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The other side of separatism: Crimea votes for autonomy

by Kathleen Mihalisko
Radio Liberty

MUNICH — The inhabitants of Crimea Oblast, the scenic peninsula on Ukraine's Black Sea coast whose population swells each year at vacation time with Kremlin VIPS and legions of ordinary citizens, were called to the polls on January 20 to participate in a referendum on the future status of their region. More than 80 percent of eligible voters turned out, and an overwhelming 93.3 percent of them approved a proposal to re-establish the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic as "a subject of the USSR and a party to the union treaty."

The event, which TASS referred to as "the first referendum in the USSR," followed a recent decision by Crimea Oblast authorities to nullify Stalin's decision in 1945 to downgrade the autonomous republic to an oblast, a step made one year after the dictator's wholesale deportation of the Crimean Tatar people from their homeland.

Yet far from being an attempt to reverse a gross Stalinist injustice, the referendum had little to do with the aspirations of the Crimean Tatars, who in the past several decades have led a ceaseless struggle to return from their places of exile in Central Asia and re-establish their national-territorial autonomy. Indeed, in December Crimean Tatar spokesmen called for a boycott of the referendum.

The vote also had no basis in Soviet law, despite any impressions that TASS may have given. The Ukrainian republic does not yet have a law on referendums, and the relevant all-union legislation which came into effect December 27 is hardly an open invitation to introduce wholesome democracy, Vermont-style, into local government. That law, in fact, specifically rules out the use of referendum to change the status or borders of a territory. The Crimean vote was, therefore, another example of the legal anarchy so pervasive in the Soviet Union, but one which has ominous implications for both the Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian nations.

Though Moscow has balked at restoring national-territorial autonomy to the deported Crimean Tatars, a program was implemented in 1989 to help resettle those who wish to return to their homeland. The influx of Crimean Tatars, who now account for more than 100,000 of the oblast's 2.5 million inhabitants, has exacerbated housing and job shortages on the peninsula.

Clashes between Slavs and the resettlers — many of whom live in tents — are common. In October, for example, police blocked roads to the city of Yalta after two tent camps were destroyed by angry local citizens. There are no Crimean Tatars on the oblast council, forcing the resettlers to make themselves heard by means of pickets and other kinds of protest actions.

Last year, those dilemmas, however unresolved, gradually came to be overshadowed by another issue related more to inter-Slav relations than to the Crimean Tatars. Crimea was part of the Russian SFSR until 1954, when Stalin made a gift of the prized oblast to the Ukrainian republic in honor of the 300th anniversary of Ukraine's "reunification" with Russia.

Russian pre-eminence on the peninsula continued to be assured by mass immigration, leaving a population that is currently 70 percent Russian and making Crimea the only oblast of Ukraine where Ukrainians, who number 720,000, are in the minority.

Crimean officials have long been among the least tolerantly disposed to manifestations of Ukrainian pride and consciousness. There are no Ukrainian-language schools there, and radio broadcasts are restricted to a 15-minute weekly program in Ukrainian. The Ukrainian-language press is limited to a token number of the translated edition of the newspaper Krymskaya Pravda.

Nationally minded intellectuals have often accused officials in Symferopol of following anti-Ukrainian policies and of patent disregard for minority rights, citing, among numerous examples, that the Ukrainian Language Society is unable to get itself registered in Crimea. Only two months ago, Symferopol education authorities shut down a two-week-old Ukrainian Sunday school by boarding up its doors and changing the lock.

Fears of forced Ukrainianization

Ukrainian strivings for national rebirth and independence have set off many alarm bells in Crimea Oblast. It is no accident that the events which led to the referendum on January 20 began to

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Ukrainian Independence Day recalled in Kiev Somber tone prevails in commemorations

by Marta Kolomayets

KIEV — Celebration marking the 73rd anniversary of the proclamation of the Ukrainian National Republic (UNR) and the 72nd anniversary of the unification of Ukrainian lands into one independent state took on a somber tone in the shadow of recent aggression by Soviet troops in Lithuania.

More than 15,000 citizens of Ukraine gathered on Sunday, January 20, in St. Sophia Square, in bitter cold temperatures, to pay tribute to all freedom-

loving people who have perished in their struggle for independence. They also came to hear today's democratic leaders — Dmytro Pavlychko, Mykhailo Horyn, Larysa Skoryk, Volodymyr Yavorivsky and Volodymyr Cherniuk to name a few — address the problems of the future.

The ceremonies, which took place against the backdrop of the golden domes of St. Sophia Cathedral and the monument of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky — both symbols of Ukraine's

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Ukraine's cities and towns mark January 22 anniversaries

KIEV — The anniversaries of Ukrainian independence and reunification of Ukrainian lands were commemorated by a variety of public meetings, dedications, religious and cultural services held on January 20 and 22 in cities and towns throughout Ukraine, reported the Respublika news agency based here.

Many of the rallies turned into protests against the Soviet military crackdown in Lithuania and Latvia, as well as the proposed union treaty.

Public commemorations were held as far east as Luhanske, where some 200 residents formed a human chain on January 20 near the city's central department store as far west as Khust, in the Carpathian Mountains, as far north as Chernihiv and as far south as Odessa.

In one of the largest gatherings, nearly 40,000 took part in a commemorative religious procession on January 20 celebrating both the

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Investigation completed in Khmara case

TORONTO — Stepan Khmara's defense counsel Yuriy Ayvazian has advised the Toronto-based Jurists Group that the investigation of the allegations and marshalling of evidence has now been completed by the Procurator's Office in Kiev.

Mr. Ayvazian and co-counsel Victor Nikazakov will now have until February 10 to examine the evidence collected by the Procurator's Office against People's Deputy Khmara. The trial will begin sometime after the defense lawyers have completed their investigation.

Dr. Khmara remains in prison, where he has been since November 17, 1990.

The Jurists Group, composed of Rukh jurists in Kiev and civil rights lawyers in North America, has called on the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Geneva, Switzerland, to intervene on behalf of Dr. Khmara, a democratic bloc activist and dentist from Chervonohrad, western Ukraine.

Daouda Sow, president of the IPU Council, and the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians of the IPU have received representations from Rep. Edward F. Feighan of Cleve-

land and an Inter-Parliamentary Union member of the U.S. Congress, as well as Patrick Boyer, member of Parliament from Toronto, urging that the Khmara case be taken by the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Edward Broadbent, chairman of the newly established International Center for Human Rights and Democratic Development in Montreal, has also been requested by the Jurists Group to take up Dr. Khmara's case.

The Respublika press agency based in Kiev reported that on January 10, Dr. Khmara had been charged under seven articles of the Criminal Code (86, 142, 139, 145, 166, 187-3 and 189-4).

Among the charges, according to Molod Ukrainy, are assault, abuse of authority by a people's deputy, attempt to seize private and state property, organization of mass disorder, creating an obstacle to a religious observance, insulting a representative of state authority and destruction of state property. The assault charge carries a penalty of up to 15 years' imprisonment.

Respublika also reported that Lviv's Committee for National Accord on

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• Conclusion of Dr. Roman Solchanyk's interview with Oleksander Burakovsky on Ukrainian-Jewish relations — page 2.

• Interview with Canada's first consul-general for Kiev, Nestor Gayowsky — page 8.

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Ukrainian-Jewish relations in eyes of Jewish activist

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk

CONCLUSION

Oleksandr Burakovsky, a writer and scientist, is co-chairman of the Shalom Aleichem Jewish Cultural and Educational Society in Kiev, which was established at the Ukrainian Writers' Union and publishes the bulletin Einikait. At the second congress of Rukh in October 1990, he was elected its deputy chairman and chairman of its Council of Nationalities.

A graduate of the Moscow Electro-technical Institute, Mr. Burakovsky holds a candidate of technical sciences degree and is a senior scientific associate of the Kiev Branch of the Scientific Research Institute of Communications. The following interview was given in Kiev on December 26, 1990.

In this connection, can one now talk about any concrete attainments? I have in mind the opening of Sunday schools, learning the native language, rebirth of the theater. After all, there was a flourishing Jewish cultural life in Ukraine in the 1920s. There were theaters, schools, newspapers. How do things look today?

If you look around, you will see that to the present day the Jewish society still does not have its own premises...

You mean your society?

Our society, as well as most others. All we have is the possibility to meet at the Ukrainian Writers' Union. In spite of all of our efforts we do not have a place of our own. They say that there is a Jewish library in Kiev. But it's not that. It is a regular library where there is half a room or a couple of shelves with about 50 or 60 Jewish books, and that is why we call it a Jewish library.

There is not a single Jewish school in Ukraine. The language is being learned, but for the most part it is Hebrew. There is nothing to hide here. Most of these people are preparing themselves for emigration to Israel. I do not see anything wrong with this, but nonetheless Jews are disappearing from Ukraine. These are the people who could do something for the rebirth of our culture. But this would require learning not only Hebrew, but also Yiddish. Moreover, the language is being learned on a voluntary basis, in some schools or homes with 20 to 50 people at the most.

When the Ukrainian people's deputies queried the head of Kiev's Public Education Board Tymchyk, he provided figures for Ukrainian and Russian schools and said that there were classes in Polish. As for Jewish classes, he said that there was no demand and therefore no classes.

But where is this demand supposed to come from if everything was destroyed? There were many schools, there were hundreds of Jewish schools in Ukraine in the 1930s. All of this was destroyed. There was 1948 and 1952, which witnessed the destruction of the Jewish intelligentsia. There was the Doctors' Plot, the campaign against cosmopolitanism, and much else. So it is naive to expect some sort of demand at this time. If you want something to be revived you have to do something in order for such a demand to appear.

Thus far we have talked about cultural and educational matters. What is

the religious outlook for Jews in Ukraine? Can one see any positive movement here? I have in mind the opening of synagogues and religious study.

Well, all of this was destroyed. Formally, a few synagogues existed in Ukraine and they continue to exist.¹ In Kiev, there is only one synagogue, on Shechekavitska Street. But Kiev used to have about 10 synagogues. For example, the synagogue in the Bessarab area, the so-called Brodsky synagogue, now houses the puppet theater. There was a very large choral synagogue in Victory Square; it now houses the "Transsignal" factory dining room.² The synagogue in Uzhhorod houses the philharmonic orchestra; the one in Mukachevo is something else. I already mentioned Khust. At one time there were many, but now it's all gone.

So, there is only one functioning synagogue in Kiev. How long has it been open?

It has been functioning all the time, although I cannot say if it was closed during the most reactionary times. But if you go there you will see only a few elderly people who come to pray. Otherwise, young people come in order to meet up with each other, because it is a place where you can go. In general, for Jews synagogues are not just a place of worship, but a meeting place.

But how many people are we talking about? Maybe about 20. More people come to celebrate the Jewish holidays. So much damage has been done that Jews know very little about their religious holidays. And if they do go to the synagogues it is only because they are responding to the call of their historical memory. But the numbers are small. In Kiev, there are 100,000 Jews. And how many come? Twenty or 30. All of this was destroyed, and people today are afraid to even think about their religious feelings, even if such arise.

Even in these times of perestroika?

Yes, even now. Now no one has any objections. Please, go and pray. You understand, though, that things do not just happen overnight. It is a very touchy problem. As you know, formally church and state are separated here. But those people who went to church or to the synagogue were repressed during the times of reaction. This explains the small numbers I mentioned. These are largely very elderly people. The youth did not go at all because it was very dangerous. So, to talk about some kind of revival of religious life now, here in Ukraine, is much too early.

The rabbis are doing a great deal. Still, it seems to me that we do not have a rabbi with the necessary rabbinical training. But we now have rabbis coming from the United States and Israel. This, too, is an indication of our situation. We do not have our own rabbis in Ukraine. Go anywhere in Ukraine and you will see that the rabbi's role is being performed by someone from the United States, or England, or Israel. We do not have our own.

You are chairman of the Rukh Council of Nationalities. One can assume that your work serves the interests of all national minorities in Ukraine. Would

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Lutheran Church of Latvia backs republic's independence

KESTON, England — The Latvian Lutheran Church has backed up its support for Latvia's independence from the USSR with action, reports Keston College. The Cathedral in Riga has been made available by the church authorities to demonstrators guarding the Parliament building against the threat of assault by Soviet troops. Services are being held twice a day for the demonstrators.

Interviewed last week on behalf of Keston College, Archbishop Karlis Gailaitis, head of the Latvian Lutheran Church, reiterated his Church's support for Latvia's right to independence. Since his election as archbishop in April

1989 Archbishop Gailaitis has been outspoken in calling for full and early independence from the USSR.

He urged the West to give political as well as moral support to the Latvian people as they try to put an end to 45 years of Soviet rule. The major Western nations have never recognized the legality of Latvia's annexation by the USSR in 1940 as a result of the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact.

Among concrete measures of support for the pro-independence demonstrators at the Parliament building the church has arranged to have medical personnel on hand and has also brought in food supplies in case they are needed.

Investigation...

(Continued from page 1)

January 10 approved a decision to conduct a two-hour oblast-wide political strike to protest the Khmara case. The strike is to take place on the day his trial begins.

In related news, the Ukrainian Canadian Advocates Society has appealed to Ukrainian SSR President Leonid Kravchuk on behalf of Deputy Khmara. The lawyers' group stated that, on the basis of information it had received, "it appears that the entire incident resulting in the arrest of Dr. Khmara was orchestrated and is a case of political persecution."

The letter sent by the Ukrainian Canadian Advocates Society also stated:

"We conclude that the incident is an entrapment for the purpose of arresting and destroying a political opponent.

"We respectfully submit that removal of parliamentary immunity and charges against Dr. Khmara are flagrant violations of the laws of the Ukrainian SSR, a violation of the principles of fundamental justice, a violation of the provisions of the Charter of Human Rights, and a violation of the elementary precepts of law relating to the rights of a member of Parliament in any democratic country in the world.

"The violation of the human rights of Dr. Khmara is a concern not only to Ukrainians throughout the world, but also to the whole international community, to all parliamentarians of the world, as well as to international human rights organizations.

