

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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Memorial service commemorates internment of Ukrainian Canadians

by Andrij Hluchowecy
Ukrainian Information Bureau

KINGSTON, Ontario — Ukrainian Canadians from across Canada participated in an open air memorial service on Thursday, December 13, 1990, here at the Fort Henry Internment Camp to remember the incarceration of Ukrainian Canadians during World War I.

In a small room inside the Kingston garrison, the chairman of the Ukrainian Redress Committee of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Ihor Bardyn, recalled Canada's first internment operations against Canadians of Ukrainian origin.

"The internment must be recorded in our history," he said. "There is no record of this in our history books. This is part of the reason the redress committee is on a lonely mission to right the injustice — so that, hopefully, it will be

put to rest forever and never will be repeated," Mr. Bardyn said.

According to information packages prepared and distributed by the Ukrainian Information Bureau in Ottawa for Canadian parliamentarians and media, between 1914 and 1920, approximately 5,000 Ukrainian Canadians were imprisoned in 26 internment camps, while over 80,000 were stigmatized as "enemy aliens," disenfranchised and subjected to other discriminatory treatment. As a result their property and valuables were confiscated and never returned.

Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, a Ukrainian Redress Committee member and a native of Kingston, recounted the hardships that befell those Ukrainian Canadians interned in Fort Henry.

"There are no records of exactly how many of them were incarcerated at Fort Henry," explained Dr. Luciuk, "but a

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Jewish family hosts 'guardian angel' in U.S.

TRENTON, N.J. — When the Nazis occupied Ukraine in 1942, the Zeiger family of Zboriv, like so many Jewish families, feared for their lives.

But unlike the estimated 1,200 Jewish families in the area who perished during the two-year German occupation, the Zeigers had a guardian angel, who stowed them away, first hiding them in an attic and later transferring them to a tunnel he built under his barn floor, where the family lived until the Russians recaptured these western Ukrainian lands in 1944.

Over 40 years later, five members of the Zeiger family, which settled in New Jersey after the war, returned to Ukraine to be reunited with Antosh Suchinsky, their guardian angel. And now, Mr. Suchinsky has been invited by the Zeigers, an entrepreneurial family based in New Jersey, to the United States.

He arrived in Trenton during the feast of Hanukkah, the festival of lights. There he lit the eighth candle on the 16-foot menorah at New Jersey's State House, reported a local New Jersey newspaper.

The lighting ceremony, which honored the 87-year-old Ukrainian Christian who still resides in Zboriv, was also attended by Ukrainian Ambassador Gennadiy Udovenko of the Permanent Mission of the Ukrainian SSR to the United Nations.

Mr. Udovenko said: "For me this is a typical Ukrainian man who saved

the lives of 10 people during the war. This should prove that Ukraine is not an anti-Semite republic, as some people might think."

The Ukrainian peasant, who has no formal education and who the Zeiger family recalls was looked

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Antosh Suchinsky

Student leader Oles Doniy arrested in connection with October strike

KIEV — The leader of the October 1990 student hunger strike on Kiev's October Revolution Square was arrested on January 8 and charged with organizing the occupation of buildings at Kiev State University.

The university buildings were taken over by students on October 15-17 during their hunger strike in the Ukrainian capital.

Oles Doniy was arrested following interrogation by the Kiev Procurator's Office. He was immediately taken to prison, reported the Respublika press agency based in Kiev.

A criminal case involving the occupation of university buildings had been begun on January 5. Students are being charged under Article 187-5 which covers seizure of government buildings and property. The case is being investigated by the Kiev Procuracy; Mykola Nekrutenko is heading the inquiry.

Seventeen students have thus far been interrogated, according to Respublika. In addition, the apartment of Mr. Doniy, who is president of the Ukrainian Student Union, was searched.

During interrogations, Respublika noted, students were identified by Liubov Zhyrna, who is known from the

Stepan Khmara case as the woman who claimed to have been assaulted by Col. Ihor Hryhoriev of the Interior Ministry forces.

Respublika also reported that Ms. Zhyrna, had told one of the students that she had been threatened with two years' imprisonment for speculation, but that police authorities had promised not to try her if she agreed to join the hunger strike and report on student activities. Ms. Zhyrna further stated that there were many others like her participating in the student strike.

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Monument to OUN leader destroyed

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The monument to Stepan Bandera, leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), in Bandera's home village of Staryi Uhryniv, Ivano-Frankivske oblast, was demolished by a powerful explosion on December 30, reported Moscow Central Television.

A house and chapel built on the site of the Bandera family estate were damaged and windows of neighboring homes within a 50-yard radius were blown out. No one has been charged in connection with the incident and an investigation is under way.

The monument to Bandera had been unveiled on the 31th anniversary of his death, October 14, 1990. The monument was in the form of a tryzub with a bust of Bandera in the center.

The explosion of the monument to Bandera is the second such act of vandalism in Ivano-Frankivske in the past several months. Earlier, the building which houses the Ivano-Frankivske City Council exploded several days after the destruction of a Lenin monument in that city. The vandals left a note at the site of the explosion which read, "This is for you for Lenin." No communication was made after the second explosion.

On January 1, numerous towns in western Ukraine commemorated the 82nd anniversary of Stepan Bandera's

birth with molebens and public meetings, reported the Respublika press agency based in Kiev.

In Staryi Uhryniv, a public meeting organized by the all-Ukrainian political federation called Independent Statehood of Ukraine (DSU), the Carpathian Brotherhood of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and the Association of Independent Ukrainian Youth (SNUM) numbered several thousand people. Speakers at the meeting, which included People's Deputies Zinoviy Dyma and Stepan Volkovetsky, Petro Sichko, leader of the Ukrainian Christian Democratic Party, and representatives of SNUM, DSU, and the Ukrainian Republican Party, condemned the act of vandalism, encouraged people not to fall prey to provocations and announced plans for the creation of a new monument.

In Lutske, prior to a public meeting at the site of the future Taras Shevchenko monument, vandals tore down marble plates and scattered wreaths of flowers placed at the monument to commemorate Bandera's birth.

In Ternopil, close to 5,000 people gathered at the oblast's Rukh headquarters to commemorate Bandera's birth. The commemoration was followed by a procession to the cemetery where soldiers of the UPA are buried.

Greens of Ukraine confer with New Jersey governor, staff

TRENTON, N.J. — Dr. Yuriy Mishchenko and Dr. Anatoly Panov, two members of Zelenyi Svit (Green World) of Ukraine had a series of productive meetings with New Jersey Gov. Jim Florio and his commissioners on November 29, 1990.

These conferences were businesslike in nature and reflected the serious ecological and economic concerns of the top New Jersey officials at the meetings with the Ukrainian guests.

The conferences that were conducted in the New Jersey State House were a part of a goal-oriented tour sponsored by Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) for the two representatives of the premier ecological association of Ukraine. During the two-

House of Representatives to form a commission to study and record the 1932-1933 famine in Ukraine — a bill that was approved by Congress in 1984. As a result, the Ukraine Famine Commission was established with funding from the U.S. government (\$500,000) for its work.

Following their meeting with the governor, Messrs. Mishchenko and Panov, Mrs. Olshaniwsky and Mr. Bodnar met with Norman Miller, assistant commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Lori Golinski and Joanna Kamarinopoulos, assistant to the governor on external affairs.

In her report to James R. Fox, deputy chief of staff of the Office of the

"... Assistant Commissioner Miller and I agreed to approach the New Jersey Business and Industry Association and the Chemical Industry Council to discuss the aforementioned possibilities. As the initial step, the assistant commissioner agreed to supply the Ukrainian group with copies of the DEP's environmental standards (regulations), and the ICLE laws (statutory regulations)," Ms. Kamarinopoulos wrote.

The documents were sent, as promised to the Newark-based AHRU, and were forwarded to Kiev, to the headquarters of Zelenyi Svit.

The next meeting of the Ukrainian quartet took place at the Department of Commerce with New Jersey Commissioner George Zoffinger, Director of International Trade Phil Ferzan, and Ms. Kamarinopoulos in attendance. Mr. Zoffinger comes from a banking background and embodies a dynamic, modern and far-sighted executive promoting national and international trade and commerce relations for New Jersey. He said he envisions trade relations with Ukraine as a distinct possibility.

In her memo on this meeting Ms. Kamarinopoulos stated: "The commissioner first briefed the Ukrainian group on his trip to the USSR. He acknowledged that there are great possibilities for joint ventures with the pharmaceutical and chemical industries of Ukraine.

"One major point of relevance described by the commissioner as being 'crucial' to the establishment of partnership with Ukraine is the ability of the 'ruble' to be converted into hard currency. He explained that economic developers need to be certain that they can receive hard currency in exchange for products they plan on producing in Ukraine. The Ukrainian group responded by informing the commissioner that plans were under way in Ukraine to establish its own convertible currency.

"The Ukrainian group expressed its concern that its bureaucratic government might attempt to control revenues from trade, and, that large American companies might attempt to manipulate Ukraine's weak economic situation and take advantage of them.

"The commissioner offered his assurance that the likelihood of this occurring was minimal since it was his intention to promote small and medium-sized companies, and show them how they could form mutually productive partnerships with Ukraine."

During these discussions Mr. Ferzan expressed his concerns about the seat of

authority in Ukraine and whether it was proper to conduct business directly with Kiev, Lviv or Dnipropetrovsk, for instance. The Ukrainian delegation stated that Kiev is the seat of the government of the republic of Ukraine and that it will be the seat of the government of an independent Ukraine. They added that it would be a good idea to establish contacts within Ukraine and not to depend on the failing regime in Moscow.

The memo continued: "The Ukrainian group also stressed the need for technological cooperation. While Ukraine has enough raw materials, it lacks the knowledge to construct buildings. The Ukrainians asked for assistance in relocating their people out of contaminated areas. In order to do this, alternate housing facilities must be constructed. The commissioner raised the possibility that the Builder's Association of New Jersey could be approached for this purpose. He promised to investigate this possibility."

Ms. Kamarinopoulos concluded: "At the meeting's conclusion it was agreed that I would maintain contact with Ms. Olshaniwsky and keep her informed of our progress. In view of the ongoing changes in Ukraine, there exists a great potential for New Jersey to work with Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine as well as other Ukrainian groups."

Mohyla society is registered

KIEV — The Petro Mohyla Scientific Society, an independent scholarly association, was registered in Kiev on November 23, 1990.

According to its president, Serhiy Bilokin, the society unites Kiev scholars, and will conduct research, scholarly and educational activity. It will also publish works dealing with Ukrainian studies.

Among the founding members of the society are: Solomyia Pavlychko, Oksana Zabuzhko, Maksym Strikha and Oleksander Hrytsenko.

The society has the right to publish books and brochures as well as periodicals and to create cooperatives, businesses and creative collectives.

It plans to establish a public library containing publications from the Ukrainian diaspora and works by diaspora scholars.

Funds for start-up costs of the society were provided by the Ukrainian Renaissance Fund established by American philanthropist/businessman George Soros.



Zelenyi Svit activists Anatoly Panov (left) and Yuriy Mishchenko (second from right) with Bozhena Olshaniwsky at a meeting with New Jersey Gov. Jim Florio (right).

month tour, they had an opportunity to visit and speak to representatives at all levels of the U.S. government and to many governmental and non-governmental ecological agencies and groups.

The meeting with Gov. Florio was held with some 15 East European New Jerseyans during which the governor welcomed Messrs. Mishchenko and Panov, and discussed issues of participation and involvement in state government.

Future exchange and scholarships for Ukrainian students, trade with Ukraine and the Chernobyl disaster were discussed by the Ukrainian contingent — two Greens from Ukraine (Mishchenko and Panov), Bozhena Olshaniwsky and Walter Bodnar of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine plus Ted Romankow and Dan Marchishin.

During this exchange, the governor showed concern about the ecological problems of Ukraine and expressed interest in the events planned for the upcoming fifth anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear accident in April 1991.

Gov. Florio is no stranger to these issues since, as the congressman who represented the 1st District of New Jersey in the U.S. Congress, and now as governor, he was involved in a substantial amount of work on preserving and improving New Jersey's natural resources and the environment. As a result of his efforts, New Jersey is a leader in the nation as far as the regulations and implementation of ecological standards are concerned.

Gov. Florio is a familiar and respected figure to Americans of Ukrainian descent in New Jersey and to the rest of the country, as well as to Ukrainians abroad. It was he who, in September 1983, had introduced a bill in the

Governor, Ms. Kamarinopoulos later stated:

"... Ms. Olshaniwsky, who acted as interpreter, conveyed the professors' (Mishchenko and Panov) concerns that the factories in Ukraine are archaic in their structure and do not have pollution regulations of any kind. Nor are there laws which can support a pollution control mechanism for air, water and land. Ukraine is severely lacking the technology to improve the condition of its factories and its environment.

"The assistant commissioner recommended that the Ukrainian government concentrate on creating a set of statutes and standards which would be supportive in establishing pollution control mechanisms for its industrial factories. One concern which arose was the fact that the enforcement of this control mechanism could be difficult because the industrial factories are owned and operated by the state and, as a result, the state would be imposing these restrictions upon itself."

The report further stated that Mr. Miller "... discussed the possibility of approaching the private industry here in New Jersey to explore the chances of their donating scrubber stacks and/or air purifiers to Ukrainian factories.

The assistant commissioner acknowledged that this idea could receive a favorable response from private industry because it could provide very positive publicity for them.

"In addition to the scrubbers/air purifiers, demonstration projects by private industry in Ukraine could teach and assist the country in cleaning up its polluted areas. Ukraine is plagued by radioactive zones, and chemical pollution is prevalent in what is considered to be its 'clean' (non-radioactive) areas," the report continued.

