

THE **Ukrainian Weekly**

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

Vol. LIX

No. 13

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, MARCH 31, 1991

50 cents

CHRIST IS RISEN — ХРИСТОС БОКРЕС

WCFU briefs
Canadian officials
on USSR events

by Andrij Hluchowecy
Ukrainian Information Bureau

TORONTO — With the sweeping changes taking hold in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, the Human Rights Commission of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians (WCFU) held a consultative briefing with the Department of External Affairs, bringing together Canadian East European groups to discuss current concerns regarding the ongoing Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) process.

Attending the March 1 meeting at the WCFU offices in Toronto were Department of External Affairs officials Philip MacKinnon, director of international security policy and CSCE affairs, and Stephanie Beck, desk officer for the USSR and Eastern Europe Relations Division.

The briefing was opened by the chairman of the WCFU Human Rights Commission, Andrew Witer, who emphasized the important role played by non-governmental organizations (NGO's) in the CSCE process. He noted the recent adoption of the "Charter of Paris for a New Europe," a document which addresses a wide spectrum of concerns including human rights, democracy, the rule of law, economic liberty, culture, security and the environment.

Following presentations by the various East European groups outlining their communities' concerns regarding the CSCE process, the Ukrainian viewpoint was delivered by the executive director of the WCFU Human Rights Commission, Chrystyna Isajiw.

In her remarks, Ms. Isajiw raised the ambiguity of the Paris Charter and its definition set for NGO's, where on one hand it supports the role of NGO's in their activities for the implementation of the CSCE commitments by the participating states, while at the same time NGO representatives present in Paris experienced major difficulties in gaining access to the meeting and to the official delegations.

Similarly, Ms. Isajiw voiced concern over the apparent decline of democratization in the Soviet Union, in light of the repressive measures taken in the Baltic states and the violations of basic

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An Easter card by Jacques Hnizdovsky

Report says U.S. government
to phase out RFE and RL

UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON, D.C. — According to a story in The Washington Times, the Bush Administration is planning a phase-out of Radio Free Europe and, eventually, Radio Liberty. Radio Free Europe (RFE) broadcasts to the nations of Eastern Europe, while Radio Liberty (RL) broadcasts to the Soviet Union, including Ukraine. Both radio stations are administered by the Board for International Broadcasting (BIB), chaired by Malcolm Forbes Jr.

According to the March 22 story by Siobhan McDonough, "a State Department task force has urged that Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty set dates for ending broadcasts to Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. And the Office of Management and Budget eventually wants to eliminate programs aimed at the Soviet Union and its restive Baltic republics."

In reaction to the announcement, The Washington Times story states that "a panel of media experts warned that, though the broadcasts may become obsolete as the world moves further into the post-Cold War era, for now they continue to play a vital role." Rep. Helen Bentley (R-Md.) is quoted as saying that "the turmoil still exists" and that "the people are still reaching out for information."

The story continues that Voice of America's former chief of current affairs, Bernard Kemenske, reacted by saying that while political changes have taken place in such countries as Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania, the need for information and accurate news

continues. RFE/RL provides news to 130 million listeners in 43 different languages.

The UNA Washington Office has secured a copy of the letter William M. Diefenderfer III, deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), sent to BIB Chairman Forbes informing him of the administration's plans.

The letter, dated March 15, reads, in part:

"With the establishment of democratic governments and the developments of reliable, free media in some countries in Eastern Europe, the need for RFE broadcasts to the region is diminishing. Therefore, consistent with the presidential directive on international broadcasting, the FY 1992 Budget begins an orderly phasedown of this program.

"The budget places RFE/RL under tight current and multi-year funding levels, particularly in 1991 due to the impact of projected exchange rate losses. In cutting costs to operate within these levels, your agency should ensure that all possible program reductions have been implemented before taking actions that will eventually require funding or generate future liabilities and costs.

"An orderly phasedown plan for RFE and, eventually, RL will be developed as part of the deliberations of the Policy Coordinating Committee (PCC) on International Broadcasting. We expect that the report of this PCC (Due March 17, 1991, in response to NSD-51) will contain a plan for phasing

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Introduced in Congress

Bill to promote
democracy in USSR

UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — Reps. David Bonior (D-Mich.) and Jerry Lewis (R-Calif.) on March 22 introduced legislation, H.R. 1603, to "support democracy and self-determination in the Baltic states and the republics within the Soviet Union."

In his introductory remarks, Rep. Bonior stated that through the legislation he seeks to "establish a long-term policy that will promote freedom and democracy in the Baltic states and Soviet Union."

He went on to say that the bill "declares our support for the Soviet republics seeking independence and individual representation in international organizations. This bill also stipulates that the United States should shape its foreign assistance to help those republics whose governments are democratically elected."

According to the Michigan lawmaker, the bill is "designed to encourage a peaceful resolution of conflicts between the central Soviet government, and the Baltic states and Soviet republics. It also serves notice to Moscow that the threatened or actual use of force to suppress the democracy movement will be viewed as an obstacle to full normalization of relations with the United States. Finally, it requires the State Department to submit a comprehensive report to Congress on the actual and threatened use of force against the Baltic states, Soviet republics or autonomous regions within the Soviet Union."

Identical legislation will be introduced in the Senate after the congressional Easter recess by Sens. Bob Dole (R-Kansas) and Paul Simon (D-Ill.).

The legislation was drafted by Sen. Dole and Rep. Bonior, working with a coalition of East European American ethnic organizations, including the Ukrainian National Association, the Armenian Assembly of America, the Joint Baltic American National Committee, the Lithuanian American Community, the Congress of Russian Americans, the American Latvian Association, the Estonian American National Council and Project for Peace (supporting democracy in Georgia).

The House bill currently has 19 co-sponsors, including Reps. Neil Aber-

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Journalist's notebook in Ukraine

by Marta Kolomajets
Kiev Press Bureau

Nation-building and a referendum

Nation-building is a concept foreign to the people living in Ukraine today. But, in their defense, I quote people's deputy of the USSR and of the Ukrainian SSR, Volodymyr Yavorivsky, who coined the phrase: "This is not their fault, this is their misfortune."

The March 17 referendum and plebiscite is the latest example of the chaos that reigns in Ukraine today. And, in my opinion, the root of the problem lies in the fact that the people have no leaders, no guiding force in their struggle for a democratic state.

Most of the democrats are so busy trying to establish identities for their political parties, organizations and movements that they have ignored the people who look to them for advice, explanations, etc.

For example, the democratic forces established no unified front on the republican survey. They did agree that the referendum warranted a loud "no," but on the plebiscite the democratic political leaders were of different minds. The official Rukh policy was to vote "no" to the referendum and "yes" to the sovereignty poll; but the radical Rukh members urged their supporters to vote "no, no," as did the presidium of the Ukrainian Republican Party. (Although some leaders of the URP urged their followers to vote "no, yes").

Whereas, the Communists used banners along the streets of Kiev to publicize their positions: "vote yes on the referendum," the democrats used no such strategy. Part of the reason was that the Communists did not allow them broadcast time, or space in official newspapers. But, the democratic Rukh only began intense propaganda a week before the referendum and held one meeting in the capital city just one day before the March 17 vote.

Although some Rukh leaders attest to the fact that they printed up hundreds of thousands of leaflets listing reasons to vote against the referendum, these leaflets were difficult to find in the city.

The political leaders in Ukraine had various interpretations of the referendum and the plebiscite. Perhaps many of them were astute, however, their ideas were not conveyed to the citizens

of Ukraine.

Many did not understand the convoluted wording of the two questions; and although statistics show that voter turnout was high, I encountered many persons who just boycotted the whole event out of frustration (and these were not members of the Inter-Party Assembly, which officially boycotted the vote).

As an example, I'd like to relate one incident. On March 17, standing at the bus stop in the Darnytsia region of Kiev I decided to take a random poll. I began asking people how they voted. Four out of five answered:

"I voted for a free Ukraine." In astonishment, I said, but there was no such question on the ballot. They took the questions: "Do you want Ukraine to be part of a union of Soviet sovereign states on the basis of its declaration of sovereignty," to mean the establishment of a free Ukraine.

Indeed, the Ukrainian plebiscite received more votes, 80.2 percent, then the union-referendum (10 percent), yet the results have been claimed as a victory by every group, democratic and Communist in Ukraine, as each group interprets the results in its own favor.

March 17 ironically was the date in 1917 that the independent democratic Ukrainian government of the Central Rada was established in Kiev. Is this date an omen for the future of Ukraine? Somehow, I hesitate to see symbolism in this.

Then, what did the referendum bring Ukraine? Sovietologists, political analysts and poll observers report that the referendum and the plebiscite results will enable Ukrainian leaders to sign a union treaty only on their terms and not on Moscow's.

A few days ago I called a journalist friend of mine at Radio Kiev. I'm currently spending a few days in Rome and was curious to see what was going on in the capital city of Ukraine.

I asked, "So, what's the atmosphere in Kiev like 10 days after the referendum?"

"What referendum?" he answered.

Soviet troops attack vehicle

NEW YORK — Soviet Interior Ministry troops attacked a Lithuanian government vehicle in Vilnius on the evening of March 20, opening fire on unarmed Lithuanian security officers, reported the New York-based Lithuanian Information Center.

According to the Parliamentary Information Bureau (IB), at least one Lithuanian officer was injured, two others escaped unharmed and four are believed to be under Soviet detention. Of those four, "one was either critically injured or fatally shot," noted spokesman Haris Subacius of the IB.

At about 7 p.m. local time, a car of uniformed OMON officers, or Black Berets, attempted to stop the Lithuanian National Security Department van, which was carrying seven unarmed Lithuanian officers home from their border patrol in southeastern Lithuania. As the van proceeded forward, it

was confronted by additional Soviet military vehicles in the city limits of Vilnius. Soviet soldiers fired shots into the air, then shot out the van's tires, as it drove down a public street in the city center. The van careened into a trolley, then came to a halt after hitting a tree at the crowded intersection of Cvirka and Pylimo streets.

Eyewitnesses said that Soviet soldiers continued their machine gun-fire as three Lithuanian officers escaped from the van. Two were unharmed, whereas one, who fled to the Lithuanian Parliament building, was taken to the hospital with a bullet wound to the thigh.

According to the IB, the remaining four officers were sized by OMON troops and taken to whereabouts unknown. Eyewitnesses said that one of the four Lithuanian officers removed from the bullet-ridden van appeared dead.



Newsbriefs from Ukraine

• **MUNICH** — Yuriy Boldyrev, a spokesman for the striking Donbas coal miners, told the Associated Press on March 21 that the Ukrainian authorities have refused to grant demands for large pay increases. Seventy miners met in Kiev with Ukrainian Prime Minister Vitold Fokin and his deputy, Viktor Hladush. Mr. Boldyrev announced that the miners decided to break off talks and declined to sign a pledge to return to work. Radio Kiev reported on March 21 that 50 of Ukraine's 241 mines were still on strike. In another labor dispute, nearly the entire service staff of government dachas outside Kiev has walked off the job and raised demands for higher pay and new apartments. (Radio Liberty)

• **MUNICH** — Criminal charges have been filed against officials in Kursk Oblast in the Russian SFSR in connection with the April 1986 accident at the nearby Chernobyl nuclear power plant. Radio Moscow on March 20 said that radioactive fallout had reached five districts of Kursk but local authorities nonetheless allowed the May Day parades to go ahead. (Radio Liberty)

• **MUNICH** — The Moscow correspondent of the French newspaper, Le Figaro, reported on March 25 that a recent issue of Komsomolskaya Pravda published a secret document, dated September 2, 1990, in which the Chernihiv Oblast Council declared the suspension of the Ukrainian SSR Constitution on its territory and the prohibition of all non-Communist political organizations. This is but one of a number of signs to emerge lately indicating that the authorities in Chernihiv are turning the area into a center of right-wing reaction. (Radio Liberty)

• **MUNICH** — Moldavian President Mircea Snegur has issued a decree providing for state support for Ukrainian cultural life in Moldavia. A Ukrainian cultural center, library and newspaper are set to be established in Kishinev. Radio Kiev reported on

March 25. On February 28, President Snegur issued a decree introducing Ukrainian-language instruction in schools in Ukrainian settlements in Moldavia and Ukrainian-language TV and radio broadcasts. Although they are Moldavia's largest non-titular ethnic group, with 14 percent of the republic's population, Ukrainians had until now lacked those facilities. (Radio Liberty)

• **KIEV** — Petro Kahuy, a leading activist of the Inter-Party Assembly, was detained on March 23 by militia in the Ukrainian capital. He has been charged with "repeated, during the course of one year, organizations of unsanctioned public rallies" under Article 187-3 of the Ukrainian SSR Criminal Code. The maximum sentence under this article is two years' incarceration. (Respublika)

• **KESTON, England** — The Lviv region representatives of the state Council for Religious Affairs, Yuriy Reshetylo, has criticized the Vatican decision to appoint a Roman Catholic archbishop in Lviv. (The archbishop of Lviv was one of five episcopal appointments announced by the Vatican on January 16). Mr. Reshetylo claimed that the move was likely to exacerbate religious conflicts in the city. (Keston News Service)

• **KESTON, England** — According to the Italian Catholic newspaper Avvenire there are now 1,677 Ukrainian Catholic parishes in three regions of western Ukraine. The Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (UAOC) follows with 500 parishes, with the Moscow Patriarchate's Ukrainian Orthodox Church (UOC) close behind with 461 parishes.

