

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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Canada announces Chernobyl disaster aid as part of broadening activity in Ukraine

by Andrij Hluchoweky
Ukrainian Information Bureau

OTTAWA — Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark announced on December 28, 1990, Canada's intention to broaden its activities in the Ukrainian republic.

In his media communique, Mr. Clark announced Canadian assistance to help with the aftermath of the 1986 nuclear disaster at Chernobyl. The assistance will encompass the following:

- The government task force on Central and Eastern Europe will provide 500 radiation detectors costing \$25,000 to be distributed in the contaminated areas. They will be supplied by the Canadian company Bubble Technology.
- The Canadian government and the Canadian Red Cross Society have donated \$15,000 to the Humanitarian Assistance and Rehabilitation Program for Chernobyl of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.
- Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. has provided an expert cost free to the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is continuing work on determining the consequences of the nuclear power plant explosion.
- Atomic Energy of Canada and the Atomic Energy Control Board are identifying scientific research projects

Khmara trial set for January 10

KIEV — The trial of Ukrainian SSR People's Deputy Stepan Khmara will begin on January 10, reported the Respublika press agency.

Dr. Khmara, a dentist from Chernovohrad, has been imprisoned since November 17, 1990, on charges of abusing his authority in an incident involving an officer of the Interior Ministry.

He had been on a hunger strike in Lukianivka Prison until December 13, when he was persuaded to end his fast by Metropolitan Volodymyr Sterniuk after his health had deteriorated.

Democratic bloc activists have labelled the Khmara affair a KGB provocation against one of the most outspoken members of Parliament. Previously, in the spring of 1990, Dr. Khmara had served a 15-day term of administrative arrest for taking part in a public gathering and resisting the militia.

In a letter dated December 15, Rep. David Bonior (D-Mich.) urged Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to "per-

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to be conducted in the affected areas.

Mr. Clark also announced that Nestor Gayowsky, a career diplomat of Ukrainian heritage, will be Canada's first consul general in Kiev.

"I am particularly pleased to announce the appointment of Nestor Gayowsky as Canada's first consul general in Kiev, at a time when we are celebrating the centennial of the Ukrainian community in Canada," Mr. Clark said.

The Ukrainian Canadian Congress, as an umbrella council for close to 1 million Canadians of Ukrainian descent, has been pressing the Canadian government to accelerate its plans in opening the Kiev post. The planned opening of the Consulate General in Kiev in the summer of 1991 reflects the close cooperation between the government of Canada and the Ukrainian Canadian community.

Patrick Boyer, parliamentary secretary to Mr. Clark, worked directly with the community in locating the premises for the Canadian Consulate.

The Ukrainian Canadian Congress recently held high-level talks with External Affairs officials at a December meeting of the Canada-Ukraine Foreign Policy Forum organized by the Ukrainian Information Bureau in Ottawa.

At the meeting, Mr. Gayowsky was officially introduced to Ukrainian Canadian community representatives.

Oksana Meshko dead at 85

Was veteran of Ukrainian human rights movement

KIEV — After years of leading the human rights movement in Ukraine, labor camp terms and exile, Oksana Yakivna Meshko died on the morning of January 2 in a Kiev hospital after suffering a stroke less than a week earlier. She was 85 years old.

Born on January 31, 1905, in the village of Stari Sanzhary in the Poltava region, Ms. Meshko was drawn into nationalist activity by members of her family who fought both the Nazis and Soviet forces. Her late husband Fedir Serhiyenko was persecuted from 1925 until his death in 1958, while her eldest son, Yevhen, was killed during an air raid in 1941.

Shortly after the arrest of her sister Vera in 1946, Ms. Meshko was arrested in February 1947 and both women were sentenced to 10 years of hard labor in the infamous Beria camps. After Stalin's death in 1954, Ms. Meshko was released and in 1956 she was officially rehabilitated.

Ms. Meshko's rehabilitation served as an awakening for her younger son, Oleksander, to Ukraine's national problems and he too became an active participant in the national renewal of the 1960s. As a result of his activities, Mr. Serhiyenko was arrested in 1972 and sentenced to 10 years in prisons and labor camps for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda."

During the 1970s the vibrant and energetic Ms. Meshko openly criticized



Roma Hadzowydz

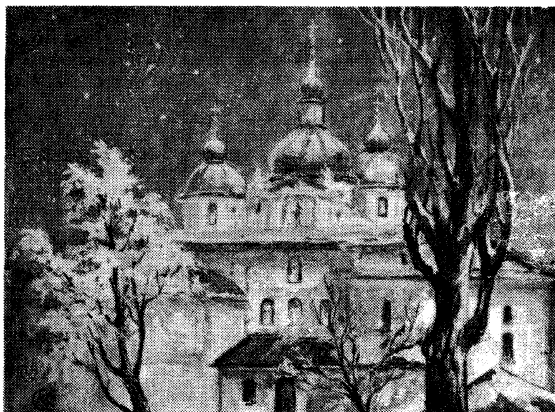
Oksana Meshko during her 1988 visit to the United States.

the persecution of her son and other political prisoners, which led to her becoming one of the co-founders of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group in November 1976.

What followed were years of persecution in the form of house searches and confiscations and forced psychiatric examinations. She became leader of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in 1979 after the arrests of Mykola Rudenko and

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CHRIST IS BORN — — ХРИСТОС РОДИВСЯ



The golden-domed Cathedral of St. Michael in Kiev, as depicted by artist K. Krychevsky-Rosandich. (Copyright 1990, "Chywyli Dnistra.")

UNA fund tops \$150,000

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association's Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine, created by the fraternal organization's 1990 convention, topped \$150,000 as of December 31, 1990.

On that date, the fund reached \$150,000.11 thanks to UNA members and others who sent in 5,865 donations in order to help Ukraine during this period of political, social and cultural renewal.

Donations may be sent to: Ukrainian National Association Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

Press review

Health, environment in USSR at the point of disaster

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The health of the Soviet people is deteriorating, and the environmental conditions of numerous republics within the Soviet Union are at the point of disaster.

According to a recent issue of *The Economist*, "The three main (health) issues — there are many others — are infant mortality, AIDS and the aftereffects of the Chernobyl disaster."

"Infant mortality anywhere is a good measure of health and medical condition," stated *The Economist*. In the United States, infant mortality has fallen to slightly below 10 deaths in the first year of life per 1,000 live births. The officially admitted Soviet national rate was nearly 23 in 1989. In Turkmenistan alone, a republic in Central Asia, the officially reported infant mortality rate was 55. A leading Western expert, Murray Feshbach of Georgetown University in Washington, estimates that, "allowing for all the errors of commission, the true rate of infant mortality in the Soviet Union is not 23 per 1,000, but 33."

The Soviet definition of a live birth excludes those babies who have been in gestation less than 28 weeks, are born weighing under 1,000 grams (2 pounds, 3 ounces) and below 35 centimeters (14 inches) in length, and then die within less than seven days. If these babies were counted, the infant mortality rate would be 14 percent to 25 percent higher.

Infant mortality is high in the Soviet Union for several reasons. Pregnant women are poorly nourished and so are their newborn babies. Protein deficiencies are reported among 60 percent of all babies during their first year. Soviet babies also receive an unusually high number of injections in their first year. Injections require syringes and needles, of which there is a shortage in the Soviet Union. Soviet rural district hospitals frequently reuse syringes and needles, although they cannot ensure sterilization, as 65 percent of Soviet hospitals do not have hot-water systems and 17 percent have no piped water at all.

Some Soviet parents are refusing to let their children receive necessary immunizations for fear of their contracting hepatitis or AIDS. Supposedly, all injections for children under 15 must now be given with single-use syringes, yet anywhere from 3.5 million to 9 billion are needed. The Soviet Union is trying to expand production of single-use syringes, yet in 1989, only 192 million single-use syringes were produced domestically, while an additional 300 million were imported.

At present, official Soviet statistics admit to 23 AIDS cases and about 520 cases of HIV infection. Children account for close to half of all cases of HIV infection. Mr. Feshbach believes the figure is closer to 2,000 cases of AIDS and 10,000 to 15,000 cases of HIV infection. He attributes this discrepancy to poor testing equipment and methods.

The Soviet authorities have not

included the cost of AIDS treatment (about \$75,000 a year per patient in America) in their projections of health spending. Legislation published in May and due to take effect January 1991 will impose criminal sanctions on people who, knowing they have AIDS or the HIV virus, knowingly place someone else in danger of infection. Anyone summoned by letter to be tested for infection cannot refuse undergoing an examination.

As for the aftereffects of the Chernobyl catastrophe. *The Economist* noted:

"It was the medical establishment — whether under order or just following past practice — that lied to the people immediately affected by Chernobyl about that accident's true health hazards and consequences. Not until *Pravda*, in March 1989, revealed the extent of residual radiation from cesium 137 fallout did many residents of Ukraine, Byelorussia and a small part of the Russian republic learn that they had been living in danger since the accident."

In July, at the plenary session of the congress of the national trade-union organization in Moscow, the latest public finding stated that, "The bitter truth is (now) known...more than 4 million people live in areas contaminated by radioactive substances, including more than 260,000 in zones of so-called rigid control — and the scale of the disaster is still being updated." Those living in the zones of "rigid control" continue to farm, growing vegetables that may end up in markets in Ukraine as well as in its environs.

The health of both young and old has been seriously affected by the explosion of Chernobyl nuclear power plant reactor No. 4. Pre-thyroid cancers and leukemia are reported more and more frequently, as are disorders of the retinal blood-vessels, various vascular conditions, chronic conjunctivitis, cataracts, dimness of the cornea and dystrophy of the retina.

The consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe are beyond calculation. In July 1990, the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR declared the entire republic an ecological disaster area and demanded that the Ukrainian government plan for the complete closing of Chernobyl by December 1.

Further, air, soil and drinking water are contaminated not only by radioactive particles, but also by industrial pollution. Some 70 million people in the Soviet Union live in cities where air pollution exceeds recommended maximum levels over five times.

It is not surprising then, that "the ecological movement has taken second place in popular trust (in Ukraine)," reported Moscow radio on the findings of a survey conducted jointly by American and Soviet sociologists. It is "second only to the Church, with the government, Communist Party, trade unions and other state and public institutions trailing behind."



Newsbriefs from Ukraine

• **LVIV** — In a recently conducted extraordinary session of the Lviv Oblast Council, special powers to be used in "extreme situations" were given to the council head, Vyacheslav Chornovil. Radio Kiev reported on November 30. During their meeting the Lviv deputies also established a Committee of Public Accord composed of representatives of various public organizations, without whose approval any strikes, meetings and picketing would be considered a "provocation," TASS reported on December 1. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MUNICH** — The Party of the Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine, organized by adherents of the Democratic Platform in Ukraine and numbering some 3,500 supporters, concluded its founding congress December 2, according to a TASS report. The party will work through legal means towards the liquidation of Soviet statehood and the signing of a collective inter-republican treaty on the invalidity of the Soviet Constitution. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **LVIV** — The problem-plagued Communist Party of Lviv, whose membership has dwindled by some 20,000 members and is threatened by the possibility of up to 50 percent of its ranks intending to or considering quitting, is accepting financial contributions from other CP committees throughout U-

kraine in an effort to keep the party afloat in the overwhelmingly anti-Communist region. The December 5 issue of *Radianska Ukraina* notes that party cells in Lviv are being formed in private residences in response to threats to their existence at the workplace. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — Oleksander Piskun, a member of the Ukrainian Commission on State Sovereignty, has stated that the draft version of the union treaty is "even worse" than the treaty of 1922 during an interview broadcast on Radio Kiev-3 on December 11, and following a report that petition signatures against Ukraine's endorsement of the union treaty have begun to be collected. Mr. Piskun maintained that the motion of "a union of states" is "absolute nonsense."

The Supreme Soviet, despite a push by conservative forces for a rapid conclusion of the treaty, has resolved not to sign the document until after a new Ukrainian Constitution is adopted. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MUNICH** — Agricultural statistics for the first nine months of the year, released in the November 13 edition of *Silsky Visti*, indicate that state orders for grain in Ukraine totaled 14.9 million tons, comprising only 85 percent of the

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Polish Roman Catholics seek archbishop

KESTON, England — A Vatican delegation including Archbishop Edward Cassidy, president of the Council for Christian Unity, is currently visiting Ukraine seeking to arrange the appointment of a Polish Roman Catholic Archbishop in Lviv, the center of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, reported Keston College.

Before World War II, the Polish Archdiocese in that western Ukrainian city had a substantial flock, but most of the ethnic Poles in western Ukraine moved to Poland after the war, since the Yalta Agreement assigned the area to Soviet Ukraine. However, the Polish Roman Catholic Cathedral in Lviv and a few other parishes have continued to function.

The Lviv regional council has facilitated the re-opening of closed Polish Roman Catholic Churches, and the

Soviet government has recently permitted Roman Catholic priests from Poland to accept pastorates in western Ukraine, but the regional council expressed apprehensions to the Vatican delegation that reviving the Polish Archdiocese could cause tensions. The Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Diocese in Poland has not been allowed to function since 1947, and some Polish circles would like to use the revival of the Polish Church in western Ukraine as a means to advance a territorial claim.

Some Ukrainians have suggested that for the time being the existing Roman Catholic parishes in western Ukraine could be placed under the jurisdiction of the Greek-Catholic bishops. The Ukrainians note that in Piana degli Albanesi, in Sicily, the Greek-Catholic bishop has charge of the Roman Catholic parishes.

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INTERVIEW: Dr. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn, founder of Kiev-IMI

by Roma Hadzewyc

One year ago, the International Management Institute began operations in Kiev, capital of Ukraine. It was the brainchild of a Ukrainian-born Canadian citizen who lives in Switzerland.

Dr. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn, founder and chairman of the board of IMI-Kiev, is a world-renowned economist and management expert. Within the span of a few months after submitting a proposal to the Academy of Sciences, he was able to bring to fruition his idea of how Ukraine could be helped to rebuild its economic system: by training its own citizens to become capable managers.

Bohdan Hawrylyshyn was born in 1926 in Koropets, a village on the Dniester River in the Ternopil region of western Ukraine. He succinctly describes his early years as follows:

"I lived under the Polish regime until 1939, and under the Soviet regime until 1941. Then came a rough few years under German occupation until 1944, ending rather harshly in a refugee camp in West Germany, where I completed secondary school.