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INTERVIEW: Dr. Hryhoriy Lohvyn, noted historian of art and architecture

by Oksana Zakydalsky

Dr. Hryhoriy Lohvyn is one of Ukraine's best known and most widely published historians of art and architecture. He was born in 1910 in the village of Kosivka (Kirovohrad Oblast). He studied architecture at the Kharkiv Institute of Art in 1931-1941; in 1938-1941 he studied at the Moscow Institute of Fine Art.

He has published many works on the history of art and architecture; among the best known are "Po Ukraini" (Across Ukraine), published in Kiev in 1968, a guide to Ukraine's treasures of architecture and Kiev's Hagia Sophia (1971), which was also published in English.

His articles appear in many collections as well as in the Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia (Kiev, 1959-1966) and the six-volume "History of Ukrainian Art" (Kiev, 1967).

Throughout his 50-year career as an art historian, Dr. Lohvyn maintained the position that Ukrainian art had its own history, which included Kievan Rus' and stood apart from the official Soviet line that Rus' belonged to Russian history. This kept him out of official favor and, in spite of his worldwide reputation as an art historian, he was never allowed to accept any invitations that came to him from the West.

His first trip to the West was this October when he came to Canada at the invitation of York University's Program of Ukrainian Studies and the Canadian Society for Ukrainian Architecture.

He gave a series of lectures in Toronto, Montreal and Edmonton on the following topics: Art and architecture of the Ukrainian baroque, the Church of the Tithes and Kiev's St. Sophia, the Ukrainian icon, Ukrainian wooden church architecture, and the Ukrainian Renaissance.

How did your interest in art begin?

I finished agriculture school in my village and began to work at age 19. I had always liked to draw and was given various assignments such as decorating the village theater, preparing exhibits. My wife was very beautiful so I often drew her, and one day one of my teachers told me that my calling was not agriculture but art.

This was 1930, mass collectivization and terror were beginning; heads of collective farms were being arrested.



Dr. Hryhoriy Lohvyn

Actually, anyone who stood up for the interests of the peasants was in danger. I applied to the Kharkiv Institute of Art and was accepted into the faculty of architecture.

There were to 10 to 15 applications for each place — everyone was fleeing the villages. It didn't matter where to, as long as they could get out.

You were in Kharkiv during the Great Famine. Were you aware of what was happening?

We knew, but if any student mentioned anything or divulged information he was getting in letters from home, he would disappear. We were told nothing was wrong, but we saw corpses being gathered in the streets.

I didn't visit my family in the village because I had to work in Kharkiv during my free time as I had a family to support.

What happened to your teachers and professors?

I will give an example: Gordieff was our teacher of the history of art. One day, in 1931, the party secretary came to the class and announced that there would be no lesson in the history of art. Period. Without explanation. We knew that he had been arrested. He was lucky because he was sent to the North

Caucasus. Others disappeared in a similar manner.

The worst arrests began in 1934 after the assassination of Kirov, which was organized by Stalin to intensify the terror. And the students began disappearing like the professors.

Did you talk among yourselves about what was happening?

How could we? You could only talk openly with those whom you trusted. Dostoyevsky said that man is different from animals because whereas there are some things that an animal cannot tolerate, man can adjust to anything and survive. He said this after he finished his sentence of hard labor. It is true.

The 1930s saw the organized destruction of Ukrainian churches. This was justified on the grounds that they were not important architectural monuments. How did the art historians react to this destruction?

I will give the destruction of the Cathedral of St. Michael's Monastery in Kiev as an example. In 1934, the capital of Ukraine was moved from Kharkiv to Kiev. The most distinguished architects of the day were called together and told that there would be a contest for a new government center and they were asked to develop models for it as well as prepare proposals for where it should be built.

Taking part in this competition were: Vasyl Krychevsky, who proposed the site of the present Lenin museum for the center; Petro Alyoshin who suggested the current site of the Park of Everlasting Glory; others gave the sites of the zoo and the cemetery. A group composed of Petro Yurchenko, Volodymyr Zabolotny and Mykhailo Hrechyna proposed the territory occupied by St. Michael's Monastery, with the ceremonial path to it to run through St. Sophia Square.

Public opinion was prepared to accept this site. Yurchenko published an article in the paper saying that it was the best site. He said that the monastery could be destroyed as it had lost its original look because it was "dressed in baroque clothes." These architects received their training during the avant-garde period.

The avant-garde, which we get so excited about, had already prepared

society morally to accept the destruction of its heritage. The avant-garde regarded the baroque with contempt. So much for architects.

A noted scholar of the time, Mykola Makarenko, wrote a protest that the monastery should not be destroyed, that it was a landmark of world architecture. He was arrested and disappeared in the camps.

In 1938 you moved to Moscow. Why did you decide to go there?

It was dangerous to stay. I was saving my skin. Anyone who could be suspected of thinking or behaving in an unacceptable way was in danger. Moscow was not as dangerous. Bourgeois Ukrainian nationalism was not an issue there.

When the war began I was taken into the army but I was never at the front. I was sent to the Urals. When I was demobilized in 1945 I went to Kiev to help with the rebuilding of the city. My dream to live in Kiev finally came true. I finished my candidate's dissertation in 1948 and chose my life's work; history of architecture.

When did you start publishing your works?

My first publication was an article in the collection "Monuments of Architecture" published in 1951 in Ukrainian. I then published two books in Russian: "Kiev" (1960) and "Ukrainian Art, X-XVIII c." (1963). The Russian language works helped to remove the charge of nationalism from me. I was accused of this not because of my interest in the art of Ukraine but because I treated this art as something more than regional.

In the years of the thaw of the 1960s, my "Po Ukraini" was published, making me also a "Shestydesiatnyk." This book had lain at the publishers for several years; one of the reasons it was refused publication was the fact that it ended with the 18th century. The authorities wanted me to add 19th century architectural monuments as well.

I refused; I considered the 18th century to be a logical high point of specifically Ukrainian architecture, as the 19th century introduced imperial classicism into Ukraine, a style closely tied to Moscow.

The new chief editor of the Mystetsvo publishing house, Oleh Mykytenko,

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Olympic movement is reactivated in Ukraine

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Olympic movement in Ukraine is once again gaining momentum. On December 22, 1990, the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine was formally established and will renew its activities in accordance with provisions of Ukraine's Declaration of State Sovereignty.

Also on that date, the committee ratified its statutes and elected Valeriy Borzov, an Olympic champion in track and field, president.

Previously, the Ukrainian National Olympic Committee affiliated with Rukh and chaired by Valeriy Choutiy had petitioned the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR for recognition of the Ukrainian National Olympic Committee, citing the Ukrainian Parliament's recent pass-

ing of the sovereignty declaration and the changing political climate in the republic as making the creation of such a committee requisite.

The September 26, 1990, petition recalled that, beginning in 1918, Ukraine had its own National Olympic Committee and was a member of the International Olympic Committee. However, with the republic's incorporation into the Soviet Union in 1921, Ukraine was excluded from the Olympic movement.

The petition also charged the Soviet government with national discrimination against Ukrainian athletes, beginning in 1952, and with disregarding Ukraine's Constitution, which deemed the territory a republic and granted it permanent representa-

tion in the United Nations.

The petition concluded that by participating in Olympic Games the Ukrainian National Olympic Committee will be able to raise the level of both amateur and professional sports.

The appeal to the Supreme Soviet was preceded by a letter from Chairman Choutiy to Dr. Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, urging the IOC "to withdraw recognition of the USSR and require the Soviet government to allow the formation of National Olympic Committees in Ukraine and other republics of the USSR."

In his letter, Mr. Choutiy also expressed his belief in the impor-

ance "for athletes from Ukraine to take part (in the games) as Ukrainians."

On October 9-10, 1990, the Ukrainian National Olympic Committee of Rukh began informal operations with primary efforts directed at the establishment of the Ukrainian National Olympic Committee.

In an October 13 statement released by the Rukh Olympic Commission, Mr. Choutiy stated that all of the committee's activities will be geared towards carrying out the principles and goals of the Olympic movement in accordance with the International Olympic Charter. The goals of these activities, the chairman specified, will be the development of sports and the promotion of cross-cultural exchanges.

Ill Ukrainian girl arrives in Boston

BOSTON — Twelve-year-old Luba Chasto and her parents arrived in Boston two months ago from Ukraine to seek medical sponsors in area hospitals for a complicated operation which cannot be performed in the Soviet Union.

Luba Chasto suffers from a serious heart condition and six years ago underwent an operation which saved her life. She is again in need of a life-saving operation.

The Children's Hospital of Boston has agreed to perform Luba's operation on January 25, 1991. The Chasto family, which has been staying with Volodymyr and Larissa Djak in Stoughton, Mass., is now hoping to move closer to the hospital while Luba undergoes surgery. The family is in desperate need of emergency financial aid.

In response to the Chasto family's need, a fund has been established for Luba at the Ukrainian Fraternal Federal Credit Union in West Roxbury, Mass.

Volodymyr Hetmansky, secretary of Ukrainian National Association Branch 374 and head of the New England UNA District, said he is turning to "our institutions, all organizations, credit unions, the Ukrainian National Association and all its branches, and all people of good will to help the Chasto family and ease their stay here during the medical care of their little girl."

Contributions may be sent to: The Ukrainian Fraternal Federal Credit Union, P.O. Box 185, West Roxbury Post Office, Boston, MA 02132-0185, Account No. 662.

UABA meeting focuses on Khmara case, new congress

CLEVELAND — Due to the rapidly changing political and economic situation in Ukraine, the Ukrainian American Bar Association held a special meeting on December 8, 1990, here at the Stouffer's Tower City Plaza Hotel.

The purposes of this meeting were to discuss and implement means by which the UABA could help Ukraine progress to a freer and more democratic society, the possibility of an International Congress of Ukrainian Attorneys in Ukraine and the situation of Stepan Khmara, a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine and a leading member of Rukh.

With nearly 50 members in attendance, UABA President Myroslaw Smorodsky opened the meeting with an overview of the events leading up to the November 1990 arrest of Dr. Khmara by Soviet authorities.

In connection with the Khmara matter, Ihor W. Bardyn of Toronto presented a report of his efforts to meet with Dr. Khmara when he visited Ukraine on behalf of Amnesty International in November.

Although Mr. Bardyn was not allowed to visit with Dr. Khmara, his confrontations with the Procurator's Office and meetings with Dr. Khmara's wife and his defense attorney, Yuriy Ayvazian, provided sufficient information about the incident leading up to the deputy's arrest to warrant Amnesty International to take an interest in the case and appeal on Dr. Khmara's behalf.

After Mr. Bardyn's presentation, the participants of the meeting voiced their opinions and suggestions as to what could or should be done on behalf of People's Deputy Khmara by the UABA. One of the central issues of these discussions was whether the

UABA should sponsor or send an attorney prior to or during Dr. Khmara's trial, either to act as an observer or to assist in his defense.

The UABA membership unanimously agreed that the UABA should only lend assistance in the Khmara matter upon the specific request of Mr. Ayvazian, Dr. Khmara's defense counsel and head of the judiciary section of Rukh. It was further decided to communicate to Mr. Ayvazian the UABA's readiness to assist in any way necessary, and to provide him with concrete suggestions to that end.

Following the luncheon break, the participants of the meeting were addressed by Yuriy Koloty, an attorney from Lviv and representative of the newly formed Union of Ukrainian Attorneys and Lviv Attorneys' Club. The central theme of his address was the desire of attorneys in Ukraine to hold an International Congress of Ukrainian Attorneys in Ukraine in the fall of 1991.

The members of the meeting endorsed his idea and elected a 10-person

committee, headed by UABA Vice-President Walter M. Lupan, to assist in the planning of the logistics and program of such a congress on behalf of Ukrainian Americans attorneys.

After the conclusion of the session, the committee held its initial meeting that afternoon to discuss the major issues involved in realizing a World Congress of Attorneys in Ukraine in 1991.

Mr. Koloty was given a protocol of intent from the UABA urging that the world congress take place in October in Kiev and Lviv, as well as other cities if possible. The protocol further endorsed holding a symposium in Lviv in February to discuss the planning and program of this congress.

During the business agenda of the Cleveland meeting, it was decided that the UABA's mid-year meeting will be held in Philadelphia during the latter part of April 1991. While the agenda for the mid-year meeting is yet to be determined, additional information regarding the Philadelphia meeting will be made available in the near future.

Centennial Committee receives donation



Steve Zarucky, chairman of the Alberta Multiculturalism Commission, and member of the province's Legislative Assembly, presents Lydia Shulakewych, president of Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Alberta Provincial Council, \$100,000 on behalf of the Alberta government. These lottery funds will be used by the executive director of the Alberta Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee in the administration of Centennial celebrations.

Jewish family...

(Continued from page 1)



Antosh Suchinsky (front row, center, in hat) is flanked by the Zeigers, Sophia and Shelley. Also in the photo is Ambassador Gennadiy Udovenko (right) of the Ukrainian SSR Mission to the United Nations.

upon as the "town fool" and an oddball, said he views his experience in the United States as overwhelming. One of the Zeiger sons describes him as "a kid in a candy shop."

Mr. Suchinsky was recently asked by The Star-Ledger, New Jersey's largest newspaper, why he risked so much to help the Zeiger family in the 1940s. Mr. Suchinsky said he wanted the Zeigers to live as much as they themselves did, and that he could help anyone, regardless of differences in religion or race, because everyone is the same.

The Zeigers believe it is a miracle that they survived those years living in a tunnel about three or four feet deep under Mr. Suchinsky's barn floor and were kept alive by the food

Mr. Suchinsky lowered to them whenever he could.