"We understand that Dr. Khmara is on a hunger strike. We urgently appeal to you to immediately release him from custody as he constitutes no danger to the state.

"In the name of justice, we urge you to appoint an independent judicial commission to inquire into and to report on the whole Khmara matter."

Copies of the letter, signed by W. George Danyliw, president, were sent to the heads of state of Canada, the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Poland, as well as to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and the under-secretary General of the United Nations.

A letter about the treatment of People's Deputy Khmara was also sent by the World Coordinating Council of Ideologically Affiliated Nationalist Organizations, headed by Pavlo Dorozynsky. The council addressed its appeal to Pope John Paul II in view of the fact that Dr. Khmara, as well as Ukrainian Catholic activist Yaroslav Demydas, who also faces trial, both have spent many years fighting for renewal of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine.

In Denver, the local branch of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine succeeded in enlisting the assistance of area legislators to protest the Khmara case. Telegrams were sent to President Kravchuk by Sen. Hank Brown (R), Reps. Patricia Schroeder (D) and Dan Schaeffer (R) and State Sen. Dennis Gallagher (D).

Telegramms were also sent by local branches of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, the Ukrainian American Club, the Ukrainian Patriarchal Society and the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine.

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Ukrainian bishops to hold synod

ROME — Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, announced on January 14 that the bishops of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine and the West will hold a synod in Rome February 3-10.

The primary purposes of the synod will be to make hierarchical adjustments and discuss the return of Cardinal Lubachivsky to Ukraine, a possible Eucharistic Congress in Lviv and the preparations for the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the Union of Brest.

This is the seventh extraterritorial synod to be called in Rome in accor-

dance with the wishes of Pope John Paul II.

"I believe the work of this synod is of utmost importance to the future and normalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church; that its work will provide for it to be the last extraterritorial synod our Church will hold and that our next synod will be in Lviv," said Cardinal Lubachivsky.

All bishops from Ukraine and the West are expected to attend the synod which will be held in Vatican City. Additional information regarding the program will be released by the press office of the Ukrainian Catholic Church as it becomes available.

Pontiff names bishop of Peremyshl

ROME — The pontiff has named Bishop Ivan Martyniak as bishop of Peremyshl of the Ukrainian Byzantine rite in Poland. Bishop Martyniak has been titular bishop of Vardimissa and auxiliary to Cardinal Jozef Glomp, ordinary for the faithful of the Greek Catholic rite in Poland, reported the Holy See's Press Office.

The Vatican communique provided the following information on the bishop.

Bishop Martyniak was born June 20, 1939 in Spas (western Ukraine). He completed his studies in philosophy and theology in the Metropolitan Seminary in Wroclaw and received ordination to the priesthood for the Archdiocese of Wroclaw on June 29, 1964.

He served as pastor in parishes of the Latin rite in Wroclaw and in Gorzow. In 1972, he moved to the Diocese of Gorzow after the division of the Archdiocese of Wroclaw.

In 1975 he developed a good ministry for the faithful of the Greek Catholic rite in the Church of the Assumption in Legnica and also in pastoral centers in Modia, Zamieniec and Lublin. Since 1977 he has been a member of the Chapter of the Eparchy of Peremyshl.

In 1983 he received from Jozef Cardinal Slipyj the title of "Mitred Archbishop" with the right to use a mitre during liturgical ceremonies. On July 20, 1989, he was elected auxiliary to the ordinary for the faithful of the Greek Catholic rite resident in Poland.

Pope recognizes Ukraine's bishops, names five Latin rite hierarchs

ROME — Pope John Paul II has confirmed the positions of the 10 formerly clandestine bishops of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine and has nominated five Latin rite bishops for Ukraine.

The announcements were made in a communique issued by the Press Office of the Holy See (Sala Stampa) late on January 16 and were published in the Vatican daily newspaper L'Osservatore Romano the next day.

The bishops in Ukraine will be listed in Annuario Pontificio, the directory of Catholic hierarchy, officials and congregations, according to their presentation in the official press communique which reads as follows.

Provisions of the Holy Father for the Church in Ukraine.

The Holy Father, in his pastoral solicitude for the Church in Ukraine (USSR), has adopted the following provisions:

a) For the Church of the Ukrainian Byzantine rite:

Lubachivsky's reaction

ROME — Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky made the following statement:

"It is with great joy that I welcome the papal confirmation of our bishops in Ukraine, the appointment of a new Ukrainian Catholic bishop for Peremyshl and the appointment of bishops for Catholics of the Latin rite in Ukraine. With these developments, the Churches of the Byzantine and Latin rite can again function strongly according to their tradition. I can only pray that, with God's help, our Churches can provide our faithful with the direction and guidance they ask of us in their time of renewal."

His Holiness has confirmed:

- 1. His Excellency Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk CSSR, as "locum tenens" of His Eminence Myroslav Ivan Cardinal Lubachivsky, major archbishop of Lviv of the Ukrainians, and also attributed to him (Sterniuk) the titular archeparchy of Marcianopoli.

- 2. His Excellency Bishop Sofron Dmyterko OSBM, as bishop of Stanislaviv (Ivano-Frankivsk).

- 3. His Excellency Bishop Ivan Semedij as bishop of Mukachevo-Uzhhorod.

His Holiness has assigned to:

- 1. His Excellency Bishop Filemon Kurchaba CSSR, the titular archeparchy of Abritto and the post of auxiliary of the major archbishop of Lviv of the Ukrainians.

- 2. His Excellency Bishop Mykhailo Sapryha CSSR, the titular archeparchy of Bucello and the post of auxiliary of the major archbishop of Lviv of the Ukrainians.

- 3. His Excellency Bishop Julian Voronovsky, Studite, the titular archeparchy of Deulto and the post of auxiliary of the major archbishop of Lviv of the Ukrainians.

- 4. His Excellency Bishop Iryneus Bilyk OSBM, the titular archeparchy of Nove and the post of auxiliary of the bishop of Stanislaviv (Ivano-Frankivsk).

- 5. His Excellency Bishop Pavlo Vasylyk, the titular archeparchy of Plotinopoli and the post of auxiliary of the bishop of Stanislaviv (Ivano-Frankivsk).

- 6. His Excellency Bishop Ivan Margitych, the titular archeparchy of Scopelo di Emimonto and the post of auxiliary of the bishop of Mukachevo-Uzhhorod.

- 7. His Excellency Bishop Jozyf Holovach, the titular archeparchy of Sozopoli di Emimonto and the post of

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Demjanjuk defenders in Kiev to seek release of evidence

by Marta Kolomayets

KIEV — After spending five days in Ukraine, a congressional delegation from the office of Rep. James A. Traficant (D-Ohio) still has not succeeded in obtaining documents from Soviet files which may prove the innocence of former U.S. citizen John Demjanjuk, accused of being "Ivan the Terrible," a guard at the Treblinka extermination camp where 900,000 Jews perished during the second world war.

Mr. Demjanjuk, 70, of Cleveland has maintained that his is a case of mistaken identity.

During a press conference held at the Ukrainian Writers' Union and sponsored by the Rukh Press Center and the press center of the National Council (Narodna Rada), Ed Nishnic, a representative from Rep. Traficant's office and senior investigator in this case reported that on that day, Wednesday, January 23, Rep. Traficant had sent a telegram to the Foreign Ministry of the Ukrainian SSR asking for the ministry's immediate intervention on behalf of his delegation. (Due to the Persian Gulf situation, Rep. Traficant could not personally travel to Ukraine with this delegation.)

In the telegram Rep. Traficant asked the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry to help the delegation gain access and review in full the following documents: a file of the criminal trial of Feodor Fedorenko, a denaturalized American who was found guilty of war crimes and executed in the USSR in 1987; the 1951 file of the Kiev military trial of Peter Nazarovych Honcharoff; the 1949 file of the Donetsk military trial of Victor Havrylovych Shcherbak; and any/all infor-

mation concerning witnesses who were in Treblinka, who knew Ivan Marchenko and are still living.

In November 1990, this new evidence, which includes a physical description of Ivan Marchenko, now thought to be the real "Ivan the Terrible," was uncovered in Ukraine. Marchenko had served in Treblinka with Fedorenko, and the document was found in the files of the Fedorenko trial. The file was examined late last year at the KGB archives in Ukraine by Oleksander Yemets, chairman of the Human Rights Committee of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet.

However, Mr. Yemets examined only one-third of the file before the documents were transferred to Moscow, where they were reviewed by an Israeli government delegation. The group returned to Israel in late December, said Mr. Nishnic, after its members had reviewed the complete file.

As of January 23, the congressional delegation, which consists of Mr. Nishnic, John Demjanjuk Jr., son of Mr. Demjanjuk, and Yaroslav Dobrowolsky, a lawyer from Detroit who is assisting the Demjanjuk family and Rep. Traficant in the case, still did not know where these documents could be found.

Together with Yuriy Ayzvazian, chairman of Rukh's judicial department, they have appealed to have right to equal access to this evidence.

"Our objective is to establish the truth, and our time is very limited," said Mr. Nishnic, adding that the Israeli Supreme Court has agreed to accept

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Helsinki Commission hearing focuses on crackdown in Baltic states

by Maria Lischak
UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) held a hearing here on January 17 to address the tense events unfolding in the Baltic States. More than half of the 18 members of the commission were present to hear the testimony of Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs Raymond G.H. Seitz.

The hearing began with commission members voicing their concern over what they perceive as a link between the recent military crackdown in Lithuania at the same time the United States was undertaking an air strike in the Persian Gulf.

Helsinki Commission Chairman Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.), emphasized the importance of the hearing by stating that "this attempt by Moscow to crush democracy in the Baltic States must be met with the same firm resolve by the United States that we are meeting in similar terms in other parts of the world."

Commission members offered numerous proposals to deal with the present Baltic crisis. Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.) reiterated his intention to introduce a resolution that would grant "full diplomatic recognition to the Baltic republics — not half way and half-hearted." Rep. Frank Wolf (R-Va.) called for serious consideration of the proposal to move the CSCE conference on human rights from Moscow to

perhaps Poland, Hungary or Czechoslovakia.

Rep. Don Ritter (R-Pa.) suggested that action be taken against Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev such as demanding that he relinquish the Nobel Peace Prize. Rep. Ritter stated that "[Gorbachev] besmirched that honor by his actions and we ask for an apology." The Pennsylvania legislator argued that "in addition to the Baltic republics, the U.S. must reassess its relationship with the other republics of the Soviet Union as well."

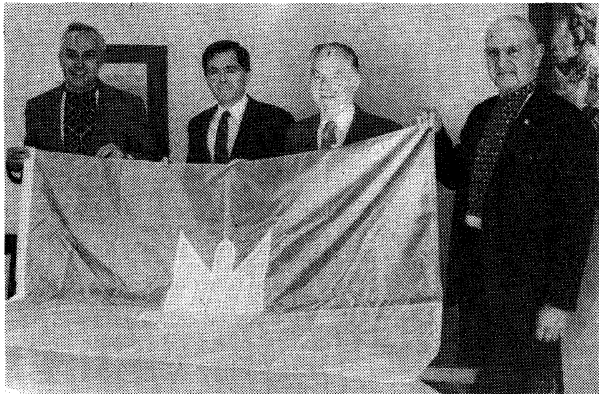
Other members of the Helsinki Commission urged the Bush administration to take harsher steps against Soviet authorities by imposing sanctions and taking other retaliatory steps. Rep. Bill Richardson (D-N.M.) stated that "the Soviet actions are inexcusable and I would have hoped for a stronger statement from the State Department."

Elaborating further on this point was Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.) who voiced his hope that "the administration will take a strong affirmative stand on behalf of freedom and democracy in the Baltics."

Briefing the commission on behalf of the U.S. Department of State was Assistant Secretary Seitz. Mr. Seitz restated President George Bush's condemnation of the use of force against the democratically elected governments of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. He went on to say that the scheduled Bush-Gorbachev summit, slated for February, is still "up in the air," and

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Ukrainian community groups present national flag to U. of Massachusetts



Ukrainian community representatives present a Ukrainian flag to the University of Massachusetts in Boston. From left are: Walter Michajliw, Edward O'Malley, Joseph Charyna and Myron Boluch.

BOSTON — A representative from the local Ukrainian community and two members of area parishes recently presented a Ukrainian flag to the University of Massachusetts.

The presentation was made to the vice-chancellor for external relations, Edward C. O'Malley, by Myron Boluch, regional counsel for both the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Walter Michajliw, vice-president of Christ the King Church, a Ukrainian Catholic parish in Jamaica Plain; and Joseph Charyna, president of St. Andrew Church, a Ukrainian Orthodox parish also located in Jamaica Plain.

The nylon flag measures four-by-six feet and bears a trident (tryzub) emblem that for more than 1,000 years has served as the symbol of Ukraine. The standard's colors, blue and yellow, symbolize sky and wheat, respectively, and reflect the fertility of a region that before the arrival of communism had historically been known as the agricultural center of Europe.

Following presentation of the flag, the three representatives briefly spoke with Mr. O'Malley regarding changes in the Eastern Bloc and the history of the Ukrainian nation.

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Philadelphia groups observe annual day of Solidarity

by Olena Stercho Hender

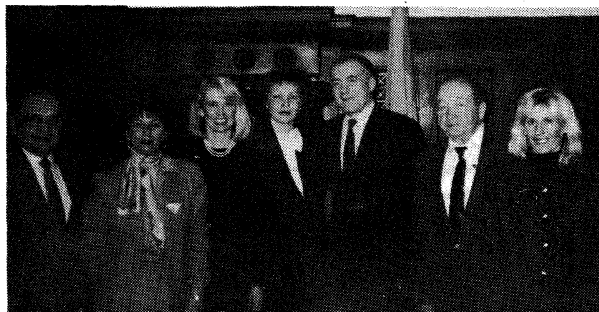
PHILADELPHIA — The local Ukrainian community marked Solidarity Day — the traditional day to express solidarity with Ukrainian political prisoners — with a noon program at Philadelphia's City Hall on Friday, January 11, 1991. This year's observance, which was sponsored by the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee of Philadelphia (UHRC) in conjunction with the Philadelphia branches of both the Ukrainian Congress Committee, and the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, was dedicated to Stepan Khmara, Ukraine's first political prisoner of glasnost.

