critical time, when Ukraine is faced with strikes in the Donbas coalfields and, in addition, is on the verge of making its long-awaited declaration of state sovereignty.

Mr. Ivashko denied that the absence of the Communist deputies was hindering business in Parliament (only a handful of delegates, indeed, went back to Kiev). In rather unfriendly parting words to the Ukrainian legislature, Mr. Ivashko called "anti-Communist, unconstractive forces" to blame for obstructive policies of the Central Committee — had been among those demanding his immediate return home.

The Soviet newsweekly "Vremeya" reported on July 11 that the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, having received Mr. Ivashko's statement of resignation, decided that it would return to the matter at a later date, once the issue of state sovereignty is decided.

The question arises why Mr. Ivashko resigned on the obviously false pretext of "lack of support" just before his election as Mr. Gorbachev's deputy. In all likelihood, Mr. Ivashko was aware that Ukraine's parliamentary opposition would seize on his promotion to support contentions that party officials put career ambitions above the interests of the nation and, hence, should not be entrusted with the business of the state.

During questioning on July 11 of the nominees for deputy general secretary, a Congress delegate from Leningrad queried Mr. Ivashko precisely on whether his party's opponents would use his resignation against other Communists. Mr. Ivashko expressed confidence that a Communist would replace him as Supreme Soviet chairman, adding that the party should fight for every one of its members in the soviet.

But indeed, opposition leader Mykhailo Horyn has already accused the new deputy general secretary of putting his political career "above the interests of Ukraine and the Ukrainian nation," and the accusation is likely to ring true to many residents of the republic. News of the leading Rukh activist's reaction was reported by Radio Liberty.

Mr. Ivashko's public image among Ukrainians will no doubt suffer simply by virtue of the fact that he had placed a high priority on reuniting himself with the chairmanship of the new Ukrainian Supreme Soviet. His nomination for the post was loudly protested by the radical deputies grouped into the Democratic Bloc.

The bloc, which accounts for one-quarter of all parliamentarians, fielded (Continued on page 3)
ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION

Szporluk and Tishkov talk about the national question

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk

Roman Szporluk is a professor of history and director of the Center for Russian and East European Studies at the University of Oregon. Valery Tishkov is a director of historical sciences and, since last year, director of the Institute of Social and Economic Sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The roundtable discussion was held on Mar. 3, in the course of an international conference on "The National Question in the Soviet Union," held at St. Jerome's College, University of Waterloo in Ontario, under the sponsorship of the Waterloo-Laurier Center for Soviet Studies. Participating in the discussion with Drs. Szporluk and Tishkov were: Roma Hadzewycz, director of Radio Liberty's Program Research and Development Department.

CONCLUSION

Tishkov: In my articles, which I have written over the past 15 years, I have been asking: What is the truth about the national question in the Soviet Union today? The Soviet Union missed out on the center of the stage at the beginning of the 20th century, and the country — and these ideas worked. I think that the same fate was designed for the tsarist empire, but perhaps now, in our time, in some sense the tsarist empire also.

But Lenin's slogans about the right of nations to self-determination and also the notion of equality in a society from the very beginning, and this should be supported by the outside world but in the Soviet Union borders have become much more unchangeable. So that is why, I think that this is very encouraging — is that the understanding of nationality in the Soviet Union as a result of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, as an "East Polish moment" as a constituent part of the USSR.

The first step in the process of creating the new Soviet republic would be the formation of Polish autonomous oblasts within already existing republics. The proposal is contained in the program of the new party, which was recently published by Nasza Gweta, the organ of the Union of Poles in Lithuania, and signed by the party's chairman, Dr. Tishkov.

MUNICH — The newly formed Polish Party of Human Rights, which was founded on May 3 and claims to be the first Polish party in the Soviet Union, has come into existence in Munich on May 31 as an opposition — i.e., to establish, on the basis of territories joined to the Soviet Union in the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, an "East Polish moment" as a constituent part of the USSR.

The Rev. Stepan Antonovych, pastor of the Ukrainian Central information Service. The official Church's name was Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church to the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. The official Church's name was Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church to the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. The official Church's name was Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church to the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. The official Church's name was Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church to the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. The official Church's name was Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church to the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. The official Church's name was Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church to the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church.

Szporluk: The argument for this is the notion of equality in a society from the very beginning, and this should be supported by the outside world but in the Soviet Union borders have become much more unchangeable. So that is why, I think that this is very encouraging — is that the understanding of nationality in the Soviet Union as a result of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, as an "East Polish moment" as a constituent part of the USSR.

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WARSOW, Poland — The KGB has identified a park outside the city of Warsow, Ukraine, as the likely burial site of 3,900 Polish officers massacred by the Soviet secret police in 1934. It was reported the Associated Press, citing the Polish news agency PAP. The victims represent part of the approximately 15,000 Poles from three internment camps who were systematically killed in an area usually known as the Katyn Massacre.

More than 4,200 bodies of Polish soldiers were discovered at Katyn near Smolensk in 1943, but the fate of the rest of the 15,000 missing officers seized by the Soviet Union in the early days of World War II has remained a mystery.

Soviet officials acknowledged only in April that the killings were carried out by the Stalin's secret police.

Szporluk: Okay, in that case we have to ask ourselves why it is that those millions of Russians in Lithuania want to live in an independent Latvia or Lithuania. And I want to go back to an idea that was expressed by the local historian of our convention. He raised the interesting and obviously very important question. Why is it that in the modern world, the world of our times, small nations are territorially less becoming independent. It was one of the great beliefs of the 19th century that 'the bigger the better.' We think of, for example, typically 19th century figure, saying that when one must choose between small and big one must choose big, because big is better. Therefore, he said, we support all those centralized states that are progressive and democratic, but the bigger the better. In the age of the railroad and the steam engine, this was perhaps a sensible idea.

But if we go back again to the question that Dr. Tishkov touched on, I want to ask a question which perhaps states the large state — large or small — provides better conditions for individual men and women to achieve their full humanity? Perhaps in the times of Bismark's Germany one could really develop any talents that one had more easily in the united German Reich than in the principalities of Baden-Baden.

Szporluk: And also the economy, which was restricted by state borders.

Szporluk: Yes, the market and customers' borders. One could achieve intellecutal and economic progress. But perhaps now, in our time, in some sense the development of electronics and computer information eliminates the need for huge blocs, huge states, huge central post offices, and so on. One can really be a full citizen of the world, working in the Netherlands or some other small country. And perhaps for all those reasons that matter to individuals and the environment, family and recreation one and one does not have to pay for them by giving up intellectual progress, because one can still be a citizen.

Szporluk: And also feeding a large bureaucracy, state army.

Szporluk: Yes, one no longer has to have a large bureaucracy or army.

Szporluk: Exactly. So, for example, I think it can really be a fully participating member of humanity while being a citizen of an independent country. That independent Latvia will have no military bases in Cuba, it will not be subsidizing revolutionary regimes abroad.

(Continued on page 15)
Ivashko resigns... (Continued from page 1)

The miners are demanding that Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryakhov and the CPSU leadership resign for incompetence, but not Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, reported The Times.

In the city of Donetsk, 10,000 miners gathered for a day-long rally on the central square. They demanded that Gorbachev leave office.

Unlike last summer, they exchanged their dirty work overalls for ordinary clothes. “We did this to show that we are striking for the needs of all people,” RPI quoted Mr. Slysky as saying.