"I then went to Canada as a lumberjack (he became a union steward), then studied engineering (earning bachelor's and masters degrees in mechanical engineering from the University of Toronto) and from then on a new life started."

Upon graduating, he held positions in research, engineering and management in Canada. He earned a diploma in industrial management from the International Management Institute in Geneva, Switzerland, and then a Ph.D. in economics from the University of Geneva.

Since 1960 he has lived in Switzerland and has been at IMI-Geneva, first as a faculty member, then as director of studies and director (1968-1986) and finally as scholar-in-residence (1986-1989).

He is the author of two books, including "Road Maps to the Future — Toward More Effective Societies" (1980), which has been published in English, French, German, Japanese, Spanish and Korean editions. As well, he has written more than 60 articles on management, management education, and the economic and political environment, and is on the editorial boards of five journals. He is an internationally known consultant on the governance of countries and the international business environment.

Dr. Hawrylyshyn holds many distinctions and distinguished memberships. He is a recipient of the Gold Medal of the President of the Italian Republic, has been inducted into the Engineering Hall of Distinction at the University of Toronto, and holds two honorary doctor of laws degrees — one from York University and the other from the University of Alberta.

He is a member of the executive board of the Club of Rome and the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, and is a fellow of the World Academy of Art and Science and the International Academy of Management.

Dr. Hawrylyshyn is co-chairman of the Ukrainian Renaissance Foundation, created by philanthropist/businessman George Soros in Kiev, and is a member of the boards of directors of Resources for the Future (Washington), the Vienna Academy for the Study of the Future, as well as other international foundations and associations.

And yet, despite his international credentials, Dr. Hawrylyshyn feels strong ties to his native Ukraine. Speaking of his birthplace, Koropets, he said:

"It was a very picturesque village and, although I lived there only until the age of 4, I have retained a very strong attachment to it.

"I lectured there in June in the House of Culture to some 200 people, including some relatives who had returned from Siberia, but mainly just local inhabitants, members of the kolhosp (collective farm), and the experience was almost as thrilling as lecturing at the Supreme Soviet in Kiev."

Below, Dr. Hawrylyshyn speaks about his experiences with the International Management Institute of Kiev.

Who initiated IMI-Kiev and how did its establishment come about?

After a visit to Ukraine in June-July 1986, it became evident that there was a tremendous need and demand for management education in Ukraine. This was confirmed by the vice-rector of the University of Kiev, who subsequently visited me in Geneva, and by other people.

In October 1988, therefore, I drafted a short proposal to establish the institute in question. I discussed the matter with a friend, the Hon. J. Hugh Faulkner, a former Cabinet minister of the federal government of Canada, who also had top-level international corporate experience, and he was enthusiastic about the idea.

During a visit to Kiev in December 1988, I discussed the proposal with Prof. Oleh H. Bilorus, currently director general of IMI-Kiev, whom I knew from his previous work in Geneva with the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations. He arranged an hour-and-a-half discussion with the president of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR on December 15, during which we agreed on all the key issues: the scope and nature of activities, funding, composition of the board, director general, etc.

What are the goals of IMI-Kiev?

To do research in order to distill, from the experiences of various societies, elements that would be applicable in the Ukrainian context, to publish these findings, to run educational events for people from different levels of organizations, enterprises, public bodies and government.

Also, to do some consulting for both foreign firms wishing to establish themselves in Ukraine, and for Ukrainian enterprises and institutions wishing to establish some links with corresponding bodies abroad.

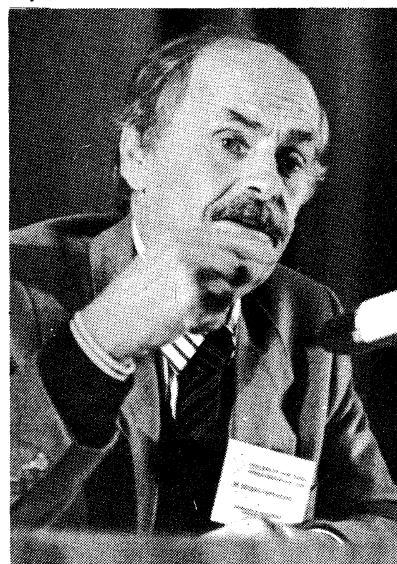
Would you describe the institute's curriculum, the programs it offers, the language or languages of instruction?

The curriculum varies according to the programs we run. We have a one-year, full-time, post-experience M.B.A. program whose curriculum resembles M.B.A. programs offered at other reputable, international schools such as I.M.D. in Lausanne (Switzerland) and INSEAD in Fontainebleau (France), or, say, the Sloan program at M.I.T. Some time, however, is spent on the teaching of business English and, of course, to changing the economic/political context in Ukraine. Shorter programs are focused on special areas like export marketing.

Who are the faculty members?

There are currently seven permanent faculty members, two of them American Ukrainians and the others from Ukraine. There are also 12 part-time, Ukrainian faculty members. All the people in both of these categories have had some exposure to the outside world.

In addition, there are visiting faculty members from abroad, the majority of whom are Ukrainians from Canada, the U.S. and Australia working in management schools in those countries. We also have some executives from abroad who come to share their experience.



Dr. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn at IMI-Kiev.

Who are the IMI's students (how many are there, what are their backgrounds, ages, job experience, etc.)?

In 1990, we have 30 participants in the M.B.A. program. They have all had some years of experience after their university studies, seven of them are "candidates of sciences," which corresponds to doctoral degrees in the U.S. Their backgrounds include sciences, engineering, economics; several have been professors in existing universities but want to change their field of teaching.

The average age is 33 years, with most being between 28 and 36 years old. They have worked in enterprises, scientific institutes, joint ventures and at universities.

Who can apply for admission to IMI-Kiev, and what are the prerequisites for admission?

In principle, anyone from Ukraine or outside Ukraine having university (or tertiary) education and a minimum of three years' work experience, knowledge of Ukrainian and some command of English can apply. For shorter seminars, the job position of the applicant qualifies him/her, i.e., if someone is in charge of marketing, she or he is admitted to a marketing seminar.

For the M.B.A. program, written applications have to be made, references supplied, documents submitted and all candidates are interviewed.

What happens to your students after graduation, i.e., what are the career opportunities?

So far, all but one of the participants have been sponsored by their employing organizations. In principle, therefore, they can go back to them.

Some, however, particularly after two months' stay during summer 1990 in Canada or the U.S. have been bitten by the entrepreneurial bug and would like to start their own enterprises. Some will indeed do this and others will look for employment where their newly acquired knowledge and experience can be better used.

Several will change from their sponsoring organizations to teaching institutes. A couple will even stay at IMI-Kiev, since they have doctoral degrees, have been excellent students, and already have some teaching experience.

What other endeavors is IMI-Kiev involved in, besides offering students a one-year business program?

We have shorter, specialized seminars. The most interesting thing to mention is that we ran a one-and-a-half-day seminar for the Ukrainian Parliament on May 20 and 21 on "Comparative Western Parliamentary Experiences," illustrating their positive and negative features. Some 200 out of 450 members of Parliament attended.

I chaired the seminar and the speakers included a former president of Switzerland, a former Cabinet minister of the United Kingdom's Labor government, now professor at the Kennedy School of Government, a presidential scholar from Harvard University, and a leading member of the West German Parliament. I should stress that all of them did this work free of charge, simply because they happened to be good friends of mine and also because they have an interest in the future of Ukraine.

Are you planning any innovations or changes for the second academic year at IMI-Kiev?

Yes, we hope to move to new and bigger facilities which will allow participants to make better use of the library and computers. We shall shorten the stay abroad and focus more on Western Europe, where experience is of greater immediate relevance to our students.

In addition, we are already running English language courses for next year's participants in order not to have to devote so much time to language tuition during the actual MBA academic year. We shall also start one-month executive programs.

Do you cooperate with other management institutes in the Soviet Union (Moscow, Leningrad, Tallinn)?

No, we do not. We do not want to get into a
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Ukrainian Parliament member warns of Communist majority's power

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — Serhiy Holovaty, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine, returned to Toronto on December 13, after spending two weeks in Alberta. The purpose of his trip to western Canada was to study the Canadian parliamentary process, particularly its legislative functions. He spent a week in the Alberta Legislature in Edmonton and also visited Calgary and Saskatoon.

He said that he is now certain that as long as the democratic forces are in a minority in Ukraine, there is no possibility of change.

He compared the situation in Canada and in Ukraine: Canada is a country where laws are respected, where the rights of persons and groups are respected; such a situation makes progress possible.

In Ukraine, in spite of the fact that there is a large number of deputies making up the opposition in Parliament, the opposition has no official status. The Communist majority refuses to acknowledge the existence of an opposition, to give it rights to take part in political debates or to have influence on the legislative process.

In Toronto, Mr. Holovaty, who speaks English fluently, took part in a Center for Russian and East European Studies seminar at the University of Toronto. He also spoke before a Ukrainian audience at the invitation of the Canadian Friends of Rukh.

The theme of his presentations was what he called "the second Bolshevik seizure of power" which, he says, became evident with the start of the second session of the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine at the beginning of October. (See interview with Serhiy Holovaty, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, December 16, 1990.)

Mr. Holovaty, who is the head of the Kiev Regional Rukh organization, said that Rukh has to change its goals in response to events. At the second congress, Rukh dropped the designation "for perebudova" from its name and took upon itself the role of the opposition to the Communist Party in

Ukraine. He emphasized, as he had said in his address to the Rukh congress, that Ukraine can be neither independent nor democratic as long as the Communist Party remains in power.

There is an ironic consequence of the declaration of sovereignty, he said. If Ukraine is sovereign but remains under Communist control, sovereignty can be used to pass laws more repressive than those passed by the Soviet government in Moscow, as has already happened. The Supreme Soviet of Ukraine has passed a law limiting public meetings, whereas such a law does not exist on the union level.

Mr. Holovaty said that three months ago the Kiev Regional Rukh started a program of daily meetings with people at their places of work — in factories, at enterprises. This tactic, to politicize the workers, was shown to be successful when on October 16, 1990, some 3,000 workers from the Arsenal plant, supposedly the last bastion of orthodox communism (every year the January 1918 uprising in Kiev, which led to the defeat of the Central Rada and the Ukrainian National Republic is commemorated there) came out in support of the student hunger strikers.

This show of solidarity of students and workers pushed the Communists into actions to halt the growing support of the people for the opposition forces. The Communists wanted to frighten the people and so staged several provocations: the visit of the Moscow patriarch to St. Sophia Sobor during the Rukh congress, the attempts to provoke violence at the November 7 (October Revolution) parade, the Stepan Khmara affair. They took away the opposition's access to the mass media, while fabricating video films to show the opposition promoting conflict and violence.

Mr. Holovaty said that, having been stripped of influence in Parliament, the only thing the opposition deputies can do now is to go to their constituencies and, through personal contact and political agitation, organize committees of support for the National Council and strike committees to prepare for a

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MP Mokry speaks on relations between Poland and Ukraine

by Tamara Stadnychenko-Cornelison

PHILADELPHIA — Volodymyr Mokry, member of the Polish Sejm and professor of Ukrainian literature at the Jagellonian University in Krakow, met on Thursday evening, November 29, with the Ukrainian community in Philadelphia.

Prof. Mokry's visit to Philadelphia was co-sponsored by the Ukrainian Catholic University, the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee and the Philadelphia branch of the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

Dr. Myroslav Labunka, professor of history at La Salle University and head of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Philadelphia, opened the program with a biographical profile of Dr. Mokry and commented briefly on the history of Ukrainian-Polish relations, a history often marred by differences and disagreements arising from the geographical proximity of two cultures struggling to assert themselves in the turbulent sphere of Eastern European politics.

Dr. Labunka presented Dr. Mokry as a man living in two worlds, a man of letters cast by current affairs into the role of peacemaker and diplomat between the peoples of his ancestral and his adopted homelands. Dr. Mokry, and others like him, said the moderator, have an unprecedented potential to smooth old hostilities and forge new ties between two countries that history has treated so unkindly.

Dr. Mokry prefaced his remarks by recalling his previous visit to Philadelphia a year ago, at a time when Solidarity was flexing its muscles in Poland while Rukh was still in its infancy in Ukraine. As a Ukrainian living and working in Poland, he said he understood then, and understands even more so now, the feelings of Ukrainians in the American diaspora.

"The same questions beset all of us: what can be done? how can we help?" Recently, he heard the same question from a Ukrainian resident of Riga, Latvia. It is a universal limbo, he said.

Dr. Mokry then explained his own position as a representative of the Ukrainian minority in Poland. It is, he said, his personal political credo that a country's respect for and recognition of minority rights is a test of its democratic principles. This, he continued, is not a matter of purely domestic interests; it is the beginning of international diplomacy.

Foreign relations with one's closest neighbors are more significant than all others, and the essence of those relations must first be addressed within a country's own borders if neighboring countries' minorities reside within those borders.

Dr. Mokry cited the plight of the

Lemko population in Poland as a recent historical example of minority rights being sorely abused. (The Lemko population was subjected to mass forced deportations from their homes and suffered numerous other atrocities in reprisal for their alleged cooperation with the Ukrainian Insurgent Army.) As a member of the Polish Sejm, Dr. Mokry said he feels he has an obligation to ensure that such divisive and destructive policies will never again create animosity between Ukraine and Poland.

Dr. Mokry's first step toward bettering relations between Poland and Ukraine was to attend the founding meeting of Rukh in Kiev. Since then he has worked in the recently established Polish Commission on Minority Rights. Some changes have occurred. Ukrainian schools, churches and seminaries are now sanctioned in Poland.

As a member of the Parliamentary Constitution Commission, Dr. Mokry is also able to raise minority rights issues that will be a facet of the new Poland. Dr. Mokry is also an active member of the Commission on Higher Education, and here again he is in a position to influence decisions that will affect what is and isn't taught about Ukraine and Ukrainians.

Recent events in Ukraine have increased the scope of his activities. His efforts to have Poland recognize and support Ukraine's Declaration of State Sovereignty paid off when he was sent as the official representative from the Polish Parliament to offer greetings and congratulatory messages to the second Rukh congress.

