

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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Ukraine's Parliament discusses drafts of new constitution

by Marta Kolomayets

KIEV — Although the Declaration on the State Sovereignty of Ukraine was passed almost one year ago — on July 16, 1990 — Ukraine's Parliament began discussing the concept of a new constitution during last week's work in the Supreme Soviet.

Supreme Soviet Chairman Leonid M. Kravchuk began outlining his ideas for the new constitution during the Tuesday morning, May 14, session. Mr. Kravchuk began by saying that it is the people's will to be part of a union, as reflected by the results of the March 17 referendum. However, he added, that it should be the kind of union where Ukraine is in a commonwealth of sovereign states, an equal and plenipotentiary member of the union.

According to Mr. Kravchuk, Ukraine should delegate certain powers to the

center and not vice-versa. But, in order to do this, he continued, Ukraine has to have something to delegate. And, thus, Ukraine must be the master in its own home and rule over its own resources, he said.

Mr. Kravchuk also suggested a new name for the Ukrainian SSR, the Republic of Ukraine. He expressed his hopes for a presidential form of government and a discussion ensued whether or not historically, the president of Ukraine should be a hetman. Mr. Kravchuk answered, diplomatically, that if the people of Ukraine vote for this title, it will be accepted.

Mr. Kravchuk's proposal included the structure of a new Parliament divided into two houses. Questions arose as to what these two divisions should be called and this topic will still be up for discussion. Mr. Kravchuk stated

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Khmara trial begins amid protests Judge postpones sessions indefinitely

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — Ukrainian SSR Supreme Court Judge Vasyl Bilousenko indefinitely postponed the trial of radical opposition leader Stepan Khmara and his five co-defendants on Thursday morning, May 16.

Leaving his courtroom in the Kiev City Court, Judge Bilousenko told over 1,000 demonstrators that he was postponing the trial due to the interference of what he called "illegal picketers."

More than 1,000 Khmara supporters have gathered across the street from the courthouse since the trial started on Tuesday, May 14. They have held banners demanding freedom for Dr. Khmara and his fellow political prisoners, and condemning the Communist Party of Ukraine, singling out such figures as Mykhailo Potebenko, the head of the republican prosecutor's office, and Leonid Kravchuk, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR.

On Tuesday, May 14, Dr. Khmara made an appearance at the courthouse, but refused to go into the courtroom until the trial was given a bigger courtroom, the system of passes for observers was abolished and what he called agents from the KGB were banned from the proceedings.

As more than 100 observers — democratic deputies, family members of the defendants, public defenders and scores of press (the press had gone to the Supreme Court to receive special passes) crowded their way into the tiny courtroom, one of Dr. Khmara co-



Stepan Khmara

defendants, Oleksander Kovalchuk, began yelling and pointing his finger at Col. Ihor Hryhoriev, the supposed victim of the November 7, 1990, incident that has turned into a political trial against Dr. Khmara, a Chervonohrad dentist, and his five co-defendants.

According to Mykhailo Ratushny, the head of the Kiev Strike Committee, who has been charged in the Khmara case and has been imprisoned since November, Mr. Kovalchuk has been fed

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UNA executive allocates grants from Ukrainian rebirth fund

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association's Supreme Executive Committee, meeting at its regularly scheduled session here on April 20, began to systematically review requests for grants from the UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine — requests emanating both from Ukraine and the diaspora.

The fund, as reported on the pages of this newspaper, has grown to nearly \$175,000 in donations since its establishment just under one year ago by an act of the quadrennial convention of the Ukrainian National Association. In addition, the UNA has pledged a sum of \$100,000 each year for the next four years, thus bringing the fund for the year 1990-1991 to nearly \$275,000 — well over the annual target of \$250,000.

During the executive committee meeting, grants totalling \$13,750 were approved. Previously the UNA had awarded \$27,000 from the Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine for various projects.

The meeting was attended by Supreme President Uiana Diachuk, who chaired the meeting, Supreme Vice-President Nestor Olesnyck, Supreme Director for Canada John Hewryk, Supreme Vice-President Gloria Paschen, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and Supreme Treasurer Alexander Blahitka. The UNA Supreme Auditing Committee was represented at the meeting by William Pastuszek, chairman.

As is customary, the meeting began with officers' reports.

