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50 cents

Members of Congress react to Lviv unrest in telegrams to Soviet general secretary

by Walter Bodnar

NEWARK, N.J. — The harassment and detainment of Ukrainian activists seeking the right of free assembly in Lviv, Ukraine, brought forth a strong reaction from the U.S. Congress.

On Friday, August 12, 1988, a telegram was sent to General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev signed by 170 members of the House of Representatives which was authored by Rep. Christopher H. Smith (R-N.J.). On that same day a similar telegram was sent to Mr. Gorbachev from 45 U.S. senators, whose sponsors were Sens. Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.), H. John Heinz (R-Pa.), Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) and Carl Levin (D-Mich.)

Both letters, expressing the sense of Congress, reflected the shock of current Soviet attitudes towards those Ukrainians who have been threatened for meeting weekly in public parks in Lviv to further the government's policy of "perestroika" and openness. The five activists who were singled out were: Vyacheslav Chornovil, Mykhailo Horyn, his brother Bohdan Horyn, Ivan Makar and Yaroslav Putko.

Since the time that the congressional letters were sent out, Mr. Putko was sentenced to a three-month prison sentence and Mr. Makar has been detained in a Soviet prison awaiting sentencing. Of course, posting bail is unheard of and there is no telling how long

Mr. Makar will be detained.

Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) appealed to the sponsors of the congressional letters to write Mr. Gorbachev and followed up with telegrams to President Ronald Reagan and Ambassador Richard Schifter, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, protesting the detainment of Mr. Makar and the violation of the Helsinki Accords by the Soviet Union.

They also issued an urgent action item in The Ukrainian Weekly relating to Mr. Makar, asking concerned individuals to express their outrage to the president and the ambassador.

Joining in the action were: Visits International-Soviet and American (VISA) of Berkeley, Calif., the Ukrainian American Community Network of Maryland, Orest Deychakiwsky of the U.S. Helsinki Commission, and AHRU branches. Further information may be obtained by contacting AHRU at 43 Midland Place, Newark, N.J. 07106.

Rep. Smith was quoted in an August 14 Newark Star-Ledger article from his joint letter to Mr. Gorbachev:

"Mr. Secretary, we ask that these individuals not be subject to criminal penalties or expulsion from the Soviet Union for their legitimate activities to promote human rights, recognized by principle 7 of the Helsinki Accords which both of our countries have

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Soviets to permit U.S. scholars access to World War II archives

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Soviet Union will allow scholars from the United States access to its previously closed archives on German execution policies in Nazi-occupied Soviet territories during World War II, reported The New York Times on August 25.

According to an agreement, signed in Moscow on July 29 between the Main Archival Administration of the Soviet Union and the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, U.S. historians, archivists and curators will be permitted to make microfilm and microfiche copies of documents that reportedly detail how East European collaborators carried out the Nazi system of genocide in occupied territories from June 1941 until the end of the war.

"We will get a picture in depth of life in the occupied territories that will add to our store of memory, which is the quest of history," Dr. Raul Hilberg, a leading Nazi historian, was quoted as saying by The Times. Dr. Hilberg was a member of the U.S. delegation that negotiated the agreement.

The Soviet archives, reportedly contain captured German records and reports made by local authorities who worked under the Germans in occupied lands such as the Baltic states and Ukraine. They may hold between 30 and 40 percent of all records of Nazi execution policies, said Miles Lerman, the international relations chairman of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, in a Times interview.

"It is an enormous amount of information," Mr. Lerman was quoted as saying. "It's an ocean of material."

The plan is that American scholars would copy the Soviet materials, which Dr. Hilberg claimed were scattered throughout dozens of archives, and transfer them to the United States Holocaust Museum in Washington, due to open in late 1991, Mr. Lerman told the Times.

There is a possibility, though not a likelihood, that the documents may assist in identifying some unprosecuted war criminals, Mr. Lerman reportedly

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Sokulsky freed from labor camp

NEW YORK — Ukrainian dissident Ivan Hryhorovych Sokulsky was freed on August 2 from the notorious special-regimen block of Perm labor camp No. 35 and returned to his home in Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine, according to the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

The 48-year-old poet and journalist was reportedly freed by a pardon requested on his behalf by the Soviet Union's general procurator, which was unsolicited by him. His release leaves at five the number of remaining inmates, also called "especially-dangerous recidivists," incarcerated at the harsh special-regimen zone in the Urals, although signs of possible further releases also emerged last week.

The UHG's External Representation, based here, received a copy of a letter sent on August 15 by Ukrainian inmate Ivan Kandyba to his family in Lviv, which revealed that the dissident and the two other remaining Ukrainian prisoners were being transported to an undisclosed destination with all of their belongings.

After completing Dnipropetrovsk

University, Mr. Sokulsky worked as a journalist during the 1960s. In June 1969 he was arrested on suspicion of having written the samvydav "Letter of the Creative Youth of Dnipropetrovsk," which protested the russification in the eastern Ukrainian city.

He was charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," under Article 62 of the Ukrainian SSR Criminal Code. Because of his guilty plea, he was given a reduced sentence of four and a half years in labor camp, which he served from 1969 to 1974.

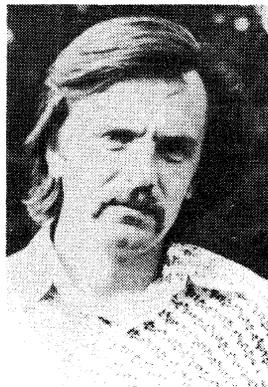
In camp Mr. Sokulsky participated in protests and was transferred to Vladimir prison. Before his release, he was given a psychiatric examination at the Serbsky Institute of Forensic Psychiatry and pronounced mentally ill. He was released, however, with the warning that a resumption of his human rights activities would result in a long term in a mental asylum.

Mr. Sokulsky became a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in October 1979.

The human rights activist was again

(Continued on page 12)

Horbal and Ovsienko released from Perm; whereabouts of Kandyba unknown



Mykola Horbal



Vasyli Ovsienko

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — As The Ukrainian Weekly was going to press it was learned from the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group that Ukrainian political prisoners Mykola Horbal and Vasyli Ovsienko were released from the special-regimen block of Perm labor camp No. 35 in the Urals and returned to their homes in Ukraine last week.

Both were freed by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, dated August 12, which pardoned the two Ukrainian Helsinki monitors, citing "good behavior" and "successful re-education" in the notoriously-harsh labor camp, reported the UHG's External Representation.

The possibility of their release was signalled by a postcard sent by another fellow Ukrainian inmate, Ivan Kandyba, to his family in Lviv on August 15. The card indicated that the three Ukrainians were in transit to an unknown destination with all their belongings. Mr. Kandyba's whereabouts, however, are unknown.

Memory of Ukraine's famine emerges from official historic amnesia

by David R. Marples
and Christia Freeland

The famine of 1933 in the Soviet Union, which led to the death of millions of citizens, predominantly Ukrainians, has become a burning issue in that country today.

While Western scholars began to study the topic seriously five years ago (the 50th anniversary) and the Washington-based Famine Commission has just published its Report to Congress on the subject, the Soviets maintained an unyielding silence until last December, when it was mentioned briefly in a speech by Ukrainian party chief, Volodymyr Shcherbytsky.

There has followed a partial analysis of the main events. In January, the Ukrainian historian Stanislav Kulchytsky published an account in the Kiev newspaper *Silski Visti* (Village News). He maintained that mismanagement of the grain collection campaign in the Ukrainian villages had contributed directly to famine. The grain, he wrote, was measured in the fields rather than after collection. Mr. Kulchytsky denied that there was any deliberate attempt to starve Ukrainian peasants as a nation, the conclusion reached by Western scholars Robert Conquest and James E. Mace.

In issues of *Ogonyok*, edited by the Ukrainian Vitaliy Korotych, and the weekly *Nedelia*, eyewitnesses to the famine have given harrowing accounts of what occurred. Contributors to both *Moscow News* and

Dr. Marples is adjunct professor of Slavic and East European studies, University of Alberta. Ms. Freeland is a student in Soviet studies, Harvard University.

Literaturna Ukraina (the weekly organ of the Ukrainian Writers' Union) have referred to Stalin as a "monster," for his part in collectivization of the countryside.

In June 1988, in a speech to the 19th Party Conference, writer Borys Oliynyk demanded an end to what he called "blank spots" in Ukrainian history. Those responsible must be brought to justice, he stated.

Recently, an in-depth article on the subject was published in the Kiev daily *Radianska Ukraina*, featuring an interview with Ukrainian historians M. Panchuk and D. Dibrova. Dr. Panchuk, who notes that some 70 million people across Ukraine and the Caucasus were affected by famine, lists five major reasons for its outbreak.

First, there were problems with the initial collectivization campaign, particularly in the villages where the authorities were inexperienced. Second, the famine period coincided with a major administrative reorganization, when contact between Moscow and the village was impeded by the establishment of provincial authorities. Third, there was a lack of party cells on the collective farms, which were unpopular from the first. Fourth, "serious mistakes" were made in the collection of grain; and fifth, an old canard, there was kulak sabotage.

Only the latter two reasons merit serious examination as potential causes. For, as the authors point out, the most intensive period of collectivization occurred not in 1933, at the height of the famine, but in 1930. Moreover, the focus on administrative changes did not affect the formidable presence in the villages of Stalin's officials, police forces and

(Continued on page 13)

Writers criticize russification in letter to education minister

LONDON — *Literaturna Ukraina*, the newspaper of the Ukrainian Writers' Union, published a critical letter on July 28 about the russification policies in the republic's schools, reported the Ukrainian Press Agency recently.

The letter, addressed to Forenko, the Minister of Education for Ukraine, is signed by three Ukrainian writers. The letter centers upon a Ukrainian-language school, which was turned into a Russian-language school in the city of Pereyaslav-Khmelnytsky. The decision, claim the authors, was made by a minority of people, who accused the local party of "nationalism" when they complained.

The letter cites Lenin's views on the nationalities question in defense of the Ukrainian language: "The great Lenin declared a fatal war on great Russian chauvinism — this is not our invention, these are his holy words," stated the writers. In a similar vein, the authors question why "anti-Leninist policies" have been allowed to dominate in the development of national and international relations? Reminding the minister of education that the revolution was fought in order to destroy the Tsarist "prison of nations" and enable national cultures to develop freely, the letter asks: "did we fight in the revolution in order to return to what we had before?"

Further, they state: "Some people have coined a new phrase "Ukrainian

Soviet nationalism," forgetting that great Russian chauvinism still exists — Lenin spoke about this!" This situation has led to the closing down of Ukrainian-language schools.

In some large cities, such as Zaporizhzhia, Chernihiv, Mykolayiv, Voroshilovhrad, Donetsk, Simporod and others, where millions of Ukrainians live, there is a distinct lack of Ukrainian-language schools.

The sabotaging, by people in such establishments as subscription bureaus and bookshops, of the policy of correcting the mistakes of the past regarding the Ukrainian language is all too prevalent, say the writers. There are too many instances where the opening of a new factory is accompanied by an influx of Russians, who will use every means at their disposal to try and have their children educated in Russian rather than learning Ukrainian. Often they succeed in this, says the letter, even though they form a minority. It is unthinkable, add the writers, that Ukrainians living in the Russian republic would ever demand to be taught in Ukrainian. In one case a teacher was quite adamant that the Ukrainian language was no longer needed and was an anachronism!

The letter concludes with an appeal to the minister to implement Lenin's nationalities policies and to prevent them from being sabotaged.



GLASNOST DIARY: recording changes in the USSR

Don't leave home without it...

The American Express Company has been granted permission to run the first cash-dispensing automatic teller machines in Moscow. The *New York Times* recently reported.

By September, two American Express machines will be installed in central Moscow and will provide American Express card members, including Raisa Gorbachev, with 24-hour access to the company's traveler checks (in dollars and Soviets rubles.)

The heartbeat of the Soviet Union

The Soviets are putting a new model subcompact Lada on the road called a Samara, according to *The New York Times*.

The car, coming out of the Zaporozhets plant in Ukraine, is, according to Western auto makers, mediocre, but probably the best ever produced in the Eastern Bloc.

However, it doesn't seem that the car will hit the road in the United States anytime in the near future, for the Soviets do not possess the technology to meet Environmental Protection Agency requirements.

New unofficial club in Kharkiv marks millennium with gathering

LONDON — The Ukrainian Press Agency, based in London, recently reported that on June 19, 50 people gathered next at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Perpetual Help to celebrate the millennium of Christianity.

