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Democratic bloc fears force-feeding may accelerate Stepan Khmara's death UNESCO pledges \$100,000 to aid Chornobyl children

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — Just one week before the start of the trial of Stepan Khmara, outspoken people's deputy and opposition leader, the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR has announced that a new judge will preside over the case.

The judge, Vasyl Bilousenko, will replace Judge Oleksander Fedchenko,

who has resigned due to illness. Although the Supreme Court has assured members of the National Council that the trial will not be postponed, the judge has said that he needs to look over the evidence, which now includes 27 volumes of statements and testimony.

According to Fedir Svidersky, a people's deputy from Volyn and the last person who spoke to Dr. Khmara on Tuesday, May 7, Judge Bilousenko could not get commitments from other judges to co-chair the trial. (As The Weekly was going to press, only one judge had agreed to sit on the bench with Mr. Bilousenko.)

Mr. Svidersky asked the judge about the trial date and he repeated "It will start on May 14, no earlier, no later." But he added that there was no guarantee that he, too, would not fall ill. The judge also could not give an address for the trial court, because currently the Supreme Court building is undergoing renovation.

Meanwhile, Dr. Khmara continues his hunger strike, begun on April 13, just one day after he was re-arrested as he stepped off the plane in Donetsk to speak to striking coal-miners.

Larysa Skoryk, who has also seen Dr. Khmara in the last week, reported that he has rejected all medical examinations, for he feels such exams in prison chambers are an insult to personal dignity. He does allow his pulse to be taken, and he continues to be force fed, both rectally and through his nose. This type of feeding, according to Ms. Skoryk, is not only humiliating, but also traumatic, and given that Dr. Khmara has a weak heart and a recurring ulcer, she feels this force-feeding may accelerate his death.

Dr. Khmara is convinced he will not leave prison alive, reported Mr. Svidersky, during a press conference sponsored by the Popular Movement of Ukraine and the National Council of people's deputy, at the Writers' Union building on Wednesday, May 8.

"I am a Christian and I have no desire to take my own life," he told Mr. Svidersky, "but I have no hope that I will remain alive. My life has been decided."

He also gave Mr. Svidersky a list of messages on Tuesday, May 7, including how he sees the future of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR. He said he calls for the dissolution of the Supreme Soviet and for new elections — elections, he stressed, that would be monitored by international organizations. He spoke out against Leonid Kravchuk, saying that what he speaks about is only an illusion of a rightful state. He

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — "We did not come here to give you everything; we have come here to cooperate with you and assist you with a number of programs," Federico Mayor, director general of UNESCO, told the Ukrainian media during a press conference on Saturday, April 12.

During the press conference, which followed a protocol signing ceremony at the Press Center of the Foreign Ministry of the Ukrainian SSR, Mr. Mayor stressed the importance of working together on a new UNESCO-Chornobyl aid program. He outlined a number of projects that were discussed during his three-day visit to Ukraine and disclosed that UNESCO has pledged \$100,000 for the creation of an international UNESCO laboratory for the psychological rehabilitation of Chornobyl children in Kiev.

He added that Western countries, among them Germany, had expressed interest in this pilot project and had already promised 100,000 DM for its realization.

Mr. Mayor had the opportunity to travel to Chornobyl to assess the situation for himself and added that he will submit another proposal for an extra \$350,000 to support this program at the next general conference of UNESCO.

"I want to stress that UNESCO is not a fund; however this money represents the degree of our concern about Chornobyl," he said. He also introduced his delegation, which included members of the UNESCO Chornobyl Aid Committee, the German actress Witta Pohl and the French designer Pierre Cardin. It is through their public appearances and appeals that UNESCO hopes to continue its funding to the Chornobyl aid program.

For example, Mr. Cardin revealed that on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of Chornobyl, he has designed commemorative medals and jewelry, which had been scheduled to go on sale on April 26 throughout the world. He reported that the money received from these sales will be channeled to the UNESCO-Chornobyl program.

During its brief visit to Ukraine, the UNESCO delegation had the opportunity to meet with Leonid Kravchuk, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR; Konstantin Maslyk, first deputy prime minister of the Ukrainian SSR; Anatolii Zlenko, minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the national committee of the Ukrainian SSR for UNESCO; Viktor Bariahtar, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR; Dr. Yuriy Spizhenko, minister of health of the Ukrainian SSR; Georgi O. Gotovchits, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR State Committee on Protection of Population from the Consequences of the Chornobyl Accident;

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Canadian Consulate to operate in Kiev on smaller scale

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — The Canadian Consulate in Kiev, scheduled to be open by fall, will not be canceled as rumored, but will operate on a smaller scale than what was originally planned.

In an open letter to Parliamentary Secretary Patrick Boyer, former Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark confirmed on April 19, that negotiations to lease the former East German Consulate in Kiev were proceeding well and that the department hoped to be operational in Ukraine by early summer. Mr. Clark has since been transferred to a new portfolio which will promote national unity as the country's federal-provincial relations minister.

Secretary Clark asked Mr. Boyer to reassure delegates attending an April 20 Ukrainian Canadian Congress meeting in Edmonton that Canada was committed to upgrading its diplomatic contact with Ukraine. Various groups, including the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association of Ottawa had started a campaign to prevent rumors of the consulate's premature demise from occurring.

Although it will proceed, Nestor Gayowsky's staff will be substantially reduced. Two Canadian immigration officers and 15 locally engaged Ukrainians will assume administrative and trade functions. In his letter, Mr. Clark said, "The consul general would handle political reporting and trade promotion, assisted in the latter by local officer(s) as is the case in other missions, while the Canadian officers would deal with immigration matters."

In an interview published in the January 27 edition of The Weekly, Mr. Gayowsky expressed hope that at least nine Canadian officers would function as both visa and trade officers, along

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A look at Kiev strikes



Marta Kolomayets

Miners and workers filled the streets of Ukraine's capital city, Kiev, for more than two weeks to demand that the government guarantee them and all citizens of the republic a better future in a free Ukraine. For a photo follow-up report, see centerfold.

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A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

The Gorbachev-Yeltsin pact and the new union treaty

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk
Radio Liberty Research

MUNICH — On April 23, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev met with the leaders of the nine union republics to set out a framework for overcoming the current crisis in the country. The meeting resulted in a joint statement calling for the speedy conclusion of a new union treaty, followed by adoption of a new constitution and fresh elections to central government organs.

The agreement commits the 10 signatories, including Mr. Gorbachev and Russian President Boris Yeltsin, to work together to stabilize the political, social, and economic situation and is widely seen in terms of a Gorbachev-Yeltsin pact.

Observers both in the West and in the Soviet Union see the document, initiated on April 23 at a country house on the outskirts of Moscow, as a major breakthrough in the drawn out standoff between Messrs. Gorbachev and Yeltsin that has effectively blocked the normal functioning of the central government and contributed to the further slide in the country's economy.

The intention of holding a meeting with leaders of the nine republics that had taken part in the March 17 referendum (the Russian SFSR, Ukraine, Byelorussia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaïdzhán, Kirghizstan, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenistan) had been announced by Mr. Gorbachev during his recent trip to Japan. According to reports filtering out from a closed session between Mr. Yeltsin and deputies to the Russian Parliament on April 25, the negotiations that ultimately produced the five-point statement lasted nine and one half hours.

Most important, the 10 signatories agreed that the speedy conclusion of a new union treaty of "sovereign states" is the precondition for bringing the country out of its current crisis. The reference in the joint statement to "sovereign states" rather than "republics" has been characterized by Mr. Yeltsin as something in the nature of a *de jure* recognition by Mr. Gorbachev of their status and as a "tremendous victory." This is confirmed by the concluding passage in the document, which states that the participants in the meeting understand full well that stabilization of the situation in the country is "unthinkable without a cardinal increase in the role of the union republics."

Even more indicative of Mr. Gorbachev's new found willingness to make concessions to the union republics is that, according to Mr. Yeltsin, the Soviet president agreed that the autonomous republics would not sign a new union treaty independently, but rather as members of the delegations of those union republics of which they are constituent parts. This is indeed an important concession on the part of the center, whose policy thus far has been to treat the union and autonomous republics evenhandedly in matters relating to the new union treaty.

Clearly, this was a trump card in the center's hands in its struggle with the RSFSR leadership and, in particular, with Mr. Yeltsin. By supporting the autonomous formations, the center gave them the green light to confront the Russian Republic with their declarations of sovereignty, which was increasingly being perceived by the RSFSR leadership as a threat to the unity of the Russian state.

Now the center has backed off, removing a major point of dispute with the union republics and especially with the RSFSR, which has 16 of the Soviet Union's 20 autonomous republics, some of which have in the meantime unilaterally raised their status by dropping the designation "autonomous" from their names. Going further still, Tatarstan recently decided to drop an article from its constitution stating that it is a part of the Russian federation.

Another important point in the joint statement calls for adoption of a new Soviet constitution based on the new union treaty within six months of its signing, followed by fresh elections to the "organs of power of the union" as set out in the treaty and constitution. The wording regarding the elections appears to have been left deliberately vague, given the fact that the "organs of power of the union" could be totally changed, partially revised, or left untouched depending upon the contents of the treaty and the proposed new constitution. During what is referred to as the "transition period," the signatories agreed to guarantee the "normal activity" of the organs of power of the central, republican and local governments.

The joint statement also takes a clear stand on the six republics that refused to hold the March 17 referendum (the three Baltic states, Armenia, Georgia, and Moldova). Specifically, it states that the leaders of the nine union republics participating in the meeting recognize the right of the six outsiders to independently decide whether or not they wish to adhere to the union treaty. At the same time, it points out that those who do sign the treaty will be granted something in the nature of "most favored nation" status in their mutual economic relations.

It has been suggested that the position taken with regard to the six holdouts represents a softening of the center's position. Thus, a Russian parliamentarian who accompanied Mr. Yeltsin at the session is quoted as saying: "This is *de facto*, if not *de jure*, admission by Mr. Gorbachev of the right of those six republics to go their own way. This is a huge concession."

Yet, it should be noted that the text of the joint statement specifically states that this is the position of the "high-ranking leaders of the union republics" rather than of the signatories — i.e., it excludes Mr. Gorbachev. Strictly speaking, therefore, this section of the joint statement could be interpreted as Mr. Gorbachev conceding to the nine union republics their right to formulate their position with respect to the six holdouts without necessarily agreeing on that position himself.

The joint statement also contains an economic package, including a confirmation of the responsibilities assumed by the center and the republics that were spelled out in the 1991 economic agreement; joint implementation of anti-crisis measures; introduction of a "special regime" in key branches of industry, in enterprises responsible for production of consumer goods, and in the railway system; and correctives to the recent reforms of retail prices. Finally, it calls for an end to the recent wave of strikes throughout the country.

The stage has now been set for implementing the stated objectives of the 10 signatories. But when and how that will

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Bibles headed for Chernobyl victims

KESTON, England — People within the area affected by Chernobyl's fallout, who are still suffering the effects of high radiation levels, will receive much-needed medical supplies and Bibles, thanks to a project initiated by the Bible Society in Britain, reported Keston News Service.

Following a personal visit to Mogilev, Byelorussia, a city 150 miles north of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine, to assess the needs at first hand, the Bible Society's chief executive officer, Richard Worthing-Davies, reported his findings to Western aid agencies. Briefed by Mogilev city officials and medical officers, Mr. Worthing-Davies was told that medical supplies and equipment are urgently needed for the region.

The Bible Society itself will focus on ensuring that supplies of desperately needed Scriptures are available. The society aims initially to raise 100,000 British pounds towards the supply of 200,000 specially produced booklets containing relevant Bible passages of comfort and hope. Through the booklet readers will be able to ask for one of 60,000 Bibles, New Testaments and Children's Bibles, which will also be provided.

"The hunger of ordinary people for Bibles is quite overwhelming," said Mr. Worthing-Davies. "There is great fear of the radiation and an almost tangible sense of despair. People see the Bible as a source of hope." Other Bible Societies around the world will also be involved in the effort, noted KNS.

UNESCO...

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Volodymyr Yavorivsky, the chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet's Committee on the Chernobyl Catastrophe; and Dr. Dmytro Hądzynsky, chairman of the national committee for radiation protection of Ukraine.

According to the protocol signed on April 12, the implementation of the UNESCO-Chernobyl program envisages the realization of numerous activities, among them international cooperation in the fields of education, ecology, science, etc.

Beside the already mentioned international lab for the rehab of Chernobyl children, the program would like to provide fellowships for scientific research in aspects of radiobiology and radioecology. It would also provide

monies for assisting in joining the International Scientific Center — electronic information network.

Among other plans outlined in the protocol are to conduct a survey and prepare a list of recommendations on the preservation of folklore, folk traditions, monuments of culture and cultural heritage in the zone affected by the accident.