Mr. Blahitka reported that as of the end of 1990, UNA income totalled \$11,308,673, or \$130,755 more than in the previous year. Expenses came to \$10,988,374, a sum greater by \$870,000 than in 1989. The major portion of this increase in disbursements, the treasurer reminded his fellow officers, was the cost of the UNA's convention last year in Baltimore, which was approximately \$400,000.

In general, Mr. Blahitka noted, UNA expenses for 1990 were equivalent to expenses of the prior year. He then proceeded to provide a detailed comparison of income and disbursements for 1989 and 1990.

During the first two months of 1991, he continued, UNA assets grew by \$254,000, whereas during the same two-month period in 1990 they had increased by \$188,744. As regards expenses during this two-month period, once again these were about the same in 1991 as in 1990.

Mr. Blahitka reported also that the cost of medical insurance coverage for the UNA's employees had increased markedly to the point that it amounts to about 40 percent of an employee's salary. The UNA is now looking into other insurance policies in an attempt to bring costs down.

Efforts are continuing toward computerizing the printing of branch dues bills and secretaries' rewards, the treasurer noted.

Mr. Blahitka said that he continues to

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Sheptytsky's remains identified by special commission in Lviv

by Sonya Hlutkowsky

LIV — The mortal remains of the Servant of God Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky (1865-1944) were positively identified on May 9 by a commission of experts led by Cardinal Ivan Myroslav Lubachivsky, major archbishop of Lviv of the Ukrainians, metropolitan of Halych and head of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church.

The commission included Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk and Bishop Julian Voronovsky both of the Archeparchy of Lviv; the Rev. Osyp Hodunko and Vasyl Voronovsky, who were present at the burial of Metropolitan Sheptytsky in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. George 47 years ago; the Rt. Rev. Iwan Dacko, chancellor of the Archeparchy of Lviv; and the Rev.

Roman Shafran, vice-chancellor of the Archeparchy of Lviv.

A team of medical experts headed by Profs. Pavlo Sochiy, Borys Bilynsky and Victor Nartikov were also part of the commission. Also present from the regional attorney's office was Leonid Izosimov.

The process began at 11:15 a.m. on May 7 when the commission convened and went to the crypt in St. George Cathedral. A part of the wall to the crypt where Metropolitan Andrey's coffin rested was removed, and two coffins were found in the crypt. Metropolitan Andrey's was resting on what is believed to be the coffin of Cardinal Sylvester Sembratovych (died 1898).

According to the Rev. Hodunko, who had been one of the persons to

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Khmara trial...

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psychotropic drugs during the last six months, in attempts by the authorities to break him and force him to testify against Dr. Khmara.

Before the trial even began, Judge Bilousenko adjourned the proceedings until the next day, Wednesday, May 15. That morning People's Deputy Khmara did enter the tiny courtroom, but once again, within the first hour of the proceedings, the judge adjourned the trial until the next morning.

He did begin to sift through some documents, presented by Dr. Khmara's public defenders, or citizens of Ukraine who will serve as observers at this trial. However, the overcrowded courtroom became unbearably hot and steamy, leading Dr. Khmara to label it a "modern-day gas chamber." He once again began insisting that bigger quarters be found for the trial (the original reason the trial was postponed from April 29 to May 14 was to allow for renovation of courtrooms). People's Deputies Henrich Altunian and Larysa Skoryk demanded that the courtroom have microphones in order for observers to hear the proceedings, and Mr. Kovalchuk once again began shouting, an apparent result of his drugged state.

Dr. Khmara, who was not given the right to read his appeal in the courtroom that morning, stepped outside the courthouse and stood on the steps where he addressed the gathered crowds, who shouted "Glory, glory," and "Freedom for Khmara, freedom for political prisoners."

"Today, another farce has begun," he said, referring to the court proceedings. "This is a comedy, tragic-comedy," he added, "staged by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine. And it will become the first political trial of the Communist Party."

Dr. Khmara said that he considers Leonid Kravchuk the man responsible for this "farce" and outlined the events since the November 7 incident, the supposed scuffle between him and Col. Hryhoriev.

He listed his demands, which now include the immediate release of his five co-defendants, the abolition of entry to trial by pass only, television and radio broadcasts of the court proceedings, and the placement of loudspeakers on St. Sophia Square (right next door to the City Court, where the trial is being held).