Organized by the newly formed unofficial "Friends of the Ukrainian Language of Slobozhanshchyna in the name of Vasyl Stus," club, its leader are former political prisoners Vitaliy Kalynychenko and Stepan Sapeliak.

Mr. Sapeliak told those gathered that only poetry of a religious and historical nature, together with the history of the Ukrainian Church, would be read. Individuals in civilian clothes came up to Mr. Sapeliak and demanded that he speak in Russian.

Both the KGB and militia tried to disrupt the proceedings, but the participants supported their continued use of Ukrainian. The KGB tried to physically provoke the participants telling them

Currently negotiations between Volkswagen and the Volga Automotive Works of the Soviet Union are discussing the possibility of the West German car manufacturer to build a \$1 billion engine plant in Moscow. The engines produced by this plant may meet American emission standards and some day the Soviets may be exporting the "Moskovich" to the United States.

It's back to school

Some 50 Soviet undergraduates will begin an unchaperoned year at American colleges, this fall, in the most open exchange of its kind, the Institute for Soviet American relations recently reported.

According to the institute, this exchange has mainly been a one way street, where U.S. citizens would study in Moscow or Leningrad, but Soviet undergraduates would only occasionally visit America, always in closely monitored groups, staying no more than three or four weeks at a time.

An agreement, signed earlier this year, states that all Soviet students will be under 23 years of age, and one third of them will be female.

to break the meeting up. Before the meeting ended, they discussed the "blank spots" in Ukrainian history.

The newly formed "Friends of the Ukrainian Language of Slobozhanshchyna in the name of Vasyl Stus" unofficial club includes the following members:

Messrs. Sapeliak and Kalynychenko, Marian Vohaydenko, Ihor Kravtsev, Valery Bondar, the Rev. Maliar, Oleksandra Kovalova, Iryna Kalynychenko, Evhen Zaharov and Oleksander Kryvoruchko.

In reply to the June 19 celebrations, the authorities threatened Mr. Sapeliak with deportation to Chornobyl. Mr. Sapeliak was placed under house arrest from June 21 for his participation in the "nationalist re-awakening of the people," as the KGB described it. Mr. Sapeliak began a hunger strike on June 22 to protest the threats made against him.

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U.S. National Millennium Committee outlines plans for Washington celebrations

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Vice President George Bush, the Republican Party's presidential candidate, is scheduled to speak at the U.S. national millennium celebrations in Washington, D.C. on Saturday, October 8, reported the National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

According to the committee, the three day jubilee celebrations will begin on Friday, October 7, with a youth festival and evening performance by the Ukraina Folk Dance Ensemble of Chicago at DAR Constitution Hall.

On Saturday, October 8, a manifestation will be held at the Lincoln Memorial, continuing on to the Washington Monument and the White House. It is at the Lincoln Memorial that Vice President Bush is expected to address Ukrainian Americans, who the national committee hopes, will number in the thousands.

In a recent appeal issued by the national committee, the members underscore the importance of mass participation at this national celebration, in our nation's capital. The committee has called upon all hierarchs, priests and pastors of all Ukrainian churches, members of the Ukrainian-American community, whether they be in mainstream communities, or scattered throughout the United States to join the celebrations.

The committee has also appealed to church, community, professional,

youth, veteran, athletic and all other organizations to participate in the commemorations of the millennium of Ukrainian Christianity, stating that the events in Washington, D.C. should become a personal and national obligation for every Ukrainian American.

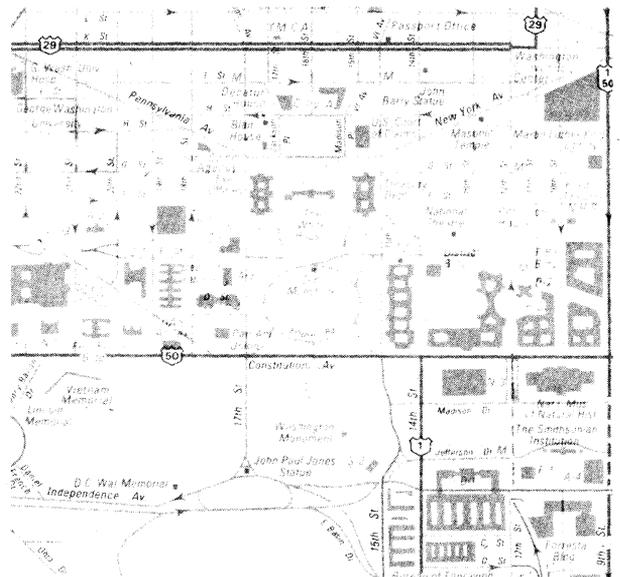
After the rally at the Lincoln Memorial on Saturday afternoon participants will proceed to the Shevchenko Monument.

An 8 p.m. concert of Ukrainian classical music will be held at the DAR Constitution Hall.

On Sunday, October 9, at 12:30 p.m., an ecumenical service will take place at the Washington Monument, followed by a 2:30 p.m. concert at DAR Constitution Hall, featuring the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus.

Concert tickets range in price from \$15-\$30. Group sales (15 or more tickets) can be ordered from Hanzlik Tepper & Associates (202) 364-4343, 11 a.m.-2 p.m. Please send your requests for individual tickets to: Ukrainian Millennium Committee, c/o UNA, 3rd Floor, 30 Montgomery St. Jersey City, N.J. 07302. (201) 451-2200, or call the Washington-based national millennium office at (202) 783-0988. After September 8, tickets can be ordered through Ticketron, 1-800-233-4050.

For information on weekend accommodations, the national committee has provided a list of hotels and motels for travellers. That list appears on page 16.



DAR Constitution Hall at C and 18th streets will be the site of concerts dedicated to the millennium in Washington, D.C. on October 7-9.

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Canada prepares to mark Millennium with commemorations in Ottawa

by Chris Guly

OTTAWA — Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney is expected to join the Ukrainian Canadian celebrations of the 1,000 anniversary of Christianity in Ukraine, here in the nation's capital during a three-day jubilee, October 6 through 8.

It is expected that more than 10,000 people will converge upon Ottawa to take part in the Millennium celebrations, among them a concert of religious music, where Canadian pop superstar Luba and other talent, including Winnipeg's Koshetz Choir will perform at the National Arts Centre on Saturday, October 8.

Earlier in the day, 10,000 people are expected to meet on Parliament Hill for an ecumenical moleben prayer service. Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church will join their Evangelical Baptist counterpart, Bishop Ivaskiw, at an altar to be located below the Peace Tower.

Rather than candles, those attending the daytime service will be asked to ring handbells which will be provided for them. It is also hoped that the Peace Tower bells will ring 1,000 times during the day to mark the millennium, explained Vera Bociurkiw, chairperson of the national organizing committee. A youth program will follow.

The prime minister has been invited to address a gala dinner and dance at the Westin Hotel on Friday, October 7, but that External Affairs Minister Joe Clark will replace Mr. Mulroney, should he not attend. But with strong hints of a fall federal election, she feels that most senior cabinet ministers will want to remain in Ottawa for an event which is being geared for national attention. In fact, over 25 regional Ukrainian Canadian committees have been asked to sponsor their local member of Parliament to the banquet.

A symposium focusing on Ukrainian culture's development because of Chris-

tianity, will be held earlier that day at the University of Ottawa. Scholars from Harvard University and as far as the Ukrainian Free University in Munich are expected to attend.

Canada's Justice Minister Ray Hnatyshyn will kick-off the festivities on Thursday, October 6 at an opening reception in the Centre Block of the Parliament Buildings.

Appropriately, one thousands rooms have been reserved in hotels throughout the city for the three-day event, considered to be the culmination of Canada's celebration of the millennium. Americans will also be holding celebrations the same weekend in their capital city, Washington, D.C.

Ottawa's celebrations are expected to cost more than \$200,000. Mrs. Bociurkiw hopes that a \$75,000 grant received from the Ukrainian Canadian Committee and ticket sales (the one-song performance by Luba alone will cost \$8,000 out of a \$100,000 budget for the Saturday concert) \$35 for the concert and \$50 for the banquet, will cover most of the costs of the weekend.

A special art exhibit is also planned for the National Arts Centre through the assistance of the Canadian Museum of Civilization, the National Archives of Canada, University of Ottawa and Carleton University.

Although Mrs. Bociurkiw is quite pleased with the scale and scope of the activities, she said are some disappointments. Rumored live CBC television coverage of the gala concert has been deemed impossible for various logistical and financial reasons.

An October 19 liturgy celebrated by Canada's Catholic bishops (who will be attending their annual conference) at the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine, has been delayed from 4:30 p.m. to 7 p.m. As a result, a planned banquet and mini-concert have been ruled out. Instead, at the request of Metropolitan Hermaniuk, a reception will be held in the foyer of the National Arts Centre following the liturgy.



National Committee
to Commemorate
Millennium of Christianity
in Ukraine

More congressional sponsors sought for national millennium events

The National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine has sent an invitation to all senators and representatives to become honorary co-sponsors of our National Ukrainian Millennium Celebration.

If your congressman is not listed below, please call his or her office and remind them to show their support for our national commemoration. Their office can contact the Ukrainian Millennium Committee at: (202) 783-0988. A list of honorary co-sponsors and their greetings will be published in a Millennium Commemoration book. We ask for their response before September 8.

Senators: Joseph R. Biden (D-Del.); Robert C. Byrd (D-W. Va.); George J. Mitchell (D-Maine); Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.); Robert Dole (R-Kan.); John F. Kerry (D-Mass.); Paul S. Sarbanes (D-Md.); Bill Bradley (D-N.J.); James A. McClure (R-Idaho); Barbara A. Mikulski (D-Md.); Lowell P. Weicker (R-Conn.); Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.); Larry Pressler (R-S.D.); Charles E. Grassley (R-Iowa); John H. Glenn (D-Ohio); Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.).

Representatives: Glenn M. Anderson (D-Calif.); William S. Broomfield (R-Mich.); John Joseph Moakley (D-Mass.); Joseph P. Kotler (D-Pa.); Thomas E. Petri (R-Wis.); Donald E. Lukens (R-Ohio); Jan

Meyers (R-Kan.); Robert E. Badham (R-Calif.); James B. Fuster (D-P.R.); Constance A. Morella (R-Md.); Robert A. Borski (D-Pa.); Hank Brown (R-Colo.); Frank R. Wolf (R-Va.); William O. Lipinski (D-Ill.); Dennis M. Hertel (D-Mich.); Jack Davis (R-Ill.); Thomas J. Tauke (R-Iowa); Benjamin L. Cardin (D-Md.); Vin Weber (R-Minn.); John J. Rhodes (R-Ariz.); Sherwood L. Boehlert (R-N.Y.); Matthew J. Rinaldo (R-N.J.); Douglas K. Bereuter (R-Neb.); Matthew F. McHugh (D-N.Y.); H. James Saxton (R-N.J.); Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.); Margaret S. Roukema (R-N.J.); Daniel E. Lungren (R-Calif.); Cardiss Collins (D-Ill.); William J. Hughes (D-N.J.); Bernard J. Dwyer (D-N.J.); Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.); John R. Kasich (R-Ohio); Delbert L. Latta (R-Ohio); Edward F. Feighan (D-Ohio); Jon Kyl (D-Ariz.); Christopher Smith (R-N.J.); Herbert H. Bateman (R-Va.); Frank J. Horton (R-N.Y.); Steny H. Hoyer (D-Md.); Guy Vander Jagt (R-Mich.); Louise Slaughter (D-N.Y.); John R. Miller (R-Wash.); Albert G. Bustamante (D-Tx.); Henry A. Waxman (D-Calif.); Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.); Robert A. Roe (D-N.J.); Lee H. Hamilton (D-Ind.); Carroll Hubbard Jr. (D-Ky.); Lawrence Coughlin (R-Pa.); Benjamin A. Gilman (R-N.Y.); Henry J. Nowak (D-N.Y.); Gerald B.H. Solomon (R-N.Y.); Jim Moody (D-Wis.); Claudine Schneider (R-R.I.); Jim Chapman Jr. (D-Tx.); James Florio (D-N.J.); David Dreier (R-Calif.); Louis Stokes (D-Ohio).

Annual Ukrainian Day Festival highlights human and religious rights

by Marco Levytsky

UKRAINIAN CULTURAL HERITAGE VILLAGE, Alta. — Nine thousand people turned out for this year's Ukrainian Day Festival held at this recreation of a pioneer Ukrainian village located 50 kilometers (30 miles) east of Edmonton on Sunday, August 14.

The annual event, sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Alberta Provincial Council, featured the twin themes of the millennium of Ukrainian Christianity and the 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights this year.



