

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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Ukrainian Communist Party goes on the offensive

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk
Radio Liberty

MUNICH — The recent plenum of the Communist Party of Ukraine, convened on February 15 jointly with its Auditing Commission, may well signify the beginning of a new phase in the political life of the republic marked by a resurgent Communist Party ready to reclaim its predominant role. Following the lead of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) Central Committee plenum held several weeks earlier, Ukrainian party leader Stanislav Hurenko called on party members to take the offensive against democratic forces, reassert their role in economic affairs, and actively shape the direction of political developments in the republic.

Repeating earlier statements that the party is prepared to cooperate with those political forces interested in serving the interests of the people, the Ukrainian party first secretary nevertheless made it clear that Ukrainian Communists, emerging from "a state of apathy and passivity," were now prepared to take on the democratic opposi-

tion: "When a brutal political struggle is forced upon us, we should accept the challenge. And this must be said directly and openly."

From the standpoint of the party leadership, its main opponents are the Popular Movement of Ukraine, or Rukh, which serves as an umbrella organization for the democratic opposition and boasts a membership of almost 633,000 and a total of more than 5 million members and sympathizers, and the Ukrainian Republican Party led by former political prisoner Levko Lukianenko, which was the first political party officially registered in Ukraine and last year numbered about 2,500 members.

At the first stage of its congress last June, the Communist Party of Ukraine totaled 3,241,000 members, but it has consistently been dropping in numbers. In 1990, over 220,000 voluntarily left the party while only 38,000 new members joined. Moreover, its reputation in the populace has continued to slide.

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Ukraine's political groups prepare positions on referendum, plebiscite

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — Although almost every political party, group and movement existing in Ukraine today has established its own position regarding the union referendum and the republican plebiscite on March 17, the citizens of Kiev have yet to be motivated to go out and cast their votes next Sunday.

Women in this capital city are preparing for a March 8 meeting, which is scheduled to take place at 2 p.m. at October Revolution Square, or Victory Square, site of the October 1990 student hunger strikes. The meeting hopes to attract women on this traditional Soviet holiday and urge them to come out and support the actions the students — their sons and daughters, grandchildren, nephews and nieces — began last October during the student hunger strikes.

Organized by the women's council of Rukh, and two other women's committees — Mama '86 (a group of women who had children after the Chernobyl

nuclear accident) and the Committee of Soldiers' Mothers, the meeting will also support Rukh's position on the referendum.

Rukh, as well as the Democratic Party of Ukraine and the National Council of deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, have asked voters in Ukraine to vote "no" to the union referendum and to vote "yes" on the republican question.

The all-union referendum asks voters whether they consider it necessary to preserve a Soviet Union of "equal sovereign" states, while Ukraine's question asks citizens of the Ukrainian SSR whether they agree their republic should be part of a union "based on Ukraine's Declaration of State Sovereignty."

The Ukrainian Republican Party has asked its supporters to vote "no" on both questions that will be presented on March 17. The party, which is headed by Levko Lukianenko, will hold a meeting on the subject of the referen-

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Victims of Stalinism: Drohobych confronts horrific past

by Christine Demkowych
Special to The Weekly

DRHOBYCH, Ukraine — At 4 p.m. in the middle of the Lviv Oblast Council's afternoon session last September, two people's deputies, Myron Buchatsky and Alexander Strohan, enticed me to visit the site of an excavation under way in Drohobych, a town of 70,000 southwest of Lviv.

They did so by passing over a few black and white photographs. The first and most jarring was of a deep pit layered with corpses at the bottom, several of which protruded from the sides of the pit. The others were of open shelves exhibiting rows of neatly stacked thigh bones, piles of leather shoes and belts, and a flower-strewn, candle-lit shelf filled with dozens of skulls, many with one bullet hole.

The deputies said the bodies date back to September 1939, when the Red Army crossed the Polish frontier and occupied western Ukraine and western Byelorussia as part of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. Soviet security organs, which were responsible for "order" in the newly annexed regions, fell into a nervous state of feverish activity, and used the territories as a field for experiments

in which to test the effectiveness of their new security methods.¹

Eyewitnesses in Drohobych said that priests, teachers, army officers and anyone who was educated or well-dressed was rounded up on "suspicions of espionage." Throughout a three-year period, orders were given to liquidate these and other individuals incarcerated in the newly annexed regions as a measure of

suppressing the nationalist and democratic underground and preventing even the slightest opportunity for anyone to support Hitler, with the hope of gaining independence for Ukraine. This outbreak of terror lasted until the German armies arrived in Lviv on the night of June 29-30, 1941.

The excavation in Drohobych, which got its start due to local resi-

dents' horrific recollections of the period, is being conducted by the city's inter-regional historical information branch of Memorial with the active support of Rukh, the Ukrainian Republican Party, and all other democratic movements in the city and its outlying regions.

One of the goals of the excavation is to provide a proper burial at a cemetery to be created in honor of the people slaughtered at the site. More than 250 corpses have already been excavated, with the final count estimated at over 1,000.

The groups have already conducted similar excavations in Ivano-Frankivske, Ternopil and regions surrounding Kiev.

Mr. Buchatsky, who is also the head of Memorial, hopes that an international commission will come to investigate the massacre in lieu of the Lviv procurator's office, which has surreptitiously refused to proceed with the case.

"We've been shuffled from one office to another, with no one giving us a straight answer," Mr. Buchatsky

(Continued on page 2)



Skulls of victims of Stalin's NKVD, recently exhumed in Drohobych, on shelves labelled Dzerzhynskiy Street.

1. From Boris Levytsky's account of the period, author of "The Uses of Terror: The Soviet Secret Police 1917-1970" (New York, Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, Inc. 1972) pp. 130-155.

Victims of...

(Continued from page 1)

said, claiming that "official attention is being denied because the procurator's office neither wants to discover the criminal acts, nor make an official record of them."

Mr. Buchatsky and other individuals involved with unearthing this grim discovery have taken numerous risks to make the slaughter known. An element of fear among the deputies was present even as we made our way to the car that took us to Drohobych. Upon exiting the city the driver himself took several unnecessary turns as a precaution to divert anyone who might be following.

Upon reaching Drohobych the sun had already begun setting and precious little time remained to take photographs. As we made our way to the site, we passed through several mounds of rubble and a crowd of adults, many with children, swarming around the local pathologist who was rinsing the findings and then stacking them by category.

The area was overshadowed by an imposing building nearby, which used to be a courthouse, but in 1939 until the late '50s was used as the headquarters for the NKVD (KGB). Today the courthouse has been transformed into a teacher-training college.

As we passed the pits and made our way to a muddy courtyard sur-

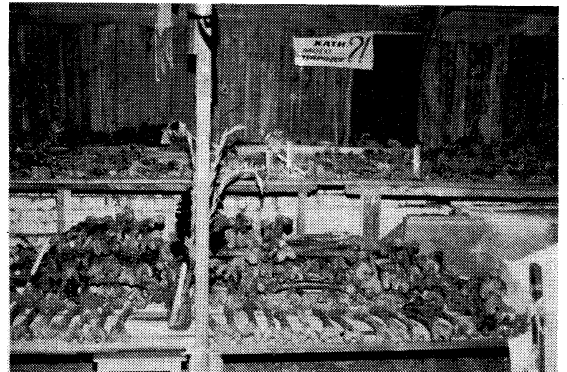
rounded by four grey stone buildings, we entered the basement of one building through a tiny window at ground level. Several local residents were huddling over a gaping hole in the room, which they said used to contain a well. A few of the old-timers, many of whom lost relatives at the site, said the NKVD used to push people, in some cases while still alive, into the well. They said that when the Germans entered the city, thus causing the Red Army and NKVD forces to retreat, most townspeople ran to the site to find their relatives. Many were found in the well, which was filled to the top with corpses.

Our last stop was in the garden, at the far end of the territory, which Mr. Buchatsky said belonged in its entirety to the NKVD. Seventeen skeletons were excavated from graves in this spot and were reported to have been much shallower than the rest, a finding which Mr. Buchatsky said provides evidence that the killings were from the 1945-1946 period.

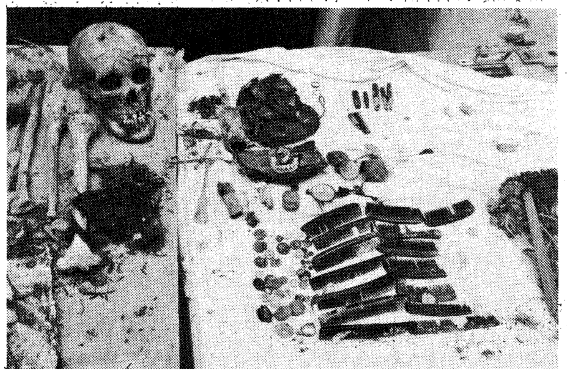
As we were driving away Mr. Buchatsky mentioned that the overnight security guard would be relieving the daytime guard in 10 minutes. He said they have resorted to this measure to prevent vandals from either damaging the site or pilfering valuable objects found on the corpses. "Previously some people had actually stolen gold fillings out of the skulls displayed under one of the sheds," he said.



Excavated remains are strewn with flowers and candles placed by local residents.



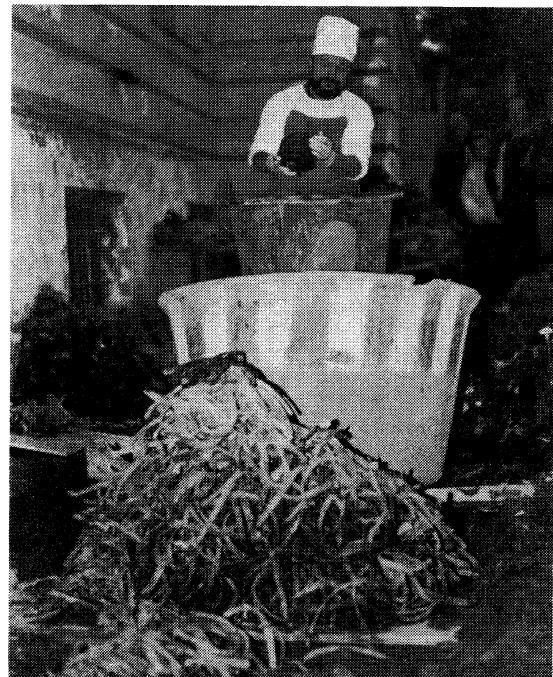
Leg bones of the victims and above them a sign: "Where are you, torturers of my nation?"



Some of the victims' personal effects.



Photos of three men, Klimenty, Konstantyn and Taras Kitsila, killed during the 1939-1941 terror in Drohobych.



Local pathologist examines remains.

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Soviet documents, witnesses are key to "Ivan's" identity, says Nishnic

CLEVELAND — Edward Nishnic, president of the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund, told his audience at The City Club of Cleveland that evidence in the possession of Soviet authorities and witnesses in Ukraine will prove his father-in-law is not "Ivan the Terrible" of the Treblinka death camp.

Speaking at The City Club, billed as "a citadel of free speech" since 1912, Mr. Nishnic provided details about the ongoing Demjanjuk case, which is now in the stage of final appeal to Israel's Supreme Court.

Mr. Nishnic revealed that he and other Demjanjuk defense team members had recently interviewed three women in Ukraine who were forced by the Nazis to work as cooks at Treblinka. All three identified the guard known as Ivan the Terrible as a tall, dark-skinned man with dark or black hair, Mr. Nishnic said, emphasizing that this description does not fit Mr. Demjanjuk, who is blond and light-skinned.

In addition, all three women said that they remembered a guard called "Ivan the Terrible" and said his real name was Ivan Marzenko.

(For full text of Mr. Nishnic's speech at The City Club, see page 7.)

Soviet trial transcripts and other information were recently made available to an Israeli prosecutor who traveled to the Soviet Union to examine them, Mr. Nishnic said, adding that defense lawyers, however, have been denied access to these materials. Much of the information in those files is evidence exculpatory to Mr. Demjanjuk, Mr. Nishnic said, citing as his source Oleksander Yemets, a lawyer who is a member of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of its Human Rights Committee, Mr. Yemets had examined the file before it was removed to Moscow.

"Early on it became clear to our family that we could not rely on the presumption of innocence," Mr. Nishnic said, noting that the case in the U.S. was a civil, not criminal case. As well, he pointed out, the Israeli government's position was that the defendant had to prove his innocence. "Even if he is executed, I will continue to work to prove his innocence," Mr. Nishnic asserted.

Plast founded in Poland

BIALY BOR, Poland — Plast, the worldwide Ukrainian youth organization, has officially come to Poland, according to the press service of the Supreme Plast "Bulava."

A group of youths and students of Ukrainian parentage, led by a Ukrainian Catholic priest, gathered in Bialy Bor on December 30, 1990, to formally found Plast in Poland, adopt by-laws and resolutions, and elect its leadership.

The priest, the Rev. Marko Skirka, was elected head of the National Plast Council, a supervisory organ, while Petro Tyma was chosen head of the National Plast Command, the executive organ. Daryi Stremetsky and Yeva Petiuk were elected national commanders of *yunatstvo* and *novatstvo*, respectively.

Interest in the organization grew among the Ukrainian youth of Poland following the publication in Poland in the summer of 1989 of the Plast handbook, "Zhyttia v Plasti" (Life in Plast).

A group of students and the Rev. Skirka began meeting regularly in the spring of 1990 and organized a two-week camp for all those interested in Plast, which was held in Vengozhevo on

July 2-18. Some 24 youths took part in the camp, which was organized with the help of the Association of Ukrainians in Poland and the Supreme Plast Bulava, or world Plast leadership. Most of the participants joined an initiative group for the creation of Plast in Poland and elected an Interim National Plast Council, headed by Mr. Tyma.

During the fall of 1990, this initiative group participated in the First World-Congress of Ukrainian Youth, and organized Plast branches in such places as Slupsk, Szczecin, Bytow, Perekmyshl, Vengozhevo, Gdansk and Legnica.