Dr. Khmara's spiritual adviser, the Rev. Yaroslav Lesiv, remained at the deputy's side during his statement and then offered a prayer for the health of the political prisoners and for freedom for all.

Dr. Khmara's wife, Hanna, and older brother, Petro, also remained at his side, while miners from Chervonohrad kept a constant vigil, whether to escort him to the courtroom, or as guards outside of his hotel room. (Some observers have commented that the miners are cautious to avoid an incident like the one in Donetsk, where Dr. Khmara had traveled alone to talk to the miners and was re-arrested on April 12.)

Dr. Khmara also insisted that medical attention be provided for Mr. Kovalchuk, who along with Mr. Ratushny, Leonid Berezansky, Mykola Holovach and Oleh Batovkin, are still in prison as they await the trial proceedings.

Mr. Kovalchuk is perhaps the most tragic victim of this "farce," Dr. Khmara said. A 25-year-old who was drafted into the army and sent to Poland six years ago, he refused to participate in

the repression of the freedom movement there; his skull was fractured and he wound up in a psychiatric hospital, where he was injected with psychotropic drugs. His immune system has also been damaged; he was sent to Chernobyl to help with the clean-up after the 1986 nuclear explosion.

Supporters of these accused political prisoners have faithfully attended meetings demanding their freedom, demonstrated near the courthouse, tried to picket Parliament. Although People's Deputy Khmara was released from jail on Sunday, May 12, many democratic leaders and sympathizers want to see charges against him and his co-defendants dropped. The charges against Dr. Khmara, which are of a criminal nature, include exceeding the rights of an elected official, stirring up civil disobedience, interrupting a religious service, theft of private property (Col. Hryhoriev's identification card) and theft of public property (his walkie-talkie).

However, the trial, which is being heard at the Supreme Court level, points to the fact that it is indeed a political trial against a radical opposition leader in today's Parliament. According to Dr. Khmara, it resembles his 1980 closed trial on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." Because of the limited courtroom space (although there is a hall available on the second floor of the courthouse, which seats 250) and the fact that only about 50 people can crowd into the room, it is, in essence, a closed trial.

Dr. Khmara was released from prison on Sunday afternoon, May 12, after the democratic deputies staged a walk-out to demand his release, as he entered his 30th day of a hunger strike.

A meeting, scheduled prior to his release, was held at the Republican Stadium on Monday afternoon, May 13. Dr. Khmara addressed more than 3,000 people gathered that afternoon, and called for the dissolution of the current Parliament.

"Many of you have suffered on my behalf," he told the crowds, which included weeping women and impassioned men. "Only thanks to your will can we introduce democratic reforms. We don't have a democratic strength in our Supreme Soviet," he said. "And tragedy awaits us if Leonid Kravchuk is elected our president."

Other speakers at the day's meeting included deputies Fedir Svidersky, Larysa Skoryk and Mykhailo Horyn. V. Sushko, a miner from Donetsk, assured Dr. Khmara, "We are with you." Dr. Gregory Stanton, a U.S. lawyer who is observing the Khmara case, also addressed the gathered crowds at the meeting:

"We are here for the unconditional release of Stepan Khmara: these are false charges against him; he has stolen nothing, he has hurt no one. The real danger to the state is that he has spoken the truth... God is his only judge and God also judges those who imprison innocent people."

Part of the crowd planned to march to the Lukianivka Prison to demand the release of the other five political prisoners, but their attempts were thwarted by the OMON, or special forces.

On the first day of the trial, May 14, after the proceedings ended abruptly, the crowds decided to march to the Supreme Soviet to demand that the government drop all charges, but once again they were blocked by OMON units, who tried to keep them away from the Parliament buildings, standing in columns along October Revolution Street. A number of the demonstrators were beaten by the OMON near October Revolution Square and it is reported that three people were hospitalized.

Sheptytsky's...

(Continued from page 1)

place the coffin of Metropolitan Andrey in the crypt, this was not its original resting place. It seems that the coffin had been later moved. It was found resting on bars above the first coffin. The crypt was covered by a wall upon which were plaques noting that Cardinal Sembratovych and Metropolitan Sheptytsky were buried there.