Edmonton Mayor Laurence Decore

Keynote speaker, Don Mazankowski, the deputy prime minister of Canada, reaffirmed the commitment of the Canadian government to work with the Ukrainian community in pushing for greater human rights and religious freedom in the USSR.

"Let us pray that one day soon they too will retain the freedoms that we enjoy in Canada," he said.

Ambrose Holowach, the first Alberta cabinet minister of Ukrainian origin was presented with this year's Michael Luchkovich award for outstanding public service by a Ukrainian Canadian parliamentarian.

Previous winners of the award, named after the first Ukrainian federal member of parliament, Michael Luchkovich, and first presented in 1986, include Michael Starr (Starchevsky) the first Ukrainian federal cabinet minister and John Decore, member of parliament for Vegreville from 1949 to 1957.

As member of parliament for Edmonton East from 1953 to 1957, Mr. Holowach was a member of the Canadian delegation to the 12th General Assembly of the United Nations in New York. Elected member of the Alberta legislature in 1959, Mr. Holowach served for Edmonton Center and Edmonton Highlands until 1967, and was the first person of Ukrainian origin to be appointed to a cabinet post in the government of Alberta, as provincial secretary. He was a member of the National Centennial Commission from 1963 to 1967.

Mr. Holowach was very instrumental in the conception and completion of both the Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta in Edmonton, and the



Canadian Deputy Prime Minister Don Mazankowski poses with the Shumka Dancers.

Glenbow-Alberta Institute in Calgary.

He is credited with laying the groundwork and policy towards the creation of a separate branch within the Alberta government, devoted to culture. This was the first such department established by a provincial government. Mr. Holowach was then appointed as minister of culture in 1971. His pioneering efforts on behalf of multiculturalism resulted in his authoring a "White Paper" titled "A New Cultural Policy for the Province of Alberta" which was issued by the government of Alberta at a multicultural conference held in Edmonton on July 16, 1971.

This important declaration of a new cultural policy based on the concept of multiculturalism was acclaimed na-

tionally as being more realistic and responsive in the public interest rather than the then existing federal government's biculturalism policy.

In accepting the award Mr. Holowach declared that it had special meaning to him because he knew Mr. Luchkovich personally.

"I knew him as a warm-hearted man, a man of candor and great principles. He was an inspiration to me."

Edmonton Mayor Laurence Decore, the son of John Decore, outlined the success Ukrainians have accomplished in Alberta. This he attributed to culture and the strength of religion.

"That culture teaches us about caring, about love for man. That culture teaches

(Continued on page 15)

Manitoba festival, in heartland of Ukrainian pioneers, honors millennium

by Paulette MacQuarrie

DAUPHIN, Man. — Some 33,000 visitors attending Canada's 23rd National Ukrainian Festival July 28-31 kept a brisk flow of traffic between the town of Dauphin and the festival site at Selo Ukraina 10 kilometers away.

Downtown, pysanky and Kozaks decorated streetlamps like stars and Santas at Christmastime. Drivers and pedestrians alike tolerated the crowded streets, made all the more so because of the two blocks barricaded for the ever-popular street dance Thursday and Friday nights.

At Selo Ukraina, the main exhibit hall housed displays of everything from pottery to plants to pysanky. Some exhibitors sold books, clothing, and paintings, while others demonstrated crafts, cooking or music.

One of the exhibitors, Shirley Buchy of Kalowna, British Columbia goes back to the first festival in 1965. After the first few festivals, Mrs. Buchy, a pysanka decorator, took time off to raise her family, during which she also performed her work to the point where it was featured twice in National Geographic.

Most appropriately, as the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine was this year's theme, the Ukrainian Gospel Singers, an American evangelical group, set up a booth for the first time.

Inside there is a miniature pioneer village, but outside are full-sized artifacts once used by the pioneers. Cream separators, rope-makers, spinning wheels, wooden washing machines, everything except a still, which in one tourist's opinion was the most important.

Fresh-baked bread from outdoor clay ovens like those the pioneers used is worth the long wait in line, especially if



A Millennium float at the Dauphin Festival.



Ukrainian pioneers are saluted at annual festival.

one of the ladies who bakes the bread explains how the ovens work. After the wood has burned down to coals, they are spread over the oven floor. The temperature is right when a piece of paper (pioneers used a cabbage leaf) thrown on the coals browns slowly, without actually burning. One impressed tourist even asked where he could buy such an oven. He was informed he'd have to make his own.

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Dauphin draws them in

by Paulette MacQuarrie

Organizers at Canada's National Ukrainian Festival in Dauphin are pleased that the number of American visitors is growing steadily.

"They're so nice, not demanding, easy to accommodate," said Jan Kuzuchar, one of the Festival organizers referring not least of all to a motorcade of 78 40-foot motor homes towing small cars.

This year, in fact, the "Airstreamers" of Minneapolis had a float in the parade Saturday morning. License plates from all over the United States are commonplace in Dauphin during this time, and many of them belong to non-Ukrainians.

"I've never been exposed to Ukrainian food or culture before this," said one Texas gentleman who was part of a motorcade crossing the United States and Canada. He particularly took a liking to varenyky (who can blame him?) and was fascinated with the pioneer artifacts on display next to the bread baking demonstrations.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM



The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

Fraternalism awarded by UNA

Dear District and Branch Officers,
In this column the Fraternal office would like to bring up certain matters for discussion in the coming district and branch meetings.

First, I would like to thank all UNA branch officers and other UNA members who had sent in their nominees for this year's UNA Fraternalist of the Year (Soyuzovets' Roky) Award. The winner will be announced during a special ceremony in the fall and subsequently publicized in UNA press.

This award is bestowed upon an active UNA member, once in his or her lifetime, for distinguished service in the area of fraternal work within the UNA, the Ukrainian community as well as outside the Ukrainian community. This should not be confused with other UNA awards, such as honoring senior members or solely for organizing new members.

The winner of this award is automatically submitted to the National Fraternal Congress of America as UNA's candidate for the NFCA Fraternalist of the Year award to be presented during its annual meeting. This year its annual meeting will be held in the third week of September in New Orleans.

The granting of this award is part of UNA's effort to encourage fraternal activity within the UNA. This is the second consecutive year in which such an award will be presented and the Supreme Executive Committee would like to continue this practice so that it becomes an annual ritual.

For the coming year slight changes are being suggested in the way the candidates are picked for the above award. Rather than continuing the pre-

sent practice of having individual members or branches nominate candidate for this award and forwarding his or her name directly to the fraternal activities coordinator, all UNA districts will be asked to get involved in the selection process.

We would like to have each District choose and honor its District Fraternalist of the Year 1989 and his or her name submitted to the main office by June 30th of the year. The winner of the award in each district would then be automatically entered as a candidate for the UNA Fraternalist of the Year. The winner's name will be submitted to the National Fraternal Congress of America as UNA's candidate for the NFCA Fraternalist of the Year award.

This change, I believe, will make the selection process more equitable and provide recognition to more individuals in the area of fraternal work.

Another suggestion in reference to a related matter: we would like to ask each branch and each district committee to elect or appoint its own branch and district fraternal activities coordinator for the coming year and forward his or her name, address and phone number to the main office. This will establish a line of communication between the national fraternal activities coordinator and the person responsible for fraternal activities on the district and branch levels.

We would like the district committee to consider these proposals and express their ideas during the coming district organizational meetings, or by writing to the main office, care of the fraternal activities coordinator.

We must remember that fraternal matters are an integral part of this organization and your cooperation in the above matters will be another step in strengthening UNA fraternal activity.

Presenting Miss Soyuzivka 1989: Anna Tetiana Romanna Legedza



Soyuzivka co-manager John A. Flis escorts Hanusia Legedza to the dance floor for her first waltz as Miss Soyuzivka 1989.

by Marta Kolomayets

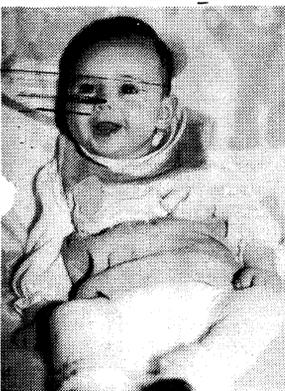
KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Her name is Anna Tetiana Romanna Legedza, but her friends call her Hanusia. And this year many more

people will be getting to know Hanusia because she is Soyuzivka's representative, Miss Soyuzivka 1989.

Chosen on Saturday evening, August 20, during the 34th annual

(Continued on page 8)

Young UNA'er



Shannon Megan Stojka, daughter of James and Suzanne Stojka of East Stroudsburg, Pa., was recently enrolled into UNA Branch 26 by her grandparents Michael and Alma Stojka. Shannon, who is the great granddaughter of the late Wasyl and the late Mary Stojka, is the fourth generation of her family to belong to the UNA.

Happy 100th!



John Klym, UNA Branch 291 member recently celebrated his 100th birthday.

Mr. Klym, a UNA member since 1937, was born on August 24, 1888 in the village of Wolodsk in Ukraine.

He came to the United States in 1911 and settled in Cleveland, where he lives to this day.

The entire UNA family extends its warmest wishes to Mr. Klym on his jubilee. Pictured above Mr. Klym at last year's birthday party.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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Ukrainian writers' plenum reveals frustration and radicalization

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THE Ukrainian Weekly

The Soviet double standard

The recent unrest by national groups in the Soviet republics of Armenia, the Baltic states, as well as in Eastern Europe evokes a need for comparison of Moscow's management of each of these manifestations of national aspiration, awakened by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's calls for greater openness and democracy, to the violent response of authorities against Ukrainians in the western Ukrainian city of Lviv earlier this month.

This week American newspapers and television featured truly astonishing headlines, such as the one that appeared on page 1 of the *The New York Times* on August 24:

"Thousands March in Baltic Capitals, Airing Resentment...A Challenge to Moscow...With State Permits, They Cite Nazi-Soviet Pact and Use Nationalist Slogans."

This was truly a sign of glasnost and restructuring at work: official tolerance of national groups asserting their ambitions and rights within Soviet law for democratic self-determination, who little or no retribution against unprecedented mass rallies of thousands in the capitals of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

While retribution against Armenians, including the use of troops to subdue the mass strikes after the Soviet government's refusal in July to give in to demands regarding secession of the heavily Armenian-populated Nagorno-Karabakh region from neighboring Azerbaidzhan, was more severe; nevertheless, their unprecedented mass demonstrations were tolerated for over half a year.

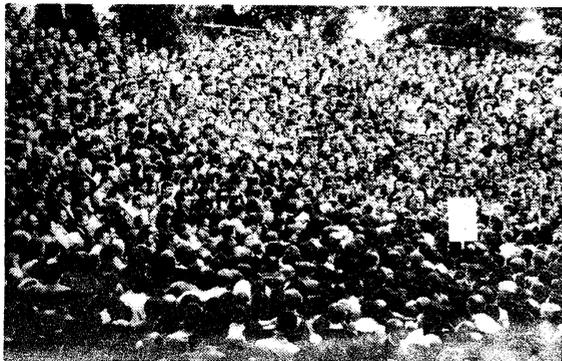
So, when after years of stagnation and passivity, thousands of Ukrainians and citizens of Lviv and vicinity decided in June to take the general secretary's word for it and regularly gather in public parks to openly debate policies regarding their own republic, why did the authorities react with such cynicism and violence against them on August 4, only two months later? Was it indeed necessary for them to drag defenseless women away by their hair and smash people's heads against park benches and vehicles? Was it necessary to arrest 16-year-olds or unleash police dogs on a defenseless crowd? Was it indeed necessary to create a deep feeling of mistrust among citizens who publicly rallied in support of government policies of restructuring and openness?

Do the rights practiced with official sanction in the Baltic states: the rights of assembly and open debate, glasnost and perestroika, apply only to a chosen few? Or are some republics more equal than others?

The answers to these questions share the conclusion that a double-standard apparently exists in the Soviet Union in regard to the government's attempts at democratic reform. These new policies of liberalization are evidently used as a tool or weapon of convenience in the Kremlin's interest, at least in relation to nationalities policy.

The differences in Moscow's management of national movements in various republics are a complex question, but their cynical handling of unrest in Ukraine demonstrates what *The New York Times'* columnist William Safire called "the great fear in Moscow" in his August 25 op-ed column. "Ukrainian nationalism is real," he wrote, "it's much more than the feeling the proudest Texans have for their state. (sic!) The Soviets are tied to their conquests of empire by the need to set an example in their most troubling region..."