Mr. Suchinsky endangered his own life in keeping the secret of the Zeiger family. To protect their whereabouts, he came up with various ploys and used his reputation as an oddball to throw the Nazis off track, recalled the family.

During his two- to three-month stay in the United States, Mr. Suchinsky will visit the Jewish Historical Museum in New York City, where he and the Zeigers will participate in the making of a video and audio tape relating the story of how Mr. Suchinsky managed to hide the family in the tunnel and how the family survived two years living underground.

Obituary

Mary Flis dead at 65

Wife of former UNA supreme president



Mary T. Flis

ROSLYN, N.Y. — Mary T. Flis, wife of the Ukrainian National Association's former Supreme President John O. Flis, died at home during the night of January 7-8. She was 65.

Mrs. Flis was born November 12, 1925, in New York. She was the daughter of Michael and Helen (nee Holod) Tolopko.

She was a member of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and assisted her husband in his community activity, particularly after he became ill and was convalescing.

Surviving are Mrs. Flis's husband John; daughter Felicia with her husband William Woolsey; son John A. with his wife Catherine and their daughters, Tatiana Marie and Ariana Catherine.

A panakhyda was offered at the Stutzman Funeral Home in New Hyde Park, N.Y., on Thursday evening, January 10. A funeral liturgy was to be offered at St. Vladimir Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hempstead on Friday, January 11, with burial following at Holy Spirit Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery in Hamptonburg, N.Y.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM



The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec
Fraternal Activities Director

UNA fraternalist honored at congress



Wolodymyr Wasylenko (center), recipient of the New England Fraternal Congress Fraternalist of the Year Award, with UNA Supreme Advisor Ann Remick and Dr. Michael Snihurowych, New Haven UNA District chairman.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A pleasant surprise for the UNA occurred during the annual convention of the New England Fraternal Congress, held in Westford, Mass., on Saturday, November 10, 1990. Wolodymyr Wasylenko, president of UNA Branch 177, was honored as the New England Fraternal Congress's "Fraternalist of the Year."

Mr. Wasylenko was selected by a panel of judges over more than 30 other candidates submitted by fellow fraternal organizations. This honor is bestowed annually upon one individual, currently active in his society, who has distinguished him/herself in the field of fraternal activity, i.e. service in one's own fraternal organization as well as in his community.

The New England Fraternal Congress represents nearly 40 fraternal organizations which are active in the New England states.

The award to Mr. Wasylenko was presented by Louise Soltyz, chairperson of the New England Fraternal Congress's Selection Committee. Mr. Wasylenko received the award graciously and delivered a moving acceptance speech. Accompanying Mr. Wasylenko to this convention was a UNA delegation consisting of Ann Remick, UNA supreme advisor, and Dr. Michael Snihurowych, chairman of the New Haven UNA District Committee.

Mr. Wasylenko's accomplishments as a fraternalist include distinguished service in the UNA: 28 years as president of UNA Branch 277 in Hartford; 20 years as executive board member of the UNA New Haven District Committee.

Acting on behalf of the local UNA Branch in the New Haven District, he was often the driving force in promoting cultural events in the Ukrainian community in Connecticut. Typical of these were recent concerts held in Hartford, featuring Ukrainian song and dance performers from Ukrainian communities from Poland: e.g. Zhuravli Choir, October 9, 1986; Lemkovyna Choir, October 18, 1987; Oslaviany, Ukrainian Folklore Group, April 16,

1989; Chamber Choir Ensemble, October 1989; Anyone who has ever been involved in making arrangements for even one such concert can appreciate the enormous amount of painstaking detail work involved to successfully stage such a concert.

For many years Mr. Wasylenko has been instrumental in the promotion of UNA fraternal activities, such as planning and organizing Father's Day bus trips to the UNA estate Soyuzivka.

Outside of the UNA, Mr. Wasylenko has been involved in numerous community projects. For 25 years he has served as a member on the executive board of the Ukrainian National Home in Hartford, including holding the office of vice-president. He has also been a member of the executive board of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Hartford chapter, for 35 years.

He is a founding member as well as a member of the executive board of the Self-Reliance Ukrainian Credit Union in Hartford, and presently serves as a credit officer. He is also an officer of the Self-Reliance Society of Ukrainian Americans, Hartford Branch, and is responsible for allocating and directing the organization's funds to finance the various charitable projects of this organization.

For the past 30 years Mr. Wasylenko has been on the executive board of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee in Hartford. In 1988 he served on the Committee to Celebrate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. Since its inception in the 1950s, he has been an active promoter and supporter of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUMA).

His leadership, his personal example and his willingness to work hard have made Wolodymyr Wasylenko a UNA member valuable not only to his branch and district, but also outside of the UNA, both inside and outside of Ukrainian circles. He certainly is worthy of the honor bestowed upon him by the NEFC.

Statement and appeal of the UNA Supreme Auditing Committee

The Supreme Auditing Committee, newly elected at the 32nd Regular Convention of the Ukrainian National Association, conducted a review of the operations and organizing status of this, the oldest Ukrainian institution in the diaspora, which will soon commemorate the 100th anniversary of its founding. Also reviewed were the operations of UNA publications and the print shop, the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp. and the Soyuzivka estate.

The Auditing Committee's review was conducted on November 8-11, 1990, by William Pastuszek, Wasyl Didiuk and Stefan Hawrysz. (Anatole Doroshenko and Taras Szmagala were unable to participate.)

As a result of its review, the Supreme Auditing Committee states the following:

1. The Ukrainian National Association during its convention year continued its tradition of dedicated service to its members and the Ukrainian community, with special attention to the historic events associated with Ukraine's national rebirth. Thus, efforts were made to provide material and moral assistance to our brothers and sisters during this historic period when they are striving in a unified manner toward a free and independent Ukraine.

2. Despite large expenses associated with the 32nd UNA Convention, the UNA's assets as of September 30, 1990, totalled \$64,012,860, and membership dues collected during the first nine months of the year amounted to \$2,144,175.

3. During the first nine months of this year, 1,265 new members were enrolled into the UNA; they were insured for a total of \$7,325,000. The enrollment of these new members is due solely to the efforts of secretaries and other branch officers, who were and are the foundation of the UNA. Though many hopes were placed on the work of professional organizers, their achievements, unfortunately, have been minimal.

4. The Recording Department, thanks to several years of persistent work, introduced a new annuity certificate. Also, as of October, the UNA introduced new limitations on age and amount of insurance coverage that may be purchased without a medical examination. This is evidence of the UNA's stable financial policies and an indication that UNA insurance sales can compete with that of any commercial insurance company. It must be noted that the Recording Department also conducts correspondence with branch secretaries and members, assists them with information regarding UNA insurance and responds to their queries in a timely fashion.

5. As regards UNA publications, especially Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, our review indicated that during this period of momentous events in Ukraine these newspapers have become the best source of information for both Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians. If, in the near future, the UNA opens its press bureau in Kiev, these publications will become even more important sources of information on events in Ukraine.

Administrative matters, subscriptions, printing orders, mailing of publications, correspondents and the press fund are all in capable, experienced hands. Computerization of these operations will further enhance efficiency in this realm. An inventory of Ukrainian- and English-language books, available in the Svoboda bookstore was a factor in the increase of book sales. The UNA Almanac of 1991 is already being printed and will soon be sent to all subscribers of Svoboda.

6. Soyuzivka successfully fulfills its role as a Ukrainian cultural center by showcasing the best performers not only of the diaspora but from Ukraine as well. It is also an attractive center where Ukrainian youth gather. The Supreme Auditing Committee is pleased to affirm that the Executive Committee has made great efforts toward renovating the resort. Thanks to these improvements, as well as the professionalism of the manager, Soyuzivka has become one of the best Ukrainian resorts in America.

Because Soyuzivka is open a full 12 months of the year, the Supreme Executive Committee recommends that all members of the UNA, and non-members as well, vacation at Soyuzivka; in addition it suggests that community organizations hold their conferences and gatherings at the resort. Furthermore, the Supreme Auditing Committee recommends that the Supreme Executive Committee and the Soyuzivka administration prepare in advance a budget for expected renovations and reconstruction at the resort.

7. The UNA building, i.e. the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp., collected rents totalling \$1,755,187 during the first nine months of 1990. The UNA's loan to the corporation as of September 30 totalled \$5,320,000, while members' loans via promissory notes amounted to \$7,985,182.

In conjunction with historic events in Ukraine, the Supreme Auditing Committee calls on the Ukrainian community in the United States and Canada to give moral, and especially material, support to all organizations that strive toward independent statehood for Ukraine.

The Supreme Executive Committee greets with joy the first patriarch of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, Patriarch Mstyslav I of Kiev and all Ukraine.

The Supreme Auditing Committee welcomes the rebirth of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine and its hierarchy led by Patriarch Myroslav Lubachivsky.

During this convention year, the Supreme Executive Committee had delineated a plan to enroll 2,000 new members. In conjunction with this, the Supreme Auditing Committee calls on all convention delegates, members of the Supreme Assembly and branch officers to make every effort to ensure that this quota is fulfilled.

UNA Supreme Auditing Committee

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Warnings and an SOS

Less than two weeks after Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze stunned the world by announcing his resignation while warning of the emergence of a new dictatorship in the USSR, Mikhail Gorbachev, in his latest reincarnation as the "law and order" president, announced the planned deployment of Soviet armed forces to enforce the military draft in the Baltic republics, Ukraine, Armenia, Georgia and Moldova.

The ever more powerful Mr. Gorbachev did so as the eyes of the world are now focused on the Persian Gulf, where war appears to be imminent. And, he did so as President George Bush seems ready to sacrifice American principles in order to maintain Soviet support for action against Iraq.

Sure, the Bush administration has condemned the Kremlin's plan to send troops into troublesome regions of the USSR and the Baltic states as "provocative" and described it as "intimidation." Of course, administration spokespersons said that such an action could jeopardize U.S.-Soviet relations and expressed concern that former reformer Gorbachev was now becoming allied with conservative forces in the USSR, including the military and the KGB.

But, surely the president should have made it clear that a crackdown by Moscow on democratic independence movements would make it impossible for the U.S. to support the Soviet leadership by, say, providing food credits or promoting the USSR's economic concerns.

In Ukraine, observers have noted that the deployment of troops ostensibly to enforce conscription is merely a ploy and that the real reason for these troop movements is to secure those regions where the people have demonstrated their firm desire to secede from the USSR.

The Baltic Council, which is composed of the presidents of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, said in a statement that the troop deployments were meant to be a sign of force and "in the final course will lead to suppression of the Baltic peoples' striving for freedom."

But this is just the latest in a series of warning signs that should be noted by the West.

In Latvia, troops had been sent in to seize control of a press building in Riga where independent newspapers were printed.

In Ukraine, the conservative Communist Party authorities are pressing ahead with prosecution of People's Deputy Stepan Khmara, one of the most outspoken democratic bloc members of Parliament.

Most recently the authorities in Kiev arrested the leader of the October hunger strike by students that led to the resignation of Prime Minister Vitaliy Masol. As well there have been recent bombings and explosions in western Ukraine, including one that destroyed a recently erected monument to nationalist leader Stepan Bandera.

Numerous other actions of provocation have been reported in other restive republics as well — their apparent aim being to provoke a violent reaction by the populace that would necessitate a military crackdown.

Just before press time, an urgent appeal to Western governments from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania was received at The Weekly offices. It stated:

"We appeal with an urgent request — help the Lithuanian people defend democracy and freedom in the Republic of Lithuania. Following Soviet President Gorbachev's ultimatum of January 10, 1991, Soviet troops, KGB and ultra-conservative pro-Moscow organizations have begun a large-scale offensive against our freely elected, legitimate Parliament, government buildings, offices and radio-TV. A real threat exists that Soviet troops will attack the Lithuanian Parliament and other strategic objects in the city. Lithuanians are gathering in large numbers around the Parliament in order to defend it, responding to the urgent appeal made by Lithuanian authorities.

"Only a firm, concrete and determined response of the democratic countries could safeguard independence and democracy in Lithuania and the other Baltic states — Latvia and Estonia."

Can we hope that now the world will wake up to reality and that Western leaders will react decisively and without delay to this SOS?

Jan.
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1906

Turning the pages back...

The first edition of the daily newspaper Hromadska Dumka (Community Thought) was released in Kiev on January 13, 1906, making it the first Ukrainian-language

newspaper to be published in Ukraine's capital city. The enterprise, financed by Basil Symyrenko, Eugene Chykalenko and Volodymyr Leontovych, was facilitated by the Russian Revolution of 1905 which eliminated bans on Ukrainian publications and halted censorship procedures.

Hromadska Dumka was edited by Theodore Matushevsky and promoted a democratic platform. It published information on politics, culture and the community as well as articles on academic and popular topics. The latest scientific and economic developments were also covered.

The success of the newspaper proved to be short-lived, however. Repressed continually by the authorities throughout its existence, Hromadska Dumka was formally shut down by the tsarist government after just seven months of operation. The last edition was published on August 18, 1906.

The defunct newspaper was replaced by Rada (Council), which was published from September 15, 1906, until August 1914 and became the leading source of information on Ukrainian news and affairs.

NEWS AND VIEWS

After the euphoria... what?

by Olena Stercho Hendler

In recently thinking about the extraordinary events in Ukraine during the last year and the individuals and organizations both here and there involved in them, I realized that the wave of euphoria many of us have been riding is gone. It's reached the beach and there aren't clear footprints in the sand to follow.