Twenty-two youths participated in a winter camp at Bialy Bor on December 24-30, which ended with the founding congress. During the camp, 12 young men and women were sworn in as the first Plast members in Poland by a Supreme Plast Bulava representative, Oksana Kurowycky of New York City.

During the congress, much discussion was devoted to the organization of branches in various cities, while several resolutions were passed regarding plans to apply for recognition by the Conference. (Continued on page 10)

Mykhailo Horyn delineates goals of Popular Movement of Ukraine

Taking advantage of Mykhailo Horyn's recent brief visit to the United States, The Ukrainian Weekly interviewed this Ukrainian SSR people's deputy and leading member of Rukh about new developments in Ukraine.

The interview, conducted by Roma Hadziewicz, editor, and Chrystyna Lapychak, associate editor, took place during the founding convention of the U.S. Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine, held January 26-27, in Elizabeth, N.J.

Mr. Horyn, who is first vice-chairman of Rukh and chairman of its Political Council, was invited to attend and address the convention as a representative of the Popular Movement of Ukraine.

Following is a translated transcript of the interview (published in two parts) as prepared by Ms. Hadziewicz.

Yesterday, during your speech at the convention of the U.S. Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine, you noted that Rukh does not deviate from its principles and yet, yesterday's enemy can be today's ally. Please tell us more about how you are both idealistic and pragmatic in your work?

This is an everyday occurrence in all political activity. Our main principle is to create an independent Ukrainian state. On the path to this goal, our allies can be from various forces. We know very well that Russia was the principal opponent of Ukrainian independence, but today (Russian President Boris) Yeltsin is a proponent of establishing a Russian national state. Should we oppose the type of union proposed by Yeltsin in our struggle against the empire? I think not.

But who knows how Yeltsin will act once this Russian national state is created. It is possible that he will deny those principles that he enunciates today. Is it a given that our contacts today cannot end in conflict tomorrow? And does this violate our principles? I think not.

And how do you combine idealism and pragmatism in your dealings with Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk and the Communist Party of Ukraine?

We consider Kravchuk to be a person who now opposes the party. But this is only the first small conflict and I think that when he is pressured by the Central Committee of CPU led by (Stanislav) Hurenko, Kravchuk will once again toe the party line. We oppose the existing Supreme Soviet of Ukraine. Our opposition is clear-cut, and our opposition is principled.

But, in the case of those specific instances, say, when the position on Lithuania was discussed, the party majority in the Supreme Soviet's Presidium and the

opposition found themselves to be of one mind, i.e., that the Moscow center's invasion of Lithuania must be condemned. Here our positions coincided.

And, when one newspaper asked me whether there was a difference of principle between the position of the National Council and the Supreme Soviet Presidium in regard to the situation in Lithuania, I replied that there was no difference. Both the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and we had condemned the USSR's military intervention in the affairs of Lithuania.

Besides agitating against the union referendum, what other actions is Rukh planning in the near future?

We would like to accomplish one more very important task, namely, to hold an international conference on the role of the OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists) and the UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army) in the political life of Ukraine in order to finally dot the i concerning problems which were silenced for decades. Rukh will do this in

conjunction with the Republican Association of Ukrainian Studies.

We plan to complete the structural organization of Rukh down to the village level. This is very important for us. We will work toward this goal so that each factory, each village will have its own Rukh branch.

Very important work awaits us in identifying and preparing candidates, and then acquainting the public with them. Beginning with the village council level, we will designate candidates. Let them appear in public, let the people question them; it is important that the people know these are our candidates. In the previous elections we had so few of our own candidates that we could not even fill the oblast slots. We lost the elections in the east not only because the people did not support us, but also because we did not have our own candidates for people's deputies.

And, it was not only in the east that we did not have candidates; we did not have enough candidates in Lviv Oblast, in the village councils, in the district (raion) councils of the Lviv Oblast. Basically, we lost. We won

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On the significance of Rukh

Mykhailo Horyn on continued significance of Rukh: (excerpts from keynote address at the founding convention of the U.S. Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine delivered January 26).

Opinions that I hear expressed here, and which are propagated in Ukraine, that Rukh as an organization has run out of steam are very far from the truth. Right now we see in Naddniproprishchyna (central Ukraine) the following scenario: Rukh organizations are now being created on the district (raion) level; up to now these existed only on the oblast level. In western Ukraine, Rukh is now being activated in the villages. Thus, Rukh organizations are gaining power.

I do not mean to say that Rukh is an eternal organization. I do not mean to say that it will have a long life. But, I do want to stress that in the current struggle for establishment of a Ukrainian national state, for the national rebirth of our nation, I do not see any other organization that can replace Rukh. Why? Because there are very many problems that can be tackled only by an organization like Rukh.

You all know that in 1989 we conducted the human chain (to mark the Ukrainian independence and reunification anniversaries). In the summer we promoted the Days of Kozak Glory and transformed them from a simple regional observance, as its organizers had originally planned, into an all-

Ukrainian celebration.

This year we decided to promote consolidation in an entirely different manner. We invited 10,000 schoolchildren to Galicia for the Christmas holidays. The (Communist) party conducted a vicious campaign against this: a party leader called on residents of the Donetsk region not to send their children to the Ternopil region because of the dangerous atmosphere there; teachers were threatened and told they might lose their jobs. Despite all this, nearly 8,000 children arrived from Naddniproprishchyna in the western oblasts. These 8,000 children were placed with families with whom they celebrated Sviat Vechir (Christmas Eve) and, thus, for the first time in the history of central Ukraine, children saw how Christmas Eve is celebrated in Galicia.

We conducted this campaign as a campaign for consolidation of the Ukrainian nation. At the same time (as the children were in western Ukraine) we sent some 60 verteps (Christmas plays) to perform in central Ukraine not only in the oblast centers, but in regional centers as well.

We consider it our goal to bring together the masses of central Ukraine and Galicia in order to demonstrate that we are one people, that we have common interests and that there is no division between us. The party works for divisiveness. We work for unity.

U.S. Tryzub assists CCRF

by David Abuschinow

NEWARK, N.J. — A newly formed Ukrainian-American firm, U.S. Tryzub Enterprises Inc., based in Newark, N.J., has also joined in the effort of supporting the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund. By contacting a major manufacturer of stick proof needles, ICU Medical located in Irvine, Calif., U.S. Tryzub arranged for the delivery of over \$1 million worth of these needles to a newly opened hospital in Lviv.

On January 8, in the City of Lviv, an official opening ceremony was held dedicating this new hospital, a Specialized Regional Children's Hospital for the treatment of victims of Chernobyl. U.S. Tryzub was part of the entourage, along with Dr. Zenon and Nadia Matkivsky of CCRF, in celebrating this joyous event.

The director of surgeons, Dr. Oleh Myndiuk, stated, "The intent of this hospital is threefold: 1) to help all children, specifically those ailing as a result of the Chernobyl disaster; 2) to administer the best possible health care available and strive to advance the facility to world standards and; 3) in doing the above, to create an environment which will be seen by others as an example of humanitarian health care at its best."

Dr. Thomas Materna, CEO and president, and Nickolas Fursik, vice-

president of U.S. Tryzub, spent the first two weeks of January visiting with health professionals, Ministry of Health officials, local and national economic relations ministers, and co-ops and factories.

Aside from its charitable deeds, U.S. Tryzub Enterprises is also in the business of established joint ventures and exporting/importing medical products for the benefit of both countries. U.S. Tryzub's visits to various factory installations ended with a positive note.

"We have received eight 'letters of interest' ranging from companies with a work force of 14,000 to a co-op of only 50 workers. Now that military spending has subsided, factories are running at only 50 percent capacity. They are in desperate need of U.S. technology and investment to increase their productivity and revitalize their local economies," Mr. Fursik said.

Regarding the success of the trip, Mr. Fursik stated that "20 percent of the total population in Ukraine is on pension. This makes Ukraine the republic with the highest proportion of elderly people in the Soviet Union, thus, health care has to hold the highest priority."

Dr. Materna's grandmother is from Odessa and Mr. Fursik's parents immigrated from Ukraine in 1950. "Not only would this trip been impossible a few years ago," stated Mr. Fursik, "but today, I can contribute to the economic growth of the land of my heritage and as



Nicholas Fursik (seated on desk), vice-president of U.S. Tryzub Enterprises, (behind him) Dr. Oleh Myndiuk, general director of the Specialized Regional Children's Hospital in Lviv, and (next to Dr. Myndiuk) Dr. Thomas Materna, president of U.S. Tryzub, are surrounded by the hospital's medical team.

Obituaries

Dr. Roman Osinchuk, well-known activist

NEW YORK — Dr. Roman Osinchuk, well-known Ukrainian activist, died suddenly on February 11. He was 88 years old.

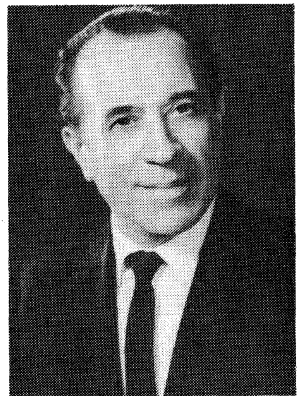
Dr. Osinchuk was born on July 7, 1902 in the Zbarazh area in western Ukraine. After completing his medical studies at the underground Ukrainian university in Lviv and at the University of Vienna, Dr. Osinchuk worked at the Sheptytsky Clinic and became an active member of the Ukrainian Medical Society, the Ukrainian Hygiene Society and editor of the monthly magazine National Health.

During World War II he became director of both the medical institute and the division of health, as well as assistant professor of internal medicine at the state medical institute.

Dr. Osinchuk immigrated to the United States in 1949. There he founded the Ukrainian Medical Society of North America and became its first president. Simultaneously, he became the first editor of that society's medical journal.

In 1942, Dr. Osinchuk joined the Shevchenko Scientific Society and became a lifelong member of the board as well as director of the biological chemical/medical division. Recently he was inducted into the Shevchenko Scientific Society as an honorary member.

A deeply religious man, Dr. Osinchuk was an active member of the Patriarchal Society, a member of its board and head of the Patriarchal Fund.



Dr. Roman Osinchuk

He was a frequent contributor to Svoboda, authoring a health and medicine column, and was a longtime member of the board of Ukrainian Journalists Association of America.

Dr. Osinchuk is survived by his wife, Lidia, and daughter, Dr. Juliana Osinchuk.

Funeral services were offered at the Peter Jarema funeral home and St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York. Interment was at St. Andrew the First-Called Apostle Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J.

Filaret Lukianovich, Auschwitz survivor

PHILADELPHIA — Filaret Lukianovich, athletics instructor at Chortkiv gymnasium, Galicia, administrator of the "Zelena Bukovyna" (Green Bukovyna) publication, founding member of the Central Association of Bukovynian Ukrainians and the Ukrainian Academic Kozak Society "Zaporozhe" and survivor of Auschwitz, died on February 2 after a long and difficult illness. He was 78 years old.

Mr. Lukianovich was born on February 19, 1913, in Vyzhentsi, Bukovyna, and graduated from the Academy of Athletics in Bucharest.

In the United States he penned numerous community and sports-related articles for Svoboda and the Ukrainian National Association's almanac. He wrote as well about his experiences as a prisoner at the Auschwitz Nazi camp.

He is survived by his wife, Natalia; son, Dr. Pavlo Lukianovich and family; his daughter, Lidia, and her husband; and family in Ukraine.

Funeral services were offered at the Nasevich Funeral Home in Philadelphia. Burial followed at Cheltenham Hills Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Mykhailo Horyn...

(Continued from page 3)

only on the level of (Vyacheslav) Chornovil, (who is Lviv Oblast chairman) and now he finds himself in a struggle with the districts, and the districts are boycotting him.

We will also need to establish a corps of activists. If we had had 60,000 candidates for people's deputies — and not 200 — we would have won. But, we had a maximum of 200 people who were the democratic bloc candidates throughout Ukraine. What we needed was 60,000.

Yesterday, during the convention session you mentioned a plan to set up an independent television company. Would you elaborate on this?

This is to be a small TV company and we are to be one of the participants of this venture. Whether this TV company will be able to function will depend on the political climate in Ukraine. We would like to be independent of the official television, and we will do everything possible to see to it that this TV company is created. This could be done in the span of a few months — I think that by the springtime we could have such a television company. Rukh was approached with this idea and we will become shareholders.

How do you envision cooperation with the U.S. Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine that is being

established here this weekend. How does this compare with your work with Canadian supporters?

It seems to me that the Canadian Friends of Rukh have fewer internal problems and conflicts than separate organizations with whom we have worked in the U.S. Perhaps this impression is the result of an inadequate understanding of the situation in Canada. But, this is the first impression of a tourist.

Up to now, we have had contacts with committees that have referred to themselves as supporters of Rukh or committees to assist victims of Chernobyl. Now, this new organization will include dozens of other organizations and the name itself reflects a change in focus. This is now the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine. Thus, Rukh will be merely a part of this broad program to support the Ukrainian liberation movement.

It is difficult for me to say how our contacts and cooperation will develop. Time will tell. But it will depend to a large degree on who is elected president of this large coordinating organization. I would like to hope that this new organization will be effective and will be able to design a policy for contacts between the diaspora and Ukraine that will help us resolve our problems. Well, I would like to hope that everything will be all right.

I have brought a list of proposals regarding our needs and I will give these to the leadership that will be elected here today. May God grant that all of this turns out well.

How have you worked with Canada?

The most recent large project in which Canada participated was to provide funds for much-needed technology; this was done in cooperation with the U.S. Right now we are discussing the possibility of sending a large group of villagers from Ukraine who will learn farming methods in Canada. Thus, our cooperation is broadening in scope. As well we are planning to work with the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies to prepare a major research work titled "Ukrainians during World War II."

We are expanding our contacts also with the U.S. Thus, we are going beyond the bounds of assistance activity to the extent that possibilities for Ukraine's contacts with other countries are expanding — this, despite the fact that Ukraine, on the one hand is a republic, while on the other it remains a colony; on the one hand it has its Declaration of State Sovereignty, and on the other a presidential decree that violates the declaration. Despite this uncertainty, contacts are increasing.