No matter what Mr. Safire's limited definition of nationalism involves, the basic reason for a Soviet double-standard on nationalities, particularly Ukraine, can be deduced from his statement.



Tens of thousands of Ukrainians gathered for June rally in Lviv.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Popadiuk urges Ukrainians to persevere on key issues

by Maria Rudensky

The Ukrainian American community should continue to press for action in an organized, logical, politically sophisticated manner, said Roman Popadiuk, deputy White House press secretary for foreign affairs and a member of the Washington Group, an association of Ukrainian American professionals. He spoke at a July 28 TWG Forum at St. Sophia's Religious Center in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Popadiuk, a Foreign Service Officer, began his tenure with President Ronald Reagan in the White House Situation Room, where he "knew the secrets of government and spoke nothing." He is now in the position, he joked, of being in the White House press office, where he knows nothing but is expected to talk.

Mr. Popadiuk, who with his wife Judy, a third-generation Ukrainian American, is the father of four children, aged 8, 6, 3 and 1, and is a parishioner of the Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine.

Born in 1950, in a barracks of an Austrian refugee camp, located in the American zone, Mr. Popadiuk grew up in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mr. Popadiuk, who earned a Ph.D. in international affairs from the City University of New York before he entered the Foreign Service, revealed that he had turned down an offer to be the political officer at the still-unopened Kiev Consulate from then-Consul General-designate William Courtney. Mr. Popadiuk cited the isolation his family may have felt being almost the only Americans in Kiev, combined with misgivings about the Soviet health care system. He did not, however, rule out another overseas assignment with the Foreign Service. He has already served in Mexico City.

He said he has no idea what he will do after the Reagan Presidency ("I'd like to go to an island where no one could reach me... But really, I'll think about it on January 19.")

Among the points Mr. Popadiuk covered during his appearance at the TWG forum, included the following:

• **Kiev Consulate** — Don't expect a consulate soon, Mr. Popadiuk told his audience, composed of people who have been advocating a U.S. presence in the Ukrainian capital for many years. The major obstacle remains reciprocity. This term includes the Soviet consulate building in New York City, its dimensions and location, and the number of staffers it will contain.

In Kiev, "technical aspects" remain unresolved. All in all, it appears that without a major push, the consulate may languish unopened for years. But, Mr. Popadiuk pointed out, the city of Kiev did get a shot in the arm when Secretary of State George Shultz traveled there in the spring, the first-ever Kiev visit by such a high-ranking U.S. official.

• **Captive Nations** — One participant questioned whether the identification of Ukraine as a "captive nation" does not elicit more pity than respect. In other words, the concept may not be suited to the Realpolitik of 1988, when portrayal of Ukrainians as achievers in many fields, as well as good U.S. citizens, may be more appropriate than a picture of the nation as a victim. Mr. Popadiuk responded that the idea of

captive nations was okay, but it seems that the media are no longer interested in the actual Captive Nations Week (held every July).

He also mentioned that because so many nations are on the list, including giants such as China with whom the U.S. has extensive dealings, the effectiveness of the concept may be fading.

• **Attitude toward the Ukrainian community** — The White House considers Ukrainians a well-respected, talented and loyal group, but one that has yet to live up to its potential. In matters such as opposition to President Reagan's visit to the Danilov monastery (seen as American acquiescence to the Soviet Millennium celebration, and a slap at the outlawed Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox churches), the Ukrainian community appeared logical and did not display animosity. Nevertheless Mr. Reagan chose a different course of action and made the visit.

• **The State Department** — The State Department is recruiting Ukrainian speakers. To improve the quality of the department, Congress should provide a more generous budget. That would reduce the number of "foreign nationals" that the Department is forced to hire abroad, and indirectly, may improve security at U.S. facilities. "We know [our adversaries] tap the typewriters and put bugs in the emblems over the door ... I'm sure we do it to them," Mr. Popadiuk said.

• **Millennium** — To the extent that he can "help overcome roadblocks" for Ukrainians who wish to make presentations about the Millennium to Executive Branch officials, Mr. Popadiuk is willing to help. The millennium is viewed in the White House as a "religious event."

• **Future of Ukraine** — Perestroika and glasnost will not lead to the establishment of 15 democratic republics in the Soviet Union, Mr. Popadiuk doubts that Ukraine will become an independent nation. However, the test of Mr. Gorbachev's reforms will be the Soviet nationalities question. It is U.S. policy to not discuss freedom for the Soviet Union's constituent republics; this is "an internal issue."

• **Ronald Reagan** — The president has been "steadfast in his course ... of realism" vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. Over the course of four summits (Geneva, Reykjavik, Washington and Moscow), he has achieved successes in arms control (the intermediate-range nuclear forces treaty, with work on the START talks progressing slowly), bilateral matters (cultural exchanges, fisheries agreements, etc.), regional conflicts (the Soviets have pledged to leave Afghanistan and movement is reported on talks relating to Angola and Cambodia), and human rights. In this area, Mr. Reagan has emphasized freedom of expression and of religion and the right of emigration. The president sees this area as his greatest achievement in Moscow.

• **Mikhail Gorbachev** — The Soviet Communist Party Secretary is a clever, quick-thinking, animated, energetic and opinionated man who may be more of an actor than President Reagan. Mr. Popadiuk was in a room with Mr. Gorbachev only at the Reykjavik summit (he also attended the Washington and Moscow meetings) and was able to observe how Mr. Gorbachev advances

(Continued on page 13)

FOCUS ON THE ARTS

After successful exhibits in Ukraine non-conformist artist visits Paris

by Daria Darewych

TORONTO — Feodosiy Humeniuk, one of the most prominent Ukrainian non-conformist artists, recently arrived in Paris for a one-month visit after two very successful exhibitions in Ukraine.

Mr. Humeniuk, who presently lives in Leningrad, arrived in the West on August 2 with his wife Nataalka Pavlenko, also an artist; they are currently staying with friends.

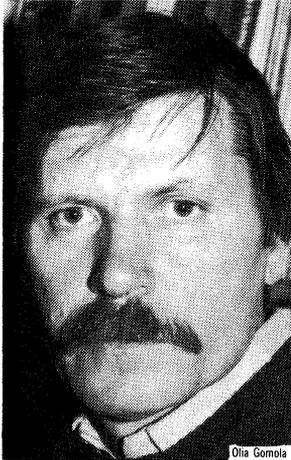
Mr. Humeniuk, born in 1941, in the village of Rybchyntsi, Vynnytsia oblast, became known in the West after he organized two exhibitions of Ukrainian non-conformist art in Moscow in 1975 and 1976; due to his endeavors, he was

were unsuccessful.

Mr. Humeniuk has consciously attempted to continue the artistic traditions expounded by Mykhailo Boichuk, an artist and teacher who worked in the 1920s in Kiev and who encouraged his students to search for their inspiration in Ukrainian-Byzantine traditions, Ukrainian folk art and Western art, rather than in the Russian *peredvynzhnyky*.

In a manifesto written by Ukrainian avant-garde artists in the 1970s, among them, Mr. Humeniuk, it states: "The group of the Ukrainian avant-garde continues the traditions of the high Ukrainian renaissance; it relies on the traditions of the school of Mykhailo

"All of my life, I have been involved with art, and never did I think, that the time would come, when I would suffer because of art. I do not know even one example in the history of other nations where an artist was persecuted for his creative search, for artistic freedom. I work with themes that are familiar and dear to me because I know my people, their history, and through my art, I want to help them..."



Olia Gomola

Feodosiy Humeniuk

deprived of his residence permit in Leningrad (where he had attended the Academy of Art), and went to live in Dnipropetrovske.

Until this year he was denied permission to exhibit his work in Ukraine although he has had four solo exhibitions in Toronto and Winnipeg organized without his permission. He continued to have difficulties with Soviet authorities as late as 1982, when he and his art when denounced in an article in Dnipropetrovska Zoria. His attempts to leave the Soviet Union

— Feodosiy Humeniuk writing in the 1970s.

Lvovych Boichuk and develops these traditions on the level of modern art...

"We are not discovering new territory. We are Ukrainians, satisfied with our own territory and culture. We only want to hold on to what the Lord God gave us. God put in our hands the artist's talent and we are only doing his will..."

Mr. Humeniuk finds inspiration in religious and folk art. He is interested in the history of Ukraine, particularly in the Kozak period, and has painted a series of canvasses depicting Ukrainian hetmans, including Ivan Vyhovsky, Ivan Mazepa and Petro Doroshenko.

Incredible as it may seem, Mr. Humeniuk was given a solo exhibition in Lviv in April of this year. It was sponsored by the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR and the Lviv branch of the Rylskyi Institute of Art History, Folklore and Ethnography and was held at the Ethnographic Museum. On display were 24 oils and 14 watercolors, including such Humeniuk landmark paintings as "Virnist Ukraini" (Loyalty to Ukraine), (1972), "Roxolana" (1974) and "Sviashchennyi kraj" (Blessed Land), (1974), as well as more recent works, including "Marusia Churay" (1986) and the triptych "Obriadovi Sviata" (Ritual Holidays), (1987).

Mr. Humeniuk's second solo exhibi-

Faces and Places
by Myron B. Kuropas

Myron B. Kuropas is on vacation. His column will resume next week.



"Virnist Ukraini," (Loyalty to Ukraine), 1972, oil on canvas by Feodosiy Humeniuk.

tion in Ukraine opened in Kiev on June 1 at the Kiev Lavra Museum of Decorative and Applied Art. It was sponsored by the recently-formed Ukrainian Cultural Fund headed by the poet Borys Oliynyk. Excerpts from the opening were shown on Kiev television. The exhibition consisted of works displayed in Lviv, but it was augmented by several large oils including "Motria Kochubeyivna" and "Posviachennia v Hetmany."

It would appear that signs of glasnost

and perestroika are finally beginning to be felt in Ukrainian art circles. After being denied an exit visa on numerous other occasions, Mr. Humeniuk's visit to the center of the art world, Paris, can also be viewed as part of the restructuring taking place in the Soviet Union.

It is hoped that in the near future the artist will be permitted to visit the United States and Canada accompanied by an exhibition of his very interesting and innovative paintings.

Kiev quartet renders Ukrainian melodies at UN

NEW YORK — The Leontovych Quartet from Kiev recently performed at the United Nations Dag Hammarskjold Library, to a standing room only audience.

The quartet, which arrived in the United States as part of a cultural exchange program in late July, performed in concert at the United Nations on Thursday, July 28 before travelling on to Music Mountain in Connecticut.

Composed of four Ukrainian faculty

members of the Kiev Conservatory, the ensemble chose to play only Ukrainian melodies, save an opening composition by Haydn.

They also performed works by Mykola Lysenko, Myroslav Skoryk, Mykola Leontovych, and Ihor Shamo. A work in five parts by classical and contemporary Ukrainian composer Arkadiy Fylypenko, was written especially for the Leontovych quartet, in

(Continued on page 13)



Marta Kolomayets

The Leontovych Quartet

Presenting Miss...

(Continued from page 5)

pageant, the 20-year-old Princeton University student hails from Millburn, N.J. As a child, Hanusia lived in the Ellenville-Kerhonkson area, and for the past two summers has worked at Soyuzivka, this UNA resort in the Catskill Mountains.

The first runner-up in the Miss Soyuzivka contest, Marichka Krul of Silver Spring, Md., is also a Soyuzivka employee, who has spent many a summer working various jobs here. Marichka, who attends college in Maryland, sings in the band Hoverlia, the vocal ensemble Namysto and also enjoys poetry recitation.

Alexandra Mykolaya Ivanyska captured the second-runner up slot during the Saturday evening contest, which was held at midnight, outdoors, on the Veselka patio. Alexandra, a resident of South Orange, N.J., is current studying advertising at the Institute Europeo de Disegno in Milan, Italy.

The eight contestants in this year's event were interviewed by a panel of five judges, headed by former Soyuzivka emcee, Anya Dydik Petrenko. Also asking the girls about their interests and their knowledge in current affairs in Ukraine were Ulana Keballo, who was first runner up at the first Miss Soyuzivka pageant held in 1955 and Camilla Huk, a former Miss Soyuzivka. The men on the panel, both UNA Supreme Advisers were Walter Kwas, former manager of Soyuzivka and Eugene Iwanciw, currently the director of the UNA's Washington office.

The Miss Soyuzivka weekend, which has been traditionally held on the third week in September, was moved up this year to allow more girls to participate in the pageant. It began with a concert featuring the talent of the Oles Kuzyszyn Trio, a new singing ensemble, and soprano Lidia Hawryluk.