In Lviv region the Ukrainian Catholic Church (UCC) has 864 parishes, the UAOC 249 and the UOC 102; in Ivano-Frankivske (formerly Stanislaviv) region the UCC has 530 parishes, the UAOC 50 and the UOC only two; in Ternopil region the UOC still leads with 357 parishes, the UCC has 283 and the UAOC has 201. (Keston News Service)

THE
Ukrainian Weekly

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language Ukrainian newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, N.J. 07302.
(ISSN — 0273-9348)

Yearly subscription rate: \$20; for UNA members — \$10.
Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper.

The Weekly and Svoboda: (201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036 UNA: (201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:

The Ukrainian Weekly
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Jersey City, N.J. 07303

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The Ukrainian Weekly, March 31, 1991, No. 13, Vol. LIX
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Patriarch Mstyslav headed for Ukraine



Patriarch Mstyslav I

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J.

— Patriarch Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church will spend the end of Holy Week, Easter Week and the period through St. Thomas Sunday (Provida Nedilia) in the Kiev area. He is to leave for Ukraine on March 29.

The announcement of the patriarch's second trip to Ukraine was made by his chancery in South Bound Brook, N.J., the seat of the UAOC in the diaspora.

During his stay in Ukraine, Patriarch Mstyslav will meet with the bishops and clergy of the UAOC in Ukraine and plans to hold discussions with higher level government authorities.

As well the patriarch will conduct missionary-canonical visits to Church communities in central and southern Ukraine.

Bishop of Peremyshl to be installed

ROME — Bishop Ivan Martyniak, who was recently named Bishop of Peremyshl of the Ukrainian Byzantine rite (in Poland), will be installed on April 13 at 11 a.m. in the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist in Peremyshl by the papal nuncio to Poland, Archbishop Jozef Kowalczyk, reported the Ukrainian Catholic Church's Press Office.

The controversy over the cathedral in Peremyshl was resolved recently by Bishop Martyniak and the Polish Conference of Bishops. The agreement stipulates that Ukrainian Catholics in Peremyshl will use the cathedral until a new edifice can be built. It has also been agreed that the Catholic Church in Poland will supply the major financing for the cathedral in so much as it is in a better financial position to undertake such a building project.

Ukrainian Catholics in Poland had not been permitted a separate Church structure under Poland's former government. Former Ukrainian Catholic churches on Polish territory were either closed or permitted to function only as primarily Latin rite churches. Ukrainian Catholics were permitted only to share Latin rite churches.

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Congress continues hearings on "Soviet disunion"

by Irene Jarosewich

WASHINGTON — The third in a series of hearings titled "Soviet Disunion: The American Response" was held March 6 by the Foreign Affairs Committee, European Affairs Subcommittee, of the U.S. Senate. The purpose of the hearings is to solicit opinions as to what is happening in the Soviet Union and policies that the United States should pursue.

Expert witnesses who presented testimony included Prof. Jerry Hough, James B. Duke Professor of Political Science, Duke University and senior fellow, Brookings Institution; Dr. S. Frederick Starr, president, Oberlin College; Prof. Roman Szporluk, director, Center for Russian and East European Studies, University of Michigan; and William J. H. Hough III, attorney, Walter, Conston, Alexander and Green.

Robert McConnell, chairman of the Government Relations Committee of Ukraine 2000 also submitted a statement to the Subcommittee on behalf of Ukraine 2000. Sen. Joseph Biden presided over the hearing.

Prof. Hough was the first to present his opinions. In his oral and written comments, Prof. Hough began by rejecting what he understands to be the view of the U.S. intelligence community, which is "that this is 1917, that the situation in the Soviet Union is deteriorating further instead of stabilizing, and that reform is over and that revolution is the only hope."

Instead Prof. Hough, who was willing to "deliberately put (his) reputation on the line" stated that he believes "economic reform is going ahead very seriously and will accelerate. Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev is a modernizing, Westernizing czar with enormous power. There is no way that republics will break way in the next decade or so."

Furthermore, he said, "Gorbachev has the complete support of the only two groups that matter in a revolutionary situation — the army and the people under 30 years of age." The former have recognized that radical economic reform is necessary to technologically upgrade the military, the latter, who are "politically passive" are pragmatically signing up for courses on joint-ventures at universities.

Prof. Hough also discounted the importance of "radical reformers" such as Boris Yeltsin. During the question and answer period, he compared the situation of Mr. Yeltsin, president of the Russian republic and Vytautas Landsbergis, president of the Lithuanian republic, to that of Abbie Hoffman and Angela Davis during America's period of social change during the 1960s and 1970s. America's two "radical reformers" articulated certain anger and discontent, but could hardly be considered to have represented the opinions of the majority of Americans, he said, just as the reformers of the Soviet Union do not reflect mainstream Soviet opinion. Gorbachev, on the other hand, has been able to successfully find and maintain a political center, he added.

According to Prof. Hough, "the only serious threat to the unity of the country comes not from the tiny Baltic republics, but from the possible spread of Islamic fundamentalism into Central Asia," a threat similar to the one that the United States faces in the Middle East. Therefore, "let us not forget about our interests in Moslem Central Asia when we talk about breaking up the Soviet Union or when we tell the Central Asians that they are being suppressed by

Russian colonizers, and therefore stirring them up...Instead, we should be trying to help in the modernization and stability of the area...invite leaders and specialists from Central Asia to the U.S. to learn about everything...We should be encouraging American investment in Kazakhstan and Central Asia to provide employment in these overpopulated areas...We do not want another large Moslem country that has broken away from the Russian's in anger..."

Prof. Hough concluded that it is "time for Europeans in the world to bury their old hatreds...Everyone from Vladivostok to California, across the Atlantic, to come together...Time for Europeans to seek reconciliation with peoples outside of Europe. We cannot live with the principle that countries must break up if ethnic groups within them vote in a plebescite...We should not support the right of an ethnic majority to break up a country, instead we should be supporting constitutional rights for ethnic groups, wherever they live, in whatever territories..."

"We must be inclusive...reach out to China and India, Japan, Israel, Latin America...and most difficult of all, we must stop thinking of Moslems simply as hostile fundamentalists...As we try to move towards a general reconciliation of Europeans and Moslems, we should do what we can to ensure that the European-Moslem relationship inside the Soviet Union is a model of peaceful relations, not of conflict," he said. The U.S. should also compare the Soviet experience to that of India, the Middle East, Latin America to "understand...how cohesive seemingly unstable multinational countries can be..."

In his testimony, Dr. Starr stated that while nobody knows whether the Soviet Union will split apart, "centrifugal forces are ascendant." Unlike Prof. Hough, Dr. Starr said he believes that "history offers little reason to believe that Gorbachev's current effort to maintain a unitary state will succeed. Most multi-national imperia formed since 1500 have broken into successor states."

He suggested that the U.S. preserve cordial relations with Moscow, but "adhere firmly to the principle of self-determination and support legitimate aspirations for independence." In its relations with the Soviet Union, the U.S. should:

- receive leaders of major opposition parties, as well as democratically elected leaders of republics;
 - look favorably at requests by republics for funds from the Export-Import Bank and International Monetary Fund;
 - ask the Soviet government to put the money it owes the U.S. into a "Republican Development Bank" to provide risk-capital for free market development in the republics;
 - encourage national and international organizations to deal directly with the republics;
 - review all government offices and bureaus that deal with Soviet affairs and reorganize to deal effectively with the existing pluralism in the Soviet Union, as well as be prepared for the emergence of independent republics.
- In his oral testimony, the next speaker, Prof. Szporluk, offered his opinion that "the Soviet Union will not survive as a unitary state and that it is now in the middle of a process of transformation." The ideas of private property and free market reform are being advocated at the republic level, while the center, contrary to original expectations, still aligns itself with what is basically a Communist ideology, he commented.

The nationalist movements in the republics have also expressed a desire to join Europe. The nationalism that is currently being expressed is unlike that of the 19th century, the objective of which was to "hate other people." These movements support European values, the value of rights, he explained. These national movements also are claiming state sovereignty, with the desire to be independent.

Furthermore, there de facto no longer exists a constitution in the Soviet Union. Neither the republic governments, nor the center respect the existing constitution.

Presently in the Soviet Union all forces for reform center on the republics; there is no one all-union reform movement. The most significant republican movement is in Russia. Prof. Szporluk predicted that in the not-too-distant future, "a country called Russia will emerge."

"We are facing the claim of a Russian nation to independent statehood." This process can be compared to the "liberation of the Turkish people from the Ottoman mystique," as the Russian people will try to separate themselves from the "Communist, mystique," he said.

Prof. Szporluk stated in his written testimony, "the most urgent task for the Soviet Union and for the post-Soviet states — one which should be supported by foreign powers, including the United States — is to break the cycle of violence...It is imperative that the Ukrainian republic does not become an arena of inter-ethnic or Moscow-Ukrainian military confrontation. That republic has a population of over 50 million, and occupies a territory the size of France, so if violence does take place, it will not only destabilize the internal situation, but will affect the process of Soviet troop withdrawal from Eastern Europe and Germany, thus influencing Soviet-German, Soviet-East European, and Soviet-U.S. relations in a highly negative way."

In suggesting points for the United States to consider in developing policy for relations with the Soviet Union, Prof. Szporluk stated that U.S. policy should not be linked to any one individual. Furthermore, it is not the business of the United States to approve or disapprove of a Soviet leader based on internal policies, only on that leader's actions and policies as they relate to an international level.

Prof. Szporluk suggested that the economic and political changes in Eastern Europe can have a positive effect on the Soviet European republics and cited the various agreements signed between Poland, Hungary, Ukraine and Lithuania as examples. The U.S. can help by promoting certain norms of civilized, legal behavior. The U.S. should be receptive to the development of a system of post-Soviet international relations, including agreements between the republics.

Though the U.S. must maintain relations with the Soviet central government for the foreseeable future, it should nonetheless develop direct relations with republican governments on a wide range of matters, he emphasized.

Prof. Szporluk concluded: "The break up of the Soviet Union will be a most difficult process and will not end in the foreseeable future...The United States and other nations need to promote democratic values and institutions, as well as economic reforms in the post-Soviet part of the world by means of a comprehensive and coordinated long-range program...this should in-

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Dr. Frank Sysyn speaks on revival of historical consciousness in Ukraine

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — Dr. Frank Sysyn, recently appointed director of the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, delivered his first public lecture since assuming the position. He was invited to Toronto by the newly created Publications Office of the CIUS. The lecture was given at St. Vladimir Institute on March 10.