As a consequence, ambiguities and questions about where to go next, and the best way to get there, abound. Frustration about this predicament exists too because the sheer joy of the euphoria has not yet been forgotten and the energy generated by it begs to be tapped.

From conversations with friends and colleagues in the Ukrainian community, it didn't take me long to discover that I have much good company on the beach. Then, during one such conversation, it struck me that the process of national rebirth has a great deal in common with the stages of romantic love.

First comes the euphoria — "the dizzy dancing way you feel," as Joni Mitchell sang. Then there is the first spat, the first forgotten return call, and the euphoria subsides. Finally, the really hard questions come and, inevitably, a decision on what will ultimately be.

Thus, last fall, we rejoiced at the news of Rukh's founding congress. Many of us, with tearful eyes, watched videos of the congress with its banded blue and yellow flags, and tryzub, and its rousing conclusion complete with a choir singing "Hey, U Luzi Chervona Kalyna." We watched with disbelief and swelling hearts — this was not an American or Canadian concert, but had taken place in Ukraine, where only six months before such a scene would have been unimaginable.

Then came the parade of Rukh and other democratic leaders and activists to the West. They told us of a rising national consciousness, of a return to Ukrainian language and culture, and of suppressed Churches re-emerging. Many of us hung on every word. We did the previously unthinkable — embracing them, Communists and all — and our spirits soared.

The March elections, which saw the emergence for the first time in decades of a non-Communist Democratic Bloc and the banishment of Communists from three Ukrainian oblasts, raised our expectations to even greater heights.

Then, the good news poured in faster than we could keep up with it — the registration of the Ukrainian Catholic

Church, the reconstitution of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, the creation of all kinds of Ukrainian parties and societies, and so forth.

All of this reached a deafening crescendo on July 16, 1990, when the Ukrainian Parliament adopted the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine. Now we would surely hit the sky — nothing could stop us.

These intense emotions and expectations were heightened by visits with long-lost or never-seen relatives. Many of us this summer took "the trip": the first-time pilgrimage to Ukraine, or the return after so many years.

Then, as fall approached, the little questions and disquieting observations started creeping in. What would and could the Parliament do to implement the sovereignty declaration? Why, of all times, were Ukrainians fighting each other about control of churches? There was also the materialism seen in some visitors from Ukraine, and the unsettling realization that real cultural differences exist between Ukrainians accustomed to the democratic, capitalistic West, and Ukrainians from Communist, command-oriented East.

On the heels of the student hunger strike in Kiev forcing Prime Minister Vitaliy Masol from power, came the second congress of Rukh. Even as the movement changed its stated purpose to outright advocacy of an independent Ukraine, rumors of internal rifts began to circulate. These seemed confirmed by speakers from Ukraine who didn't appear to be as enthusiastic as a year ago, and who did not quite seem to be speaking with the same, unified voice as before.

Certain other realities started settling in. The democratic National Council (Narodna Rada) was in fact a minority in Parliament. The inherent disadvantage of this minority position — which was too easy to ignore in the days of joy over the simple fact that the bloc existed — started becoming more evident as it became clear that bringing the Declaration of State Sovereignty into reality would be a slow process, particularly, since it seemed the Communists were no longer on the defensive. Also, even as the diaspora's interest in economic investment in Ukraine grew, so did the understanding of how mindbogglingly complex it will be to restructure and rebuild Ukraine's economy.

The arrest and continuing imprisonment of Stepan Khmara and others associated with him finally brought things crashing solidly back to earth. First, came the outrage. Then — supported in part by ominous noises from Moscow threatening crackdowns on nationalist-minded republics and warnings from Ukraine that the Khmara case may be only the beginning of a move by the Communist Party to drive democra-

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UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of January 10, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 6,156 checks from its members with donations totalling \$158,135.82. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

We must heed warning signs

Dear Editor:

The resignation of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze should sound a noisy wake-up call in the halls of Congress and in the White House. Even prior to Mr. Shevardnadze's protest, the warning signs of imminent repression by the Kremlin were not exactly subtle. For months now, Mikhail Gorbachev has shamelessly courted the military and the KGB in a desperate effort to slow down the pace of reforms he helped to set in motion. Now that the threat of military force is moving beyond the point of mere posturing, how will the West respond?

The year 1991 could be a year of ghastly carnage in Ukraine unless Western leaders get over their illusions about Gorbachev's benevolence. Once again, it is time to remind our elected representatives of their responsibility to defend human rights against aggression. It is time to expose those dubious, "enlightened" forces which are volunteering to "restore order" (i.e. inflict terror on the non-Russian republics).

It is time to start asking why the Ukrainians and the Balts and the Moldavians are being scapegoated for Gorbachev's problems. It is high time to start challenging the Western media's assumptions and stereotypes about those unruly and backward ethnics who have the audacity to demand what every nation has a right to demand — namely, self-determination.

After Mr. Shevardnadze's resignation, the time is ripe for vocalizing our deepest fears, and our worst suspicions. It is time to set aside our wishful thinking and realize that bloody murder is just what the Red Army and the KGB have in mind.

January could be absolutely critical to the survival of thousands of Ukrainians who have had the courage to risk everything for the future of their country. Their fate could be decided by some effective lobbying on the part of their brethren in the West, or it could be decided the hard way — by Russian tanks and riot police.

The Western media, the White House, and most of Congress have been utterly disgraceful in their treatment of the non-Russian republics in this crisis. Even after Mr. Shevardnadze's dire warnings about Mr. Gorbachev's intentions, the West has slavishly followed the Kremlin's example in blaming the popular front movement and the democratic opposition for the Soviet Union's disarray.

The Ukrainian American community is in a unique position to shift the balance of public opinion in favor of Rukh and its democratic allies. Thanks to the work of various organizations and Rukh support committees around

the country, Congressional leaders are familiar with Mykhailo Horyn and Volodymyr Yavorivsky, and they know the quality and integrity of the leadership these men represent. Congress and the White House need to be reminded that it is Rukh and its Baltic counterparts which Mr. Gorbachev is threatening with violence.

How many times will the KGB's Gen. Kryuckov call for the blood of the independence movements before the "freedom-loving" West begins howling some words of discouragement? That depends in part on the depth of our indignation, our zeal and our aggressiveness. Unfortunately, over the past few months, Ukrainian Americans have shown little of these virtues. Too often, we have resembled what one syndicated columnist describes as "jackrabbits frozen in the headlights of history."

We need to act now, before the KGB has unleashed its wolves on the Ukrainian population. We are far from powerless to avert disaster, and we have friends we can turn to. Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell has already set a good example by threatening to cut off aid to the Soviet Union in the event that Gorbachev hands power to the military and the police. We should demand that our Congressional representatives make similar statements of concern to the Soviet government.

The message must be clear and unambiguous:

1) The Kremlin must respect the republic's right to self determination.

2) The chaos in the Soviet Union should be blamed squarely on the very forces that are clamoring most for repression: the Stalinists, the reactionaries, the bureaucrats and the party hacks who have refused to support the democratic reforms and have often deliberately sabotaged the process.

3) There is no justification for the use of force against movements such as Ukraine's Rukh, since they have maintained the highest standards of non-violent discipline, even in the face of gross provocations by government goon squads and police agents.

4) The "disorder" which Mr. Gorbachev seeks to reduce would escalate into a full-scale, Romanian-style civil war if he attacks the republics and their front movements.

5) Any military crackdown would have disastrous effects on U.S.-Soviet relations, as well as on what's left of the Soviet economy.

6) The Kremlin must enter into good-faith negotiations with the republics and their independence movements, to overcome decades of economic exploitation, and to address the ecological nightmare plaguing the region.

Special pressure needs to be applied to the Bush administration, preoccupied as it is with the Persian Gulf crisis. At a time when America is "standing tall against aggression" in Kuwait, the

(Continued on page 13)

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Bibles, revival and Dynamo

Last year was a year of religious marvels in Ukraine.

St. George's Cathedral in Lviv was returned to the Ukrainian Catholic Church in August. This was followed by a weeklong rally titled "Seeking Christ," featuring events devoted to Christian culture. Highlight of the rally was a renewal of baptismal vows by some 40,000 Ukrainians packed into Lviv's Ukraina Stadium.

Following a triumphant return to Ukraine, His Holiness Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church was enthroned as patriarch of Kiev and all Ukraine on November 18. Historic St. Sophia's Cathedral was the scene of the enthronement.

Thanks to the efforts of Pastor Oleks Harbuziuk, president of the All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship, Pastor John Shep of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, Dr. Roman Cetenko, president of the Ukrainian Family Bible Association, as well as other bible societies, some 250,000 Ukrainian language bibles and New Testaments were sent to Ukraine 1990. This brings to more than 600,000 the number of Bibles reaching Ukraine since 1988.

Groundwork was laid for a Ukrainian Bible Society in Ukraine following a historic meeting last November of representatives from the Union of Evangelical Christians (Baptists), the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Pentecostals, and Seventh Day Adventist Churches, as well as the Ukrainian Language Society, the "Grace and Mercy" Radio Program, the president of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, representatives from Rukh, and three representatives from the United Bible Society. An interim committee was elected to handle the distribution of some 240,000 additional bibles financed by the American Bible Society and the "Thoughts of Faith Mission" in cooperation with the Ukrainian Family Bible Association.

"We are waiting for these Bibles like the second coming of Christ," said Borys Tymoshenko of Rukh.

"Today, atheism is regarded favorably only in the West," declared Baptist Pastor Yakiv Dukhonenko. "In Ukraine it is very hard to find those who will publicly support it. There is a great thirst for the Word of God and without the support of the bible societies, it would be very hard for us to meet this need."

As Ukraine's religious revival gains momentum, more marvels are expected in 1991.

Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky will return to Lviv to assume his duties as head of the Metropolitan See of Galicia. It is expected that he will be elevated to the patriarchate by Pope John Paul II.

The Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Ukraine will make more inroads in eastern Ukraine with the opening of a seminary and more churches.

More Ukrainian Baptist churches will be built throughout Ukraine, enhancing the Evangelical presence.

"Thoughts of Faith" and the Ukrainian Family Bible Society will continue to send bibles to Ukraine with assistance from the American Bible Society. The first shipment of 100,000 new Ukrainian bibles left Korea on December 20 and is due to arrive in Kiev around January 28. They will be distributed to the various religious groups by Rukh at no charge to the recipients. The Rev. Shep is aiming for a total of 400,000 bibles by 1993.

Perhaps the most ambitious revival effort will take place in Kiev in May of 1991. The theme is "One Month of Evangelism, One Million People, One Hundred Home Churches."

Led by Pastor John Guest and his evangelistic team — and assisted by Kiev Dynamo — "Kiev 91" plans to saturate Kiev with the Gospel for more than four weeks, beginning with a series of outdoor evangelistic concerts during the week, twice a day in more than a dozen different locations around the city. Many will be held on the campuses of Kiev State University and the School of Economics and Commerce. Thursday through Sunday, large mass evangelistic meetings will be held at the Arch, an outdoor amphitheater, and at Dynamo Stadium. A major target group of "Kiev 91" will be students and young adults. In addition, lay leaders from various local churches will be recruited and taught to lead so-called "home churches" which will emphasize the gospel of Jesus Christ. Once they are in place, home churches will be the focus of all follow-up evangelistic activities when Kiev 91 concludes.

All of this began in July of 1989 when Pastor Guest was asked by the Slavic Gospel Association GSA in Wheaton, Ill., to conduct a series of evangelistic meetings directed at Soviet university students. Kiev was eventually selected when Minneapolis-resident Victor Brannitski, GSA board member and a former soccer player for Kiev Dynamo, convinced his former team executive to be the local sponsor. A visit was made to Kiev in May of 1990 and, thanks to Dynamo, the ball was put into motion.

What does all of this mean for Ukraine? Many things.

Ukraine is now a far more pluralistic nation religiously. Anyone who still believes that all Ukrainians will be Catholic, Orthodox or Jewish — as if these groups had a monopoly on spiritual sustenance — is laboring under a delusion.

Ukraine needs all the spiritual help it can get. The fact that various religious groups and leaders, Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian are willing to help our people learn about Jesus Christ is something we should all applaud.

And finally, Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic leaders will have no one to blame but themselves if more and more Ukrainian youth become Protestant Christians. While Catholics and Orthodox light over churches, ecclesiastical turf, and national loyalty, Protestants are telling our youth that their church is in their home, and that what really matters is loving God.

It's a powerful message.

ACTION ITEM

In light of the Declaration of Sovereignty adopted by the Ukrainian Parliament on July 16, 1990, it is important that the United States Congress demonstrate its support for Ukrainian independence. Individuals and organizations are urged to immediately contact their senators and congressmen and urge them to make a statement in the U.S. Congress in support of Ukrainian Independence Day on Tuesday, January 22. The addresses for congressional offices are: Honorable _____, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510; or Honorable _____, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515.

You may also call your Senators and Representative in Washington at (202) 224-3121 and ask for their office or call their local offices (contact your local League of Women Voters or City Hall for the local numbers of the senators and representative).

— UNA Washington Office.

Leo Mol sculpture garden launched *Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus of Detroit prepares for Ukraine tour in June*

by Christopher Guly

WINNIPEG — One year after he offered his entire personal collection to the city, Winnipeg officials have launched the Leo Mol Sculpture Garden and Tea House. Dedicated to the work of one artist, it is considered to be the first sculpture garden of its kind in Canada. The \$1.1-million project is expected to be completed by October 1991.

Mr. Mol had offered to donate his bronze sculpture collection, valued at \$4 million, in 1989. But the Winnipeg City council spent almost a year arguing about who should be responsible for its financing. Before Toronto and Ottawa — both of which were interested in the offer, — could move, local millionaire businessman Hartley Richardson organized "The Friends of the Leo Mol Sculpture Garden" and raised \$100,000 in private donations.