The stage program, which was emceed by Roman Lupan, began at 8:30 p.m. The Oles Kuzyszyn Trio, warmly received by the audience, which numbered over 200 sang eight compositions, which included contemporary songs from Ukraine, as well as newly-arranged Ukrainian folk songs and works composed by Oles Kuzyszyn. The trip consists of three men, Oles Kuzyszyn, who was the lead vocalist for the now-defunct for Iskra and Yuriy Turchyn, a professional musician, formerly of the Kinderhook Band, and currently a member of a band called The World.

The group, which formed only a year ago, has performed at a number of Ukrainian benefit concerts and at the Greene County Music and Arts Center in upstate New York.

Following the trio's performance, Mrs. Dydik-Petrenko was introduced to the audience by Mr. Lupan. Although she has been absent from the Soyuzivka stage for four years, Mrs. Dydik-Petrenko served as Soyuzivka's mistress of ceremonies for 13 years and her appearance at the UNA resort was a visibly moving reunion. She currently works for Voice of America's Ukrainian desk in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Dydik-Petrenko encouraged all eligible girls to enroll in the Miss Soyuzivka pageant. In order to compete, she stated, a girl must be between the ages of 18 and 25, a UNA member, bilingual and have an inte-

rest in Ukrainian affairs. She also introduced Miss Soyuzivka, 1988, Tamara Korytko, who delivered her farewell speech. Miss Korytko spoke about her year as the reigning Miss Soyuzivka and her continuing interest in Ukrainian community life, underscoring the importance of this, the millennium year.

Miss Hawryluk, who has often performed on the Soyuzivka stage, performed a number of new selections, including songs from a newly-released cassette tape, titled Svitlytsia. She also sang a song titled "Spytay," (Ask), to words which were written by Vitaliy Korotich, currently editor of the Moscow based magazine, Ogonyok. She was accompanied by Paul Goncharoff, formerly of Chicago, where he worked with the Malvy ensemble, and currently of New York.

As an encore number, Mr. O. Kuzyszyn joined Ms. Hawryluk in a duet. Present in the audience that evening and introduced to concertgoers were UNA Supreme President John O. Flis and his wife, Mary, Supreme Advisers Kwas and Iwanciw and Soyuzivka co-manager Lida Kuczer.

After the evening performance, guests were invited to the Veselka Patio to enjoy the music of "Khloptsi zi Lvova," a New Jersey based band, which provided dancing music until 2 a.m.

While the judges interviewed contestants, the guests danced under a pleasant, cool evening sky. At midnight, the judges, led by Mrs. Dydik-Petrenko, were ready to make their announcement. Ceremoniously, with a drum roll, the emcee proclaimed Hanusia Legedza Miss Soyuzivka 1989.

Greeting the winner, who won a \$500 scholarship and a free week at Soyuzivka, was Dr. Flis, who also congratulated the other winners.

Miss Soyuzivka 1988, Ms. Korytko, crowned Hanusia with a wreath of field flowers and presented her with a bouquet of red roses.

The first runner up won a week at Soyuzivka and the second runner up is entitled to a free weekend stay at the resort.

Miss Soyuzivka 1989, Hanusia Legedza, considers Soyuzivka a great social gathering place, where she has made many friends. "I'm away at school during the year, and at Princeton, there are just a few Ukrainians, so I don't get too many opportunities to see my Ukrainian friends," she said.

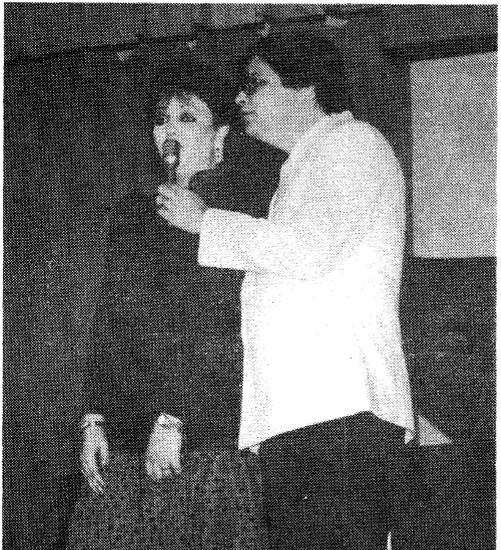
Keeping busy with her studies in mathematics and French, as well as playing violin in the university orchestra and belonging to the school's fencing team, doesn't allow the newly-crowned Soyuzivka representative much time to socialize.

"Our small group of Ukrainians at Princeton does try to spread the word about Ukrainian culture and traditions," she added explaining that this year they displayed Ukrainian Easter eggs and informed fellow students about the Millennium year and the religious persecution of the faithful in Ukraine.

Hanusia, a graduate of Ridna Shkola, is a member of Plast, and belongs to the "Lisovy Mavky" sorority, because, she adds, "they work with the youngest scouts, something I am particularly enjoy."



Hanusia Legedza dances her first dance with Soyuzivka co-manager John A. Flis.



Lidia Hawryluk and Oles Kuzyszyn delight the audience with an encore; the two have often worked together and Saturday evening provided their listeners with a duet.



The Oles Kuzyszyn Trio, featuring from left, Yuriy Turchyn, Bohdan Kuzyszyn and Oles Kuzyszyn. This was the ensemble's first Soyuzivka performance, but from the sounds of the applause, it won't be their last.



The pageant is over; runner-up Alexandra...



UNA Supreme Pre...



The judges inter...



and everybody's happy: (from left) Anya Dydyk-Petrenko, UNA Supreme President John O. Flis, second Ivanytsky, first runner-up Marichka Krul, Miss Soyuzivka 1989 Hanusia Legedza, judges Ulana Kebalo and Walter Kwas, and Miss Soyuzivka 1988 Tamara Korytko.



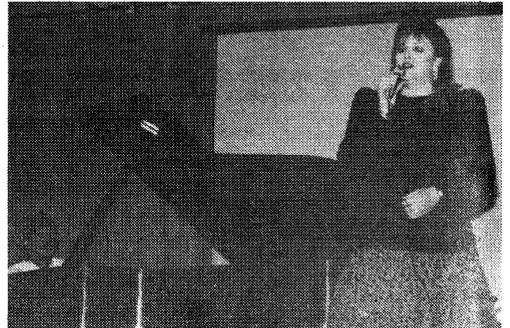
Miss Soyuzivka 1989 with Soyuzivka co-manager Lydia Kuczer.



John O. Flis congratulates the new Miss Soyuzivka.



UNA Supreme President poses with runners-up Alexandra Ivanytsky and Marichka Krul.



Lidia Hawryluk performs at the Saturday evening concert. A favorite of Soyuzivka audiences, Ms. Hawryluk has added many contemporary songs from Ukraine into her repertoire. Accompanying the soprano was Paul Goncharoff.

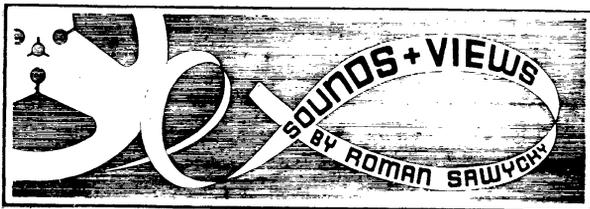


Miss Soyuzivka hopeful. Pictured from left: Eugene Iwanciw, Camille Huk, Ulana Kebalo, Walter Kwas and Anya Dydyk-Petrenko.



Marta Kolomeyets

Hanusia Legedza reports to work bright and early Sunday morning. She may be Miss Soyuzivka 1989, but the job must get done.



The "Wind Song" story

Conclusion

The "Wind Song" surfaced next in Europe in a bilingual (German and Ukrainian) collection of Ukrainian songs for piano titled "24 Ukrainische Volksweisen Fur Klavier zu zwei Handen gesetzt von Felix Petyrek (24 Ukrainian Folksongs for Piano Four Hands Set by Felix Petyrek)." This collection saw print at the prestigious Universal-Edition A.G. (Vienna, Leipzig 1920).

In a short foreword Mr. Petyrek notes that he "transmits the folk melodies just as he heard them sung by the people and that the arrangements and the piano coloring intend to maintain this impression."

The "Wind Song" appears here as selection No. 3, but is so strangely titled it is not readily recognizable. It is a short (12 measures) exposition of the song in E Minor. The harmony is full (use of octaves in the bass), the melody line carries a few added configurations and the dynamic range is rather wide for such a concise setting: pp to full f. Mr. Petyrek's collection (intermediate level) deserves more attention and exposure, even though it might belong to educational material or to that proverbial limbo known as salon music.



Nina Koshetz

Nina Koshetz records

In January 1928 the Brunswick² label (U.S.A.) released a recording titled "Winds are Blowing" by famous soprano Nina Koshetz.³ Sung in the original Ukrainian, with good control of the traditional melody, language and with a tight vibrato voice, this item was recorded when the artist was about 35. At this time her vocal equipment had all the control of shading and coloring necessary for interpreting songs of Tchaikovsky, Glazunoff and especially Rachmaninoff who dedicated some of his songs of Op. 34 (including the famous "Daisies") to Miss Koshetz. The tone quality of her voice was vibrant and the texture consistent throughout its compass.

I must end this section on Miss Koshetz on a quizzical note. The truth of the matter is that the piano accompaniment to her recording of the "Wind Song" belongs to one of the most unusual bits of support ever rendered a

singer. It is almost entirely in the same key, nay worse, it uses identical chords, resulting in a most monotonous and dejected sound.

Somehow this playing succeeds in sounding pseudo-modern and, by the same token, remains still further away from the emotional, and romantic, broadly mounted Ukrainian melody. I suspect this accompaniment belongs to the pianist Lang credited on the disc with the last name only. It seems that another piece by the Ukrainian composer Semen Hulak-Artemovsky, likewise recorded by Miss Koshetz at this time, bears his typical playing, totally unrelated to the composer's conception. One wonders at Miss Koshetz's taste in these matters, so much the more since her stature in vocal and musical issues in general is known to have been very significant. In short, a puzzle this for music historians.

Enter Igor Gorin

David Ewen⁴ wrote that "Igor (Charles) Gorin's⁵ good luck charm was a song, the 'Wind Song.' He has sung it at every concert, either on the program proper or for an encore. It was the 'Wind Song' that Gorin sang when he applied successfully for admittance into the Vienna Conservatory; and it was this song which brought him a scholarship. This song, too, he featured on his audition for the Hollywood Hotel radio program, and it was the first number he was to sing on a radio broadcast."

Mr. Gorin recorded the "Wind Song" in his own arrangement, with the orchestra conducted by Nathaniel Shilkret.⁶ This shows Mr. Gorin's fair command of Ukrainian easily outdis-



Record label of Gorin's "Wind Song"

tanced by his own music arrangement and vocal delivery. The label gives the title as "Viuu vitre" — not entirely correct, although it notes the song's Ukrainian identity. There is more to the music than just the "Wind Song;" like Efreim Zimbalist before him, Mr. Gorin added a contrasting mood with a humorous verse by the Ukrainian poet Stepan Rudansky (not credited) called "Varenyky (Dumplings)."

Such coupling of the moody "Wind Song" with the Rudansky ditty is, again, unfortunate; the latter, complete with shouts, presses also a different theme on the listener, and on one three minute record side neither song is thus able to establish itself. Still, the "Wind Song," whatever is left of it, gets a memorable performance by America's

IGOR GORIN



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Publicity for Igor Gorin

"Prince of Baritones."

Ray Carroll's jazz

In 1962 activists of the Ukrainian Theater in America, Wolodymyr Zmij and his stalwart assistant Jerry Nedilsky, both of the U-TAB record label, New York, had an interesting idea of introducing some Ukrainian melodies to America. They noted that there is much good music that is not being heard by enough people because it has been limited to the boundaries of one national group. Their idea was to present folk music of Ukraine in a swinging, Westernized style. Thus melodies of one country adapted to the style of the nation into which they are to be introduced could be better appreciated.

So Messrs. Zmij and Nedilsky turned to jazz arranger Ray Carroll and the Sal DeFeo Band, showed them the music of choice Ukrainian folk songs (including the "Wind Song" of course) and their record album "Ukraine Swings" was born.

The combination of Carroll/DeFeo produced a full, resonant sound, actually much larger than it really was. Instrumentation was for three trombones, trumpet, alto saxophones, bass and drums. An outstanding recording, both musically and sonically, this is perhaps the finest Ukrainian jazz

(Continued on page 15)

1. F. Petyrek (1892-1951), Austrian pianist and composer. He studied with Leopold Godowsky and Emil von Sauer (student of Liszt). Composed operas, works for chorus and especially for the piano. Mr. Petyrek had a special predilection for folk-song-like compositions.