The program also includes some scientific studies on safe water supply under conditions of radioactive contamination of the environment, as well as study of land use for areas that are classified as radioactive.

Mr. Mayor also presented Kiev government officials with UNESCO certificates for the St. Sophia Cathedral and the Pecherska Lavra (Monastery of the Caves). Both monuments have been included in the World Heritage List.



Pierre Cardin (center) speaks at Kiev press conference. Flanking him are Ukraine's Minister of Foreign Affairs Anatoly Zlenko and actress Witta Pohl.

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'Social committee' in Peremyshl refuses to turn over church

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Bishop Ivan Martyniak, eparch of Peremyshl of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Poland, was refused his ingressio to St. Teresa's Cathedral by a self-appointed "social committee" which occupied the cathedral, reported the Associated Press.

"We want this church to be in Polish hands," said Anna Hejder, a committee spokeswoman. Pope John Paul II had returned St. Teresa's to Ukrainian Catholics as a reward for decades of loyalty to Rome.

Members of the committee began picketing a month before Bishop Martyniak's ingressio and locked themselves inside St. Teresa's, which had belonged to Ukrainian Catholics for 165 years until 1946 when the Polish government arrested Bishop Josphat Kotsylovsky and handed him over to Soviet authorities, a week before the April 13 installation.

Cardinal Josef Glomp and the apostolic nuncio in Poland traveled from Warsaw to participate in Bishop Martyniak's ingressio. The ingressio was moved to the Roman Catholic cathedral of St. John the Baptist as Church officials decided that an eviction of the occupiers of St. Teresa's would further inflame local sentiment. Ukrainian Catholics are a small

minority in Poland, which is more than 90 percent Roman Catholic.

Ms. Hejder said that it did not matter that the cathedral had belonged to Ukrainian Catholics for 165 years because Polish Catholics had it for 150 years before that. St. Teresa's has been run by Carmelite priests since the 1950's.

The AP reported that the Rev. Jozef Bar of the local Roman Catholic curia explained that the Ukrainian Catholics were to use St. Teresa's for five years until a new cathedral could be built elsewhere. This agreement was made between Bishop Martyniak and the Polish Conference of Bishops and stipulates that the Catholic Church in Poland would supply the major financing for the cathedral as it is in a better financial position to do so.

He portrayed the occupiers of St. Teresa's as misguided fanatics and said that the Roman Catholic Church plans to uphold the pope's decision to return the cathedral.

President Lech Walesa, who received Bishop Martyniak in Warsaw on April 22, promised help in settling the dispute.

Lviv city officials, in reaction to the events in Peremyshl, have refused to let the newly appointed Roman Catholic bishop into his cathedral in that western Ukrainian city.

Patriarch Mstyslav I tours eastern Ukrainian regions

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — Patriarch Mstyslav I of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church began pastoral visits to eastern Ukrainian regions following the celebration of Easter holy days in Kiev, reported the Patriarchal Chancery here at the seat of the UAOC.

His first step was in Vinnytsia, where UAOC faithful and representatives of St. Andrew's Brotherhood, as well as deputies of the city council and representatives of various democratic bloc organizations welcomed the patriarch with icons, banners, national flags and flowers, and the traditional Ukrainian greeting of bread and salt. The welcoming ceremony took place near the Zhovtnevyi (October) Hotel, where Patriarch Mstyslav took up temporary residence.

The next day, at the foot of a monument in memory of the thousands of victims of Stalin, the patriarch led a panakhida (requiem service) assisted by numerous clergy. In his sermon to the faithful, Patriarch Mstyslav noted that a visit to Vinnytsia was one of the principal reasons for his second visit to Ukraine, especially since Ukrainians in the diaspora recall the Stalin-era repressions and mark the anniversary of the Vinnytsia massacre.

"While in the United States (after my first visit to Ukraine), I gave my word to the faithful that I would visit Vinnytsia, since the events of 1943 — when the mass graves of Stalin's victims were unearthed — will forever remain etched in my memory," the patriarch stated.

The primate's next stop was Kholmynskyy, where he was greeted by area clergy and faithful, deputies of the city and oblast councils, and journalists representing various news media of that oblast.

On April 22, the patriarch was welcomed near his hotel by kindergarten children bearing flowers. Near the church where he was to celebrate liturgy — the only church in Kholmynskyy — he was met by a crowd of hundreds carrying banners and icons. Flowers lined the route as the patriarch walked among the throng.

Following liturgy, the deputy chairman of the oblast council, other oblast and city officials and representa-

tives of community organizations met with Patriarch Mstyslav. One of the topics of discussion at the session was the state of inter-denominational relations in the region.

The primate expressed thanks to the Kholmynskyy Oblast Council for its understanding of various denominations and stated: "If a government is progressing toward sovereignty, then it should be closer to that Church which is independent. Part of the organic mechanism of our Ukrainian government is our Church — but not that Church whose spiritual center is in Moscow."

Patriarch Mstyslav also provided a favorable opinion of Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Chairman Leonid Kravchuk as a statesman.

Afterwards, the patriarch was hosted at a luncheon with oblast and city officials, community representatives, clergy and faithful.

On April 23, the patriarch and his entourage traveled to Kamianets-Podilskyy where he was also warmly welcomed by area faithful. Liturgy was offered at a tiny church in the city which had been partially destroyed and which had been used as a warehouse. Patriarch Mstyslav also met with city officials who hosted him at a banquet. He returned to Kiev later that day.

In the capital city, Patriarch Mstyslav participated in events marking the fifth anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. He participated in the tele-radio-marathon aimed at raising funds for the disaster's victims, appearing in a four-minute interview and presenting a donation of 50,000 rubles from Ukrainian Orthodox Sisterhoods in the U.S. to help the children of Chernobyl. As well he presented a \$1,000 donation from nine of his great grandchildren who live in the United States and Canada.

It should be noted here that during his first visit to Ukraine, the patriarch also had assisted Chernobyl victims by bringing crates of much-needed medicines donated by the Ukrainian Orthodox League of the U.S.A.

On the anniversary date of the nuclear accident, April 26, hierarchs of the UAOC, Archbishop Volodymyr and Bishop Antony, officiated at a prayer service held in St. Sophia Square.

U.S., Canadian committees consult with Rukh leaders in Washington

WASHINGTON — Representatives of both the U.S. Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine and the Canadian Friends of Rukh met here on April 13 with leading members of the Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine.

The Rukh leaders were in Washington as part of a delegation of Ukrainian SSR people's deputies who were in the United States for a seminar on the American system of governance.

Present at this meeting, whose goal was consultation and planning among activists in Ukraine, the United States and Canada, were Ivan Drach, Mykhailo and Bohdan Horyn, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Dmytro Pavlychko, Larysa Skoryk and Ivan Zayets.

Erast and Lidia Huculak, Ihor Bardyn and Borys Wrzesnewsky represented Canadian Friends of Rukh, while the U.S. Coordinating Committee was represented by Bohdan Burachinsky, Robert McConnell, Vasyly Markus, Wolodymyr Baranetsky and Ulana Mazurkevich. Present as observers were Anatole Lysyj, Lubomyr Tatush, Bohdan Futey, Osyp Zinkewych and Nadia Komarnycky-McConnell.

Among the topics covered were communications, the diaspora's aid to Ukraine, and the priority of needs and the difficulties encountered by Rukh. The activists from Ukraine stressed the need for coordination of aid and its distribution via the Rukh Secretariat.

The Rukh delegates promised to provide their U.S. and Canadian colleagues with a list of priority needs as well as requests for the near future. Such a list was to be prepared within 30 days of the meeting in Washington. Thus, the Rukh officials in Kiev and their supporters in North America will

be able to better coordinate their activity.

During the meeting, participants discussed in great detail the transport of communications technology, the purchase of paper for the printing newspapers and the training of specialists in various fields.

The Rukh delegates also emphasized the need for a Kiev press center for foreign journalists and an intensification of the campaign to inform and lobby Western governments in support of Ukraine's aspirations for independent statehood. Also discussed was the need to create a fund to support Ukraine's diplomatic representations abroad.

The Chernobyl nuclear disaster's continuing effects also were a topic of discussion as meeting participants underscored the need for still more relief efforts from the international community as well as the diaspora's role in pressing for such aid.

Finally, the representatives agreed that what is sorely needed is professional training for managers, farmers and others, and English-language courses for people's deputies and professionals. The importance of establishing joint ventures between Ukrainian enterprises and U.S. and Canadian concerns was noted.

The five-hour meeting was followed by a meeting of the executive committee of the U.S. Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine, in the presence of Mykhailo Horyn and Mr. Huculak. The executive discussed how to best realize the projects enumerated at the previous meeting and slated the first meeting of the CCAU's board of directors for New York for late May or early June.

Canadian Consulate...

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with approximately 20 local staff members.

Orest Nowakiwsky, an Ottawa businessman and vice-president of the Ottawa branch of the Friends of Rukh, is unimpressed with the reduction. "I think the community and Canada deserves proper representation," he says. "It's in Canada's best interests."

Mr. Gayowsky, who has been in Kiev since February 3, defended his department's actions as part of normal budget cutting which is happening in other foreign Canadian missions.

Guy Archambault, an External Affairs spokesperson, explains that although the Ukrainian Canadian community has been consulted from the beginning, "it doesn't mean that each community should decide what Canada's responsibilities are abroad."

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney announced that Canada would open its second Soviet mission during his 1989 visit to Kiev. Last December 28, Mr. Clark appointed Mr. Gayowsky as Canada's first consul general to Ukraine and Moldova.

Lou Naumovski, executive director of the Toronto-based Canada-USSR Business Council said he is worried that inadequate representation could endanger trade prospects for his organization's 115 Canadian and 95 Soviet members. "We have been laying groundwork for enormous possibilities between Canada and Ukraine," he explains. "We need missions where markets are the most difficult. Kiev is no Dallas."

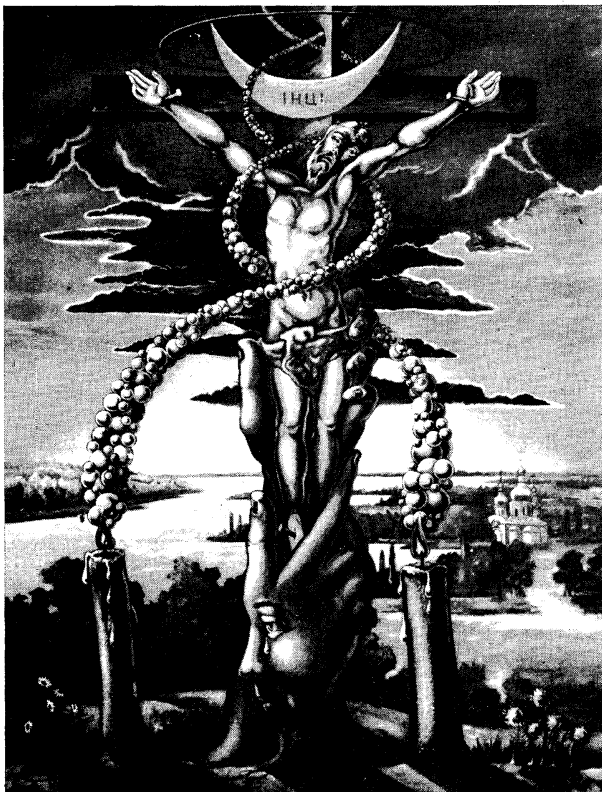
The Brandon, Manitoba-born consul general is currently working out of a three-room suite at the Zhovtneva Hotel in downtown Kiev. His staff consists of Ronald Waugh, a Canadian administrative officer who was a recent diplomatic hostage in Iraq-occupied Kuwait, as well as a Ukrainian secretary and driver.

He explained that his days are filled with meeting local delegations and people interested in their new Canadian connection. "Everyone wants to know when we will be up and running," he says.

Mr. Gayowsky added that news of Moscow's planned consulate in Toronto is expected soon. It's expected to serve as a Ukrainian complement to the Canadian mission in Kiev.

CHORNOBYL: FIVE YEARS AFTER

Detroit art exhibit marks disaster's anniversary



"Chornobyl Madonna" (egg tempera) by Pavlo Lopata.

by Marianna Liss

DETROIT — The memorial at the Detroit's art exhibit "Chornobyl — Five Years After" was not for the heroic dead. Rather it was dedicated — at the April 21 opening — to the living, the

"children of Chornobyl, both in Ukraine and Byelorussia."

Artists from Ukraine, Canada and the United States contributed to the second annual Chornobyl program, which is running through May 5 in Detroit, and then traveling to other

cities including Chicago, Toronto and cities in Ukraine.