For the first time, national themes appeared prominently during this latest strike action by the miners of the Russified Donetsk and Pavlovod coalfields, reported Radio Liberty. On July 9, Gorbachev reportedly was reported to have “raised additional demands such as quick adoption of Ukrainian independence and creation of a Ukrainian Parliament committee to control the armed forces, police and KOH.”

The Associated Press reported that a participant in a rally in Donetsk had told observers that the miners’ only demand was Ukrainian independence,” while Radio Kiev said that miners in Pavlovod had chanted “Russified Ukrainian soviet is bastard.”

In the industrialized area in the Ivano-Frankivsk region, almost all the power plants were closed.

Actions in support of the miners were also held in the Ukrainian capital Kiev, where several factories supported the strike, and in western Ukraine, in the city of Ternopil, where 115 enterprises took part in the May 24 general strike, which included 24-hour strikes, while the others struck for several hours.

In the town of Kalash, a highly industrialized area, the miners went on strike, and 1,000 strikers were reported to be cheering and applauding when they learned that the new Ukrainian president, Volodymyr Ivashko, resigned his position in favor of the No. 2 Communist Party post in the Soviet Union, reported The Times.

Their joy however was aimed at the notion of getting rid of the former Ukrainian Communist Party leader. “He doesn’t do anything!” said Anatoly Berezhnik, one of thousands striking miners, in an interview with RPI.

“We don’t have hope for a party headed by either Ligachev or Ivashko,” said another disguised miner.

Weary of... (Continued from page 1)

that’s the biggest change in a year.

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JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrai–
nian National Association’s Home
Office bid a fond farewell to the out–
nian National Association’s Home
and fraternal activities departments;
recording, financial, organizing, sales
nian National Urban Renewal Corp.
rt personnel; as well as employees of
the UNA building, that is, the Ukrai–
ker after 12 years, or three terms,
election at the recent 32nd Convention
in that office.
Mr. Flis had decided not to run for re–
ection at the recent 32nd Convention
of the Ukrainian National Association.
He was succeeded, as of July 1, by
ula Diachuk, formerly the UNA’s supreme
treasurer.
It was Mrs. Diachuk who led off the
tribute to Mr. Flis, as she cited accom–
plishments during his tenure as supreme
president, including renovations to
Soyuzivka, establishment of the UNA
Washington Office and expansion of
The Ukrainian Weekly. In conclusion
she expressed thanks to Mr. Flis both as
a friend and co-worker.
Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan
focused on the outgoing supreme presi–
ent’s amicable and fraternal relation–
ship with all his employees, and told
several anecdotes about life at the UNA
under Supreme President Flis.
Next to speak was the newly elected
president, Supreme Treasurer Alexan–
der Blahitka, who spoke also on behalf of
the employees of the Ukrainian National
Urban Renewal Corp. Mr. Blahitka
cited especially Mr. Flis’ characteris–
tics as a true leader “who took a stand
and led by example.”
Delivering a farewell on behalf of the
Svoboda Ukrainian-language daily in
the absence of the newspaper’s editor–
in-chief, Zenon Snylyk, was Wolo–
dymy Liwenetz. He commented on
Mr. Flis for his great contributions to
Ukrainian community life and noted
that the community will be faced with a
vacuum upon his retirement, especially
now that events in Ukraine have taken
center stage in community life in the
diaspora.
New UNA supreme president confers with department heads

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — UNA Sup–
reme President Ulana M. Diachuk
began her first full week as head of this,
the largest and oldest Ukrainian frater–
nal organization in the free world.
Her first meeting and consulting with UNA
department heads was on July 9.
The Monday morning, July 9, meet–
ging gathered together the supreme
president, Supreme Treasurer Alexan–
der Blahitka, Svoboda editor-in-chief
Zenon Snylyk, editor-in-chief of
Svoboda; Eugene Iwanciw, director of
the UNA Washington Office; and John A. Flis, manager of Soyuzivka.
At the conclusion of a meeting of department heads at the UNA Home Office are:
Left to right are Walter Sochan, Ulana Diachuk, Mary Flis and Alexander Blahitka.
(Photograph by Maria Kaminski)
At the conclusion of a meeting of department heads at the UNA Home Office are:
(photographed, from left), Supreme President Ulana Diachuk; Roma Hadzewycz, editor of
The Ukrainian Weekly; Roma Hadzewycz, editor-in-chief of Soyuzivka; Zenon Snylyk, editor-in-chief of Svoboda; Eugene Iwanciw, director of the UNA Washington Office; and John A. Flis, manager of Soyuzivka.
(Photograph by Maria Kaminski)
(Continued on page 14)
Correction
In a front page story in the July 8
issue of The Ukrainian Weekly an–
nouncing the winners of the 1990-1991
Ukrainian National Association scho–
larship, Andrew M. Dokmanovich
was incorrectly identified as a member of
UNA Branch 59 in New Haven, Conn.
Mr. Dokmanovich, recipient of the
Joseph Wolk Memorial Scholarship in
the amount of $1,500, is a member of
UNA Branch 120 in Aliquippa, Pa.
Czorny captures USCAK-East men's title at Soyuzivka

In the semifinals held Saturday, July 7, Mr. Czorny defeated I. Lopata (Soyuzivka) 6-2, 6-2. In the consolation round for players from the men's and seniors' groups Alexander Olynec (Tryzub) was victorious over Wolodymyr Dziwak (KLK) with a score of 6-0, 6-1.

In the seniors' group, George Sawchak (Tryzub) won over George Petrychewycz (KLK) by a score of 6-0, 6-1, having eliminated his opponent in the semis, George Hrabec (KLK) with a similar score of 6-0, 6-2. Mr. Petrychewycz meanwhile, earned his spot in the finals with a win over Oleh Bohachevsky (Soyuzivka), 6-4, 7-5.

The tourney was conducted by a three-member committee composed of Messrs. Popel, Sawchak and Snylyk.

The tourney was organized by the Carpathian Ski Club, while the trophies were funded by the Ukrainian Sports Club of New York. Awards were presented by Walter Sochan, supreme secretary of the Ukrainian National Association, George Popel, KLK president, and Zenon Snylyk of the tournament committee.

The mistress of ceremonies that evening, as well as throughout Soyuzivka, was Halyna Kolessa, Soyuzivka's emcee-in-residence.

The Voloshky dancers have been invited by the Hromada Association of Lviv to tour Ukraine in 1991 under the partial sponsorship of the Elektron Production Association.

The Voloshky dancers were requested by the UNA Supreme Assembly to give a solo concert later in the season. She was assisted that evening by Natalia Olynec, who introduced the Voloshky dancers to the audience in the English language.

Soyuzivka's emcee-in-residence also provided information about the Ukrainian National Association, noting especially the recent establishment of its Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine, and its many fraternal activities as well as contributions to Ukrainian community life, including its sponsorship of Soyuzivka, the Svoboda Ukrainian-language daily newspaper, The Ukrainian Weekly and the Veselka children's magazine.

As well, Ms. Kolessa introduced members of the UNA Supreme Assembly who were present at the program: Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, Supreme Advisor Eugene Iwaniziw, who is also director of the UNA Washington Office, and Supreme Advisor Korna Hadzewycz, who is editor of The Ukrainian Weekly. Also introduced were Zenon Snylyk, editor-in-chief of Svoboda, John A. Filis manager of Soyuzivka, and the reigning Miss Soyuzivka, Lydia Zaluckyj.