Dr. Sysyn, who is acting director of CIUS, chose to speak on "The Revival of Historical Consciousness in Ukraine" which, he said, is closely related to the issue of national consciousness in general. He began his lecture by quoting Samuel Velychko who asked, in 1720, after the battle of Poltava, "What is the true reason for the downfall and destruction of our country?" This question is relevant in Ukraine of today, a society which has undergone a traumatization, a society which has had tremendous losses, both in human life and in material culture and, above all, a society which has lost its historical memory and its contact with cultures that came earlier.

The cycle of revival and loss, the discontinuity in historical memory, has been a pattern in modern Ukrainian history from the 16th century to the present, Dr. Sysyn pointed out. There is a need to come to terms with the historical past and historical consciousness in Ukraine today because its people are involved in a process of nation-building.

A national group creates a vision of itself out of elements of its past, Dr. Sysyn said. Today, of the usual determinants of nationhood — linguistics, ethnographic, literary language and culture, historical consciousness — the first three are not as clearly marked as they were in the 1820s, another period of nation-building.

Many Ukrainians in Ukraine no longer speak Ukrainian; therefore the language use definition is no longer a clear determinant of national origin, Dr. Sysyn pointed out. Ethnographic

culture exists only in a symbolic sense with only some elements of this past being used today. Ukrainian literary culture has been under tremendous pressure from Russian culture for the last 30 years, Dr. Sysyn said, and the major literary culture of the intelligentsia is not Ukrainian.



Dr. Frank Sysyn

Therefore, historical experience becomes most important in the modern definition of a national identity. But in delineating this historical experience, the past is seen as building blocks for a modern historical entity. It is not the reality of the past but how people look at the past that forms the historical consciousness, he said.

Dr. Sysyn listed a number of controversies which exist regarding the Ukrainian past. Any modern definition of a national Ukrainian identity will have to deal with these periods and try to seem them in a certain way. The best known controversy is the one over Kievan Rus': Whose inheritance is it? Who has the right to the name Rus? The second is the controversy over the Polish and Ukrainian interpretations of Galicia-Volynia and who was there first. Then there is the endless controversy over the

Union of Brest: Was it good or bad for nation-building? Who were the Kozaks, rebels of people who fought for a national cause? Was the Treaty of Pereyaslav of 1654 a treaty or not?

There is difficulty in writing 19th century history because at that time there was no political entity called Ukraine and no unity of Ukrainian territories. The 1917-1920 is a period under question: Was it a liberation struggle or was it a civil war? The traumatic events of Stalinism, particularly the famine of 1933, were still under debate until recently. There are the discussions over World War II and how Ukrainians fit into it. And finally — what did Shelest mean in Ukraine? Was he a Ukrainianizer? These are some of the questions that are being re-examined from the perspective of a national history, Dr. Sysyn pointed out.

The situation in Ukraine

Soviet historical interpretation has been a total fiasco in terms of defining a national historical identity, Dr. Sysyn stated. In the Ukrainian case, no stable identity was created, no vision of the past was developed that would allow one to view oneself as a Ukrainian, to be a part of a community existing in any meaningful way in the past.

Dr. Sysyn pointed out that this was different than the Soviet treatment of other national histories. To such groups as the Armenians, or Balts, or peoples

of Central Asia, enough of the elements of the historical past were left so that one could, in some way, have an identity as a Soviet Armenian. In the Ukrainian case, Dr. Sysyn said, there was no such possibility, at least not in the last 15 to 20 years. The Soviet state allowed for no loyalty to people to view themselves as Ukrainians in the Soviet system. There was an eradication of all memory as Ukrainians, and yet no other stable identification was provided.

History was drained of people, Dr. Sysyn pointed out. People and movements gave way to the determinist view of history and history became the study of certain forces and their inevitable outcomes. In the end there was almost no one left as a historical figure, except Khmelnytsky, and only to bring about unification, he said.

Because of the Soviet practice of putting present borders back into the past, history became mechanical. It was not the study of civilizations and cultures, there was no study of political or cultural movements on Ukrainian territory. This approach negated the history of Ukrainians as a national culture entity, Dr. Sysyn said.

History was also drained of all sources, he pointed out. Not only could one not write interpretive history; one could not publish sources. Although the Russians were publishing sources as were, for example, the Armenians, in

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Obituary

Dr. Wasyl Lew, philologist, Ukrainian studies expert, 88

NEW YORK — Dr. Wasyl Lew, philologist, pedagogue, Ukrainian studies expert and literary historian, died on Saturday, March 23. He was 88.

Dr. Lew was a member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and was a leading scholar in the society's philological section and served on the society's terminological, regional and bibliographical commissions.

He was born February 7, 1903, in Staryi Yazhiv, Ukraine. He studied at the Ukrainian Underground University in Lviv in 1922-1923, as well as at the University of Lviv, where he earned both his master's and doctoral degrees.

He taught at the Ukrainian Gymnasium in Lviv in 1927-1939 and in 1941-1943. Dr. Lew also was a professor at the University of Lviv, the Ukrainian Catholic Theological Seminary and the Ukrainian Free University in Germany, and later at St. Basil's College and Marywood College (Scranton, Pa.), as well as the Ukrainian Catholic University in Rome.

He was a member of the Association of Ukrainian Writers, Artists and Scholars, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Ukrainian Catholic Journalists Association.

He was also a member of several scholarly associations, including the American Association of Teachers of Slav and East European Languages, the American Association of University Professors, the Modern Language Association and the Ukrainian American Association of University Professors.

Dr. Lew was the author of numerous scholarly papers, articles and books, and was a contributor to the Ukrainian-language Encyclopedia of Ukraine. As well he contributed articles to the journal of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, The Ukrainian Quarterly, Bohosloviya, and other periodicals, among them the



Dr. Wasyl Lew

Ukrainian-language daily newspaper Svoboda.

A funeral liturgy was offered at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York on March 27; interment followed at St. Mary's Cemetery in Fox Chase, Philadelphia.

Surviving are: Dr. Lew's daughter, Ivanna Cisyk; son, Wasyl, with his wife, Oksana; granddaughters, Maria Cisyk with her husband, Bruce, Kvitka Cisyk with her husband, Edward, Khrystina, Olesia, Ruta and Maya Lew; great-grandchildren Lesia, Samantha and Edward; as well as other relatives in the United States and Ukraine.

Memorial donations may be made to the Shevchenko Scientific Society, 63 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; or to the building fund of Holy Trinity Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church, P.O. Box 4214, Collesville Branch, Silver Spring, MD 20914.

Publications office established at CIUS

TORONTO — The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies has established a Publications Office at the University of Toronto. At present, the main project of the office is the Encyclopedia of Ukraine, of which two volumes have already been published. The publication date of the last three volumes is planned for 1993. After this date, the Publications Office will take over responsibility for all CIUS publications.

The associates of the Publications Office working on the encyclopedia

project are editors Dr. Taras Zakydalsky, Roman Senkus, Andriy Makuch and Boris Balan. Ksenia Maryniak is secretary of the project and responsible for computer support.

The second current project of the office is the publications of the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research at CIUS. Ulana Pasichnyk is the editor of these publications.

Dr. Danylo Struk has been appointed director of the Publications Office. He is also director of the encyclopedia project and associate director of CIUS.



CIUS Publications Office associates: (standing, from left) Boris Balan, Andriy Makuch, Ulana Pasichnyk, Ksenia Maryniak, Dr. Taras Zakydalsky, Roman Senkus, (seated) Dr. Frank Sysyn and Dr. Danylo Struk.

Harvard slates Summer Institute for June 24 through August 16

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute has announced that its 1991 summer session will take place from June 24 through August 16. This is the 21st consecutive year that the Harvard Summer School and the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute have jointly organized an eight-week program of courses on Ukrainian topics.

The courses offered this year are: beginning, intermediate and advanced Ukrainian (eight credits each); "Twentieth Century Ukrainian Poetry," "Ukrainian History: 1800 to 1921" and a new course, "Ukraine After Stalin: Politics and Society in a Soviet Republic, 1953 to 1991" (four credits each). Once admitted into the program, students are required to take at least eight credits.

The Summer Institute provides an opportunity to receive accredited university instruction in Ukrainian studies, supplemented and enhanced by films dealing with Ukrainian culture and by special lectures given by leading scholars. The student body is typically varied; in previous years, participants have come from throughout the United States and Canada, as well as from Europe, Latin America, the Soviet Union and Australia. Field trips and a weekly Ukrainian table allow all students to practice Ukrainian at any level of fluency.

A wide variety of extracurricular or informal activities can introduce participants to Cambridge, Boston and surrounding communities, all of which have a wealth of historic sites, parks and

interesting things to see and do. One of the highlights from the 1990 summer program was a weeklong theater workshop that culminated in an innovative performance by the summer students. A similar program is being planned for the 1991 session.

Applicants to the Summer Institute must be at least 19 years of age or have attended one year of college. Admission is based on the applicant's academic record, a letter of recommendation and a statement of purpose. Returning students must have satisfactory completed their previous summer course work to be readmitted.

Once admitted, all students should consider obtaining a three-year membership in the Friends of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, which considerably reduces the expense of attending the program. A three-year membership costs \$300 and entitles students to full tuition scholarships (this year, full tuition stands at \$2,050) for up to three consecutive summer programs, upon meeting normal admission requirements. All students who choose to stay in the university dormitories must pay for their room and board; this year the cost is \$1,660.

Applications are now available for the 1991 summer session and may be obtained by writing to: Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138; or by calling (617) 495-7833 or 495-7835 (Ukrainian Studies Fund). Applications should be sent in promptly; a limited number of dormitory spaces are available and enrollment is limited in language classes.

U. of Manitoba offers study in Ukraine

WINNIPEG — The Department of Slavic Studies, University of Manitoba, has arranged for credit courses in Ukrainian to be offered through Kiev State University on July 26-August 31. This is an intensive language program open to students at the introductory, intermediate and advanced levels.

The courses run for four weeks (three in Kiev and one in Lviv) with a fifth week left free for individual travel throughout Ukraine. An extensive cultural program with excursions to a number of other cities has been planned.

The program is co-sponsored by the Faculty of Philology and the Center of Research, Management and Education at Kiev State University, as well as the Republican Association of Ukrainian Studies (RAU). A separate textbook has been prepared specifically to meet the demand of teaching Ukrainian to non-native speakers. Emphasis will be placed on the development of conversational skills.

Working in small groups under the

supervision of specially trained instructors, students will receive a maximum of individual attention. Accommodation in campus residences together with students from the Faculty of Philology will further facilitate language acquisition.

Each course carries the weight of three credit hours. Students from outside the University of Manitoba may enroll either through the Faculty of Arts (deadline April 1) or the Continuing Education Division (deadline May 31). Applications are to be obtained from the Department of Slavic Studies. The cost of tuition, travel, full room and board will be \$2,900 for Winnipeg departures. Deadline for applications to the Department of Slavic Studies is April 30, 1991.

For further information please contact: Language Seminar in Ukraine, Department of Slavic Studies, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3T 2N2; telephone: (204) 474-9370; fax: (204) 275-5781.

U. of Alberta, Lviv State have joint program

EDMONTON — Last year the University of Alberta and Lviv State University established a joint program of study that allows students to take Ukrainian language and literature courses for three months in Lviv. The first group of students left for Ukraine on February 7 and are now entering their second month of studies.

The program, negotiated by Prof. Oleh S. Ihnytzkyj of the Department of Slavic and East European Studies, consists of three courses: Contemporary Ukrainian; Contemporary Ukrainian Prose and a Practicum, i.e., conversation and discussions related to

course-work and cultural excursions. In-class instruction totals 15 hours per week.

The Department of Slavic and East European Studies is now accepting applications for next year's program. All college students irrespective of country of residence are eligible to apply.

Details may be obtained by writing to: Prof. O.S. Ihnytzkyj, Lviv Studies Program, Department of Slavic and East European Studies, University of Alberta, 450 Arts Building, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E6.

Deadline for application is May 1, 1991.

Ukrainianists' associations to hold summer studies program in Kiev

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — On July 16, 1991, members and supporters of the International Association of Ukrainianists and the Republican Association of Ukrainianists will have more than one reason to celebrate in Ukraine's capital city.