The program was opened by UHRC President Ulana Mazurkevich, who thanked the large group which had

assembled for braving an ongoing snowstorm to express solidarity with People's Deputy Khmara and to protest the threatened invasion of western Ukraine by paratroopers. Ms. Mazurkevich then introduced a representative of the city, who presented a proclamation signed by Philadelphia Mayor W. Wilson Goode, declaring January 12, 1991, as Solidarity Day throughout the City and dedicating the day to Dr. Khmara.

Next Ms. Mazurkevich read a letter from Rep. Lawrence Coughlin (R-Pa.), who had been invited to speak, but had been unable to attend because of the ongoing Congressional debate on the crisis in the Persian Gulf. In his letter, Rep. Coughlin detailed the various injustices in the Khmara case, and

(Continued on page 12)



During Solidarity Day observances (from left) are: Michael Nysch, Olena Stercho Hender, Ulana Mazurkevich, Larysa Bayromova, Jerome J. Shestack, Mychailo Kowalchyn and Tamara Stadnychenko Cornelison.

Obituaries

The Very Rev. Raphael Melnyk, provincial superior of Basilians

by Christopher Guly

WINNIPEG — The Very Rev. Raphael Stephen Melnyk, provincial superior of the Ukrainian rite Basilian Fathers in Canada and Great Britain, died in Edmonton on December 13, 1990. He was 67.

The Rev. "Ralph" Melnyk served as the superior of the 50-member Canadian province of the Order of St. Basil the Great since 1982. His headquarters were based at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church and Monastery in Winnipeg.

Born on October 17, 1923, at Angle Lake (Elk Point), Alberta, the Rev. Melnyk received his elementary education in a one-room schoolhouse in Derwent. He entered the Basilian Fathers Novitiate in Mundare, Alberta, in 1938.

In 1946, he pronounced his solemn monastic vows. Following completion of his studies in philosophy and theology in Mundare, Glen Cove, N.Y., Montreal and Grimsby, Ontario, he was ordained to the priesthood on August 28, 1949, in New York City.

Although he spent one year teaching Latin in Mundare, his career mostly involved pastoral work. His first assignment, as an associate pastor, was at St. George's Church in New York City from 1949 to 1953. He went on to serve parishes in Edmonton, Mundare and Winnipeg.

He served Winnipeg's St. Nicholas Parish on two separate occasions. The first time, from 1962 to 1964, had him mainly involved with purchasing the church's current site, at 737 Bannerman Ave. He was one of the key players in designing the contemporary Byzantine structure, considered today to be one of the city's tourist attractions.

He returned to Winnipeg in 1976 and served as pastor at St. Nick's again until his election as provincial superior in 1982. During those years, the Rev. Melnyk served on the consistory of Archbishop-Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk and on the bishops' marriage tribunal, and was a chaplain to the Sisters-Servants of Mary Immaculate,

the Knights of Columbus and the Ukrainian Canadian Legion, Branch 141.

The Rev. Vital Pidskalny, protocon-sultor general (vice superior-general) of the Basilian Fathers in Rome and his predecessor, knew him for 52 years. He remembers the Rev. Melnyk as a man "who was always down to earth and a friend to everybody."

Jean Sahan, parish secretary at St. Nick's, who also served during the Rev. Melnyk's term, says that when he wasn't travelling and was in the office, "the place really sparkled."

The Rev. Cornelius Pasichny, the current pastor of St. Nick's and a member of the Rev. Melnyk's three-person provincial council of advisors, explained that he will miss his superior's interests in the world and his sense of humor.

"He was so easy to get along with. He would often ask me to go out and grab a bite to eat, just so we could talk about world events, politics, the country," the Rev. Pasichny explains. "But he also had his teasing side, especially when either one of his Edmonton teams was doing well. I will miss him. He was a very good buddy to have."

Until the Rev. Melnyk's successor is chosen, during elections to be held at the end of his second term in the summer of 1992, the Rev. Isidore Dziadyk will serve as the ninth provincial superior of the Basilian Fathers in Canada. The Basilians established a Canadian base in Edmonton in the 1920s.

The 59-year old Saskatchewan-born Rev. Dziadyk served as first assistant, or protocon-sultor, to the Rev. Melnyk, and, as a result, automatically assumes jurisdiction.

A funeral mass was held for the Rev. Melnyk at St. Basil's Church in Edmonton on December 17; burial was at St. Peter and Paul Cemetery in Mundare. A memorial divine liturgy was held at St. Nicholas Church in Winnipeg on December 29.

The Rev. Melnyk is survived by two brothers and five sisters.

Maria Chomyn Kuruc, 80, noted Ukrainian artist

PHILADELPHIA — Maria Christina Chomyn Kuruc, noted Ukrainian artist and founder of many Ukrainian service organizations throughout the Philadelphia area, died December 20, 1990, at her daughter Christine Izak's home in Warminster, Pa., after a lengthy illness. She was 80.

Examples of her art and works are currently on display in an exhibition at Philadelphia City Hall.

She was the wife of the late Steven Kuruc of Warminster and the late Dr. Michael Chomyn of Ukraine.

Mrs. Chomyn-Kuruc was born December 9, 1910, in the historical village of Luzokdolishny, Ukraine, to the Rev. Simon and Maria (Ortynsky) Chyzowych and was the niece of the first Ukrainian bishop of America, the Most Rev. Stephen Soter Ortynsky.

She attended school in Ukraine and attended a fine arts and design school in Warsaw, Poland, where she excelled in ceramics and art. In 1934 she was named Miss Ukraine. In 1935, she married Dr. Michael Chomyn and settled in the town of Sambir, Ukraine,

where she was active in many cultural and civic organizations.

In the war years, 1939-1941, she and her husband began a hospital for the sick and wounded. In 1941, her husband was arrested and killed by the Communists for his work. Mrs. Chomyn organized a hospital for refugees and children in Lviv, Ukraine, and helped the people in concentration camps by providing food and clothing for them.

For her earlier work in traditional arts, she was named an honorary citizen of Slovakia, and in 1941 she fled with her infant daughter, Christine, to Slovakia. In Pieszczany, Slovakia, through the help of the president of Slovakia, she again helped Ukrainians to cross the border and flee Ukraine and provided assistance for the displaced persons.

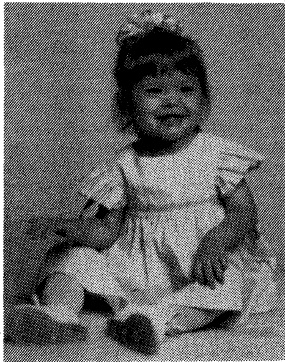
Because of her work, she was arrested by the Communists in 1942 and she and her 4-year old daughter were placed in a prison in Pilzen, Czechoslovakia.

In 1945, she and her daughter were liberated by Polish forces and she

(Continued on page 12)

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

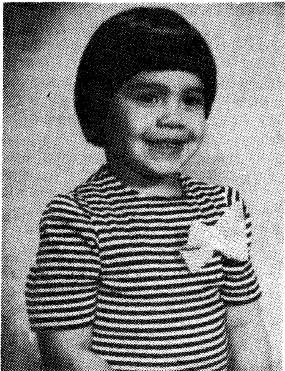
Young UNA'ers



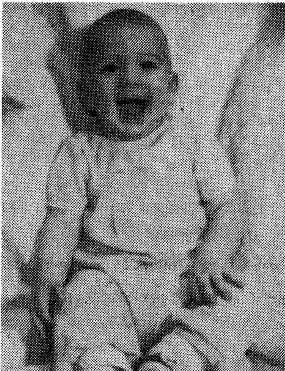
Elizabeth, whose parents are George and Margaret Shuya, is another young member of Branch 452. She, too, was enrolled by Natalie Shuya, her grandmother.



Andrew, son of Orest and Daria Kuznir, and grandson of Nadia and Wasyl Kuznir, was enrolled into UNA Branch 452 by Branch Secretary Natalie Shuya.



Natalie (left) and Anna, daughters of Marta and Ali Belkairous, are the newest members of UNA Branch 452 in Hammond, Ind. They were enrolled by their grandmother Natalie Shuya, who also happens to be secretary of that branch.



Laura and Natalie Danylevich, twin daughters of Dr. Alec and Dr. Louise Danylevich, are the newest members of UNA Branch 238 in Boston. They were enrolled by their parents.

Information about the Ukrainian National Association

Please send me additional information about:

- UNA membership
- Svoboda subscription
- The Ukrainian Weekly subscription
- Veselka — The Rainbow Children's Magazine subscription
- Soyuzivka

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone No.: _____

UNA members: yes _____ no _____

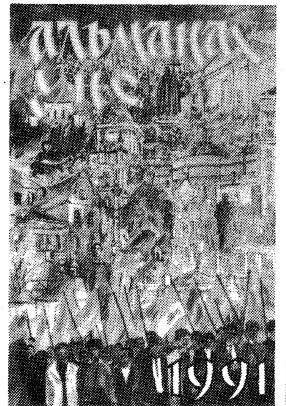
UNA Almanac is released

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Svoboda Press has recently released here the 1991 Almanac of the Ukrainian National Association, currently being mailed to all subscribers of the Svoboda daily. Edited by Zenon Snylyk, with proofreading by Ludmila Wolanska, the 256-page almanac sports on its cover a colorful montage painting — depicting various Ukrainian landmarks and a plethora of blue-and-yellow flags — by noted artist Bohdan Tytla.

Authors of the almanac's articles include members of the Svoboda staff and commissioned writers, as well as guest authors from Ukraine. The first of the four main sections, "On Our, Almost Our Own Land," contains articles by Mykola Rudenko, Roman Fedoriv, Serhiy Bilokin, Olha Kuzmowycz, Mikhaïlo Kucher and Oleksander Sparynsky. The inclusion of poetry by Halyna Manyako, Lesia Ukrainka and Natalia Kibetz complements the section.

Section II, "Between Ukraine and Diaspora Settlements," comprises the contributions of Ivan Kedryn, Myroslaw Czech, Wasyl Diduk, Ivan Bihun and Yar Slavutych, with an English-language story by Marta Bazynsky.

The theme of the third section, "Unforgettable Jubilees," is made memorable by a series of articles by Ivan Lesko, Christina Ferencevych,



Omelyan Twardowsky, Roman Kuchar and Oleh Snylyk.

The miscellaneous fourth and final section of articles, titled "Poetry, Narratives, Essays," offers the work of Joseph Lobodowski, Lubov Kolenka, Volodymyr Barahura, Yevhenia Dimer-Boyko and Roman Sawycky.

A month-by-month calendar is to be found on the pages proceeding the literary section and, as customary, an advertising section and list of contents concludes the almanac.



The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec
Fraternal Activities Director

Our servicemen and women in the Persian Gulf

I would like to thank all readers who responded to our invitation to help us send Christmas greetings to Ukrainian servicemen and women in the armed forces. The response this year has been the largest that it has ever been. All greetings were mailed out as promised, and I am sure that the men and women in the armed forces appreciated receiving Ukrainian Christmas and New Year's wishes from the UNA.

Compliments of the UNA, those on active duty in the Persian Gulf were given a free subscription to The Ukrainian Weekly. Each of them will also

receive a letter from the UNA expressing our organization's thanks and support for their efforts.

We of the Fraternal Corner, too, would like to express our support for our military personnel serving in the Gulf and thank them for their efforts. May God protect them and be with them, so that they may return home safely and soon. ***

To continue showing your support to our servicemen and women fighting in Operation Desert Storm, we invite our readers to become active in letter-writing campaigns. We encourage our branches and other Ukrainian organizations in U.S. and Canada to follow the example of Branch 4 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America in New Brunswick, N.J., who sent out Christmas packages containing toiletries, batteries, chewing gum, books, magazines, copies of The Ukrainian Weekly, etc., to those service people serving in the Gulf.

If any of our readers have loved ones serving in the Gulf and would like them to receive mail from other readers, please forward to us their names and addresses, and we will be happy to turn these addresses over to persons or organizations that would like to write to them, or to publish them in The Ukrainian Weekly, with your permission.

Please send the addresses to: Fraternal Activities, c/o Operation "Support Our Servicepeople," 30 Montgomery St. Jersey City, NJ 07302.

Obituary

Mary Procyk, branch officer

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Mary Procyk, a long-time UNA member and president for over 30 years of Branch 171, died on January 10.

She was employed by Spring Miller Co. of New York as an executive secretary until her retirement a few years ago.

As president of the branch, Ms. Procyk was concerned with the declining branch membership and helped increase it over the years. She attended all branch and organizing meetings with interest and cooperation.

She was elected a delegate to the last UNA convention held in May 1990.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Imperialism and independence

"The empire lives according to its own brutal and horrible laws, and we know that as long as the empire exists we will not hear, see or know freedom." — Ivan Drach, president of Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, commenting on the crackdown in Lithuania (as quoted by Dr. Roman Solchanyk in the January 18-19 issue of *The Wall Street Journal*, European edition).

From as far east as Luhanske to as far west as Khust, from Chernihiv in the north to Odessa in the south, citizens of Ukraine gathered on January 20, a Sunday, to mark the double anniversary of January 22: the 1918 declaration of Ukraine's independence via the Ukrainian Central Rada's Fourth Universal and the 1919 Act of Union between the Ukrainian National Republic and the Western Ukrainian National Republic. Both historic documents were an expression of the age-old dream of Ukraine: freedom, sovereignty and independence.

Last year, the January 22 anniversaries were marked with a human chain encompassing close to 1 million residents of Ukraine stretching for 300 miles from Kiev to Lviv (centers, respectively, of eastern and western Ukraine) and on to Ivano-Frankivske. The event — unprecedented for Ukraine — rallied the public around the idea of national unity and independent statehood.