Just now we discussed with Prof. (George) Grabowicz (of Harvard University) and Prof. (Oleksander) Savchenko the idea of establishing an international institute to research the problems of Ukraine, which would function in Kiev and would cooperate with leading scholars of the U.S.

Therefore, a period of increasing and broadening contacts is now here. The realm of activity is no longer restricted to assistance and relief actions. We are now talking about scholarly research, education, the training of managers. In a word, our contacts are now taking on a character distinct from that of contacts in 1990.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

DISTRICT MEETING

Detroit

by Stephen M. Wichar Sr.

WARREN, Mich. — Although Greater Detroit continues to remain a viable fraternal grouping for the Ukrainian National Association, there are disappointing aspects, trends perhaps, which may have negative implications in the immediate future.

For example, there are 19 UNA branches including Windsor, Ontario, and Toledo, Ohio, which make up the constituency of UNA's Detroit District Committee, but — despite the personal and newspaper announcements in both the Ukrainian and English language inviting district officers, convention delegates and two delegates per branch — only eight were in attendance. This working cadre has activists from branches 20, 82, 94, 146, 174, 175, 183 and 292.

Only 24 delegates were present, a lower figure than in previous years. During 1990, Detroit showed a respectable enlistment of 89 new members, with a total insurance coverage of \$471,000. However, only 77 percent of the assigned quota was fulfilled.

On Sunday afternoon, February 10, at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Warren, the leadership and delegates of the UNA's Detroit District Committee convened an annual meeting, primarily to elect new officers and develop an agenda for 1991. The meeting was

formally called to order by Dr. Alexander Serafyn, district chairman. He welcomed Ulana Diachuk, the first woman supreme president of the UNA, all officers, and guests.

A memorial prayer was conducted for departed members. In the selection of a presidium for the afternoon, Dr. Serafyn and Roman Lazarchuk assumed the roles of chairman and secretary, respectively. A dedicated activist of long standing (Michael Baby, 94, was invited to sit at the dais as an honorary member of the presidium.

Dr. Serafyn then called on Mr. Lazarchuk, the district secretary, to read the minutes of the February 11, 1990, meeting.

Dr. Serafyn proceeded with his report. In a predetermined arrangement with both vice-presidents, Stephen M. Wichar and Irene Pryjma, Dr. Serafyn provided a single summary outlining the events that had taken place in 1990, the problems and successes. He strongly recommended that branches which continue to be inactive be merged. He also thanked Mrs. Diachuk for stipends which had been issued to graduating students in Ridna Shkola. Mr. Lazarchuk followed this report with a summation of his secretarial duties.

A more extensive report was given by Jaroslaw Baziuk, district treasurer. Mr. Baziuk stated that the UNA-sponsored

(Continued on page 12)



The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec
Fraternal Activities Director

More on UNA branch histories

In the month of March, 30 UNA branches will mark their anniversaries. Just as with any birthday, there should be some way to honor one's own UNA branch. Moreover, each one of the branches has made a contribution to the life of its community.

Let me tell you something about a few of the branches:

- Branch 7 Brotherhood of the Whitsuntide, (Soshestvia Sviatoho Dukha) was founded in McAdoo, Pa., in March 1915. This branch had the distinction of being founded by Dmytro Kapitula, UNA supreme president from 1908 to 1917, in a town which during the years 1897-1934 is described in the UNA Jubilee Book of 1934, as run and managed by Ukrainians.

The book notes: "...McAdoo post office had been in Ukrainian hands for 25 years..." It also states that "...D. Kapitula already in 1897 was its 'special police.' In 1904 and 1905 he was the town treasurer, in 1915 and 1916, the chairman of the McAdoo Town Council for 15 years, the chief of the police." Again it is recorded that "...from 1921 to 1929 there was a Ukrainian principal in the town public schools... currently, the president of the town council is a Ukrainian... Ukrainians are employed in country court... there is a Ukrainian chief of the Department of Public Safety, and since 1919, a Ukrainian town statistician."

- Branch 87, Brotherhood of St. Basil, was founded in Lancaster, N.Y., on March 5, 1905. Its contribution lay in member donations to support Ukrainian causes in the U.S. and in the homeland, founding a cooperative, an amateur artists' club and promoting musical events.

- Branch 137, Bohdan Khmelnytsky Society, was founded in Easton, Pa., on March 16, 1913. In addition to its members' contribution to Ukrainian causes through fund-raising activities, the branch was instrumental in organizing a Prosvita Ukrainian reading room and library.

- Branch 155, Zaporozska Sich Society, was founded in Perth Amboy, N.J., on March 20, 1907. This branch had a lot to do with organizing a Ukrainian band, a national home and an amateur artists' club.

- Branch 234, Zaporozska Sich Society, founded in Elizabeth, N.J., on March 7, 1909. Besides making donations to Ukrainian causes, this branch was greatly responsible for founding the Ukrainian National Home at its present site, 214 Fulton St., in Elizabeth.

- Branch 277, Brotherhood of St. John the Baptist, was founded in Hartford, Conn., on March 10, 1910. The branch's importance is noted in the 1934 Jubilee Book: "Ukrainian community life was being disrupted by Muscophile elements. No one was able to counter their influence until this UNA branch was founded."

- Branch 295, Brotherhood of the Holy Ghost, was founded in Akron, Ohio, on March 13, 1912. Its main activities consisted of fund-raising for Ukrainian causes and being instrumental in founding a Ukrainian Catholic Church.

As we can see from each of these UNA branch histories, each branch participated in community affairs. Even if its contribution was small, such as making donations to a national cause, by its very existence in the community, it was important in preserving a Ukrainian national identity in the U.S.

UNWLA branch follows up on UNA fraternal project

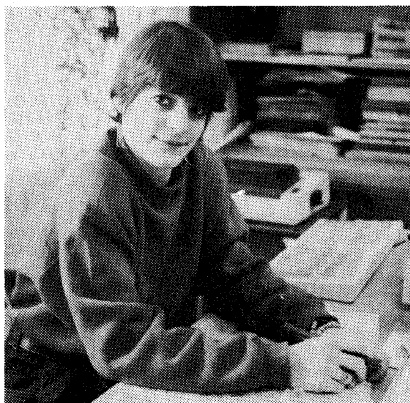
PISCATAWAY, N.J. — In December 1990, at the annual Christmas party of Branch 4 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, members of the branch extended the Christmas spirit by packaging "goodie boxes" for Ukrainian American men and women serving in the Persian Gulf. Names and addresses of those participating in Operation-Desert Shield had been collected and compiled into a list by Ukrainian National Association's fraternal activities coordinator, Andre J. Worobec, who had and continues to pass the list along to interested organizations.

UNWLA Branch 4 members assembled at the home of their treasurer, Luba Nykyforuk, and filled boxes with batteries for walkmans, Ramen noodles, packets of crackers and cheese, gum, candy canes, paperback books, copies of The Ukrainian Weekly, playing cards, aftershave, soap, talcum powder, letter envelopes and shampoo. Each "goodie box" contained a Christmas greeting in Ukrainian and English.

The shipment of the "goodie boxes" was made possible in part by a generous contribution from UNWLA Branch 65. UNWLA Branch 4 received several

heart-warming thank you notes for its efforts, and plans to send "goodie boxes" to the additional Ukrainian American men and women who have been deployed since Christmas in their version of "Operation Valentine."

At The Weekly: new staffer, 10th anniversary



Khristina "Nyanya" Lew

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Khristina Lew, formerly of the Washington area (Oakton, Va., to be precise), has joined the staff of The Ukrainian Weekly.

Ms. Lew, who began working at The Weekly in November 1990, has been named assistant editor.

She was previously employed as a public affairs associate at NKM Associates in Washington, where she

(Continued on page 10)

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Awilda Arzola, The Ukrainian Weekly's lone typesetter, recently marked her 10th anniversary with the newspaper.

Miss Arzola, who began working at The Weekly in December 1980, was feted by her fellow co-workers at The Weekly on the occasion of her anniversary.

Weekly editorial staffers paid tribute to Ms. Arzola for her many years of dedicated service — through thick and thin, as they say — and commented that though there are several editors who can fill in for each other, there is but one typesetter. (And you know what that means: no typesetter,

(Continued on page 10)



Awilda "Willie" Arzola

JOIN
THE
UNA

THE Ukrainian Weekly

The people speak

On February 9 and March 3 voters in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia voted overwhelmingly for the independence of their republics. In Lithuania last month, 90 percent had expressed their support for an independent, democratic republic. In Latvia and Estonia last Sunday, the vote for independence was, respectively, 74 percent and 78 percent — a margin that surprised most observers, who pointed to the ethnic make-up of those republic's citizens.

The vote tallies clearly showed that despite the fact that Russians make up 30 percent of Estonia's population and a third of Latvia's, significant numbers of Russian voters — some 30 to 40 percent — voted along with their fellow citizens of Estonian and Latvian heritage. The central authorities in Moscow had hoped to frighten the Russian minorities in those republics into voting against independence for fear of ethnic discrimination. As well, the Kremlin had appealed to these citizens' Russian patriotism and desire for stability within a union.

One Sovietologist, Mikhail Tsyypin of the Naval War College in Monterey, Calif., analyzed the high support for independence among the republic's Russian population as follows. "The majority of Russian voters proved to be a silent majority. A substantial number of them clearly voted for democratic independence. Many of the Russian settlers moved there for economic reasons and wanted a more Western way of life, and they appear to be looking on secession as a ticket for them out of the Soviet Union."

Notwithstanding Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's protestations that the Baltic plebiscites are invalid and basically meaningless, the Baltic votes are highly significant, for they reject the widely held notion that citizens would vote along ethnic lines and the oft-heard idea that independence was supported by the newly elected political elite in those republics and not by the man in the street.

And, surely, Mr. Gorbachev now has food for thought, as Anatolijs Gorbunovs, president of Latvia's Parliament, said, to correct the Kremlin's "policy on the Baltic issue."

Estonian Foreign Minister Lennart Meri said that the vote demonstrated the people's desire to have independence "in the form we have held in our hearts since the 1940s" — that is, since the Soviets' forcible annexation of the Baltics states.

That we believe is the essence of the issue. Despite centuries of foreign rule and nearly five decades of Soviet domination, Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians have not lost their powerful sense of national identity. That force has proven indestructible, and the Baltic republics' plebiscites are yet another testament to this fact.

The people of the Baltic states have spoken. They seek independence now just as they did earlier this century when the Russian tsarist empire was collapsing. They succeeded then, enjoying two decades of freedom and prosperity, and, we trust, they will succeed now.

The United States and other Western states (which, incidentally, never recognized the Soviet takeover of the Baltics) should be reacting to this great potential. As Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski recently wrote, the U.S. must realize: "The democratization of the Soviet Union is impossible unless the Kremlin grants the right to self-determination to the non-Russian nations. The denial of self-determination inevitably has to involve repression, and repression is incompatible with democracy." He concluded: "In brief, the time has come to recognize that the notion of a democratic Soviet 'Union' is an oxymoron."

March
1867

Turning the pages back...

Oleksandra Sudovshchikova-Kosach, a writer and social activist, who wrote under the pen name Hrytsko Hryhorenko, was born in March 1867 in Makarev, Kostroma

gubernia, northern Russia. Together with her husband, writer and mathematician Mykhailo Kosach, and sister-in-law, poet Lesia Ukrainka, she was active in radical Ukrainophile student circles and the writers' circle Pleiada (1888-93), according to Volume II of Volodymyr Kubijovyc's Encyclopedia of Ukraine. "Nashi liudy na seli" (Our Rural People), her first collection of prose, was published in 1898.

The Encyclopedia writes: "Hryhorenko's naturalistic stories depict the hardship, destitution, and moral decay of life in the Ukrainian village and in exile, and have been likened to Vasyl Stefanyk's."

She also authored eight plays, including five for children, and a collection of children's stories and plays "Ditky" (Little Children, 1918). She also translated French, including Jules Verne, English and Swedish literature into Ukrainian.

Two volumes of her complete works were published in Kharkiv in 1930, while selections appeared in Kiev in 1918, 1929 and 1959.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Will Ukraine become independent in 1990s?

by Dr. Bohdan Krawchenko

CONCLUSION

The national and democratic movement in Ukraine is facing its most formidable challenge to date. It is confronted daily by provocations, and the movement will have to exercise severe restraint and discipline so as not to fall into the traps that are being set for it. But what can we say about the future?

• 1) The economic situation is disastrous. There is rationing now in Ukraine, a coupon system, and people now call the economic system "couponism," but there is nothing to buy even with coupons. It is the economic crisis which propels popular support for Ukraine's independence. The economic system will collapse if there is no economic reform.

But economic reform entails a market reform, and a market reform entails decentralization — and increased rights for the republic. Opposition to Moscow will continue to grow because people see

plays a totally counter-productive economic role. There is no economic imperative for the union, and therefore it has no future. The future lies in the series of bilateral economic agreements which the republics have signed amongst themselves, agreements which Ukraine has signed with Russia, which recognize each other's sovereignty and chart a course of economic cooperation.

In short, a new model of relations between the republics has emerged: agreements from below, rather than the maintenance of a bankrupt economic system imposed from above. The existing system only benefits the massive central bureaucracy and the military apparatus, who are parasites on the economy.

What the national movement in Ukraine will have to stress in the months to come, is that it has a realistic program of economic reform — and indeed it has one — and that it has a vision of how new relations can be established between the union republics i.e., through treaties of economic co-

Ukraine will become an independent state because it now has a new political class committed to that independence, a political class which has the support of the population.

that Moscow center as the embodiment of a failed economic system. So temporarily, the Moscow center had recentralized power, the army and the KGB can assume greater control, but they cannot run a modern economy. As the present head of Ukraine's Council of Ministers, Vitold Fokin, recently noted, "Our only hope, our only chance of improving the situation is economic independence... It is our last chance to avoid economic catastrophe." And Fokin is hardly a radical.