Mr. Zaluckyj took the stage to greet the audience (Continued on page 14).
Aid to the USSR

At the conclusion of their economic summit, the leaders of the seven most powerful countries in Europe (the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, Italy and Canada) resolved "to undertake...a detailed study of the economic policies of the Soviet Union, to make recommendations for its reform and to establish a timetable for future assistance which Western economic assistance could effectively support these reforms."

The summit participants noted in their Economic Declaration issued on July 11 that they "celebrate the renaissance of democracy throughout most of the world."

More specifically, in regards the USSR, the declaration noted: "We welcome the end of the Soviet Union to democracy and to creating a more open, democratic and pluralistic Soviet society, and to move toward a market-oriented economy. These measures deserve our support."

However, the statement also declared that further Soviet decisions are necessary to promote more radical economic reform, to shift resources away from military use and to cut support for nations promoting regional conflict, and that such steps "will improve the prospects for meaningful and sustained economic assistance."

What lies behind the final wording of the seven countries' declaration is a compromise on whether the West would provide military aid to the Soviet Union. West Germany said, yes, by all means, provide economic assistance, and it is prepared to send $3 billion to the USSR over the course of the next few years. The U.S. argued that this aid would not be contingent on the U.S.S.R.'s commitment to free elections and to changes in the political system. But the Soviets had not yet been willing to discuss the possibility of political reform with the West. The U.S. had agreed in 1989 not to force the issue.

The turbulence of the revolutionary times in which the poet lived and created is reflected in the broad range of moods so intimately revealed in his lyrics. The turbulence of the revolutionary times in which the poet lived and created is reflected in the broad range of moods so intimately revealed in his lyrics. Oleksander Oles, a poet of the most widely read in the Soviet Union, was born on December 4, 1878 in Slobuzhan-Kurdyak, the son of a priest. He was educated in the Ukrainian Gymnasium in Zhitomir and in the Kiev University. He was a writer, publisher and editor, and a member of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet. He died in Prague in 1944.

The turbulent of the revolutionary times in which the poet lived and created is reflected in the broad range of moods so intimately revealed in his lyrics. Oleksander Oles, the renowned Ukrainian poet, was born Oleksander Kandyba on December 4, 1878, in Slobuzhan–Kurdyak, in Ukraine. His first collection of poems titled "Za Khorostsevom Oriholom" ("Joy and Sorrow in Each Other's Embrace") became immensely popular almost immediately after its publication in 1895. The book was widely read, and the poet soon became well known and published many other volumes of poetry. His poetry is characterized by a deep concern for social and political issues, and his work is highly respected among Ukrainian literary scholars.

For any transportation of shipped material, all was paid by the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund in the U.S. The second airlift also was paid by CCRF and diaspora. Information within the inner circle, however, was heavily obscured from anti-Rukh circles. This is a regrettable incident at a critical moment in our history. Let that remain the conscience of Zenon Mazurkevich.

Oleksander Oles died in Prague in 1944. The modernist poet is considered to have contributed to the solidarity of Ukrainian people in the midst of Ukrainian national tragedy. The transport to Ukraine of medicine, clothing and equipment for children evacuated from the contaminated zone of Chernobyl has influenced also the consolidation of people under the auspices of Rukh, and has influenced the activities of this national organization. My sincere thanks to the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund for their great humanitarian effort."
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Beware of Soviets bearing gifts

Dear Editor:

While the changing political situation in the USSR has allowed Ukrainians in the West to provide direct material assistance to Ukraine in cooperation with the Ukrainian Cultural Fund, it is important to remember just who it is we are dealing with. In The Ukrainian Weekly's May 20 story on that topic, Chornobyl relief effort, it was interesting to read that Alexander Boutsko, a counsel to the Ukrainian Mission, warmly pledged the Mission's cooperation in the project.

This is the same Alexander Boutsko who, in the not-to-distant past penned several venomous and vicious attacks on "bourgeois nationalism" in the diaspora in a series of English-language pamphlets available in the U.S. They were part of a propaganda series that included rabid and inaccurate attacks on the Ukrainian Catholic Church, branded nationalists as "bourgeois" lackeys, and fueled anti-Ukrainianism by harping on alleged collaboration with the Nazis.

While Boutsko was a new-thinking reformer who has seen the folly of his ways and is eagerly working with the very groups he once so enthusiastically defamed. Of course, we recognize that the new politico-label in the Soviet Union has led many to change their line, and doubtlessly some of the converts to grass-roots activities and adapt this method to our own needs of getting our message across the various possible circles of, general, non-Ukrainian public.

Let's finally wake up and learn to utilize every public vehicle of mass information, population gatherings, town festivals, writing to local press, etc. to our own benefit. Skipping a few concerts and banquets, but focusing our energies on an all out information effort to raise world's public awareness and understanding of Ukraine and Eastern Europe's ecological as well as political problems should be of great assistance to our struggle against
domination of the "Banderites" and the spread of anti-Semites and active participants of the Holocaust.

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be typed (double-spaced) and signed; they must be original, not photocopies. The day-time phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes. Anonymous letters or letters signed by fictitious persons will not be published. Please keep letters concise and to the point.

M. Jowyk

Ridgefield, Conn.

Earth Day: missed chance

Dear Editor:

For months and months our American media was saturated with hype of Earth Day celebrations. The sincerity of this hype is questionable. While concerns about our polluted environment, the destruction of Amazon rain forests, American Cyanamid's pollution in South Africa and many more ecological ills are legitimate and praise-worthy efforts, - evidently, Mr. Melnyk's most shocking nuclear devastation of Chornobyl, with its tragic consequences for Ukraine's population and the environment, was practically ignored.

We, as a community failed on our own as well. With the fourth anniversary of Chornobyl, so conveniently coinciding with Earth Day, observances should have exploited this "free" opportunity to publicize this terrible nuclear disaster. Chornobyl posters, with pictures of radiation-afflicted children, well-prepared fact sheets, a couple of people in each location was all that was needed. In small towns or big, across America, across the world, was our chance.

Unfortunately, as is customary in our community, everything has to emanate from "national organizations" (our organizations). Where were they all of them? We waited and missed again.

It is for us Ukrainians to realize the effectiveness of American grass-roots activities and adapt this method to our own needs of getting our message across the various possible circles of, general, non-Ukrainian public.

Let's finally wake up and learn to utilize every public vehicle of mass information, population gatherings, town festivals, writing to local press, etc. to our own benefit. Skipping a few concerts and banquets, but focusing our energies on an all out information effort to raise world's public awareness and understanding of Ukraine and Eastern Europe's ecological as well as political problems should be of great assistance to our struggle against

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For the record

WCFU on Demjanjuk case

Following are excerpts of remarks by Vasyl Weslyh, general secretary of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, delivered at a recent dinner meeting with U.S. Rep. James Trujillo (D-Ohio) in Toronto, the Ukrainian Cultural Center.

The WCFU issued a statement both the Ukrainian and English languages, expressing the WCFU's position on the continuing case of Stepan Demjanjuk, who has appealed his conviction and death sentence for Nazi war crimes in Israeli Supreme Court.

The World Congress of Free Ukraine is all in favor of trials of war criminals, but regardless of their national origin, religious beliefs or political affiliations. But the WCFU is all against the use of unqualified documents and witnesses supplied by the Soviet regime, which attempts to disguise this case as a war crimes case against human rights and human decency.