It proved to be a sign of things to come in Ukraine as 1990 also was the year of the Declaration of State Sovereignty, the Days of Kozak Glory, the successful student hunger strike in Kiev, the return of Patriarch Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and the second congress of Rukh, which resulted in the popular movement's declaration that Ukraine's independence is its goal.

Now the euphoria is gone and Ukraine, like other republics, faces a harsh reality. The path to complete independence is difficult and strewn with obstacles and dangers. And, though Ukraine's residents from Lviv, Lutsk, Novomoskovske, Cherkasy, Chernivtsi, Zaporizhzhia, Ternopil, Mykolayiv and other cities and towns gathered to mark another Ukrainian Independence Day, it was not the joyous event it was the year before. The Soviet Army's violence in the Baltic states and the killing of civilians in Vilnius and Riga cast a pall over the commemorations.

"Today, Latvia, tomorrow Ukraine" was the message on some banners seen at Ukrainian Independence Day meetings. The proverbial "man in the street" was heard to remark that after Lithuania and Latvia the crackdown would hit Estonia, then Moldavia and Ukraine. There was visible nervousness, according to some reports, but there was also a distinct resolve that the struggle for independence must be continued.

In a January 20 appeal addressed to the U.S. Congress, Mykhailo Horyn, chairman of Rukh's Political Council, cautioned that "Ukraine's path to the attainment of God-given national rights will be a hundredfold more difficult if the desires of the democratic forces are not understood or supported by those countries and governments that see the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as the basis of their activity and see it as their responsibility before God and their people to propagate its principles in internal and external affairs."

Mr. Horyn then went on to express hope "that the U.S. Congress will be understanding of Ukraine's problems and will conduct its relations with the USSR, taking into account the changes in the Kremlin leadership's position, and through its actions will not put a brake on objective processes of dissolution of the world's last totalitarian communist empire."

"Our only solution today is an independent and democratic Ukraine," said Dmytro Pavlychko, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, at the Kiev public meeting in observance of Ukrainian Independence Day.

Let us hope these words by Ukraine's leaders will not fall on deaf ears.

Jan.
27
1790

Turning the pages back...

The noted poet, scholar and teacher Petro Hulak-Artemovsky was born on January 27, 1790, in Horodyshe, in the Kiev region. He completed his education at the

Kiev Theological Academy and Kharkiv University and soon afterwards was appointed lecturer of Polish at the latter institution, in 1818. His academic career advanced quickly: in 1825, he was made professor of Russian history and geography and, in 1841, he was chosen university rector, a post he held for 8 years.

Hulak-Artemovsky's literary career was equally, if not more, successful. Possessing a keen sense of humor and familiarity with the peasant vernacular, he wrote — much in the Ivan Kotliarevsky style — poems, fables and travesties. His story "Solopii ta Khivria" has the distinction of having been the first Ukrainian book printed in Ukraine in the 19th century.

His most famous work, however, is probably the fable "Pan i Sobaka" (A Gentleman and His Dog), a satirized representation of the life of Ukrainian peasants in serfdom and the random brutality of their masters. Elements of sentimentalism and romanticism may be found in some of Hulak-Artemovsky's works, such as "Do Lyubky" (To My Sweetheart) and "Tvardovsky," and thematic borrowing from J. von Goethe is evident in "Rybalka" (The Fisherman).

Hulak-Artemovsky was also an important translator of classical literature and played an instrumental role in the publishing of the literary-scientific journal *Ukrainskyi Vistnik*. He died on October 13, 1865, in Kharkiv.

New venture in Ukraine

Hetman Ukrainian Cultural Center combines the arts and mass media

"The route to Ukrainianization should not be a forcible, external one, but an internal route." Kyrylo Stetsenko, violinist, composer and music arranger from Kiev, told *The Weekly*. "We Ukrainians must be proud of the fact that we are Ukrainians. Ukrainianization will come about by fostering love of Ukrainianism... through the mass media: pop-rock music, videos and film, sports, etc.," he firmly believes.

A concert violinist and laureate of Ukrainian republican and all-union music competitions, Mr. Stetsenko is also a cultural activist and one of the promoters of the recently established Hetman Ukrainian Cultural Center. Though previously featured in a "Spotlight" piece by Myroslava Stefaniuk (September 16, 1990), this week and next Mr. Stetsenko shares his views on how the center hopes to use popular culture to raise national consciousness among the people — and especially youth — of Ukraine and the diaspora.

by Kyrylo Stetsenko

PART I

During the past few years, Ukraine has witnessed the progressive awakening of private initiative. More and more frequently, representatives of various

Concurrently, Ukrainian community and political organizations in North America have established charitable funds to help Ukraine and to provide various medicines, provisions, communications technology, etc. Nonetheless, doubts arise among some donors: Does this assistance reach its intended recipients? Is it provided on a professional level?

The answers to all these questions may depend on us Ukrainians on both sides of the Atlantic, on our calculations and practical work. Well-informed people understand this. That is why poets, of necessity, became politicians and musicians became businessmen. The fate of Ukraine, after all, is being determined.

After this introduction, I, the artistic director of the Hetman Ukrainian Cultural Center, would like to present our organization — an organization that is concerned with all the aforementioned questions.

What is Hetman?

Hetman is an independent business created to propagate and disseminate Ukrainian culture in Ukraine and beyond its borders. We treat the concept of culture very broadly, and that is

If, even under a democratic system, we still cannot become the masters of our own state, then we can very easily go from totalitarian slavery to the neocolonial bondage of economic dependency.

newly created businesses and cooperatives travel from Ukraine to North America. Most of these visitors appeal to the patriotic sentiments of their countrymen; some, perhaps, even speculate on that basis. No matter what the case may be, all, without exception, need business training and experience. This notwithstanding, each one is ready to do anything and everything.

On the other hand, American and Canadian businessmen are becoming more interested in new opportunities for their businesses in Ukraine. They are attracted by a potentially limitless market and relatively cheap labor costs. However, there are two troubling questions: How does one convert the rubles earned in Ukraine into dollars? Are there any guarantees that the central authorities in Moscow will not end the process of democratization and will not seize all foreign investments from Ukraine?

In short, one would like to assist Ukraine on its path to independence and at the same time earn money — without taking any risk.

why our field of interest encompasses not only the arts and the media, but also information systems, international tourism, trade and the like.

At first we had planned to establish a cooperative, but we decided to utilize an alternate form of legal entity that would allow us more initiative in the business realm, that is, a self-financing enterprise.

I should note that in order for a new organization to be registered in the USSR, it must first receive the support of an existing organization. Our proposal was supported by the Ukrainian Language Society and the Ukrainian Cultural Fund. Finally, at the end of April of 1990, we were registered with the Kiev City Council.

Thus, Hetman is a legal entity with its own bank account; money may be donated from Ukraine and from the West. We are allowed to establish our own internal affiliates and to designate representatives abroad. We have the right to be exempted from state taxes on our income, as well as from duty on

(Continued on page 9)

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of January 24, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 6,303 checks from its members with donations totalling \$162,716.52. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Notable events
for Churches

Dear Editor:

I enjoyed reading the year-end issue of December 30, 1990, of The Ukrainian Weekly immensely. It indeed was a concise synopsis of multi-dimensions of Ukrainian life and news both in Ukraine and the diaspora during 1990.

Of particular interest to me was the two-page description of the role of religion in the Ukrainian community in 1990. There was a wealth of information about the Ukrainian Catholic Church (UCC), the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (UAOC) and the Ukrainian Evangelical Churches; however, the compiler overlooked two immensely important events in religion that occurred in 1990.

The first of these was the most significant event for the Ukrainian Catholic Church in 1990. While The Weekly article stressed the historical importance of the June 1990 sobor of the UAOC in Ukraine and its proclamation of Patriarch Mystyslav Skrypnyk as patriarch of Kiev and all Ukraine, the article failed to even mention the worldwide gathering of the entire hierarchy of the UCC with the universal pontiff of the Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II, in Rome during the week of June 23-26, 1990. This assemblage not only thrilled a Ukrainian audience, but received worldwide attention in Catholic and secular press.

This historic meeting silenced any charges of "ambiguity" raised by the press (including The Weekly) between the UCC and the Holy See. In one picture released through Catholic News Service, this event completely dissolved propagandistic falsehoods and an intense publicity campaign orchestrated by the Moscow Patriarchate and the Office of Religious Affairs of the Soviet government. In a unified voice of solidarity with the hierarchy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II blessed the secretly ordained bishops of the underground Church and removed any doubts as to their status as valid hierarchs and chief pastors to whom the Holy See entrusts the pastoral care and welfare of millions of faithful in Ukraine.

The meeting also provided the forum for the first visual contact of all the bishops of the UCC in Ukraine with their primate, His Beatitude Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky and all their brother bishops in the world. It also provided new impetus for the canonical recognition of the Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate by the Apostolic See.

Pastoral letter

Aggression in the Persian Gulf

Beloved Pastors in Christ and
God-Loving Faithful:

During this Christmas Festal period, a time in which we celebrate the fulfillment of God's promise of new life and a liberation from pain and death, and as we begin the Centennial year of Ukrainian immigration to Canada, also a time for the celebration of new life and new hopes, it is difficult to think of war. Now, though, we can not only think of it, contemplating in an abstract way its purpose or value. Now, we encounter war face-to-face, and must deal with it as a stark reality.

The second historic event overlooked in the article took place in the United States on Wednesday, July 18, 1990, at St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Allentown, Pa. Through the efforts of Bishop Vsevolod Maidanskyi, a Ukrainian Orthodox community in the free world was visited for the first time by the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, His Holiness Demetrios I. During the year 1990, the Ukrainian community was well-informed of the polemical issues and disfraction waged between sectors of the UCC and the UAOC in Ukraine. The visit of the Patriarch of Constantinople to Allentown, in the ecumenical presence of Ukrainian Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic bishops, speaks positively of the potentiality of prayer and fellowship for the Ukrainian Christian community, a point well stated by Dr. Leonid Rudnytsky in the November 1990 issue of Patriarkhat.

I feel also my duty as a member of the North American delegation of the Ukrainian Youth for Christ Rally in Lviv this past September to clear a misimpression in the minds of The Weekly's readers that was created by the yearend article on religion. The association of Pastor John Shep with the Youth for Christ event, without mentioning the organizers of the event itself, leaves the impression that this massive rally was the result of the efforts of the evangelical Christian Churches of Ukraine. For the record, thousands of Bibles, despite Pastor Shep's good intentions, never reached the vast majority of the participants of the rally the weekend of September 7-9, a paragraph so stated by The Weekly article.

For the record, the event was organized by the Ukrainian Catholic Church with the blessing of His Beatitude Myroslav Ivan and under the youth leadership of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Ukraine headed by Lesia Krypiakkevych of Lviv and the charismatic leadership of Borys Gudziak of Cambridge, Mass. What some 40,000 participants did receive in the rainy environs of Ukraina Stadium of Lviv on September 8 were commemorative prayerbooks, funded entirely by the North American Ukrainian Catholic Youth for Christ Assistance Committee.

I trust this information will be shared with your readers.

The Very Rev. Archpriest John Terlecky

The writer is pastor of St. Vladimir Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hempstead, N.Y., vice-chancellor of the Diocese of Stamford, and treasurer of the North American Ukrainian Catholic Youth for Christ Assistance Committee.

The time for debating Canadian involvement in the crisis in the Persian Gulf has ended, and, whether we approve or not, Canada goes to war. Now is the time for us, the faithful of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada, to lay aside all personal and political differences of opinion regarding Canadian participation in this tragic event, and to turn to Him Who unites us all.

As Christians, we can condone neither the oppression of one nation over another, nor the destruction of life which comes with armed conflict. Both

(Continued on page 10)

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Heroes, veterans and prayers

Tragically, our community has suffered its first casualty of the Persian Gulf War.

According to the Ukrainian American Veterans (UAV) Tribune, Petty Officer 2nd Class Daniel Lupatsky of Centralia, Pa., died aboard the USS Iwo Jima following a boiler explosion. The Iwo Jima was on duty in the Persian Gulf.

George A. Miziuk, UAV national adjutant, informs me that the UAV is currently aware of 15 Ukrainian American armed service personnel assigned to the Persian Gulf. They include 1st Lt. Justin Hirniak, Major Richard S. Gula; MSGT Basil Kuzyshyn; 1st Lt. Frank Holinaty; ENZ Michael Cresina; MSGT James R. Prystaj; Sgt. Roman A. Leskiw; Sgt. Gregory Pylypiak; 1st Lt. Andrei Tyminiak; 1st Lt. Renee Hirniak; Alexander Kulasz; Lt. Col. M. Lebedovych, MD; CPO Susan C. Melnychuk; Maj. Eugene Iwanyk, Md.; and 1st Lt. Mark Hreczuck.

If the war continues, they will be joined by many more Ukrainian Americans, including my son Michael, who is now with the U.S. Marines in North Carolina.

Ukrainian Americans have served with honor in every one of America's military campaigns. Lt. Col. Leonid Kondratiuk, a military historian stationed at the Pentagon, has made a study of Ukrainians in America's wars.

Ukrainian-sounding names such as Jacob Kunias, Dennis Bohan, Ivan Moch, Ivan Ottaman and others were found on Revolutionary Army rolls, according to Colonel Kondratiuk.

Hundreds of Ukrainian names can be found on Union and Confederate army lists including Joseph Krynicki, Ivan Mara, Andrew Ripka, and the famed "Terrible Cossack" of Union Army fame, Brig. Gen. Ivan Turchin. Born in the Don Region, Ivan Turchin graduated from the St. Petersburg Military Academy, emigrated to the United States, and later distinguished himself at the Battle of Chickamauga as commander of the 19th Regiment of Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

At least three Ukrainian Americans — Maxim Fedorchak, Dennis Labovsky, and Fedko Kochan — served in the U.S. Army during the Spanish-American War.