2. Brunswick 10140 re-released on LP Belcantodisc BC-234.

3. N. Koshetz (b. 1894 in Kiev, d. 1965),

celebrated singer with a marvelous American career. Some sources consider her Ukrainian, a matter that needs clarification. The Soviet music encyclopedia by Shteinpress (1966), which was especially generous to Ukrainian musicians, indicates that Miss Koshetz was Russian, the daughter of the singer P.A. Koshetz (1863-1904). Her relationship to Ukrainian conductor Alexander Koshetz is confused in some sources, for example the Kutsch/Riemens dictionary calls Koshetz her brother. In truth, Miss Koshetz was his distant cousin ("plemynnytsia") as the conductor called her in his "Memoirs". The fact she was born in Kiev (in this area most of the Koshetz family was reared) suggests she was a member of a russified branch of the family. In the years 1922-23 she appeared extensively with the famed Ukrainian National Chorus conducted by Koshetz. Koshetz specialist, musicologist Paul Macenko added this in a letter to me June 13, 1975: "A. Koshetz considered Miss Koshetz Russian. He actually did not invite her to join his chorus; she joined through the efforts of manager Rabinoff." Oddly however, as the January 1928 Brunswick record catalog noted, Miss Koshetz recorded six items for this label, including songs by Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff and Mussorgsky — all performed in Ukrainian instead of customary Russian. The "Wind Song" belonged to this group.

4. "Living Musicians" (New York 1940), p. 148.

5. I. Gorin (b. 1908 in Horodok near Lviv, Ukraine), Ukrainian American baritone of radio, records, motion pictures and concert hall. Even as a child he loved to sing and would spend hours listening to his neighbors sing the folk music of Ukraine. He appeared widely in Europe, the United States, Canada, Cuba, Hawaii and Australia. Also known as a prolific composer. Critic Theodore Teren-Juskiw asserts that Mr. Gorin pronounced himself Ukrainian.

6. On Victor 4328-A.

7. Released as U-TAB-201S (separate mono and stereo issues).

SPOTLIGHT ON: Darka and Slavko duo plus two

by Myrosia Stefaniuk

What can you say about a duo that produced its first album from scratch to finish, and in less than a year won acclaim and admiration from Ukrainian pop music listeners of all ages and tastes; that have now become a quartet, were invited to perform at every major Ukrainian summer festival in North America, and have been nominated for three top awards at Edmonton's Festival '88; and have just released a new single and are working on a second LP album?

You can say that they must be dynamic, talented, unique and doing something right. They are.

"The Quartet" — Darka Konopada from Detroit and New Yorker Slavko Halatyn, recently joined by Detroit twins Andriy and Yurko Stasiw — have rapidly become one of the finest Ukrainian popular music makers this side of the ocean.

What makes them stand out and shine in a sea of clones was aptly summarized by Oles Kuzyszyn in his review of their first LP: "...they have so totally immersed themselves into every aspect of their material, emerging with not merely a product, but rather a cohesive and highly personal musical statement." (The Ukrainian Weekly, November 29, 1987)

The "total immersion" story reads like a fairy tale that could only unfold in the Ukrainian emigre community. Through a series of incidents and coincidences, wrong turns and crossed paths, and involvement in Ukrainian activism, these two met, discovered a mutual interest in music — and in each other — and have been making great music together since.

Darka and Slavko met at the 1985 congress of TUSM (Ukrainian Student Association of Mykola Michnowsky) when one or the other was improvising Ukrainian melodies on the piano during breaks at the caucuses. They ran into each other again at the TUSM winter camp, and when Darka invited Slavko to help out at a Detroit program the following spring at an evening dedicated to Ukrainian dissidents, he readily agreed.

"This was the first time we actually worked together, but it didn't seem like work. I picked up the guitar and we started playing and singing, and it was incredibly easy. We could predict or tune in to what the other was going to



The duo: Darka Konopada and Slavko Halatyn.

do."

It was inevitable with two young musicians so truly in tune to each other. When the idea first flickered to put something together, they borrowed equipment from Andriy Stasiw and recorded the three songs they had performed at the dissidents program. These, plus three additional numbers that they arranged for the New York St. George's Festival, became the core of their first album.

What followed was a whirlwind of commuting between Detroit and New York, endless long-distance calls, complicated logistics and "a lot of help and

understanding from our families and friends." The work was intense, on a very tight schedule and budget, with limited studio time and a lot of complex equipment and procedures. But it was a labor of love.

As Darka reads off the credits and thank-yous on their record sleeve, she explains each individual's personal contribution, and there is a story with each name, as well as giggles, laughter and reminiscences about each episode. As the two of them talk about the experience, they finish each other's sentences, gauge responses with mere eye contact, and keep track of what was happening in their lives by the songs they were working on at the time.

"Initially, there was no planned sound or end product. It all kind of evolved, and we went with the flow," Darka remembers. "In art, you may start with something in mind, but what ultimately comes out is sometimes a bit of a surprise because the work takes on a life of its own and you can't know what the outcome is going to be until it's completed."

The outcome was a highly sensitive personal interpretation of tone, mood and lyrics in each song. They both admit, in retrospect, that producing an independent release is grueling work, but the reward is that you control the quality.

When they decided to expand, teaming up with Andriy and Yurko Stasiw was a natural step. Andriy is well known to Detroit music audiences from his piano performances and conductorship of the Prolosok Youth Choir and Trembita Chorus. Both Yurko and Andriy were longstanding members of the Kameniar. Ensemble which, unfortunately, disbanded shortly after releasing a unique instrumental album of *ko-liadky*.

"They just totally fit in," says the duo about the twins. At rehearsals, there is a lot of good-natured ribbing, tongue-in-cheek wit and warm camaraderie. Ultimately, there is harmony and when they play, every corner is filled with music and joy. They like each other, they respect each other's abilities, work superbly together, and it shows:

Yurko and Andriy about Darka and Slavko: "They don't just pick songs. They listen, really listen to the song. And they love it — envision it. When they bring it to practice, they already have an idea of what each instrument will sound like, but it's not just a song and here are the notes. It's more a feeling, a mood, and we expound on it from there."

Darka about Slavko: "He's got this instinct for chord progressions. I envy that because I just can't do it as well."

Slavko about Darka: "She has terrific improvisational skills, a natural knack. I'm pragmatic and need to sit down and figure it out by the rules."

Andriy about the duo and about himself: "My style is more the classical approach. Theirs is more jazzy, dramatic and 'amoebic.' I'll grab pencil and staff paper and Slavko will grab the guitar..."

Darka and Slavko about Yurko: "He plays the notes and is very meticulous and clean but much too humble about his own abilities."

Yurko about himself and the others: "At first I was intimidated by these folks. They're on a different level and I'm lucky because I get to ride on the coat-tails of their glory."

Darka about the entire group: "I feel like it's unfair to call us just Darka and Slavko because we all play such equal parts now."

Fun aside, they are very serious about music, their own and others. In a very lively discussion on where Ukrainian pop music is coming from and where it's heading, there was complete agreement that the essential ingredients are good musicians, good songs and a magic combination of the two.

In the 60s and 70s, the young contemporary sound was primarily dance bands, and although these gained widespread popularity, too many of them sounded too much alike on mass-produced commercial releases. More recently, there has been a shift to individual performers who have set high standards for singing and subjective interpretation. They no longer play mere background music; when they perform, you listen. Even so, while there are individual numbers that stand out, the quality of the entire albums is not always consistent.

Good songs alone are not enough either. Both here and in Ukraine, there are plenty of good songs performed in a very dull manner. "The songs don't need to proclaim profound messages, but we seem to favor extremes — either songs about pyrohy, or those with historical and political themes. Folk melodies fall somewhere in between, so most groups on both sides of the ocean, take old folk songs and modernize them, but very few are actually creating completely new compositions, particularly songs that deal with day to day social things. And that's what we need most!" Slavko remarks. So how does their group choose songs?

"It's usually something that we hear, and love, and when we sing it together it seems to have some kind of magic, and we look at each other and know this is it. It almost calls out to us, 'do me in a different way.'" Slavko explains, and Darka simply sums it "everything from the ear, through here — through

(Continued on page 15)



The quartet: Yurko and Andriy Stasiw, Darka and Slavko at Edmonton's Festival '88.

Baseball comes to Ukraine: Who's on first? It's probably Taras

by Marta Kolomayets

COOPERSTOWN, N.Y. — "Play ball," an expression heard throughout empty parking lots, school playgrounds and ball parks in the United States and Canada, is now being heard in the capital of Ukraine, as well.

The Kiev "beyzbol komanda," the first official team in the Soviet Union, was formed in December 1986 and this year went on to win the second annual baseball tournament held in Moscow's Park of the Young Pioneers on June 28 through July 3.

The Ukrainian team, coached by Viktor Pyanikh, nicknamed "Attila the Hun" by his players, went on to victory, upsetting the Mendelevey Institute of Technology, a Moscow-based team, 8-7.

And although there may be no joy in Moscow, the Kiev team, called the Ukrainian All-Stars, are quickly catching onto the sport that is as American as apple pie. They have adopted U.S. baseball stars as their heroes, among them Gary Carter of the New York Mets, and often watch videotapes for playing tips.

According to Steve Wulf of Sports Illustrated, the Ukrainian team's success can be attributed, in part to the fact that they have Cuban, Nicaraguan and Ukrainian American advisers assisting them. Of no less importance is the fact that they have the best uniforms — red with electric blue trim and a berizka (birch tree) emblem stitched over the heart.

This dressing for success does a lot for morale in a country where the game of baseball is played on a soccer field, often in ankle-high grass, where the outfield is often disproportionate because it's not a baseball diamond, but a rectangle. It seems that the players fight over where to put home plate, when they are not arguing over who will wear the gloves — there aren't always enough to go around. The shortage of baseballs also presents problems; sometimes worn out balls are taped up, or tennis balls are used during practice. To date, there is no baseball equipment manufacturer in the Soviet Union and supplies usually come from such places at the U.S. Embassy.

The game has become an obsession for the players, who range in age from teens to late twenties; many of them are athletes who are highly coordinated and trained in such sports as hockey, soccer, volleyball or even handball. Because most Soviet sports feature footwork, hitting, fielding and throwing are



The Ukrainian baseball team, pictured above, at an August 17, 1987 game against the Nicaraguans at Dynamo Stadium in Kiev. On this day, the team was the first official Soviet club to score a run in international competition. They lost 32-2.

Peter Fedynsky

underdeveloped skills, and need to be mastered by the baseball players.

Their infatuation with the game is two-fold; it represents Americana, and since it becomes a medal sport in the 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona, gaining international sport status, the Soviets also want to be contenders.

And although their moves on the field still need to be polished, it seems that they have adjusted to baseball lingo quickly, picking up the universal language of the sport. For the players, a strike is a strayk, a foul is a fowel, a ball is a bol, a pitcher is a pichera, a catcher is a kecher, but a glove is a lovushka, i.e. a catching device.

Unfortunately the game has been slower in gaining popularity among spectators. Only some 200 people attended the final championship game between the Kiev and Moscow teams. According to Mr. Wulf, these fans were players from other teams, friends and relatives of the game's participants. He added that some were puzzled as to the complexities of the game but watched

curiously as wild pitches were thrown, and as the catcher from behind home plate chased a runner back to second base, as he intended to steal third.

The Soviet Ukrainian team's star pitcher Yuri Neskoromny, a 23-year-old former team handball player who pitched 14 innings in two games, was awarded a prize for best pitcher.

The team, captained by Sasha Kozirev was given a large crystal trophy by the Rural Youth. This was not the only first every achieved by the Kiev team. On August 17, 1987, this team was the first Soviet team ever to score runs against international competition, when during a game in the Kiev Dynamo Stadium, its players scored two runs against a team from Nicaragua. The final score was 32-2.

Since the recent popularity of baseball in the Soviet Union, (12 of the 15 republics have teams), a controversy has developed as to when and where the game originated. According to an 1987 article in Izvestia, baseball is a descendant of a Russian game called lapta,

which was played with bats and ball over two centuries ago and brought to California by Russian emigres, years before Babe Ruth stepped up to bat.

Another theory, based on Rumanian legend, holds that hitting a ball with a bat and making a game of it began a very long time ago somewhere between the Carpathian Mountains and the Danube River. The game, called oina, was created by shepherds in the early centuries, who through their wanderings spread the game throughout the country. This game included batting, fielding and running. Some Ukrainians contend that baseball is of course, a form of "kichka."