Exhibited at the Scarab Club, an artists' gallery well-known in the area for its historic and architectural importance, the show and opening day ceremonies consisted of a preview of paintings and sculptures, a performance of bandura music, and poetry readings. It was organized by the Association for the Advancement of Ukrainian Culture (ADUK) of Metropolitan Detroit to heighten awareness of the continuing crisis.

The curator of the program, Dzvinka Nykorak Hayda, an educator and contributing artist, had an additional reason for organizing the event.

"Hopefully" she said, "there will be hospitals established... and doctors that will take an interest."

Despite the art and music, the anguish showed: the shadowy portrait, by American George Kozak, of a child picking a daisy is called "Poisoned Flower."

An artist from Detroit, Yuri Krus, painted a large draftsman-like drawing of Chornobyl Reactor No. 4 — architecture of human experimentation.

Pavlo Lopata from Canada in "Chornobyl Madonna" created a cross and weeping hands of the Virgin and the encircling bubbles of radioactive material (or is it DNA?).

Genetic material was depicted in Ihor Shumskyj's pole-like "Genotype II," representing "man-like stumps, clouds of calamity and stillness before death."

Visiting artist from Ukraine, Ivan Marchuk, exhibited "The Silenced Chords of the Triptych," a self-portrait, with Ukraine depicted in grey-brown mountainous turmoil, fear and mass panic. While a few people are shown transfixed, like Lot's wife. Others die, chin upon the painting's frame. "Only the wind will rule the desolate planet called Earth," he prophesized.

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Parma congregation recalls Chornobyl

PARMA, Ohio — St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral on Saturday, April 21, prayerfully commemorated the fifth anniversary of the nuclear accident in Chornobyl, Ukraine. At 6 p.m., a moleben was served in church for the health of the victims suffering from this accident.

Clergy participating were the Very Rev. Stephen Hankavich and the Rev. John R. Nakonachny of St. Vladimir's; the Very Rev. Stephen Posakiwsky of St. Stephen's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Brunswick; the Very Rev. Dennis Kristof of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Lakewood; the Rev. George Siwko, Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church, North Royalton; the Rev. John Bruchok, St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Lorain; the Rev. Michael Krupka, St. Pokrova Ukrainian Catholic Church, Parma; and the Rev. Jakiv Peruta, St. Mary's Byelorussian Orthodox Church, Cleveland. Responses were sung by the parish choir, directed by Markian Komichak.

At the conclusion of the moleben, the Rev. Nakonachny spoke on the significance of the commemoration and how, in spite of the bleak outlook, we are to have a stronger faith in God, for with Him, all things are possible. He thanked the clergy for their participation and invited all present to the parish center for a program which began with a prayer, with everyone present singing the Easter hymn "Christ is Risen."

Paul Burlij, president of St. Vladimir's Board of Trustees, opened the

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WCFU plans Chornobyl center

TORONTO — The Chornobyl Commission of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, which over the past five years has been actively researching the causes and consequences of the Chornobyl disaster and which has published in 1987 its report, is planning to organize an information center and archive.

As part of its new efforts, it publishes together with the Ecology Commission of the WCFU, Ecology News — an information bulletin. This bulletin is available to all interested people.

In addition, the Chornobyl Commission is establishing a resource center with the intent to support research into the consequences of the Chornobyl disaster. This center is to provide support both for Ukraine as well as for researchers in the free world.

The long-term consequences of the disaster, such as cancers and genetic damage are beginning to surface now. Very little research about this is published out of Ukraine. The Chornobyl Commission is seeking the support of scientists in the areas of health physics, radiation biology, medicine, nuclear chemistry and physics in order to obtain a clear picture of the damage. The Commission will seek the advice of such corresponding members for the evaluation of scientific papers and for writing a follow-up report.

For further information contact the Chornobyl Commission, WFCU, 2118 Bloor St. W., Toronto, M6S 1M8; (416) 762-1108; fax: 762-8081.

Newark parish holds Chornobyl memorial service



Chrystyna Lapychak

Former political prisoner and People's Deputy Vyacheslav Chornovil (third from right), and his wife and poet Atena Pashko participated in a solemn moleben and panakhyda marking the fifth anniversary of the Chornobyl disaster on April 26, at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark, N.J. Parishioners and guests held a candlelight procession and listened to a reading by Roman Pyndus of a "Chornobyl Remembrance Day" proclamation by Essex County Executive Thomas J. D'Alessio. The visitors from Ukraine, flanked here by Bohdan Burachinsky (right) of the U.S. Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine and Andrew Keybida, leading parish activist, also delivered moving remarks.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

DISTRICT MEETING

Newark

NEWARK, N.J. — The UNA Newark District Committee held its general meeting at St. John the Baptist School auditorium on February 17.

Representing the UNA Supreme Assembly were Supreme Vice-President Nestor Olesnycky and Supreme Advisor Andrew Keybida. Volodymyr Senezak, chairman of the Newark District, opened the meeting and requested a moment of silence to honor the recently departed members and secretaries of the district. He announced the proposed agenda for the meeting, which was quickly approved by the members.

Mr. Senezak reported on the activity of the Newark District's branches. He praised 12 branches for recruiting 18 new members, but added that six branches had not recruited any members at all. In addition, many members and branches had not returned checks for the UNA-sponsored Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine.

Mr. Senezak proposed that secretaries who are of advanced age be gradually replaced by those from a younger generation. By the same token he asked that he, personally, be replaced by a younger more energetic candidate for his position.

Volodymyr Boyarsky, district treasurer, delivered the financial report. The 1990 balance in the treasury was \$572.34 and revenue for 1991 amounted to \$70.12, leaving a total of \$642.46. Expenses were \$88.87, leaving a current balance of \$553.59, i.e. \$551.46 in bank deposits and \$2.13 cash on hand.

Upon the Auditing Committee's examination of the books, verification of documentation and committee chairman Osyp Trush's subsequent recommendation that financial records were in order and that they be accepted, the treasurer's report was accepted as read.

Among the suggestions from the floor were that members make contact with younger members and that they pass on to prospective members information on new annuity certificates, which offer them a means to accumulate tax-deferred funds for retirement. Mr. Boyarsky proposed that smaller, less active branches merge with larger branches in order to improve upon the present situation of too many small and inactive branches. Mr. Keybida

(Continued on page 13)

UNA slates program for Father's Day

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The UNA will celebrate its seventh annual Father's Day this year on the weekend of June 15-16. On Sunday afternoon the well-known Ukrainian men's vocal group Yavir from Kiev, will entertain Soyuzivka guests. The quartet is currently on a tour of U.S. and Canada.

There will be more information about the events at Soyuzivka during this weekend in later issues of The Ukrainian Weekly.

All UNA members as well as other guests, are urged to take part in the festival. UNA branches are encouraged to organize bus trips and take advantage of the off-season rates at Soyuzivka. Two-day reservations are recommended for this event. For further information and reservations, call Soyuzivka at (914) 626-5641.

Editor Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky celebrates 95th birthday

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Former longtime editor of Svoboda Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky celebrate his 95th birthday and the 70th anniversary of his journalistic pursuits at a luncheon in his honor at the Ukrainian National Association's Home Office on April 22.

Mr. Kedryn-Rudnytsky was warmly greeted by UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk and honored by Svoboda editor Zenon Snylyk, Olha Kuzmowycz, president of the Ukrainian Journalists Association of America, and Jaroslaw Padoch, former president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

Supreme Treasurer Alexander Blahitka, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, Maria Savchak, president of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Irena Padoch, the editorial boards of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly and all staff at the UNA's Home Office were on hand to wish Mr. Kedryn a "Mnohaya Lita."

Mr. Kedryn-Rudnytsky was born on April 22, 1896, in Khodoriv,

(Continued on page 14)



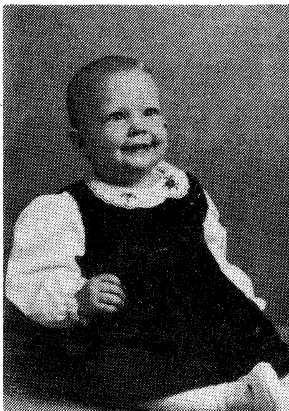
Mr. Kedryn-Rudnytsky blows out 95 candles while UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk (left) and Olha Kuzmowycz (right) look on.



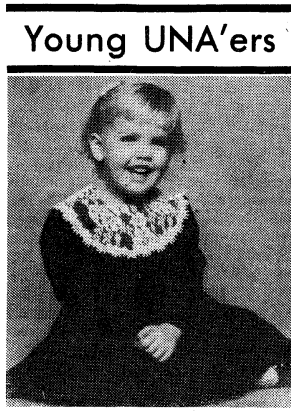
Mr. Kedryn-Rudnytsky (seated in center) is surrounded by Svoboda staff.

Khristina Lew

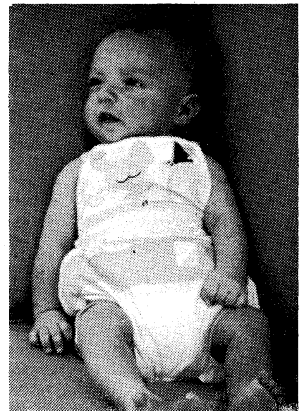
Young UNA'ers



Chelsea Chudolij, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George Chudolij, is a new member of UNA Branch 93. She was enrolled by her uncle, Alex Chudolij, who is a UNA supreme advisor.



Christyn Keyes, age 2½, is the newest member of UNA Branch 132 in McCeesport, Pa. She is the daughter of Greg and Sue Keyes of Mt. Lebanon, Pa., and was enrolled into the UNA by her uncle, John Kun.



Nicholas John Fuga, son of Frank and Pamela Fuga, is a new member of UNA Branch 269 in Exton, Pa. He was enrolled by his grandparents Maria and John Fuga.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

A commitment to freedom

As these lines are being written, there is news that President George Bush is leaning toward granting Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's request for emergency aid to buy American food, and that Secretary of States James Baker reportedly suggested to leaders of the Baltic states that they try to establish their independence from Moscow in ways "which also save face for the Soviet Union."

At the same time, in Moscow, Prime Minister Valentin Pavlov is suggesting that if the West does not come through with support for Soviet economic reform there will be dire consequences. "We want an answer, yes or no. If no, then we can only put on the brakes," he was quoted as saying. The brakes include strong measures to deal with unruly elements of the population — like striking workers. Support for the convertibility of the ruble or a crackdown, threatens Mr. Pavlov.

Meanwhile, in both houses of the U.S. Congress, legislation has been introduced "to support democratization within the Soviet Union and support self-determination, individual representation in international organizations, and independence for all Soviet republics which seek such status" and "to continue to support restoration of independence for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania."

The Bush administration, and the leaders of other Western states, have a choice: either support the center in Moscow, propping it up with various forms of aid and credits, or support the Baltic states and those republics of the USSR which are striving toward democracy. We believe the choice should be clear.

It has been said by many an analyst that the collapse of communism and totalitarianism is inevitable. Why, then, prolong its doomed existence? Democracy and empire are incompatible. Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski has noted on many an occasion. It is simply impossible to transform the USSR into a democracy, and those who think otherwise are plainly the victims of their own wishful thinking.

What we are seeing today in the USSR is a battle between totalitarianism and democracy, between a semblance of stability and true stability, between repression and freedom, self-determination. As Sen. Bob Dole put it when he introduced S. 860, the U.S. should be "squarely and unequivocally on the side of those engaged in these historic and courageous struggles." The U.S. must not compromise its "commitment to freedom."

ACTION ITEM

Legislation has been introduced in the U.S. Congress "to support democracy and self-determination in the Baltic States and the republics within the Soviet Union." The House bill, H.R. 1603, has 39 co-sponsors while the Senate Bill, S. 860, has 13 co-sponsors. Ukrainian Americans are urged to contact their congressman requesting that he co-sponsor H.R. 1603 and their senators requesting that they co-sponsor S. 860.

— submitted by the UNA Washington Office

May
13
1933

Turning the pages back...

The prominent writer, publicist and polemicist Mykola Khvylioviy was the central figure of the Ukrainian cultural renaissance of the 1920s, the so-called "Executed Renaissance" (Rozstriliane Vidrodzhennia). Khvylioviy started his literary career as a poet, but after the publication of two collections of poems, "Molodist" (Youth, 1921) and "Dosvitni Symphoniyi" (Twilight Symphonies, 1922), he turned to prose.

His collections of short stories, "Syni Etiudy" (Blue Etudes, 1923) and "Osini" (Autumn, 1924) won him critical acclaim. According to Ivan Koshelivets, "the ornamental, impressionistic style of these and later lyrical-romantic stories — which exhibited the influence of expressionism — became paradigmatic for most young Soviet Ukrainian writers" ("Encyclopedia of Ukraine," vol. 2, 1988).