They will not only mark the first anniversary of Ukraine's Declaration of State Sovereignty on that day, but will also kick-off the second annual International Summer School of Ukrainian Studies, a project that promises to have a serious and lasting effect in the world of Ukrainian academia.

Established in 1990, with the cooperation of the International and Republican Associations of Ukrainianists, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the Writers' Union of Ukraine, the Ukrainian State Press Committee, the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, this year the school has also been supported by Ukraine's Council of Ministers and the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR.

"We hope that our lectures and students will become representatives of Ukrainian academia throughout the world," said Ihor Ostash, the energetic academic secretary of the department of literature, language and the study of art at the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, who is also the summer school's academic director. He sees a growing interest in Ukraine, a fact supported by the numerous foreigners who have inquired about the program.

"I've had Italians, Canadians (Francophones) and Americans who have no trace of Ukrainian blood in their ancestry attend last year's school. They have developed an interest in Ukraine, its political future, as well as its culture," he added.

"But," he continued, "the school is for everybody who carries a spark in his soul for Ukraine."

Originally, the idea was to hold a summer school for Ukrainians (from the West) of college age. However, as the concept was developed, the organizers thought this would be unfair to those people who had been interested in studying in Ukraine in the 1970s and 1980s, but due to political conditions, were unable to do so.

Thus, the doors to Ukrainian academia were opened to all last year and attracted students from the ages of 18 to 75.

Prof. Ostash also hopes that the students will develop close ties with Kievian students, participating in activities such as the Days of Kozak Glory in Zaporizhzhia and the Chervona Ruta Music Festival, both scheduled for August of this year.

"Today, it is impossible to learn about Ukraine only from books," he said. "Learning about Ukraine means observing, unfolding political events, cultural happenings, economic realities." Thus, students will also be exposed to such cultural activities as sightseeing tours of Kiev, outings to art exhibits, concerts, plays and films, and meetings with prominent Ukrainian leaders such as Ivan Drach, Dmytro Pavlychko, Lina

Kostenko, Yuriy Iliencko, Nina Matvienko, and others.

Classroom learning will include language training in Ukrainian. There will be four levels of training: the first will be for participants of Ukrainian origin with a very strong command of the language and the emphasis will be on stylistics; the second will be for participants of Ukrainian origin with an advanced understanding of the language; the third will be for beginners of Slavic origin, or for those who already have a command of at least one Slavic language; and the fourth level will be for beginners of non-Slavic origin.

Prof. Ostash stated that the disregard for Ukrainian language in the past is perhaps the greatest tragedy in Ukrainian academia. He is committed to developing language training in Ukrainian, with the assistance of such literary scholars as Dr. Natalia Pylypiuk of Harvard's Summer School Language courses. "For years, the various faculties at Kiev University did not teach in Ukrainian and the language itself was taught using the methodology of foreign language instruction," he said.

But, now the International Summer School's language training program is intensive on all levels. It includes three hours of course work per day, including study in the language lab, computerized lessons and telecasts of a newly established program on Ukrainian television, called "Let's Speak Ukrainian."

The students' curriculum will also include academic courses of their choice and round-table discussions centering on current events in Ukraine, such as economic development, inter-ethnic relations, law and government, the environment, etc.

The academic courses will include the history of Ukraine with lecturers Prof. Omejian Pritsak from the United States (Cambridge, Mass.), Profs. Yaroslav Dashkevych and Yaroslav Hrytsak of Lviv and Prof. Olena Apanovych of Kiev.

In the history of Ukrainian culture, lectures will be offered by Ivan Dzhyuba, president of the Republican Association of Ukrainianists, Myroslav Popovych and Valeriy Shevchuk, all of Kiev; and Yaroslav Isaevych of Lviv.

Lectures on popular traditions will be offered by Prof. Bohdan Kravchenko of Edmonton, Stepan Pavliuk and Hryhoriy Demian of Lviv and Vasyli Khorutavsky of Kiev.

Profs. Mykola Zhulynsky and Vitaliy Donchuk of Kiev, as well as Prof. George Grabowicz of Cambridge, Mass., and Yuriy Issichenko of Kharkiv will lecture on the history of Ukrainian literature.

Also, Kievian cultural and academic leaders Les Taniuk, Dmytro Stepanyuk, Dmytro Horbachov and Oleksander Fedoruk will deliver lectures on the history of Ukrainian art. Students will also have the opportunity to visit the studio of prominent Ukrainian artists.

All participants must provide for their own travel expenses to and from Ukraine; expenses incurred in Ukraine, related to the program of study, will be covered by the school. Tuition costs are \$500 (U.S.) for the six-week period of July 16 through August 26.

(Continued on page 12)

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Season of renewal

With the coming of spring, our thoughts instinctively turn toward renewal and starting afresh, as our senses are aroused by the cyclical rebirth of nature all around us.

Easter time, too, brings thoughts of renewal — spiritual renewal — as we celebrate the glorious Resurrection of Christ.

Lately, our thoughts of spiritual renewal have become focused on the spiritual renewal under way in Ukraine — the rebirth of our Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Churches.

Each year, at around Eastertide it seems, there has been one more great step toward that rebirth. In 1989, Kiev, the capital of Ukraine, was the site of the first Ukrainian Orthodox divine liturgy celebrated by the reborn Church. That, led to the establishment of UAOC parishes in various areas of Ukraine.

The next year, the Lviv City Council voted, a little more than a week before Easter, to return the historic Cathedral of St. George to its rightful owners, the Ukrainian Catholic Church. The hope was that the entire complex would be in Ukrainian Catholic hands by Easter Sunday, but that did not happen. Nonetheless, thousands of Ukrainian Catholics celebrated Easter by converging on the Churches of the Transfiguration, St. Onufriy and two houses of worship in the Shevchenkivskiy Hai, a preserve of historic buildings.

The Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, meanwhile, celebrated Easter liturgy in 1990 for the first time since the UAOC was banned by Stalin in 1930. One such liturgy was offered at the Pokrova (Holy Protection) Cathedral and at the Church of St. Michael the Archangel in Kiev. Also in the capital city, Easter celebrations were held in front of St. Sophia Sobor, the historic seat of the UAOC. Other services were celebrated in Lviv, Zhytomyr, Dnipropetrovske and Cherkasy.

This year, the rebirth of both Churches continues. Patriarch Mstyslav I of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, who just recently returned from his triumphal visit to Ukraine where he was installed as patriarch, was to leave for Kiev on March 29.

Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church was to return for the first time to Ukraine on March 30. And, he was to offer the first Easter liturgy at St. George Cathedral since that house of worship was returned to the UCC.

Thus, the leaders of these two Churches were to be in Ukraine during the same period of time — Eastertide. Imagine, the heads of two Churches — formerly repressed and persecuted, whose faithful could once practice their faith only in the underground — in Ukraine at the same time during this season of renewal!

Their presence in our ancestral land cannot but give rise to the hope that these two men will meet with each other on the holy land of Ukraine and profess their fraternal love and cooperation in striving toward spiritual renewal for all faithful in Ukraine. What a powerful signal such an encounter could send!

May the Risen Christ grant that our Churches, and along with them our nation, are resurrected.



April
5
1882

Turning the pages back...

Vyacheslav Lypynsky, historian, sociologist and publicist, was born on April 5, 1882, in the village of Zaturtsi in Volhynia, Ukraine. The ideologist of modern Ukrainian

conservatism, Lypynsky was "the leading proponent of Ukrainian elitism and statehood in the 1920s," according to "Ukraine: A History" by Dr. Orest Subtelny.

After completing this studies in history and agronomy at the universities of Krakow and Geneva, Lypynsky studied the history of the Ukrainian nobility and its national, political and cultural achievements in the 16th and 17th centuries. Making use of rich, newly discovered archival material, Lypynsky authored "The Ukrainian Nobility and Its Part in the Life of the Ukrainian People," Krakow, 1909. He paid particular attention to studies of the history of the second Ukrainian state, that of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky. "His works — among them a monograph on Stanislav Michael Krychevsky, Khmelnytsky's associate, in the collection 'From the History of Ukraine,' Krakow, 1912, and the monograph, 'Ukraina na Perelomi: 1657-1659,' Vienna, 1920, were penetrating studies written by a talented historian and sociologist," wrote Dr. Subtelny.

"Lypynsky saw the task of the new Ukrainian historiography," launched by his historical works, "to be the resurrection of the historical tradition of the Hetman state," wrote Dr. Subtelny.

A member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, Lypynsky died of tuberculosis in Vienna on June 14, 1931, and was buried in his native village in Ukraine.

EASTER MESSAGE: "Let our song and celebration today be wed"

1991 Easter message to the very reverend and reverend clergy, venerable religious and God-loving faithful from Archbishop Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk.

Peace in the Lord and my Archiepiscopal Blessing!
Christ is Risen!

On this glorious day of Christ's Resurrection, Holy Mother Church calls her children, through the chant of the liturgical celebrant to divine and supernatural joy: "this is the day of the Lord's victory; let us be happy, let us celebrate" [Psalm 118:24]. For this reason, "let the heavens rejoice! Let the earth be glad! Let all visible creation have its own celebration, for Christ is risen — our everlasting joy!" [Ode 1, Canon of Easter Matins]. Today is the "day of Resurrection! Let us beam with festive joy! O Pasch! O Pasch of the Lord, for from death to life, from earth to heaven, Christ our God has led us who sing the hymn of victory" [ibid].

The joy of Easter fulfills the heard of the believer for it proclaims truth and debases lies. Life is healed within its scope while sin, evil and death are conquered. There are times of joy in the mainstream of life which raise man's spirits. But they are necessarily fleeting because they are rooted in the mundane and in temporalities with no lasting innate strength. Paschal rejoicing, on the other hand, is not of this world. It is founded on the supernatural truth revealed in the Gospels. Christ Himself announced to the world and confirmed it with His death on the Cross and His glorious resurrection.

Our Resurrection happiness comes forth from a divine truth. Therefore, this joy can be accepted only by the believer with a pure heart, by the soul searching for truth and who is not deceitful, by the soul cleansed through contrition and Confession and sanctified by the Holy Eucharist. It is this person who experiences the joy of Resurrection with the glorified Savior. How profoundly our Holy Church cries out, "let us purify our senses and we shall behold Christ radiating the inappreciable light of His Resurrection. 'Rejoice' we shall hear Him say to us who sing the hymn of victory" [ibid].

Our brothers and sisters in the homeland today are singing this very same hymn of conquest. For nigh a half-century they humbly and patiently carried their cross of violent persecution, of indignities and even of death as they trod their Way of the Cross in the manner of Christ. Forced to the darkness of modern catacombs, they praised the Lord fully aware that their prayer could call upon them and their families persecution, incarceration and penal

servitude. They chose to follow their suffering Savior and courageously professed their ancestral Catholic faith and secretly implanted it in their children and grandchildren.

The world was unaware, perhaps even by choice of them and remained silent. On the stage of humanity they remained acquiescent, vilified and humiliated as though they were non-existent, as though they annihilated themselves or as though they posed a threat to ecumenical dialogue and accord. Despite the continual and persistent widespread presence of atheistic propaganda, our faithful laity and valiant religious [often garbed as civilians] followed their devout priests-soldiers and their unconquerable hero-bishops. They were verily modern confessors of the holy Christian faith.

Despite unprecedented persecution and physical and psychological torture, not one bishop broke down during this half-century Good Friday, none denied his holy faith or his holy Catholic Church. This amazing strength was displayed not only by the bishops who were first condemned and incarcerated in 1945; the same courage was characteristic of the first and second generations of hierarchs who were trained as their successors and who recently appeared from the catacombs. We must never forget this; we must constantly remind our children, our grandchildren and our friends as well as our enemies that this singular miracle of faith was accomplished not through human efforts but by the power and might of the Risen Christ and Victor and through the intercession of the Holy Protection of the Mother of God. May He be praised forever!