Hundreds, perhaps thousands of Ukrainians served in the American armed forces during the first world war. Twenty-four of them were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the nation's second highest military honor. Matej Kocak, a U.S. Marine, received the Medal of Honor, America's highest military award.

The second world war found countless more Ukrainian Americans in the U.S. military. Hundreds were decorated for bravery in action according to Col. Kondratiuk, including such notables as Capt. Steve Melnik (promoted to general in 1954) who won the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action against the Japanese, and Col. Theodore Kalakula (the first Ukrainian graduate of West Point) who was posthumously awarded the Silver Star for heroism fighting the Japanese in the Philippines.

Nicholas Minue of Carteret, N.J., was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for a fearless one-man attack on a German machine gun installation in Tunisia. Watching his brave foray, Minue's company charged and routed the enemy.

Hundreds of Ukrainians, many recent arrivals to the United States as displaced persons, served in the Korean conflict. One of them, Cpl. Wolodymyr Holynsky, was posthumously awarded the Bronze Star with the letter "V" device for heroic achievement in a combat operation. Cpl. Holynsky's gallant action saving the lives of two comrades in arms won him the military honors.

Ukrainian Americans fought bravely during the Vietnam War and many are now immortalized by the Vietnam Memorial in Washington. The memorial includes names like Diduryk, Harbienko, Melnyk, Onderko, Karpiak, Kapusta, Rusniak, Plishka, Yatsko, Romanchuk, Kowal, Kravchuk and Kuropas.

Keeping tabs on Ukrainians who have served in the American armed forces are the Ukrainian American Veterans (UAV), an organization which traces its roots to 1923, the year Maj. Michael Darmopray and other Ukrainian World War I veterans established America's first veterans' post in Philadelphia. Interested in veteran organizations dwindled during the 1930s but was rekindled in 1946 when returning World War II Ukrainian American veterans began to establish independent posts of their own. By 1948, however, they were all united under the UAV umbrella. Today, there are 21 Ukrainian American Veterans posts in operation with three more being organized. They are headed by National Commander Dmytro Bykovetz Jr.

According to Mr. Miziuk, there are many Ukrainian American vets, especially in the Midwest and West, who do not belong to the UAV. If Ukrainian American vets are to become a stronger voice, their involvement is needed. Veterans are urged to contact Mr. Miziuk at (609) 394-4824, or write to UAV Recruiting, P.O. Box 13, Windsor, NJ 08561 for membership information.

With the war in the Persian Gulf heating up, it now appears that more Ukrainian Americans will be asked to serve their country in combat. Like Patrick Buchanan and other conservatives, I was not an enthusiast of our fighting Iraq. It seemed to me that President George Bush was applying a double standard of morality, one for Sadaam Hussein, another for Mikhail Gorbachev. I also resented the fact that Germany and Japan, who stand to gain much from Hussein's defeat, were doing little to bring it about. Finally, I was afraid that if the war dragged on, our perfidious American public would turn on the president, forcing him to snatch defeat from the jaws of victory.

Now that the battle is joined, however, the debate is over. It is time for all Ukrainian Americans to stand behind our president and our sons and daughters in the Persian Gulf.

Let us pray for their safe return and a speedy end to the war.

INTERVIEW: Nestor Gayowsky, Canada's consul-general for Kiev

by Oksana Zakydalsky

Canada's Minister of External Affairs Joe Clark on December 28, 1990, announced the appointment of Nestor Gayowsky as Canada's first consul-general in Kiev. Mr. Gayowsky has been in Kiev looking at the establishment of the consulate-general but was back in Canada recently to finalize his move. He is returning to Kiev at the end of January; his wife, Tela Gayowsky, who will make a leave of absence from the Department of Industry, Science and Technology, will join him in Kiev in June. This interview was given in Toronto on January 15, 1991.

Could you give some biographical details about yourself?

I was born in 1934 in Brandon, Manitoba. My parents moved to Winnipeg when I was very young and I received my schooling in north-end Winnipeg. At the University of Manitoba I specialized in economics and political science.

My summers between the ages of 10 and 18 were spent on my aunt's farm near Brandon and with my grandmother who lived in Brandon. They cooked everything straight from their gardens and, of course, made me go to church every Sunday. I remember this as a particularly lovely time.

Both my parents were born in Ukraine; my father near Lviv and my mother near Chernivtsi. My mother came to Canada in 1910, my father in 1925. I have a widowed sister, Cornelia Kuchmy, six years older than me, who married a Canadian of Ukrainian origin; he played with the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Hence, they lived in London, England, where they raised two wonderful daughters. My sister still lives there, teaches music and helps to look after her grandchildren.

Did you grow up speaking Ukrainian?

Yes, we spoke a great deal of Ukrainian at home. My father was one of the editors of *Ukrainskyi Holos*, while my mother taught Ukrainian night school. I took Ukrainian up to second year university; my teacher was Prof. Rudnytsky. However, when I started to go to military summer camps beginning in 1953, my opportunities to use Ukrainian dwindled.

I graduated in 1956 and went immediately to Ottawa. I joined what was at that time the foreign service of the Immigration Department. In that connection I served my initial years abroad — in Scandinavia, Finland and Italy. I served about eight or nine years abroad, came back and held several senior positions in the Immigration foreign service and then moved to another part of the government — Fitness and Amateur Sport.

I was their senior advisor for finance and administration and I was there during the program's intense growth and activity — the Montreal Olympics in 1968, the Canada Games. In 1977 I was invited by the Auditor General of Canada to join that organization and worked there until 1981.

When did your professional interest in the Soviet Union begin?

In 1981 I was asked if I would like to serve abroad again. I said I would serve only in one post and that was Moscow. I soon discovered that, at that time, no one wanted to go there! I served at the embassy from 1981 to 1983 as com-



Nestor Gayowsky

mercial counsellor.

On my return from Moscow, I was convinced that changes were afoot; I wrote several papers on the subject. I tried to interest business circles and the bureaucracy to change our approach to the Soviet Union. I failed miserably, running into a traditional attitude towards the Soviet Union: it was monolithic and change was impossible.

I returned to the Auditor General. There I developed a tremendous regard for the rules of evidence: that you must satisfy yourself beyond a reasonable doubt that what you are seeing is in fact true and write it accordingly. This was very useful experience.

While there, several people learned of my continuing interest in the Soviet Union and the views I had expressed in 1982-1983. I was appointed executive secretary of the Canada-USSR Trade Task Force at External Affairs. A small organization, it sought to facilitate Soviet exports to Canada in recompense for their buying so much of our wheat. They had (and have) a vast range of goods that could be of interest to the Canadian or North American market if only they were able to move a little more speedily and prepare the products for a more sophisticated market.

While I was in this job, I traveled to the Soviet Union twice; in October 1989 with the Ukrainian Professional and Businessmen's group of about 60 people to see what the export possibilities of Ukraine were. I returned from that trip quite optimistic. I went again to the Soviet Union in May-June 1990 to talk to Soviet manufacturers, because at this time, as a result of glasnost and perestroika, it was no longer necessary to work only through Moscow. You could actually move down to the factory level. They showed me things they thought they would be able to sell and when I got back to Canada I sought to put Soviet manufacturers in touch with Canadian importers or manufacturers — difficult work in the sense that nothing happens very quickly.

It was at this time that I was approached and asked if I would be interested in Ukraine and the possibilities of trade. Commerce and trade provide an excellent basis for continued cultural as well as business contact. I believe you must have a purposeful activity; sheer cultural relations, although very nice, cannot long survive apart from business and the everyday environment. At the best of times purely cultural activities are difficult to sustain. If they are tied to business, however, there is a better chance of maintaining continuity.

The trade approach affords Cana-

dians, not only those of Ukrainian origin, with an opportunity to have solid working contacts with their Ukrainian counterparts.

You were asked to take on the position of consul-general. Could you explain the functions of a consulate-general?

A consul-general is a head of mission. Consuls-general normally are given a territory within a country where Canada already has an ambassador, in this case in Moscow. For example, in the U.S. we have 10 consulates-general and we also have three in Europe; these are essentially trade offices.

I am responsible for protecting Canadian interests in Ukraine and Moldavia within the limits provided by international law. The role of the ambassador does not really change because he continues to deal with the Soviet government while I will be dealing with the Ukrainian republican government. I will not be dealing with Moscow, except with our ambassador.

A consulate-general, while somewhat of a branch of an embassy, has a great deal of operating freedom. Of course there has to be coordination as the ambassador is ultimately responsible for all Canadian representation in the Soviet Union, but there are variations in the relationship. Certainly, this instance should prove very interesting.

As to the functions, all visa work previously undertaken in Moscow by our embassy will become the responsibility of the consulate. A Ukrainian wishing to come to Canada will not have to travel to Moscow for a visa. (But because of the configuration of transportation it is very hard to get out to Canada except via Moscow.)

The fact of the consulate-general will certainly be an encouragement for the establishment of international flights to Kiev from Canada as well as from other countries. Right now, Kiev is surprisingly isolated for a city of 3 million and the capital of a republic of 51 million.

The trade officers will essentially work to sell Canadian goods, products and services to Ukraine. However, it must also be recognized that a healthy trading pattern has goods flowing in both directions. Therefore, we will be giving some help to Ukrainian firms to find suitable partners in Canada, through joint ventures or investment.

Initially, there will be seven to nine Canadian staff members: visa officers, trade officers, consular clerks, myself and an administrative officer. All the support staff will be local, as it is in all our posts. The working language of the local staff within the consulate will be Ukrainian.

Will you have a person responsible for cultural relations in the consulate-general?

Certainly, in time we may need a cultural officer. When I was in Kiev there were two or three groups in Ukraine from Canada and I know that at the same time there were two or three Ukrainian groups in Canada! But if we are going to try to encourage the Ukrainians as well as the Canadians to engage in market activities perhaps we should leave much of this activity to agents who are interested in bringing groups over in both directions.

Cultural officers do other things, of course: book exchanges, academic exchanges, and so on. Until we are there and get a handle what is involved we can't say whether we will have a cultural

officer or not.

I understand the consulate-general has been asked to provide space for a resource center. Could you tell us about that?

We are examining the question of a resource center — a place where current periodicals and scientific literature can be assembled and made available to Ukrainian researchers. Patrick Boyer, parliamentary secretary to Minister Clark, has been involved in this project proposal.

There are a number of questions still to be resolved, such as the nature of the center, how it is to be physically integrated into the operations of the consulate. The configuration of the building is such that it will not be easy to provide a walk-in library yet maintain the consulate as a government office in which people should not wander around freely.

As well, we have to determine who will handle the collection, how to protect it (do you provide photocopies?) for we know very well that library material disappears easily. This is a very interesting proposal and has a lot of merit; it could have tremendous drawing power, but there is no commitment yet.

There has been some activity in the field of training and education — people have been coming here, lecturers have been going there. Is this something the consulate will encourage?

Yes, we will certainly encourage it. We will probably be asked to play a role in the testing of candidates who come over for training. It is important that students have a good grasp of English (or French) to come here for training.

Students who came over last summer did very well. But it was noted that a lot of time was spent on the problems of language. There are also problems of concepts — there were some concepts about which we don't even think and which they have not seen or heard in their normal everyday working lives.

It is sometimes very difficult to bridge these gaps and the Canadian government, through the Fund for Eastern Europe that we now have, sees that one of the ways to democratic and economic reform is through sensible education exchanges or our people going over there to help.

For example, Elections Canada has been acting in a consulting capacity for some of the Eastern European countries (but not the Soviet Union yet) and we have had parliamentary groups going to the Soviet Union. A lot depends on how much the momentum of glasnost and perestroika is maintained and the extent to which the people in the Soviet Union appreciate that along with economic freedom you must have political freedom and certainly some decentralization. Canada welcomes and encourages the atmosphere of reform.

What do you foresee as the biggest problems coming up in setting up the consulate-general?

There are some practical difficulties. The first problem is to get the consulate-general up and running. We do not have an official opening date yet because it depends on how quickly we can redecorate the building we have been offered. We have to rely, to some extent, on the Ukrainian organization with which we deal, an organization under the city government which services the

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consular corps.

The other consulates in Kiev are mostly from Eastern Europe. However, the Germans have been there for a year; the French are just fixing up their building; they have been living in a hotel for five months. I hear the Americans are hot on our heels. I certainly hope that when I return we can move quickly.

Next, communication is vital to any office abroad. We are concerned about the quality of communications available in Kiev — fax machines do not operate well; telexes do, but a lot of Canadian firms no longer have them. So we have to think of letters, cable systems and we are even looking at the question of satellite communications, having an up-and-down link with a satellite. We must ensure that people can get in touch with us.

Another problem is personal accommodation, which is in short supply. Initially, we will be living in a hotel and after that we will move into four tiny apartments that are in the consulate. An official residence is needed. All Canadian staff will need their own apartments, which we don't have as yet. Mr. (Oleksander) Mosiyuk, the deputy mayor of Kiev, is aware of the problem.

We have been met, on all sides, with great courtesy and thoughtfulness. I have a great deal of admiration for the way things are being done there. Canada occupies a very particular place in people's minds simply because we have so many Canadians of Ukrainian origin.

My concern is that their expectations are perhaps greater than our capacity to meet them. Similarly, many in Canada may think that a consulate can do wonders immediately. Unfortunately, it will take time. I think what I would like to say to both sets of expectations is — "pomalo," slowly.

What do you see as the role of the Ukrainian community of Canada in Ukraine today?

I think the current role of providing moral and some material support has been hopeful. It has been a generous community, but perhaps a more concerted effort is needed to produce a greater effect.

We want to act as a major contact point for all Canadians — not just those of Ukrainian origin. We would like to be aware of everything that people wish to do, plan to do, because that will allow Canadians to call on us for advice and help as we develop our knowledge.

The Ukrainian community is, of course, very pleased that Canada is establishing a consulate-general in Kiev, but it is also looking forward to the establishment of an embassy. Is this in the cards?

Embassies are not established by people like myself. It all depends on the constitutional arrangements of Ukraine, a republic, and the Soviet Union and international law. This is not an easy or a simple decision.