As a publicist, Khvylioviy played a key role in the life of the avant-garde literary organizations of the period. He initiated and inspired the group VAPLITE — the Free Academy of Proletarian Literature — which attracted such figures as the poet Pavlo Tychyna, the playwright Mykola Kulish, the director Les Kurbas, and the filmmaker Aleksander Dovzhenko. As a reaction to the "massivism" and the Populist-enlightenment mentality (prosvitiansvo) of Hart and Pluh, the proletarian and peasant writers' groups, the VAPLITE raised the demand for literary and artistic excellence in Ukrainian literature.

Khvylioviy was also a brilliant polemicist. His pamphlets provoked the famous literary discussions of 1925-1928. James Mace has written that "Khvylioviy's three letters to young Ukrainian writers were like Luther's theses nailed to the door of the church." (Communism and the Dilemmas of National Liberation, 1973.) His radical call — "Away from Moscow!" — was meant to reorient Ukrainian culture towards Europe, freeing it from the cultural legacy of Russian colonialism as well as from its own provincialism.

In a letter to Kaganovich, Stalin warned the Ukrainian Communists against adopting Khvylioviy's Western orientation, condemning "Khvyliovism" as

(Continued on page 10)

CHORNOBYL: FIVE YEARS AFTER

Euro-Chornobyl II conference: a personal account from Kiev

by Dr. David R. Marples

On April 22-25, the Euro-Chornobyl II conference took place in Kiev at the Ukrainian Ministry of Health, organized by the Ukrainian Committee for the Protection of Peace, and the Green Party ecological association, in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the Chornobyl disaster. The first such conference occurred two years ago, so this one represented a follow-up.

In addition, its convocation fortunately coincided with the release of new information about the effects of Chornobyl from the Ukrainian authorities. As a result of the presence of speakers and interpreters from Moscow, all the proceedings were held in Russian and English. This may not only have offended Ukrainians, it rendered the proceedings almost useless to one colleague from France.

The conference began with speeches by Volodymyr Yavorivsky, chairman of the Chornobyl Committee of the Ukrainian Parliament, and Yuriy Shcherbak, chairman of the Green Party of Ukraine. Mr. Yavorivsky was typically dramatic and clearly surprised many of those present, citing the figure of 7,000 Chornobyl deaths provided by the Chornobyl Union. Dr. Shcherbak addressed Chornobyl as the major event in recent world history, combining issues of peace in Europe and new revelations about the tragedy. Dr. Shcherbak is a fine speaker, but he is not as flowing in speech in Russian as he is in Ukrainian.

In attendance were a varied selection of people, from diverse countries of the world. Russia, Ukrainians and Americans predominated, and there was a mixture of academics, scientists and anti-nuclear activists. A group of U.S. activists occupied the front-row sections. Elsewhere, I discovered some compatriots. Peter Davenport and Halya Kuchmij from the Canadian Broadcasting Corp., and Natalia Pawlenko from ECOLOS in Toronto.

The anti-nuclear people were somewhat predictable. One of them, George Hutchinson, a professor emeritus of physics from the University of Southampton, England, made a rather pompous speech about the dangers of plutonium that defined the two sides: a

"them and us" approach. An American described the atom as a "mad dog" (he pronounced it "made doag"). Not very original.

I was asked to join these delegates for lunch one day, and heard once again about the dangers of nuclear power plants and low-level radiation at rates of 10 to the nth degree. It is not that one objects to such statements, but rather that it is surely time for this movement to inculcate some new and original ideas.

Tuesday, April 23, can be described by any standards as a day of drama. The long-awaited statement was provided by Deputy Minister of Health Ponomarenko. A short, stocky figure, tense and sweating, he began his report as though it would explode if he did not reach the end in five minutes. The interpreter was clearly having a nightmare of a time and finally, an Austrian delegate whispered something to Dr. Shcherbak, who tactfully suggested to Mr. Ponomarenko that he should slow down as the interpreter was still some six paragraphs adrift.

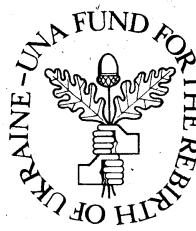
One wondered whether he was simply nervous, or whether the information being imparted was something he would rather have confined to the ministry. The latter seems less likely as the ministry had also released a press statement containing the bare bones of the facts. In any event, the secrecy and misinformation of the past were acknowledged and a detailed report provided about the current health problems in the zones of radioactive fallout, especially among children, pregnant women, and the long-suffering clean-up workers, some of whom now have reduced fertility rate and incurable skin diseases.

Mr. Ponomarenko was followed by Konstantin Masyk, who bears the appearance of the party apparatchik he has long been, though this was belied by a very frank speech regarding the new Ukrainian program to deal with Chornobyl problems. He maintained that Ukraine had been virtually abandoned by the United Nations and World Health Organization, but required help desperately to deal with the vast sum — estimated at 20 billion rubles — to cover new evacuations, the provision of clean food supplies to contaminated regions, and provide medical aid to victims.

Ukraine alone, he stated, cannot deal with Chornobyl. The significance of the remark lies in the word "alone" because Ukraine has quite simply decided to abandon any pretense at a union program to eliminate the effects of Chornobyl.

(Continued on page 12)

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of May 7, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 6,674 checks from its members with donations totalling \$174,043.29. The contributions include individual members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Disagrees with
Kuzma's comments

Dear Editor:

It was with great interest that I read in the April 28 issue of *The Weekly* the feature on folk musician Peter Ostroushko. His accomplishments in the American folk music arena are truly worthy of our admiration and enthusiastic support.

I must take issue, however, with the modus operandi of the writer Alex Kuzma, whose journalistic "angle" can only be described as dubious, at best. Mr. Kuzma states as follows: "For all the beautiful recordings released by Kvitka, Lesia Wolanska, the Marenych Trio, Darka and Slavko, none of these exceptional artists have broken out of the Ukrainian market, to reach a wider American, or Canadian, listening audience."

Mr. Kuzma seems to imply that an artist who chooses to work in the Ukrainian market is somehow stifled or shackled, and until he can "break out" of these constraints, his achievements are to be regarded as second-rate. In the case of the Marenych Trio, the implication is not only unfair, but inaccurate as well. This group has already achieved superstar status in their native country. To infer that they ought to magically transplant themselves to North America, master the English language, and proceed to chase the Weavers, Peter, Paul and Mary, or the Kingston Trio on a quixotic quest for folk stardom is highly unrealistic, indeed ludicrous.

Similarly, for Mr. Kuzma's information, Kvitka Cisyk, a top call studio vocalist, has been at the top of her profession for years, featured as the star vocalist in the most lavishly produced, highly budgeted commercial jingles on television. Her two most recent Ukrainian recordings introduced an unprecedented degree of sophistication and polish to the Ukrainian record industry. Certainly this is not an artist who feels the need to "break out" of some nebulous ethnic constraint.

And yet, it is artists such as Darka and Slavko who would be the most likely to feel the sting of Mr. Kuzma's opening remarks. This duo has consciously chosen to concentrate their efforts on Ukrainian contemporary music, and has succeeded in expanding the stylistic boundaries of this genre far beyond the wildest imagination of any of their contemporaries. Their work has earned them the critical and popular acclaim of Ukrainian audiences in both hemispheres, and after only two releases, there is no telling how many future generations of Ukrainian musicians, both here and in Ukraine, will be influenced by their creativity.

Does Mr. Kuzma imply that Darka and Slavko's efforts will be legitimized only after they abandon singing in Ukrainian and merely graft a few well-chosen Ukrainian "riffs" onto a more homogenous and universally palatable style? "World music" perhaps?

And speaking of language. For all his accomplishments, Peter Ostroushko's wide-ranging appeal is predicated on the necessity for him to sing primarily in English. Nothing wrong with that — after all, this is North America. But then, would the logical conclusion not be that the so-called "inability" of Kvitka, Lesia Wolanska, the Marenych Trio or Darka and Slavko to "break out" is probably due to the fact that they sing in Ukrainian, and not the result of some mysterious incompatibility with the tastes of the North American main-

stream? How eagerly does Mr. Kuzma listen to songs sung in a language with which he is totally unfamiliar, say, Finnish or Japanese?

Peter Ostroushko's accomplishments speak of themselves. There was no need for Mr. Kuzma to belittle the accomplishments of four first class performers in order to make his point, especially on a premise so full of holes. In doing so, he did both them and Peter Ostroushko a great disservice. In the words of the great Ukrainian poet, Vasyl Symonenko: "There are thousands of roads, a million narrow paths, thousands of fields, but only one is mine."

Oles Kuzyszyn
Carteret, NJ

Ukrainians have
potential to win

Dear Editor:

I was fortunate enough to attend the moving commemoration of the fifth anniversary of Chernobyl in Lafayette Park in Washington on April 28. The moleben, jointly celebrated by Archbishop Antony and Bishop Basil Losten, was of immense symbolism and beauty. The remarks by Vyacheslav Chornovil and Lev Lukianenko, as well as by community leaders from the diaspora, were of unsurpassed eloquence.

On occasions such as this, when the moral and spiritual power of the Ukrainian nation is fully evident, it is tantalizing to think how mankind would benefit if this power were ever fully focused on the task of demanding Ukraine's independence and building an independent state. Yet, one continually sees efforts to dissipate this power before it can be turned with full force on the task of nation-building. At times, there also seems to be a crisis of confidence and self-esteem.

If I could speak to every Ukrainian out of my considerable experience as an observer of Ukrainian affairs, I would say: "Believe in yourselves. If you do, no one can defeat you."

In other words, it is apparent to your friends, as it is to your enemies, that the Ukrainian people possess the power and potential to win.

Patience T. Huntwork
Phoenix, Ariz.

Let's support
John Demjanjuk

Dear Editor:

I was shocked and uplifted with the most recent news about the Demjanjuk trial. Shocked, that important evidence is being withheld from the Demjanjuk defense; uplifted by the increasing evidence that Israel has the wrong man.

It appears that someone in the Israeli court system does not want the truth to surface at this stage, and the Soviets are cooperating. The world community remains silent, almost wishing the problem to go away. Yet, the Demjanjuk defense seems so close in clearing Mr. Demjanjuk.

If there was a final push in fundraising and letter writing, I am sure that it would make a difference. Or, will we as a community remain silent? How will history judge us in the future? If nothing else, let's support the Demjanjuk defense fund, let's make a difference.

Roman G. Golash
Schaumburg, Ill.

For the record

Report on Ukraine's referendum
from U.S. Congress observer

by Orest Deychakiwsky

The two republic-wide ballot questions in Ukraine, and the third in the more independence-minded regions of western Ukraine on March 17 essentially reflected the current political struggle between the center and the republics. They also reflected the attitudes of the people of Ukraine towards the future of the Soviet Union — whether it should continue as a "renewed federation," (the all-union question), or as a confederation or commonwealth of sovereign republics (the Ukrainian republic question). Moreover, the referendum shed light on some of the dynamics in the Ukrainian legislature, as illustrated by the debates on whether to have a supplementary question and what form it should take.

Despite initial calls by the Communist majority within the Ukrainian Parliament (Supreme Soviet) for the referendum to carry only Mikhail Gorbachev's all-union question, pressure from the democratic opposition Narodna Rada (National Council) and some moderate Communists resulted in a February 13 decision by a vote of 287-47 to add a specific republic question. On February 27, the Ukrainian Parliament adopted the text for this supplementary question, which, proposed by Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Leonid Kravchuk, represented a compromise among the various groupings within the Parliament. More importantly, however, it also revealed a split among the Communist majority faction, as about one-third of its members joined with the democratic opposition in voting for the proposal set forth by the Presidium, thus breaking ranks with Ukrainian Communist Party leader Stanislaw Hurenko. This division between hardline and moderate Communist Party deputies could have a profound impact on the Ukrainian political scene.

The Popular Movement of Ukraine, or Rukh, which advocates state independence for Ukraine, pressed for a more unequivocal republic question on independence, but recognized that the compromise question that was adopted represented "the optimum victory possible in the kind of Parliament we have today," according to Oles Shevchenko, a National Council deputy from Kiev.

On February 16, the Galician Assembly, composed of deputies from the three western Ukrainian oblasts to Lviv, Ivano-Frankivske and Ternopil, formulated a third question on Ukraine's independence outside the union. Western Ukraine, which came under Soviet control only during World War II, has

Orest Deychakiwsky, a staffer at the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, recently traveled to Kiev as an observer of the March 17 voting on a union treaty. His report (published here) is part of the CSCE's forthcoming report on the Soviet referendum.