By following the example of the Suffering Savior and patiently carrying her cross, our Mother Church in the homeland is now celebrating her own illustrious rebirth. On this day of Resurrection our Ukrainian brothers and sisters are enjoying a two-fold Paschal gladness: for the first time in many years they are observing Easter in their own Cathedral of St. George and they will be celebrating together with the Father and Head of all Ukrainian Catholics, with His Beatitude, Major Archbishop Myroslav Ivan.

Pope John Paul II plays a significant role in our Paschal rejoicing this year. Without the slightest hesitation the Holy Father confirmed the secret consecration of 10 of our bishops. His Holiness, in his paternal solicitude and concern for our Church and people, is doing everything possible to abet the full flowering of our Church in the homeland.

(Continued on page 14)

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of March 25, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 6,566 checks from its members with donations totalling \$170,893.26. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Teaching English in Ukraine and using our volunteers

by Zirka Voronka

Ukrainians want to learn English. Ukrainians need to learn English. Ukrainians are learning English. This is the situation in Ukraine in the field of foreign language learning.

Almost every encounter with people in Ukraine — be it personal, social, educational, cultural, political or professional — includes serious discussion of the urgent need to learn English, to learn it well and to learn it as soon as possible. Finally the citizens of Ukraine have realized that Russian is not one of the international languages they were led to believe it was. They have also recognized the fact that English is the most widely spoken international language.

And so, those in Ukraine who want to participate in international dialogues of any kind, realized that they must be proficient in English. Knowledge of English has become a necessity for anyone who seeks contact with the international community.

English has been and is taught in schools in Ukraine, but most of those exposed to English fail to become proficient in the language. There are many reasons for this situation, but they are not the issue here. The issue is that there is a great need and desire to learn English now. This need is being addressed by schools which are intensifying their efforts in teaching the language.

There are also private enterprise cooperatives which offer English language classes. They charge exorbitant fees, have overcrowded classes, and frequently do not achieve more success than formal schools; yet, students are so numerous that there is usually a waiting list to enroll in such courses.

In the U.S. and Canada, there are many individuals who are interested in teaching English in Ukraine. Their motives are varied, but the intent is very laudable, especially in view of the great need of such work. However, unless it is well-planned and well-done, results will be less than optimal.

Zirka Voronka, a specialist in the teaching of English as a Second Language (ESL) at Passaic County Community College, has been teaching English in Kiev.

English can be taught at various levels: by the ESL/EFL (English as a Second Language/English as a Foreign Language) professional, the educated volunteer, the well-meaning but not prepared individual, and the young person who offers native-language English and enthusiasm for the task. There is a need for all of them. Most of them can serve either as fully qualified teachers, teacher assistants, facilitators, tutors or leaders in conversation groups. In Ukraine the various needs and possibilities are just as diverse, and the enthusiasm of such volunteers can be harnessed.

In light of the above, the issue of coordination and planning of all these endeavors becomes important. If there is to be an optimal benefit from the time, talent and work of such volunteers, then their plans should be coordinated by a central office. Such an office could select and match the qualifications of candidates with the needs of the various institutions, programs, organizations or groups of individuals in Ukraine.

Questions of needs (communicative competence, functional language, survival skills, English for academic or professional purposes), assessment of language proficiency, developing course syllabi, selecting textbooks and materials, and determining length of program and conditions of stay in Ukraine should also be addressed by such a coordinating center.

The UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine could assume the role of such a central office. Individuals interested in teaching English in Ukraine are encouraged to submit their names, vitae and time available to the fund (at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302). As an ESL professional who has been teaching EFL in Kiev, I can offer my experience and expertise in helping the UNA fund set up such a program.

According to UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk, if enough interest in this project is demonstrated by responses to this article, the Ukrainian National Association will consider serving as coordinator of a program to teach English in Ukraine.

ACTION ITEMS

On February 20, Rep. Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.) introduced Bill HR-976. This bill would grant the Ukrainian American Veterans (UAV) organization a federal charter.

The UAV is a patriotic organization, composed of honorably discharged veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces, who are of Ukrainian heritage. The passage of HR-976 would make the UAV eligible for many federal programs sponsored by the Pentagon and the Department of Veterans' Affairs. Unless the charter is granted, many of these programs will remain closed to the UAV.

Ukrainian American Veterans Post 1 was formed in 1923 by Philadelphia World War I veterans. The UAV was formed as a national organization at the first UAV national convention, held in Philadelphia on Memorial Day weekend, 1948.

Ukrainians have served faithfully in the U.S. Armed Forces since the Revolutionary War, and at least 30 Ukrainians are known to be serving in the Persian Gulf.

Please write to your representatives in the House and ask them to become co-sponsors of HR-976. (A companion bill is still awaiting introduction in the U.S. Senate.)

Please send copies of any letters sent to: Ukrainian American Veterans, P.O. Box 13, Windsor, NJ 08561. For more information, call: (609) 394-4824, or (215) 663-0212.

— Submitted by George A. Miziuk, UAV national adjutant and New Jersey state department commander.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



KGB still bashing Ukrainians, with Jewish help

Although Ukrainian-Jewish relations in Ukraine appear to be improving, the situation elsewhere is quite different.

In the West, the KGB is still actively painting Ukrainian nationalism as anti-Semitic, and some Jews are helping.

That Jews in Ukraine actively support Ukrainian nationalism was pointed out in a March 5 Los Angeles Times article by Christine Demkowych titled "Some Jews Forgo Israel's Promise and Elect to Stay in Ukraine."

"To leave now," Alexander Lizen, editor and publisher of the Jewish newspaper Shofar, is quoted as saying, "would be to miss a golden opportunity to help Rukh achieve the national reawakening, not just for Jews, but for Russians, Ukrainians, Poles, Hungarians and everyone with a second consciousness."

So successful has Rukh been in promulgating its program of multicultural democracy, the article notes, that some Jewish leaders are urging Jews to join Rukh.

"The only way Jews and other minority groups in Ukraine will be guaranteed safety is if Rukh achieves its goal of independence," said Alexander Burakovsky, Jewish activist, co-chairman of the Kiev Shalom Aleichem Cultural and Education Society, and chairman of Rukh's Council of Nationalities.

Given it's still active commitment to blackening the Ukrainian name, the KGB is not prepared to let the Ukrainian-Jewish honeymoon continue much longer.

According to Ms. Demkowych, Andriy Kulikov, editor of the English-language newspaper News from Ukraine, other Jews suspect Rukh of trying to make a coalition of political convenience, adopting a pro-Jewish platform as a ploy to help it gain power. These skeptics feel that "once the goal of independence is achieved, the situation will worsen for the Jews," Mr. Kulikov has said.

The most flagrant recent example of how far the KGB is still willing to go to undermine Ukrainian nationalism is a 1991 book titled "Alliance for Murder: The Nazi-Ukrainian Nationalist Partnership in Genocide." Edited by one B.F. Sabrin, the book is dedicated, in part, to "small groups of Soviet soldiers who tried to join their units in retreat from the Nazi onslaught," and were gunned down by Ukrainian nationalists.

This slick, well-edited, 304-page volume was published in New York City by Sarpedon Publishers in association with Shapolsky Publishers of 136 W. 22nd St. According to the dust jacket, the book is a collective memoir of Ukrainian Jews who lived in western Ukraine during the Nazi occupation. Compiled by B.F. Sabrin who made several trips to Ukraine beginning in 1982, the book purportedly "contains dramatic, previously unpublished photographs, as well as archival documentary evidence of the collaboration of Nazi Germany with the Nationalists of Ukraine."

And what kind of "documentary evidence" does B.F. Sabrin offer? Essentially a rehash of the kinds of contemptuous "facts" one finds in such KGB-orchestrated publications as Marko Terlytsia's "Here is the Evidence," (Toronto); Olexiy Kartunov's "Enemies

of Peace and Democracy" (Uzhhorod); V. Strykul's "The SS Werewolves" (Lviv) and "We Accuse," (Kiev); and Olexander Boutsko's "This Can't Be Forgotten" (Kiev).

One "document" offered by Sabrin is an article titled "The Role of the Catholic and Orthodox Clergy During the Nazi Occupation." Authored by Klym Dmytruk, it was first published in Kiev in 1981.

"The Uniate clergy, including the 'Prince of the Church, Metropolitan Sheptytsky, strongly influenced the formation of the OUN's mankind-hating ideologies," writes Klym Dmytruk, and cooperated in the formation of the murderous anti-Semitic Ukrainian police and the Ukrainian SS Division, "Galicia."

To prove that Metropolitan Sheptytsky was a Nazi, B.F. Sabrin offers a photo of a standing Sheptytsky, posing with the Ukrainian Plast (scouting) leadership, with something that resembles a ribbon pinned to his cassock. The caption reads: "Metropolitan A. Sheptytsky of the Greek Catholic Church with his Ukrainian Nationalist assistants. The metropolitan wears a swastika badge on his coat." The photo, courtesy of Soviet Ukrainian archives, shows Metropolitan Sheptytsky standing. In view of the fact that as a result of a paralyzing stroke he spent the last 15 years of his life in a wheel chair (he died in 1944), the photo could not have been taken after 1929. Would the blessed Sheptytsky, the righteous gentile who saved the lives of countless Jews during World War II, be wearing a swastika at any time in his life, let alone during the 1920s?

Most of the photos in this KGB-inspired book are from Soviet archives, some so poorly doctored they are laughable.

Although the OUN and leaders such as Stefan Bandera, Andriy Melnyk, Yaroslav Stetsko and Andrey Sheptytsky are prime targets of "Alliance for Murder," other noteworthy Ukrainians such as then Bishops Josyf Slipiy and Mstyslav Skrypnyk and Volodymyr Kubjovyc are also condemned as "Nazi collaborators" who supported the murder of Jews.

At the same time, however, B.F. Sabrin's book offers sympathy and praise for these "unfortunate" Soviet soldiers and partisans who were "victims" of the "murderous" OUN detachments who fought them.

Since almost three-fourths of "Alliance for Murder" consists of the personal stories of Holocaust survivors in Ukraine, it is tragic that their stories have appeared in a publication filled with so many half-truths, fabrications, and hate-mongering perversions of the truth. Once again some Jews have allowed themselves to be used as a club against people who wish them no harm.

It is a truism that lies juxtaposed with the truth in defense of an honorable cause tend to obfuscate that which is real and to render trivial that which is noble.

The question that Jews have to ask themselves about the continued KGB collaboration (witting or unwitting) of some of their number in denying the just aspirations of the Ukrainian people is, cui bono?

Who benefits?



Crowd gathered at anti-referendum rally in Kiev on March 16.

Lviv residents rally against referendum



Marchers in Lviv rally on March 10 against the union referendum. The banner expresses support for "one, sovereign and free Ukraine."

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — More than 100,000 supporters gathered on the steps near the Republican Stadium to hear the leading democratic leader, Dmytro Pavlychuk, and other speakers, including Vyacheslav Briukhovetsky, Pavlo

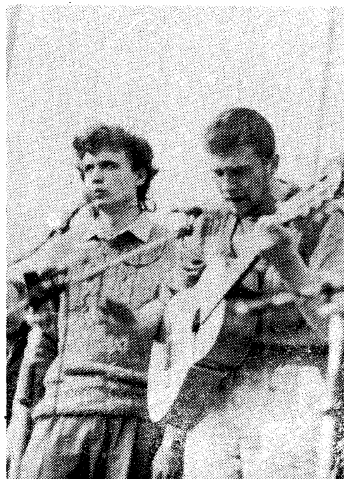


At the podium are: Vyacheslav Briukhovetsky, Pavlo

All photos on this page by Marta Kolomayets, Kiev Press Bureau.



Volodymyr Yavorivsky speaks.



Other performers in

TO FOLLOW-UP: Pre-referendum rally in Ukrainian capital city

Mykola Zhulynsky, Oleksander Mosiyuk, Yuriy Badzio, Oles Shevchenko, Volodymyr Yavorivsky, Volodymyr Pleshko — to name but a few, speak out against the union treaty.

Even Boris Yeltsin made a guest appearance — via a recording in which he agitated against a union

treaty. Dr. Gregory Stanton, quoting Thomas Jefferson, conveyed the meaning of independence to the meeting's participants.