What is the Canadian government's position vis-a-vis Ukraine's Declaration of Sovereignty?

My minister has referred to this declaration of independence as a form of enhanced autonomy, desired and sought by the Ukrainian republic. Owing to international law and the union constitution, the question suffers from an absence of clarity. Right now the Canadian government recognizes that a will exists in Ukraine for a revision of the present constitutional framework, something which appears

reasonably attainable given the premise of glasnost and perestroika.

Up to now, of course, just two days ago Soviet tanks rolled into Lithuania. Do you think this sudden change of events is going to affect Canada's efforts in Ukraine?

It is too early to say. There are a lot of questions that reasonable people have. So far, we are going ahead as planned. I think it is even more important that we get there quickly so that we have another perspective on developing events, particularly with regard to those in Ukraine.

Are you acquainted with any members of the National Council (Narodna Rada), the so-called opposition in Ukraine's Parliament?

Yes, I have met Mykhailo Horyn, Vyacheslav Chornovil and Serhiy Holovaty when they came to Ottawa. I also met Dmytro Pavlychko in Kiev.

When you go to Kiev, will you be making contact with people like Mr Pavlychko and Mr. Horyn?

I am sure that I will have an opportunity to meet with them, as I will have an opportunity to meet with government officials and government ministers. Again, we are representing Canada's total interests and it is important that we have a balanced and objective view of the events.

If you as consul-general are invited to an event in Kiev sponsored by Rukh, would you be willing to go?

In general, when you are abroad and you are invited by various organizations and associations, you take a look at the circumstances, the nature of the event and a number of other factors in deciding on whether or not you will attend. Certainly, anything I am invited to I will be invited in my capacity as consul-general because, when you are appointed to an official position such as this, you lose your own individuality and personality. You are not a private person. You are seen as representing your government.

What are you looking forward to most of all?

I am looking forward to seeing the nature of the renaissance taking place in Ukraine today. I have a good knowledge of Ukraine's history, both contemporary and past. Fortunately, I have a good grounding in Ukrainian. Whereas my speaking is rusty, which I acknowledge, I understand the spoken language quite well. After six months my spoken Ukrainian will be better. This should allow me to better appreciate and understand Ukrainian development.

I am looking forward to my stay with immense anticipation. I think I have the best job in Canada, except that it happens to be in Kiev.

Helsinki Commission...

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emphasized that the forcible annexation of the Baltic states by the Soviet Union has never been recognized by the United States.

The assistant secretary did not provide any details on specific programs under review by the administration in light of the recent Baltic developments. However, he noted that "a whole range of programs of cooperation with the Soviet Union is under review, including programs in the commercial and financial areas."

Also under consideration by the Bush

Hetman...

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articles we bring across the border.

What does Hetman expect from North America?

We are expecting to establish many business contacts; we would like to have partners.

We could prepare business agreements with corporations, funds, community organizations. We could establish joint ventures or lease technical equipment. We could even propose employment in Ukraine for Western specialists, if they would like to become our full-time or temporary workers, consultants or certified representatives here in the United States, Canada or elsewhere.

Of course, we will try to interest sponsors or charitable funds in our projects. We expect that our plans and programs will be understood and supported by Ukrainian communities. We will be thankful also to individual patrons and benefactors.

What is the significance of the name "Hetman," and what is its philosophy?

We do not suffer from either a mania of greatness or monarchist tendencies, but right now the word "hetman" is perceived very naturally in Ukraine; it is one of the symbols of our national statehood. We are not a political organization, but it was the political idea that inspired us to create our firm. We are convinced that many goals that are important for Ukraine may be attained through non-political methods, and we believe that Hetman could help in the realization of three things.

• First: We want to return the hearts of the majority of the people of Ukraine to the heart of Ukraine itself — its language, culture and history. And these are not simply nice-sounding words.

Let us not forget that one of the better scenarios for the future calls for the holding of a referendum to determine the fate of our state. We will need not only the hearts, but also the votes, of the people of Ukraine. And not only the votes of residents of western Ukraine and Kiev, but also those in Kharkiv, and Donetsk, and Crimea, and Odessa.

How can we return these hearts? By utilizing that which has the greatest influence on people — more influence than the power of law, a command, or even convictions. I have in mind the power of love for one's own culture as expressed through the magic of the arts and multiplied by means of mass communications. Very often direct propaganda does not work because it is perceived as psychological aggression, while a song performed on television in a video-clip will succeed. One can cite countless examples, but need we do so here? Isn't the point obvious? Win through love — this is what Eastern philosophy teaches us.

Therefore, the foundation of Hetman's work lies in the creation of a Ukrainian multi-media center. We

believe that such a center would provide a way to awaken the national consciousness and dignity of our youth in Ukraine — and not only in Ukraine.

• Second, in order to lay the foundations for an independent national economy we needn't wait for a blessing from Moscow in the form of laws about decentralization.

It is much wiser to organize alternate small enterprises immediately within the framework of the old system — enterprises that would begin to work now for Ukraine only. By investing in such businesses, the West could support the creation of an infrastructure for tomorrow's free economy. And, in several years, these small independent businesses can grow into large enterprises.

By the way, in order to create a new, more or less serious enterprise in Ukraine, right now \$10,000 may be sufficient. But it is expected that very soon prices on everything, especially for land and buildings, will be significantly increased.

If, even under a democratic system, we still cannot become the masters of our own state, then we can very easily go from totalitarian slavery to the neo-colonial bondage of economic dependency.

Hetman is one of the examples of how one, even today, can realize the principles of economic independence. By the very fact of its existence and possibly via its informational/consultative service it should significantly assist Ukrainian businessmen from the West to more wisely invest their capital in Ukraine from the point of view of private income as well as establishing a material foundation for both national democracy and independent economic structures.

• Third, one must not discount the possibility that Ukraine, having attained its national statehood, may not be able to sustain it. One of the reasons: for this could be the inadequate education and professional experience of our future administrators, businessmen and government officials. And where do representatives of the democratic bloc obtain practical instruction and experience if previously they did not have the opportunity to direct any government bodies? To be sure, the various recently created business schools, courses and seminars are very useful, but one must admit that their numbers are few and, what is most important, they do not make up for the lack of experience. A wonderful complement to theory in this case could be provided by new independent enterprises and business organizations.

The Hetman Ukrainian Cultural Center, as one of these organizations, will be pleased to work with the many young activists of the democratic movement of Ukraine. And, if someone in the United States or Canada would like to help train specialists from Ukraine, Hetman could propose its services in locating the most qualified candidates in accordance with jointly prepared tests and requirements.

administration, according to Mr. Seitz, is the proposal of elevating the Baltic states to observer status at the sessions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

He went on to point out that the U.S. is closely working with the allies on the "invocation of the human dimension mechanism," stating that "the use of this instrument can drive home to the Soviet authorities that the actions in the Baltics are a fundamental contradiction of all that CSCE stands for and promises." He feels that "leverage with other governments would cause (the Soviet government) to reassess the wisdom of their course."

As an indication of concern about the current developments, Assistant Secretary Seitz stated that two high-ranking officials from the democratically elected Lithuanian and Latvian governments will be received at a "very high-level public meeting" by the administration within the next few days.

Under consideration in the Bush administration is a proposal to send a special high-level delegation to the Baltics to indicate solidarity with the democratically elected governments. Helsinki Commission Co-Chairman Hoyer suggested that such a delegation be headed by former Presidents Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan.

St. John's School continues tradition of carolling

by Olenka Yurchuk

NEWARK, N.J. — For Ukrainians, Christmas recalls images of a colorfully tiled kitchen with a "didukh" in the corner. Tradition instructs us to set the table with hay under the tablecloth, but where does one get hay in a large city in December or January?

We cook 12 traditional dishes which are a challenge to consume at one sitting — even for the heartiest eater. And, in all the Christmases of my life, I have known only one mother who allowed the observance of the age-old custom of throwing "kutia" up to the ceiling. (It was never repeated.)

One tradition that can easily be adapted to modern times is the singing of carols. Although it is virtually impossible for carollers to visit all their friends and neighbors in the traditional way, the message that each carol proclaims is timeless and just as relevant today as it has been throughout the centuries.

For the students of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School, carolling will always be an integral part of their childhood Christmas memories. Initiated by the school's principal, Sister Maria Rozmarynowycz, the children have spent five consecutive Decembers in joyous Christmas singing.

On Sunday, December 16, 1990, St. John's presented its annual Christmas carol concert in the parish church.

The students were directed by three teachers: Zirka Bereza (upper class choir), Maria Wolansky (lower class

choir), and Natalia Kudryk (kindergarten). They were accompanied on the piano by Taissa Bohdanska and Lydia Matkiwsky. Ms. Wolansky also sang some of the solo parts.

The program included international carols — American, Canadian, French — and 12 traditional and regional Ukrainian koliady and shchedrivky. The carols were intertwined with recitations, "vinshuvannia" (extending best wishes), and a "vertep" with students prepared by Maria Robak and Vera Kowblansky.

The joyous voices of the children festively attired as angels, Christmas trees and "vertep" characters were exuberant proof that the Ukrainian tradition of carolling is alive and well at St. John's.

Pre-recorded audio cassettes of the concert repertoire were available for purchase after the performance. This made it possible to preserve the newly acquired Christmas spirit and to share it with those who could not attend the concert.

We are fortunate to be able to take advantage of modern technology in order to observe ancient tradition. The recording of the St. John's School Christmas Concert and other such recordings are our modern-day version of the carollers that once roamed the streets with their colorful "zvizda."

We can listen to them at home, in our cars, or anywhere, and sing along and be reminded that indeed and again "Nova Radist Stala" ("A New Joy Has Occurred").



Some of the pupils of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School during their annual Christmas carol concert.

Aggression...

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of these things oppose our fundamental Christian belief in the right to a dignified, peaceful, and free existence of all humankind. It is God Who is the source of our freedom and our human dignities; it is God who is the source of life. We must now turn to Him, and ask that He guide the hearts and minds of the civil and military authorities involved in the Persian Gulf conflict, and lead the world back to peace.

Let us turn then, with one voice, to our Lord and Savior, the King of Kings, the Prince of Peace, and pray for an end to the war which the world now finds itself involved in. May His selfless love and personal humility inspire our leaders to reach out to each other for peace, casting aside national pride and personal ego. And may it be His Kingdom, a Kingdom of peace, love and the respect for human rights and dignities, that embraces the countries of the Middle East, and reaches out to all the world.

†Wasyly

Archbishop of Winnipeg and Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada

January 17, 1991.

The Metropolitan Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

JOIN
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UNA

St. George students celebrate Christmas



St. George Ukrainian Catholic School in New York City presented its annual Christmas concert recently. The program included kindergarteners and first grade students, led by Mrs. E. Wacyk, performing "A Friendly Fable" students of grades 2, 3 and 4, directed by Mrs. L. Andrusyszyn, presenting a Christmas skit (as seen in the photo above); and a choir composed of students from grades 5-8 singing carols under the direction of Jerry Halatyn.

Folkdance choreographer receives Pennsylvania arts grant

PITTSBURGH — Luba Hluktowsky, Ukrainian dance choreographer and founder and director of Poltava Ukrainian Dance Company of Pittsburgh, has been awarded a Pennsylvania Council for the Arts grant of \$5,000 for dance/choreography.

The grant was awarded for a planned children's dance based on the Ukrainian folk tale "Podolanochka." The piece will first be performed at the 1991 Pittsburgh Folk Festival by the students of Ridna Shkola of Pittsburgh. It will later be incorporated into the permanent repertoire of Poltava Ukrainian Dance Company.

Mrs. Hluktowsky is a native of Ukraine who immigrated to the United

States with her parents, Michael and Gisela Baran, after World War II. She has had an interest in dance since childhood and has done much research in the area.

In 1963, Mrs. Hluktowsky formed the dance ensemble Molod Ukrainy in Pittsburgh. That ensemble evolved into the current Poltava Ukrainian Dance Company which has traveled throughout the United States and Canada and was featured in the "You've Got a Friend in Pennsylvania" advertising campaign.

An estimated 400 dancers have belonged to Poltava in the 27 years of its existence. The company has represented Ukrainians at the annual Pittsburgh Folk Festival as well as at various ethnic

festivals throughout the country. It also performed at the World's Fair in Knoxville, Tenn. in 1982.

The bulk of the company's repertoire is Mrs. Hluktowsky's choreography. In recent years, Mrs. Hluktowsky has worked with choreographers from Ukraine to adapt their works to Poltava.

A resident of Carnegie where she lives with her husband, Peter, Mrs. Hluktowsky belongs to Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church. She is also a member of the board of directors of Ridna Shkola of Pittsburgh, the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and the Diocesan Resource Committee of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of St. Josaphat in Parma.

The other side...

(Continued from page 1)

gathering momentum one year ago, when Ukrainian became the official state language of the republic. The new language legislation provoked fears among the Russian-speaking majority of forced Ukrainization.

Worse still, the radicalization of Rukh — whose leaders openly pronounced for national independence soon after winning numerous seats in last spring's elections to the republican Supreme Soviet — raised the further unacceptable prospect of Ukraine's eventual secession from the USSR.

But if many Russian Crimeans genuinely perceived and objected to encroaching Ukrainian nationalism, Communist Party authorities in the oblast did not seek to disguise the fact that they alone instigated the drive for Crimean autonomy. The movement has been spearheaded by Nikolai Bagrov, who is both party first secretary in Crimea and chairman of the oblast council, and L.I. Grach, who performs the triple functions of second secretary, head of the executive committee's permanent inter-ethnic commission, and chairman of the organizing committee to resurrect the Crimean ASSR. They forced a public debate last year over several alternatives, including whether Crimea should be a union republic, remain in Ukraine, or join the Russian Federation.

As some observers have charged, the authorities' campaign became so all-encompassing that the issue of the Crimean Tatars, the instruction of the Crimean nuclear power plant, and acute ecological problems were shoved to the back burner.