What is important to stress, is that unlike other unions, such as the EEC, the Soviet Union in its present form

Dr. Bohdan Krawchenko is director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, and associate professor in the Department of Slavic and East European Studies at the University of Alberta. He is also president of the Canadian Association of Slavists and vice-president of the International Association of Ukrainian Studies. As well he is the author of "Social Change and National Consciousness in Twentieth Century Ukraine" (1985).

The article above (published in two parts) is a presentation delivered in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, on the occasion of Ukrainian Independence Day.

operation between sovereign and independent states.

• 2) Much will depend in the months to come on what happens in Russia. Will the crackdown which began in Lithuania extend to stripping Boris Yeltsin of power? Russian public opinion opposes the Moscow apparatus because it sees that apparatus as the bulwark of reaction, the obstacle of change. Many Russians want to leave the Soviet Union, because they want to leave the Soviet system and escape control by the forces of reaction.

The key battle in the months to come will be between Yeltsin and Gorbachev. The fact is that Gorbachev has lost whatever support he had in Russia, and large numbers of Russians support national movements because they see them, to repeat, as a way out of the Soviet system. The national movement in Ukraine (Rukh) was never anti-Russian; it has done everything possible not to fall into that trap. The alliance being forged between democratic forces in Russia and the national movements offers a ray of hope.

• 3) The crackdown of this winter 1990-1991 is a last-ditch effort by the central apparatus to stabilize the dis-

(Continued on page 13)

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of March 9, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 6,544 checks from its members with donations totalling \$170,150.87. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

The strange case of John Demjanjuk

Presumed guilty: this century's most controversial capital case

Following is the full text of an address about the John Demjanjuk case delivered at The City Club of Cleveland on February 19. The City Club, which is considered "a citadel of free speech," has had a national reputation since 1912 as each week it presents national and local speakers on a variety of current issues.

Edward Nishnic is president of the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund and a son-in-law of Mr. Demjanjuk. We publish his speech here, in two parts, with his permission.

by Edward Nishnic

PART I

"He's a Nazi. He's a killer." These were the words of Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres broadcast to the world on February 28, 1986, before John Demjanjuk's airplane touched down in Israel, before his trial on charges of being "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka.

"Innocence is not something to be believed, innocence must be proven." These were the words of District Court Judge Dov Levin, about the Demjanjuk case, over which he presided, as quoted in the Cleveland Plain Dealer in 1988.

Listen, too, to the words of U.S. Congressman Joshua Eilberg, chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees and International Law, writing to U.S. Attorney General Griffen Bell in August of 1978: "Reports have reached me that deficiencies have become apparent in the preparation of the case of U.S. v. Demjanjuk...I strongly urge you to place the direction of the proceedings in the hands of the special litigation unit...We cannot afford to risk losing another decision."

I have entitled these remarks "Presumed Guilty." I do this because, perhaps more than any other in recent memory, the Demjanjuk prosecution was the focus of historical pressures that combined to deprive the defendant of the usual presumption of innocence. As a result of these historical pressures, the customary safeguards broke down, creating a unique potential for factual error.

Few capital cases have been prosecuted amid such pressures, for a number of reasons.

First there was the commitment by virtually all the civilized Western governments, including the U.S., to seek redress for the crimes of the Holocaust. This was a commitment which was right and just, which no civilized person could fail to understand and support.

Next there was the heinous nature of the crimes at issue — the extinction of an almost incomprehensible number of human lives, more than 900,000, by a single monstrous individual, one of the most brutal and sadistic killers in history.

Next there was the nature of the prosecution's witnesses — individuals, Holocaust survivors, who unquestionably had to be, deserved to be, the object of compassion for having experienced the worst any human being has ever been called upon to experience.

Finally, there was the involvement of the two superpower governments, the U.S. and the USSR, in the Demjanjuk prosecution, as a result of which the Demjanjuk case at times seemed to be more of an item on a superpower agenda than a matter of law, of guilt and innocence.

And so, early on, it became clear to the defendant's family that we could not rely on the presumption of innocence and the state's burden of proof, as in a criminal case under American law — as that presumption would be available to any one of you here in the unlikely event you should ever be charged. In the candid words of Judge Levin, it was up to the defendant to prove his innocence.

The defense had to, in fact, find the individual responsible for these heinous acts and prove John Demjanjuk's innocence by proving the guilt of the real Ivan the Terrible. And, lest there be any doubt, it has always been the position of the Demjanjuk family, and of John Demjanjuk personally, that the historical facts are unquestionable, and we have never questioned them: that Ivan the Terrible existed; that Treblinka existed as one of the worst killing fields in history; that the gas chambers cannot be questioned; and that 6 million Jews died in the Holocaust. It is only the identity of the defendant in this case that we question.

It was perhaps because of the political and historical factors I mentioned that the investigation of the identity of Ivan the Terrible by the U.S. Justice Department was shockingly deficient and superficial. In fact, there was no investigation as would be done in the usual case. Instead of requesting from the Soviets whatever historical evidence they had in their possession concerning the identity of Ivan the Terrible of Treblinka, whose crimes were known to the victorious Allies as early as 1945, the Justice Department originally relied on an accusation by a notorious, New York-based Soviet propaganda journal, which listed Demjanjuk as a guard at Sobibor, a theory for which the U.S. government subsequently could find no evidentiary support. When the Sobibor theory failed, the U.S. prosecutors, under the pressure of Eilberg's warning not to lose the Demjanjuk case, turned to another theory, that Demjanjuk was Ivan the Terrible.

Yet, in 1976 and 1977, at the same time as the U.S. authorities were commencing their case against John Demjanjuk, the Soviets knew what the Demjanjuk defense did not know: that war crimes trials had been held in the USSR in 1949 and 1951, and that the transcripts of those trials identified the operator of the gas chambers at Treblinka as one Ivan Marzenko, not Ivan Demjanjuk.

And so, as early as 1949 and 1951 the Soviets knew, and prior to 1976 the Americans should have been told, that the individual they were looking for as Ivan the Terrible was named Ivan Marzenko. Yet 1976 was the year U.S. authorities charged a man named John Demjanjuk with the deaths of 900,000 people.

It was not until 13 years later, in October of 1990, in the wake of glasnost and the extraordinary events which have transformed the Soviet Union, that an official of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet located the files containing the 1949 and 1951 transcripts and notified the Demjanjuk defense that he had found evidence of Ivan the Terrible's true identity.

That was after defendant John Demjanjuk had been sentenced to death, after his lawyer lost his life in a mysterious fall from the window of a Jerusalem hotel, and after another defense

(Continued on page 11)

Centennial sojourn

by Christopher Guly

WINNIPEG — Winnipeg-based music producer, composer and writer Danny Schur has the potential of becoming either a source of pride or embarrassment for the Ukrainian Canadian arts community.

It all depends on whether his rock-opera-musical, titled "The Bridge," finds a production company willing to stage it. Conceived as a tribute to this year's centennial of Ukrainian settlement in Canada, the show deals with the angst surrounding abandoned roots, as a young, third-generation rock musician struggles to regain his cultural heritage.

Mr. Schur says it's semi-autobiographical, insofar as he has consciously attempted to keep his family's proud Ukrainian traditions alive. Three years ago, he composed and staged a highly successful operetta titled, "Vlad of Kiev," as a tribute to the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. In it, he traced the story of the Kievan prince who introduced the faith to his people. What made it unique was that Mr. Schur was also true to his own situation and told the tale in English.

He's trying to do the same with "The Bridge." The story is almost stereotypically straightforward. Michaelson, who naturally embraces his family's original name of Mikalenko, is a hell-bent hedonist. If he's not performing with his band, Blue Velvet, or cavorting with his band-mate and girlfriend Laura Strilchuk, he's heavy into cocaine. During a tour of Ukraine, Danny the protagonist collapses from his excesses. But, as a result of Laura's love for him and the fact that he is in his grandfather's homeland, the rock star is consumed by his ancestral identity and decides to turn his life around.



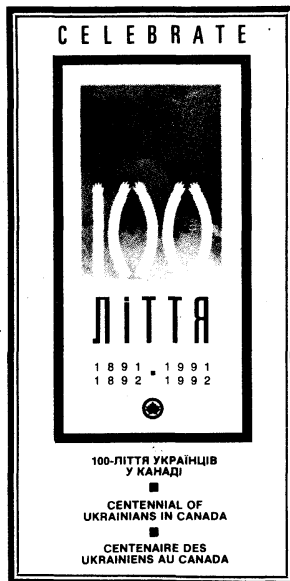
Danny Schur

Andrew Lloyd Webber, Mr. Schur is clearly not. The band's name, curiously David Lynchian by its choice, is more a metaphor for the fabric used in Ukrainian costumes, he explains. There are other not-so-subtle metaphors throughout the production. Michaelson is from "Ethelborough" and his hand plays the "Winnitoba" stadium. All right, the

This year marks the 100th anniversary since two Ukrainians, Wasyl Eleniak and Ivan Pylypiw, arrived in Canada.

Canadians of Ukrainian descent will mark the centennial of their first settlement with numerous gala concerts, art exhibits, a nationally televised dramatization, a forest and a re-enactment of their arrival this July to kick off the 1991-1992 celebrations.

Christopher Guly, a free-lance journalist based in Ottawa, is a Canadian of Ukrainian descent. He has been writing about Ukrainians for 13 out of their 100 years in Canada.



man is not Shakespeare. He says he's worried about using real, legal names.

But the song titles throughout the musical aren't terribly original, either. Guess where in the show and what is happening on stage when "Fast Train to Nowhere" appears. Or, "Something is Haunting Me," "This is Canada" and "Welcome to the New World." All right, all right, he's also not Stephen Sondheim.

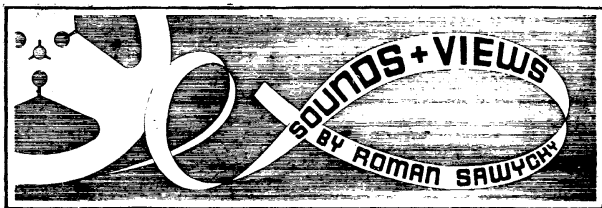
Luckily, Mr. Schur is a tremendously gifted musician. He has worked with some of the city's most talented musicians. Recently, he helped re-mix Tom Jackson's "Huron Carol" album. And he has chutzpah. "Vlad of Kiev" was accompanied by electronic music and "The Bridge" will incorporate several choreographed Ukrainian traditional dances throughout its two acts.

That's not so much my concern. Although he has already received some seed money from both the Ukrainian Canadian Committee's Shevchenko Foundation and the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Commission, some are worried about the content of "The Bridge." Motria Kydon, program coordinator for the centennial celebrations, says that many of her board members expressed reservations about Mr. Schur's emphasis on the drug culture and would like him to lessen its sting.

Mr. Schur adamantly opposes such editorial posturing. After all, the story is being told from his perspective and life experience. Besides, he says that he has approached various producers and promoters in town, including Nite Out Entertainment's Sam Katz, and hopes that "The Bridge" may find a home at Prairie Theatre Exchange, Nite Out's newly renovated Historic Walker Theatre or even the Centennial Concert Hall by autumn. Mr. Schur is ecstatic about the growing enthusiasm surrounding his musical and remains the wide-eyed eternal optimist.

However, the struggle he faces over his artistic expression poses some intriguing parallels. Perhaps, his next venture could even reflect it. This story is also quite straightforward: 24-year old Danny Schur, from Ethelbert, Man., writes contemporary rock musicals to celebrate his own Ukrainian heritage. Local cultural community frowns on its raw intensity and pushes for tempered tradition.

One hopes that this one will also include a happy ending. But Mr. Schur should know by now, that where life imitates art, art often does the same.



Kurt Schindler and Ukraine

Conclusion

Schindler's remaining Ukrainian projects (all appearing in 1917) were published likewise by G. Schirmer (New York) under the series heading "Folk Songs of Russia and Choral Settings by Kurt Schindler." The first item on our list was billed "The Goldfinch's Wedding" (Humorous Part-Song of Little-Russia); 'Shtchiglikove veseelia' after the setting by A. Koshitz, for mixed chorus a cappella by Kurt Schindler, English version by Deems Taylor and Kurt Schindler."

Goldfinch

We could correct Schindler's spellings by substituting "Shchylykove vesillia" as well as the original arranger Alexander Koshetz (the way his name is usually written). Schindler also provided notes to this number, which according to him "is typical of Little-Russian music, of its quick, boisterous polka rhythms, its exuberant jollity, its bright, if not always refined humor. The original 13 years have been condensed to seven, and the setting of Koshitz, a present-day Ukrainian composer, who overheard it near Kieff, has been adhered to fairly closely..."

It seems that Schindler's publication of this item in 1917 became the first



Conductor Alexander Koshetz in Stani-slaviv (1919).

notice about Koshetz in America (who toured America, but not until 1922). We know also that Schindler was in "Russia" ca. 1916, so he could have visited Koshetz in Kiev as both conductors had similar interests, i.e. choral music. Later meetings in New York between the two musicians were also possible, but we just do not know if they took place.

Here are the opening stanzas of the song as supplied by Schindler:

The Goldfinch's Wedding (Ukrainian)

Humoresque

Goldfinch had a wedding
What a celebration!
Every bird and every birdling
Got an invitation.

For his bride and consort, lo!
He chose the blue-bird —

Such a pretty, such a witty,
Such a fond and true bird.

Cuckoo was the best man,
Portly, proud and burly;
Nightingale, as maid of honor,
Got there bright and early.
...etc.

The copy of this music, which I was able to procure, belonged at one time to the personal library of the eminent Ukrainian American composer Paul Pecheniha Ouglitzky (see his rubber stamp on the music page printed along with this article). This goes to show the high regard Ouglitzky had for the setting by Schindler.