The meeting, which was coordinated by Oleksander Lavrynovych, vice-chairman of Rukh, was unique in that it included a concert and performances by today's most po-

pular musicians, including Oleh Pavlyshyn, Mariyka Burmaka, Rutenia and Komu Vnyz.

The three-hour meeting also included a satire with Volodya Ivanov of Green World playing the role of a Communist riding onto the stage on a horse, flanked by young Communist hopefuls. Screaming slogans

for a new union treaty, he entertained the crowds and had the public rolling with laughter.

His performance was followed by the group Komu Vnyz first singing satire in Russian and then beginning a program of Ukrainian songs based on poems by Taras Shevchenko and Oleksander Oles.



Oleksander Mosiyuk...



and Ivan Drach.



Green World activist Volodya Ivanov performs satire on horseback.



Lead singer Andriy Sereda performs with Komu Vnyz



Rutenia...



Oleh Pavlyshyn...



and Mariyka Burmaka.

FOCUS ON THE ARTS

MAC of Greene County plans next season

by N. Martenko

LEXINGTON, N.Y. — An exciting program for the 1991 summer concert series is being planned by Music and Art Center of Greene County at Grazhda Hall in Lexington, N.Y. Such internationally renowned artists as violinist Oleh Krysa, pianist Alexander Slobodanyk, pianist Mykola Suk, as well as cellist Natalka Choma, pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky from Kiev, soprano Oksana Krovytzka from Lviv and the Nova Chamber Ensemble will participate.

On August 24, Oleh Krysa will be the featured artist at a fund-raising concert at which he will premiere a work by Myroslav Skoryk, a noted Ukrainian composer from Lviv. The sonata for violin and piano was commissioned by the Music and Art Center, and the composer will be present at this world premiere.

Judging from reviews in area newspapers, MAC has made itself felt on the local cultural scene. "The acoustically perfect, hand-crafted Grazhda Hall," stated the Woodstock Times on August 16, 1990, "has already been concert-home over seasons past to several of Ukraine's musical titans. For instance, Dr. I. Sonevitsky (director of MAC) was able to lure Oleh Krysa, David Oistrakh's protegee...to a Grazhda concert before his Carnegie Hall debut."

The reviewer went on to note that Metropolitan Opera basso Paul Plishka has frequently appeared at MAC, and anticipated the return to Grazhda of "Aleksander Slobodyanik, the man Donal Henahan of The New York Times claims is the 'greatest pianist the Soviet Union has sent to America since Vladimir Ashkenazy.'"

The reviewer of the Windham Journal was impressed by the performance of the Leontovych String Quartet on July 21, 1990. In the August 2, 1990, edition of that paper, he wrote that "few quartets can match the technical brilliance, warmth and musicianship displayed by the members of this group..."

The Daily Freeman of Kingston, N.Y., "in its August 9, 1990, edition published an article under the headline "Guest Soprano Rocks Mountaintop" in which Kitty Montgomery praised soprano Vira Czerny as "musical gift to Greene County" and a "woman who blooms when she's immersed in song."

In addition to the musical evenings on Saturdays at Grazhda, the Music and Art Center provides culture lovers with various other treats. A folk art exhibit and folk costume modeling is planned for 1991 as are workshops in the traditions of ceramics, embroidery, bead-making and the like.

For additional information about the 1991 season of the Music and Art Center of Greene County please call (518) 989-6479.



The Leontovych Quartet from Kiev performs at the Grazhda in Lexington, N.Y.

Bandura camp slated at Pennsy camp

BROADVIEW HEIGHTS, Ohio — The annual bandura camp that takes place in Emlenton, Pa., at the All Saints Ukrainian Orthodox camp provides an opportunity for interested individuals to come together and immerse themselves in an intensive, two week bandura instruction program.

The Emlenton bandura camp is organized by the Society of Ukrainian Bandurists, and its instructors have all had years of experience in developing effective teaching methods and playing techniques, and in researching materials to provide for more than just the execution of familiar folk songs on the bandura.

A typical day at bandura camp begins at 9 a.m. with group bandura instruction based on ability. Mid-morning all groups gather for vocal instruction followed by lectures on various Ukrainian historical or current musical topics. Students are then given an opportunity for further practice before lunch.

Lunch is followed by two hours of free time. While some campers choose to partake in the traditional Ukrainian

"siesta," most get together for games of volleyball, soccer, frisbee or water polo.

By 4 p.m. students are back to work in specialized groups. In 1990 one of the specialized groups was a women's ensemble which stressed vocal techniques, female solo and group repertoire, and the adaptation and arrangement of music for the bandura. Other groups studied the Kharkiv method of playing bandura or worked in trios or duets.

The most demanding yet rewarding part of bandura camp comes after dinner when the entire group gathers for nightly rehearsal that sometimes lasts until 10 p.m.

Spending two weeks immersed in bandura playing in the hills and forests of Pennsylvania away from cities, jobs and schools is a bonus. However, tuition paid by camp participants cannot pay for more than a basic camp staff, room and board. The Bandura Educational Commission accepts contributions to help fund the program and provide scholarships.

For camp applications for 1991 and more information, please contact: Bandura Educational Commission, 1893 W. Royalton Road, Broadview Heights, OH 44147.

Lukaszewycz-Polon wins art award



Oksana Lukaszewycz-Polon with her painting "Fortitude."

MONTICELLO, N.Y. — Oksana Lukaszewycz-Polon, artist, fine arts coordinator and director of Lightner Art Gallery and Fox-Richmond Gallery, and faculty member at Keuka College, Keuka Park, N.Y., was presented the first place award and cash prize for her large four-color reduction woodcut, titled "The Imploring" on November 7.

This is the fifth year in a row that Ms. Lukaszewycz-Polon has been presented this award, making it an unprecedented event at the Kutshers Convention Center in Monticello.

The reduction block method is a means of creating a complex color image with a single block of wood. The artist must envision the final print and

cut the woodblock accordingly, as the block is reduced with each cutting and color printing, working from light to dark.

Ms. Lukaszewycz-Polon maintains a busy personal exhibition schedule and has received many honors and awards for her artwork. She has had over 30 solo exhibits of her works both in the United States and abroad, including Italy, Austria, Mexico and Canada, and her works are in many private and public collections.

Ms. Lukaszewycz-Polon lives in Penn Yan, N.Y., with her husband Lavro Polon, also an artist and educator, who frequently takes part in exhibitions with her.

Lviv artist exhibits work in Newark

NEWARK, N.J. — Ukrainian artist Orest Maniuk's first art exhibition in the U.S. was held at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church hall on February 10. Sponsored by Branch 86 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, the show presented

Mr. Maniuk's realistic oil paintings of the Carpathian mountains and Lviv's historical architectural buildings.

Maria Polanskyj, president of UNWLA Branch 86, welcomed all

(Continued on page 13)



Artist Orest Maniuk with UNWLA Branch 86 members (from left) Oksana Steranka, Maria Polanskyj, Natalia Sygida, Anna Krawczuk and Taissa Turiansky.

Receives National Medal of Science

URBANA, Ill. — Nick Holonyak Jr., a professor of electrical and computer engineering at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, was among 20 researchers recently honored at a White House ceremony. He was awarded the National Medal of Science, the nation's highest scientific honor, by President George Bush.

Prof. Holonyak was raised in the small coal-mining towns of southern Illinois, the son of a Ukrainian immigrant coal miner. He graduated from Edwardsville High School and attended the University of Illinois, studying first at the school's Granite extension center and then, at the Champaign-Urbana campus. He received his doctorate in electrical engineering from that institution, studying with John Bardeen, Nobel Prize laureate in physics and co-inventor of the transistor.

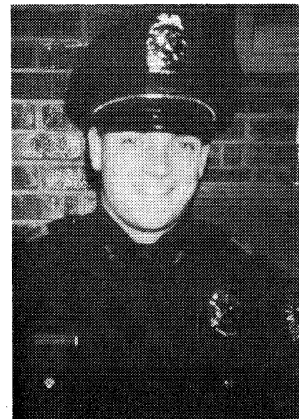
Later, he worked with John Moll, a top researcher in the field of silicon chip technology.

Prof. Holonyak is noted for having invented the first visible light-emitting diode (LED) as well as the basic electronic elements of household light dimmer switches. Interested in semi-conductors, he has worked extensively at developing devices which utilize these materials. Currently, Prof. Holonyak is working on inventing a chip composed of silicon-alternative compounds.

Recognized throughout the years for his outstanding achievements, Prof. Holonyak, 62, has been voted into the National Academy of Science, the National Academy of Engineering and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences — some of the nation's most prestigious scientific academies.

"Despite approaching retirement, he is far from resting on his laurels. He thrives too much on the thrill of discovery," wrote William Allen, a staff writer for the Post-Dispatch (a local newspaper).

Graduates from police academy



Police Officer Michael Wichar

DALLAS — Michael Todd Wichar became an officer in the Dallas Police Department during a graduation ceremony on February 27.

Mr. Wichar received his bachelor of science degree in criminal justice from Michigan State University last June and then enrolled in the Dallas Police Academy. After 27 weeks of intensive training in physical fitness, defense tactics, firearms proficiency, media production and specialized support unit, Mr. Wichar graduated with

honors at ceremonies held in the Dallas City Hall.

Mr. Wichar said he chose police work as his initial career because he wants to safeguard lives and property, to protect the innocent against oppression and intimidations, and to protect the Constitutional rights of all men and women against those criminals who want to take away these rights.

After learning the professional skills of police work, Mr. Wichar said he will be seeking a second career with the United States Justice Department in investigatory work with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Counter Intelligence or the Secret Service Bureau.

During academy training, Mr. Wichar scored the highest among his peer cadets in motor fitness proficiency. However, his chief achievement was to graduate at the top of his class in all categories of training, both motor and academic, in the overall academy average.

Mr. Wichar, along with his sister, Joeli, and grandparents, Stephen and Nadia Wichar, are members of Detroit's UNA Branch 292.

Reappointed to plan commission

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — John Teluk, professor of economics at the University of New Haven, has been reappointed to his fifth term on the City of New Haven's City Plan Commission. Prof. Teluk is also a member of the City of New Haven's Capital Projects Committee, serving his third two-year term.

Prof. Teluk joined the University of New Haven faculty in 1962 and was named to the full-time staff in 1964. A 1978 project, financed by the Commission for Higher Education and the University of New Haven, first drew political attention to Prof. Teluk. The project a study of the business climate in the greater New Haven area, was published in the New Haven Register under the headline, "Survey Shows Poor Tax Climate Driving Away Businesses."

The findings were updated last fall in an analysis titled "Private-Public Liaison Concerning Economic Problems," which reported that small businesses in the New Haven area are reasonably optimistic about their economic future despite dissatisfaction with state and local taxation.

Prof. Teluk is the co-author of a book, "Capitalism, A Cooperative Venture," published by the University Press of America, and a number of presentations, prepared jointly with Dr. Thomas Katsaros and Dr. Joseph Parker, UNH professors.

Prof. Teluk is a former supreme vice-president and supreme auditor of the Ukrainian National Association, a member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and current treasurer of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

He is a member of UNA Branch 414.

Sisters compete in gymnastics

MAPLEWOOD, N.J. — Kathy Kilar, a 12-year-old honor student at John Adams Middle School in Edison, and a member of the Mapettes of the Maplewood Gymnastics and Dance

Notes on people

Academy, participated in the New Jersey State Level 7 Gymnastics Championships on Saturday, January 26, in Cherry Hill, N.J.

Competing against 100 other gymnasts, Miss Kilar came away with a 10th place all-around score of 33.70.

Miss Kilar's individual efforts included an eighth place score of 8.55 on the uneven bars, an 8.15 on balance beam and a ninth place finish, an 8.75 on vault and an 8.25 on floor.

Adriane Kilar, an 11-year-old honor student at John Adams Middle School in Edison, and Kathy's sister and teammate, also participated in the State Championships and placed on vault with a score of 9.20.