Dr. Mokry brought with him a telegram from Lech Walesa in which Mr. Walesa — then a candidate and now president-elect of Poland — offered not only encouragement, but a clear message about future cooperation between Poland and Ukraine, and guaranteed minority rights for Ukrainians in Poland.

Dr. Mokry then focused his attention on Ukraine. He indicated that the epoch of the "meetings" is passing and is being replaced by the epoch of economic discussions and questions that must be addressed. The first step for the Poles, he said, was to get rid of the Communists. There was little planning and thought given to what should come after the Communist regime had fallen. Ukraine, he said, should consider its future goals and plans now.

He also pointed to one of the pitfalls that accompany the process of democratization — the cult leader syndrome. He warned against the tendency to put all faith in an idol, and advised that faith and trust be placed instead in the creation and formation of good institutions.

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Rep. Bonior cites Ukrainian roots

WASHINGTON — Rep. David E. Bonior (D-Mich.) has been appointed chief deputy majority whip for the 102nd Congress, the fourth ranking position in the Democratic leadership of the House of Representatives.

"I am honored to be part of the leadership team for the new Congress and to continue providing a strong voice for the hardworking people of Macomb and St. Clair counties," Rep. Bonior said. "I will continue to use my position to fight for fairness for middle income families and our seniors."

The announcement was made by Speaker of the House Thomas Foley at the biennial organizing caucus of House Democrats. The speaker praised Rep. Bonior for his patience, fairness and quiet, effective leadership. "He has the respect of his peers and the confidence of all of us in the leadership," Mr. Foley said.

Rep. Bonior is the highest ranking U.S. representative of Ukrainian descent and has actively supported the aspirations of Ukrainians for religious freedoms and democracy in their homeland.

"As a Ukrainian American, I am encouraged by the progress made so far, yet deeply concerned about the ongoing

struggles," Rep. Bonior stated. "As a member of the leadership, I will do all I can to further the cause of freedom."

Rep. Bonior was first appointed chief deputy whip in 1986 and was reappointed in 1988. He is the first person to represent Michigan as part of the House Democratic Leadership in the history of the U.S. Congress.

The chief deputy whip is appointed by the speaker in consultation with the majority leader and majority whip. It is the highest ranking appointed position in the Congress. The primary task of the chief deputy whip is to work with other members of the leadership in setting the agenda for the Democratic Party in Congress.

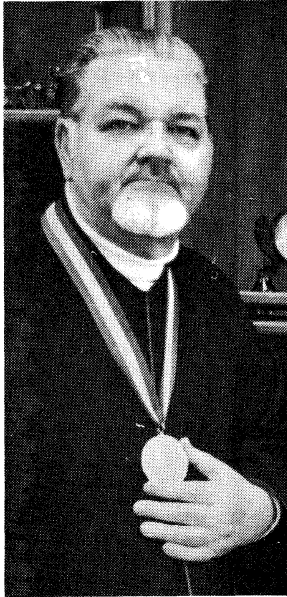
"From protecting the jobs of workers to fighting for a better system of health care, the next Congress faces tremendous challenges," Rep. Bonior said. "We must protect middle-class families, show strength on trade issues and ensure that our allies accept their share of the cost burdens of defending freedom," he concluded.

Last month, Rep. Bonior was overwhelmingly re-elected by the voters of Michigan's 12th Congressional District to serve his eighth term as a U.S. representative.



Dr. Volodymyr Mokry with Philadelphia Ukrainian community activists (from left) Olena Stercho-Hendler, Prof. Myroslav Labunka, Tamara Stadnychenko-Cornelison, Ulana Mazurkevich, Prof. Oleksa Bilaniuk and Christine Fylypovych.

Bishop Basil Losten receives Ellis Island Medal of Honor



Bishop Basil Losten wearing the Ellis Island Medal of Honor.

NEW YORK — Bishop Basil H. Losten was among 101 U.S. citizens who were awarded the Ellis Island Medal of Honor on Sunday, December 9, at ceremonies held at Ellis Island and at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

President George Bush and former presidents Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan also were honored, but will receive medals at a later ceremony.

The honorees were chosen by the National Ethnic Coalition of Organizations, a national selection committee composed of prominent Americans headed by Lee Iacocca and William F.

May. Criterion for inclusion in the distinguished roster of medalists is a notable contribution to the American national identity while preserving the distinct values and heritage of one's ancestors.

Bishop Losten was honored as one "who took the 'American dream' from just a hope, and made it a reality," as a Religious Leader in the Ukrainian Catholic community in the United States.

Bishop Losten was ordained a bishop in 1971 and appointed ordinary of the Stamford diocese in 1977. Refused a visa for Ukraine, he visited the Ukrainians living in Poland in 1978.

In the United States he was involved, in the meantime, in arranging a modus-vivendi among the various Ukrainian political groups at their request.

The collapse of communism in Ukraine and the resurrection from the catacombs of the Ukrainian Catholic Church has seen Bishop Losten assume a leadership role in assisting his brethren in every conceivable way.

No stranger to the land of his ancestors, Bishop Losten has visited Ukraine, the Soviet Union and Ukrainians residing in surrounding nations eight times in recent years in both official and non-official capacities. He was appointed by the head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church as his representative in organizing relief efforts for Ukraine.

As a member of a fact-finding group sent to the Soviet Union and East Europe by the United States Catholic Conference, Bishop Losten has been able to bring his expertise to bear on underlining the plight of long-victimized Churches.

Bishop Losten is only the second Ukrainian to receive the Ellis Island Medal of Honor. The other is Prof. Lev Dobriansky, longtime former president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and later ambassador to the Bahamas.

(Continued on page 11)

Americans for Democracy in Ukraine receive tax-exempt status

ALBANY, N.Y. — The Albany-based organization, Americans for Democracy in Ukraine, has obtained tax-exempt status. This releases the organization from paying federal income tax, and, thereby, all contributions are tax-deductible.

This tax-exempt status is retroactive to February 1, 1990, the date ADU registered with the State of New York as a non-profit organization.

The origins of ADU date to November 1988 when the Albany Committee of Friends of the Helsinki Group voted to reorganize and form an entity which would have a broader scope of activity and objectives. As stated, the by-laws of ADU call for the organization to operate exclusively for the benefit of:

- men and women in Ukraine and in other Soviet Republics who are detained in prisons, or in corrective labor camps, or in psychiatric institutions, or who are forcibly resettled away from their native lands, or who are administratively persecuted or harassed because of their political views or religious beliefs;

- former Soviet prisoners of conscience, who, after being released from detention, are unemployable because of poor health or because of discrimination by government officials;

- former Soviet dissidents who le-

gally entered the United States of America for a visit or for permanent residency;

- registered or unregistered groups in the national Soviet Republics in general, and in the Ukrainian Republic in particular, which are organized for the purpose of regaining their national freedom, human rights and democratic system of government in Ukraine and in the other national soviet Republics;

- students and scholars from the Soviet Republics, who are interested in studying the economic and political system in the United States of America or in Western Europe, and who intend to return to their country to apply the gained knowledge in their native lands.

The by-laws of ADU allow for cooperation with other organizations which share ADU's views and goals. ADU invites these organizations to work with it, through merger or informal affiliation, in achieving these goals.

For further information, please write to: ADU Inc., R.D. 5 Box 6, Wynat-skill, N.Y. 12198; or call: Walter Litynsky, (president) at (518) 283-4876, or Michael Heretz (tax-exempt status specialist) at (518) 456-2119.

Organizations joining ADU in its work will have use of the incorporation's tax-exempt number.

Harvard University cooperative project to aid economic reform in Ukraine

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — A cooperative project involving the Ukrainian Research Institute and the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University is bringing economic advice to Ukrainian policy makers. The Project on Economic Reform in Ukraine, started one year ago on the invitation of Ukrainian economists and political leaders, is providing assistance in the design and implementation of economic reforms in Ukraine.

The project has led to high level cooperative efforts between Harvard economists and Ukrainian officials. A working protocol was signed last January. This summer, researchers from the Kennedy School and from Yale Law School spent up to 15 weeks in Kiev working with Ukrainian policy makers.

In early October, a research team headed by Harvard economist William Hogan rushed to Kiev on the invitation of Volodymyr Pylypchuk, chairman of the Committee on Economic Reform of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, to review draft legislation laying the groundwork for far-reaching economic reform.

The project currently has an American-staffed office in Kiev, and is strengthening telecommunications and coordination between economists on each side of the Atlantic.

The project also sponsored the November 13-15 conference at Harvard University focusing on economic reform in Ukraine that brought together American scholars, experts and government officials, and some 15 leading policy makers from Ukraine.

The project organizing group includes William Hogan, Graham Allison and Shirley Williams of the Kennedy School of Government, George Grabowicz of the Ukrainian Research Institute, Henry Hansmann of Yale Law School, and Joseph Bell of the Washington law firm Hogan and Hartson.

For further information, interested persons may contact: Project on Economic Reform in Ukraine, 79 John F. Kennedy St., Cambridge, Mass. 02120; phone: (617) 495-1318; fax: (617) 495-1635.

Sheptytsky Institute begins work at Ottawa's St. Paul University

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — The first phase of the world's first academic institute to offer undergraduate and graduate courses in Eastern Christianity officially opened here at St. Paul University on November 1.

The Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies, part of the Oblate-run Roman Catholic university, is currently offering two undergraduate courses in English. According to the Rev. Andriy Chirovsky, the institute's director, 14 students are studying the history of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. A course examining Byzantine (Eastern-rite) liturgy will be offered next semester.

Although the school is open to everyone, the Rev. Chirovsky explains that 10 of the 14 students are seminarians from the city's Holy Spirit Ukrainian Catholic Seminary. In fact, the institute is the first to offer Eastern-rite

studies to Ukrainian Catholic seminarians, who have had to attend Roman Catholic academic institutions since 1944, when Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin shut down all church-run schools. It is named for Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, the last Ukrainian Catholic primate of Ukraine, who founded the great Theological Academy of Lviv and who died on November 1, 1944.

The Holy Spirit Ukrainian Catholic Seminary is one of three which exist today throughout the world. However, they only provide residence and formation programs and no accredited theology courses.

Although the institute has only two courses this year, the Rev. Chirovsky has big plans for the Sheptytsky Institute.

Currently the sole instructor on staff, he said he hopes to expand to a staff of four full-time professors over the next three years. The curriculum will also

(Continued on page 11)



The Rev. Andriy Chirovsky, director of the Sheptytsky Institute, conducted a two-week intensive theology course in Lviv this spring. Seated next to him is Bishop Julian Voronovsky, the auxiliary bishop of Lviv.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

A symbolic candle

The Ukrainian youth organization Plast has long had a tradition of holding a Christmas Eve event according to the Julian calendar called a "Svichechka" (literally, candle). The ceremony is built around a symbolic candle-lighting that takes place to coincide with evening in Ukraine when families are sitting down to the traditional Sviata Vecheria (holy supper) as the first star appears in the sky.

As originally envisioned, Plast members around the world would gather together to light candles at a certain hour — whether that was 10 a.m. in New York, 9 a.m. in Chicago or 5 p.m. in Munich. If a group candle-lighting was not possible, Plast members were encouraged to individually take out a few minutes of their time to light a candle and thus unite with all fellow Plast members around the globe and with faithful in Ukraine.

This beautiful tradition has been observed in various ways by Plast branches and members throughout the world since it was first begun at the time of the post-war emigration, when members of Plast (which had been founded in 1911 in Lviv, Ukraine) found themselves in the diaspora.

This year that tradition should assume even more meaning — perhaps more than ever before — as the faithful in Ukraine, whose Churches have been reborn and revitalized, openly mark the feast of Christ's birth.

Patriarch Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church notes Ukraine's "spiritual renaissance" in his Nativity epistle. "1990 has come to a close, and the events which it witnessed will be allocated a proper place in the history of our people, particularly in the history of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. Among the momentous events of the year are, above all, the re-establishment in Ukraine of our own ecclesiastical hierarchy and the return to the bosom of their Mother Church of over 1,500 priests, who had involuntarily belonged to foreign jurisdictions."

The primate goes on to cite the All-Ukrainian Sobor of the UAOC, the election of the first patriarch of Kiev and all Ukraine and that patriarch's triumphant return to Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, as it is known in Ukraine, experienced a marked revitalization during 1990 as churches were returned — foremost among them the landmark St. George's Cathedral in Lviv; young men applied by the hundreds to train for the priesthood, and a Youth for Christ rally attracted tens of thousands to Lviv.

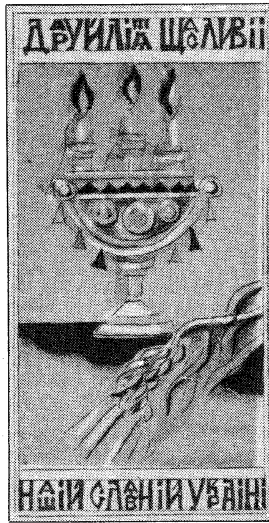
As Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States noted in his Christmas pastoral, "the gloom of repression hovering over our Church in Ukraine has all but disappeared."

Other denominations, too, have experienced noteworthy religious revivals. Clearly then, there is double cause for joy as we celebrate both the Infant Jesus's birth and the rebirth of our Churches.

As we sit down to the most important family celebration of the year, the Christmas Eve holy supper during which we honor the family and commemorate our ancestors, it would be fitting for us to travel in our thoughts to Ukraine so that we — all Ukrainians — can be one in spirit.

Perhaps we can borrow a portion of the beautiful Plast tradition of the "Svichechka" as we light the candles on our Christmas Eve tables. Let us do so as a sign of symbolic union with our kin in Ukraine.

Khrystos Rodyvsia — Slavim Yoho!



A Christmas card from Ukraine (1989).

Nativity Epistle of Patriarch Mstyslav I

Nativity Epistle of His Holiness Mstyslav, patriarch of Kiev and all Ukraine, to our brothers and sisters in Ukraine, and those dispersed throughout the world.