'Faces and Places' next week

Dr. Myron B. Kuropas has taken the week off to celebrate the publication of his book "The Ukrainian, Americans: Roots and Aspirations 1884-1954." His column will appear next week.

been in the forefront of Ukrainian moves towards independence.

Question and procedures

Participants in the referendum were given two separate ballots. In addition to the all-union question, the republic plebiscite asked: "Do you agree that Ukraine should be part of a Union of Soviet Sovereign Republics on the basis of the declaration on the state sovereignty of Ukraine?"

In the three Ukrainian oblasts of Lviv, Ivano-Frankivske and Ternopil, voters were also asked to respond to a local third question: "Do you agree that Ukraine should be an independent state, which independently decides its domestic and foreign policies, which guarantees the equal rights of all citizens, regardless of nationality and religion?"

The regulations governing the voting were basically the same as for the 1990 Ukrainian Supreme Soviet elections. The republic was divided into 34,089 voting districts.

Participants and boycotters

Attitudes towards the all-union and republic-wide questions were complicated by political as well as regional differences. The Communist Party leadership supported both questions but while it launched a massive propaganda campaign to coax the citizens of Ukraine into voting "yes" for the union, Communists — especially the hard-liners among them — exhibited far less visible backing and enthusiasm for the republic question.

The democratic opposition was united in its rejection of the union referendum but divided on how to vote on the second question. Rukh (with the exception of local Rukh committees in some west Ukrainian oblasts) supported the republic question, viewing a positive vote for sovereignty as a step towards independence. Rukh and other democratic opposition organizations ultimately endorsed participation in the referendum, consistent with their position on supporting the "parliamentary path to independence."

The Ukrainian Republican Party (formerly, the Ukrainian Helsinki Union) was divided internally on the republic question but some of its members urged a vote against it on the grounds that a favorable vote still meant inclusion in a union instead of complete independence.

The Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly, a coalition of mostly small and militant parties, urged a total boycott of the referendum, arguing that a fair vote was impossible while Ukraine still had "a colonial administration and an army of occupation" on its territory.

Observers

Approximately 10,000 of the 34,000 districts in Ukraine had Rukh observers at the polls, including Rukh representatives on local election commissions. Several trainloads of Rukh observers from western Ukraine traveled to polling sites in eastern Ukraine, where the Communist Party apparatus is still entrenched. Rukh was also represented on the republic's Central Electoral Commission by its vice-chairman, Oleksander Lavrynovych.

(Continued on page 11)

May Day in Kiev reveals contrasts between party, democratic forces

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — As Communists and their sympathizers dutifully walked down the Khreshchatyk to the sounds of patriotic Soviet marches on Wednesday, May 1, members of Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Republican Party, Green World and other democratic organizations, prepared to storm the Lukianivka Prison to demand the release of people's deputy Stepan Khmara, who has been on a hunger strike since his re-arrest on Friday, April 12.

This year's May Day festivities on the streets of Kiev characterized Ukraine's political situation today: uncertain, confusing and unpredictable.

The annual May Day festivities, sponsored by the Communist Party to salute workers and war veterans, began at 10 a.m. with Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Chairman Leonid Kravchuk, Deputy Prime Minister Konstantyn Masyk and Communist Party of Ukraine leader Stanislav Hurenko leading the parade. Kiev militia estimate that about 20,000 people took part in this parade, half the size of last year's festivities and incomparable to the multitudes that had attended before the era of glasnost and perestroika.

During the demonstration, hundreds of people, mostly workers and pensioners, decked out in their Sunday best marched past a reviewing stand, listening to the sounds of military bands and voices over loudspeakers which chanted such slogans as: "Union treaty for Ukraine, peace in every home" and "We want a sovereign Ukrainian state." The marchers, holding balloons, flowers and waving the Soviet Ukrainian red and blue flag with its hammer and sickle insignia, walked from Taras Shevchenko Boulevard (site of one of the many Lenin statues still present in this city) to October Revolution Square (site of another imposing Lenin statue), past the reviewing and then dispersed.

The parade lasted one hour. By 11 a.m. a work crew was removing the red banners surrounding blue ones around the light posts of October Revolution Square, and replacing them with yellow ones.

A light drizzle began, yet did it not dampen the spirits of those who had gathered at the Republican Stadium to march the same route as the Communists had just one hour earlier. At 11 a.m. the supporters of democratic movements began their march, led by National Council (Narodna Rada) Deputies Larysa Skoryk, Dmytro Pavlychko, Ivan Drach, Mykhailo Horyn, Oleksander Yemets, Volodymyr Filenko, Ivan Zayets and Fedir Svidersky. They marched down the Khreshchatyk to the recorded sounds of patriotic Ukrainian Kozak, Sich and Ukrainian Insurgent Army songs.

The "Kozak March," a melody that Rukh has adopted as its anthem, began the demonstration, as a few people on horseback came down Kiev's main boulevard. A kozak led the marchers, who numbered between 15,000 and 20,000.

They carried banners that proclaimed: "Freedom for Ukraine," "Communism for Communists, Freedom for Ukraine," "I will sacrifice my life for my children," "Freedom for the political prisoners of Ukraine," "Freedom for Khmara," "Potebenko instead of Khmara," as well as numerous slogans remembering the tragedy of Chernobyl. The marchers, young and old alike

chanted "Slava" (Glory) as loudspeakers along the Khreshchatyk announced "Freedom for Ukraine," and other slogans demanding independence for the state.

Curiously, both groups used the same formula for the day's demonstrations: get the people out, on the streets, play loud music, chant slogans and wave flags. Yet, the response was quite different. The Communist group marched, listened, obeyed and went home. [It should be noted that this was the parade in which thousands of school children marched on May 1, 1986, and were exposed to high doses of radiation. This year there were no school children marching in organized fashion along the parade route.]

The opposition, unhampered by rain, waved blue and yellow flags enthusiastically; they responded to slogans issued over the loudspeakers; as they marched past October Revolution Square, renamed Independence Square by democrats, they were to turn around at the circle near the Lenin Cultural Center (formerly the Lenin Museum) and head back to October Revolution Square, where a sanctioned meeting had been scheduled.

However, the deputies leading the demonstration turned up the hill near the cultural center and started marching toward the Lukianivka Prison where Dr. Khmara was transferred on April 19, from the Sumy Oblast Prison.

The tempo of the marchers picked up (some of the older people dropped out while marching up the steep hill). However, the columns, led by striking miners, deputies from the National Council as well as from the City Council, continued their stride as the Kiev city militia gathered from all parts of the city to control this unexpected turn of events.

The marchers encountered a few skirmishes along the route; at one intersection, Kiev militia was ready to head for the demonstrators with their cars, but some miners lay down in front of the vehicles, preventing this move.

Columns of demonstrators, over 6,000, arrived near the Lukianivka Prison to demand the release of People's Deputy Khmara, who according to Ms. Skoryk is in poor health and who was force-fed for the first time on Tuesday, April 30.

As the deputies from the National Council attempted to calm the masses who were shouting "Freedom for Khmara," special forces (OMON) units were mobilized against the people. These young men, armed with metal shields and helmets formed a wall to keep the people from getting any closer.

The angry, impassioned masses continued chanting "Freedom for Khmara" and "Freedom for all political prisoners," referring to the six men who were arrested with Mr. Khmara and have yet to be released.

People's Deputies Pavlychko and Horyn told those gathered that they do not intend to leave the prison until they see Dr. Khmara and until he is released. They added that they will demand Dr. Khmara's release that day, Wednesday, May 1.

Finally, due to the cooperation of Gen. Valentyn Nedryhaylo, deputy to the minister of the interior, and the Supreme Soviet deputies, a delegation of 30 people, including Messrs. Horyn, Drach, Pavlychko, Filenko and Svidersky, and Ms. Skoryk, representatives from all coal-mining regions of Ukraine, who are currently on strike, as

(Continued on page 13)

PHOTO FOLLOW-UP: Miners and w



Miners and workers gather in the city center. Miners' helmets identify the mines where

Miners from all regions of Ukraine — from Volyn to Luhanske — began arriving in Kiev, capital of Ukraine, on April 15 and 16 to voice their demands, including the resignation of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and the dissolution of the USSR Supreme Soviet, as well as realization of the principles of the July 16, 1990, Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine. They gathered at protests throughout the city: at October Revolution Square on the Khreshchatyk, Kiev's main boulevard, at the headquarters of

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A huge banner outlines the miners' demands: the resignation of the president of the dissolution of the Soviet Parliament; creation of a council of sovereign states in lieu controlled from the center; and granting of constitutional status to the Declaration of Sovereignty of Ukraine.



Militia and special forces (OMON) form a barricade and, late

ers fill streets of Kiev



"Hurenko, Kravchuk and the (Group of) 239: We do not believe you!" That is the message on this banner.

television and Radio, near the Dynamo Stadium and at Lukianivka ere People's Deputy Stepan Khmara is imprisoned. The miners, other workers, residents of Kiev and students, continued their iev for more than two weeks. They also participated in mass marking the fifth anniversary of the accident at the Chernobyl over plant.

otos in this series by Kiev correspondent Marta Kolomayets.)



Arms linked, and carrying blue and yellow flags and banners, miners march down the capital's streets. Placard identifies the group as representing the October Mine in Donetsk.



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Kiev residents join miners at demonstration.



Students, who joined the striking workers, announce their demands.



nt to rip a Ukrainian flag from the hands of demonstrators.



Miners join with fellow Ukrainian citizens dressed in Kozak attire for a memorab photo at the foot of the monument to Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky.

BOOK NOTES

New edition of Luckyj's book on "literary politics" in USSR

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A revised and updated edition of George S. N. Luckyj's "Literary Politics in the Soviet Ukraine, 1917-1934" has been published by Duke University Press. The book was originally published in 1956 by Columbia University Press as a volume in the Studies of the Russian Institute series. Written at a time when Ukrainian studies occupied an insignificant place at American universities. Dr. Luckyj's pioneering work was "the first study in English of the fate of a national, non-Russian literature within the Soviet Union."

American and English critics praised the book as "an extremely conscientious, scholarly and objective analysis" and as "a most scrupulous scrutiny," while Soviet critics condemned the book as "slander on the Soviet government and Soviet Ukrainian culture." The book remains the classic study of the Ukrainian cultural renaissance of the 1920s as well as of its liquidation in the 30s.

The new revised edition features a new preface, an additional chapter (a reappraisal) covering recent Soviet attitudes toward the literature of the 1920s and 1930s, and an updated bibliography. The reissuing of the book is timely since recent developments in Ukraine have given it added topical relevance. The new policy of glasnost has allowed Ukrainians there to take a closer look at the literary purges of the 1930s.

As the author writes in the new preface, "it was openly declared that

these literary purges represented Stalin's crimes against the Ukrainian intelligentsia and that there was a connection between these tragic events and the man-made famine in Ukraine in 1932-1933 in which millions of peasants died. Demands were made for a total rehabilitation of the writers, for the complete republication of their works, and for a new, objective history of Soviet Ukrainian literature."

Of all the purged writers, whose works and even names had been banned until recently, none has aroused more interest than the charismatic leader of VAPLITE and symbol of the "garrotted renaissance," Mykola Khvylioviy.

Dr. Luckyj ends the new preface with a word of caution about the total assessment of the tragic, yet unfinished story: "As I write these words the irreversibility of glasnost seems clear. In the Ukraine it would not be out of place to compare Mykola Khvylioviy and the VAPLITE, to whom I devoted so much space in 1956, to the modern Ukrainian writers who are fighting for similar national and cultural goals. Yet it is, indeed, a continuing struggle. Is it too much to hope that this time it may not end in failure?"

Dr. Luckyj is professor emeritus in the department of Slavic languages and literatures at the University of Toronto.

"Literary Politics in the Soviet Ukraine, 1917-1934" may be ordered from: Duke University Press, 6697 College Station, Durham, NC 27708. Cloth, \$37.50; paper, \$19.95.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

"bourgeois nationalism." Although forced to admit his "errors," Khvylioviy did not truly surrender. After his expulsion from the VAPLITE, he established "Literaturnyi Yarmarok" (Literary Bazaar) and finally, in 1930, the outwardly orthodox "Politfront."

Nevertheless, the persecution continued unrelentingly. And finally, in the spring of 1933, after realizing that the famine ravaging the Ukrainian countryside was the result of a deliberate policy, Khvylioviy committed suicide. George Luckyj has estimated that "254 writers, literary scholars, and critics had been victims of the purges and that only very few survived in the gulag up to 1956." (Politics in the Soviet Ukraine, 1917-1934.)

Khvylioviy's works and even his name were banned from the public sphere of Soviet Ukraine until recently, when the new Ukrainian cultural renaissance, following the introduction of glasnost, has led to his rehabilitation.