The WCFU is against the extension of guilt of one or of a few persons upon all ethnic groups or confessions. Hence the case of John Demjanjuk in which the whole Ukrainian nation was presented as a suspect, is an attempt of active participants in the Holocaust.

The WCFU regrets the West did not want to believe our testimonies about the crimes perpetrated by the Soviet Regime against its own citizens, and most of all on the Ukrainian nation. Glaznost and perestroika has permitted the release of the Soviet Union (Continued on page 14)
"Holod — 33": a young director's requiem to the victims of the famine

by Marta Kolomayets

Where has that life gone? And what has become of all that is beautiful and true? It is really true that no one will ever answer for everything that happened? That it will all be forgotten without even any words to commemorate it? That the grass will grow over it?

— Vasily Grossman

NEW YORK — The grass has indeed covered the graves of the victims of the unknown holocaust, the famine of 1933 that killed more than 7 million people throughout eastern Ukraine. And for nearly 70 years this crime against humanity has remained a blank spot on the pages of Soviet Ukrainian history. Only three years ago did the Soviet Ukrainian historian Stanislav Kulchytsky first officially mention the results of Stalin's forced collectivization and only earlier this year did the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine issue a resolution officially admitting that the famine was caused by the seizure of crops.

This September, the first international conference on the 1933 famine will be held in Kiev and scholars from both Ukraine and the West will have the opportunity to better acquaint themselves with archives and accounts of the tragic genocide that aimed to destroy Ukrainian nationalism among the populace.

For Ukrainians in the West, the memory of the famine has been immortalized in such books as Robert Conquest's "The Harvest of Sorrow," Miron Dolot's "Execution by Hunger," and eyewitness accounts published in "Black Deeds of the Kremlin: A White Book." The highly successful documentary film, "Harvest of Despair," by Slavko Nowytski saw air time on various PBS affiliates and educated Americans about the great famine.

Currently, the case of Walter Duranty, Pulitzer Prize-winning Moscow bureau chief for The New York Times in the 1930s, is making headlines as the public discovers that Mr. Duranty was guilty of the greatest cover-up of the 20th century, reporting that all was well in the Soviet Union in the 1930s.

Yet in Ukraine the famine is only now being explored; only now the children of the famine — for indeed those who are alive today were youngsters during those tragic years — are able to commemorate the event that ripped apart their families, their lives.

"Hyhnytly Skovoroda, the Ukrainian philosopher said: A people who do not know their past are destined to repeat it," Oles Yanchuk, a young and talented film director from Kiev said during a recent visit to New York.

"This is why I have gotten involved in the film, "Holod — 33." The feature film is the story of a boy and his family, the story of a boy's struggle to survive under Stalin's collectivization program amidst a raging famine. "My intuition told me I must make the film. "No such tragedy can befall the Ukrainian nation again," he said.

The director's 1989 debut film titled "Ul Dekle Put" (in English, it was called "Taking Off") caught the attention of Yuri Illienko, one of Ukraine's most prominent directors and recent winner of the International Critics Prize at Cannes for his new film, "Swan Lake. The Zone."

Mr. Illienko asked Mr. Yanchuk to join the Zelma Creative Unit at Dovzhenko Studios, a group that specializes in feature films based on Ukrainian subjects. Honored to work in the same group as Leonid Osyka, whose credits include "Zakhar Berkut" and "Kama Ny Khen," Mr. Yanchuk enthusiastically accepted and was given a choice of scripts to work with. He had originally planned to work on the stories of Volodymyr Vynnychenko, but the Ukrainian playwright Svyatoslav Diachenko had just completed a feature film story as seen through the eyes of a child, which sent chills down Mr. Yanchuk's spine.

"As soon as I read the scenario, I knew this was a film that had to be made," said Mr. Yanchuk, a graduate of the Kiy Theatrical Institute, the Karpenko-Kary department. "It is our long-awaited opportunity to honor the victims of 1933."

I also knew that this would be a golden opportunity and an honor for me, a director who has but his debut film behind him and experience as an assistant director for five years, to work on such a visual project which has so many possibilities."

It was immediately decided that state funds would not be used to film this memorial feature film. "It would be an absurd gesture to take money from the state government in an attempt to recreate a holocaust on Ukrainian lands," explained Mr. Yanchuk.

Thus, as soon as this project began, in August 1989, the director and the playwright began advertising this project in the republic's newspapers, radio and television, printing excerpts from the screenplay and explaining that this project was intended to be a memorial for the people who suffered because of the man-made famine. "We issued an appeal asking those whose hearts ache, asking those whose families had suffered, asking those who want the truth to be known to send one karbovantsi, one ruble, the cost of a candle in memory of the victims of the famine."

Within six months, the Zelma Creative Unit had collected 1.3 million karbovantsi from people throughout Ukraine. "They sent three, five, even hundreds of karbovantsi to the fund. With the money often came letters of support, came eyewitness accounts of the tragedy. The money came from individuals as well as organizations and cooperatives. Although funds came from eastern Ukraine, Mr. Yanchuk added that the greatest number of donations came from western oblasts."

With such a fantastic and immediate response, Mr. Yanchuk became aware of the need for this film to be made. He also realized that an event of such magnitude could not be intended solely for audiences in Ukraine. "I began feeling that although it is responsible for me to make such a film, the message extends beyond the geographical boundaries of Ukraine."

"We wanted the technical quality of the film to equal its impact, and this could only be done using Western technology, Kodak film and Dolby sound," reported Mr. Yanchuk. He estimates that close to $250,000 will be needed to see his ideas come to fruition. According to preliminary figures, the film itself will cost $50,000, a camera will run about the same and the tracks, done in Dolby Stereo sound, will cost about $150,000. All of these costs are needed in hard currency. (The non-convertible ruble cannot purchase Western technology.)

Currently this financial part of the project is still a dream. Mr. Yanchuk, recently spent seven weeks in the United States, on the initiative of Dr. James Mace, staff director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, who is a consultant to the film. On the invitation of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, he spent time at Harvard and in Washington researching the famine to fill in blank spots for his screenplay.

Mr. Yanchuk has not been successful, however, in raising the necessary funds, although such organizations as the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian National Credit Union Association have expressed an interest in the film, the first feature about the famine.

During his stay in the West, Mr. Yanchuk also had the opportunity to travel to Hollywood, where he became acquainted with the glossy world of the multi-million-dollar, big-budget, big-name feature film. He found little support for his ideas among Americans. However, he also had meetings with several Ukrainians in the film industry, a number of Ukrainian American businessmen, among them Levko Kaspersky, who loaned Mr. Yanchuk money to buy a fraction of the Kodak film he needs to begin work this September. Mr. Yanchuk said he found the Ukrainian American community responsive to his ideas.

However, perhaps the meeting which is etched in Mr. Yanchuk's mind is that with Vasyl Barka, the Ukrainian emigre poet and writer, whose book about the famine, "The Yellow Prince" (Zhoveryt Knyaz) has become the classic novel about the famine.

Together with Ukrainian American photographer Tania D'Avignon, who works closely as a set photographer for the film, "Holod — 33," Mr. Yanchuk met with Mr. Barka for hours, discussing the possibilities of incorporating this story into Mr. Diachenko's scenario.

It was at the suggestion of Les Tanicky, a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, the chairman of Memorial and former director of the Moscow Art Theater, that Mr. Yanchuk became interested in Mr. Barka's "The Yellow Prince."