Dearst beloved:

Christ is born — Let us Glorify Him! "We have been overcome by a new, hitherto unknown joy..." are the first words of an ancient Ukrainian Christmas carol, which announced the good news of the incarnation of Christ, Son of God and Savior of mankind. These tidings offered much hope during the years of difficult trials endured by Ukraine and her Orthodox Church in centuries past.

Unfortunately, the Orthodox Church of the Ukrainian people is today confronted by what appears to be one of her most difficult trials. Attesting to this is the ruthless collaboration of forces alien to us, operating within various church centers, cultivating malice toward Ukraine and her Martyr Church.

However, precisely at this critical moment in the life of the Ukrainian people, Divine Providence, which heals that which is infirm and completes that which is lacking, equips our people with the spiritual strength and inspiration necessary for a spontaneous awakening and action towards the rebirth of our forefathers' Orthodox Church, which in her internal administration is answerable to no one. The results of this spiritual renaissance are already visible. They are visible to even the "blind," and they amaze the friends of our nation. Therefore, we justifiably greet Christ's Nativity with the ancient and hopeful words: "We have been overcome by a new, hitherto unknown joy!"

1990 has come to a close, and the events which it witnessed will be allocated a proper place in the history of our people, particularly in the history of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. Among the momentous events of that year are, above all, the re-establishment in Ukraine of our own ecclesiastical hierarchy and the return to the bosom of their Mother Church of over 1,500 priests, who had involuntarily belonged to foreign jurisdictions.

Another event of utmost importance was the All-Ukrainian Sobor [Council] of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, which convened in Kiev, capital of Ukraine, on June 5-6, 1990. By God's will and the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, Whose descent upon the participants of the Sobor was prayed for by the entire Church and by the participants themselves, the decision was made with one heart and one accord, to elevate the UAOC to the status of a Patriarchate, and, in doing so, to pay due tribute to the millions of Ukrainian martyrs and sufferers for Christ, whose known and unknown

graves are densely dispersed over our Ukrainian lands during this violent 20th century.

The next logical step taken by the Sobor was the election of the first patriarch of Kiev and all Ukraine. To this most august and responsible position in Ecumenical Orthodoxy the Sobor called this humble servant — weakened by age, having given already 49 years to archpastoral service in the vineyard of the Native Church of the Ukrainian people. I interpreted the call of the Sobor as one of Divine Providence which calls me to continue exerting efforts towards the convocation of a no further deferrable Great and Holy Council necessitated by the tragic state of affairs within the Ecumenical Orthodox Church of the 20th century.

With a firm belief in the Almighty's care and with hopes for fraternal Christian assistance from the arch-pastors and pastors assigned to me by that Divine Providence, I begin a new epoch in my life — an epoch of difficult work to be accomplished upon the ruins of the once glorious Kievan Metropolis, the Mother Church of our people. While approaching this sacred duty I again felt the guiding hand of our Chief Shepherd, Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, which on November 16 led us to convene the first Holy Council of Bishops, which was attended by all hierarchs of the UAOC in Ukraine, and representatives of the Holy Council of Bishops of the UAOC in the diaspora. During the Council's deliberations the Almighty willed the establishment of one Holy Council, of Bishops for the UAOC and through such, the formation of a one worldwide Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church.

The membership of this Council of Bishops, which I head, includes: Ioann, metropolitan of Lviv and Halychyna; Constantine, archbishop of Chicago; Anatoliy, archbishop of Paris and Western Europe; Vasyly, archbishop of Ternopil and Buechach; Andriy, archbishop of Ivano-Frankivske and Kolo-myia; Antony, archbishop of Washington; Volodymyr, archbishop of Bila Teerkva and Vyshhorod, and vicarius of the Kievan Eparchy; Paisiy, bishop of Curitiba and South America; Daniel, bishop of Chernivtsi and Khotyn; Mykolai, bishop of Lutsk and Volodymyr-Volynskiy; Roman, bishop of Uman; and Antony, bishop of Rivne and Ostrih.

On the occasion of the Nativity of our Lord, I extend greetings to my beloved fellow bishops in Christ, the reverend fathers, and devout and beloved brothers and sisters, and salute them with the joyful Christ is born. Christ is among us. Let us Glorify Him! Let us not only glorify Him, but let us also offer to Him our deepest feelings. Let us

(Continued on page 13)

Jan.
5
1895

Turning the pages back...

Prominent businessman and philanthropist William Dzus was born on January 5, 1895, in Chernychivtsi, in the Galicia region of Ukraine, and came to America while a young man, in 1913. He worked as a lathe operator and later opened an automobile repair shop in West Islip.

The talented innovator began fabricating components for cars and planes, and soon was able to patent a wide array of mechanical inventions. His contributions as an inventor achieved new heights of significance, when, in 1932, he devised a fastener screw that was capable of withstanding vibration and remaining tightly fastened. The screw became so popular that, by 1943, the industrialist and his Dzus Fastener Company employed some 600 workers.

According to the Encyclopedia of Ukraine: "After the war his inventions were used by truck, bus, boat, electrical-appliance, and rocket manufacturers, and even by orthopedic surgeons."

(Continued on page 12)

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of December 31, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 5,865 checks from its members with donations totalling \$150,000.11. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

Patriarch Mstyslav and revival of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church

by Dr. David Marples
and Ostap Skrypnyk

On October 20, Patriarch Mstyslav arrived in Ukraine, having been selected patriarch by the Sobor of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (UAOC) on June 5. The visit of the 92-year-old church leader, a resident of the United States, culminated in his formal installation as patriarch on November 17-18.

The event was of significance, not only in signalling the revival of an independent Orthodox Church in Ukraine, but also for the fact that Patriarch Mstyslav has long been noted for his desire for harmony between the Orthodox and Greek Catholic Churches in Ukraine.

While the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church was officially registered in early October, a conflict has arisen between the newly independent church and the Russian Orthodox Church in Ukraine, which has now officially been granted independent status of its Ukrainian Orthodox subsidiary. As a result, members and supporters of the UAOC have campaigned actively for the transfer of jurisdiction over church buildings, and especially the ancient Cathedral of St. Sophia, to the Ukrainian Autocephalous Church.

In fact, Ukraine is in the confusing situation of having two Orthodox Churches: the Autocephalous Church and an official Ukrainian Orthodox Church that was previously subordinate to the Russian Orthodox Church.

Biographical background

Patriarch Mstyslav was born Stepan Ivanovych Skrypnyk on April 10, 1898, in the Poltava region. His father, Ivan, was of Kozak descent; while his mother, Mariamna, was a sister of Symon Petliura, head of the Directory of the Ukrainian National Republic (UNR).

He grew up in a nationally conscious family that had a long history of service to the church. Several members had taken holy orders, while others had contributed funds for the foundation of monasteries. In 1916, the young Skrypnyk was commissioned as an ensign in the tsarist army, and played an active part in the Ukrainian Central Rada after the revolution of February 1917 in the Russian Empire. Imprisoned by the Hetman government in July 1918, he subsequently took part in campaigns of the army of the UNR and served in the field headquarters of Petliura. After the government's fall, he accompanied its army into internment in Kalisz, Poland.

Mr. Skrypnyk settled in Polish-controlled Volhynia, where he took an active part in Ukrainian life, especially in organizing Ukrainian-language education, in both this region and in Galicia to the south.

In the 1930s, he turned to politics, first becoming deputy mayor of Rivne (1930-1931), and then being elected a deputy to the Polish Sejm, where he served until the outbreak of war in September 1939. He supported the Polish government until the death of Marshal Pilsudski in 1935.

David Marples is director of the Stasiuk Program for the Study of Contemporary Ukraine at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta. Ostap Skrypnyk is a graduate student in history at the University of Alberta, and the grandson of Patriarch Mstyslav. The authors wish to thank Dr. Frank Sysyn for reviewing and commenting on this paper.

In the Sejm, Mr. Skrypnyk was the only Volhynian deputy to support a resolution for the autonomy of Ukrainian lands in Poland. But he was most active in his defense of the Orthodox Church in Poland, protesting official policies that advocated the confiscation or destruction of the local churches in Volhynia and Galicia. In the latter region, it is estimated that in 1938, over 140 Ukrainian Orthodox churches were destroyed.

As a layman, he fought against what he perceived as the Russophile tendencies of the central Church administration in Poland. In addition to his political activities, Mr. Skrypnyk was a permanent member of the presidium of the Mohyla Society in the city of Lutske, and was chairman of the "Ukrainian School" Society in Rivne.

The family suffered greatly under Soviet rule. Three brothers perished in the 1930s, while Mr. Skrypnyk's wife, Ivanna, died in mysterious circumstances during the pre-war period of Soviet rule in Lviv, on May 5, 1940. (One of the patriarch's visits in Ukraine was to his wife's grave in the Lychakiv cemetery, Lviv.)² In 1939, Mr. Skrypnyk fled from the Soviet invasion of western Ukraine, but returned to Volhynia in June 1941 at the outbreak of war between the Soviet Union and Germany. Initially he was editor of the Rivne newspaper Volyn, but subsequently began to take part in the revival of the UAOC.

In 1942, consecrated from the hierarchy of the pre-1939 Polish Orthodox Church, the bishops of the UAOC turned to active laymen such as the widower Stepan Skrypnyk to replenish their ranks. In early May 1942, Mr. Skrypnyk took monastic vows, and adopted the name Mstyslav, was consecrated a bishop in Kiev, all evidently without the knowledge of the German occupation regime.

In August, however, the Germans ordered Bishop Mstyslav to leave the Kiev region, and he moved westward to Lutske. In October he was arrested, handed over to the Gestapo in Chernihiv, and imprisoned until April 1943, when he obtained his release after negotiations between the UAOC and the Germans. He was forbidden, however, to move outside Kiev and to conduct holy services.

As the Soviet army advanced once again, Bishop Mstyslav was compelled to leave Ukraine, arriving with other Church officials in Austria in late 1944. At first, he helped to establish an eparchy for the Church in Western Europe and to assist Ukrainians in displaced persons camps. In the fall of 1947, he accepted an appointment as archbishop of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada, based at the Consistory in Winnipeg.

In 1950, after some disagreements with church figures in Canada, he moved to the United States, where he became head of the Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A.

It is reported that Archbishop Mstyslav personally transformed the U.S. church, strengthened its organizations and revived Ukrainian language instruction in its parishes. The Church acquired its current base in South Bound Brook, N.J., which has been described in a Soviet account as the "Ukrainian Jerusalem" and used the services of a noted architect, Yuriy Kodak.

In addition to becoming the center and focus of Ukrainian Orthodox Church life in the United States, a monthly journal was also produced at

this center, titled *Ukrainske Pravoslavne Slovo*.³

In 1969, Archbishop Mstyslav was also appointed head of the UAOC in Europe and South America with the title metropolitan of Kiev and in 1971 assumed the leadership of the UAOC in the U.S.

On June 5, Metropolitan Mstyslav was elected patriarch of Kiev and all Ukraine by the revived UAOC in Ukraine, in effect becoming the world leader of a united Church. However, the Soviet authorities did not permit him to come to Ukraine at that time. Despite his advanced age, it is noted that the patriarch is of lucid mind, "profound memory, inexhaustible spirit and great kindness."⁴

Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church

Until recently, Ukrainians had been the largest Orthodox community not to enjoy autocephaly or even autonomy. Annexed by the Russian Orthodox Church in 1686, the Kiev Metropolitanate was fully absorbed into the Russian Orthodox Church by the end of 18th century.

During the struggle for Ukrainian independence (1917-1921), a movement for an independent Ukrainian Orthodox Church was successfully launched. According to one account, the Church had emerged as the most influential in eastern Ukraine in the 1920s. Though physically destroyed by the "Stalinists" (1930-1936), the article states, its spirit remained alive.⁵

Restored during the second world war in the territories that had been relinquished by the Soviet authorities, the Church, like the Ukrainian Greek Catholic (Uniate) Church, was suppressed after the war.⁶

The Russian Orthodox Church was given a monopoly of control over Ukraine's Orthodox and Eastern-rite Catholic believers, which was broken only in the last few years.

Well rewarded for its faithful services to the Soviet regime and to the official policy of Russification in Ukraine, especially in the Brezhnev years, the Russian Orthodox Church has responded with hasty and belated measures to counter the rise of the Ukrainian national movement and the restoration of Ukrainian Churches. Granted control of all church buildings in Ukraine by Stalin, it refused to consider the claims of the suppressed Churches as legitimate.

As political power in Ukraine has shifted toward more popular forces, however, and as the authorities have recognized the right of the Ukrainian Churches to organize, the Russian Orthodox Church has had to respond with more substantial policies than mere appeals for official support. In eastern Ukraine, where the party is stronger and Russification more deeply ingrained, it has used its institutional and political advantages to limit the spread of the UAOC.

But with the return of Patriarch Mstyslav, the situation has been transformed. The authority of the emigre hierarch has bolstered the UAOC's claims to be the legitimate voice of Orthodox Ukrainians.

Patriarch Mstyslav in Ukraine

Patriarch Mstyslav's visit to Ukraine was organized after personal representations from prominent figures in Ukraine. People's Deputy Yuriy Sorochyk, for example, who had met the patriarch during a visit to the United

States in May, was one of those who wrote letters to the consular section of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to the USSR Committee for State Security announcing that he was prepared to take personal responsibility for the patriarch's visit. In addition, various protests were held against the delayed arrival, including a hunger strike and meetings.⁷

The visit, which began on October 20, took on the form of a triumphal procession from the time of the patriarch's arrival at Boryspil Airport in Kiev. He held a service to a packed congregation at the St. Sophia Cathedral in Kiev, visited his native Poltava, and appeared with Metropolitan Volodymyr Sterniuk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church at a ceremony in Lviv on November 1 to celebrate the 1918 proclamation of the Western Ukrainian National Republic.⁸

The rebirth of the Ukrainian Church has occurred against a background of official opposition that culminated in a late October clash outside the St. Sophia Cathedral. A highly partial account of the event appeared in the newspaper *Pravda Ukrainy*, which serves to illustrate the standpoint of the Russian Orthodox Church in Ukraine.