Faux pas

After publishing the above number (which Alfred Hitchcock might have enjoyed), Schindler committed a "faux pas" in his next undertaking titled "Vasilissa the Fair." In this ballad he united a tale common in Russian tale collections (some variants of which seem to have Oriental elements), with four Ukrainian folk songs. Here is how Schindler bills his effort: "Vasilissa the Fair, or The Prince and the Maiden: Ballad for Unaccompanied Mixed Chorus with a Solo Soprano. Musical setting with free use of four Ukrainian folk melodies by Kurt Schindler, Op. 16, No. 1. Poem by Kurt Schindler and Deems Taylor founded upon a Russian legend."

On the front cover we read: "Musical Fairy Tale. A Garland of Ukrainian Folk Melodies transcribed for Eight-Part Chorus of Mixed Voices a Cappella with Soprano Solo." Schindler himself provides the background:

"In July, 1916, I spent my days looking over the vast collections of Ukrainian folk tunes, which I had brought back from my trip to Russia. One of them, a mimic roundelay called the Tanok Korolya (the King's Dance), appealed to me very strongly for its majestic beginning and its dainty, plaintive middle section. It belonged to the type of songs that are sung by the peasants (or by children) with accompanying dance and pantomime. The story tells of a king who approaches a city, who calls all the maidens of the town before him and desires to kiss the prettiest one. Then one of the little girls says timidly: 'I walk alone, to the well I go, but I am afraid,' and the chorus asks: 'Of whom are you so afraid?' She, again: 'Of the King, of the King!' And the chorus tells her gaily: 'The King is not at home, only the Queen is there, so open the doors quickly!'

"As it happened, I read just during those days the fairy tale of the prince who went out to seek the girl of his dreams and found her in little modest Vasilissa, who spun the finest yarn and wove the whitest linen ever seen. There seemed to be a secret relation between the song and the story — both the pompous arrival of the prince and the timid and coy portrayal of Vasilissa appearing to be mirrored in the folk melody. It was a comparatively easy task to join to these some other Ukrai-

The Goldfinch's Wedding

G.S.'S'S Chorus
No. 6670

Humorous Part-song of Little-Russia

Price
15 cents net

English version by
Deems Taylor and
Kurt Schindler

"Shtchiglikove veseelia"
After the setting by A. Koshitz
For mixed chorus a cappella by
Kurt Schindler

PAUL PECHENIHA OUGLITZKY
SOPRANO ALTO TENOR BASS PIANO

Allegretto (not too quick)

27611 Copyright, 1917, by G. Schirmer

First page of Schindler's arrangement for mixed chorus of "The Goldfinch's Wedding" (Ukrainian folk song), after a setting by Koshetz.

nian folksongs in order to fill in the missing links in the story — the martial melody for the sending out of the Boyars (noble guard), the short invocations of the chorus — and to compose a brief Finale, describing the pomp and circumstance of the betrothal. Only the poem was as yet missing, but with the collaboration of my literary friend Deems Taylor, the verses were quickly supplied, and the result of it is now humbly offered to the critical public of America."

Identification

For the identification of the four Ukrainian songs I am very much indebted to the late conductor Vsevolod Budny, whom I had asked to help in this project. Following his very detailed analysis,¹ I can enumerate the song as follows:

1. Spring song "Korol" (King) which at one point was arranged by M. Lysenko, sometimes performed with dance and pantomime, 2. "Yikhav strilets na viinonku" (Soldier's Farewell) by M. Haivoronsky (probably its first appearances in America), 3. "Hey, ne dyvuite" (Do Not be Surprised), and 4. "Oi, na hori kalyna" (Guelder-Rose on a Mountain).

In his identification process, Maestro Budny consulted the monumental anthology "Ukrainian Folk Melodies" collected and edited by Zenowij Lysko, and was filled with astonishment at its intricacies.

The above four songs were, no doubt, among the "vast collections" of Ukrainian folk songs brought back from "Russia" (no doubt Ukraine) by Schindler. We have no indications what happened to the other songs Schindler brought back to America. What we do know is that he produced, as his Op. 16,

No. 2, a more modest version of "Vasilissa" for four-part chorus of women's voices with a soprano solo and piano.

Danube Song

Schindler's last Ukrainian project (also appeared at Schirmer's in 1917) is "Dunai: A Danube Song of Bessarabia" for mixed chorus and alto (mezzo) solo. Schindler notes this was done "after the notation of Lissenko. Setting by Kurt Schindler, Op. 17. English version from the Little Russian by Deems Taylor and Kurt Schindler. Piano for rehearsal only." On the cover of the music we read: "Transcribed for Eight-Part Chorus of Mixed Voices a Cappella..." I have identified this as the old Ukrainian folk song "Tykoho, tykoho Dunai vodu nese" (Quietly the Danube Carries Its Water). Contemporary musicologist Wasyl Wytwsky is of the opinion this tune with its 7/4 measure is "one of the oldest Ukrainian folk songs, written in 1571."²

Schindler was of a similar opinion, noting however that "the text belongs to the oldest traditional verses of Little-Russian literature, using many quaint and antiquated forms of the Ukrainian dialect. The music, however, as noted down fragmentarily in one of Lissenko's publications, is not at all typical of Ukrainian. The song belongs distinctly to Bessarabia, on the outskirts of Little Russia, and its vast and broad flow in a pulsating, ever-changing rhythm...gives it a character all its own. In the choral setting the melody is shifted from group

(Continued on page 15)

1. V. Budny's letter to R. Sawycky written in Irvington, N.J., and dated March 19, 1977.

2. Wytwsky, Wasyl. Music. In the collection "Ukrainian Arts." New York, 1952, p. 167.

BOOK REVIEWS

The life of Elder Paisij: new title in Millennium series

The Life of Paisij Velyckovskyj. Translated by J.M.E. Featherstone. Introduction by Anthony-Emil N. Tachiaos. H.L.E.U.L., English Translations: Volume IV. Cambridge, Mass. 1989.

by Marius L. Cybulski

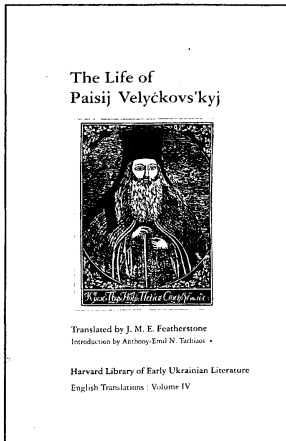
The history of Ukrainian culture has recorded the names of distinguished individuals and celebrated families. Among the latter, the Velyckovskyjs merit particular attention. Ivan Velyckovskyj, an archpriest in Poltava, was one of the best known Baroque poets. A master of the secular epigram, he left a rich collection of short verses abounding in wit, puns, euphonic and graphic effects, so typical of the Baroque. This new Harvard publication presents a descendant of his, Paisij, one of the most influential figures in the religious history of Ukraine.

Paisij Velyckovskyj was born in Poltava in 1772. After theological studies at the Academy in Kiev, he became a monk in the Lavra and subsequently lived in the monasteries of Moldavia and Wallachia. In 1746 he moved on to Mount Athos, where he founded the Skete of the Prophet Elijah. This skete, incidentally, continues in the present day Athonic community of over 20 monasteries as one of four Slavic monastic establishments.

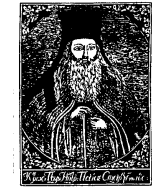
While on Mount Athos, the Elder Paisij began collecting and verifying Slavonic and Greek spiritual writings. In 1763, when the fame of the newly founded skete had attracted a great number of monks, the elder resettled with part of his community in Moldavia. There his editorial and translating activity assumed a more systematic character: in the monasteries of Neamt and Secu, translators, correctors and copyists undertook, with his guidance, the tremendous task of publishing Slavonic translations made from Greek patristic works on the spiritual life.

The elder's most famous rendition was that of "Philokalia," "Philokalia," or "Dobrotolubie," compiled on Mount Athos and published in Greek in 1782, is a five-volume collection of ancient Byzantine and Palestinian writings which give expression to hesychasm, or the monastic spirituality of the Eastern Orthodox Church. Its Slavonic translation brought about a spiritual revival among both Slavs and Romanians. New monastic communities sprang up, where the unceasing practice of the Jesus Prayer became the core of the religious life; spiritual enthusiasm spread to the common people. Byzantine monastic spirituality, which in the 14th century penetrated the East Slavic lands for the first time, was thus revived.

Even though we may not identify with all his views or practices, the spiritual revival brought about by his translations makes the Elder Paisij a distinguished son of the Ukrainian land. He simultaneously remains a very special figure for all Orthodox Slavs and Romanians — a fact that has been so aptly recognized by his canonization in the Eastern Orthodox Church. In addition to his spiritual distinction, the activity of Paisij Velyckovskyj has a message for all of us today. The comity in which representatives of some 10 various ethnic groups lived together in his monastery at Neamt remains an



The Life of
Paisij Velyckovskyj



Translated by J.M.E. Featherstone

Introduction by Anthony-Emil N. Tachiaos

Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature

English Translations: Volume IV

inspiration for a new Europe: a family of free nations living in mutual respect.

This new publication on the Millennium Project opens with a refreshing appreciation of Paisij written by Prof. Anthony-Emil N. Tachiaos of the University of Thessaloniki, Greece. It is followed by The Autobiography of Paisij Velyckovskyj and by his Biography, composed by a disciple of his, the Monk Mytrophan.

While the biography covers the whole life span of the elder until his death in 1794, the autobiography recounts his life until his departure to Mount Athos. In the history of Ukrainian literature, the latter joins the long array of autobiographies opening with "Pouchenie" of Prince Volodymyr Monomakh, which has come down to us from the 12th century.

As an autobiography of a religious personage, Paisij's work is quite unique: it presents him with all his human weaknesses, fears and inner conflicts. It is this unembellished lifelike self-portrayal that makes the publication all the more commendable.

Both the autobiography and the biography have been rendered into English by J.M.E. Featherstone. His expertise in Byzantine Studies and in Slavic languages, coupled with an intimate acquaintance with Eastern Orthodox spirituality stand as sureties for a masterly translation.

The translation of both works has been financed through a matching grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities in Washington and private contributions to the Harvard Millennium Project, commemorating the anniversary of the Baptism of Kievan Rus'. The printing of the volume has been made possible through a generous donation of \$25,000, received from the Trident Federal Savings and Loan Association in Newark, N.J.

The new Harvard publication may be obtained by sending a check in the amount of \$25 to Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138.

A history of Dnieper River's hydroelectric power plant

Anne D. Rassweiler, *"The Generation of Power: The History of Dneprostroy"* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1988).

by Marie Halun-Bloch

Despite its great importance in the history of Ukraine and of the Dnieper River — as well as, it follows, to the Soviet Union — very little has appeared in English about the Dnieper hydroelectric power plant at Zaporizhzhia.¹ So Dr. Anne Rassweiler's work, "The Generation of Power: The History of Dneprostroy," is a welcome one.

In the beginning chapters, in the same lucid, readable language that the author uses throughout, she outlines the various pre-revolution schemes that from time to time were considered by the tsarist government for harnessing the mighty Dnieper River of Ukraine. None of them seemed feasible, and the discussion ceased with the outbreak of World War I.

Soon after the Bolsheviks had invaded and conquered Ukraine, they in their turn began eyeing the Dnieper River as a source of energy. Before long, plans for a hydroelectric plant at Zaporizhzhia were projected.

The chosen plan was to accomplish more than simply provide electrical power to drive the industrialization of the Dnieper valley. In the very process of building this plant, political and economic instruments of Bolshevik power were to be tested and established. By means of the Bolshevik labor policy formulated, tried, tested, and applied and the project, the populace itself was to be transformed.

This labor policy would subsequently be established and followed throughout the Soviet Union for the next 70 years and more. Finally and most important, by the actual building of the dam, the centralization of political power in the Kremlin would be established and consolidated.

These multi-purposes are neatly expressed in the title of the book, which refers to both political and electrical power. By dazzling the world with "the biggest dam in the world" the Bolsheviks intended to legitimize their seizure of power.

The project was begun in 1927. In those days the impact of such works upon the environment and the ecology or upon human beings was given scant attention in the Soviet Union. At first the work was done virtually by hand, for much of the earth-moving machinery imported from the United States and Germany had not yet arrived. What had stood idle or soon was abused and ill-cared-for because the workmen were ignorant of sophisticated machinery. Peasants had flocked to the work site in carts shown by their nags, with a shovel in the wagonbed. Most came from Russia, but some were peasants whose homes were to be flooded by the reservoir and the dam.

Dr. Rassweiler devotes about half of her book to a discussion of the work force, the working conditions, and the labor policy developed at the Dnieper dam. These chapters are indeed the most interesting, for they treat of the human flesh that went into the building of the dam.

The many varied attempts at training cadres of skilled workmen capable of operating the machinery consistently

failed. The Russians persisted in trying to solve the resultant problems of low productivity by simply hiring more workmen, a policy followed to this very day.

In 1932 and 1933 many of the workmen and women are refugees from the violent collectivization of the countryside and Stalin's planned famine. Starving people made their way to the dam site. But even there, food was scarce.

Shelter, too, was not only inadequate but also often non-existent. Some workers had to sleep under the open sky. Most of the housing provided was filthy, crowded, noisy. In the face of such shortage and lacks, adequate work clothes were not even to be hoped for.

It was here at the Dnieper dam that there began that exploitation of women that has prevailed in the Soviet Union for the past 70 years under the guise of so-called "women's liberation." Women were almost never given the better jobs, and they were consistently paid less than men for the same work. They were brutalized by the heavy labor and the miserable conditions of their lives.

The dam at Zaporizhzhia was but the first of such monsters set up along the Dnieper River. Five others followed. In the trail of this "Cascade," as it is called, numerous client factories have sprung up along the river.

Surprisingly, Dr. Rassweiler ends her book with a paean of praise for this belated project, the power plant at Zaporizhzhia. Wholeheartedly she seems to adopt the continuing stance of the Russian communists vis-a-vis nature — in spite of Chernobyl, in spite of the 70 years' long trashing of the Ukrainian environment and ecology. We read of the workers' conquest of the great river, the battles to master the environment, harnessing nature's power and directing it to serve society, and other such noisome phrases hostile to nature. The phrases are not in quotes, so she has made them her own.