Many Soviets disagree with these theories, among them, Aleksander V. Kalivod, the chief of the baseball department of the State Committee on Sports, who contends that baseball originated in English children's games.

It seems a little bit funny that everyone wants to hold a claim to baseball — America's favorite pastime. Abner Doubleday would have been amused.

Sokulsky freed...

(Continued from page 1)

arrested on April 11, 1980 and sentenced to 10 years' special-regimen labor camp (with five years served in prison) and five years' exile for participation in the work of the UHG. He was re-arrested in camp on March 12, 1985 and sentenced to an additional three years' special-regimen labor camp on top of his original sentence.

During his incarceration, Mr. Sokulsky continued to declare political prisoner status, which under international agreement exempted him from compulsory labor. Because of his persistence in maintaining this legal status he was subjected to severe punishment, including long periods in solitary confinement.

The activist is married to the former Iryna (Orysia) Lesiv, a sister of fellow Ukrainian Helsinki monitor Yaroslav Lesiv from the Ivano-Frankivske region of western Ukraine. Mrs. Sokulsky was among the wives of political prisoners and others who held hunger strikes protesting the continued imprisonment of human and national rights activists before the 19th Communist Party Conference in June.

Addendum

During millennium celebrations of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in South Bound Brook, N.J. U.S. Senate candidate Pete Dawkins delivered remarks on behalf of Vice President George Bush. They were inadvertently omitted from The Weekly's story on August 14. The text of these remarks is printed below.

Dear Friends,

It is a pleasure for me to send greetings to all those gathered with the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA for the concluding ceremonies honoring the Holy Millennium Jubilee Year of the Baptism of Kievan-Rus'.

This event attests to the importance that your community has placed

on preserving the traditional values embodied in the family and especially in the church during this Millennial year.

While we join to celebrate this 1,000th anniversary of your faith, we also remain mindful of those Ukrainian Orthodox faithful imprisoned in the Soviet Union for their religious beliefs. We will continue to forcefully speak out for not only their release but also for the right of all individuals and denominations to worship their religions in their own church in their native language.

Barbara joins me in wishing you the very best and our congratulations on this solemn anniversary in the history of your church.

Sincerely,
George Bush



1988 Tennis Season
at Soyuzivka

USCAK Nationals September 2-5
Pleasant September 17-18
..... October 8-9

Ukrainian National Association: 94 years of service

Memory of...

(Continued from page 2)

political workers from the giant tractor stations who began operating only in 1932-33.

Dr. Panchuk admits that the grain collectors did not differentiate between prosperous and poor farms, strong and weak raions. The same quota was applied to all. Moreover, the Ukrainian authorities were evidently "paralyzed" by repressive measures taken against both communists and collective farm members who failed to fulfill their grain quotas. In short, the system was enforced from the center and Stalin's subordinates were not bold enough to question his disastrous policies.

In this situation, the author's concentration on kulak sabotage appears questionable. Prof. Panchuk writes that kulaks tried to reinforce the anti-collective farm attitude of the poor and middle peasant stratum, and that they stole and hoarded grain. But the richer peasants (a relative term) lacked such a resolute policy. Rather the authorities, living, as the authors write, in the atmosphere of the Civil War period, created a class war in the village as the prelude to collectivization. In 1933, all the villagers, not only kulaks, were involved in a life-and-

death struggle.

To their credit, the historians Panchuk and Dibrova do provide some figures on famine victims, noting that in 16 districts of Kiev, almost 16,000 people died in May 1933 alone, and a further 14,500 in early June. Other statistics, they add, "have not yet been found." Having divulged such horrors, however, they then criticize "bourgeois nationalist Sovietologists" in the West (presumably Messrs. Conquest and Mace) for referring to an artificial famine or genocide.

Today the question of genocide remains open. But from this article, it is clear that the famine could have been stopped; that Stalin's grain policies were bitterly opposed in Ukraine; that he and his associates rode roughshod over moderate voices, such as that of the now rehabilitated disciple of Lenin, Nikolai Bukharin.

In short, while there were clearly some problems related to administrative changes and shortage of reliable personnel, these should not detract from the main point: that the peasant was an innocent victim of a brutal and unrestrained attack upon his livelihood and ultimately his very existence.

And the death toll continued to mount.

Popadiuk urges...

(Continued from page 6)

literally, toward someone with whom he is speaking, then steps back, and listens intently.

• **Soviet Union** — Even after a visit of only five days, Mr. Popadiuk detected "a sense of change going on." Pere-

Kiev quartet...

(Continued from page 7)

memory of the composer for whom they are named.

The ensemble, formed in 1971, continues the traditions of the Kharkiv-based Leontovych society, of the 1920s, which had as its goals the preservation and development of Ukrainian music.

Its members include Semen Kobetz, who also serves as administrator, on violin, Yun Kharenko, also on violin, Victor Barabanov on viola and Volodymyr Pentaleev, on cello.

The quartet has won critical acclaim at both the 16th Leo Weiner International Contest and at the second International Festival of String Quartets in Vilnius.

This was the Leontovych Quartet's first visit to the United States.

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stroika's effects are more noticeable than glasnost's. While criticism of the regime's mistakes is more and more accepted, it is not permitted to denounce the regime itself. The United States supports an economically strong Soviet Union. "It's always better for us to have a Soviet Union that feels stable" and not compelled to usurp its neighbors or other powers, Mr. Popadiuk declared.

• **Myroslav Medvid** — That was "a mistake" but "it's too late" to do anything now, Mr. Popadiuk said. In 1985, Reagan administration officials handled would-be defector Medvid in such a way that he was taken back to the Soviet Union.

Soviets to permit...

(Continued from page 1)

said.

Soviet archives were allegedly the source of an identity card, used as evidence against John Demjanjuk both in U.S. extradition proceedings and his Israeli trial. While Mr. Demjanjuk was convicted of being a brutal Nazi death camp guard and sentenced to death in April, the authenticity of the Soviet-supplied I.D. card has long been argued.

The Soviet archives are expected to provide "a much better picture" of how the Nazis and their collaborators in

occupied territories conducted the oppression and executions of Jews, gentiles, Communists, partisans, prisoners of war and gypsies, said Brewster Chamberlin, an archivist for the U.S. Memorial Commission.

"We know it happened — that's been clear since 1945 — but how did it happen?" Mr. Chamberlin was quoted as saying. "These records will show how the system worked. How it was possible to carry it out on this scale."

Mr. Lerman added that the archives would reveal how Nazi officials supervised a system in Soviet territory that depended on mass killing by firearms, not gas chambers, *The Times* wrote.

Members of Congress...

(Continued from page 1)

signed."

The Star-Ledger went on to say that "(Rep.) Smith suggested that the action against the human rights activists runs counter to the new Soviet policy of glasnost, or openness."

Sen. Lautenberg, in his newsletter to constituents, noted that in the letter to Mr. Gorbachev, the senators said that the five activists "have helped to or-

Manitoba festival...

(Continued from page 4)

This year may have been the last year for the popular "Ukrainian Wedding" because many in the cast are "too old" and their health is giving way. Fortunately, the play has been preserved on videotapes which can be purchased.

The grandstand featured another excellent line-up of singers and dancers, but comedienne Luba Goy stole the show with her surprise (unannounced) impersonation of everybody's Baba who likes to be in control. After thoroughly interrogating the MC, Roman Brytan, "Baba" declared that in her heyday she liked to dance, too, even if it was in a dress from Zellers instead of a fancy costume like they have now.

A fireworks display in celebration of the Millennium followed the evening performances, pushing the vivid colors of Ukraine from the stage towards the heavens.

ganize a federation of several informal groups called the Democratic Front to Promote Perestroika, which seeks to support your political reform efforts ... Prosecuting these individuals for their human rights activities would violate your government's official policy of glasnost and international human rights obligations, including the Helsinki Final Act."

He also stated that he urged his colleagues to join him in sending the letter to General Secretary Gorbachev.

The message from public officials and Ukrainian Americans to the Soviet authorities was clear: Do not jail people for meeting in parks or other public places. It is against Soviet law and against signed agreements. Failure to allow people the right of free assembly can only result in negative consequences.

THE Ukrainian Weekly read it and share it



FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM: THE UKRAINIAN VOLUNTEER DIVISION by Richard Landwehr. 128 pictures (many are published here for the first time) 8 maps. The first English-language account in detail of the Ukrainian SS 14th Waffen-Grenadier Division der SS (First Division of Ukrainian National Army). The cover design is in full color. In this classic work Mr. Landwehr delineates how and why the Ukrainian Division of the Waffen-SS was formed, what it did on the battlefield and what eventually happened to it. 224 pages, deluxe hardback library edition \$24.00. Send a stamped self-addressed envelope for a free book list.

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Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports for June

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

MEMBERSHIP RECORD

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF MAY 31, 1988	18,401	48,457	6,395	73,253
GAINS IN JUNE 1988				
New members.....	23	37	9	69
Reinstated.....	15	60	1	76
Transferred in.....	2	13	—	15
Change class in.....	1	5	—	6
Transferred from Juv. Dept.....	—	—	—	—
TOTAL GAINS:	41	115	10	166
LOSSES IN JUNE 1988				
Suspended.....	6	16	22	44
Transferred out.....	2	14	—	16
Change of class out.....	1	5	—	6
Transferred to adults.....	—	—	—	—
Died.....	—	85	1	86
Cash surrender.....	17	49	—	66
Endowment matured.....	40	52	—	92
Fully paid-up.....	28	81	—	109
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	1	—	1
Cert. terminated.....	—	—	11	11
TOTAL LOSSES:	94	303	34	431
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:				
GAINS IN JUNE 1988				
Paid up.....	28	81	—	109
Extended insurance.....	4	13	—	17
TOTAL GAINS:	32	94	—	126
LOSSES IN JUNE 1988				
Died.....	—	32	—	32
Cash surrender.....	9	15	—	24
Reinstated.....	4	6	—	10
Lapsed.....	5	5	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	18	58	—	76
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF JUNE 30, 1988.....	18,362	48,305	6,371	73,038

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

INCOME FOR JUNE 1988

Dues From Members.....	\$236,919.76
Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....	104,224.52
Investment Income:	
Bonds.....	\$415,442.60
Certificate Loans.....	2,130.86
Mortgage Loans.....	43,555.56
Banks.....	7,959.24
Stocks.....	6,162.95
Real Estate.....	150,323.51
Total.....	\$625,574.72
Refunds:	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$17,071.66
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	1,623.00
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	1,189.19
Official Publication "Svoboda".....	34,615.00
Books and Printed Matter Ret'd.....	58.17
Telephone Ret'd.....	13.60
Investment Expense Ret'd.....	150.00
Fraternal Benefit Ret'd.....	50.00
Total.....	\$54,770.62
Miscellaneous:	
Donations To Fraternal Fund.....	\$2,209.94
Ukrainian Heritage Defense Fund Donations.....	262.53
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured.....	5,726.79
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia".....	643.00
Total.....	\$8,842.26
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$407,244.70
Mortgages Repaid.....	82,153.53
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	6,315.31
Total.....	\$495,713.54
Total For June 1988.....	\$1,526,045.42