It is impossible to look back upon the life and death of Khvylioviy, the symbol of the Ukrainian cultural renaissance of the 1920s, without pausing to reflect upon the parallels with the present cultural revival. In the 1920s, Ukrainization was adopted as the official party policy, as part of the all-union program of indigenization.

As Dr. Mace has pointed out, "it was an attempt to give Soviet Ukraine some measure of national legitimacy. To be sure, it was a gamble from the Soviet Union to bank on stability through the recognition and encouragement of the national diversity of its inhabitants... How could the processes legitimized by the 12th Party Congress be kept in bounds? How far would this new Soviet surrogate for national liberation be allowed to go?"

Today, as in the 1920s, the plan of a carefully controlled reform from above and from the center has been disrupted by demands for national and democratic self-determination coming from below and from the periphery. The resolve that the tragedy of the 1930s should not be repeated ought to serve as an apt memorial to the victims.

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"HAPPY MOTHER'S DAY"!

NICHOLAS AVRANCHUK
from Kerhonkson, N.Y.

THE ART SCENE

Ilona Sochynsky's art in D.C.

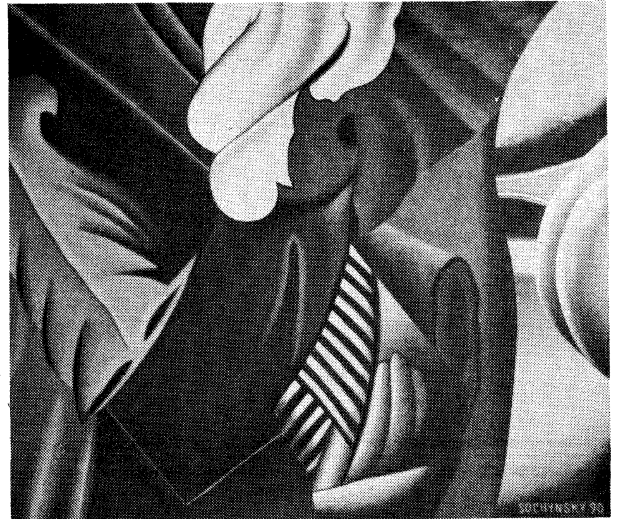
by Helen Smindak

WASHINGTON — The vivid oils and pastels of New York artist Ilona Sochynsky will be exhibited here in mid-May under the sponsorship of The Washington Group (TWG), an association of Ukrainian American professionals.

Twenty oils and four pastels are included in the show, to be held at St. Sophia Religious Association, 26-15 30th St. NW. The artist will be present for the opening reception on Friday, May 17, beginning at 7:30 p.m., on Saturday, May 18, from noon to 6 p.m. and Sunday, May 19, at 1-2:30 p.m.

sleek panache of Art Deco." He notes also her use of the montage-like language of the cinema and, in some recent canvasses, a looser brushstroke which reflects qualities of Neo-expressionism.

Although Ms. Sochynsky usually works on large surfaces, she has prepared smaller works for the TWG exhibit. These range in size from the 10-inch square "Red Moon" (1990, oil on linen) and "Papillon" (1991, oil on linen) to the 42-inch square canvas titled "Dawn" (1991, oil on linen). Her pastels, depicting flowers and an autumn scene, are within this size range also.



Ilona Sochynsky's "Landscape With White Cloud" (1990 oil on linen).

Ms. Sochynsky blends abstract and realistic elements in her compositions, using mainly primary colors, often with bright and intense highlights. Her work, prized by many collectors in the United States and Canada, has been praised by critics.

Dr. Yaroslav Leshko, professor of art history at Smith College in Northampton, Mass., noted in a recent review that Ms. Sochynsky's art fuses many elements into "a vision which is profoundly personal."

Describing her work, he points out formal aspects of Cubism, surrealist impulses, references to today's commercial world and to the "sophisticated,

Ms. Sochynsky, a graduate of the Rhode Island School of Design who holds a master's degree in fine arts from the Yale School of Art and Architecture, has had individual shows in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Rehoboth Beach, Del. Her paintings have been shown at the Semaphore Gallery, Phyllis Weil & Company and Barbara Walter Gallery in New York.

She has participated as well in other selected group shows, most recently at Corporate Directions in New York, Styria Galleries in Locust Valley, N.Y., and Shades of Pastel in Baltimore.

For further information, contact Laryssa Chopivsky, (202) 363-3964.

Lviv artist exhibits in Edmonton

EDMONTON — An exhibition of the well-known Lviv artist Bohdan Soroka was held in Edmonton's Past Gallery on March 1-3.

The exhibition was organized by Sofia Skrypnyk. Gene Zwozdesky, executive director of the Alberta Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee, introduced the artist.

In his remarks, Mr. Zwozdesky stated: "Mr. Soroka has literally hundreds of artistic works to his credit and I am extremely pleased that they are going to be displayed during these next two years as we celebrate 100 years of Ukrainian settlement in Canada, and as we embark on a brighter and more promising future surrounding freedom of artistic expression in Ukraine."

He continued: "The very soul of Mr. Soroka's work is best revealed through the rare gift he has for depicting in one

(Continued on page 13)



Bohdan Soroka

Report on...

(Continued from page 7)

U.S. Consul-General Jon Gundersen, Vice-Consul John Stepanchuk, Canadian Consul-General Nestor Gayowsky, journalists from Ukraine, Great Britain and the United States, and members of the International Management Institute and the Harvard Project on Economic Reform joined commission staff in visiting seven polling places in Kiev and surrounding villages on March 17. They experienced no problems in gaining access to the polling sites or talking with election officials.

The campaign and media

Both proponents and opponents of the all-union referendum waged an intensive campaign before the voting. On March 1, at a meeting of Central Committee secretaries of republic Communist Party organizations, the participants unanimously agreed that the referendum "will take place under conditions of the most intense political struggle" and called upon party organs "to give a decisive rebuff to separatist, nationalist and chauvinist strivings." Indeed, the party's control over the levers of power, while weaker than it was even a year ago, remains considerable. The party enjoyed the advantage of abundant resources and overwhelming access to and control of the official media.

Rukh and other democratic organizations staged several large rallies and were able to print several million leaflets calling for a "no" vote on the all-union ballot and a "yes" vote on the republic question. Opposition newspapers, especially in western Ukraine, urged votes against the all-union question.

Nevertheless, they were no match for the well-equipped and connected party apparatus. Democratic opposition access to republic television was virtually non-existent, and a request by Rukh for air-time on republic television prior to the referendum was denied. Large banners in Kiev and other Ukrainian cities exhorted citizens to vote "yes" on the all-union question, some of them claiming that the disintegration of the union would lead to further destabilization.

The voting

In most polling sites visited by commission staff and other observers in Kiev and surrounding villages, the voting process appeared to be, on the whole, orderly and properly conducted. Some featured elaborate buffets at reasonable prices consisting of some hard-to-find goods. The majority of the polling sites had Rukh or Green World observers.

Despite efforts to make the voting process free and fair, observers found some procedural irregularities. The most blatant violation took place in the Darnytsia region of Kiev, where several voters received multiple ballots. Commission staff was told the voters were casting ballots for sick or absent relatives and, according to one local election official, this represented perhaps one percent of total votes cast. Observers, however, noticed a substantially greater number than one percent receiving extra ballots. Furthermore, election officials are supposed to take a separate ballot box to the residences of the sick, a procedure which appeared to be practiced in all the other polling stations visited.

Another violation (of Decree No. 15 of the Central Election Commission's procedures), apparently limited to Kiev, was that both the all-union referendum

and republic questions were printed on the same color paper. As both ballots were to be placed in the same ballot box, this was a prescription for confusion, or manipulation, in counting the votes.

There were other allegations of violations, including intimidation, especially in eastern rural areas. Voters in some villages, for example, were reportedly told that fuel supplies would not be forthcoming unless the over-all village vote favored the all-union question. In other villages, there were reports of party officials intimidating people with the threat that they would know how individuals voted, despite the purported secrecy of the ballot. Also, some invitations to vote, sent by local election boards, urged people "to preserve the union as a single state."

In Crimea and in some cities in eastern and southern Ukraine, Rukh activists were detained by militia organs and thousands of leaflets were confiscated and not returned until the referendum balloting started. And in Odessa and Mykolayiv in southern Ukraine, confrontations were reported when democratic observers were prevented from monitoring polling places.

Many individuals who spoke to commission staff complained about the vague and confusing nature of the all-union question and felt it was designed to elicit a positive response. Others complained of confusion in filling out the ballot properly (i.e. crossing out the answer one did not want), especially since in previous elections, this process had been different.

Results

On March 22, the Central Election Commission for the USSR referendum in Ukraine reported that 31.5 million citizens, or 83.5 percent of those eligible, took part in the voting on March 17. Of these, 22 million, or 70.16 percent, answered "yes" to the all-union question and 8.8 million, or 27.99 percent, voted "no." In Kiev, only 44 percent voted "yes" to the all-union question. Support for the union was lowest in the Lviv oblast (16.4 percent).

On the republic question asserting Ukraine's sovereignty, of the 31.5 million, or 83.48 percent of eligible voters who took part, 25.2 million, or 80.17 percent answered "yes" and 5.6 million, or 17.97 percent, answered "no." In every oblast except for Crimea, the republic question received higher voter endorsement than the all-union one. Significantly, support for the republic question in oblasts where Russians constitute a majority or near-majority exceeded 80 percent.

Chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet's International Affairs Commission and Rukh member Dmytro Pavlychko concluded that Moscow could no longer see the Russian minority in Ukraine as a bastion of support for a union on Moscow's terms.

On the so-called "Galician question" in western Ukraine, an overwhelming majority of 85 percent voted in favor of an independent Ukrainian state — 83.3 percent in Lviv Oblast, 85 percent in Ternopil Oblast, and 87.9 percent in Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast. In these three oblasts, less than 20 percent answered "yes" to the all-union question, and less than half supported the republic ballot.

Political implications

The results of the various referendum questions send a seemingly contradictory message. Ukrainian voters supported membership in a renewed Soviet Union, but their overwhelming response to the republic ballot indicates that the union they desire more closely re-

sembles a commonwealth of states. The far-reaching Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine, the basis on which the people of Ukraine want to be part of any union, clearly goes beyond the "renewed federation" envisioned by President Gorbachev.

This declaration, adopted by an overwhelming vote of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet in July 1990, asserted the primacy of Ukraine's legislation over USSR law and established the right of Ukraine to create its own currency and national bank, raise its own army, maintain relations with foreign countries, collect tariffs and erect borders. The declaration also expresses the desire to have Ukraine become a neutral state and rejected the "production, deployment and use of nuclear weapons."

The strong support for Ukrainian sovereignty, notwithstanding the victory of the all-union question, can serve to strengthen Ukraine's hand in the continuing negotiations with the center over the new union treaty. The current draft of the treaty, which bears the hallmarks of federation, offers less than the declaration envisions. Issues such as that of property ownership, taxation, structure of government and judiciary and joint powers of Ukraine and the union remain to be settled.

The victory of the republic plebiscite among most sectors of Ukrainian society also provides a strong mandate for the Ukrainian Parliament to implement the declaration's provisions. Given the opposition of not only the center, but of

hardline Communists in the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, this will not be an easy task, although the new Ukrainian Constitution will almost certainly delegate significantly more powers to Ukraine than the March 9 draft union treaty. The democratic opposition Narodna Rada (National Council) will undoubtedly continue to press for speedier and more concrete implementation of the declaration's provisions.

Another important political development is the overwhelming support for independence in Galician western Ukraine, where voters narrowly voted down the republic question as insufficiently pro-independence. As voters in most of the republic did not have the opportunity to speak out on independence, it is hard to know their views on this issue. Nevertheless, republic-wide support for independence almost certainly would not have been as high as in Galicia, although, based on recent opinion polls, the question might very well have received a majority vote. Significant differences remain between Galicia and other areas of Ukraine, especially with respect to the pace of political change. These differences seem to be narrowing, but failure to bridge the gap could negatively affect Ukraine's political future.

To be sure, differences in approaches exist regarding the pace of moves towards independence. Nevertheless, there is a national consensus emerging in Ukraine on the need for genuine sovereignty — on loosening if not completely breaking the bonds of the center.


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Euro-Chornobyl...

(Continued from page 6)

nobyl. Dr. Shcherbak declared himself satisfied with this speech, as well he might have been. Dr. Shcherbak has long demanded such openness about the health consequences of Chornobyl.

He then called on Dr. Robert Gale to present his paper. Dr. Gale had made an entrance on the previous day. He was also in Kiev for the premiere of his film "Final Warning," to which I had been invited by him earlier in the day. Evidently he had decided that matters were going too far and it was time to present a paper from the perspective of "scientific realism." Somehow he managed to sound like Leonid Ilyin and a spokesperson for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission at the same time, while exacerbating the hostility in the room with a condescending tone.