After his meeting with the Ukrainian poet, he has indeed decided to intertwine Mr. Diachenko's scenario with Mr. Barka's work. Mr. Yanchuk has given his blessing to the project and hopes to see the work completed soon.

At present, Mr. Yanchuk is working on the screenplay; tentative filming will begin this August or September and the production, with the storyline extending through all four seasons, should be... (Continued on page 12)
The making of "Swan Lake. The Zone": first Ukrainian film to win at Cannes

by Marta Kolomayets

NEW YORK — As soon as the itinerant Virko Baley read through Yuri Illienko's artistic treatment of "Swan Lake. The Zone," based on a story by Sergei Paradjanov, he knew he had a winner on his hands.

It was beyond his wildest dreams: that the film would win the prestigious International Critics Prize (FIPRESCI) which it was awarded at the 1990 Cannes Film Festival held this spring, marking the first time a Ukrainian film achieved such an honor.

Close to three years have elapsed since Mr. Baley, the noted composer and conductor of the Las Vegas Symphony, who dabbles in all art forms and conductor of the Las Vegas Symphony, who dabbles in all art forms and conductor of the Las Vegas Symphony, who dabbles in all art forms and conductor of the Las Vegas Symphony, who dabbles in all art forms, first came into contact with Mr. Illienko, the prominent Ukrainian film director, whose credits include "A Spring for the Thirsty," and "A White Bird with a Black Spot."

Mr. Baley recalls viewing Mr. Illienko's work in 1987. "Mr. Baley knew he was dealing with what he classifies as "a world-class talent." With the joy of that discovery he was also overtaken by another emotion: anger — anger that such an international talent had been stifled by the Soviet regime for over 20 years.

Messrs. Baley and Illienko soon discovered an instant camaraderie — both personally and artistically. Mr. Baley found a Western forum for Mr. Illienko's films and they saw the stage of the San Francisco Film Festival in 1988, and have continued to be shown in the West.

Thus, when Mr. Illienko showed the Ukrainian American his newest project, the reaction was immediate and tremendous. "Right away I recognized something which was ideal for film," Mr. Baley recalls.

The story, "Swan Lake. The Zone," is about a man who escapes from a notorious prison located in Ukraine three days before the end of his sentence. (The scenes were filmed on location in Voloshynivhrad, now once again called Luhanske.)

He finds refuge in a huge hammer and sickle monument, where he is discovered by a woman; the two fall in love. The woman's son also uses the monument as his second home, and as he becomes jealous of his mother's affections for the escaped prisoner, he betrays the stranger, who is captured and returned to prison.

The story becomes an even greater psychological drama as the man hopes to end his life by drinking a can of varnish. He is pronounced dead, but at the morgue, the doctor discovers that he is still alive and what he needs is a blood transfusion. The prison guard who is to escort the man back to prison offers a transfusion, but then faints from lack of blood. The roles are reversed as the prisoner helps the guard back into the Zone. Upon return to the prison, the stranger turns himself in.

The prisoner is now hostile toward the man because he broke an unwritten code by receiving blood from a prison guard, symbolically becoming his brother. The prisoner is told that to redeem himself he must spill in the face of the guard who gave him blood and accept the consequences; five more years in prison. Refusing to comply, the prisoner commits suicide.

"The metaphor for the film is not literary, as often is true of film, when you have to find a visual analog, but essentially, the metaphor is physical, it is a cinematic idea, a visual story," Mr. Baley pointed out. Very little dialogue is used throughout the film, he remarked.

Also, it works because it is a universal story, not unlike the Biblical parable of the prodigal son, dealing with the universal theme of modern man's alienation from his surroundings.

Enthralled by the story, Mr. Baley then began his mission: looking for funding in the West.

He approached members of the Ukrainian American community, but soon found that although everybody was interested, there was a tremendous amount of caution expressed by those he spoke with. Finally, he was intro-duced to a man he has referred to as a hero — Mykola Moros of Kobra International Corp., and Video Ukraine, Inc. who after a five-minute discussion with Mr. Baley was sold on the idea. "He was willing to make a commitment and take a chance," said Mr. Baley.

During the initial process of collecting funds Mr. Baley quickly learned that most people are reluctant to step into something with which they have no experience. "Ukrainians, as a rule are not very good, are inexperienced in the idea of making arts marketable. I don't think they view the arts as a venture and this venture capitalism scares people to death," he remarked.

Finally, confident that he had a backer to work with, Mr. Baley called Mr. Illienko in Kiev and told him to start the cameras rolling.

The independent production then turned into a kind of mini-United Nations with executive producers Mr. Moros from Canada, Boris Bilostotsky, and Robert Gardine of Sweden, who bought the rights to the film from Goskino.

Serving as producers were Messrs. Baley and Illienko, as well as Swea Sov Consult of Sweden and Dovzhenko Film Studio in Ukraine. The music was also composed by Mr. Baley.

The finances were just the first set of problems encountered by the producers. The director was able to use Western technology, including Kodak film and Dolby sound. After the locations were done, Mr. Baley observed that the post-production had to be done in the West in order to maintain the quality of the film. A film house in Toronto was chosen, proving to be economically feasible while still keeping the quality high.

With the screenplay written by Messrs. Illienko and Paradjanov, in Ukrainian, and Mr. Illienko designated as the director of cinematography and director of the film, backing from the West was the component necessary to produce a film of great magnitude and vision, possible only with Western

(Continued on page 12)
NEW RELEASES

Marenych Trio releases cassettes

MONTREAL — In a time when changes are occurring rapidly in Ukraine, and having a profound effect on artists and composers, the well-known Marenych Trio had an opportunity to tour North America and share their music with audiences.

As a result, two new fine releases by the popular Marenych Trio are now available. They were recorded during their recent concert tour of Canada (March-April). The Marenych Trio, from the famous city of Lutsk in the Volyn region of Ukraine, has been performing professionally for 17 years. Until now, only one official recording has been released of the trio, a recording in 1980. Now, two new cassette recordings are available, with new material which has just been recorded in Canada.

The new recordings contain songs performed for the first time by the Marenych Trio, as well as songs which have been forbidden in Ukraine in the past. Their music is wide in scope, and not limited to any particular style or region. These recordings consist of traditional Ukrainian folk songs, as well as songs by contemporary Ukrainian poets and composers sung in the well-known lyrical Marenych style.


In addition, a solo recording has been released by Valeriy Marenych, founder of the popular Marenych Trio.


These cassettes may be purchased in Ukrainian stores or ordered by phone, mail or fax from the Yevshan Corp., at 1W1N HURYN, Maplewood, NJ. 07040 (201) 7617500.

The Ukrainian Weekly read it and share it

The Ukrainian Weekly read it and share it

Pianist Rudynsky performs on CD

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — A new compact disc recording featuring internationally known concert pianist Roman Rudynsky has just been released and is now available.

Called "Pianistic Portraits," the CD is the first recording to be released as part of the "Dana Recording Project" of Youngstown State University in Ohio. This project has as one of its goals the recording of previously unrecorded or seldom-recorded compositions.

The CD contains seven works. It leads off with Shostakovich's Simple Theme, Op. 38 by Ukrainian composer. Roman Rudynsky, the pianist's father. Following that is Sonata, No. 1 (1943), in three movements, by American composer. Robert Rollin, who also teaches composition at Youngstown State University.

Rounding out the compact disc are Rachmani inovitch preludes and the two Legends by Franz Liszt, titled "St. Francis of Assisi Preaching to the Birds" and "St. Francis of Paul Walking on the Waves.