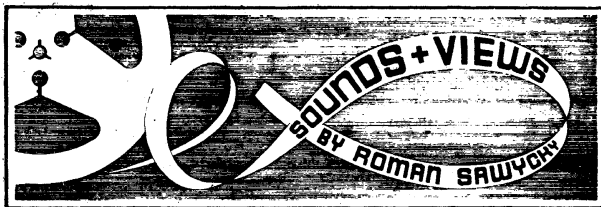
In January 1990, the newspaper reported, the Sobor of the Russian Orthodox Church granted its Ukrainian Exarchate a second name: the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Then, in October, an extraordinary council "granted" the Ukrainian Church autonomy of administration.

Consequently, Aleksey, patriarch of Moscow and all Russia came to Kiev to present formally the new credentials of the official church to Metropolitan Filaret during a service in the St. Sophia Cathedral, the location of Patriarch Mstyslav's celebrated service of one week earlier.⁹ Confusingly but probably not by accident, the newly sanctioned church — the Ukrainian Autonomous Orthodox Church — employs the same acronym, UAOC, as the Autocephalous Church.

To many members of the Autocephalous Church, the Ukrainian Parliament, Rukh, and the Ukrainian Republican Party, the proposed ceremony involving Patriarch Aleksey and Metropolitan Filaret was deemed a deliberate provocation. The newspaper of the UAOC has accused the latter of working against the interests of the Ukrainian nation throughout his career, and

(Continued on page 15)

1. *Nasha Vira*, October 1990, p. 1.
2. *Molod Ukrainy*, November 1, 1990.
3. *Nasha Vira*, October 1990, p. 1.
4. *Molod Ukrainy*, October 20, 1990.
5. *Molod Ukrainy*, October 20, 1990.
6. See, for example, Bohdan R. Bociurkiw, "Soviet Suppression the Greek Catholic Church in Ukraine and Its Impact on Ukrainian Catholics in Canada," in David J. Goa, ed., "The Ukrainian Religious Experience: Tradition and the Canadian Cultural Context," Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1989, pp. 143-156.
7. *Molod Ukrainy*, September 27, 1990.
8. See, for example, the account by Oksana Zakydalsky in "The Ukrainian Weekly," November 11, 1990, pp. 1, 12. For other accounts of Patriarch Mstyslav's visit, see *Radianska Ukraina*, October 24, 1990; *Pravda Ukrainy*, October 21, 1990; and *Izvestiya*, October 23, 1990.
9. *Pravda Ukrainy*, October 30, 1990. A more balanced eyewitness version of events is provided by Roma Hadzewycz in *The Ukrainian Weekly*, November 4, 1990, pp. 1, 5. For a view of the recent history of the Russian Orthodox Church, see Jane Ellis, "The Russian Orthodox Church: A Contemporary History," Bloomington and Indianapolis: Indiana University Press, 1986.



"Christmas Eve"

CONCLUSION

Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakoff

We next present the work by Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakoff (1844-1908), composer, conductor and writer on music. Rimsky-Korsakoff's associations with Ukraine were not as profound as those of Tchaikovsky's, but they were much of the same type: use of folk songs, visits to Ukraine (1894 to Odessa and 1895 to Kiev) and contacts with Ukrainian musicians.

He briefly coached Mykola Lysenko in orchestral techniques while the latter studied in the St. Petersburg Conservatory (1874-1876) and taught Fedir Yakymenko (Akimenko) as well as his brother, known as Yakiv Stepovy. Rimsky-Korsakoff visited Lysenko in Kiev (1895) to hear the latter's opera



Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakoff

"Taras Bulba" and later himself conducted a premiere of one of Yakymenko's orchestral works.

Rimsky-Korsakoff's use of Ukrainian folk songs is infrequent, and he favored the fantastic or mythical themes over concrete and contemporary subjects connected with Ukraine.

Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Noch pered Rozhdestvom" (The Night before Christmas) was composed 1894-1895 to the composer's own libretto and was premiered December 10, 1895, in St. Petersburg.

Rimsky-Korsakoff's effort was also arranged into a "Christmas Eve Suite" recorded a long time ago by the L'Orchestre de la Suisse Romande with Ernest Ansermet himself conducting (London LL-1733, mono only, released in 1957).

This suite includes highlights of the entire "Christmas Eve" story; it is a half-comic, half-fantastic picture of village life in 18th century Ukraine, in which a peasant blacksmith manages to fly to St. Petersburg on the back of the Devil to fetch the little slippers of Empress Catherine. By performing such a feat he wins the hand of his beloved Oksana.

The suite starts with a picture of the

holy night in which violin trills and glockenspiel evoke the cold glitter of stars and the snowy landscape. Vakula, the blacksmith, then flies past the stars who busy themselves with games and dances. Their ballet consists of a mazurka (solo flute), a procession of comets (violin trills over horns), a "khorovid" or round dance (solo clarinet and violin) and a czardas effected with a rain of falling stars.

A close-up of the Devil with Vakula on his back follows and a polonaise bursts into full brilliance at Vakula's entrance into the Imperial Palace at St. Petersburg. His luck holds and Vakula finally returns to his Ukrainian village. As Christmas day dawns, a village girl has the royal slippers and Vakula has a bride.

It should be noted in retrospect that Tchaikovsky's version of this fantastic escapade contains more concrete ethnic material in the form of Ukrainian Christmas carols.

It is a shame that the complete recording of Rimsky-Korsakoff's opera, at one point available on the Soviet Melodiya label (D-013693/8) as also on Ultraphone (ULP 144/6, mono), is not of better technical quality; one would love to hear the full color and depth of the score, and the 1948 Moscow Radio presentation does not give us that. The sound can be tolerated, though, and the performance is first-rate.

Kurt Schindler

Kurt Schindler (1882-1935), German-American composer and conductor, edited or arranged considerable Ukrainian materials at the beginning of this century, subsequently published by the Schirmer printing house (New York).

One of Schindler's editing projects came to fruition as the album "Songs of the Russian People" with English translations by Jane and Deems Taylor (narrator/host in Walt Disney's film masterpiece "Fantasia" which appeared in Boston (1915)). One of the items in this collection was the Ukrainian carol from Rimsky-Korsakoff's opera "The Night before Christmas." This carol was originally scored by the composer for



Deems Taylor

Oxana's Song
(Aria Oksanui)

English version by
Deems Taylor

Music* by
Nicolai Rimsky-Korsakoff
(Composed 1898)

Andante (♩ = 72)

Piano

p *espressivo*

p *dolce*

No, I nev-er shall find a new lov-er

pp *legato assai*

Half so fine as my old and true lov-er, One so ten-der and half so dear to me,

English version by Deems Taylor of Oksana's aria from Rimsky-Korsakoff's opera.

women's voices with orchestra and was sung in that form until Schindler rearranged it for eight-part mixed chorus for his collection.

Schindler likewise re-arranged for eight-part mixed chorus another "Koliadka" from Rimsky-Korsakoff's opera titled "Merry Yuletide," a Christmas song from Ukraine, the original setting of which was, as in the previous case, for women's chorus with a rich orchestral background. Here appear personages from the opera: Chub, the Kozak, and his fair daughter Oksana. In 1917 the Schirmer printing house also published "Oxana's Song" (English version again by Deems Taylor) from Rimsky-Korsakoff's opera.

Information about the work of other composers is minimal and we have very few details about their works on the "Christmas Eve" story.

Nikolai Afanasieff (1821-1898), violinist, conductor and composer, wrote an opera on the theme which, apparently, was never performed. In fact, he composed two operas on the writings of Gogol, namely "Christmas Eve Revels" and "Taras Bulba," the immortal Kozak novel. The failure of the first-named to win a prize, which was carried off by Tchaikovsky under somewhat suspicious circumstances, and the non-publication of "Taras Bulba" are ascribed by some to Afanasieff's lack of a general education.

Emil Cherkassky (1873-1955) composed a musical comedy titled "Nochi Kotoroyi ne Bylo" (The Night that Never Was) with a Russian libretto by the composer. No performance data available.

Abram Peisin (1894-1954) wrote an operetta "Christmas Eve" with libretto by V. Mass and V. Tipot, staged 1929 in Leningrad. Incidentally, he also penned a ballet "Sorochyntsi Fair" (also after Gogol), staged in 1940 in Leningrad.

Nikita Bogoslovsky (b. 1913) wrote "Noch pered Rozhdestvom" (Christmas

Eve), a musical comedy on a Russian libretto by N. Erdman and V. Mass. The comedy was performed in 1929 in Leningrad.

Boris Asafieff (1884-1949), musicologist, composer and musical activist, wrote a ballet "Christmas Eve" on Yuri Sloninsky's libretto. It was staged June 15, 1938, in Leningrad.

Vadim Kochetoff (1898-1951), wrote the music for the puppet play "Christmas Eve" (1941). Previously he composed a "Ukrainian Dance Suite" for symphony orchestra (1936).

I can note marginally that in 1929 the Schirmer printing house of New York published a musical play in one scene for young people titled "The Shepherds' Christmas Eve," embodying Christmas customs and traditional carols of six European countries including Ukraine. The play with English texts, foreword and directions were by Ellenor Cook and Ludmila K. Foxlee, while original musical arrangements came from the pen of Andrew Salama. Cover design and illustrations were by Sergei Soudekine.

Here there are elaborate directions and, for example, a diagram showing the position of the Ukrainian chorus in the action. Featured is the Ukrainian shchedrivka (New Year's carol) "Pane Hospodariu" (Hail, Good Evening).

With this note we come to the end of our survey of various transmigrations of the Gogol story in music. But why, may the reader ask, have so few Ukrainian composers undertaken this theme?

Perhaps the "Christmas Eve" story with all its magic and supernatural elements lends itself better to the medium of the motion picture than to the stageboards of opera.

If so, perhaps the Kiev Dovzhenko Studios will some day undertake such a project and with a suitable script will adapt Gogol for the screen. I am sure such a move will be appreciated by the general public in Ukraine itself and also abroad; our wish in this regard is that a suitable director be found who would finish the project in a blaze of glory.

LVIV NOTEBOOK: What ever happened to Ne Zhurys?

by Tamara Stadnychenko-Cornelison

LVIV — Number 25 Komsomolska Street is an unprepossessing building that is the headquarters for Lviv's cabaret ensemble Ne Zhurys.

One climbs a short flight of stairs to the clutch of rooms from which the group runs its affairs: The walls are cluttered with paraphernalia from old concerts, cards and letters from fans, posters, photographs.

In one room the first sight a visitor is likely to encounter is Ostap Fedoryshyn in the old familiar poster pose — a phone held to each ear. In another room one is likely to find lead singer and music director Viktor Morozov scribbling notes or shouting into a receiver to make himself heard over a bad connection to Melbourne or Toronto. Both exude an air of business as usual. Both are vaguely amused at hearing a rumor that the group has disbanded.

The core of the ensemble that performed for audiences throughout North America in the fall and winter of 1989 has remained basically intact. Jazz pianist Yuriy Sayenko, singer Vasyl Zhdankin, and sound man Ihor Krytovych are still a vital part of the organization.

The notable exception is Andriy Panchyshyn who has gone solo and has moved from writing political songs to practicing politics as a deputy in Lviv's Oblast Council.

There are some new names and faces. Zenko Fylypchuk has become the group's newest song writer; Orest Khoma, who sang with Mr. Morozov in Chernivtsi when they were both members of Smerichka, is the new featured soloist.

Bohdan Henhalo, Roman Mykytiuk, Oleh Lekhach and Taras Chubay, all of whom have appeared in earlier Ne Zhurys productions, are back for "Pisni z-za Grat" (songs from behind barbed wire), a new repertoire of prison camp folklore, songs and humorous vignettes from the Stalin and Brezhnev years.

The material for "Pisni z-za Grat" has been collected from a variety of sources around the world. A cassette of camp songs was recently sent to Ne Zhurys by Nadia Svitychna; other songs and stories have been pouring in from other former political prisoners.

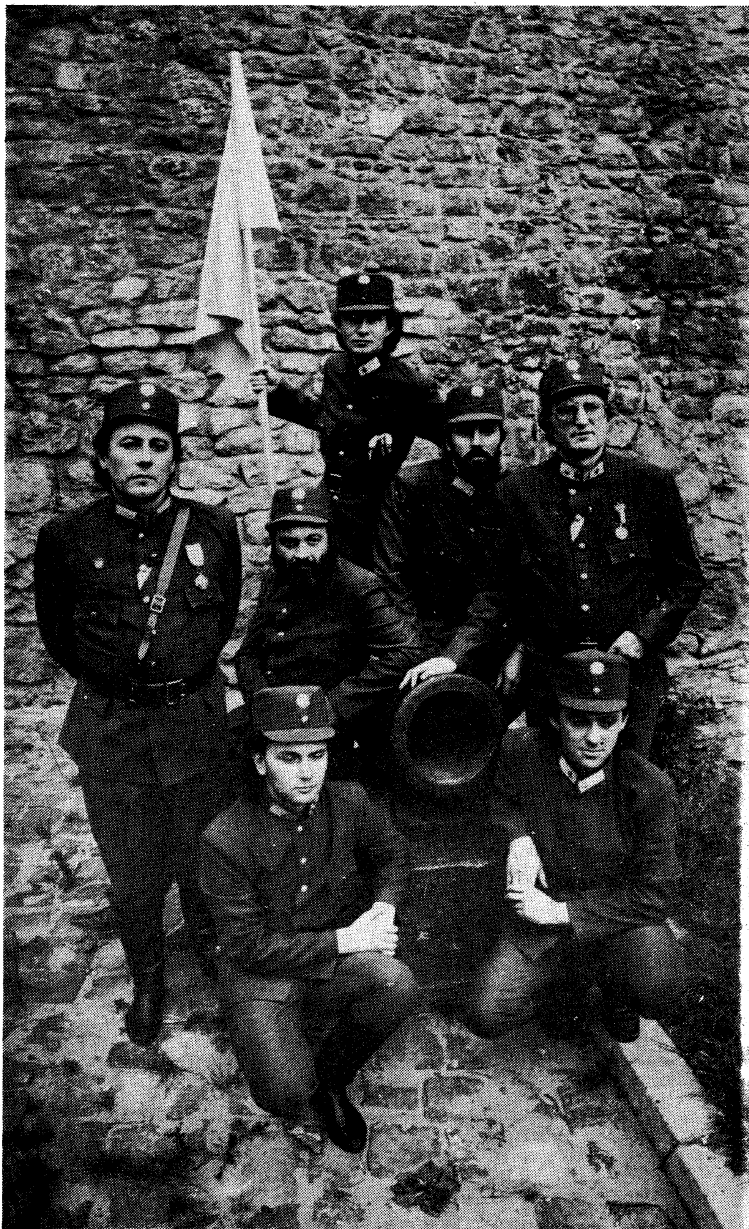
Satirical sketches evolved from these materials have been designed by Mr. Fedoryshyn. The new repertoire includes some beautiful choral work. Under the skillful guidance of Mr. Morozov, the familiar songs retain their old magic; the unfamiliar songs invite and entice the listener to commit an unpardonable breach of conduct — applauding during rehearsals.