Reunification with Russia

The adoption of Ukraine's Declaration of State Sovereignty on July 16, 1990, brought the Crimean autonomy drive to a fever pitch. The July 18 issue of Krymskaya Pravda published an appeal to make Crimea "a Russian oblast," and some accounts say that officials made a concentrated effort to whip up "chauvinist hysteria." Denunciations of the Ukrainian government and "nationalist extremists" became regular fare in the local press, which is still under the party's tight control. (One commentator also accused Pamiat of contributing to the mood.)

In August, a little-known people's deputy of the RSFSR, Leningrad's Vladimir Serdiukov, received red carpet treatment when he toured Crimea to agitate for the peninsula's secession to Russia. In contrast, a group of Ukrainian people's deputies who went to Yalta at that same time were given the severe cold shoulder by local officials.

It is indeed no secret that the ultimate goals of many, if not most, of the oblast authorities behind the bid for autonomy is to rejoin Russia. The propaganda they have directed at Kiev suggests they have come to regard Ukraine increasingly as an untrustworthy foreign power.

In September, the first logical step in the direction of separation was taken at a session of the oblast soviet, which deplored, in appropriate anti-Stalinist terms, the downgrading of the autonomous republic in 1945 to an oblast.

Crimean Tatars, however, were under no illusions about the meaning of the ruling. Their struggle to restore the status quo ante had effectively been hijacked by party officials, who apparently had little intention of letting the Crimean Tatars in on the deal. As Literaturnaya Gazeta wrote, "the future of the deported nation is being decided

without their participation."

It is worth noting that the Organization of the Crimean Tatar Movement (OKND), headed by Mustafa Dzhe-milev, enjoys good relations with Rukh. Ukraine's foremost independence movement. Mr. Dzhe-milev has voiced opposition to Crimea's separation from Ukraine and Rukh spokesmen, in turn, have been highly supportive of the Crimean Tatar cause. The entente has raised further anxieties among oblast officials over the course of events if Ukraine should break from the USSR.

As depicted by Party Secretary Grach in statements to Komsomolskaya Pravda, "Rukh is actively supporting the OKND, and calling for Crimea to remain in Ukraine. And then... together we'll kick out the [Soviet] Union, and to settle accounts we, Rukh, will give you back Crimea as a national republic."

The union treaty

Rukh's influence in Crimea Oblast nonetheless appears to be minimal. Local party authorities, though on permanent guard against pro-Ukrainian activities in their area, have lately focused their outrage on events in the Supreme Soviet in Kiev.

The Declaration of State Sovereignty was followed, in October, by the so-called "15 days that shook Ukraine," when student protests and hunger strikers forced the resignation of Prime Minister Vitaliy Masol and extracted significant concessions from the Parliament. Chief among those concessions was the assurance that the republic would not sign the union treaty until after the adoption of a new Ukrainian Constitution and a promise to study the question of nationalizing property of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Both points incensed Crimea's deputies in the Supreme Soviet (for one thing, the party has many valuable holdings in the resort region), and it is they who reportedly voiced the loudest demands to use the forces of law and order against the students.

On October 18, Krymskaya Pravda published a militant commentary lambasting the Ukrainian Parliament for "compromising itself in the eyes of the population" and for giving in to "nationalistically minded students...and other national extremists" on the question of the union treaty.

"But the crowd," it continued, "is not the multinational people of Ukraine, who were not asked for their opinion. And, of course, that decision will call forth a sharp negative reaction from the absolute majority of inhabitants of Crimea, which was given to Ukraine 36 years ago in honor of the 300th anniversary of reunification with Russia. Back then, they didn't ask if we wanted to separate from Russia, nor today if we want to separate from the Soviet Union."

An oblast party committee conference at the end of October 1990 called for a referendum to decide the status of Crimea. The go-ahead for the referendum was given November 12 at an extraordinary session of the oblast council in Symferopol, with little regard for the constitutionality or legitimacy of the step. In the estimation of the deputies, the procedure was superior to the way in which Russian speakers in Moldavia had boldly declared the formation of the Dnister SSR and would, they argued, provide irrefutable evidence of the desire of most Crimeans to re-establish their autonomy.

Accordingly, but in the conspicuous absence of any Crimean Tatar representatives, the council approved a declaration nullifying the abolition of the Crimean ASSR and proclaiming the

right of the peoples of Crimea to resurrect their state formation as a subject of the USSR and signatory to the union treaty.

Supreme Soviet Chairman Leonid Kravchuk, who was invited to the session, did not deny that the inhabitants of Crimea had the right to conduct a referendum and determine the fate of the oblast, though he warned against allowing Crimea to become an inter-ethnic battleground in the manner of Moldavia or Nagorno-Karabakh. Significantly, Mr. Kravchuk opened the door to a federal structure for Ukraine by stating "there was no doubt in his mind" that Crimea should again have autonomous republic status. But, he continued, if the council was looking for encouragement to secede from the republic, it had invited the wrong man.

The view from Moscow

As he left Symferopol, Mr. Kravchuk may have been well aware of how little he could do to resolve the Crimean issue with more diplomacy: the deputies had made up their minds to hold the referendum as soon as it could be organized.

Greater diplomatic success came days later, however, when he and Boris Yeltsin signed a historic Russian-Ukrainian agreement to establish relations between the two sides on the basis of their mutually recognized sovereignty. Point 6 of the agreement pledged the signatories not to violate each other's territorial integrity.

Mr. Yeltsin knew of developments in Crimea. He spoke about the situation with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in mid-November, and soon after returning from Kiev he fielded questions in the RSFSR Supreme Soviet about his attitude to separatist strivings there. Mr. Yeltsin's position was that the issue was a matter for the people of Crimea and the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet to decide, an attitude that Mr. Gorbachev, too, apparently shared (though the Soviet president has been none too willing to stress that principle in the Baltic republics).

But it must be borne in mind that on other occasions, Mr. Gorbachev has shown a Russocentric susceptibility to the concerns of ethnic Russian and Russian-speaking areas in the national republics. Speaking in Lithuania one year ago, he gave an astonishingly inaccurate overview of Ukrainian de-

mographics: "Let's not forget that as soon as Ukraine raises the question of the Russian language, the interests of many people are immediately affected. All told, 15 million Russians live in Ukraine: the entire Donbas is Russian, Kharkiv is Russian, and 66 percent of Crimea is Russian."

Dangerous liaisons

It is striking that neither Mr. Kravchuk nor any other high-ranking republican official troubled the Crimeans with objections to the unconstitutionality of the referendum and the invalidity of its eventual results.

Instead, it was left to writers' groups in Kiev to draw up a statement, published November 22, 1990, in Literaturna Ukraina, in protest to "the unconstitutional and anti-Ukrainian campaign" behind the drive to restore Crimea's former autonomy, citing the relevant paragraphs of the republican and USSR constitutions.

The failure of the state authorities to do the same, and to seek negotiations with the oblast on legal means to change its status, may spell trouble when or if a voluntaristic Crimean ASSR is ready to sign the union treaty and the rest of Ukraine is not.

Developments in Crimea have not taken place in isolation. Right-wing Communist strategists are behind the recent formation of a shadowy "Novaya Rossiya" organizing committee that is seeking to establish an independent republic composed of heavily Russified Kherson, Mykolayiv and Odessa oblasts. Additionally, late last year the party instigated the launching of an Interfront in the Donbas. That constellation would, in principle, create an arc of regions loyal to Moscow stretching from the self-proclaimed Dnister Moldavian SSR to the Crimean peninsula.

Furthermore, the one-year-old Union of Workers in Ukraine, another inventory of party officials, signed a joint appeal in December with Estonia's Interfront calling on the country's leadership to stabilize the situation in the USSR. These actions demonstrate that there are forces in Ukraine that wish to ape the tactics of pro-unionist elements in the Baltic and Moldavian republics. The events of recent days in Vilnius and Riga, however, show that can be a ticket to tragedy.

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Chomyn Kuruc...

(Continued from page 4)

escaped to Germany. In the German displaced persons camp, she was befriended by an American officer, Stephen Skubik, who had been reared in an orphanage run by the Sisters of St. Basil the Great. Through his efforts and the efforts of her cousin, the Rev. Ortynsky of Olyphant, Pa., Mrs. Chomyn and her daughter arrived at the Motherhouse of the Sisters in Fox Chase (Philadelphia) in 1946.

She taught fine arts at St. Basil Academy, and then in 1947, when Manor Junior College was founded by the Sisters of St. Basil, in Jenkintown, Pa., she was named artist-in-residence. There she designed and decorated many of the beautiful handmade furniture and artifacts that are part of the on-campus Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center.

In 1950, she opened her own studio in the Logan section of Philadelphia, near other Ukrainian immigrants who had come to the United States after the war. In the Ukrainian community, she again began her social work and was one of the founders of the Ukrainian Self-Reliance, and started kindergartens or day-care centers for children throughout the city.

She also founded the local Plast, a scouting-type organization for boys and girls of Ukrainian heritage, and was active in Ukrainian women's organizations.

In 1951, she married Steven Kuruc and moved to Miami, where she opened her own art studio. In the early 1960s she was afflicted with rheumatoid arthritis and was confined to her bed.

She was bedridden for 29 years, but this is no way diminished her artistic abilities or her concern for the Ukrainian people.

Throughout her years of confinement, she remained an active participant in the Ukrainian community, serving as an artistic consultant. Her wisdom, wit and knowledge contributed to the many cultural and social organizations she founded.

While bedridden, she completed detailed miniature scenes of Ukrainian life, which were on display in libraries, schools and organizations sponsored by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America of which she remained an active member. She also hand-embroidered a wedding gown for her niece, and completed her own funeral gown.

She is survived by her daughter, Christine Chomyn Izak, and her son-in-law, George Izak, with whom she resided, a granddaughter, Kristine, and a grandson, John, all of Warminster.

Also surviving are a sister, Olga Mychaluk of Warminster, and four nieces, Maria Krawchyn of Chicago, Irene Maday of Philadelphia, Natalie Hewko of Clarkston, Mich., Areta Maria Wovk of Warminster; and six nephews, Ihor Chyzowych of Rydal, Pa., Eugene Chyzowych of South Orange, N.J., Walter Chyzowych of King of Prussia, Pa., Ihor Lenicky of Kentucky, Peter Mychaluk of Pt. Pleasant, Pa., and Dr. Paul Mychaluk of Haverford, Pa.

A liturgy of Christian burial was held Monday, December 24, at St. Anne's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Easton Road, Warrington, Pa., with interment at St. Vladimir's Cemetery, Scranton, Pa.

In lieu of flowers, the family would appreciate memorial donations to the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center at Manor Junior College, in Jenkintown, Pa., or the Volosky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble Costume Fund, 700 Cedar Road, Philadelphia, PA 19111.

Philadelphia...

(Continued from page 4)

advised that he had taken the liberty of contacting appropriate Soviet authorities to express his concern about the situation and to warn that a decline in the status of human rights in the USSR would result in a severe setback in U.S.-Soviet relations.

Philadelphia Councilman Thatcher Longstreth followed with brief remarks. Mr. Longstreth noted that he had first accidentally stumbled into a Solidarity Day observance in the late 1970s and that he had been "so devastated" by what he had heard that he made a point of attending annually. After urging those assembled to do everything possible to speed up Ukrainian independence, Mr. Longstreth presented a citation issued by Philadelphia's City Council commemorating Solidarity Day. The citation was sponsored by Councilwoman Joan Krajewski.

The featured speaker was Jerome J. Shestack, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations High Commission on Human Rights, as well as president of the International Human Rights League, a member of the board of governors of the American Bar Association and president of the International Bar Association.

In his speech, Mr. Shestack recalled the struggle for human rights in Ukraine during the last 15 years, and noted that finally, in the last year, hope had grown so that perhaps, for the first time, Solidarity Day could have been an opportunity to celebrate Ukrainian independence rather than an occasion for drawing attention to trampled human rights.

In light of the Khmara case and the threat posed by the paratroopers, Mr. Shestack wondered, however, what the future would hold. Nonetheless, he urged Ukrainians to "keep the faith," and to pressure the American government to continue pushing Soviet authorities.

Ukrainian cellist Laryssa Bayromova appeared next on the program. Ms. Bayromova, who is a laureate of the Soviet Union and winner of Ukraine's prestigious Lysenko Award, played two appropriately somber etudes.

The program was concluded by Ms. Mazurkevich who informed the assembled that petitions containing hundreds of signatures in defense of People's Deputy Khmara, which had been collected in Philadelphia, had been faxed to Mykhailo Horyn in Ukraine. In a conversation with Ms. Mazurkevich, last week, Mr. Horyn had thanked Philadelphians for their efforts and urged continued pressure on behalf of Khmara.

In addition to the City Hall program, an all-night vigil and concluding ceremonies at Independence Hall in Philadelphia had originally been planned as part of the Solidarity Day observance. In fact, Yuriy Nakonechny of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) had organized a sizable contingent of Plast and SUM-A members to participate in the vigil. However, due to snow, sleet and freezing rain, these events, including the closing ceremony, were cancelled.

In a related development, a large group of Delaware Valley Ukrainians responded to a plea from the Lithuanian community, and participated in a demonstration protesting the crack-down in Vilnius. The demonstration was held on Sunday, January 13, in front of the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia. Because it was in response to late-breaking and ongoing developments, it was organized through a telephone chain, which in a matter of hours, brought out approximately 300 people, including many Ukrainians who carried blue and yellow flags.

Rev. Melnyk...

(Continued from page 4)

Mr. Boluch, a Boston trial attorney, noted the rise in nationalism in Ukraine since it declared its sovereignty on July 16, 1990. As an example, he cited the fact that though the Ukrainian blue and yellow national flag is not officially recognized, more banners are now appearing in cities and towns across the country.

"The government can now do nothing to stop it," Mr. Boluch said.


Mr. Michajiw said that while the demise of Communist rule is being hailed by Ukrainian citizens, years of Soviet malfeasance in general, and the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in particular, have contaminated soil and water there and stripped the country of its natural resources. "And the rate of birth defects and miscarriages has increased greatly," he added.