Roman Rudynsky's activities as a concert pianist are worldwide since many years and to date he has played in over 45 countries. During 1989-1990, his tours included Southeast Asia and Britain (three separate tours). During the summer, he will give recitals on the Caribbean island of St. Kitts, Fiji and New Zealand. In September he will perform in Brazil.

He is a member of the piano faculty of the Dana School of Music of Youngstown State University since 1972. In May, he was given that university's highest award, the "Distinguished Professor Award," in recognition of his lifetime international performing activities. He has previously made record albums in the U.S., Poland and Australia.

Mr. Rudynsky's CD "Pianistic Portraits" is available for $12.95 plus $1.50 shipping and handling (Ohio residents add 5 percent sales tax) through the following address: Office of the Director, Dana School of Music, Youngstown State University, Youngstown, OH 44555.

A two-volume Ukrainian songbook

IRVINGTON, N.J. — The Metelky Publishing Corp. here has released two volumes of a songbook which contains the Ukrainian soul, as he notes, adding that he hopes his two-volume project has as one of its goals the recording of previously unrecorded or seldom-recorded compositions.

Singer and keyboardist, has been affiliated with the Yevshan Corp., at 1W1N HURYN, Maplewood, NJ. 07040 (201) 7617500.
CONCERT REVIEW: Edmonton’s “Rendezvous in Kiev” by Andrzej Hornajtkyev

It seemed that there was no one in the Edmonton Ukrainian community who didn’t know that “Rendezvous in Kiev” was coming to town. In fact, even persons who never even knew that there was an Edmonton Ukrainian community must have known about it, for the event was advertised so extensively. The concert was so successful that it seemed that there was no one in the audience who didn’t want to be there.

The concert featured soloists of Kiev Opera perform at La Salle University theater. The concert was given in the northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium on June 9. The program featured orchestral, solo and vocal music. The Edmonton Symphony Orchestra, Giselle van der Scheure, soprano, from Act I of “Ukraine” by Les Kurbas, took on new life in the Heavens, the Boat sails on.” The concert was conducted by Les Kurbas’s son, Stepan Kurbas, senior performer and mentor of the group. The concert was attended by a large audience: Dora Pastushak, Lada Pastushak and Adrian Palashevsky. Pastushak and Adrian Palashevsky organized and coordinated the event.

The high point of the concert was the performance of “Kupalo” by Vakinianyn, the “vechornytsi” from Act 1 of “Kupalo” by Vakinianyn, and the “Khozary” from Act 1 of “Kupalo” by Vakinianyn. The concert was performed by the Dnipro Chorus, with interviews on the radio, and Ukrainian institutions and establishments.

Mr. Hnatiuk followed, the program concluded with a duet by Messrs. Hnatiuk and Tychyna, the “Kulak” from the opera “Kulak”. The concert was performed by the Dnipro Chorus, with interviews on the radio, and Ukrainian institutions and establishments.

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"Soviet Zone" would have been made effective—through Dovzhenko Studios, but it could not have achieved the potential it would have had limited sales and distribution.

"I think the kind of marriage we have—one (Ukraine, the United States, Canada and Sweden) is very good, it is also a marriage between sensibilities. The sensibility that Illienko brings, the sensibility that I bring, the fact that we cooperate, we act as a focal point for one another—is the way art grows and develops. We bounce ideas off of each other. Art cannot grow enclosed in a cocoon."

Like marriage, the production of a film is composed of an enormous amount of elements. There must be a commitment, there must be an understanding between the producers, the distributors, the audience. "We've been very careful to choose distributors who understand the product, who are willing to work with it."

To date, the $5 million, 96-minute film has been sold to Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Hong Kong, and most recently Pakistan.

It will also make the rounds at film festivals throughout the world, having been screened in Munich last month, and is scheduled to debut at film festivals in Japan, Korea, Toronto. There is also the possibility that it will be shown at the annual New York Film Festival.

The successes of "Swan Lake. The Zone," the official selection for Directors' Fortnight, Cannes, 1990, will effect Ukrainian ventures in the future. The fact that it won the prestigious International Critics Prize for "its dramatic power and its visual splendor in style in treating a strong social and psychological theme," as well as the Young Critics Prize at Cannes, has allowed Mr. Baley to pursue new projects. He is confident that the film will return the investors their money and allow him to raise funds more effectively, sparking interest in myriad investors to promote talent from Ukraine.

"We need to get the American and European venture capital interested in Ukraine. The Ukrainian diaspora, this community in the West, is not capable of raising the money needed even to make a dent in the international arts scene."

"However, we do have the knowledge and the expertise to act as midwives. These are the skills we need to develop. We have to rise out from our emigre community and make a mark on the international stage," he said adamantly.

"Holod — 33"... (Continued from page 5) completed by September 1991. Mr. Yanchuk and Ms. D'Avignon have already chosen locations in the Poltava area, including sites near Myrhorod and Luhni, and he has also chosen some characters, eyewitnesses to the famine, to play in the scenes.

Mr. Yanchuk is encouraged by the moral support and interest he has received from Ukrainians in the West.

"After all, this was a tragedy of the Ukrainian nation, and I sincerely hope that the Ukrainian diaspora will respond to our call for help so that the film can truly become a memorial from all Ukrainians to those who fell victim to Stalin's terror-famine." In this way, Mr. Yanchuk feels the Ukrainian-language film can find a wider viewing audience throughout the world.

Any individual or organization that wishes to contribute to the film, "Holod 33," may send donations to Self-Reliance Federal Credit Union, 108 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003, Account No. 16079-00; checks should be made out to "Famine 33 Holod." All donations are tax-deductible to the extent permitted by law.

FIVE REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD SUPPORT JOHN DEMJANJUK

1. "I must say I am more than ever convinced that the decision of the judges in Israel was unjust..."
   - Rt. Hon. Lord Thomas Denning

2. "I know of no other case in which so many deviations from procedures internationally accepted as desirable occurred..."

3. "If John Demjanjuk — whom I believe to be an utterly innocent man — hangs on Eichmann's gallows, it will be Israel that will one day be in the dock..."
   - Count Nikolai Tolstoy

4. "I believe this case stinks...I am asking for an investigation into the John Demjanjuk American citizen case, and also into the actions of the Special Office of Investigation in this country..."
   - Congressman James Traifica, Congressional Record, June 20, 1989.

5. "I believe the Demjanjuk case will no more be forgotten by history than was the Dreyfus case..."
   - John Demjanjuk Defense Fund

Please send donations to:

John Demjanjuk Defense Fund
P. O. Box 912919
Cleveland, Ohio 44192

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1990

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[Image of Ukrainian Youth Festival poster]
Ukrainian Orthodox League announces July 25-29 convention program

NEW BRITAIN, Conn. — The annual Ukrainian Orthodox League Convention, will be held July 25-29 at the Treadway Hartford Hotel in Cromwell, Conn. This family event, open to all league members and guests, provides activities for the UOL’s Junior League, (for youths age 13-18), the Senior League (for adults age 18 and older), as well as a newly added preteen program.

The league’s member chapters sponsor delegates to attend the UOL business sessions which will be conducted during the day at the Treadway Hartford Hotel. This annual meeting of the delegates reviews the progress of the league, charts its course for the coming year and elects its national executive board.