Since their well-received tour through Canada and the United States last year, Ne Zhurys has performed in several countries in Western Europe and in Australia.

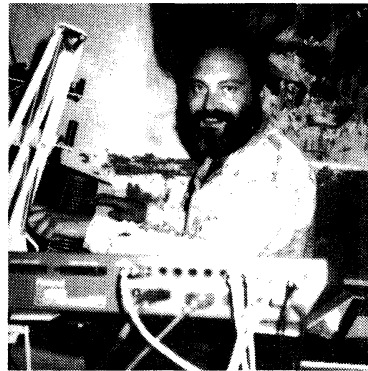
Mr. Morozov has released two albums, one a collaborative production with soprano Oksana Bilozir, the other a solo production called "Skrynya."

But despite these solitary ventures, Mr. Zhdankin's periodic bouts with soar throats and other detours, Ne Zhurys is thriving as a unit, exploring and experimenting with old songs and new.

One hopes that the rumors of a North American tour in the near future are soon confirmed.



The Ne Zhurys ensemble in uniforms of the famed Ukrainian Sichovi Striltsi, or Sich riflemen (beginning with top row, from left): Oleh Lekhach, Viktor Morozov, Yuriy Sayenko, Orest Khoma, Ostap Fedoryshyn, Bohdan Henhalo and Roman Mykytiuk.



Ensemble members at work: (from left) Ostap Fedoryshyn, Viktor Morozov (with technician) and Yuriy Sayenko.

Detroit area veterans' groups pay tribute to Insurgent Army

by Stephen M. Wichar Sr.

DETROIT — For the first time in Greater Detroit, a United Veterans Ad Hoc Committee (Ukrainian Catholic War Veterans excepted) was organized to commemorate the 48th anniversary of the Formation of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and its commander-in-chief Taras Chuprynka — Roman Shukhevych.

Michigan's Ukrainian American Veterans Post 101, two chapters of UPA veterans, "Druzhyny" of Ukrainian Nationalists (DUN), and the Brotherhood of the First Division, Ukrainian National Army (Dyvizyynyky) became the organizational components of this committee.

Approximately 200 people attended the commemoration on Sunday afternoon, November 4, at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Warren, Mich. The format of the afternoon program was a symposium made up of five panelists. Each panelist represented a veterans' organization, and in his chosen assignment, expressed varied aspects of UPA activities during and after World War II.

Welcoming remarks were extended by Petro Hnatiuk, commander of Detroit Veterans of the Ukrainian National Army. He then called on Dr. Bohdan Kruk, chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee and moderator for the afternoon.

After brief introductory comments, Dr. Kruk called on Stephen Wichar, commander of Post 101, to present the first panelist. Lt. Col. Oleh Cieply, (retired), a member of Post 101, a former instructor of the Army War College, a specialist in the Soviet-Afghanistan tactical warfare, developed his topic of "Tactics and Strategy of UPA as a part of America's War Doctrine." This was the only presentation in the English language.

The next panelist was Ihor Chmola, a Ukrainian radio commentator from Buffalo, N.Y. Mr. Chmola represented the Brotherhood of Veterans of the First Division of the Ukrainian National Army and addressed the topic of "Input of the Ukrainian Division Halychyna as a Developmental Component

of the Armed Forces of UPA."

Myroslaw Kalba, a member of DUN and attache to the general, enumerated many military encounters when Chuprynka was a captain. Mr. Kalba also introduced the role of the Nachtigall fighting unit, Stepan Bandera, and others.

While in Ukraine several months ago, Mr. Kalba had videotaped the geographical areas where Gen. Chuprynka and the UPA was active. This film was viewed by the audience after the symposium ended.

Prof. Petro Potichny, a political scientist from McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, was introduced as the youngest member of the UPA, who in 1945 was only 14½ years old. Prof. Potichny was also lauded as an author, a prominent researcher on the Canadian internment of World War I, and a United States Marine Corps veteran and recipient of the Purple Heart. For the symposium, Prof. Potichny represented the Brotherhood of UPA Veterans. His assigned topic was "Political-Revolutionary Strategies of Gen. Roman Chuprynka."

Myroslaw Pryjma, junior vice-commander of UAV Post 101, introduced the final panelist, Dr. Kruk. As the chief player in the enlistment of a united veterans' grouping, Dr. Kruk continues to be an active member of OUN, UCCA in Detroit, a member of UPA's headquarters in Lemkivshchyna, a Liberation Front officer, and a member of other national organizations.

At the symposium, Dr. Kruk represented the segment of UPA called the Society of Veterans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. His assigned topic was "Gen. Taras Chuprynka and His Influence on the Contemporary Renewal in Ukraine."

Dr. Kruk concluded the symposium by emphasizing the need for unity not only among veteran groups who were actively engaged in the struggle for freedom, but also by the entire Ukrainian community in the world.

"Recent events in Ukraine," Dr. Kruk said, "demand our complete unity and cooperation if we want our brethren to succeed."

Ukrainian Village blesses windows

by Maria Zarycky

WARREN, Mich. — The beautiful stained glass windows in the chapel of the Ukrainian Village, the senior citizens' residence here, were blessed on October 7.

The festivities began at 3 p.m. when the Village Corp. president, Stephen M. Wichar, welcomed the residents and numerous friends of the Village, announcing that Zenon Wasylkevych, the third vice-president, would conduct the religious program.

Due to the limited size of the chapel, the formal blessing took place in the large social hall where an altar was constructed. Three priests took part in the celebration: the Rev. Mykola New-

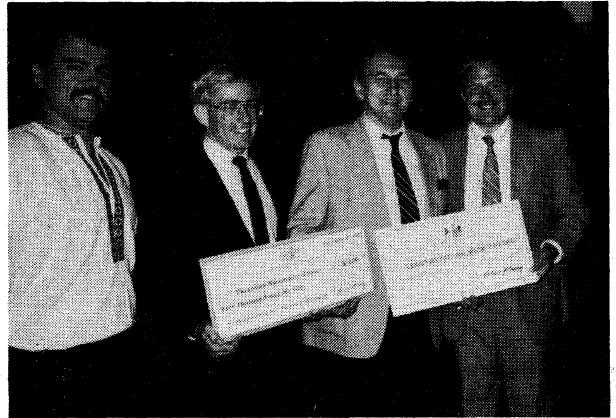
merzyckyj, pastor of St. Mary the Protectress Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Southfield; the Rev. Christopher Wojtyna, pastor of St. Joseph Ukrainian Catholic Church in Warren; and the Rev. Maksym Kobasiuk, pastor of Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hamtramck.

After the service, the priests, accompanied by sponsors of the four stained glass panels, and a limited number of celebrants, proceeded to the chapel on the second floor where they concluded their blessing functions.

The sponsors for the individual panels, crafted by artist Roman Kowch, included: Stefania Dub, cultural director and board member, in memory of

(Continued on page 12)

Nationality Room receives \$15,000 grant



The Ukrainian Nationality Room Committee was the recipient of grants from the Pennsylvania State Legislature totalling \$15,000 during the ninth annual Pittsburgh Ukrainian Festival held September 29-30. At the Sunday concert, Sen. Michael Dawida (right) presented Dr. George Kyshakevych (second from right), room committee chairman, with a check in the amount of \$10,000, followed by an additional \$5,000 from State Rep. Thomas J. Murphy (second from left). Looking on is Eugene Manasterski (left). The committee also received a \$500 donation from the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, presented by Zenon Komonytsky.

Past commander of UAVets is installed

by Andrew Keybida

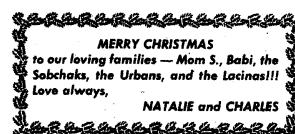
CLIFTON, N.J. — Past National Commander of the Ukrainian American Veterans, Eugene Sagasz, was recently installed as Post Commander of the American Legion Quent in Roosevelt Post No. 8 in Clifton, N.J.

Organized in 1919, Post 8 is the largest in Passaic County, with over 500 members who are actively involved with local, county and state functions. It conducts annual oratorical contests for high school students, sponsors Safety Essay and Patriotic Coloring contests, and awards scholarships at the high school level. The post sends five quali-

fied high school juniors to the American Legion Jersey Boys State at Rider College for a week of practical experience, where they play the parts of local and state officials.

The many veterans in hospitals and nursing homes are remembered by post members who visit during the holidays and special events. The post sponsors an American Legion baseball team annually, and its 1986 team won the State Championship. Post 8 is active with the War Veterans Alliance, which is composed of all veterans' groups in New Jersey and which meets regularly to evaluate its programs and progress.

Commander Sagasz, despite his new assignment and challenge, will remain active in Ukrainian American Veterans Post 17 in Passaic as well as the Ukrainian American Veterans National Organization. He was chairman of the 43rd Annual UAV National Convention held in East Hanover in June.



Wishing our relatives, friends and acquaintances a
Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year
ANISA SAWYCKYJ MYCAK and GEORGE MYCAK
with newborn son MAKSYM

Forest Hills, N.Y.

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MERRY CHRISTMAS

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HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

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NEW RELEASES

Yevshan announces new recordings Historic events in Ukraine on videotape

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Yevshan Corp. has recently made available several new recordings featuring music of various genres, from classical to opera, from popular ensembles and soloists to choral and symphonic works.

• "Kvity z Ukrainy," or "Flowers from Ukraine," (CYFP 3001) is one such recording, released under the "Recorded in Ukraine" logo, the result of an agreement between Yevshan Corp. and Ukrainian State Radio and Television in Kiev for the production and distribution of materials recorded in Ukraine. It features the popular female vocalist Alla Kudlay.

Included in the hour-long recording are many renditions of popular contemporary and folk songs, accompanied by the state symphonic pop orchestra and various ensembles. Composers represented include Ivasiuk and Bilash, and lyrics include those by Drach and Pavlychko. Future releases from Ukraine are planned and will feature popular performers, chamber groups and children's material, among others.

• Now available also are two recordings of the Dudaryk Boys Choir, a Lviv-based group of boys and youths, age 8-20, under the direction of Mykola Katsal. The first ("Songs of Dudaryk Boys Choir" (SU110), a result of the choir's recent tour of the U.S. and Canada, was taped in New York and

Newark; the digital recording features an assortment of liturgical and secular works.

The second, "Divine Liturgy" (SU111), was recorded live and consists of the musical portions of the Koshetz liturgy sung on location in the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church in Lviv, on May 20, 1990.

• "Let's Dance! with Ron Cahute" (Vol. 1 - RTC 206) is a new recording containing instrumental versions of Ukrainian folk dance and zabava music. The lively tunes are well suited for choreographing folk dances for performers or classes, as well as for easy listening, parties, and background music.

• The popular Lileya Ensemble of Toronto has also released a new recording "Lileya" (Vol. 2 - CYCP) featuring songs composed by Roman Drozd from Poland as well as original arrangements of Ukrainian songs. This second volume, (the first was released in 1986 and was very successful), reflects a broadening of the ensembles's vocal and instrumental techniques.

Each of the above-described cassettes may be ordered by phone, mail, or fax from Yevshan Corp., Box 325, Beaconsfield, Quebec H9W 5T8; phone: (514) 630-9858; fax: (514) 630-9960. The cost of each tape is \$8.98 (US) or \$10.98 (Canadian) plus \$2.50 postage and handling. The cassettes are also available in many Ukrainian stores.

CLEVELAND — The Special Services Committee of United Ukrainian Organizations of Greater Cleveland has recently made available several videocassettes of this year's historic events in Lviv, Ukraine.

Proceeds from the sale of the tapes are slated for aid to Ukraine. The Special Services Committee has been and continues to be an active supporter and sponsor of various fund-raising events to help the children of Chernobyl and other disadvantaged people in Ukraine.

A four-cassette collection depicting last spring's politically significant events is available and includes the following: first session of City Council in Lviv, April 3, and raising of the Ukrainian flag at Lviv City Hall; first session of first democratic meeting at the Lviv Oblast Council, April 9, in the Opera Theater; candidates for council chairman of the Lviv Oblast Council, April 12; and election of chairman and swearing-in ceremony of Vyacheslav Chornovil. The complete set costs \$100 plus \$5 postage. Cassettes 1 and 2 may be

purchased separately, however, for \$33 each, postage included.

Newer additions to the historically important documentations are: speeches of Democratic Bloc candidates for the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet (Lev Lukianenko, Mykhailo Horyn, Ihor Yukhnovskiy, Mr. Chornovil and Ivan Drach); raising of the Ukrainian flag over the City Council in Kiev, August 3; and commemorations of the 500th anniversary of Zaporozhian Sich, August 5-7.

The Social Services Committee also has available the following: "Haydamaky" — Shevchenko's poem performed by the Maria Zankovetska Theater; "Vertep" — performed by the Maria Zankovetska Theater; and "Christmas Liturgy" — served by Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk on January 7 in Transfiguration Church in Lviv. The price of each of these tapes is \$30, plus \$3 postage.

Orders should be addressed to Areta Zachary, 1229 Most Point, Strongsville, OH 44136; phone: (216) 572-0000. Please make checks payable to Ukrainian Social Services Committee.

Smerichka ensemble releases recording

MONTREAL — A new recording has just been released of the popular Smerichka ensemble of Bukovyna, which is currently on tour in North America. This is "Leleka z Ukrainy."

In this recording, Nazariy Yaremchuk is the featured vocalist, with a very sensitive number "Leleka z Ukrainy" performed by his young sons. The recording contains songs which are contemporary and "pop" in style, but with a distinctly Ukrainian flavor.