Dr. Rassweiler's estimate of the social value and the consequences of the dams and power stations along the Dnieper River is sadly fallacious and does not at all follow from her text nor portend the consequences.

Now the great Dnieper River, sedimented, steadily depleted, most of its fish killed, its ecology disrupted, in places full to the top with the blue-green algae that feeds richly on precious black soil drowned by the reservoirs, has been virtually destroyed. Dams and power stations have been strung along most of the tributaries, with similar consequences. The ancient, natural, exquisitely functional regimen of the river has been profoundly, and probably irrevocably, disturbed.

Equally important, in her estimate of the Dnieper dam project, not a word is said about the fact that it failed to provide as much electrical energy as was projected. A Russian scientist is said to have calculated that if it had been allowed to grow on the site to be flooded at Zaporizhzhia and had been harvested and burned, it would have yielded as much energy as the Dnieper power station afforded.

(Continued on page 12)

Communist Party...

(Continued from page 1)

According to a poll conducted in Kiev last November, the party's popularity rating in 1990 dropped from 20 percent to 10 percent. Every other resident of the Ukrainian capital, reported the survey, supports one or another political grouping that is in opposition to the Communist Party.

The ideological duel with Rukh, which had been toned down throughout most of 1990, was resumed with full force after Rukh held its second congress last October. In November, the Politburo of the Ukrainian party issued a declaration defining its position on Rukh, that characterized Rukh as an openly anti-Communist organization in opposition to the existing regime.

In a full page article in *Radianska Ukraina* shortly thereafter, Mr. Hurenko developed this theme, saying that Rukh had "taken off the political masks" and was now under the influence of the Ukrainian Republican Party "and other extremist groups." Specifically, the Ukrainian party first secretary accused the Rukh leadership of rehabilitating the interwar Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) and the wartime Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and of modeling its activities along the lines of the OUN leader Stepan Bandera. "Rukh," he argued, "has taken a practical course towards the rebirth of the Bandera movement and its dissemination throughout the entire republic."

Addressing the recent plenum, Mr. Hurenko added a new note, maintaining that the political opposition in Ukraine had now begun to develop ties with like-minded groups in other republics and abroad: "Here are just a few facts. Recently, the 'Democratic Ukraine' bloc was formed, and contacts are being set up with an analogous

group, 'Democratic Russia.' At the end of January this year, the constituent conference of the so-called 'Democratic Congress' was held in Kharkiv, in which representatives of 47 parties, organizations, and movements from 10 union republics took part. This, in fact, marks the formation of an all-union opposition to the CPSU."

Mr. Hurenko linked the process of "anti-Communist integration" directly to the recent developments in Lithuania and Latvia, which he said were being exploited by the opposition to "boost anti-Communist and separatist passions." Pointing to the visit by a delegation from the Ukrainian parliamentary opposition to Lithuania directly after the bloody events in Vilnius and the various declarations in defense of Lithuania's legally elected government, Mr. Hurenko accused the Ukrainian opposition of sharing the same platform as "national extremists" in other republics. The words "Sajudis" and "Rukh," he maintained, have the same meaning.

The fundamental objective of these coordinated activities, according to the Ukrainian party leader, was to "split up and parcel out the USSR and destroy it as a state formation." As a case in point, he referred to the idea of a Baltic-Black Sea Federation, which had been discussed last fall at a meeting in Minsk of representatives from Lithuania, Latvia, Byelorussia, and Ukraine.

The image of a coordinated "conspiracy" against the state was rounded out by Mr. Hurenko's references to links between the Ukrainian opposition and "patrons" abroad, who are said to be financing political parties and groups in the republic. Opposition leaders and activists, said Mr. Hurenko, have now become "staff speakers" for foreign "radio voices" and their numerous trips to the West have as their purpose the mobilization of financial and technical support and the organization of information services.

"It would not be superfluous to add," he remarked, "that Zbigniew Brzezinski, who is known to all of us, named 'Rukh' among those democratic organizations' with whom the West, in his view, should set up ties."

Against this background, Mr. Hurenko emphasized the importance of every Communist taking an active part in preparations for the March 17 referendum on maintaining the Soviet Union, which he described as "without exaggeration the most important, the most decisive area for exertion of our efforts."

Although assuring the plenum that the anti-referendum position taken by the opposition would not be supported by voters in the republic, he warned nonetheless that "we should not rely on the desired results of the referendum to be guaranteed automatically."

The Ukrainian party chief had already issued a similar warning at the CPSU plenum several weeks earlier: "If we do not mobilize all Communists in the preparations for the referendum, and this should be stated forthrightly, the results may be far from those that we expect. Not only convinced separatists or anti-Communists could vote against maintaining the [Soviet] Union. If we do not take operative, consistent, and, I want to emphasize, comprehensible and visible measures with regard to the stabilization of the political and socio-economic situation in the republic, then also those people who are not biased may say: 'What do we need this [Soviet] Union for if there is no order in it?'"

The element of doubt in Mr. Hurenko's remarks about the referendum comes as somewhat of a surprise in view of the general feeling, including among the opposition, that the electorate in Ukraine will very likely vote for the preservation of the Soviet Union. It does indicate, however, that the Ukrainian party leadership is fully aware of the widespread dissatisfaction among

the population, primarily with the economic situation, for which the opposition blames more than seventy years of unopposed Communist rule.

This, in turn, explains the party's eagerness to dissociate itself from what Mr. Hurenko characterized as "the old [Soviet] Union of the Stalin unitary type."

In this connection, it is important to note that the party's planned comeback also has a economic dimension. Mr. Hurenko made a point of reminding the plenum that when the party was managing the economy the situation, although far from ideal, was considerably more satisfactory than it is today. Having taken "a step to the side," he explained, "we threw this [economic] mechanism into disarray."

Now the party is prepared to play a more active role in economic affairs. Mr. Hurenko said: "Today we are not backing off from the realization that the party should not be a component part of the system of administrative management. But at the same time we feel that the policy of non-interference in the socio-economic sphere is mistaken and incorrect."

The Ukrainian party's determination to make its influence felt in social and economic affairs was also demonstrated in the address adopted by the plenum to Mikhail Gorbachev, the government of the USSR, and the Central Committee and Supreme Soviets of the union republics, decrying "the disintegration of the economy and the worsening of people's living conditions." Underlying its newly found confidence, the Central Committee also criticized the central state organs for their "passivity, timidity, and inconsistency" in the face of the critical situation in the country.

The Communist Party of Ukraine, reads the documents, can no longer tolerate such a state of affairs.

Plast...

(Continued from page 3)

rence of Ukrainian Plast Organizations, and for collective membership in the Association of Ukrainians in Poland.

Among the invited guests at the congress were AUP representative Ihor Shcherba and a delegation from Plast in Lviv, headed by Bohdan Hasiuk.

U.S. Tryzub...

(Continued from page 4)

a businessman, work side by side with my Ukrainian counterparts in the business community." The president of U.S. Tryzub added that, "we realize that the new goals and opportunities linked to the health of Ukraine are critical to the strength of its future. The future of Ukraine lies in its ability to expand into new markets with new financial and economic strength, as well as new health product innovations for its people and those of the world. We of U.S. Tryzub Enterprises plan on being part of it," he said.

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Arzola...

(Continued from page 5)

no paper.)

Miss Arzola responded, graciously as ever, by noting: "Believe it or not, I actually like this job."

Lew...

(Continued from page 5)

worked on an awareness campaign for the Ukrainian Catholic Church, promoting efforts for legalization of that Church in the USSR. Among her other accomplishments at NKM was conducting a toy collection campaign for children victims of Chernobyl.

Ms. Lew was a founding member of the Youth Subcommittee of Ukraine 2000, a Rukh support committee based in D.C. She is a member of Plast and its Spartanky sorority.

She graduated in 1989 from the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester, Mass., with a B.A. in English and a concentration in international studies. She spent one semester studying political science in London.

As well she attended the Ukrainian Summer Institute at Harvard University in 1987.

Ukraine's political...

(Continued from page 1)

dum on Saturday, March 9, in Kiev, at the republican stadium.

The Inter-Party Assembly has asked its supporters to boycott the March 17 vote.

According to spokespersons from Rukh, campaigning against the union referendum and for the republican plebiscite continues, organized by Rukh branches in various cities. This reporter traveled to Rivne, in Ukraine's Volyn region, where deputies Vasyly Chernoviy and Volodymyr Pylypchuk, head of the Ukrainian Committee on Economic Reform, addressed more than 3,000 people at a 4 p.m. meeting in the city square and then continued their dialogues with more than 5,000 citizens in the Taras Shevchenko Concert Hall. During the outdoor meeting, USSR Deputy Vilen Martirosyan, who is a colonel in the Soviet Army, dressed uncharacteristically in civilian garb, addressed the masses, delivering the Rukh message to his constituents.

In Rivne, one Communist leader from the oblast committee was the sole spokesperson promoting a "yes" vote for the union treaty. His remarks elicited shouts and whistles from the crowd, but the leader of the meeting, the local Ukrainian Republican Party representative, quickly silenced the crowds, explaining to them that all points of view have a right to be expressed.

The newspaper of the Rivne City Council, which represents a democratic

majority in the city, will print samples of the ballots, telling voters that they should vote against the union treaty and for the republican question.

Already on Monday morning, March 4, various academic institutes in Rivne displayed posters in their hallways telling students to vote "no" to Mikhail Gorbachev's referendum and "yes" to the Ukrainian SSR's poll.

Miners include political demands

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — Miners from 27 mines are on strike in the Donbas region, reported Mikhail Krylov, head of the Donetske Strike Committee on Tuesday, March 5.

The miners' demands are similar to those in the Kuzbas; they want a 250 percent pay raise, retirement after 25 years in the mines, as well as the resignation of Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and the dissolution of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The Donbas miners also demand economic and political sovereignty for Ukraine, as recognized by a new Ukrainian Constitution.

This last point, which first appears on the political agenda of these Donbas miners, may bode well for the republic during the March 17 referendum and plebiscite.

If the miners' demands are not met by March 11, Mr. Krylov said they will encourage the other miners in the Donbas to join this strike.

PIONEER SETTLERS

UKRAINIANS IN THE DAUPHIN AREA
1986-1926

by Michael Ewanchuk

Накладом автора, Вінніпег, 1988, друком Держсен Принтерс,
Штайнбах, стор. 253. Ціна 14,00 дол.

Можна набути у книгарні Свободи.

Мешканці міста Нью Джерсі зобов'язані доплатити до ціни
7% продажного податку.

Presumed guilty...

(Continued from page 7)

lawyer for Demjanjuk was partially blinded in an acid attack.

On December 31, 1990, Demjanjuk defense counsel Yoram Sheftel presented to the Israeli Supreme Court in Jerusalem two documents which confirm that Ivan the Terrible was in fact Ivan Marzenko. Both documents were letters from Oleksander Yemetz, chairman of the Human Rights Committee of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, the Ukrainian official whom I mentioned. The Yemetz letters summarized what he saw when he looked through war crimes files in the KGB offices in Kiev, containing transcripts of the 1949 and 1951 trials.

As Yemetz looked through a portion of the files, he wrote down what he saw, and what he saw directly refuted the prosecution's case: eyewitnesses with no motive to lie, no zeal to achieve a conviction, who had participated in the horrible events at Treblinka and were now defendants, described the operator of the gas chamber diesel motor as Ivan Marzenko. There was no dispute either about his identity or his physical description.

Listen closely to the physical description which they gave of this monstrous individual: a tall, broad-shouldered, dark-complected, dark-haired individual. This is significant because to date, several individuals from different countries, with no opportunity to communicate among each other, have described Ivan of the gas chambers as being dark-complected with dark hair. As anyone who has been a picture of John Demjanjuk knows, he is fair-complected, and his hair was never dark. On the Trawniki card, which allegedly shows his appearance during World War II, his hair is blonde.

Eyewitness Otto Horn, a prosecution witness, when originally interrogated by the U.S. authorities, described Ivan the Terrible as "black-haired." That description did not fit the defendant, John Demjanjuk. What did U.S. authorities do with that description? They threw it out, suppressed it, and their witness testimony was changed, coincidentally, to fit John Demjanjuk.

The memorandum of the original interrogation of Otto Horn was re-

trieved from the garbage outside the Justice Department's Washington, D.C., office, where U.S. officials obviously believed it would be discarded and never see the light of day. After that memorandum, the physical description of Ivan originally given by Horn was never repeated.

Prosecution witness Pinchas Epstein, a Treblinka survivor who knew Ivan the Terrible, originally described him in 1960 — before John Demjanjuk was accused — as having dark hair and a dark complexion. Sixteen years later, in 1976, Mr. Epstein identified John Demjanjuk, a blonde-haired individual, as Ivan the Terrible. Why? Perhaps you can explain it. I can't.

The most significant discovery to date on the true identity of Ivan the Terrible just occurred this past month in the Soviet Union. Because of the intervention of Congressman Traficant, I was part of a U.S. congressional team which travelled to the Soviet Union to interview some of the eyewitnesses who experienced the horrors of Treblinka as captives and forced laborers for the Nazis.

These were women who knew Ivan, because they were forced to work as cooks in the death camp kitchen. Working with them in the kitchen at Treblinka were Jewish boys, pressed into service by the Nazis from among the Jewish prisoners. Four of us traveled to a remote village in the Soviet Union, in Ukraine, to interview these survivors of Nazi captivity.

We went to the house of the first eyewitness, an old woman who is gravely ill with Parkinson's disease. She agreed to speak with us. With us, we had photographs of Treblinka guards and photographs of John Demjanjuk. We asked her about her experiences in Treblinka. She recalled how the Nazis had rounded up 10 girls from her Ukrainian village and transported them first to Germany, then to Poland, and then to a place called Treblinka. She was one of those girls.

Without mentioning a name, we asked her if she remembered any of the guards at Treblinka. She looked up immediately and said: "Ivan Marzenko. He operated the gas chambers." She was visibly shaken. When we asked her to describe Ivan Marzenko, she told us she was afraid he might find out and come back and kill her. We told her

that we believed Ivan had been dead since 1945. She then gave a description of Ivan Marzenko which matches that given by Otto Horn in his original interview, by Pinchas Epstein in his interview and by the defendants in the 1949 and 1951 Soviet war crimes trials: very tall, long-nosed, large build, dark hair.