An embarrassed council then agreed to cover the remaining costs of the Mol tribute, which will be permanently situated in the city's Assiniboine Park, near the popular English Gardens tourist attraction. It will feature close to 70 of Mr. Mol's larger bronze pieces.

An English Tea Room is also planned to house his smaller works, as well as porcelains, ceramics, pastels and stained glass items.

David Loch, a personal friend and owner of Loch and Mayberry Fine Art

Gallery, says that the idea for a permanent house of Mr. Mol's works had been discussed in the arts community for the last 15 years. Although he is happy that the gardens are finally becoming a reality, he expressed disappointment with the local Ukrainian Canadian community for not getting behind the idea at the outset.

"I really can't understand it. The Ukrainian Canadian Committee said they were interested, but wanted it all for Oseredok (the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center). They missed Leo's point, that he wanted his work shared by a greater audience," said Mr. Loch. He added that the community should have also become heavily involved in the fund-raising drive.

Mr. Mol won't say whether he shares Mr. Loch's opinions towards the Ukrainian community, but maintains his gratitude towards the city for this permanent gesture.

As for why he decided to donate his work to the city, Mr. Mol says that after living in the city for 41 years, he was looking for a way of saying "thank you."

Recently inducted into Winnipeg's Citizens Hall of Fame, the creator of the first monument of Taras Shevchenko outside Ukraine and the sculptor of busts of popes and presidents, now wants to convert his Bird's Hill studio into a museum.

by Olga Solovey

DETROIT — The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus has decided to visit its homeland so that it can bring its songs to its brothers and sisters as "a healing balm for their long-suffering souls," organizers said.

One can state with confidence that the Bandurist concerts will have a great psychological effect on its listeners, reawakening their nationalist feelings of joy and pride.

The chorus traces its roots to the State Bandurist Capella of the Ukrainian SSR founded in 1935. Many of that ensemble's former members were reunited in the Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, a group that was interned in a Nazi concentration camp and later immigrated to the U.S., settling in the Detroit area.

In Detroit, a committee has been formed to help the bandurists attain the necessary funds for this most historic event. The members of this group will be calling on individuals and organizations for donations. They are also sponsoring a banquet on February 3 and a concert on June 2 to raise funds.

The first fund-raising banquet will take place in Detroit at 2:30 p.m. in the

Ukrainian Cultural Center. Tickets are available at local Ukrainian credit unions or may be purchased from committee members.

The donation categories are as follows: donor (\$100-199) receives one free banquet ticket; sponsor (\$200-499) receives two free banquet tickets, contributor (\$500-999) receives three banquet tickets; patron (\$1,000-4,999) receives five free banquet tickets; benefactor (\$5,000 and up) receives 10 free banquet tickets.

All of the above donors' names will be placed in the concert program of the Bandurist Chorus in Ukraine. They will also be listed in the Ukrainian press in the United States and Canada, and announced on local Ukrainian radio programs.

All contributions are tax-deductible. Checks should be made payable to Friends of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus Inc. and sent to P.O. Box 12129, Detroit, MI 48212. Donations may also be made directly to the Ukrainian credit unions: Selfreliance (Acc. No. 5590-85) or Future (Acc. No. 4540-A).

The bandurist tour is scheduled for June 6-24.

Bandura instructor and designer to arrive in United States

by Mykola Czorny

NEW YORK — Prof. Vasyl Herasymenko, bandura instructor at the Lviv Conservatory, as well as one of the

foremost innovative bandura designers and builders in Ukraine, is scheduled to visit the United States.

Within the last year, audiences throughout New York and California

have had an opportunity to attend concerts by Prof. Herasymenko's daughters, Olya and Oksana, who inherited their father's talent, skill and love of the bandura.

Both Olya and Oksana have performed and competed with world-class musicians from Spain to Japan, impressing them with the versatility of this historical instrument unique to the Ukrainian culture. In doing so, they have helped realize their father's dream of gaining recognition for the bandura and bandurists on the same level as other classical instruments and musicians.

Prof. Herasymenko was born May 1, 1927, in the village of Pyshechyk in the Kiev region. During his childhood years his mother and brothers passed on their love of singing to Vasyl. He remembers being particularly moved by an old kobzar who performed in his village with a group of artists from the Kiev Philharmonic. That kobzar's rendition of a historical song about Morozenko has stayed with him throughout his life, Prof. Herasymenko recalls.

In 1948, while visiting his older brother in the city of Boryslav, the young Vasyl so impressed some of his brother's friends with his singing, that they signed him up at the Drohobych Music School. A short time later he transferred to a music school in Lviv, where he first started studying the bandura.

The instruments being played at the time were rather simple and were tuned diatonically. There was also no printed music for the bandura, so Vasyl would transpose piano music for the bandura. He often performed with some of the other students, although also began studying at an institute for fine arts.

Having very successfully completed his music studies, Mr. Herasymenko became an instructor. Although he transposed a number of etudes and songs for the bandura, the level of bandura playing was still hardly deve-

loped, so he organized an independent ensemble of advanced bandurists, while at the same time pursuing his own career as a soloist and completing his studies at the Lysenko Conservatory.

In response to the shortage of instruments, Prof. Herasymenko began constructing his own. In 1950 he finished his first bandura, traditionally made by carving out sycamore wood. It was small, with diatonic bass strings and a two-octave treble string range. It was a good temporary solution, as there were no means of mass bandura production at the time in Ukraine. This successful venture into bandura construction convinced Prof. Herasymenko to continue his pursuit of a more versatile instrument.

His next two instruments were made of willow, as sycamore was difficult to find. As these first instruments were very quiet and limited in possibilities, Prof. Herasymenko set out to Kiev to meet with Ivan Sklar, who had made progress in bandura-making, having created switches that could tune the bandura to whatever key was desired.

This was the first "Concert" bandura, which was produced in 1948 in Chernihiv. Although this instrument became the standard for many years, it was much heavier and therefore fairly unpopular with many of the bandurists, particularly since there was an increasing number of female bandurists at the time.

Using the basic premise of these switches, Prof. Herasymenko designed a new bandura with a more rounded body, giving greater acoustical sound. He worked on these instruments in the evening and night hours, as morning and afternoon hours were spent at the conservatory teaching. The Lviv concert bandura is currently the most favored instrument of leading bandurists in Ukraine, some of whom, including Halyna Menkush and Ostop Stakhiv, have recently toured the United States.

Prof. Vasyl Herasymenko is an ex-

(Continued on page 16)



Prof. Vasyl Herasymenko

FOCUS ON THE ARTS

Kharkiv artist chairs Soviet exchange delegation in U.S.



Born in Kazakhstan in 1953, Ukrainian artist Victor D. Sidorenko attended the Kharkiv Art Institute, where he currently teaches art. A member of the Artists' Union of Ukraine since 1981, he was recently in the United States chairing a Soviet delegation on art and culture. Among his most famous works are the two pictured on this page, a watercolor, "The Passenger" (1989), and an oil, "Winter in Hiyovka" (1987).

Kiev artist attends workshop in America



"Untitled," a 1988 work by artist Olexa Kovalenko

Ukrainian American artist holds solo show in Kiev



Olga Maryschuk at the opening of her Kiev exhibit in 1989.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Ukrainian American artist Olga Maryschuk Kandel is no stranger to art enthusiasts in Ukraine where she has participated in various exhibits throughout the last 20 years.

"I'm happy to be in Ukraine at a time when the relations between our two countries have greatly improved," she said during a recent interview in *Ukraina* magazine.

"Art contributes to this process. It gives us the possibility to communicate in a universal language and draws nations closer together, helping them get to know each other better," she told

Ukrainian journalist Dmitro Pilchevsky.

Ms. Maryschuk, who was recently admitted to the Artists' Union of Ukraine, was born in Connecticut and grew up on the East Coast, the daughter of Ukrainian immigrants who left the Ternopil region in the 1920s.

She supported herself in New York City working as a stenographer and attending Cooper Union, where she studied art and architecture. Later she continued her studies at the Pratt Institute in New York.

(Continued on page 16)

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The past three months have given Kiev-based artist Olexa Kovalenko the freedom to work at his own pace, to create his own art, undaunted by constraints of time and space, supplied with all the necessary materials needed for his oil paintings.

His travels in the United States, since September, have given him the opportunity to not only observe the art scene in the West, but also take part in art workshops in Seattle and exhibit his works in a one-man show in Chicago.

"Three years ago, people thought I was made to commit myself to painting," he said during the 1989 interview with *News from Ukraine*. "Now, they keep nagging me that my pictures are

too gloomy for them." A graduate of the Kiev Art School, the 44-year-old Kiev native also studied under the guidance of Volodymyr Loboda, who taught him two things: an understanding of the relationship between modernism and the past, and a sense of endurance.

Mr. Kovalenko, his wife Olena and daughter Olesia live in what was once a lavish apartment in the city center, where his grandfather had resided. The University of Kiev professor perished during the Stalin purges of the 1930s.

Mr. Kovalenko is anxious to see what the future will bring him and his homeland, and often his works convey a spirit of gloom. "I am Ukrainian and being proud of it makes me create and suffer," he said.

Dr. Hryhoriy Lohvyn...

(Continued from page 3)

finally gave permission for the publication of "Po Ukraini." It was published in 1968, in what turned out to be the second to last year of the thaw.

One of my greatest achievements was the publication of the six-volume "History of Ukrainian Art" which came out in 1962-1968. It was a battle to get it out, and it was Ukrainians themselves who tried to bury this work.

An announcement that a six-volume edition would be published was made abroad. The director of my institute, Hryhoriy Holovko, said that "there" (meaning party headquarters) they wanted it in two volumes only: one volume pre-revolutionary and one post-revolution. The six-volume history was to have five-volumes pre-and one volume post. The director of my section immediately set about to change the program to accommodate this directive.

I appealed to the poet Mykola Bazan, who was an experienced apparatchik, and asked him to speak to the party headquarters. This helped.

When the editors of the proposed history met with the party secretary, he said, "We are giving the Institute of Literature permission for eight volumes, they want 12; we are giving the Institute of History permission for

eight, and they want 14; and we are giving the Institute of the Theory of Architecture six-volumes and they want 2." Holovko then denied that he had given any such instructions.

Such were the conditions of work; people directing you, editing your works were people professionally incompetent. One cannot discuss anything with a nincompoop.

You used to organized cultural tours through Ukraine in the 1960s. Would you tell us something about them?

The Creative Youth Club of Kiev, which in the 1960s counted among its members such people as Les Taniuk, Ivan Dzyuba, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Ivan Drach and Mykola Vinhranovsky, would rent a bus and we would go "po Ukraini." Thus the "Shestydesiatnyky" became students of mine.

Some of your former students have become the political leaders of Ukraine today. Do you follow the current events in Ukraine?

I am extremely well acquainted with what is going on today. My views are closest to those of Vyacheslav Chornovil — that national interest must come first. All other interests must be subordinate to the national interest.

But I am also a tolerant person. I believe that every person has the right to

seek his own truth. That is why I believe that Russification is like a candle that burns at both ends. I believe that roots are very important.

This mixing of people deliberately was devised to tear people from their national roots. Such people don't care about the country they live in, don't care whether it is the Aral Sea or the Dnieper River or the tundra that they are destroying. One of the reasons for the destruction of our environment has been the fact that the people didn't care about their surroundings because they are not theirs.

What is your opinion about the state of art history studies in Ukraine?

Catastrophic. We will have to clean out the Aegean stables of everything that has been done. Saltykov-Shchedrin said that people fed on weeds during the famine. It gave no nourishment, only bloated the stomach.

There is a spiritual weed from which you don't even get a bloated stomach. Ninety percent of what is published in the history of art is weeds which give no nourishment, neither to the spirit nor to the heart. Even more, such works stand in the way — they obstruct true signals. It would be better if there was nothing.

For example, the art history section in the Institute of Art produces eight or nine so-called scholars per year — in 25 years about 200 people have been trained. But there is no scholarship. No one has the courage to be independent; just as no one has the courage to open a restaurant, take a risk, no one has the courage to think independently.

I observed how your students are trained. Our students just sit and write notes. They are fed information like ducks being force-fed for slaughter but they are not taught to think. This has brought great damage and to repair it will not be easy — it will take decades. But I am optimistic; the truth is coming out and it has become clear what a horrible system was created and what great damage it brought.

But who will teach the young people?

This is a problem. In the last 40 to 50 years, two to three generations have passed and each generation was worse. I, for example, do not teach in any institute. There was no official ban but, just as the Jews were discriminated against, limited in certain positions, so it was not possible for me to teach. Who were the teachers? Badly educated incompetents who prepared other incompetents.

Even today, in 1990, the Institute of Art is publishing a textbook for students where the history of Ukrainian architecture begins in the 15th century; there is nothing about St. Sophia. When I protested, they said that there is a course in the history of Russian architecture and St. Sophia is covered there. Nothing has changed.

What do you think about the restoration work being done in Ukraine today?

It is a tragic page in our scholarship. Restoration has got itself into a blind corner today. It has become unscholarly and dogmatic.

The reason is this: it has been proven that false ideas keep hold longer and more strongly the more famous the scholar that propagates them. Restoration of art in Russia is in great debt to two talented persons: Academicians Pokryshkin and Baranovsky. They brought new methods into restoration studies, but every method, if it is dogmatized, turns into its opposite.

They maintained that an architectural monument had value only insofar

as its original look, its original conception was restored. But in fact, a building lives like a person or a tree; something is added, something disappears, so let it be. One can restore the original conception, but on paper, not in actuality. I am vehemently against this. But to us, authority is unquestionable.