DISBURSEMENTS FOR JUNE 1988

Paid To Or For Members:	
Cash Surrenders.....	\$27,736.78
Endowments Matured.....	60,488.04
Death Benefits.....	73,850.00
Interest On Death Benefits.....	58.83
Payor Death Benefits.....	17.53
Reinsurance Premiums Paid.....	303.29
Dividend To Members.....	44.00
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	1,150.00
Trust Fund Disbursed.....	754.75
Scholarships.....	1,250.00
Total.....	\$165,653.22
Operating Expenses:	
Real Estate.....	\$123,029.36
Svoboda Operation.....	100,800.45
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	60,000.00
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising.....	\$12,949.16
Medical Inspections.....	201.89
Reward To Special Organizers.....	1,346.16
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers.....	2,000.00
Supreme Medical Examiner's Fee.....	375.00
Field Conferences.....	247.72
Total.....	\$17,119.93
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Salary Of Executive Officers.....	\$12,916.68
Salary Of Office Employee.....	40,676.08
Employee Benefit Plan.....	13,483.43
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages.....	23,678.41
Total.....	\$90,754.60
General Expenses:	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses.....	\$7,036.00
Bank Charges For Custodian Account.....	3,884.07
Books and Periodicals.....	32.95
General Office Maintenance.....	1,780.36
Insurance Department Fees.....	19,964.43
Operating Expense Of Washington Office.....	2,723.65
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office.....	125.00
Postage.....	5,889.21
Printing and Stationery.....	233.98
Rental Of Equipment And Services.....	262.61
Telephone, Telegraph.....	1,927.20
Traveling Expenses-General.....	964.65
Total.....	\$44,824.11
Miscellaneous:	
Expenses Of Annual Session.....	\$17,684.50
Investment Expense-Mortgages.....	512.50
Loss On Bonds.....	72,328.37
Fraternal Activities.....	3,227.38
Donations.....	1,338.51
Accrued Interest On Bonds.....	4,625.00
Professional Fees.....	3,000.00
Total.....	\$102,716.26
Investments:	
Bonds.....	\$501,875.00
Mortgages.....	85,000.00
Stock.....	6,162.95
Certificate Loans.....	3,625.86
Real Estate.....	4,439.61
E.D.P. Equipment.....	6,132.37
Total.....	\$607,235.79
Disbursements For June 1988.....	\$1,312,133.72
BALANCE	
ASSETS	
Cash.....	\$1,379,267.31
Bonds.....	46,426,941.60
Mortgage Loans.....	4,959,249.05
Certificate Loans.....	665,261.68
Real Estate.....	1,210,683.44
Printing Plant & E.D.P. Equipment.....	325,165.65
Stocks.....	1,285,569.31
Loan To D.H. - U.N.A.....	—
Housing Corp.....	104,551.04
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....	5,925,000.00
Total.....	\$62,281,689.08
LIABILITIES	
Life Insurance.....	\$60,133,949.86
Accidental D.D.....	1,642,056.81
Fraternal.....	120,497.40
Orphans.....	378,585.41
Old Age Home.....	(72,998.68)
Emergency.....	79,598.28
Total.....	\$62,281,689.08

Uliana Diachuk
Supreme Treasurer

The "Wind Song" ...

(Continued from page 10)

album issued in the United States. Of special note are imaginative and accurate commentaries on the nature and meaning of the music presented. Here is the eloquent introduction to the "Wind Song" as given in the liner notes for the album "Ukraine Swings":

"The flavor of a minor key reflects tragedy. It speaks of the broken heart of a lonely girl whose love is lost to her. She tries to cry, but the hurt is too deep — the tears will not come. She longs to go to him, but wings are not yet hers. The wild wind moaning through the bending trees is her only companion, speaking to her of her love who has gone away."

Conclusion

As I wrote in the beginning, the "Wind Song" is strophic, i.e. returns to the same melody with each new stanza. Since the stanzas consist of four lines of text with the last two lines repeated, we have a song made up of three parts within each stanza. This is the prevalent feature of the "Wind Song" although other variants that do not observe the repeat do exist. However, as close inspection does reveal, the repeat feature was usually observed by the musicians included in this survey. The only exceptions: songbooks by Thomas and Sur, and classical works by Kolachevsky and Liszt.

As we have seen, several musicians of international fame, born in Ukraine or on Ukrainian ethnic territory, had the necessary predisposition to occupy themselves with Ukrainian material, in this case the "Wind Song." These musicians included Kolachevsky, Lysenko, Miss Michailowa, Mr. Zimbalist, Mr. Didur, Miss Koshetz and Mr. Gorin. Liszt was born in Hungary but he was a guest in Ukraine for an entire year. Mr. Carroll had Ukrainian connections in New York.

The products of above musicians, whether a symphony, an opera, a jazz

number, piano pieces or songs, have benefited mankind. Song collections by Botsford, Livesay, Talvi or Von Bodenstedt — all born outside Ukraine — nevertheless brought lasting values into the world of song or folk poetry.

From the material presented in this survey we can be sure all musicians in question knew that the "Wind Song's" origins, legendary or not, were Ukrainian. This applies also to Liszt, although since his time the suite "Voronyntsi Sheaf" has been credited with Polish and Gypsy origins even in scholarly circles.

However, if we were to scrutinize worldwide circulation of some other Ukrainian songs, for example the 18th-century "Yikhav Kozak za Dunay" (The Kozak Rode Beyond the Danube), we would find its national identity outside the borders of Ukraine much more confused.

In this respect the "Wind Song" successfully addresses and answers the question, more significant today than ever before, the question of national identification. In this respect the "Wind Song" is our ambassador to the world.

Acknowledgements

My research for this survey would have been incomplete without the generous help of the following whom I wish to thank at this time: musicologist and Liszt specialist, Prof. Alan Walker (Department of Music, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont. Canada) for locating the holograph of Liszt's "Voronyntsi Sheaf," organist and pianist Michael Grill (Neuried, Bavaria) for presenting me with a xerox of the rare collection "Die poetische Ukraine" by Von Bodenstedt; Shirley Ann Weekley, assistant librarian of The Curtis Institute of Music (Philadelphia), for sending a copy of the rare arrangement by Mr. Zimbalist; discographer Stefan Maksymjuk (Silver Spring, Md.) for providing me with rare recordings and data on such stars as Miss Michailowa, Mr. Didur and Miss Koshetz from his vast collection.

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Spotlight on...

(Continued from page 11)
the heart-to song."

The only requirement left is a receptive audience because if listeners are only used to traditional renditions, they will not be open to anything new or unusual. But if they listen, really listen, they might be pleasantly surprised. "Traditional music is wonderful, the best, and you can't replace it. But you also can't do it over and over again the same way or it gets dull. You've got to experiment, probe, search and go with the flow. We have to keep going because we're musicians."

Finally, when asked about what is "their very own special sound" and how they maintain a "Ukrainian essence" while incorporating stylistics that are

highly contemporary and innovative, Andriy replied: "...it's extreme passion," only half in jest. "There is a certain passion that is at issue when we work together."

"It's more like a yearning," Darka adds. "A very intense love for life, for Ukraina, for music itself. Ukrainian heritage is a very integral part of us. You just bring yourself into it and that's 'the essence' we talked about. What comes through is a state of heart. It's what we are. Real soul music..." and then they break into four-part harmony.

But why listen to me. Go and hear them for yourselves. They often perform at various festivals and programs throughout the United States and Canada. Albums and cassettes are available from La Mer Record Company, 111 Huntington Park, Rochester, N.Y. 14621.

Annual Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 4)

us to work hard and that culture teaches us, after we have worked hard, to enjoy life," he said.

Greetings from the provincial government were brought by Greg Stevens, minister of culture and multiculturalism.

Lydia Shulakewych, president of UCC-APC said she hoped the anniversary of human rights may become the spark that leads to a revitalization of life in Ukraine.

"The Ukrainian Canadian Committee believes that better relations between Canada and the Soviet Union needs more glasnost in human rights," she said.

Entertainment was provided by Edmonton's Shumka Dancers, Winnipeg singer Ed Evanko accompanied by Edmonton pianist Irene Tarnawsky, Lloydminster soloists Irena and Olia Federkewych and the Prairie Pride band, Master of Ceremonies was former Alberta cabinet minister and provincial Conservative leadership candidate Julian Kozjak.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

September 1

PISCATAWAY, N.J.: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 4 will sponsor an exhibit at the Westergaard Library, entitled "Ukraine: A Thousand Years of Culture." Woodcarving, embroidery, ceramics and pysanky will be on view in the display case. Booklets will be available with explanations of Ukrainian arts and culture.

YONKERS, N.Y.: Registration of new students for the 1988-89 school year at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church is being accepted no later than September 1, 1988. Parents of new students from the age of four are requested to call Olga Rudyk (914) 245-1366. Classes are held on Saturday mornings during the school year.

September 2

ROCHESTER, N.Y.: State University of New York, College at Brockport offers a new course: "The Ukrainian Experience," FA 290.61. The course will be taught by Wolodymyr Pylyshenko, Tuesdays 7-10 p.m. (September 2-December 16, 1988) at St. Joseph's School Library. This course is an introduction to the physical, cultural and political geography of Ukraine, as well as, an inquiry into such areas as history, politics, religion, arts and folklore. For registration information call (716) 395-2711 or 395-5724 or 1-800-521-0092. For course content information call Prof. Pylyshenko (315) 673-4867.

September 10

JERSEY CITY, N.J.: The 10th Annual New Jersey Ethnic Festival will be held this Saturday from noon to 10 p.m. at Liberty State Park. The multi-ethnic festival includes performances of music and dance, displays of ethnic arts and crafts and ethnic foods. Admission is free. Liberty State Park can be reached from exit 14B of the New Jersey Turnpike. For more information call (609) 984-7145.

September 11

HAMILTON, N.J.: The Hamilton Ukrainian Group invites Ukrainian artists and vendors to participate in the sixth annual Hamilton Septemferfest, held at Veteran's Memorial Park. Participants include the local committee to commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and the Trenton branch of SUMA. Raindate is September 18. For information call (609) 890-3500 or (609) 890-3506.

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: Two fall SAT workshops will be offered for interested high school students beginning September 13 and running through November 3 by Manor Junior College. An SAT verbal review workshop will begin Tuesday, September 13 and run every Tuesday from 6:30-9 p.m. through November 1. An SAT math review workshop will be offered every Thursday from 6:30-9 p.m. beginning September 15 through November 3. The workshops are limited to 12 students and the fee is \$100 for each workshop. For more information or to register contact MJC Continuing Education Office at (215) 884-2218.

At Soyuzivka

Weekend of September 3-4

The Labor Day Weekend program of entertainment will begin on Friday night with dancing to the music of "Burya" appearing for the first time ever at Soyuzivka.

The Saturday evening concert will feature the ever-popular Montreal-based Cheremshyna Ensemble. To accommodate the large number of people visiting Soyuzivka Labor Day weekend, there will be two bands

featured for dancing, providing music indoors, as well as outdoors.

Sunday's concert at the Veselka Auditorium will feature vocalist Alex Holub, followed by more dancing to the sounds of "Tempo".

An added highlight of the weekend will be an exhibit of photos by Bohdan Polanskyj displayed in the library of the Main House.



The Cheremshyna Ensemble

U.S. National...

(Continued from page 3)

For those planning to stay for the weekend, group rates have been reserved at the following hotels. These are in the city, or close to the city, accessible by Metro/subway. To receive the group rate, ask for the Ukrainian Millennium Committee.

Hyatt Regency — Crystal City, Va.
1-800-228-9000
Rate: \$89/single or double
Deadline: September 7

Executive Inn/Best Western — Arlington, Va.
1-800-426-6886
Rate: \$85/single or double
Deadline: September 7

Guest Quarters — Washington, D.C.
2500 Pennsylvania Ave NW
1-800-424-2900
Rate: \$99/single or double
Deadline: September 2

Guest Quarters — Washington, D.C.
801 New Hampshire Ave NW
1-800-424-2900
Rate: \$99/single or double
Deadline: September 2

Quality Inn — Alexandria, Va.
(703) 642-3422
Rate: \$70/single or double
Deadline: September 22

Group rates have not been reserved by the Millennium Committee at the following hotels and motels. Listed prices are for individuals. Group rates may be available, but must be arranged on your own.

Also please note that in many hotels and motels a "double" room can hold three or four people for no additional or only a minimal charge. These hotels and motels are outside Washington in nearby suburbs. Many are not near the Metro/subway. Also, please ask your bus tour company about hotels. Many have organized trips to Washington, D.C. and will provide rooms as part of a package.

Holiday Inn — Silver Spring, Md.
(301) 589-0800
Rate: \$99/single; \$74 double

Best Western Ambassador — Wheaton, Md.
(301) 933-1300
Rate: \$55/single; \$63/double

Chevy Chase Motor Hotel — Chevy Chase, Md.
1-800-334-7218
Rate: \$55/single or double

Econo Lodge — Silver Spring, Md.
(301) 565-3444
Rate: \$44/single; \$47/double

Quality Inn — Silver Spring, Md.
(301) 588-4400
Rate: \$58/single; \$67/double

Deluxe Budget Inn — College Park, Md.
(301) 474-0003
Rate: \$52/single or double

Econo Travel Lodge — Arlington, Va.
(703) 524-9800
Rate: \$52/single; \$60/double

Sheraton Hotel — Crystal City, Va.
(703) 486-1111
Rate: \$79/single or double

Greenbelt Hilton — Greenbelt, Md.
(301) 441-3700
Rate: \$69/single or double

American Inn — Bethesda, Md.
(301) 656-9300
Rate: \$45/single; \$50/double

Sheraton Inn — Silver Spring, Md.
(301) 589-5200
Rate: \$72/single; \$82/double



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