Mr. Charyna, 76, credited Massachusetts legislators for adding the Ukrainian famine of 1932-1933 to the list of atrocities that were recalled during a special ceremony at the State House to recall victims of holocausts. Several million Ukrainians died from starvation during the famine, which was enforced by Soviet leader Joseph Stalin. Recognition of this tragedy is significant to the 6,000 people of Ukrainian ancestry who reside in the Boston area, Mr. Charyna said.

The University of Massachusetts owns flags from 45 countries and posts them at the Harbor Campus during convocation and commencement exercises, holidays and other special events. The flags are prominently positioned along the sidewalks that line the university's main access road.

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Ukrainian-Jewish...

(Continued from page 2)

you describe briefly the council's activities.

You are right. Things were bad not only for the Jews, but for everyone — Ukrainians, Russians, Hungarians, Poles — for everyone who had some kind of national consciousness. If an individual went outside the boundaries of the norm and wanted to live according to one's principles, it was impossible.

Today, the Council of Nationalities is a very important structure. The point is to revive, above all, the national consciousness of all people, so that they will not be afraid to say that they are German, Hungarian, Polish, Jewish, or Tatar, so that they will have the possibility of maintaining their traditions and culture and live according to the laws of their fathers and grandfathers. If one respects one's own culture one cannot but respect the cultures of other peoples. These things are interrelated.

But we are confronted with the problem of fear; people are afraid to get involved. We have many national societies: Czechoslovak, Polish, Armenian, the Turkic-speaking peoples, not to mention the Jews and others. But almost all of them are split into two or three societies, each of which does its own thing.

Rukh would like to unify all the efforts of these people and their societies, unite them in order that Ukraine becomes a democratic state, an independent and sovereign republic with equal rights for all. This is a very important and difficult undertaking.

because one cannot restore in a month or two or in a year that which was destroyed over the decades.

We are planning to call a session of the Council of Nationalities shortly and bring in new people who will be chosen by the national societies themselves. The regional organizations of Rukh are helping us a great deal with this as are the various national societies. But I cannot tell you that everyone is coming to us and that all the national societies are ready to fearlessly carry on with this work.

Unfortunately, many of the national societies have taken a wait-and-see attitude, wondering if Rukh will exist at all. People are still afraid in spite of five years of perebudova. The fear still hangs over them; they are afraid to speak out and make decisions that could later have a boomerang effect.

Still, we hope that this land, this country of our birth, where very many generations of our ancestors are buried, will be the native land for all. As I mentioned, I was recently in Israel, and I want to tell you that talking and meeting with people who left here 20 years ago one sees how positively they speak of their native land. They would like to visit and see the people. This

longing for the fatherland, regardless of where one lives, is present in everyone. This nostalgia is not related to some kind of practical matters; it is nostalgia for the land where you were born. Regardless of where one lives — the United States, Israel, or Australia — if one was born in Ukraine one is tied to it. And regardless of what these people here say — i.e., that those who are leaving, well, let them leave, they are not citizens, that's not so.

One must understand why the Germans are leaving, why the Tatars cannot live in Crimea, why the Jews are leaving. First one must answer the question as to why these people are doing this. Why do they abandon everything? Everything, their jobs, friends, and property. They abandon everything and leave. One has

to understand this. If someone does that, presumably there is a very important reason for it. The motivation here is a social one; it is not a question of individuals. And if one understands this, only then will well-being, happiness, and independence for all return to our land.

We hope that you personally and your society will be successful in your work. Thank you.

Thank you. I would very much want this to be so.

1. According to Religiya v SSSR, 1990, No. 11, p. 8, there are currently 19 functioning synagogues in Ukraine.
2. See also Mikhail Kalnitskiy, "Sinagogy of Kiev," Vozrozhdenie, No. 9, November 1990, p. 3.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

January 27

UNIONDALE, N.Y.: The Nassau County Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America invites the community to a concert commemorating the anniversary of Ukraine's independence at St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Catholic Parish Center, 226 Uniondale Ave., Long Island, beginning at 3 p.m.

February 2

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the community to a lecture by Prof. Viktor Ivanenko, department-head at the Institute of Cybernetics in Kiev and professor at the Kiev Polytechnical Institute. Prof. Ivanenko will speak on "The Status of Ukrainian Scholarship Today and Prognosis for the Future." The event begins at 5 p.m. at 63 Fourth Ave., between Ninth and 10th streets. Please call (212) 254-5130 for more information.

February 3

NEW YORK: The New York branch of the Ukrainian Music Institute will inaugurate UNESCO's Year of Mykola Lysenko, commemorating the 150th anniversary of his birth, with a concert by performing artists Lilea Wolanska, soprano, of Edmonton, and Dr. Taras Filekko, piano, of the Kiev Conservatory of Music, in a program of vocal and piano miniatures by Lysenko and his musical heirs. The event will take place at the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave., beginning at 2:30 p.m. Admission is \$10 for adults and \$6 for senior citizens and students.

WARREN, Mich.: The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus of North America will

perform at a fund-raising banquet at the Ukrainian Cultural Center at 2:30 p.m. The concert will be the first in a series of programs and performances aimed primarily at raising funds for the bandurists' historical tour of Ukraine this coming June. To obtain further information about this event, call (313) 891-8358.

February 3

KERHONKSON, N.Y.: The Ukrainian American Veterans national headquarters will hold a POW-MIA flag raising ceremony at the Ukrainian National Association resort, Soyuzivka, on Fordemore Road, at 9:30 a.m., in memory of Petty Officer Daniel Lupat-sky who died in the Persian Gulf. A prayer vigil for U.S. troops in Operation Desert Storm will also be held. The public is invited to attend. For more information call Andrew Keybida, (201) 762-2827.

February 8 - March 14

WASHINGTON: A photographic exhibit and film of gypsy life by Ukrainian American Photographer Lydia Mychaj-luk Suchy of Rochester, N.Y., and Czech-Slovak cinematographer Miso Suchy will be held at the Washington Project for the Arts, 400 Seventh St. N.W. The exhibit explores the daily lives of eastern Slovakia's half-million gypsy population. The film "I Came Up a Long Road" was awarded "Best Documentary" at the Film Festival Cadca, Czech-Slovakia, in 1988. An opening reception will be held on February 8, at 6 p.m. at the WPA. For more information call (202) 347-4813.

Ukraine's...

(Continued from page 1)

national holiday and the Feast of the Epiphany in Lutske, in Volyn Oblast.

Commemorations were held on Sunday, January 20, in various villages throughout Volyn Oblast and in other smaller towns around Ukraine, such as Novomoskovske and Verkhniodniprovsk in Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, as well as Boryspil, Kiev Oblast.

According to Respublika, the major Ukrainian cities where celebrations took place included Dnipropetrovsk, Cherkasy, Chernivtsi, Zaporizhzhia, Kherson, Vinnytsia and Mykolayiv.

January 22 was celebrated officially in many western Ukrainian cities, including Ivano-Frankivsk and Ternopil, which declared it a day off from work for residents.

Also on January 22, a small group of activists from local branches of Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, and the Ukrainian Language Society gathered in the city center of Nykopol, Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, to light candles in memory of those who died fighting for Ukraine's freedom.

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Demjanjuk...

(Continued from page 3)

new evidence up until the court's actual decision in Mr. Demjanjuk's appeal of his 1988 death sentence.

"We feel frustrated, we don't have much time," said Mr. Dobrowsky, who hopes that the congressional delegation will also be able to interview survivors of Treblinka and/or people who knew Marchenko. The delegation hope to travel to eastern Ukraine, to Dnipropetrovsk, where Ivan Marchenko is thought to have lived.

The delegation also reported that Soviet Procurator General Nikolay Trubin never responded to Rep. Trafficant's request in mid-December to allow his staffers to examine these documents.

Also participating in the press conference was Myroslaw Smorodsky, president of the Ukrainian American Bar Association, who expressed his association's support of the Demjanjuk defense, stating that justice must be served and that the defense must have equal access to all materials regarding Marchenko so that the rule of law is preserved.

In conclusion, the members of the delegation thanked all who assisted them in making their fact-finding mission possible, including Rukh, and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Reporters for the Soviet Ukrainian press as well as independent Ukrainian publications present at the conference asked numerous questions. Many stated that they were unfamiliar with the case of John Demjanjuk, a story that has made headlines in the West for over 13 years.

Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 1)

glorious history — began with an ecumenical moleben served by the clergy of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox and Ukrainian Catholic Churches.

After the religious service, Oleksander Lavrynovych, vice-chairman of Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, opened the meeting, asking for a moment of silence for all who have died in the name of freedom, from Baku to Vilnius. Dozens of blue and yellow Ukrainian national flags and a few Lithuanian flags brought by the attendees were bowed in tribute to those heroes.

The crowds brought home-made placards which condemned the violence in the Baltic states, spoke out against the union treaty and called for a truly free and sovereign Ukraine. Mr. Lavrynovych continued the day's agenda by reading the historic Act of Union of January 22, 1919, that proclaimed the union of the Ukrainian National Republic with the Western Ukrainian National Republic, thus uniting all Ukrainian lands, east and west.

"Our only salvation today is an independent and democratic Ukraine," said Mr. Pavlychko, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR. As the first speaker, Mr. Pavlychko set the tone for the two-hour meeting, calling for unity among all the residents of Ukraine. He continued that the ruling party, the Communist Party, is doing everything in its power to restore the terror of Stalinism for a few years in order to run today's democratic parties into an early grave. "But," he added, "it does not have the power to stop turning the wheels of history, to destroy the ideals of our state, our democracy and justice."

Mr. Horyn, who along with Deputies Larysa Skoryk and Yaroslav Kendziur had just returned from Vilnius, spoke of the heroic Balts who barricaded the entrance to Lithuania's Parliament during this past week of terror. He told the masses that everyone who has observed the events firsthand in Lithuania knows that to a great extent, the fate of Ukraine is also being decided during this period.

"History once again has granted us a brief period of time; we don't have decades, we have years — maybe only months — to land on our feet," he said.

He outlined three traits citizens of Ukraine should cultivate to achieve the goal of an independent Ukraine. These include initiative and participation among the people, especially in the villages and among the factory workers; sacrifice and endurance, learning to live through hard times, understanding that nothing is gained without hard work and that freedom will not be handed to Ukraine on a silver platter; and cooperation and tolerance toward others, developing an understanding between all peoples, striving toward unity.

"We must tell ourselves: the fate of my nation lies on my shoulders, if I don't get the work done, no one will do it for me," Mr. Horyn told the crowds, who responded with shouts of "Slava, slava!" (Glory, glory).

Other speakers, such as Mr. Yavorivsky told the meeting attendees of the importance of the referendum scheduled for March 17. "This is perhaps the kind of historic opportunity that comes only once, a chance for us to decide our fate." The referendum will ask citizens whether they wish to remain part of the union, as Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev hopes to preserve the Kremlin as the center of power for a renewed Soviet Union.

Other leaders who greeted the assembled thousands included Oleksander Mosiyuk, deputy mayor of Kiev — it was the Kiev City Council that funded the day's events, including banners and posters announcing the anniversary of Ukraine's unity. Myroslaw Popovych, leader of the Party of Democratic Rebirth, Dr. Yuriy Scherbak of the Green Party of Ukraine and Leontiy Sanduliak, a USSR deputy and a Green activist, also spoke.

On the makeshift stage stood two people, dressed in uniforms of UNR soldiers, holding a placard which called for "Freedom for Stepan Khmara," the Ukrainian parliamentarian being held in Lukiyanivka Prison on criminal charges, among them assault.

After the meeting ended, hundreds of participants made their way to the Teachers' Building, at one time the headquarters of the Ukrainian Central Rada, to lay wreaths of flowers. From there, the delegation walked to the monument of Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's national bard.

A group of about 200 people from various organizations boarded chartered buses and rode to the Baikiv Cemetery to lay wreaths of flowers on the graves of prominent Ukrainians, among them Ukrainian historical UNR President Mykhailo Hrushevsky, Ukrainian poetess Lesia Ukrainka, as well as the political prisoners who died in the notorious Perm camps, Vasyly Stus, Oleksa Tykhy and Yuriy Lytvyn.

The groups also visited the grave of human rights activist Oksana Meshko, a co-founder of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. Ms. Meshko, died on January 2 at the age of 85. Her son, Oles Serhiyenko, part of the delegation to the cemetery, spoke to the assembled, about his mother and her commitment to human rights.

At some graves, representatives of various organizations sang the Ukrainian national anthem and "Oy u Luzi Chervona Kalyna."

A jubilant concert organized by Rukh and held at the Ukraine Palace of Culture featured the talents of Ukraine's most popular singers and ensembles, including Maryika Burmaka, Nina Matvienko, Oleh Pavlyshyn, Dmytro Hnatiuk, the Yavir Ensemble, the Yashchenko Choir and Homin, who offered their services free of charge.

The day's celebrations ended with the concert crowd — a capacity audience of 3,750 — joining all the performers in singing Ukraine's national anthem.

Pope recognizes...

(Continued from page 3)

auxiliary of the bishop of Mukachevo-Uzhhorod.

b. For the Church of the Latin rite His Holiness has nominated:

• 1. Archbishop of Lviv of the Latins (Latin rite Catholics), His Excellency Archbishop Marian Jaworski, transferred from the titular eparchy of Lambesi.

• 2. Bishop of Zhytomyr, the Rev. Jan Purwinski, pastor of the Cathedral of Zhytomyr.

• 3. Bishop of Kamieniec, the Rev. Jan Olszanski, pastor of Manikovsky.

• 4. Auxiliary to the archbishop of Lviv of the Latins, for the territory included in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR), the Rev. Rafal Kiernicki O.F.M. Conv., who is also assigned the titular eparchy of Dura.

• 5. Auxiliary to the archbishop of Lviv of the Latins, for the territory included in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR), the Rev. Markian Trofimiak, pastor of Krzemieniec (Ukraine) who is also assigned the titular eparchy of Auzia.