Adding to their individual achievements, the Kilar sisters and their teammates including Jaime Bowsz, Jennifer Bowsz, Dawn Cook, Kim Dunphy, Karyn Fein, Kerry Frazer, Samantha Gechtman, Jessica Ippolito, Kristina Ippolito, Desiree White and Doreen Granai captured the first place team trophy.

With a total team score of 108.45, they outscored 20 other New Jersey teams, representing the best gymnasts in the state, to be named the best of the best for the second time in three years.

Report says...

(Continued from page 1)

out RFE services to Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. It is essential that your staff contribute fully to make this plan as concrete and specific as possible. In addition, your agency should develop a similar but slightly longer range plan for the phased-out of other RFE broadcast services (e.g., Bulgaria and Romania) consistent with the 1992 budget multi-year assumptions."

The budget proposals for fiscal years (FY) 1992 through 1996 indicate the administration's plans for BIB. While the budget authority for BIB increases from \$205.8 million in FY 1991 to \$218.0 million in FY 1992, an increase of 5.9 percent, it then rapidly declines in the outlying years. From FY 1992 to FY

Bishop...

(Continued from page 3)

Briefly, the history of St. John the Baptist Cathedral in Peremyshl begins in the 18th century when the city's bishop, Atanazy Sheptytsky (an ancestor of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky) began construction of a cathedral. In 1784, Austrian Emperor Franz Josef II stopped construction and confiscated the land and monies collected. Many churches and monasteries throughout the area were closed at this time.

As compensation for the confiscated property and funds, the closed monastery of the Carmelite monks in Peremyshl was given to the Ukrainian Catholics and it was consecrated as a Ukrainian Catholic cathedral on June 5, 1785. The church was renovated in the Byzantine style.

Ukrainian Catholics had possession of the cathedral until 1946 when the Polish government arrested Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Josphat Kotsylovsky and handed him over to Soviet authorities. Since that time, the Latin rite Catholic Church in Poland has had the cathedral and the bishop's residence. All Byzantine rite art and the iconostasis has been removed from the cathedral and placed in a museum in the bishop's residence.

Kathy Kilar is a member of UNA Branch 214, while her sister, Adriane, belongs to Branch 457.

Pens article on USSR events

BINGHAMTON, N.Y. — Andy C. Szul Jr., a student at the State University of New York at Binghamton, recently wrote a lengthy article for the school's newspaper, the Binghamton review, headlined "Gorbachev Bares His Teeth."

The article appeared in the January issue of the paper and focused attention on Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's crackdown in the Baltic states, as well as on Ukraine's movement toward independence.

A pre-law/English major in his junior year at SUNY-Binghamton, Mr. Szul is a staff member of the campus paper, the public affairs officer for his college and hall councils, as well as vice-chairman of the College Republicans.

In addition, he serves on several committees that are in the process of refurbishing several key areas of the college campus and is a member of the University Judicial Board.

Mr. Szul is a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 153.

1993, a 15 percent decrease in budget authority is proposed with further decreases of 11.8 percent in FY 1994, 13.6 percent decrease in FY 1995, and .2 percent decrease in FY 1996. The proposed budget of BIB for FY 1996 is \$140 million or a decrease of 31.9 percent from current budget authority.

According to Eugene Iwanciw, of the UNA Washington Office: "The increase for FY 1992 is probably deceiving in that it reflects not an increase in programming but the first stage of phase-out. Closing down or cutting back a program usually entails an increase in initial costs. It is ironic that at a time when Congress is proposing increased assistance and contacts with the countries of Eastern Europe, the Baltic states and the republics of the Soviet Union, the administration is proposing a phase-out of one of the oldest and most successful programs for contact and accurate news."

Reaction to the administration's plans is expected in both the East European communities as well as in Congress. Previous efforts to cut funding for any of the nation's international radio broadcasts have elicited strong opposition in the Congress. Instead of cutting international broadcasting, Congress has indicated its desire to expand it by establishing Radio Marti in 1983 and TV Marti in 1989, which broadcast to Cuba. Recently members of Congress have introduced legislation to create Radio Free Asia.

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Professor receives translation grant

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa. — Associate Prof. Michael Naydan of the Penn State Department of Slavic Language has just been awarded a translation grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to compile an annotated translation of the early works of Ukrainian poet Pavlo Tychna along with a critical introduction.

Prof. Naydan will receive time from his teaching obligations as well as research and travel funds to complete the project. His application underwent rigorous scrutiny for nearly a year; some 12 percent of the total number of applications received funding.

Prof. Naydan eventually plans to publish the completed manuscript with a North American university or scholarly press.



Prof. Michael Naydan

North Dakota group announces scholarship

DICKINSON, N.D. — The Ukrainian Cultural Institute of North Dakota announced it is accepting applications for its Ss. Cyril and Methodius Scholarship for the 1991-1992 academic year.

Established in December 1987, the Ss. Cyril and Methodius Ministry Scholarship-Fund is a living memorial to commemorate the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity. The fund was

established to award cash gifts to individuals who are preparing to devote their lives to Ukrainian communities through the ordained ministry. This is the first year awards will be made.

For information concerning the scholarship write to: Ministry Scholarship Fund, Ukrainian Cultural Institute, Dickinson State University, Box 6, Dickinson, ND 58601.

Bill to promote...

(Continued from page 1)

crombie (D-Hawaii), Robert Borski (D-Pa.), George Brown (D-Calif.), Peter DeFazio (D-Ore.), Ronald Dellums (D-Calif.) Eliot Engel (D-N.Y.), Barney Frank (D-Mass.), Porter Goss (R-Fla.), Paul Henry (R-Mich.), Norman Lent (R-N.Y.), Thomas Manton (D-N.Y.), Henry Nowak (D-N.Y.), Lewis Payne (D-Va.), Timothy Penny (D-Minn.), John Rhodes (R-Ariz.), Bill Sarpalus (D-Texas), Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.), Peter Visclosky (D-Ind.), and James Walsh (R-N.Y.).

According to UNA Washington Office Director Eugene Iwanciw, "this bill is important in that it requires that all U.S. assistance to the Soviet Union be given directly to the republics and not Moscow, and it supports the rights of the republics to independent representation in international organizations. In sum, the bill would mandate that U.S. policy recognize the right of each republic to independence. The Ukrainian American community should actively support H.R. 1603 and let their elected representatives know of their support."

In his statement, Rep. Bonior included letters of endorsements for the legislation from the Joint Baltic American National Committee, the Congress of Russian Americans, the Armenian Assembly of America, and the Ukrainian National Association. The full text of the UNA letter is as follows.

Dear Congressmen Bonior and Lewis:
The Ukrainian National Association

applauds your leadership in introducing legislation "to support democracy and self-determination in the Baltic states and republics within the Soviet Union."

United States foreign policy must be based on support for democracy and self-determination and should recognize that the democratic movement in the Soviet Union exists only in the republics. The Soviet Union, as an example, is simply incapable of democratic reform because, as Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski recently testified at a CSCE [Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe] hearing, democracy and empire are inconsistent.

To effectively promote the democratization of the USSR, the United States must target its assistance programs at the republic and lower levels. The long-term interests of the United States will only be served if it is identified with the democratic movements in the republics and not the repressive policies of the central government.

On July 16, 1990, the Ukrainian Parliament voted 355-4 in support of the Declaration on the State Sovereignty of Ukraine. During the year, the Parliament in each of the other 14 republics enacted similar declarations of sovereignty or independence. Your legislation effectively addresses this changing situation in the Soviet Union and provides the framework for assisting the development of democratic institutions. The Ukrainian National Association fully supports the provisions of your bill and will work for its enactment.

TO THE WEEKLY CONTRIBUTORS:

We greatly appreciate the materials — feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, and the like — we receive from our readers.

In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.
- Information about upcoming events must be received by noon of the Monday before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- All materials must be typed and double-spaced.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). They will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- Full names and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- Persons who submit any materials must provide a phone number where they may be reached during the work day if any additional information is required.

WCFU briefs...

(Continued from page 1)

human rights in Ukraine. She urged the Canadian government to continue to bring attention to these violations and to use the CSCE mechanisms to exact implementation.

She went on to make recommendations for improvements regarding NGO participation in future meetings including the May 28-June 7 Krakow Symposium on Cultural Heritage, the July 1-19 Geneva Meeting on National Minorities, the September 10-October 2 Moscow Conference on the Human Dimension and the November 4-15 Oslo Seminar on Democratic Institutions.

As to the upcoming Krakow meeting, Ms. Isajiw urged that all necessary administrative requirements, complete with application forms and accommodation information, be provided by the Canadian delegation to all NGOs in Canada well ahead of scheduled meeting. Furthermore, she emphasized the need for total cooperation from the Canadian representatives in facilitating NGO access to the conference center and the joint hosting of press conferences and meetings.

With regard to the Moscow meeting, the WCFU human rights director asked for a firm commitment from the Canadian government that it will review the political and human rights situation in the Soviet Union before deciding on sending any official delegation to Moscow.

Similarly, she stressed that all NGOs and press, including those from Eastern

Europe, must have total access to and freedom of expression within the parameters of the Moscow conference. Ms. Isajiw placed special emphasis on the situation of Ukraine, where the Ukrainian government has made formal requests at the United Nations for equal participation in the CSCE.

Also taking part in the deliberations were Gabija Patrauskas (Lithuanian World Community), Dr. Tudor Bompă (Romanian World Congress), M. Ganko (Byelorussian Canadian Alliance), Peter Peltekoff (Bulgarian National Front), George Corn (Canadian Czechoslovak Association), Genya Intrator (Union of Councils for Soviet Jews) and Andrew Hluchowecy (Ukrainian Canadian Congress).

Ukrainianists'...

(Continued from page 5)

All students will live at the Republican Center of Political Science on 36 Melnikov Street, 15 minutes from the center of the city (via trolley bus No. 18).

All interested students should contact the International Summer School of Ukrainian Studies, Kiev 30, 54 Volodymyrska Street, the Republican Association of Ukrainianists, attention Ihor Ostash, academic director, or Mykhailo Kryshen, administrative director; telephone: 044-221-6547; or fax: 044-224-3243.

Because of the lengthy visa process, students are encouraged to contact the RAU as soon as possible.

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Congress...

(Continued from page 3)

clude engaging all the republics in multi-faceted relations among themselves, with their non-Soviet neighbors, and the world at large."

The final set of testimony was offered by William J.H. Hough III, who offered a legal perspective on the disintegration of the Soviet Union, and in particular, focused on the legal status of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and those countries' claims to independence.

Mr. McConnell of Ukraine 2000: The Washington Committee in Support of Ukraine submitted a written statement on the topic of the hearing in which he stated that "it is in the best interest of the United States, and it is consistent with the principles of our nation, that we applaud the self-determination of the Ukrainian people and the people of all the republics of the Soviet empire.

"If Ukraine 2000 emphasizes anything here today, we emphasize that what we do in the United States counts; it is important and it is watched closely inside the Soviet Empire...It is important that the United States pay very close attention to what is happening inside the empire. It is important that the United States see that world atten-

tion is focused on situations like the arrest and incarceration of Stepan Khmara.

"Forgotten or ignored, the case of Stepan Khmara would send a message to freedom seeking people that the United States does not care...On the other hand, American legislative and executive branch attention to the Khmara case reaffirms this country's democratic promise, and gives strength, legitimacy and hope to the democratic movement...The influence of the United States is quite significant and we must not forget that fact..."

"Finally, we urge that the United States provide no foreign aid, no assistance, no credits to the center. If the United States can arrange to provide direct aid to the republics, that aid should be extended to the republics where democratic forces have been elected...or be given directly to oblasts where democratic forces are in control..."

"Providing aid only outside the center's influence and control may limit the amount of aid that can be given but the United States must accept such limitations. To provide assistance in any other way is to act directly against the interests of people seeking democratic reform," he stressed.

A plea to the owners of Jacques Hnizdovsky's oil paintings:

Please help in compiling a complete catalogue of the artist's oil paintings by kindly sending information on the size of the given work (height x width in inches or centimeters), its subject, the year of its creation and, if possible, a snapshot of the painting. Also, please convey this plea to your acquaintances, who own Hnizdovsky's oil works. Thanks.