Yuriy Risovanny, my friend who worked formerly for Kombinat, surmised that Dr. Gale had come unprepared, but I disagreed. He was, I think, prepared, but unable to accept the sort of now information heard by the conference that morning. Smoking, he told Kievians, is more dangerous to you than radiation, that is why I was pleased to hear that it is next to impossible to obtain cigarettes in Kiev. No one knows, he continued, whether radiation has caused the rise in sicknesses in Kiev and Minsk hospitals. We should help these sick people, but ask ourselves why we are helping them: is it because their illnesses are related to Chornobyl, or to some other cause? The following passage captures the flavor of Dr. Gale's speech:

"We know what radiation does to human beings. We unfortunately have experience with more than 100,000 survivors of the atomic bomb explosions... This is not a mystery. We know what radiation does and we know what radiation does not do. It is clear. Radiation causes cancer. Radiation causes genetic defects in animals, not in the Soviet Union, but I guess it could have done. The atomic bomb survivors have had 20,000 children and there is no



Banner at the Euro-Chornobyl II conference reads: "The accident at Chornobyl continues."

evidence that any of them have genetic disorders related to radiation [my emphasis]...

"We heard a report about decreased fertility rates. Now how to attribute such a report? Let's assume that the data are correct. One explanation might be that radiation decreases fertility. But there has been no evidence of such a thing in humans, in animals, in any system. But another possibility is that radiation may be making people afraid to have children..."

Dr. Gale has been on the scene of the Chornobyl inquiry from the outset, but the surprising thing is that he appears to be unswayed by any material evidence that his original conclusions may have been wrong. In addition, as one Ukrainian official pointed out, Dr. Gale's predictions of five years ago have proved unreliable today. After Dr. Gale's conclusion that "we have to learn to live with nuclear power," some of the anti-nuclear lobby were ready to send a lynch party up to the rostrum, but Dr. Shcherbak simply murmured that here was evidence of the "old thinking"—this time from a Western rather than a Soviet source.

I had lunch at a downtown hotel with Andriy Demydenko of Zelenyi Svit; Jaime Vazquez, a Jersey City, N.J. councilman who spearheaded the campaign to make that city a "nuclear-free zone"; and a young couple from Edinburgh, who were special guests of Zelenyi Svit. Mr. Demydenko's view is that the Ukrainian health officials are no more democrats than Leonid Brezhnev was, but that Ukrainian sovereignty is forcing them to produce more accurate information about events such as Chornobyl. In short, they are now responsible to Kiev, rather than Moscow.

figure of 31 dead was trotted out ad nauseam by the authorities even when clean-up workers and helicopter pilots were clearly suffering high casualty rates.

But can Euro-Chornobyl as a scientific inquiry make inroads that are deeper and more incisive than other groups? In some ways it can, in that it provides a very broad perspective. Where else, for example, would one find Rosie Bertell and Robert Gale at the same gathering? Mr. Ponomarenko—or Minister Yuriy Spizhenko—could willingly provide detailed information to Euro-Chornobyl participants rather than a more politically oriented body.

On the other hand, almost all delegates would have denied in advance the validity of the forthcoming account of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which has produced a new review of the causes of Chornobyl's explosion. In fact, I heard it said by some Ukrainians present that no one in the republic would believe the review when it appeared, no matter what the contents, that it was "dead in the water."

The IAEA, like Dr. Gale, is also perceived as closely linked to the all-union nuclear establishment. Whether or not one agrees with such a viewpoint, it does mean that certain types of new information are precluded from the Chornobyl discussion. It is the reverse side of the old canard that only the "experts" have the right to make judgments on Chornobyl—in this case, nuclear industry experts.

I could not take part in the drafting of the final document at the conference as prior commitments meant that I had to head for Washington with all available speed, and little room for any delay. Had I been able to do so, however, the above comment would have been close to my final thoughts. In figures such as Dr. Shcherbak and Mr. Yavorivsky, Ukrainians have statesmen who have played a major role in forcing the release of accurate information about Chornobyl. They may occasionally have made mistakes or dramatized the issues, but their motivations have always been admirably straightforward.

It is now incumbent upon them to play some role in a rapprochement less with the Soviet nuclear authorities in Moscow, who are clearly geared to bureaucratic and narrowminded interests, but with the IAEA and other scientific bodies that are not objective—without doubt they promote nuclear power—but possess scientific knowledge about Chornobyl.

One would sincerely hope in turn that the IAEA sees fit to cease its meaningless dialogue with the central authorities in Moscow and pursues a new inquiry with the republican governments of Ukraine and Byelorussia that dispenses, once and for all, with the "old thinking" on a tragedy of such enormity.

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Newark

(Continued from page 5)

suggested that all be on the alert to sign up new UNA members from the ranks of newcomers from Ukraine or Poland.

A new executive board was elected as follows: Roman Pyndus, district chairman; Jaroslaw Leskiw, vice-chairman; Teofil Kleban, secretary; Mr. Boyarsky, treasurer; Mr. Trush, chairman of the auditing committee; Volodymyr Szpyrka and Ivan Stefuryshyn, auditors; Messrs. Pyndus and Keybida, external affairs representatives.

Because Supreme Vice-President Olesnycky had to leave earlier, he was allowed to address the meeting earlier in the agenda. He spoke about the new line of insurance products the UNA has to offer, as well as the fact that the UNA had gained 1,601 new members. He added, that whenever a secretary needs assistance in signing up new members the main office will be glad to send



Roman Pyndus

someone over with information about insurance policies and the like.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:30 p.m., and was followed by a luncheon and refreshments.

May Day...

(Continued from page 8)

well as representatives from the press (including this reporter), were allowed into the prison.

Here, the delegation waited for more than five hours as the deputies attempted to get a court order to free Dr.

Khmara from the judge who is scheduled to hear the case on May 14.

Ms. Skoryk was allowed to see Dr. Khmara and she told him of the support he had received from the miners and the marchers.

Lviv artist...

(Continued from page 10)

piece of art, the very essence of what an author may have taken a hundred pages to say in words. His illustrations of Ihor Kalynets' book of poems became a series and gained him wide acclaim under the title 'Folkloric Motives.'

Drawing a parallel between Mr. Soroka's works and the purpose of the Ukrainian Canadian celebrations the speaker noted Mr. Soroka's "efforts of the 60s and 70s, wherein he commemorates Ukraine's glorious past through his artistic salute to our age-old customs, traditions and beliefs. In fact, our first Centennial purpose is also to commemorate and honor the past — specifically, our Ukrainian ancestral past as we know it here in Canada."

"In the late 70s and early 80s," Mr. Zwodzsky said, "we see evidence of Mr. Soroka saluting the present through his creations depicting contemporary instruments, and through his remarkable artworks linking today's societies with architecture and history of their past. So, too, is it our purpose to have Centennial activities celebrate the present and to recognize just how much we have accomplished as Canadian-

Ukrainians since 1891."

"But throughout Mr. Soroka's work, and indeed underlying his own personal crusade as a native Ukrainian expressionist, we can sense and even, experience his conviction and deep hope for a better future, certainly for a brighter future for his homeland, country kin and art colleagues," he stressed. "And, in fact, our third purpose for the Ukrainian Centenary in Canada is to help create a vision for our own future here in Canada — for the future of young Canadian Ukrainians today, and for the generations of Ukrainian Canadians yet to come to this great country in the same way that Mr. Soroka himself was able to come only a short time ago."

On display at the museum were Mr. Soroka's lino-engravings and oils.

The exhibition was the first of a series organized by Sofia Skrypnyk dedicated to the centennial of Ukrainian Immigration to Canada. The next, by Kateryna Krychevska-Rosandich will be held in Edmonton on April 26-27 and 28. The final show in the series is planned for October 1991 and will feature 10 artists from Ukraine. It will include such varied works as prints, water-colors, oils, sculptures and gobebins (tapestries).

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Editor Ivan Kedryn...

(Continued from page 5)

western Ukraine, and graduated from the academic gymnasium in Lviv. He served in the Austrian Army, was wounded, and returned to Galicia after three years of service in the Ukrainian Army.

Mr. Kedryn-Rudnysky served as the parliamentary correspondent for the Ukrainian Parliamentary Representation to the Polish Sejm in Warsaw from 1925 to 1931. He was also the Warsaw correspondent for the Lviv daily Dilo from 1922 to 1931 and later became its editor-in-chief in 1936-1939.

With the onset of the war, Mr. Kedryn-Rudnysky moved to Krakow and later to Austria, where he taught at the Ukrainian gymnasium of Innsbruck and became the president of the Ukrainian Central Relief Federation.

In 1949 he immigrated to the United States, and in 1953 he joined the editorial staff of Svoboda, from which he retired in 1973.

Mr. Kedryn-Rudnysky is a member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Ukrainian Journalists Association of America and the Association of Veterans of the Ukrainian Army.

Democratic bloc...

(Continued from page 1)

also criticized the National Council, saying that it is nothing at all; perhaps a democratic bloc, but it is only an illusion of some kind of real opposition.

Ivan Drach, the head of the Popular Movement of Ukraine, told journalists and observers at the press conference on Wednesday, May 8, that it is the National Council and the Popular Movement of Ukraine that have fought for

the release of Dr. Khmara continuously and it is the council and Rukh that Dr. Khmara continues to lambast. Dr. Khmara told Mr. Svidersky to pass his wish on to the deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR: he desires that not one of them show up to his funeral.

Destabilizing situation

The case of Dr. Khmara, which is now six months old, (it began with the infamous November 7 incident in the passageway of the Kiev metro) has

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Demonstrators in Kiev call for the release of People's Deputy Stepan Khmara.



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affected not only the democratic forces in Ukraine, but it has also influenced the Communists in their attitudes.

It has caused rifts between leaders in Rukh, as well as destabilized the positions of the National Council, which is caught in a dilemma: to walk out of Parliament or not. It has also harmed the credibility of National Council, which was once a united force against the Communists, but now finds itself with little power to change things in the government.

During the April 26 vote in Parliament, (as reported in last week's Weekly) 150 Communists voted for the release of Khmara, and altogether 205 deputies voted to release him. If indeed the National Council had not been missing 62 voices that day, today Dr. Khmara would be a free man, out on bail, awaiting trial. Thus, the citizens seem to have lost faith in their democratic leaders, and the democratic leaders are trying to make amends, looking for ways to demand the release of their democratic deputy.

Dmytro Pavlychko, a leader in today's Parliament and head of the Foreign Affairs Committee, was told by Judge Bilousenko that he would not release Dr. Khmara before his trial date because he was not convinced that Dr. Khmara would appear at his trial on May 14.

Now, just one week before the trial, the deputies of the National Council and the leaders of Rukh are planning to call a mass meeting and demonstration in support of Dr. Khmara on Monday, May 13. Mr. Svidersky said that he sees only three ways Dr. Khmara could be set free: if the Supreme Court is absolutely sure that Dr. Khmara will not go out and meet with the people; if the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR votes to release Dr. Khmara (their session starts on Sunday, May 12); or if the democratic leaders can get 150,000 or more people out on the streets to demand the release of Dr. Khmara on May 13.

But the real question is: Will Dr. Khmara live until next week?

Detroit art...

(Continued from page 4)

"The Fallen Madonna" by Luba Maziar of the U.S. expresses in an iconographic style the blasphemy of a dishonored holiness, showing the Madonna lying down, the Child crying.

Volodymyr Zabeyda, from Ukraine, painted "Red River" which runs crossways against a bank — pitch against blood — but there is no statue of St. Volodymyr raising a cross.

"Chornobyl was not an accident ... what kind of soul one must have ... to hate humanity and not to see its suffering," said the Canadian artist Vasily Kondratuk in describing his portrait, "The Human Soul," of someone with an exposed square, where the heart should be.

No, it is not a show to easily walk through, with champagne glass in hand. But like the bandura dumas sung by Petro Kytasty of the famous Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, the poetry by Roman Tarnavsky and Andre Latyzenzsky of Detroit and Ukraine's Ivan Drach, it communicated the pain of Chornobyl.

Mrs. Hayda commented that non-Ukrainians were taken aback at the strength of the emotion, perhaps explaining the Detroit News headline: "Five Years After, Artists Grieve for Chernobyl Victims."

Paraphrasing the premier Ukrainian poet, Taras Shevchenko, Mr. Drach's poem, "Madonna of Chornobyl," implies that it is a pain to be felt by "the living, the dead and the unborn" for a very long time.

For a third hospital in Kharkiv. Following the presentation, she answered questions from the audience regarding methods of distribution of medicines, present-day needs of the medical community in Ukraine and ways to best help the suffering children.