Here is her affidavit: "In the camp I worked in the kitchen, where I often saw many guards. I remember Ilchik, Davidenko and Marzenko. Ivan Marzenko worked near the gas chambers, chased the Jews into the gas chambers and released the gas. We often smelled the odor from that area. That was in the other section of the camp. Ivan Marzenko was very tall, long-nosed, had a large build and dark face. Perhaps the Ukrainian girls who were brought to work there knew him better than anyone because we saw him often. I heard from the prisoners what Ivan Marzenko did in the camp...On the photographs that were shown to me during this statement I do not see Ivan Marzenko."

The four of us then went to a very primitive home, more like a hut, where Nina Shienko, the second eyewitness, now an old woman, lived. She agreed to

speak with us about her experiences in Treblinka. Again, we had photos of John Demjanjuk. Her mood was somber. She recounted how she worked in the kitchens at the death camp, along with a Jewish boy named David. We asked her if she had ever heard of a guard named Marzenko. She said yes, Ivan Marzenko. She said her friend David told her that the Jews referred to him as Ivan Grozny, Ivan the Terrible.

Her statement reads: "I, freely and voluntarily hereby state that from February 1943 to the uprising in 1943 I was in the Treblinka death camp located in Poland. In the camp I saw almost daily the guard Ivan Marzenko. The prisoners called him among themselves, Ivan the Terrible. Ivan Marzenko was very tall, of extraordinarily large stature, broad-shouldered, had dark hair and a tanned complexion. In the photographs, which were shown to me during the giving of this testimony I did not see Ivan Marzenko, also known as Ivan the Terrible. Signed, Nina Shienko."

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Ukrainian Reporter is a joint venture of our Kiev and London UPressA offices as a fortnightly commentary and analysis of current events in Ukraine. On the pages of Ukrainian Reporter you will find regular columns devoted to politics, parliamentary reports, economic reforms, new legislation, the evolution of civil society, foreign policy and inter-state agreements. Ukrainian Reporter will also focus upon important leading personalities, new independent newspapers and provide a data base of important contact addresses. It will also provide in-depth analysis of the most important issues of the day by specialists and selected translations of key documents.

The UPressA has re-adjusted its realm of activity to increasingly include the vital area of economic affairs. This is reflected in Ukrainian Reporter, which will include regular features on economic affairs.

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Detroit

(Continued from page 5)

presentation of Ukraine's Homin Ensemble was not as successful as previous appearances. The tickets were late and the entire management was poorly organized. Only 611 tickets were sold for a total gross of \$7,270. With other normal expenditures in 1990, \$4,523.75 remains in the local treasury, Mr. Baziuk said. He also extended special recognition to Joseph Postolowsky, who demonstrated invaluable assistance in expediting financial matters related to UNA concerts.

After a short discussion on the reports, Mr. Postolowsky, chairman of the Auditing Committee, confirmed all assets, expenditures, etc. He made a motion to give the retiring board of directors a vote of confidence. Seconded by Stella Fedyk and Olha Maruschak, auditors, the motion was accepted unanimously.

Mrs. Maruschak, chairman of the Nominations Committee, presented a list of proposed 1991 candidates for approval by the delegates. The following persons were named: Dr. Serafyn, chairman; Mrs. Pryjma, vice-chairman; Mr. Wichar Sr., vice-chairman and English public relations director; Mr. Lazarchuk, executive secretary; Mr.



UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk with participants of the Detroit District Committee's annual meeting.

Baziuk, treasurer; Katherine Nazark, director and coordinator of special events; Osyp Bihun, Gregory Korbiak, Dmytro Koszylofsky, Petro Zaluha and Juryj Rub, members at large; Zenon Wasylkevych, Ukrainian public relations director; Dr. Atanas Stusarchuk, fraternal activities coordinator; Mr. Postolowsky, Mrs. Maruschak and Mrs. Fedyk, auditors. The slate was unanimously elected.

The major presentation for the afternoon was delivered by the UNA supreme president. For openers, the new president thanked all the representatives attending the Detroit annual meeting, and extended special thanks to convention delegates for elevating her to the presidency. After congratulating

the newly elected executive board, Mrs. Diachuk began to detail facets of the UNA's activity.

Mrs. Diachuk stated that Detroit was in sixth place in membership enlistment, completing 77 percent of its assigned quota. The highest organizers were branches 292, 174, 183, and 82, in that order. She cautioned, however, that Detroit had a loss of 121 members in 1990. She underscored the vital need for locating a qualified field organizer and pledged that the Home Office would undertake the complete training of such a candidate.

President Diachuk elaborated on the UNA's financial growth, rental problems of the UNA building, the growing popularity of Soyuzivka, and issuance of dividends and student scholarships. In the latter, Mrs. Diachuk stressed the target dates of scholarship applications and noted that the UNA can grant scholarships only to university undergraduates and high school seniors who are to go on to institutions of higher learning.

In addition to the foregoing, Mrs. Diachuk was highly complimentary when she discussed the UNA Washington Office, particularly at a time when

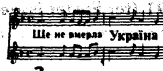
dramatic reforms are taking place in Ukraine. She continued with her praise of The Ukrainian Weekly, saying no other English-language newspaper can match the amount of news releases that cover the "Ukrainian story." Mrs. Diachuk expressed several views on UNA's immersion in Ukraine's program of reforms, along with the establishment of a press bureau in Kiev.

The president concluded her extensive remarks by stating emphatically that "the need for professional organizers is imminent if the UNA is to grow. There must be an orderly transition from the secretarial structure to highly trained organizers so that we can compete with the commercial carriers."

After a lively discussion following the supreme president's report, a tentative agenda was adopted by the newly elected administration. The following recommendations were noted: to conduct a one-day seminar for secretaries; to eliminate dormant branches through merger; to sponsor a UNA Day; to maintain high UNA visibility in the Greater Detroit area; to continue with concerts sponsored by the UNA's Home Office; to foster more local activities; and to support a maximum enrollment effort through effective promotions.

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A history...

(Continued from page 9)

In the epilogue, not a word is said about the flooding of precious black earth that took thousands of years to form, nor about the loss of unique historical and archeological monuments to the waters. These flagrant omissions and commissions are a great flaw in an otherwise useful, well written, and interesting book.

For a more realistic estimate of the Dnieper dam, two works may be cited: Boris Komarov's "The Destruction of Nature in the Soviet Union" (White Plains, New York: M. E. Sharpe Inc., 1980) and Marshall I. Goldman's "Environmental Pollution in the Soviet Union: The Spoils of Progress" (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1972).

Marie Halun Bloch is the author of a forthcoming book about the Dnieper River.

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Will Ukraine...

(Continued from page 6)

integrating USSR with an authoritarian regime. It is a regime which will reimpose censorship of the media — indeed a new press law to that effect is being prepared; it will restrict political freedoms; it will arrest and intimidate in an effort to scare the population into passivity. The winter is a difficult period — there is no food, the Iraq war has given the regime new opportunities by deflecting public opinion.

But the crackdown will not see society revert to the situation which existed in the pre-glasnost period. Even the Ukrainian bureaucracy is resisting the full reversion to central control for it knows that it loses in this arrangement. The crackdown, if it continues, will also result in a freeze of all programs to the USSR from the West.

The springtime will probably see new mobilizations, and the Moscow regime as a result of its crackdown is much weaker now than ever before in its history, for it has compromised its only promising star, Gorbachev. Gorbachev's great success in the past lay in his image as the great reformer. The actions of January 1990 have stamped him as the agent of reaction.

The team of reformers which he assembled has left him, and he has surrounded himself with people such as Yanayev, Pugo and Yazov — deadpan apparatchiks, like Hurenko, who cannot even garner one percent of the popular vote. What is significant to stress is that the Russian elites in the USSR are now deeply fragmented — and this is very much in Ukraine's favor.

• 4) Will Ukraine become an independent state in the 1990s? It will. It will not be an easy road, and the country will first have to survive this period of

renewed, aggressive authoritarianism. It will become an independent state because Ukraine now has a new political class committed to that independence, a political class which has the support of the population.

We live in an epoch characterized by the democratic imperative, an imperative which is sweeping continents, and which is an imperative because society and the economy cannot go forward without democracy. And the right of nations to self-determination is a fundamental aspect of that democratic imperative. Gorbachev's enormous success lay precisely in the fact that he was identified with this powerful surge of democracy. By turning to authoritarianism, Moscow destroyed its only valuable asset.

In the months to come, as the wave of repression unfolds, there will be a tendency within the Ukrainian community in Canada to have less and less to do with Ukraine, to weaken the ties which have been forged. If we do this, then we will play right into the hands of Soviet reaction.

It took us 70 years to build this bridge to the land of our ancestors, and to establish our presence. And we should not surrender a single inch of that space which we have achieved. We have to renew our support of Rukh, of the national and democratic forces in Ukraine, in all of its forms. We should continue to maintain ties with institutions — universities such as Lviv which have elected a new democratic rector, cooperatives, the regional governments in western Ukraine, etc., which have resisted the new authoritarian measures.

As they said in Poland when martial law was imposed, the winter is theirs, but the spring will be ours.

Club announces scholarship awards

TOMS RIVER, N.J. — The Scholarship Committee of the Ukrainian American Club of Ocean County is currently accepting applications for the Zoriana Kotliar Memorial Scholarship Fund. The committee makes awards to high school seniors and graduates of Ukrainian heritage who exhibit significant scholastic achievement and have enrolled in an institution of higher learning.

Inquiries concerning the scholarship fund may be addressed to the Scholarship Committee of the Ukrainian American Club of Ocean County, P.O. Box 1653, Toms River, N.J. 08753.

Interested parties may also take note that the club holds meetings in the lower level meeting room of the Dover Municipal Building, on the second Thursday of each month (with the exception of July and August), at 7:30 p.m.

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Ukrainian National Choir of Philadelphia *presents* CHORAL AND SYMPHONY CONCERT *in honor of* TARAS SHEVCHENKO

on Sunday, March 17, 1991, 3:00 p.m.
at the Academy of Music
Broad and Locust, Philadelphia, Pa.
featuring

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL CHOIR and the following soloists:

RENATA BABAK	Mezzo Soprano
ELENA HEIMUR	Soprano
ALEXANDER TROFYMCHUK	Tenor with the Kiev Opera
BOHDAN CHAPLYNSKY	Tenor
STEFAN SHKAFAROWSKY	Bass
ANDRIJ SOROKA	Baritone

together with a

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

MICHAEL DLABOHA	Conductor
PAWLO DLABOHA	Guest Conductor

■ Program consists of classical works of *Lysenko* and *Latashynsky* to the words of T. Shevchenko and excerpts from a great, historical opera "Yaroslav Mudry" by H. Mayboroda.

■ Following the concert there will be a RECEPTION in honor of the composer HEORHIY MAYBORODA and his wife of Kiev, Ukraine, in the CRYSTAL BALLROOM in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets sold at: Dora Shoppe — 379-2755; Fantasia — 276-4719; Manusey Music Shoppe — 627-0785; Kosmos — 457-5664 in Philadelphia and "Karpaty" — (609) 393-9455 in Trenton, N.J.

Woonsocket, R.I. District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association

announces that

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held

Sunday, March 17, 1991 at 1:00 p.m.
at St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Parish Hall
74 Harris Avenue, Woonsocket, R.I.

Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates from the following Branches:

73, 93, 122, 177, 206, 241

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

AGENDA:

1. Opening and acceptance of the Agenda
2. Verification of quorum
3. Election of presidium
4. Minutes of preceding annual meeting
5. Reports of District Committee Officers
6. Discussion on reports and their acceptance
7. Election of District Committee Officers
8. Address by UNA Supreme Treasurer ALEXANDER BLAHITKA
9. Adoption of District activities program for the current year
10. Discussion and Resolutions
11. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Alexander Blahitka, UNA Supreme Treasurer
Alexander Chudolij, UNA Supreme Advisor

DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

Leon Hardink, Chairman
Theodor Klowan, Secretary English
Helen Trinkler, Secretary Ukrainian
Janet Bardell, Treasurer



Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports for December

RECORDING DEPARTMENT MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1990.....	17,767	45,066	5,842	68,675
GAINS IN DECEMBER				
New members.....	46	58	15	119
Reinstated.....	14	49	1	64
Transferred in.....	29	86	44	159
Change class in.....	9	4	—	13
Transferred from Juv. Dept.....	—	3	—	3
TOTAL GAINS IN DECEMBER:	98	200	60	358
LOSSES IN DECEMBER:				
Suspended.....	17	32	12	61
Transferred out.....	29	86	44	159
Change of class out.....	9	4	—	13
Transferred to adults.....	3	—	—	3
Died.....	1	53	—	54
Cash surrender.....	12	23	—	35
Endowment matured.....	39	108	—	147
Fully paid-up.....	30	82	—	112
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	1	—	1
Cert. terminated.....	—	15	20	35
TOTAL LOSSES IN DECEMBER:	140	404	76	620
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:				
GAINS IN DECEMBER:				
Paid-up.....	82	34	—	116
Extended insurance.....	30	116	—	146
TOTAL GAINS IN DECEMBER:	112	150	—	262
LOSSES IN DECEMBER:				
Died.....	24	1	—	25
Cash surrender.....	4	10	—	14
Reinstated.....	2	—	—	2
Lapsed.....	4	5	—	9
TOTAL LOSSES IN DECEMBER:	34	16	—	50
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1990	17,803	44,996	5,826	68,625