Another such dogma is that, in the earlier centuries of church building, the walls were not plastered. Therefore, in restoration they leave only the exposed brickwork. But it turns out that this theory is absurd; this was never the case. Historians of architecture don't bother to delve deeply into the way things were done long ago.

For example, St. Sophia was built by master builders; they finished their work and left. St. Sophia stood for two or three years until the walls dried thoroughly, until it stopped sinking into the ground. Otherwise the frescoes and mosaics, if applied too early, would have fallen off, plaster would have crumbled (just as today on the Khreshchatyk the ceramic tiles are crumbling because they were applied before the walls had stopped sinking). After the time period, another group of artisans came and they prepared the frescoes, the mosaics, the floor.

You are 80 years old and this is your first trip to the West because you were never allowed to travel abroad. What were the reasons?

The reason was that I followed a very independent course in my work at the institute as well as when I was called upon to defend my works when they were being considered for publication. For example, in the "History of Ukrainian Architecture," published during the time of Stalin, I am accused of "Piedmontism" with regard to western Ukraine. But that is not my intention at all; the fact is that more works of art survived there — castles, wooden churches, icons.

When I was studying history and the history of art I noticed an interesting fact: if we mark on the map the settlements of the Polianians, Siverians, Derevlanians... and so on and compare this map with one of dialects of the Ukrainian language, the boundaries will coincide.

If we take the feudal principalities of Siver, Volyn, Galicia, Terebovlia and so on, they coincide with the regional boundaries of art styles, especially the different folk styles. Hence, the ancient peculiarities have not been digested and still remain.

This contradicts the view that there was no Ukrainian nation until the 14th century when actually the different tribal, language and styles of art exist today. I fought long and hard to maintain this but the editor crossed it out and there was nothing I could do.

Every conference on Byzantine art would send me an invitation. I would always try to get permission, but it never worked. Through stalling, bureaucratic sabotage, visas not being ready in time, etc., I was never able to respond to any invitation.

Where else in the world would you like to go?

To those places that I need to see for my work. For example, there are two dates for St. Sophia; the chronicle lists 1017 and in another list the date 1037 is given. This is important because it determines the place of St. Sophia in world architecture. I am inclined to the first date because a graffiti of "1031" has been found, showing it must have been built before 1031. But in order to be certain, I must see buildings of that same time, in Istanbul, for example.

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Wsevolod Isajiw appointed professor of ethnic and immigration studies

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — Prof. Wsevolod Isajiw has been appointed to the Robert F. Harney Professorship and Program in Ethnic, Immigration and Pluralism Studies at the University of Toronto. The appointment was made effective July 1990.

The professorship was established in the 1988-1989 academic year and is funded jointly by the Canadian Secretary of State for Multiculturalism and the University of Toronto. It is named after Robert Harney, the first occupant of the professorship, who was a member of the University of Toronto department of history and a specialist in immigration history as well as director of the Multicultural History Society of Ontario. Prof. Isajiw is the second person appointed to the professorship; he is a full professor in the department of sociology.

Prof. Isajiw is a graduate of LaSalle College in Philadelphia and received his M.A. (1957) and Ph.D. (1967) in sociology from the Catholic University of America in Washington. In 1969 to 1970 he did post-doctoral work at Harvard University.

He began his teaching career in 1960 at St. John's University in New York. He came to Canada in 1965, at first to teach at the University of Windsor. Since 1970 he has been at the department of sociology, University of Toronto, where he was made full professor in 1978.

From 1973 to 1977, Prof. Isajiw was president of the Canadian Ethnic Studies Association; he has been visiting professor at the University of Alberta (1977), Ukrainian Catholic University in Rome (1983), University of Manitoba (1983-1984) and Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia (1986).

He has been an associate of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies since 1976 and is also on the board of directors of the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center.

In 1988 he received the Shevchenko Medal, awarded by the Ukrainian Canadian Congress. He has been asked by the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee, set up to prepare for the celebration of 100 years of Ukrainian settlement in Canada, to be on the advisory board for a commemorative book of the centennial.

His publications include works in sociological theory and ethnic group processes; for example, "Definitions of Ethnicity" first published in the journal *Ethnicity* (1974); "Olga in Wonderland: Ethnicity in a Technological Society" (1977); the monograph "Ethnic Identity Retention" (1981).

His most recent book is "Ethnic Identity and Equality," edited with R. Breton et al and published in 1990 by the University of Toronto Press.

The mandate of the professorship is: to stimulate ethnic studies on an interdisciplinary level; to develop an interdisciplinary graduate degree program in ethnic studies and to coordinate, at the university, all teaching units dealing with ethnic studies. It is one of 18 chairs in ethnic studies sponsored by the secretary of state, which include Chairs of Ukrainian, Hungarian, Estonian, Slovak and other studies, but it is the first chair devoted to ethnic studies in general. A second one has been set up at the University of Calgary.

Prof. Isajiw said that the funds available will be used for research stimulation and graduate teaching. A collaborative graduate degree in ethnic



Prof. Wsevolod Isajiw

studies will be developed, which will include a multidisciplinary combination of courses. This will be the first such program in Canada.

Conferences with other academic units will be organized; for example, in late spring a conference to bring together the 18 secretary of state-sponsored chairs as well as U.S. Centers of ethnic studies is planned. Lecturers and working papers are being published and Prof. Isajiw also hopes to hire graduate student assistants.

Ethnic diversity and inter-ethnic relations have always been a part of Canadian history. Although ethnic studies are usually defined as the study of minority ethnic groups in Canada, Prof. Isajiw said he interprets "ethnic" as being multicultural studies rather than ethnic specific, with the main focus on patterns of inter-group relations and their impact on society and its institutions. This includes internationally comparative ethnic studies.

Prof. Isajiw said he believes it is important for Ukrainians to support ethnic studies. First of all, such studies recognize the existence of ethnic groups in society and the issues raised by their existence. The public should be educated that ethnic studies are more than just immigration issues, because it is not only the continuous flow of immigrants that is an important reality in Canada's social and economic structure but also their integration into Canadian society. The descendants of immigrants have grown in numbers and over 80 percent of Canadians of Ukrainian origin are Canadian-born.

And finally, ethnic studies is a field more general than those devoted to specific ethnic groups and one way to involve the wider academic community in Ukrainian issues, Prof. Isajiw stated.

UAV Tribune available

WINDSOR, N.J. — The Ukrainian American Veterans (UAV) organization is offering a free copy of the UAV Tribune to any interested persons.

Specifically, the UAV would like to send a copy to any Ukrainian American serviceperson currently serving in Saudi Arabia as part of Operation Desert Shield.

Membership in the Ukrainian American Veterans is open to veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces, who served at least 90 days of active duty (wartime or peacetime service), received an honorable discharge, and are of Ukrainian heritage.

Anyone may request a free copy of the UAV Tribune by writing to: The UAV Tribune, P.O. Box 13, Windsor, NJ 08561.

Architect addresses international conferences

MONTREAL — The well-known Ukrainian Canadian architect, Radoslaw Zuk, professor of architecture at McGill University in Montreal, lectured at two important international conferences earlier this year.

The first joint conference of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture (USA and Canadian schools) and of the European Schools of Architecture took place in April, in Athens, Greece. Its theme was "Internationalism — A Scholarly Exchange of Ideas Concerning Architectural Education."

In his lecture, titled, "Imagination and Intellectual Rigour in Architectural Design," Prof. Zuk summarized the essentials of his theory of architectural design. He has been developing this theory for a number of years and it has become the basis of his creative and pedagogical activities. The presentation was illustrated with examples of his own design approach, as well as with samples of student work produced in his courses (including a summer course which he has conducted three times in Venice).

In May and June, the International Union of Architects held its triennial world congress in Montreal, for the second time on this continent. This 17th world congress was attended by

over 3,500 participants from 83 countries. The core of the congress consisted of workshops in which the general theme, "Cultures and Technologies," was addressed by speakers selected from around the globe.

The title of Prof. Zuk's lecture was "Critical Reinterpretation of Tradition in the Context of New Technology." Ukrainian churches which he designed in association with, or as a consultant to several architectural firms in North America, were shown as examples of a new, culturally distinct architecture resulting from such a reinterpretation.

These churches are already known internationally, having been highlighted, in leading architectural journals in Europe, the U.S. and Canada, but it was probably the first time that Ukrainian church architecture, or possibly any Ukrainian architecture, has been presented and discussed at this world forum.

During the congress, Prof. Zuk participated also in the annual convocation of the College of Fellows of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. Membership in the College is "the highest honor the institute can confer" and carries with it the designation "Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada." Prof. Zuk received this honor in 1987.

Multicultural History Society names director

TORONTO — Prof. Paul Robert Magocsi has been appointed director and chief executive officer of the Multicultural History Society of Ontario for a period of five years.

The Multicultural History Society of Ontario was founded in 1976 to foster an awareness of the multicultural nature of the history of Ontario and Canada. The society is a non-profit institution funded by the Ministry of Culture and Communications of the Province of Ontario.

It is housed in a three-story building at St. Michael's College of the University of Toronto, where its archive, library, exhibit rooms, and offices for staff and visiting researchers are located. The society publishes scholarly monographs, a bi-annual journal (Poly-

phony), and conducts an educational outreach program for Ontario's schools.

Among its publications are several that deal with Ukrainian Canadian history. These include the memoirs of Bohdan Panchuk, Stanley Frolick, a monograph by Thomas Prymak on 'Ukrainians in the Canadian armed forces during World War II, a bibliography by Halyna Myroniuk on Ukrainians in North America, and a special double issue of *Polyphony* devoted to Ukrainians in Ontario, edited by Chair fellow Lubomyr Luciuk and Iroida Wynnycyk.

Prof. Magocsi is best known to Ukrainian readers as the holder of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies since its establishment at the University of

(Continued on page 15)

The Ukrainian National Association: useful phone numbers, addresses

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UNA Washington Office
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(914) 626-5641

The Ukrainian Weekly
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New York travel agency marks 70 years of service to community

by Helen Smindak

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The story of the Kobasniuk Travel agency of New York is an illuminating reflection of the recent history of Ukraine. Since the institution's founding in 1920, its activities have mirrored Ukraine's political and economic changes from the period following World War I, when Ukraine cast off Russian domination and declared its independence, up to the significant developments in the republic's life in 1990.

The Kobasniuk agency's story — and that of its founders, Stephan and Stephania Kowbasniuk, and their daughter, Vera Kowbasniuk Shumeyko, who became the chief executive officer in 1953 — was related recently by prominent Ukrainian American activist Joseph Lesawyer.

Speaking at the festive banquet which was the high point of the annual Kobasniuk travel reunion at Soyuzivka during the November 3-4 weekend, Mr. Lesawyer said that the agency had achieved "an enviable position in the American and international travel and tourist industry."

Mr. Lesawyer noted that Kobasniuk Travel (now known as Kobasniuk Travel Inc. or KTI) became a distinguished and highly regarded institution through the hard work, skill and dedication of Mr. and Mrs. Kowbasniuk and their daughter, with the assistance of her husband, Tony, her associates and many friends.

The agency, established by the Kowbasniuk family on New York's Lower



Stephan Kowbasniuk stands before his travel agency in the early years of its existence.

East Side, became an information center for Ukrainian immigrants, providing travel services, helping with correspondence, translating official documents, handling foreign remittances of funds, and giving support and encouragement, Mr. Lesawyer said.

The times were both exciting and turbulent: in 1921, Symon Petliura's government in Kiev sent representatives to the United States to seek support for Ukraine at the Paris Peace Conference, and the Western Ukrainian National Republic sent Dr. Lohnyh Tsehelsky to the U.S. seeking help to keep Halychyna free; a Ukrainian Mission headquarters was established in Washington, issuing Ukrainian visas, and many Ukrainian American families returned to Ukraine; in 1938, Carpatho-Ukraine declared its independence, and in 1941, World War II brought great changes.

There was much traveling and activity, and the Kobasniuk agency was "right in the middle of it all."

When a flood of new immigrants came to the U.S. after World War II, the agency became a center for processing immigration documents, translating records (medical, legal, scholastic and professional papers), reuniting families, and providing job information. In the years, immediately after 1960, over 15,000 displaced persons applications

and more than 70,000 documents from Ukraine and Poland were processed by the Kobasniuk agency.

Mr. Lesawyer said the 60s brought a new phase in tourism when Vera Kowbasniuk Shumeyko initiated group tours to Ukraine for Ukrainian Americans. Since the first tour to Ukraine in 1960, consisting of just nine passengers, hundreds and thousands of tourists have been making pleasant trips to Ukraine. These tours, in Mr. Lesawyer's opinion, brought positive results.

"I feel certain that when the full story of the Kobasniuk tours, followed by others, is written, it will underscore that today's winds of change in Ukraine would not have come so soon," Mr. Lesawyer said.

Mrs. Shumeyko, extending a warm greeting to some 400 guests and friends who had assembled to celebrate KTI's 70th anniversary, recalled that "everyone came to my father — he was like a guru, helping people with their taxes, giving them advice, even accepting mail for them because everyone had two jobs and there was no one at home. Since there were no organizations to help the early immigrants, who spoke no English, the Kobasniuk agency became a Ukrainian information bureau."

"My father and mother, both well educated and both teachers, worked together, trying to help their fellow countrymen stand on the same level with other immigrant groups. Since 1953 alone, 100,000 persons have come through our bureau, and received from us miscellaneous services, many of them of a social service nature for which no compensation was charged," she said.