The evening concluded with the presentation of a check in the amount of \$13,300 to Mrs. Matkivsky and Tanya Vena, treasurer of the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund, by Irene Pavlyshyn and Stefanie Swedryk. This represented contributions made by the various parish organizations and individual parishioners.

The fund drive at St. Vladimir's to aid the children of Chornobyl was sponsored by the parish's very active 60+ Club. Helen Dmytrewycz and Mrs. Pavlyshyn served as co-chairwomen.

Parma...

(Continued from page 4)

program by welcoming everyone. Dr. Ihor Mahlay, moderator for the evening, in turn, introduced the main speaker, Nadia Matkivsky, executive director of the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund.

Mrs. Matkivsky began her presentation by showing a very touching film on the present-day situation in Ukraine. Special note was made of the great shortage of medical supplies with which to treat the sick children. Following the film, Mrs. Matkivsky explained, in great detail, the airlift of medical supplies to Ukraine on the transport plane Mria, and the opening of special hospitals in Kiev and Lviv, with plans

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The Gorbachev...

(Continued from page 2)

be accomplished remains an open question given the fact that the center and the republics continue to hold fundamentally different views on the very nature of what form their new association should assume. In this connection, it should be pointed out that, according to one source, about 80 percent of Mr. Gorbachev's draft of the joint statement was reworked in the course of the negotiations, which suggests serious differences between the center and the republics even with regard to a statement of intent.

Moreover, in his comments on the document to the USSR Supreme Soviet, Mr. Gorbachev said that the signatories agreed to a "federal structure for the future union with a single all-union market, with a common monetary system, finances, price policies and taxes." Such an interpretation cannot be derived from the text of the joint statement and seems highly doubtful, particularly with regard to the future state structure of the country. Republics like the RSFSR and Ukraine have repeatedly emphasized that future ties with the center be based on confederal rather than federal principles.

And, in the final analysis, it must be remembered that the joint statement is in fact nothing more than an agreement to work out an agreement. That is not expected to be an easy process.

In the meantime, the weekly Kommersant has reported that, in addition to the joint statement, Mr. Gorbachev and the nine union republic leaders also signed a secret memorandum that details the agreement between the center and the republics. According to the newspaper, the Soviet president agreed, inter alia, that the text of the union treaty would be prepared on the basis of proposals put forth by the republics and that republican laws would have priority over central legislation in matters relating to the internal affairs of the republics.

If the center refuses to sign the treaty, says Kommersant, the republics will sign it themselves and proceed to independently form "organs of central leadership." Mr. Gorbachev's press service immediately denied the existence of such a document.

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May 16

ROCHESTER, N.Y.: Ukrainian film director Volodymyr Dovhan and producer Oleksander Shepelskyj of the Dovzhenko Film Studios will be present for the screening of their newest film — "God Grant Us Long Life" — to be shown at the Waring Theater, 246 Waring Road at 7 p.m. and 8:45 p.m. Filmed in Galicia, the film documents celebrations of the four major religious holidays in Ukraine.

May 18

TRENTON, N.J.: Ukrainian American Veterans Post 25 will commemorate Armed Forces Day with a "Pig Roast" picnic, at the grounds of the Ukrainian National Home, 477 Jeremiahs Ave., Hamilton Township, at 1-6 p.m. Tickets are \$15 for adults, \$10 for students; all you can drink or eat. Raindate is May 19. For more information, call Gregory Posewa, (609) 259-2763.

TRENTON, N.J.: The Yavir men's quartet from Ukraine will perform, under the sponsorship of the UNA at 7:30 p.m. at the Holy Trinity Church Auditorium, 824 Adelaide Ave. For more information, contact Olha Faraoniv, (609) 882-9419, or Yevshan Corp., (514) 630-9858.

PHILADELPHIA: The national executive board of the Ukrainian Orthodox League will meet here at St. Vladimir Church Auditorium. President Emil Skocypiec of South Holland, Ill., will chair the meeting which is being hosted by St. Vladimir Senior and Junior UOL Chapters.

The Junior UOL national executive board will be meeting simultaneously with the Seniors, with Susan Todd also of South Holland, Ill. presiding.

Prior to the 9:30 a.m. meetings, Archbishops Constantine and Antony, the Revs. William Diakiw of South Bound Brook, N.J., John Nakonachny of Parma, Ohio, Myron Orlyon of Johnson City, N.Y., and host pastor, Frank Estocin, will concelebrate a moleben for the health and welfare of league members. A pre-convention dance is scheduled for 9 p.m. on May 18 at the auditorium, with the national fund drawing highlighting the evening. Tickets will be available at the door.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

NEWARK, N.J.: The Yavir men's vocal quartet from Ukraine will perform, under the sponsorship of the UNA at 7 p.m. at the Burnett Jr. High School, 11 Caldwell Ave., corner Morris and Union. For more information, contact Roman Lapychak, (201) 851-0681, or Yevshan Corp., (514) 630-9858.

May 19

NEW YORK: Natalya Karbacz, an artist from Ukraine, will be in New York for the opening of an exhibition of her works at the Gallery of the Ukrainian Artists Association, 136 Second Ave., 4th floor at 1 p.m. The exhibit runs through May 26. Gallery hours: daily, 6-8 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday, 1-8 p.m.

WOONSOCKET, R.I.: The 50th Anniversary Committee of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church at 74 Harris Ave., proclaims Sunday, May 19, Women's Day honoring St. Mary's Sisterhood, The Ladies Sodality and all women for outstanding service to St. Michael's. There will be a special divine liturgy at 9 a.m. and coffee hour following. For additional information, contact Gloria Hrezczuk, (508) 883-8187.

PHILADELPHIA: The Yavir men's vocal quartet from Ukraine will perform, under the sponsorship of the UNA at 6 p.m. at the Ukrainian Culture Center at 700 Cedar Road. For more information, contact Oksana Mykolajsky, (609) 667-2879, or Yevshan Corp., (514) 630-9858.

SEATTLE: The Ukrainian American Club of Washington is hosting bandurist Ola Herasymenko and pianist Yuriy Olynyk in a benefit concert in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster to be held at the Nippon Kan Theater, 638 S. Washington St. For more information call the Ukrainian Information Center, (206) 451-9849.

STAMFORD, Conn.: Soprano Martha Andriuk will be accompanied by pianist Justine Macurdy in a benefit concert for the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, to be held at the First United Methodist Church, Cross Road at Long Ridge Road at 5 p.m. The program features selections from Ukrainian concert reper-

toire and arias from the operas of Puccini and Verdi. Tickets are \$15; \$12, senior citizens. For additional information, call (203) 348-8051 at 6-8 p.m. Ms. Andriuk received her musical training at the Juilliard School; she is a member of the Lysenko Opera Company and the Grand Opera of New York City, where she performed in leading roles. Ms. Macurdy did post-graduate work at The New England Conservatory. She studied at the opera workshops at Tanglewood and Oglebay Park and conducted her own opera workshop, in Detroit. Currently, she is the president of The Connecticut Federation of Music Clubs.

May 21

HARTFORD, Conn.: The Yavir men's vocal quartet from Ukraine will perform, under the sponsorship of the UNA at 8 p.m. at the Ukrainian National Home at 961 Wethersfield. For more information, contact Oosp Hladun, (203) 257-9499, or Yevshan Corp., (514) 630-9858.

May 22

YONKERS, N.Y.: The Yavir men's vocal quartet from Ukraine will perform, under the sponsorship of the UNA at 7:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Youth Center at 301 Palisade Ave. For more information, contact Slavko Palylyk, (914) 669-8630, or Yevshan Corp., (514) 630-9858.

May 24

BOUND BROOK, N.J.: The Yavir men's vocal quartet from Ukraine will perform, under the sponsorship of the UNA at 7:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural Center at 135 Davidson Ave., Somerset, N.J. For more information, contact Yevshan Corp., (514) 630-9858.

May 24-26

PITTSBURGH: The theme of the 35th anniversary of the Pittsburgh Folk Festival is "Celebrate!" in 19 different languages. Visitors to the festival, sponsored by Robert Morris College jointly with corporate sponsors at the David L. Lawrence Convention Center, can join in the celebration, participate in song and dance, and sample the various ethnic foods. The Ukrainian exhibit will feature ceremonial wedding headaddresses. Children's performances are scheduled on Saturday and Sunday at 2 p.m. each day, plus a variety of hands-on activities. The hours are Friday, May 24, at 4-11 p.m., Saturday, May 25, at 1-11 p.m., and Sunday, May 26, at 1-9 p.m. Admission is \$5 for adults in advance, \$6 at the door, \$2 for children between the ages of 6 and 12, and no charge for children under 6 years of age. Group rates for 35 or more is \$4.50. For further information or to order tickets, call (412) 227-6812.

May 25

NEW YORK: The Yavir men's vocal quartet from Ukraine will perform, under the sponsorship of the UNA at 7 p.m. at the Ukrainian National Home at Second Ave., between Eighth and Ninth streets. For more information, contact Yevshan Corp., (514) 630-9858.

May 26

SAN DIEGO, Calif.: The House of Ukraine, a member of The House of Pacific Relations, International Cottages, will participate in the annual Ethnic Food Fair to be held at Balboa Park. The 30 member-nations will be selling their specialties from 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. In

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.

addition, Ukrainian art displays and embroidery will be highlighted in the Ukrainian cottage. This is a highly popular event which generally attracts thousands of attendees. For further information call (619) 487-9276.

June 1

PARMA, Ohio: The Ohio Boychoir of the greater Cleveland area has received a prestigious invitation for an unprecedented third concert tour of Ukraine. Prior to its departure to eight Ukrainian cities in June, the boys will present a preview of their Ukrainian concerts at Normandy High School, 2500 W. Pleasant Valley Road. The program includes works by Britten, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Pergolesi as well as Kolesa, Leontovich, Bortniansky, and Hnatyshyn. The concert, co-sponsored by the Ukrainian Social Services Committee will include folk and liturgical songs, performed in Ukrainian. Proceeds will go to the Fight for Sight Fund and a gift of a piano to the Dudaryk Boychoir of Lviv, Ukraine.

June 1-2

KERHONKSON, N.Y.: The Drohobych Committee is sponsoring its 11th reunion at the UNA resort Soyuzivka to commemorate the 900th anniversary of the city of Drohobych. All former inhabitants of the Drohobych area and their families are cordially invited to participate in this event. For reservations call Soyuzivka at (914) 626-5641; for additional information call Ivan Kujdychat, (609) 691-4497.

OTTAWA, Ont.: The Ukrainian Catholic Parish of St. John the Baptist is inviting everyone to join in the pilgrimage celebrations. As part of the celebrations, there will be a concert of sacred music on June 1 at 7:30 p.m. in the church auditorium. Performing will be Ottawa's renowned Cantata Singers, with conductor Lawrence Ewashko; the Verkhovyna Trio from Toronto, with Olena Hlibowych, conductor; and St. John the Baptist Church Choir, Slava Shewchuk, conductor. On Sunday, June 2, at 10:45 a.m. there will be a procession and the installation of a reproduction of the miraculous icon of the Mother of God of Perpetual Help and a pontifical divine liturgy, followed by luncheon at 1 p.m., rosary at 2:30 p.m., and an outdoor moleben and blessing at 3 p.m. For more information and reservations, phone Father V. Shewchuk at (613) 723-1673.

June 28-30

PHILADELPHIA: The Ukrainian Association of Professional Educators is holding its second international teachers' and school administrators, convention to be held at the Holiday Inn, Center City, 1800 Market St. The convention program is as follows: registration; sessions featuring guest speakers; election of officers; a banquet-ball; exhibits; and a tour of the city. Among participants will be teachers from Ukraine, Poland, Brazil as well as Western Europe, Canada and the U.S. A \$40 registration fee payable to The Ukrainian Association of Professional Educators (UAPE), which covers the cost of the sessions and banquet-ball, along with registration information (name, address, telephone; name, address and telephone of school, position), should be sent to: Zynowij Kwit, 804 N. Woodstock St., Philadelphia, PA 19130; tel. (215) 769-0889. For room reservations, call Holiday Inn, Center City, (215) 561-7500. Special rates for convention participants are as follows: single, \$71; double, \$71; triple, \$79; quad., \$79.

Schedule of Tennis Tournaments at Soyuzivka in 1991

July 6-7 — USCAK-East, Soyuzivka
 August 10-11 — USCAK Doubles, Soyuzivka
 August 31-September 2 — USCAK, Soyuzivka
 September 14-15 — Plast Doubles, Soyuzivka
 October 12-13 — KLK Tournament, Soyuzivka

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Send resume to:

Alexander Blahitka
 Ukrainian National Association
 30 Montgomery Street
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