The works included in this new release (SU 109) are: "Leleka z Ukrainy," "Materynska Dolia," "Zabud Mene," "Ne Zhdy Mene," "Dvi Melodyi," "Bilyi Choven," "Sontse," "Kozatska Pisia," "Svichka" and "Lysh Dlia Tebe."

In the 1960s, Smerichka appeared as the first electronic ensemble in Ukraine. It was founded by composer Levko Dutkovsky. The group's goal was the popularization of Ukrainian folk and contemporary song. A number of well-known performers sing with Sme-

richka. These include Mr. Yaremchuk, Pavlo Dvorsky and Inessa Bratushchik.

In its repertoire, Smerichka presents not only arrangements of folk songs, but contemporary works as well, such as those of Volodymyr Ivasiuk, Levko Dutkovsky, Stepan Sabadash, and others. The ensemble was the first to perform the late Ivasiuk's "Chervona Ruta" and "Vodohray."

The musical director of the group is Volodymyr Prokopyk, who is also a composer and the group's principal music arranger. This fall, Smerichka first appeared on the North American stage during a concert tour of Canada.

The cassette recording may be purchased from Yevshan Corp. The retail cost is \$8.98 (U.S.) or \$10.98 (Canadian) for each tape plus \$1 postage. For additional information, write to or call: Yevshan Corp. Box 325, Beaconsfield, Quebec, H9W 5T8 (or call 514-630-9858, FAX, 514-630-9960).

Sheptytsky Institute...

(Continued from page 5)

increase to six full-credit courses in liturgy, history and dogmatic theology eligible for a bachelor's degree in theology.

The Rev. Chirovsky also wants the institute to offer graduate coursework which will lead to a master's of arts and the first doctoral program in Eastern Christian theology in the Western hemisphere.

Eventually, the institute will also offer a diaconate training program, sabbatical studies for clergy, continuing education and correspondence courses, regular publications and a permanent resource center. A lecture series and videos, which focus on various aspects of the faith, have already been introduced.

The Rev. Chirovsky added that part of the institute's mandate is to offer live and video-based lectures on Eastern-rite theology to the estimated 800 Holy Ukrainian Catholic seminarians studying in Ukraine. He led a recent two-week intensive program for 150 of them in Lviv.

A four-week summer graduate pro-

gram in Eastern-rite theology, liturgy and spirituality will also be offered at the Mt. Tabor Monastery in northern California from June 23 to July 21, 1991.

The Rev. Chirovsky established the institute four years ago at Catholic Theological Union, a graduate school in Chicago. Last July, Canada's Ukrainian Catholic bishops approved its transfer to Ottawa. A partner foundation was also organized to raise \$3 million, he said, with the goal to operate the institute primarily from the interest accrued from the fund.

So far, the Rev. Chirovsky estimated that about \$500,000 has been raised. The annual budget to the institute stands at \$200,000.

The three-year fiscal plan calls for St. Paul University to cover all operating costs for the first year. Next year, the institute will pick up half of the expenses and by year three, the institute will be expected to fend for itself.

The Sheptytsky Institute, located at 223 Main St. on the second floor of the university's seminary wing, consists of three offices, a classroom converted into a Ukrainian Catholic chapel and a meeting room.



Rudnytsky to perform in Ukraine

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Concert pianist Roman Rudnytsky has been invited by the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of Lviv and the Lviv branch of the Ukrainian Composers' Union by its head, composer Myroslav Skoryk, to make a concert tour in Western Ukraine between December 12 and 24.

His tour will include performing the

Bishop Basil...

(Continued from page 5)

Among the medalists this year are Cardinal Joseph Bernadin, Joseph Califano, Mario Cuomo, Bishop Andrew Grutka, Gen. Alexander M. Haig, Bishop Tomas McCarrick, Rupert Murdoch, Lou Piniella, Anthony Quinn, Phil Rizutto, Dan Rostenkowski, Telly Savalas, Eric Severeid, Paul Simon, Frank Sinatra, John Sununu, Danny Thomas, Lillian Vernon, and Archbishop Francis M. Zayek.

Brahms Piano Concerto No. 2 in B Flat as soloist with the Lviv Philharmonic Orchestra plus playing recitals in Lviv, Drohobych, Ternopil and Ivano-Frankivsk. The tour will also include a special concert at the Lviv Conservatory dedicated to the works of composer Antin Rudnytsky, Mr. Rudnytsky's father.

Mr. Rudnytsky gave recitals in Kiev, Lviv and Zaporizhzhia in July 1966 after his participation in the International Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow in that year, being at that time the first Ukrainian pianist living in the West to perform in Ukraine.

He has just returned from his fifth concert tour of India, where he gave nine recitals and conducted two masterclasses, and from performances in Britain where, among others, he gave on November 4 the British premiere performance of the newly discovered Liszt Piano Concerto No. 3 in E Flat as soloist with the Worthing Symphony.

Ohio Boychoir plans concert tour of Ukraine



Pictured above are some of the members of the Ohio Boychoir, who are preparing for an unprecedented third concert tour of the USSR in June of 1991. The choir will perform 14 concerts in eight Ukrainian cities, including three concerts each in the opera theaters of Kiev and Lviv.

UCC announces conference on assistance to Ukraine

WINNIPEG — The Ukrainian Canadian Congress based here has announced that its major national conference "Aid and Exchanges to Ukraine: A Review of Activity in 1989-1991 and Planning for 1991-1993" will be held April 19-21 at the new Chateau Louis Conference Center in Edmonton.

The national rebirth in Ukraine has precipitated the development of a variety of aid and exchange programs originating from the Ukrainian community in Canada and the United States. The Ukrainian Canadian Congress, with the assistance of the Ukrainian Resource and Development Centre (URDC) at Grant MacEwan Community College, will be holding the conference "Aid and Exchanges to Ukraine" in an effort to coordinate the sharing of

information about the emergence and future development of such programs.

The conference will provide a forum in which community organizations, government, and corporations involved in aid and exchange programs with Ukraine can share information. Aid and exchange activity to date will be summarized, and directions for future initiatives will be identified. The conference objective is to develop a strategic plan to maximize the effectiveness of future efforts in aid and exchange with Ukraine.

For further information call Keenan Hobol, conference coordinator, (403) 483-4474; or Andrew Witer, conference chairman, (416) 766-3121; or write to: Aid and Exchanges to Ukraine Conference, URDC-GMCC, P.O. Box 1796, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 2P2.

Turning the pages back...

(Continued from page 6)

In 1948, William Dzus founded the Ukrainian Institute of America, one of the most important centers of Ukrainian cultural life in New York. Some seven years later, the generous businessman bought the residence of A. Van Horn Stuyvesant Jr. for his new organization of professionals.

Currently, the institute houses a gallery of paintings, holds exhibitions of temporary and permanent collections, stages musical and theatrical performances, offers workshops and otherwise continues to enhance the Ukrainian cultural scene.

Oksana Meshko...

(Continued from page 1)

Oles Berdnyk.

In October 1980, the Soviet authorities arrested the 75-year-old woman and sentenced her to six months in a strict-regimen labor camp and five years in exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" under Article 62 of the Ukrainian SSR Criminal Code.

Ms. Meshko served her exile term in the Soviet Far East in the Khabarovsk region, where she was joined by her son, Oleksander, who was also completing his sentence.

She returned to Kiev in 1985 and soon became active in a revitalized Ukrainian Helsinki Union. During 1990 Ms. Meshko co-founded the Helsinki-90 Committee and was a leading member of the Society of the Repressed; both organizations serving as monitors of continued political repressions in Ukraine. Still determined and full of energy, Ms. Meshko organized meetings and various actions in defense of Ukraine's newest political prisoners, Ukrainian SSR deputy Stepan Khmara and Ukrainian Catholic Church activist Yaroslav Demydas.

Ms. Meshko spent a year visiting relatives and receiving medical care in Australia and the U.S. in 1988-1989.

On December 26, the day after running a meeting of the Helsinki-90 Committee, Ms. Meshko suffered a severe stroke on a Kiev street and was rushed to a local hospital. Although she regained consciousness, Ms. Meshko was unable to speak during visits from her son. She passed away early in the morning of January 2.

Funeral services for Ms. Meshko were scheduled to take place at 11 a.m. (Kiev time) at the Church of Mykola Prytskyko in the Podil district, which was recently given to the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. Efforts were being made by leaders of

the Kiev City Council to obtain permission for Ms. Meshko to be buried near her mother's grave at the famous Baikiv Cemetery.

A memorial service for family and friends in the New York metropolitan area has been scheduled for Sunday, January 13, at 10 a.m. in the Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral of St. Volodymyr, 160 W. 82 St., New York City.

Ukrainian Village...

(Continued from page 10)

her husband, Jaroslav; Maria Andrusiak, in memory of her husband Dr. Elias; Myroslava Antonow, in memory of her husband and former board member, Stephen; and Mr. and Mrs. Kanker, in memory of their cousin and former board member, Louise Saks.

The participants were invited to partake of a delicious buffet prepared by the ladies, members of the board, under the leadership of Justine Nelligan, the first vice-president, who also provided the guests with information on the renewed program of hot lunches for the residents.

Amy Burzynski, membership chairman, invited interested guests to join the corporation as members.

October being the birth month of the corporation's president, Ivanka Kucher provided greetings in Ukrainian, Helen Wenglarz addressed Mr. Wichar in the English language, and Mr. Wasylkevych added wishes from the board, while all participants joined in singing "Mnohaya Lita."

After the formal segment all participants remained for an open house. Olga Solovey led the group in singing and socializing in a truly warm and festive atmosphere. Twenty new members joined the corporation due to the dedicated and successful work of the corporation president and his board of directors.

Khmara trial...

(Continued from page 1)

sonally intervene in this case to ensure that Mr. Khmara is treated justly, regardless of his political views and opinions." Rep. Bonior also called for an investigation of the arrests of Mr. Khmara's associates, Mykola Holovach and Leonid Berezansky.

On December 24, a group of people's deputies appealed to Mykhailo Potebencko, procurator of the Ukrainian SSR, to allow Lviv attorneys M. Zholybak, N. Hnativ and Y. Onyshko to meet with Mr. Khmara after Volodymyr Shevchenko, procurator of Kiev, had denied the request made by Dr. Khmara's brother, Petro.

Meanwhile, a group of Ukrainian SSR people's deputies, on the basis of information provided by V. Cherenovych, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, have appealed to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet to create an independent commission of people's deputies to examine Mr. Potebencko's misuse of power and to remove him from the post of procurator of Ukraine.

In a related development, criminal charges have been filed against People's Deputy Maria Kuzemko for signing a letter criticizing Mr. Potebencko and for participating in the student hunger strike in Kiev in October 1990.

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MP Mokry...

(Continued from page 4)

"If the idol is later found to have clay feet," he added, "it won't matter" — if a good structure exists.

Having commented on these issues, Dr. Mokry spoke of his own activities and future plans. The most important of these plans is the establishment of a Ukrainian cultural and educational center in Krakow. That such an institution should be founded in Krakow is no accident, for there is a strong historical precedent of Ukrainian scholarly activity in Krakow that dates back to the Middle Ages.

The new center will be the focus of a new tradition of Ukrainian cultural and academic activity and will provide a place for Ukrainians of all countries to meet, to exchange ideas and to work, he said.

A large building on Kanoniczka Street has been added to house the center; a receptionist has been hired. Plans for a library, a museum, and an exhibit gallery are in the works. (At this point, Prof. Labunka indicated that the center would welcome financial support from

Ukrainians in America and pledge forms were distributed to those present.)

Dr. Mokry then entertained questions. One member of the audience asked whether Mokry had assistance in his plans for the new Ukrainian center in Krakow. Dr. Mokry responded that a new generation of Polish-Ukrainians is coming of age and that many young intellectuals and professionals are enthusiastically supporting the project. A group of 20 of these enthusiasts, including Dr. Mokry, are planning to publish a newspaper in the near future.

Another question had to do with the collections and archives of writer Bohdan Lepky, who taught at the Jagellonian University in Krakow before the second world war: Were his works destroyed or lost? Have efforts been made to salvage them? Dr. Mokry admitted that some of the material seems to have vanished, but that scholarly work on reassembling the collection has been initiated.

A final question was posed about the current status of UPA veterans in Poland. Dr. Mokry responded that a proposal that ex-UPA members be rehabilitated is already under consideration in the Polish Parliament.

Prof. Labunka closed the program by announcing that a petition on behalf of imprisoned Ukrainian SSR People's Deputy Stepan Khmara had been prepared by the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee and would be circulated. An informal social gathering followed the presentation.

Ukrainian Parliament...

(Continued from page 4)

possible general strike in the spring. Mr. Holovaty mentioned that the Communists are playing on regionalism in Ukraine to sabotage the rise in national consciousness: "the Crimean card," with the demand for transferring Crimea from Ukraine to Russia; "the South Russia card," for the creation of a separate republic in the southern part of Ukraine, "the Rusyn card," to play on the low national consciousness in the Transcarpathian region.

A press conference with Mr. Holovaty was organized in Toronto on December 19. He spoke about cooperation between Rukh in Ukraine and the Friends of Rukh in Canada, and said that up to now the contacts between the two had been on a sporadic basis and depended on whoever came to Canada. He stressed it was time to devise a program of cooperation; he did admit that a program of needs of Rukh in Ukraine does not yet exist, but was necessary.

The conference on the coordination of aid to Ukraine, being organized by the Ukrainian Canadian Congress on April 19-21, 1991 will provide an opportunity to coordinate the needs of Rukh in Ukraine and the resources of organizations in Canada who are providing this aid, he said.

Mr. Holovaty also spoke in Ottawa, Hamilton and Montreal. He left for Ukraine on December 25.

Nativity Epistle...

(Continued from page 6)

all unite around Him, with no regard to who we are, but especially those who hold dear the graves of our never-to-be-forgotten fathers and mothers, and all of our forebears who praised Christ not only with incessant prayers, but also with deeds by erecting for his glory bastions of Ukrainian Orthodoxy, such as the Kievan Monastery of the Caves and the Pochayiv Monastery.