The convention is enhanced by a social program open to all convention attendees as well as the local community. These activities provide ample opportunity for members and friends to meet and enjoy the fun and fellowship. St. Mary’s Junior and Senior Chapters of New Britain Conn., will host the activities for the UOL’s Junior League, No. 28.

The convention, which will be held July 25-29 convention program (for youths age 13-18), the Senior league members and guests, provides a trip to the beach at Rocky Neck State Park on Friday, July 27.

For the 4- to 7-year-olds in attendance, a special workshop will discuss “The Feast Days of Our Church,” while youngsters age 8-12 will be able to participate in the “1990 Nintendo Challenge.”

Convention organizers also point out that the Ukrainian National Association’s National Golf Tournament is scheduled to be held in Hartford that same weekend, enabling interested persons to participate in both the convention and the tourney.

For further information about the UOL convention, interested persons may call the convention chairperson, Daria Piasko at (203) 721-0796 (home), or (203) 665-3745 (office). For hotel reservations call the Treadway Hartford Hotel, (203) 635-2000.

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State Department...

(Continued from page 3)

He continued that the State Department views the discrepancies between the CEE countries, as well as increasing internal fragmentation, as a "natural evolution to multiparty politics." He added "while unity was necessary to the CEE countries, as well as increasing the number of coalition governments, the more realistic outlook is that various forms of coalition governments will evolve."

Furthermore, the level of "political culture" as is understood in Western democracies and includes such practices as compromising, citizen rights and responsibilities, is low in CEE countries. A "massive public education campaign" needs to be undertaken in these countries, said Mr. Kamman.

With regard to the relations between the USSR and CEE countries, Mr. Kamman stated the State Department considers the actual military threat to have subsided, as the Soviet Union increasingly focuses on "domestic problems and its internal disintegration." He sees the Warsaw Pact as eventually evolving into little more than a "debating society" — a political organization that the Soviet Union views as its entry into a pan-European defense and security system.

In response to a question about the possible break-up of the Soviet Union, Mr. Kamman responded that, as such, he does not believe that the United States "would have a problem with 13 new countries," but that "any process of dis-union must be peaceful." He cited the first and second world wars as examples of consequences that can result from political destabilization.

Mr. Kamman's comments provoked a heated exchange with the audience on the topic of Lithuanian independence and questions arose as to "what exactly does the State Department regard as part of a process of peaceful disunion, if not Lithuanian?" Mr. Kamman stated that the U.S. has never recognized the incorporation of Lithuania into the USSR, however, it must "guard against actions that could be considered to be provocative of Gorbachev and his attempts to transform the Soviet Union."

John Cloud, economic affairs advisor in the Bureau of European and Canadian Affairs, discussed the various paths towards economic reform taken by CEE countries. Both the Soviet Union and CEE countries have made the commitment to switch to hard currency in 1991. This move will drastically impact on their inter- and intra-market relations, and 1991 will be the true test of whether these countries adapt to a free market economy. The final speaker, Kenneth Juster, senior advisor to Deputy Secretary Lawrence Eagleburger, began his talk with marks with a quote from Mae West. Stating that "too much of a good thing is simply spoiled," he noted that nonetheless, the legacy of recent changes in CEE countries poses a challenge for the West: how and in what ways can and should we assist? In recent months, the U.S. government has re-evaluated its formula for financial assistance to CEE countries and assistance now falls into three categories: humanitarian, intermediary and long-term. Currently the most active category is "transitional assistance," which is focused on providing CEE countries with technical assistance in developing institutional banking systems, joint ventures and environmental planning.

Through such government institutions as the National Endowment for Democracy, the U.S. Information Agency, U.S. Commerce Department, Overseas Private Investment Corporation and a congressional task force on the "Development of Parliamentary Institutions in Eastern Europe," these countries receive training and information in such areas as the functioning of an independent press, the establishment of free elections, the creation of banking systems, joint ventures and environmental planning.

Many of the programs received funding under the congressional SEED Act of 1990 (Support for Eastern European Democracies), a $390 million allocation for CEE countries.

Long-term assistance is being undertaken in conjunction with international institutions such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. The focus of this is to permanently stabilize and restructure, and the incorporation of CEE countries into international institutions. However, according to Mr. Juster, ultimately only the private sector has the investment capital and human resources necessary to fundamentally alter CEE economies.
Szporluk...

(Continued from page 2)

In neighboring Russia, the citizens of Latvia will be enjoying themselves playing computer games, engaging in outdoor activities, and enjoying the freedom of a new country. When they want to go to Paris they will go to Paris, and when they want to see the Bolshoi they will see the Bolshoi. Many Latvians will fly from Riga to Moscow or an overnight train.

But it is not all that easy. The world arena. We did not mention it, but it is an important point.

Speaking of education, one had to be a citizen of a nation state, because education had to be a part of the education, printing, culture. To get an education, one had to be a citizen of a nation state, because education had to be a part of the education, printing, culture.

I could imagine a moment when all the Russians will be able to enjoy that. That made Ukrainians unhappy.

And it is also very rich. I see, for example, the Russians are about the same limits and as a state with a certain regional autonomy. There should be autonomy for Siberia, for the Urals, for the European part.

Szporluk: And for the north.

Tishkov: Actually, we already have eight republics, but we are a very far away from the center. Well, some of them are the like the states and provinces in the United States and Canada. We should do it immediately. That is the only way to keep some of the republics in the Union, because it will minimize their exclusiveness.

Szporluk: I want to add to this. If we get in a logic we want more about Russia and do something about improving Russia as such, then perhaps the Russian republics will not feel threatened by Russian attention. You see, the tragedy of Soviet reality is that Moscow, which is in the eyes of non-Russian representatives Russia, is their enemy. It interferes. It says that you cannot build a house, you cannot have more movies, and so on. If Russians worry about rebuilding Russia, perhaps other speakers would say, "All right, there are terms on which we can still be affiliated with you." Tishkov: I think I can draw some sort of final conclusion, at least for myself. As a historian, I can see that all great empires collapsed when they were dying and the periphery became stronger. It looks as if that is what we have now. The best thing to do now is to improve the situation in the center. Perhaps this will serve as an example. That may be the only solution. Not by force.

Tishkov: You know, no one would disagree with the point that the Russian question is very important, and certainly the entire conversation that we had about the state is crucial precisely to the Russian question, given the historical background. I really do not wish to introduce a pessimistic note into this. However, looking at the Russian press, it's like Literaturnaya Rossiya, really the discussion there appears to have veered off into some sort of strange channel.

Maybe I am not reading the proper things, but I do not see this kind of thing that we are talking about being reproduced in Literaturnaya Rossiya or Soyuz Rossiyi. I strongly suspect that Russophobia, the Jewish question, and so on. How will that add to the solution of the Russian question, and, even more important, how will it contribute to the solution of the national question?

Tishkov: Well, first of all, Literaturnaya Rossiya and Soyuz Rossiyi are losing their subscribers. That is already something. They are some of the many voices of glasnost. Here in the West, you should not overestimate these kinds of things, like Pamiat and the position of Nash Sovremennik. All these people ran in the elections to the Russian Parliament a month ago, and they lost badly in Moscow. Ordinary people did not want to support them. Their viewpoint exists only as one of many voices. I do not, for example, judge France by Le Pen, and I do not judge the United States by the Ku Klux Klan.

Szporluk: I tend to agree with Dr. Tishkov. We should not exaggerate the importance of those extremists, but we cannot ignore the fact that the "normalization" of Russia is being impeded by two forces. First, the Russian imperial tradition, Russians were taught for centuries to think of themselves as a supersession in charge of other states and peoples. That was very strong, and the Russians have to get rid of it.