Marta Danyluk of Kobasniuk Travel emceed the proceedings, introducing the Rev. Alexander Hawkaluk of Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church in Astoria, N.Y., who offered a prayer, and George Shtohryn, who led the singing of Mnohaya Lita as KTI staffer

Halya Hirniak and younger Paul Farmiga presented flowers to Mrs. Shumeyko.

Speakers included Prof. Petro Goy, who thanked the Shumeykos for their support of the popular student tours "In the Footsteps of Our Forefathers," and Nataalka Shuya of Chicago, who has served as a Kobasniuk tour escort 21 times. Mrs. Shuya brought greetings from friends in Lviv and a bottle of champagne from the employees of Hotel Ternopil. Andrew Lastowecky, an associate of Anthony Shumeyko's insurance agency and a KTI staffer, read letters of greetings and commendation from Lviv and from a Kobasniuk tourist.

Among the guests were Judge Walter and Mrs. Olga Michaelson of New Jersey, Dr. Maria Klachko and Eva Piddubcheshen of New York, several members of the Shumeyko clan and a few residents of Lviv and Ivano-Frankivsk who were visiting Ukrainian American relatives.

To entertain the gathering, there were dazzling folk dances (together with a presentation of bread and salt to Mrs. Shumeyko) by the Chaika dance ensemble of Yonkers, led by Orest Rusynko, lively Ukrainian melodies by the bandurist trio of Olya Chodoba Fryz, Daria Leschuk and Stephen Kachurak, and harmonizing by the Ukrainian Troubadours, with Andrew Farmiga on the guitar and the younger Farmiga providing a humorous solo.

In the usual tradition of Kobasniuk reunions, there were presentations of gifts: from Lufthansa Airlines to a visitor from Ivano-Frankivsk (who came the longest distance), from Finnair to Mrs. Shuya (most frequent escort) and from Swissair to Oksana Lenec (most frequent reunion participant).

Although the weekend program followed the same format that has drawn hundreds of tourists to the annual reunion for three decades, this reunion was exhilarated by the knowledge that national consciousness was awakening in Ukraine and that travel opportunities were expanding — 50 percent of the Lviv area, for instance, is now open to tourists: one-day overnight trips are available from Ivano-Frankivsk, and Kolomyia is open to visitors.

The sights and sounds of Ukraine 1990 — the proud display of blue-and-yellow flags and the trident symbol, the students' hunger strike, the Zaporizhzhia Festival of Kozak Glory, the Rukh convention in October — came alive in videos and a photo exhibit on view all weekend in the Main Building library and in slide showings presented on Saturday afternoon by Jersey City State College Prof. John Luchechko, Mrs. Hirniak and Mrs. Danyluk.

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After...

(Continued from page 6)

tic forces underground — the realization dawned that the battle is now beginning in earnest, and that we must not only reactivate our protest/advocacy machinery, but work it harder than ever.

Moreover, Dr. Khmara's arrest, when juxtaposed with other concerns, clearly brought into focus certain other questions which to date have been skirted. With whom should the diaspora be working? Should we limit ourselves to the National Council, Rukh and other blocs/organizations who aspire to an independent, non-Communist Ukraine? On the other hand, should we work with the Communist government — the same government that is holding Dr. Khmara — in the hopes of exerting a positive influence?

Given the above and the diaspora's limited resources, should we be concentrating our assistance efforts on means and tools to help the democratic bloc politically in such matters as resisting the union treaty and raising national consciousness in eastern Ukraine, or should we divide those efforts with providing humanitarian and economic aid, especially in light of the persistent news of chronic food shortages?

How should we respond to Ukrainian Prime Minister Vitold P. Fokin's en-

treates to the United States for trade relations and economic aid, including food? Should we oppose them because they might help perpetuate the current Communist regime or should we support them because ultimately they may help Ukraine and its people? Is there a middle road of swapping trade concessions for humanitarian and political concerns, such as the release of Stepan Khmara?

Thus, the confusing reality of complex questions and competing concerns is hard upon us. Moreover, the need for cogent thought is greater than ever. But there are ways to analyze these problems.

The starting point for me is the big question: What kind of Ukraine do we really want? At first blush, the answer seems so obvious that the question hardly bears asking. In the "bad, old days," when Moscow's grip on Ukraine was absolute, the answer was crystal clear and the verbal response almost reflexive: a free Ukraine. Now, while recognizing that what shape Ukraine will ultimately take can and should be only tangentially influenced by the diaspora, our answer nonetheless should be rethought in precise terms because the choices presented are not simple, and the stakes very high.

Of course, everyone advocates an independent, sovereign Ukraine. But what do these adjectives mean? Do they describe a nation which fully controls both its own internal and external relations, free of any outside interference? Or can they mean, as an example, a state with authority over its internal governance, but whose external relations are handled in the context of some kind of federation or confederation? The possible configurations are multiple, and they need to be understood.

Naturally associated with the issue of the kind of Ukraine we want, is the question of what role the Communist Party is to play. For our national aspirations to be realized, must the Communists be driven from power, relegated to the status of a tiny minority at best? Or are there "good" Communists, for whom a place can be found as such in a democratic society? What about former Communists: are they trustworthy or are they mere opportunists?

Of course, in thinking about this question, the crying economic, ecological and medical needs of Ukraine must be factored in. The lives of the victims of Chernobyl are limited, and their suffering immense. Should we subordinate or defer ultimate political and national goals to working through whatever means available to provide the largest amounts of aid as quickly as possible? Or given the Soviet and Ukrainian track record in this area since 1986, is the massive amount of help needed assuredly deliverable only under the auspices of a non-Communist, democratic regime?

Finally, consideration of this question cannot be left without regard to what is achievable. The answer to that is in part fluid, given the enormous power Moscow still holds. With that limitation in mind, can Ukraine "sneak out the

back door" to full independence, or is an armed struggle inevitable? If there is violence, can Ukraine win? And, if so, is it worth the cost? Is there a path in-between; how can it be walked?

Once the big question is resolved, subsequent questions vis a vis what organizations to support and how to interpret the statements of various individuals, both here and from Ukraine arise. A few observations with respect to these are in order, however.

As to which organization to support, the question of what philosophy they espouse toward Ukraine is critical. But so is the question of what they actually accomplish and by what means. Do they make a reasonable attempt to report back to the community about their activities? Is there periodic financial accountability?

With regard to individuals, particularly activists and leaders from Ukraine, a whole host of questions and practical approaches are pertinent. What was their background "before the revolution"? What positions do they hold within Ukrainian society and what demonstrably have they accomplished from those positions?

During public appearances, listen critically to the substance of what is being said. It's easy to be swept away by references to the historical tragedy of long-suffering Ukraine and other appeals to the heartstrings. What is the substance under the fluff? What does the speaker concretely stand for?

How does the speaker respond to questions from an audience? Are they answered directly or are they skirted? Even more, is a questioner chided for raising a challenging position? Does the speaker appear to be patronizing? Is he/she respectful of the opinions of the audience and cognizant of the accomplishments of the diaspora and its massive contributions to preserving and cultivating Ukrainian life over the last 50 years? Does he/she appear to under-

stand and appreciate what valuable resources we can provide to Ukraine today?

Seek the opinions of your relatives from Ukraine and the relatives of your friends about specific leaders and individuals. The viewpoints you collect in the aggregate may surprise you.

If the private opportunity arises, ask the speakers themselves what they think of others "in the movement." Their answers may yield valuable clues and information about both the subject of your question as well as about the person answering it.

Finally, in evaluating a leader's character, trust your instincts. They're often right.

The historical crossroads at which Ukraine sits today cannot be underestimated. Neither can the need for us in the diaspora to think critically about what steps to take next and to rise appropriately to the occasion.

1. For the record, while recognizing that my personal opinion matters little in the grand scheme of things, I want to see a fully independent, non-Communist Ukraine, sovereign over all of its affairs and beholden to no other nation. It seems to me that the Communists have made it clear that they are not interested in sharing power, nor are they capable of, or perhaps even inclined to do, much to deal with Ukraine's crying needs. Indeed, I think that Communist philosophy, as historically practiced, is unable to meet and satisfy human needs and aspirations in any humane way.

We must heed...

(Continued from page 7)

White House and Congress would be heaped with scorn if either acquiesced in aggression by the Soviet government against its own people.

We need to insist that the president make good on his pious pronouncements, to stand together with "captive nations" against their invaders. We must insist that there be no back-room deals with the Soviet military, as there were concessions to the butchers of Tiananmen Square, in exchange for illusory, symbolic aid and the U.S. war effort.

The president needs to abandon the naive notion that the Soviets might jeopardize relations with their "restive" Moslem republics by committing troops to the Middle East. There is nothing left to be gained from Bush's silence on the Soviets' threat of aggression against Ukraine — not even a measly abstention on a U.N. vote.

On the contrary, the world would pay for Bush's perverse logic with the blood of more heroes and martyrs. We must pledge that Rukh will not be sold out as the Chinese students were.

Without any question, the Ukrainian community must act very quickly — before the Persian Gulf War consumes what's left of the media's attention; before news from the Soviet Union gets buried in the back pages; before blood starts flowing in the streets of Lviv, and Vilnius, and Kishinev.

Alex Kuzma,
Hartford, Conn.

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There will be an annual membership fee of \$25. This fee will be used to offset administrative costs (newsletter, stamps, phone calls, etc.). You will receive a membership card and a U.G.A.A. golf tag for your bag. The fee will also be utilized for special awards (hole-in-one, most improved, etc.), door prizes, and tournament trophies.

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Roman S. Luzniak
President, U.G.A.A.

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Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports for October

RECORDING DEPARTMENT

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1990	17,762	45,336	5,904	69,002
GAINS IN OCTOBER 1990				
New members.....	47	48	8	103
Reinstated.....	18	76	2	96
Transferred in.....	38	67	15	120
Change of class in.....	1	8	—	9
Transferred from Juv. Dept.....	—	3	—	3
TOTAL GAINS:	104	202	25	331
LOSSES IN:				
Suspended.....	5	22	18	45
Transferred out.....	38	67	15	120
Change of class out.....	1	8	—	9
Transferred to adults.....	3	—	—	3
Died.....	—	81	—	81
Cash surrender.....	25	43	—	68
Endowment matured.....	20	56	—	76
Fully paid-up.....	31	82	—	113
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	2	1	—	3
Cert. terminated.....	—	1	26	27
TOTAL LOSSES:	125	361	59	545
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:				
GAINS IN OCTOBER 1990:				
Paid-up.....	31	82	—	113
Extended insurance.....	4	11	—	15
TOTAL GAINS:	35	93	—	128
LOSSES IN OCTOBER 1990:				
Died.....	—	36	—	36
Cash surrender.....	11	19	—	30
Reinstated.....	2	3	—	5
Lapsed.....	5	5	—	10
TOTAL LOSSES:	18	63	—	81
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP				
AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1990..	17,758	45,207	5,870	68,835

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

INCOME FOR OCTOBER, 1990

Dues From Members.....	\$215,901.21
Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....	119,968.72
Investment Income:	
Bonds.....	\$334,135.56
Certificate Loans.....	2,275.66
Mortgage Loans.....	46,379.25
Banks.....	13,933.25
Stocks.....	3,826.31
Real Estate.....	231,171.40
Total.....	\$631,721.43
Refunds:	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$80,771.01
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	217.33
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	1,873.02
Official Publication "Svoboda".....	34,615.17
Reward To Organizer Ret'd.....	54.87
Refund Of Secretary Exp. Ret'd.....	541.77
Total.....	\$118,073.17
Miscellaneous:	
Donations To Fraternal Fund.....	\$5,358.11
Donation To Fund For Rebirth Of Ukraine.....	11,120.88
Exchange Account-Payroll.....	56,261.20
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured.....	189.67
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia".....	1,346.00
Reinsurance Experience Refund.....	170.00
Transfer Account.....	664,366.42
Total.....	\$738,812.28
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$2,719,553.33
Mortgages Repaid.....	100,372.32
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	5,773.72
Total.....	\$2,825,699.37
Income For October, 1990.....	\$4,650,176.18

DISBURSEMENTS FOR OCTOBER, 1990

Paid To Or For Members:	
Cash Surrenders.....	\$56,504.23
Endowments Matured.....	132,562.72
Death Benefits.....	83,003.83
Interest On Death Benefits.....	84.79
Reinsurance Premiums Paid.....	1,449.74
Dividend To Members.....	782.34
Dues From Members Returned.....	51.90
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	2,960.00
Scholarships.....	1,874.11
Total.....	\$279,273.66
Operating Expenses:	
Washington Office.....	\$16,028.99
Real Estate.....	359,166.60
Svoboda Operation.....	125,963.99
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	145,469.00
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising.....	\$1,892.70
Medical Inspections.....	852.44
Reward To Special Organizers.....	6,923.07
Reward To Branch Secretaries.....	71,879.68
Reward To Branch Presidents And Treasurers.....	53.13
Reward To Organizers.....	15,254.87
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers.....	333.56
Field Conferences.....	4,432.25
Total.....	\$101,621.70
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Salary Of Executive Officers.....	\$16,662.69
Salary Of Office Employee's.....	40,099.52
Employee Benefit Plan.....	53,417.91
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages.....	99,574.40
Total.....	\$209,754.52
General Expenses:	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses.....	\$2,802.00
Bank Charges For Custodian Account.....	2,519.39
Books And Periodicals.....	529.89
Dues To Fraternal Congresses.....	390.00
General Office Maintenance.....	3,047.00
Insurance Department Fees.....	19,939.00
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office.....	288.81
Postage.....	1,591.59
Printing And Stationery.....	7,830.88
Rental Of Equipment And Services.....	557.20
Telephone, Telegraph.....	610.71
Traveling Expenses-General.....	9,699.25
Total.....	\$49,805.72
Miscellaneous:	
Convention Expenses.....	\$2,790.46
Expenses Of Annual Session.....	300.00
Loss On Bonds.....	38.46
Ukrainian Publications.....	8,564.00
Fraternal Activities.....	34.35
Donations.....	8,308.24
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	1,804.72
Professional Fees.....	3,300.00
Exchange Account-Payroll.....	56,261.00
Loss On Canadian Exchange.....	38,389.02
Transfer Account.....	664,241.42
Total.....	\$784,031.87
Investments:	
Bonds.....	\$2,847,453.61
Certificate Loans.....	2,275.66
Loan To Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp.....	200,000.00
Total.....	\$3,049,729.27
Disbursements For October, 1990.....	\$5,120,845.32
BALANCE	
ASSETS	
Cash.....	\$993,336.58
Bonds.....	46,988,388.03
Mortgage Loans.....	5,482,749.22
Certificate Loans.....	604,910.31
Real Estate.....	2,295,380.19
Printing Plant & E.D.P.....	300,440.41
Equipment.....	1,476,504.51
Stocks.....	—
Loan To D.H. - U.N.A.....	—
Housing Corp.....	104,551.04
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....	5,520,000.00
Total.....	\$63,766,260.29
LIABILITIES	
Life Insurance.....	\$63,450,368.41
Accidental D.D.....	1,858,433.87
Fraternal.....	(810,467.92)
Orphans.....	404,776.66
Old Age Home.....	(1,201,735.87)
Emergency.....	64,885.14
Total.....	\$63,766,260.29

Alexander Blahitka
Supreme Treasurer

Memorial service...