Stephanie Hnizdovsky, 5245 Netherland Avenue Riverdale, NY 10471; Tel.: 212-601-3897.

Lviv artist...

(Continued from page 10)

present, and Myrosia Hrab introduced the talented guest from Ukraine.

Mr. Maniuk was born and studied in Lviv. From 1968 to 1972 he studied at Lviv's Art School, and later at Lviv's Art Institute, graduating in 1983. He studied the art of stillife with Petro Markovych, sculpture with Emmanuil Mysko and others.

In 1988, he had his first one-man show in Lviv and took part in other art exhibits and TV presentations. In a review by Yaroslav Kravchenko of Lviv, he was presented as a great talented young artist who paints for the people but at the same time underlines the beauty, goodness and humanism of his homeland.

About 60 of Mr. Maniuk's works are found outside of Ukraine.

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UNA Membership is required. Preference will be given to previous employees and those able to come early in June and stay through Labor Day. Please submit your application by May 1st. Previous employees deadline April 15th. For Application please call SOYUZIVKA — (914) 626-5641.

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"Let our song..."

(Continued from page 6)

St. Paul says, "as for us, we have this large crowd of witnesses around us...let us run with determination the race that lies before us...let us keep our eyes fixed on Jesus" [Hebrews 12:1,2]. We can convincingly say that we Ukrainian Catholics, more than others, have in our brethren in Ukraine myriad witnesses and heroes for the Faith.

Let us renew and confirm in our hearts the very same living Faith of our fathers and confess it bravely and always. Our brethren in Ukraine have set the pace; let us follow their example

and spare neither time nor energy to aid our holy Church both in the United States and in Ukraine.

My Paschal greeting to all who are dear to my heart — the clergy, the religious and all parishioners — is that the peace, joy and grace of God descend upon you and remain with you. "Let our song and celebration today be wed. Let us praise the Lord for He is risen from the dead."

Christ is risen! Truly He is risen!

†Stephen

Metropolitan-Archbishop

Given on Palm Sunday, the 24th day of March in the year of Lord 1991, in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of God, Philadelphia.

UKRAINIAN SINGLES NEWSLETTER

Serving Ukrainian singles of all ages throughout the United States and Canada. For information send a self-addressed stamped envelope to:

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THE LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE TO AID UKRAINE

cordially invites you to a presentation by

Adrian Karatnycky and Nadia Diuk,

authors of a newly published, critically acclaimed book,

THE HIDDEN NATIONS: THE PEOPLE CHALLENGE THE SOVIET UNION, FROM LITHUANIA TO ARMENIA, THE UKRAINE TO CENTRAL ASIA.

The authors will also address the topic

"IS THE SOVIET UNION DISINTEGRATING?"

Sunday, April 21st, 1:00 p.m.

Ukrainian Cultural Center, 4315 Melrose Ave., Los Angeles, CA

For more information, please call (213) 444-9702

REFRESHMENTS WILL BE AVAILABLE



Casino Theme Night

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Dr. Frank Sysyn...

(Continued from page 4)

the Ukrainian case this was suspect activity. Dr. Sysyn said. In the end, the Soviet period left no vision of Soviet Ukrainian history. And they are paying for it today. Dr. Sysyn summed up.

Elements of national revival

What are some of the important elements of what is happening in Ukraine today?

Dr. Sysyn responded to that question by noting that there is a desire to restore a society that has been devastated; a desire by the people just to know. They know that what they know is not true. It is a society that is convinced that all lie — that books lie, that everyone lies. There is a tremendous interest in actual historical documents. The newly re-established Archeographic Commission plans to publish about 300 volumes of sources, he explained.

There is a reassertion of culture and national worth by people who have been deprived of their historical memory and who have, in many cases, been taught to believe that they were inferior. This often leads to hyperbole regarding the past. Dr. Sysyn commented. The need to reassert one's own worth, to rediscover oneself, is a very important part of the revival, he added.

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The national revival is occurring when professional historians are virtually insignificant. History is a discredited profession in Ukraine, Dr. Sysyn said. Unlike writers, historians have shown very little ability to regenerate themselves and history is being done by amateurs, lovers of the past, journalists, etc., just like in the 19th century.

Dr. Sysyn pointed to the total ideological nature of the discussions of the past, an ideological nature which is important for the formation of what will be the completed Ukrainian identity. The party apparatus has been caught in this debate with no vision of Ukrainian history, no view of the Ukrainian past, and yet it is forced to respond.

The role of the West

Dr. Sysyn said he sees a role for the West to play in the development of historical consciousness in Ukraine. First of all, the national theory of history which was carried on in the West is now being passed back to Ukraine. A reasonable number of good books have been produced in the West, particularly by people who were not totally divorced from Ukrainian concerns yet stood apart from the emigre experience. Scholarship on Ukraine created in the West is playing an important role in Ukraine today, he pointed out.

He said that historians in the West can act as a bridge to draw people from Ukraine into the general discussions of Western historiography. And finally, there should be studies of what is going on in Ukraine today. It is a wonderful laboratory for people who want to study national movements and their creation. There is much material for social scientists, social linguists, students of popular history. People in Ukraine are too much in the thick of things to have the distance to study the phenomena there, Dr. Sysyn concluded.

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April 2-30

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan: A monthlong exhibition presented jointly by the Swiss Club of Saskatoon and the Ukrainian Museum of Canada titled "Face to Face with Switzerland," held as part of the festivities celebrating the 700th anniversary of Switzerland's existence as a nation will be held at the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent E. The opening reception will be held on April 2, 7:30 - 9 p.m.; Sunday reception is on April 14, 2 - 4:30 p.m. There will be a lecture on "William Tell" by Dr. Peter Bietenholz on April 16, 8 - 9:30 p.m. For more information call (306) 244-3800.

April 6

CHICAGO: Fourteen deputies to the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, along with Ivan Plushch, vice-chairman of the Supreme Soviet, who are currently in the United States as guests of the United States Information Agency, will visit the Ukrainian community of Chicago. There will be a mass rally at the Cultural Center at 5:30 p.m. at which the deputies will take part in a general debate on the topic of "Where is Ukraine Headline?." The rally is organized by the local branch of the Friends of Rukh. Admission is \$10; \$7 for students. Parking available. For more information call (312) 489-1339.

NEW YORK: The R. Marynowych Ukrainian Melody Hour of Washington will present a special Ukrainian Easter program over WNWK, 105.9 FM, at 7:30 p.m.

PHILADELPHIA: The R. Mary-

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

nowych Ukrainian Melody Hour of Washington will present a special Ukrainian Easter program over WTGI-TV, channel 61, at 7:30 p.m.

April 7

PHILADELPHIA: The R. Marynowych Ukrainian Melody Hour of Washington will present a special Ukrainian Easter program over WTEL, 860 AM, at 7:15 a.m.

April 9

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Center for Atomic Radiation Studies, co-sponsored with the Committee to Remember Chernobyl, the Nobert Weiner Forum and the Nuclear Age History and Humanities Center, Tufts University will present the Ukrainian-made documentary film "Chernobyl: Chronicle of Difficult Weeks." The film will be shown at 7:30 p.m. at Tufts University, Medford Campus, Barnum Hall, Main Auditorium. For additional information, call (617) 497-CARS or (617) 497-2277.

KERHONKSON, N.Y.: The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund Inc., in cooperation with the Nova Chamber Ensemble, presents a benefit concert by the Lysenko Quartet of Kiev at the UNA estate, Soyuzivka at 7 p.m. The quartet will perform works by Bortniansky, Mozart, Lysenko and Shostakovich. Admission is \$10; senior citizens and students \$5; children free. For information call (201) 539-4937.

April 11

NEW YORK: The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund Inc., in cooperation with the Nova Chamber Ensemble, presents a benefit concert by the Lysenko Quartet of Kiev to be held at noon at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton Streets. Admission is \$10; senior citizens and students \$5; children free.

April 13

COLUMBUS, Ohio — The Lysenko String Quartet of Kiev will perform at the Ohio State University School of Music in the Hughes Auditorium, 100 Hughes Hall, 1890 College Road, at 7:30 p.m. The concert is sponsored by the Ohio State University School of Music jointly with the Ukrainian Cultural Association of Ohio.

WOODBIDGE, N.J.: The 16th Annual Heritage Festival Ball will be held at the Landmark Inn, Routes 1 and 9 North, Woodbridge. The Garden State Arts Center Cultural Fund will be a beneficiary of the ball. The evening will start with a cocktail hour at 6:30 p.m.; dinner will be preceded by the Parade of Dress by those in attendance who are attired in the dress of their heritage; music for dancing will be provided by the Art Roman Orchestra. Tickets are \$45 per person and may only be obtained through committee representatives. Ukrainian committee members are Stan Jakubowycz of Bricktown, N.J. and Anne Banasewycz-Miele of Newark.

WINDSOR, Ontario: The Windsor Branch of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund presents "An Evening with Alex Holub," with a guest appearance by The Sonyashnyk Dance Ensemble, at the Beach Grove Golf and Country Club.

14134 Riverside Dr. E., St. Clair Beach, Ontario. The cocktail reception begins at 7:30 p.m. with the performance at 8:30 p.m. followed by a sweet table. Tickets are \$50 per person; \$25 tax deductible.

April 14

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — The Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. cordially invites the Ukrainian community at large to participate in this year's St. Thomas Sunday observance to be held here at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church. The day's liturgical solemnities will commence at 9:30 a.m. with the celebration of an archpastoral divine liturgy immediately followed by the traditional St. Thomas Sunday Memorial Service. Both services will be presided over by Archbishops Constantine and Antony. A special invitation is hereby extended to all Ukrainian youth organizations as well as Ukrainian American veterans associations to attend and take an active part in the solemnities. Vendors who are interested in setting up booths for the day must contact the Consistory at (908) 356-0090 by April 10 (please ask for Mr. S. Chujko).

April 15

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla.: The Ukrainian Golf Association of America presents the Florida Open to be held May 16-19. The cost is \$240 and includes four nights at the Sheraton Yankee Clipper, Fort Lauderdale (double occupancy); May 16 — Rolling Hills Country Club, green fees and cart, food and beer; May 17 — Links at Key Biscayne, green fees and cart; awards ceremony. Please forward a \$100 deposit made out to UGAA by April 15 to Roman Luzniak, 10154 SW 51st St., Cooper City, Fla. 33328. Payment must be received in full by May 1. For more information call Mr. Luzniak at (305) 434-3565.

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

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

Notice to publishers and authors

It is The Ukrainian Weekly's policy to run news items and/or reviews of newly published books, booklets and reprints, as well as records and premiere issues of periodicals, only after receipt by the editorial offices of a copy of the material in question.

News items sent without a copy of the new release will not be published.

Send new releases and information (where publication may be purchased, cost, etc.) to: The Editor, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

FIVE REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD SUPPORT JOHN DEMJANJUK

- "I must say I am more than ever convinced that the decision of the judges in Israel was unjust..."
- Rt. Hon. Lord Thomas Denning
- "I know of no other case in which so many deviations from procedures internationally accepted as desirable occurred."
- Professor Willem Wagenaar, author of Identifying Ivan: A Case Study in Legal Psychology, Harvard Press 1988.
- "If John Demjanjuk — whom I believe to be an utterly innocent man — hangs on Eichmann's gallows, it will be Israel that will one day be in the dock"
- Patrick J. Buchanan
- "I believe this case stinks... I am asking for an investigation into the John Demjanjuk American citizen case, and also into the actions of the Special Office of Investigation in this country."
- Congressman James Traflicant, Congressional Record, June 20, 1989.
- "I believe the Demjanjuk case will no more be forgotten by history than was the Dreyfus case."
- Count Nikolai Tolstoy

Twelve years of tireless efforts have brought us this far. Mr. Demjanjuk's defense is on the brink of financial ruin. Without your immediate financial assistance, Mr. Demjanjuk's appeal to the Supreme Court will not be possible. Please help us successfully complete the final chapter of this twelve year nightmare.

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