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT INCOME FOR DECEMBER, 1990

Dues From Members.....	\$266,111.71
Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....	172,401.29
Investment Income:	
Bonds.....	\$428,675.02
Certificate Loans.....	3,678.68
Mortgage Loans.....	44,780.31
Banks.....	12,500.59
Stocks.....	20,986.70
Real Estate.....	231,814.88
Loan To Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corporation.....	363,401.00
Total.....	\$1,105,837.18
Refunds:	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$78,123.54
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	217.33
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	11,985.44
Official Publication "Svoboda".....	34,615.17
Refund Of Secretary Expense Ret'd.....	158.50
Travel Expense General Ret'd.....	775.00
Total.....	\$125,874.98
Miscellaneous:	
Donations To Fraternal Fund.....	\$1,380.00
Transfer Account.....	795,558.35
Profit On Canadian Exchange.....	34.37
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured.....	28.80
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia".....	170.00
Accrual Of Discounts On Bonds.....	115,812.43
Exchange Account-Payroll.....	73,473.24
Donation To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine.....	41,726.58
Total.....	\$1,028,183.77
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$2,668,108.51
Mortgages Repaid.....	70,334.14
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	4,490.22
Printing Plant.....	10,423.73
Real Estate.....	57,495.44
Electronic Data Processing Equipment.....	9,196.58
Total.....	\$2,820,048.62
Income For December, 1990.....	\$5,518,457.55

DISBURSEMENTS FOR DECEMBER, 1990

Paid To Or For Members:	
Cash Surrenders.....	\$28,069.38
Endowments Matured.....	69,856.50
Death Benefits.....	60,283.00
Interest On Death Benefits.....	111.22
Payor Death Benefits.....	148.73
Reinsurance Premiums Paid.....	2,930.16
Dividend To Members.....	155.01
Dues From Members Returned.....	2,466.29
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	1,550.00
Scholarships.....	300.00
Total.....	\$165,870.29
Operating Expenses:	
Washington Office.....	\$14,441.50
Real Estate.....	258,246.97
Svoboda Operation.....	171,499.36
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	190,000.00
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising.....	\$1,345.87
Medical Inspections.....	544.45
Reward To Special Organizers.....	245.52
Reward To Organizers.....	104.00
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers.....	79.50
Supreme Medical Examiner's Fee.....	1,500.00
Field Conferences.....	1,554.84
Total.....	\$5,374.18
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Salary Of Executive Officers.....	\$16,662.69
Salary Of Office Employee's.....	51,178.32
Employee's Benefit Plan.....	56,333.22
Insurance-General.....	71.54
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages.....	75,846.80
Total.....	\$200,092.57
General Expenses:	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses.....	\$5,778.00
Bank Charges.....	15.00
Books And Periodicals.....	251.90
Dues To Fraternal Congresses.....	35.00
General Office Maintenance.....	2,992.72
Insurance Department Fees.....	1,354.20
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office.....	125.00
Postage.....	1,090.75
Printing And Stationery.....	4,245.88
Rental Of Equipment And Services.....	1,488.65
Telephone, Telegraph.....	4,095.99
Traveling Expenses-General.....	1,042.79
Total.....	\$22,515.88
Miscellaneous:	
Auditing Committee Expense.....	\$253.20
Convention Expenses.....	14.00
Ukrainian Publications.....	200.00
Fraternal Activities.....	103.59
Donations.....	34,487.45
Accrued Interest On Bonds.....	750.00
Amortization Of Premiums On Bonds.....	8,854.42
Depreciation Of E.D.P. Equipment.....	9,196.58
Depreciation Of Printing Plant.....	10,423.73
Depreciation Of Real Estate.....	57,495.44
Exchange Account-Payroll.....	73,473.24
Donation From Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine.....	20,384.90
Transfer Account.....	795,528.35
Total.....	\$1,011,164.90
Investments:	
Bonds.....	\$2,863,241.55
Stock.....	13,617.51
Certificate Loans.....	3,878.68
Real Estate.....	4,094.58
Loan To Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp.....	363,401.00
Total.....	\$3,248,233.32
Disbursements For December, 1990.....	\$5,287,438.97

BALANCE

ASSETS		Liabilities	
Cash.....	\$1,140,727.81	Life Insurance.....	\$64,361,353.09
Bonds.....	47,513,318.97	Accidental D.D.....	1,868,616.21
Mortgage Loans.....	5,235,484.20	Fraternal.....	(828,405.75)
Certificate Loans.....	598,923.43	Orphans.....	410,918.30
Real Estate.....	2,242,322.27	Old Age Home.....	(1,237,344.82)
Printing Plant & E.D.P. Equipment.....	280,820.10	Emergency.....	64,533.81
Stocks.....	1,490,122.02		
Loan To D.H. - U.N.A.....			
Housing Corp.....	104,551.04		
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....	6,033,401.00		
Total.....	\$64,639,670.84	Total.....	\$64,639,670.84

ALEXANDER BLAHITKA
Supreme Treasurer

Kurt Schindler...

(Continued from page 8)

to group in the chorus, and the device of employing humming voices is used freely."

Both "Vasilissa the Fair" and the Danube Song are very ambitious projects. "Vasilissa" is ambitious for it is set for an eight-part mixed chorus. The Danube Song is even more complex, because at times it involves 12 parts and at the finale it covers five octaves, necessitating a very large chorus. Both works must have been dear to Schindler, for he dedicated both to his beloved wife.

Epilogue

Kurt Schindler died November 18, 1935, in New York after a long illness. He was a man of culture in many ways, a brilliant scholar, and an artist, too — a combination not always met with. He was equipped, partially at least, for the task of arranging and editing Ukrainian material. For, as we have seen, Schindler was aware (by his own admission) that there were definite differences between Ukrainian and Russian music.

Did the Ukrainian community and such figures as Koshetz and Haivoronsky approach him with publishing

ideas? After all, Schindler did have wonderful connections with American publishing houses, most notably Schirmer, one of the top firms in the world of music. We simply do not know.

After the supreme tragedy of his life, the death of his adored wife, he was a bitter and lonely man. But he should have been proud of his achievements, for as musicologist Paul Macenko noted, "his songs were written with good knowledge of choral technique... his works evoke our respect of Schindler, and Ukrainians should be glad such music exists (in spite of shortcomings — R.S.)."

"Music is a copy of a people's soul and we should be glad when foreigners get to know us from our best side."

3. Macenko, Paul. *Nasha pisnia u chuzhnyntsvi (Our Song among Foreigners)*. "Vilnyi Svit" (Winnipeg), February 25, 1980.

*Concluding note: Readers of this column may ask where they can procure Schindler's Ukrainian efforts. These scores are rare today to be sure, but hopefully may still be found in large American libraries. I located them at the New York Public Library, Music Division (Lincoln Center) and at the G. Schirmer publishing house (New York City).

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BRANCH MEETING
Chicago: Annunciation Branch 125 of the UNA will hold its annual meeting on Sunday, March 17, at St. Joseph Ukrainian Church Life Center Hall (downstairs) at 5000 N. Cumberland Ave. The meeting will begin at 11:30 a.m. Coffee will be served. Members are invited to attend.

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For further details and banquet reservations, please contact M. Smorodsky, UABA president, at: PO Box 1705, Rutherford, NJ 07070; Tel: 201-939-1999; Fax: 201-939-4612. A block of rooms will be held by the hotel's management until March 26th, 1991. For room reservations, please contact the hotel directly at: PHONE 215-238-6000; FAX 215-922-2709.

POSTPONEMENT

NEW YORK: The Nova Chamber Ensemble's benefit concert for the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund scheduled for March 17 has been postponed to March 30. Watch Preview for details.

March 14

WOONSOCKET, R.I.: A hands-on workshop for adults in the decoration of Ukrainian pysanky will be offered at 6:30-8:30 p.m. at St. Michael Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 74 Harris Ave. Class size will be limited and a small donation for each workshop will be requested. Registration for the workshop is required; for further details about materials and registration please call (401) 765-1410. Proceeds will benefit the Junior Chapter of the Ukrainian Orthodox League.

March 16

DALLAS: The Ukrainian American Society of Texas will hold its first meeting of the year at Kiddie Kollege. An introductory pysanka class will be taught at 1 p.m., and the meeting will immediately follow at 4 p.m. Everyone is requested to bring a covered dish. The featured speakers of the evening will be Alex and Anna Petrachkov from Kiev State University, who will discuss the current situation in Ukraine. The new board of directors will be introduced and general discussion will include plans for the upcoming International Bazaar in April. Please contact Michael or Michele

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Bezney, (214) 827-5010, for additional information or directions.

PITTSBURGH: The Ukrainian Student Organization of the University of Pittsburgh's Slavic Department is sponsoring a bread-baking workshop to be held in Room 1401 of the Cathedral of Learning at 10 a.m. For further information, contact Kateryna Dowbenko, (412) 624-5714, or Yuriy Wowczuk, (412) 682-7934.

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute invites members and the Ukrainian community to the 11th annual Conference on Taras Shevchenko to be held at 63 Fourth Ave., between Ninth and 10th streets, at 4 p.m. Featured speakers are George Grabowicz, Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute; Vitaliy Donchyk, Institute of Literature, Ukraine; Roman Hromiak, Ternopil State Institute of Pedagogy; Marko Antonovych, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences; and Leonid Rudnytsky, Shevchenko Scientific Society. There will also be an exhibition of Taras Shevchenko's works in reproduction organized by Yaroslava Geruliak. Coffee will be served following the conference.

March 17

WASHINGTON: The eighth annual pysanka workshop will take place at 1:30-4:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine, 4250 Harewood Road NE. Registration is \$20 with the pysankamaking kit, \$10 general. Pysankamaking kits, how-to books and pysanky will be available for purchase. For more information contact Mrs. Tymm, (202) 526-3737.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio: An introductory Ukrainian egg decorating workshop will be taught by Michael and Esther Bilan at the Ford Nature Center in Mill Creek Park at 1-4 p.m. All instruction and most materials will be covered by the workshop fee (Mahoning County residents, \$5; non-residents, \$10). Registration and fee payment must be made by March 16. For additional information contact Raymond Novotny, chief naturalist of Mill Creek Park, (216) 740-7107.

March 20

PARAMUS, N.J.: The N.J. Veterans Memorial Home, located on East Ridgewood Ave., across from Bergen Pines Hospital, will be sponsoring a giant flea market at 9 a.m.-4 p.m. All proceeds from the flea market will be donated to benefit the families of the troops in Operation Desert Storm. Anyone wishing to donate items for the flea market can drop them off at the home's library prior to the sale. For more information call Susan Pettigrano, (201) 967-7676, ext. 277.

March 23

PITTSBURGH: The Ukrainian Student Organization of the University of Pittsburgh's Slavic Department is sponsoring a pysanka workshop to be held in Room 1401 of the Cathedral of Learning at 10 a.m. For further information, contact Kateryna Dowbenko, (412) 624-5714, or Yuriy Wowczuk, (412) 682-7934.

NEW YORK: The Leontovych String Quartet, with UIA's artists-in-residence, pianist Alexander Slobodyanik and violinist Oleh Krysa, will perform at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 8 p.m. Tickets are \$25, \$10 for senior citizens, students free.

LOS ANGELES: The Ukrainian Art Center Inc. is holding a special one-day session on the art of Trypillian pysankamaking at the center, 4315 Melrose Ave., from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. The \$25 fee includes materials. The session will be instructed by Zenovia Wrzesniewski. For reservations call (213) 668-0172.

GLEN SPEY, N.Y.: The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund Inc., in cooperation with Nova Chamber Ensemble, presents a benefit concert of the Lysenko Quartet from Kiev in the Town Hall at 5 p.m. The quartet will perform works by Borntniansky, Lysenko, Haydn, and Brahms. Admission is \$10 children free. For information call Peter Salak, (914) 856-5700.

March 23-24

CARNEGIE, Pa.: The Ss. Peter and Paul Senior Chapter of the Ukrainian Orthodox League will hold its 25th Annual Pysanka and Food Bazaar at noon - 4 p.m. at the parish auditorium,

Mansfield Boulevard, Pysanky, food and pastries will be available for purchase. Other attractions include a church museum exhibit and a Ukrainian Easter table display. For further information, call (412) 481-4552, or (412) 279-2111.

March 24

NEWARK: The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund Inc. in cooperation with Nova Chamber Ensemble, presents a benefit concert of the Lysenko Quartet from Kiev in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Sanford Avenue, at 6:30 p.m. The quartet will perform works by Haydn, Handel and Lysenko. Admission is \$10; students \$5, children free. For information call the parish, (201) 371-1356.

LOS ANGELES: The annual Easter Open House will be held at the Ukrainian Art Center, 4315 Melrose Ave., at noon - 5 p.m. There will be an exhibit of Ukrainian ceramics, pysanky and heirloom pillows as well as a special exhibit and sale of hundreds of posters and original poster art by artists from Kiev. Three of the contemporary artist, Pavlo Yarovenko, Volodymyr Veshlak, and Iryna Ostromenskaya-Veshlak, will be present to meet and speak with the public. This exhibit will be open March 24 through March 30, 11 a.m. - 3 p.m. At 2 p.m. there will be a folk music recital by students from the center's bandura and soplika workshops. Admittance is free, although donations are welcome to support the center's art education activities. For further information contact Daria at (213) 668-0172 or Zenovia Wrzesniewski at (714) 544-8665.

WHIPPANY, N.J.: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 61, will hold its annual Easter Bazaar featuring the sale of homemade kovbasa, paska, babka and various cakes, along with its traditional display and sale of pysanky, embroidery kits, ceramics and Ukrainian egg decorating kits at St. John Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, Route 10, at 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: Palm Sunday Pysanky Expo, an annual celebration of traditional Ukrainian arts and pysanky sponsored by the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center, will be held at the auditorium at Manor Junior College at noon - 5 p.m. The award-winning film "Pysanka: The Ukrainian Easter Egg" by Slavko Nowytski will be shown throughout the day. Admission is \$1 for adults and 50 cents for children. For additional information call (215) 885-2360, ext. 65.

Correction

In the caption to the photo of Ukrainian Independence Day commemorations in Perth Amboy, N.J., submitted by a local community activist, the name of one participant was incorrectly given, while another was missing. The photo caption should have indicated that among those present were William Adamshick and his son, Michael.

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