(Continued from page 1)

survivor of the internment operations confirmed that a few dozen were held there."

After a religious service offered by Ukrainian Orthodox priest Michael Skrumeda and Ukrainian Catholic priests Andriy Chirovsky and Roman Curkowskyj, Ukrainian community leaders, with the support of Kingston's ethnocultural community representatives, lit a Ukrainian Christmas tree symbolically draped with a strand of barbed wire from the Castle Mountain internment camp.

Attending on behalf of the city of Kingston, Alderman George Stoparczyk said that the internment victims were "caught in a net of fear and ignorance," and expressed hope that the Canadian government "will one day redress the injustices against all victims."

Peter Milliken, liberal member of Parliament for Kingston and the Islands, did not attend, but sent a letter to the Redress Committee chairman expressing his support for the Ukrainian Canadian Congress' initiatives.

"Let us hope that our struggles to ensure the protection of human rights in Canada will obviate the necessity for such services in the future," wrote Mr. Milliken. "But the preservation of freedom requires constant vigilance. This service reminds us of the freedom we all cherish for ourselves and our descendants."

Margaret Mitchell, New Democrat Party member of Parliament for Vancouver East also sent a letter of support

for the redress committee, referring to the location where Ukrainian Canadians were incarcerated as the "Fort Henry concentration camp."

"Past injustices should be acknowledged and recognized with appropriate action to settle requests for redress," stated Ms. Mitchell. "While the Canadian government has done an admirable job in settling the Japanese Canadian internment issue, and the prime minister has apologized to Italian Canadians and recognized the injustices that Ukrainian Canadians suffered during World War I, he should act quickly to formally apologize to Ukrainian Canadians, Italian Canadians and Chinese Canadians in Parliament on behalf of all parties."

A letter acknowledging the memorial service at the Fort Henry Internment Camp was also received from Pauline Browes, Conservative member of Parliament for Scarborough Centre and parliamentary secretary to the secretary of state for multiculturalism.

Stefan Kuzmyn, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Club of Kingston, thanked all those present at the memorial event.

"By taking up our specific issue you have helped ensure that no other Canadian ethnic, religious or racial minority is ever subjected to the same kinds of repressive measures that were taken against Ukrainian Canadians during this country's first national internment operations," Mr. Kuzmyn said.

"We should all be proud of a nation that is not afraid to confront even the most unpleasant episodes in its past," concluded Mr. Kuzmyn.

The internment memorial service at Fort Henry received widespread newspaper, television and radio coverage.

Multicultural History...

(Continued from page 11)

Toronto in 1980, and as the author of several books dealing with the Ukrainian provinces at Galicia and Transcarpathia, as well as "Ukraine: A Historical Atlas."

In the field of immigration studies, Prof. Magocsi has published books on Carpatho-Rusyn Americans, Russian Americans and Ukrainian Americans. He also served as research editor, map editor, and author of nine entries of the Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups (1980).

Prof. Magocsi also served on the University of Toronto search commit-

tee that selected Prof. Wsevolod Isajiw to serve a five-year term in the recently established professorship of immigration, ethnicity and pluralism studies.

While serving as director and chief executive officer of the Multicultural History Society through September 1995, Prof. Magocsi will be on a partial leave of absence from the Chair of Ukrainian Studies. He will continue to direct the chair's graduate students and fellowship program. Ukrainian history courses will be taught by fellows of the chair and visiting professors.

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MARCH 30 - APRIL 9 — LVIV (April 8 - Commemorative Concert in Lviv Opera House)
APRIL 9 - APRIL 14 — KIEV and 1 DAY TRIP TO KANIV with HIS BEATITUDE PATRIARCH AND CARDINAL MYROSLAV I. LUBACHIVSKY and ENTOURAGE
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APRIL 11 - 14 — KIEV and 1 DAY TRIP TO KANIV
APRIL 14 — depart KIEV for JFK, TORONTO or CHICAGO
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APRIL 4 - 12 — LVIV (April 8 Commemorative Concert in Lviv Opera House)
APRIL 12 - 17 — KIEV and 1 DAY TRIP TO KANIV
APRIL 17 - depart KIEV for arrival into JFK, TORONTO or CHICAGO
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MARTA FEDORIW — PRESIDENT, BRAVO INTERNATIONAL, INC.



PREVIEW OF EVENTS

January 15

MAPLEWOOD, N.J.: The Ukrainian community is invited to commemorate the 73rd anniversary of the declaration of Ukrainian independence at the Maplewood Town Hall during the regular meeting of the Township Committee, beginning at 8 p.m. Mayor Robert H. Grasmere will sign and read the proclamation. Please call Andrew Keybida, (201) 762-2827, for more information.

January 18

CHICAGO: The Chicago Group invites members and prospective members to a wine and cheese reception at the Roxolana Galleria, 301 W. Superior, at 6:30-9 p.m. The informal gathering will give viewers a chance to network and socialize as well as learn more about Chicago's newest art gallery, specializing in Soviet and Eastern European art. Admission is \$5. For further information call Anna Mostovych, (708) 359-3676.

MAPLEWOOD, N.J.: A brief program commemorating Ukrainian Independence Day will be held at the Maplewood Town Hall at 9:30 a.m. and will be followed by flag-raising ceremonies. Mayor Robert Grasmere and members of the Township Committee will participate. For more information call Andrew Keybida, (201) 762-2827.

January 19

NEW YORK: The Slavic Heritage Council of America Inc. will present its annual Slavic Festival at Avery Fisher Hall, Lincoln Center, (corner of 64th Street and Broadway), at 7:30 p.m. The festival, directed by Stanley J. Pelc, will feature more than 200 dancers and singers and will represent 10 Slavic nationalities. Tickets are \$20 and \$15, with a \$5

discount for senior citizens and children under age 12, and may be obtained from the Avery Fisher Hall Box Office. For more details call Judita Prelog, vice-president of the council, (718) 846-0682.

UNION, N.J.: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 22, with the assistance of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian American Veterans, Post 6, is sponsoring the commemoration of the 73rd anniversary of Ukrainian independence at the Union Municipal Building, 1976 Morris Ave., beginning at 11 a.m.

January 20 - March 31

WINNIPEG: "Zberzhennia," an exhibition of authentic costumes from the Tatarniuk collection, will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, 184 Alexander Ave. E. The exhibit will showcase the exquisite details of early century dress which represents the many colorful regions of Ukraine. The official opening will be on January 20, at 2:30 p.m. and will be followed by a reception. For more information call Oksana Balas, curator, (204) 942-0218.

January 22

TRENTON: The Ukrainian community of New Jersey will commemorate the 73rd anniversary of the declaration of Ukrainian independence in the governor's chambers at 11 a.m. Gov. Jim Florio will sign and read the proclamation. Immediately following, flag-raising ceremonies will be conducted at the Kuser Mansion, 315 W. State St. Secretary of State Joan Haberle will officially greet the Ukrainian community. For further information call Andrew Keybida, (201) 762-2827.

WASHINGTON: The Ukrainian American Officers of the U.S. Armed Forces and the Washington Group are organizing a Ukrainian Independence Day Dinner at the Officer's Club, Fort McNair, Fourth and P streets SW. Cocktails will be served at 6 p.m., with dinner following at 7:15 p.m. Cost is \$22.50 per person. Reservations must be made by mail before January 15. For further information call Lydia Chopivsky, (202) 955-3990 (work) or (202) 333-6693 (home); or Marusia Drohobyt'sky, (703) 524-8992 (home) or (703) 821-5798.

January 26

RICHMOND, Va.: The Ukrainian American Cultural Society will host a Malanka at the Holiday Inn — Airport on Williamsburg Road. Entertainment will be provided by Soniashnyk. Cocktails begin at 6 p.m. Cost of the dinner/dance is \$25 per person. Call Ihor Taran, (804) 288-2364, for more information.

January 27

CHICAGO: The Rukh of Chicago is sponsoring a holiday concert of Ukrainian carols and sheherdivky at St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 300 East Army Trail Road in Bloomingdale, beginning at 2 p.m. Participating will be the St. Andrew Choir, the Ss. Peter and Paul Choir, the Ukrainian Baptist Church Choir, the Youth Ensemble Bayda, Surma, and the student chorus of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic School. The main speaker will be Anatol Nosenko from Ukraine, an organizer of the Days of Kozak Glory and executive member of Rukh and the Ukrainian Language Society. Buses to the concert from the Ukrainian Village will leave from the parking lot of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Cultural Center at 12:30 p.m. Round trip fare is \$4. Tickets for buses will be on sale at all Ukrainian churches in Chicago. For more information call (708) 852-1241.

January 28-29

TORONTO: A film festival titled "Youth Culture, Rock Music and Perestroika in Ukraine," coordinated by Prof. Romana Bahry, will be held on the campus of York University as part of its Stong College — Proc Memorial Lecture Series. Featured film directors will include Alexander Rudiachenko, editor of Moloda Gvardia and Yuriy Tereshchenko and Serhiy Bukovsky, both of the Kiev News and Documentary Studio. Film will be screened on Tuesday, at the Ross Building, 129 South, at 1 p.m. and on Wednesday, at the Nat Taylor Cinema (Ross Building), at 7 p.m. For more information call Prof. Bahry, (416) 736-5132, ext. 33563.

January 30

NEW YORK: Virtuoso violinist Oleh Krysa will perform a program of solo violin at Alice Tully Hall, Lincoln Center, at 8 p.m. as part of the Ukrainian Institute of America's Music at the Institute series. To obtain more information call Irene Stecura, executive director, (212) 860-3891.

February 5-6

TORONTO: A film festival titled "Youth Culture, Rock Music and Perestroika in Ukraine," coordinated by Prof. Romana Bahry, will be held on the campus of York University as part of its Stong College — Proc Memorial Lecture Series. Featured film directors will include Alexander Rudiachenko, editor of Moloda Gvardia and Yuriy Tereshchenko and Serhiy Bukovsky, both of the Kiev News and Documentary Studio. Films will be screened on Tuesday, at the Ross Building, 129 South, at 1 p.m. and on Wednesday, at the Nat Taylor Cinema (Ross Building), at 7 p.m. Call Prof. Romana Bahry, (416) 736-5132, ext. 33563, for more information.

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Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 9)

Ms. Maryschuk began exhibiting her works in 1969 and in the early 1970s traveled to Ukraine on the invitation of the Ukraina Society. Among her teachers was Vasyl Kassiyan, a renowned Ukrainian graphic artist.

"New vistas opened before me and I returned home enriched with new experiences," Olga told Ukraina magazine. She also talked about her travels in her parents' homeland in the 1970s.

And for more than 20 years she has incorporated these impressions into her art work.

In a recent review of her work in Fine Arts, the journal of the Ministry of Culture of the Ukrainian SSR and the

Artists' Union of Ukraine, art critic Svetlana Mushtenko writes:

"Viewing the exhibit at the Artists' Union gallery (September 1989) I was warmed to see that no matter where Olga's works are displayed, they have a rich painterly quality which is characteristic of Ukrainian art. A large yellow sunflower looks at the viewer. The cauliflower triptych is painted with decorative violet and muted green. In these works one can feel the wholeness, warmth and lyricism of human individuality as well as the artist's own personality.

"The artist is captivated with architecture and cityscapes and combines urban elements with nature. She repeats the same motif in five or six color variations with different lighting (as in the Chicago and New York Tower series.) One senses that the artist sets herself a specific goal: to show various states of nature through light. Her mastery of monotypes, engravings and linocuts is superb. The artist has an excellent feel for composition and a keen sense of color harmony."

Bandura...

(Continued from page 8)

tremely organized, accurate and detail-oriented individual. Wherever he has worked or taught, he has aimed to streamline and improve all processes. Besides his teaching at the conservatory, he continues to dedicate his time to creating the ultimate bandura design.

It is difficult to name any other bandurist who has excelled in every possible aspect of the bandura art form, and who still has the energy, enthusiasm and perseverance to forge ahead.

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