The second point is that the search for a real identity for the Russian empire includes very strongly the direct opposite of the imperial tradition, although it is complex, but the Rutkovychian definition of Russia that in some sense views Russia as a special oddball among the rich cultural heritage world would have free elections, some Russians would say, well, the beauty of Russia is that Russians do not have elections. People have independent courts, but they say Russians are a beautiful people that do not need judges. We are a simple and happy people who do things with the heart and not reason. This is a very dangerous current, and, because the Russians are very frustrated, generally, this can be appealing to some people.

Tishkov: I would agree with you. It is really a danger. I think the Russians should overcome a very, very serious psychological barrier in their own mentality. I have friends who are, I will say, members of the Academy of Sciences. And they still ask me sometimes: "Are you ready to accept the responsibility and lose what for centuries our predecessors had acquired?" That kind of logic really exists. Tishkov: Yes. Sokhlyansky: So, is the Russian intelligentsia asking the wrong questions at the moment? Maybe. Tishkov: By saying that the intelligentsia is basically good, but there are people who are really quite attached to this logic. It is very strange how this appeared in people's mentality. Educated, clever people, good friends, but they still are used to this. How it functions in the mind — that is the mystery.

Sokhlyansky: Gentlemen, thank you very much.

UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1990

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

No. 28

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- Outstanding facilities;
- Experienced, knowledgeable, and cooperative staff;
- Appreciative audience;
- All expenses paid;
- Lodging provided.

Please send publicity materials (audio and video demos a plus) along with financial requirements before August 11 to:

Ukrainian-American Heritage Foundation
2123 Park Avenue
Port Carbon, Pa. U.S.A. 17965

Please include sufficient postage for items you wish to be returned.

HUCULKA
Icon & Sculptor's studio
2960 Buhen Avenue, Suite 2B
BROOKLYN, N.Y., 11214

Tel. (212) 931-1579

MARK G., Bethlehem, Pa.

Exton, Pa. 19341

P. O. Box 208

FUNERAL SERVICE—Thursday, July 12, 1990, Divine Liturgy 9:30 A.M.

In sorrow:
wife—IRMA BIRK SCHERBAK
2 sons—GEORGE W., West Chester, Pa.
daughter—DONNA MEINLOFSCHMIDT,
Germany
grandchildren

Instead of flowers, the family asks that memorial contributions be sent to:

American Cancer Society
P. O. Box 20

Exton, Pa. 19341

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CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute (HUSI), in cooperation with Music Mountain of Falls Village, Conn., presents the Leontovych String Quartet of the Kiev State Philharmonic at 8 p.m. at the Longy School of Music, 1 Follen St. The program features the Leontovych Quartet will discuss current processes and the problems facing performers and researchers of classical music. For more information call (617) 495-7835, or (617) 495-7833.

July 20
PHILADELPHIA: The Ukrainian Congress Committee - Ukrainian Community of Metropolitan Philadelphia, Inc., in cooperation with the Philadelphia Department of Recreation is sponsoring "Echos of Ukraine," a festival of music, song and dance with Robin Hood Dell East, 33rd and Dauphin streets, in Fairmount Park at 8 p.m. Featured will be stars from the Kiev Opera: tenor Stepan Fitysh, soprano Oksana Yatsenko and mezzo sopranos Svilana Kysta as well as pianist Adelina Kryvosheina and the Lyman Ukrainian Folk Ballet.

July 20-22
BLOOMINGDALE, Ill.: The St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church annual Ukrainian festival will take place this weekend on the church grounds, featuring concerts, dance, exhibits, arts and crafts, a live band and a lottery. Gates will open at 6 p.m. on Friday, noon on Saturday and 11 a.m. and will close at 11 p.m. Admission is free, but a $2 parking donation per car is requested. For more information call Mike Bodnar, (708) 231-7781.

July 21
JEWETT, N.Y.: The Music and Art Center of Greene County, Inc. presents the Leontovych String Quartet from Kiev at 8 p.m. Tickets are $5 for members, $7 for seniors and $10 for all others. For more information call (518) 989-6479.

July 22
PHILADELPHIA: St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral will hold its annual church picnic today at the Tryphon Pierre grounds in Horsham, Pa., immediately following the 11 a.m. divine liturgy. All are invited to enjoy Christian fellowship, good food, music, dancing, games and athletic. Admission is $3 for adults, $2 for teens, and free for children under 12. For more information call Andrew Posyn, (215) 271-8652.

July 23-24
HUNTER, N.Y.: The New York Ukrainian Festival will take place at the Catskill Mountain Resort at Hunter Mountain and will feature performances by singer-entertainer Joy Brittan and the dance group Chaika, as well as many others. For more information call (914) 753-5100.

July 24
RHINEBECK, N.Y.: The movie, "The Eve of Ivan Kupala," by Yuri Illeiko, will be shown at 7 p.m. at the Upstate Films Theater. Magical realism meets Eastern folklore in this rollicking fable with the look of a tapestry and the feel of an Eastern fairy tale. For more information call the theater, (845) 876-2515.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute presents a lecture by Dr. William Noll of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute on the "Making and Unmaking of Ukrainian Folk Music" at 7:30 p.m. in Emerson 210. For more information call (617) 495-7835, or (617) 495-7833.

July 25
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute presents a lecture and show by Dr. Myroslav Siich with Dr. Myroslav Siich, curator of the Sturbridge Village Museum's "Open-Air Museum in Ukraine." The presentation begins at 2 p.m. in Emerson 210. For more information call (617) 495-7835, or (617) 495-7833.

July 28
JEWETT, N.Y.: A lecture and slide presentation sponsored by the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute will be presented by Volinna Tkacz, a freelance director from New York, "Let's Talk about the Church and his Theatre for the Future." The presentation starts at 7:30 p.m. in Science Center D. For more information call (617) 495-7835, or (617) 495-7833.

August 11-12
SLOATSBURG, N.Y.: The Sister Servants of St. Mary Immaculate invite all to the annual Holy Dormition Pilgrimage at Table Rock and announce the following schedule: on Saturday, at 5 p.m., a divine liturgy will be celebrated by the Rev. John Zeyack and will be followed by a blessing of the water; at 8 p.m. there will be a candlelight procession to the Grotto, followed by a molieben with Bishop Michael Dudick. On Sunday, a divine liturgy for deceased pilgrims will be offered in English at 8 a.m. At 11 a.m. a Ukrainian-language Akathist will be said at St. Joseph's Chapel while an English-language Akathist will be said at St. Mary's Villa. The pontifical divine liturgy will be offered in Ukrainian at 10:30 a.m. and will be concelebrated by Archbishop Stephen Sulyk and Bishop Basil Lazich; afterwards, flowers will be blessed at the Grotto. An English-language divine liturgy especially for youth pilgrims will be offered at St. Mary's Villa in the afternoon. In the afternoon, will be blessing of the sick at 3:30 p.m. and stations of the cross at 2 p.m. The pilgrimage will conclude with a molieben at the Grotto at 3 p.m. Children and youths are invited to carry flowers and lead the procession bringing the Shroud of the Holy Dormition to the Grotto prior to the molieben; formation begins at 2:40 p.m. in front of St. Mary's Villa. There will also be blessing of cars and buses as well as opportunities for confessions. For more information call (914) 753-5100.