Finally, let us on the occasion of this year's celebration of the Nativity of our Lord prove to the world that Divine Providence has called the Ukrainian people to fulfill an apostolic mission in the European East, to give service to the Christian Church as a whole, and to Ecumenical Orthodoxy in particular. As such proof we can only offer our love for one another as a people — a people driven solely by clean and pure hearts and by clear and honorable minds.

May the Son of God, born for our salvation, help us, and may he grant me, His unworthy servant, the power to rightly administer the Word of His Truth!

†Mstyslav

Patriarch of Kiev and All Ukraine

Center of St. Andrew the First-called Apostle, South Bound Brook, N.J. December 18, 1990

Correction

In The Weekly's report about ceremonies honoring Patriarch Mstyslav on his return from his triumphant visit to Ukraine, the name of the president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences was listed incorrectly. The academy's president is Dr. Mykhailo Boretsky.

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Dr. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn...

(Continued from page 3)

situation of the blind leading the blind. For us cooperation is much more useful with institutions outside the Soviet Union. For instance, we have had eight graduate students from the Kennedy School of Government of Harvard University who attended a six-week module at IMI-Kiev. We shall soon have a group of executives from Toronto on a special seminar.

Also, we find it more useful to have visiting faculty and guest speakers from outside the Soviet Union, especially as we are trying to maintain Ukrainian and English as the principal teaching languages.

I was asked by the Soviet Ambassador to Switzerland to start a management school in Moscow. My answer at that time was that once we have acquired sufficient experience in Kiev, we might establish a branch in Moscow.

I said this only half-seriously but Izvestia published a short article where they stated that if one wanted to learn anything about management one had to go to Kiev! In fact, on the 1990 MBA class we have seven people from outside of the Ukrainian republic and, most significantly, two of them are from Moscow, although both are of Ukrainian origin.

Has there been any progress toward establishing IMI-Kiev affiliates in other cities in Ukraine?

Yes, we have established one in Uzhhorod in Transcarpathia. This region has the makings of a free economic zone since Transcarpathia borders on four different countries and people there speak a number of different languages. It should thus be quite easy to maintain an international character there. In addition, first-class physical facilities were offered to us.

We have had many other requests to establish branches, but first we want to consolidate our position in Kiev by expansion and professional development of our permanent faculty. I also think that it is better if some other, entirely independent institutes are created, as has been the case in Lviv. I personally would be glad to give them a hand.

We have also had requests from other republics to establish affiliates there but I think we should abstain from that for the present.

What is the biggest challenge you face at IMI-Kiev?

There are four. The development of:

- indigenous faculty with not just conceptual but also "existential" knowledge of how businesses are run in different parts of the world;
- didactic material specifically designed for the Ukrainian context;
- more participative teaching methods; and
- establishment of a proper management culture at the institute.

What does it feel like for a Ukrainian-born person who has been living outside of Ukraine to return there and help build its future?

It is a wonderful feeling, a blessing. During my professional life and work I was able to establish excellent contacts with people in leading positions around the world, and got to know the world well. I have always been dreaming of how I could use my experience for the benefit of my country of birth.

I relinquished my position as director of IMI-Geneva a few years prior to retirement as if in anticipation of my services being needed in Ukraine. And it happened. I am delighted and elated.

The beauty of the situation is the fact that, because Ukraine is changing so rapidly, one can do so much there provided one knows something about the societal architecture needed for a country to function well, such as the necessary fit between cultural heritage, political institutions and the economic system.

As I have been accepted by leading people from the whole political spectrum in Ukraine, I have the feeling that I can do a lot for my country. For someone like me with some sense of mission and moral obligation to my country, it is really wonderful to feel that I can make a difference there.

The Weekly: Ukrainian perspective on the news

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

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Patriarch Mstyslav...

(Continued from page 7)

of living in a time warp.¹⁰

Various critics, including parliamentary deputies such as Mykhailo Horyn and Oles Shevchenko, have maintained that Metropolitan Filaret has served merely as the instrument of Russian Orthodox Church interests in Ukraine. The granting of independence to the official Church, in the same fashion, has been perceived as a cynical maneuver to prevent the development of the native UAOC by remodelling the old official church as a competitor to the recently legalized UAOC. In short, it was a prompt response to the arrival of the popular and influential Patriarch Mstyslav.

While the religious politics behind these developments are complex, there is little doubt that of the two churches, it is the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church that represents the authentic Ukrainian voice.

At St. Sophia Cathedral, a crowd of demonstrators, including prominent Ukrainian politicians, tried to prevent the official Orthodox Church leaders from entering the cathedral, and in the process, many UAOC supporters were physically beaten by militia. Pravda Ukrainy maintained that the obstruction constituted a "crude violation" of the freedom of assembly, and that the cathedral is "the historical and cultural property" not only of Ukrainians, but of the other nationalities that made up the East Slavic principality of Kievan Rus': the Russians and Byelorussians.

Conversely, in an appeal published in the UAOC's newspaper, prominent Ukrainians, including several noted North American academics, have declared that the St. Sophia Cathedral is a symbol of the indestructible spirit of the Ukrainian nation, and that it should be

transferred to the ownership of the UAOC. In their view, this would conform to the spirit of the accepted laws on Ukrainian as a state language and the Declaration of State Sovereignty accepted by the Ukrainian Parliament.¹¹

In brief, then, a new conflict has overshadowed concerns over differences between the Catholic and Orthodox brethren in Ukraine: that between the official Russian-dominated Orthodox Church and the revived UAOC.

Under these circumstances, the arrival of the patriarch is an event of considerable importance. The survival of Stepan Skrypnyk in itself is astonishing, and the fact that he arrived from the West, where church life has flourished in both Ukrainian Churches in the diaspora, is a sign of the direction in which Ukrainians are turning in the present difficult times.

In its religious life Ukraine has seen a new resurgence that is likely to survive official efforts to impede it. Patriarch Mstyslav's arrival has provided a direct link with the periods of 1918-1930 and 1942-1944 when, in very difficult conditions, the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church provided a haven for many Ukrainians. On the personal level, his links with Petliura, the UNR and Ukrainian life in interwar Poland embody the 20th-century struggles for Ukrainian independence.

10. Nasha Vira, October 1990, p. 4.

11. Nasha Vira, October 1990, p. 1. The signatories included three Harvard professors: Ihor Shevchenko, Omejan Pritsak, and George Grabowicz; two professors from the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, Bohdan Krawchenko and Frank Sysyn; Roman Szporluk, professor of history at the University of Michigan; and Ivan Drach, the chairman of the Popular Movement of Ukraine (Rukh).

Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

planned amount. Orders for meat, fruit and vegetables were short by 200,000, 400,000 and 300,000 tons, respectively. Potato requisitions were under by 260,000 tons, with collective farms preferring to sell their potatoes outside the republic.

Productivity fell in 43 percent of all agricultural enterprises, with salaries outpacing productivity by 5.6 percent in the first six months and by 7.7 percent in the first nine months.

In related news, a survey of 1,300 Ukrainian agricultural workers, cited in the November issue of Radianska Ukraina, reveals that few people expect the collective farming system to disappear soon; 90 to 92 percent of respondents from western Ukraine and 98 to 99 percent of those from eastern Ukraine shared the view that collective

farms will have a major role in the future. However, over 50 percent of those surveyed said that they would like to farm individually if the conditions were favorable. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• MUNICH — Unemployment is expected to rise to 7 to 10 percent (over 2.5 million people) in Ukraine during that republic's transition to a market economy, according to the November issue of Ekonomika Radianskoyi Ukrainy. Unprofitable enterprises such as electrical engineering and the chemical, paper, lumber and food-processing industries, exist in every sector of the economy. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

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January 11

PHILADELPHIA: The Ukrainian Human Rights Committee of Philadelphia will observe Solidarity Day with a program at 12:30 p.m. in the Mayor's Reception Room (Room 202), City Hall. This year's observance and speakers will focus on the case of Stepan Khmara.

January 12

BALTIMORE: Taras Charchalis will show a film of recent events in Ukraine at the Ukrainian Youth Hall, Eastern and Patterson Park avenues, at 6:30 p.m. Depicted events will include: the student hunger strike in Kiev, the resignation of Prime Minister Vitaliy Masol, an interview with Plask members from Zhytomyr, the excavation of the remains of NKVD victims in Drohobych, and other significant happenings. To obtain more information call Oksana Palijczuk, (301) 828-6922, or Olha Sushko, (301) 866-3547.

PHILADELPHIA: The Roman Marynowych Ukrainian Melody Hour will present a special Ukrainian New Year's program on WTGI-TV, channel 61, at 8:30 p.m.

January 13

PHILADELPHIA: The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Abington Township, will sponsor a traditional 12-course Eve of Epiphany Dinner (Shchedry Vechir) at the center,

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

beginning at 2:30 p.m. Christmas and Epiphany carols will follow dinner. Admission is \$10 for adults and \$5 for children. For reservations call (215) 663-1166.

PHILADELPHIA: The Roman Marynowych Ukrainian Melody Hour will present a special Ukrainian New Year's program on WTEL - 860 AM, at 7 a.m.

WASHINGTON: A demonstration protesting recent repressions in Ukraine and in support of Ukrainian independence will be held in Washington. The demonstration will begin at noon in Lafayette Park, across from the White House. Several Ukrainian dissidents and U.S. congressmen will speak. For further information contact: Tamara Gallo at the Ukrainian National Information Service, (202) 547-0018.

January 15

WASHINGTON: A special presentation on "Refugees: Policies, Procedures and Services" will be held by David Lewis, director of Associated Catholic Charities, in the parish center of the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family, 4250 Harewood Road NW, beginning at 7:30 p.m. For more information call Marta Pereyma, (703) 998-8570.

January 18

TALLAHASSEE: Members of the Tallahassee community and environs are invited to the Office of Secretary of State Jim Smith, Tallahassee Capital Building, at 1:30 p.m. to participate in the state of Florida's proclamation of Ukrainian Independence Day on January 22. For further information call John Gawaluch, (813) 791-4040.

January 19

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J.: The consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S. and the N.Y./N.J. region of the Ukrainian Orthodox League are sponsoring "Malanka 91" at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, Davidson Avenue. The cocktail hour starts at 7 p.m. and will be followed by a hot buffet. There will be an open bar until 1 a.m. and continuous dancing until 2 a.m. with music by the Canadian band Odnoshasnist and the New Jersey band Chary. Tickets are \$40 and should be obtained in advance by calling Theresa, (201) 969-9055, or Frederica, (201) 523-3356. Discount accommodations are available at the Marriott, (201) 560-0500, at \$46 by mentioning the Ukrainian Orthodox Church when making reservations.

TUCSON, Ariz.: A Ukrainian New Year's Dinner Dance — Malanka — will be held at the Tucson Woman's Club, 6245 E. Bellevue. Music will be provided by Tom Shenek's Band. In addition to dancing, door prizes and a raffle will be featured. Cost is \$10 per person. For tickets and information call Mike Czap, (602) 722-3698, or Anne Sisk, (602) 296-0420.

January 20

WATERVLIET, N.Y.: A program commemorating the 73rd anniversary of the declaration of Ukrainian independence will be held at the Ukrainian Club, at 4 p.m. Featured will be a reading of the Fourth Universal, Ukrainian folk songs performed by the Capital District Choir under the direction of Yaroslav Kushnir, recitations by Ukrainian School students and Plast and SUM-A youth members as well as a commemorative speech.

SPRING VALLEY, N.Y.: The Ukrainian Community in Rockland County will commemorate the 73rd anniversary of the declaration of independence of Ukraine, commencing with the raising of the Ukrainian flag at the Allison-Parris office building, New Hemstead Road, New City. At noon, in the Legislative Chambers in New City, there will be a reading of the proclamation designating January 22 as Ukrainian Independence Day in Rockland County, along with greetings and appropriate speeches and ceremonies. After the ceremonies, all are invited to the Ukrainian Hall, 16 Twin Ave., Spring Valley, for

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

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

refreshments and entertainment. The festivities are being sponsored entirely by Post 19 of the Ukrainian American Veterans. For additional information call (914) 356-4359.

January 22

TUCSON, Ariz.: A Ukrainian flag-raising ceremony will be held at the Tucson City Hall to commemorate Ukrainian Independence Day. The program will include a reading of the proclamation, and singing of the Ukrainian and American anthems. The brief ceremony begins at 10:30 a.m. by the flagpole at City Hall; participants are requested to wear a Ukrainian costume, shirt or blouse, if possible, to the festivities.

ALBANY: The New York State observance of Ukrainian Independence Day will be held in the "Well" of the Legislative Office Building at the Empire State Plaza. The annual observance will begin at 10 a.m. with a photographic exhibit depicting two important eras in Ukrainian history: the 1918 Declaration of Ukrainian Independence and the current dramatic political changes occurring within Ukraine. The official program will commence at noon and will feature performances by the Zorepad Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, choreographed by Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, and a special rendition of Ukrainian folk songs by soloist and bandura player Stepan Kaczurak. The main address will be delivered by Dr. Andriy Szul. A reception for the New York State Legislators, invited guests and the entire Ukrainian community will be held immediately following the program. In mid-afternoon, a legislative resolution will be read in both the Senate and Assembly designating January 22, 1991, as Ukrainian Independence Day in the State of New York. All commemorative festivities are being organized by the Capital District branches of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

CLAYMONT, Del.: Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Wilmington will sponsor its annual Malanka at the Brandywine Terrace, 3416 Philadelphia Pike. Buffet begins at 7 p.m. and dancing follows, with music provided by Paul Kauriga's Orchestra. Donation is \$15 per person. For information or reservations call John Cramer, (302) 994-6445.

January 26

ONGOING

SASKATOON, Sask.: An Exhibition of Graphic Works 1989-1990 by Ukrainian artist Oleh Ljubkivsky will be held at the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent E. Most of the graphics in the show (which are for sale) depict scenes of the city of Chernivtsi, the artist's hometown. The exhibit closes on February 3. For further information call the museum, (306) 244-3800.

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Attention, students!

Throughout the year, Ukrainian student clubs plan and hold activities. The Ukrainian Weekly urges students to let us and the Ukrainian community know about upcoming events.

The Weekly will be happy to help you publicize them. We will also be glad to print timely news stories about events that have already taken place. Black and white photos (or color with good contrast) will also be accepted.