Once the entrance to the crypt was opened, several items were removed from the floor including a banner which read "Josyf Metropolitan." It is assumed that this was left at Metropolitan Andrey's crypt by his successor, Cardinal Josyf Slipyj, who conducted the burial service.

The coffin was taken from the crypt by three priests: the Revs. Roman Shafran, Andriy Onuferko and Raphael Turoniak (the latter two traveled to Lviv as part of Cardinal Lubachivsky's entourage). Gregory Pauchok, an engineer who removed the wall, also assisted. Once it was removed from the crypt, the coffin was identified by several members of the commission who had been present at Metropolitan Andrey's funeral and recognized the coffin and the "kytarka," or traditional red burial cloth, with the metropolitan's two-bar cross.

The simple oak wooden coffin had a large cross on its cover. There was also a gold plate on the coffin which identified it as that of Metropolitan Andrey. It read: "Metropolitan Andrey Count Sheptytsky" with the date of his birth and death. The coffin was placed on the floor of the crypt and then opened. Once opened, Cardinal Lubachivsky blessed the remains with holy water and a hand-held cross.

Inside, the remains were examined by all the members of the commission. It was dressed in the remains of a Metropolitan which were easily identifiable. Positive identification was made on the following basis:

- The miter, panaghia (medallion with an icon of the Mother of God) and cross were positively identified as Metropolitan Andrey's.

- The presence of a long white beard of which Metropolitan Andrey was well-known.

- The legs of the body were bowed and atrophied, indicating the presence of severe osteoporosis and deforming arthritis from which Metropolitan Andrey suffered in the last years of his life.

- Although a precise measurement of the body was not possible, it was evident that it belonged to an extraordinarily large man. The metropolitan

was over 2 meters tall.

- Finally, the body was buried with slippers rather than shoes. At the end of his life, Metropolitan Sheptytsky could not wear shoes, only soft slippers.

The father of the modern Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, Metropolitan Andrey was born in Prybychi, western Ukraine, in 1865. He became the head of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church as metropolitan of Halych in 1901. As metropolitan, he promoted cultural renewal, an ecumenical approach and increased social awareness and a strong spiritual revival among the faithful of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church.

During World War II he remained with his people, protesting against Nazi mistreatment of Ukrainians and Jews. He saved a few hundred Jews from extermination by harboring them in his palace and monasteries.

On November 1, 1944, Metropolitan Sheptytsky died in Lviv. His beatification process is currently under way in Rome.

Newsbriefs from Ukraine

- KIEV — The Ukrainian Parliament on May 13 approved a major restructuring of the government, replacing the Council of Ministers with a streamlined Cabinet of Ministers. In accordance with Ukraine's Declaration on State Sovereignty, the republican KGB is to be subordinated to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, giving its chairman ministerial rank. Additional ministries of higher, specialized and secondary education, foreign trade, commerce, transport, internal affairs and ecology will be established. A state television and radio company will also be established. The Ukrainian Parliament, however, declined to transfer jurisdiction of the republican bank to the Cabinet of Ministers. (Radio Liberty based on Ukrinform TASS)

- KIEV — While presenting the bill on a new constitution to the Ukrainian Parliament on May 15, Supreme Soviet Chairman Leonid Kravchuk said that the republic's judiciary system should become politically and ideologically independent, should function on the presumption of innocence, and should allow trial by jury. Although he favors extending judges' terms in office, said the Ukrainian president, he objects to lifetime appointments. (Radio Liberty, Radio Kiev)

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Lubachivsky continues visits to communities throughout Ukraine

LVIV — Since his March 30 return to his see, the Archeparchy of Lviv, hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian Greek Catholic faithful have greeted the head of their Church, Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, major archbishop of Lviv of the Ukrainians and metropolitan of Halych in cities and towns throughout Ukraine.

With warm welcome, the faithful have acknowledged that the suffering of over 5 million Ukrainian Greek Catholics has ended and a new era for the Church has begun.

Though his first week in Lviv was primarily devoted to the celebration of Holy Week, Cardinal Lubachivsky also held a press conference and met with representatives of the city and regional governments. He also visited the sick in the hospitals of Lviv as well as the aged and orphans. The clergy, religious and seminarians of the archeparchy all had meetings with the head of their Church in the first week as well.

His first visitation outside the city was on April 9 to the city of Drohobych. There, an estimated 60,000 faithful participated in an outdoor liturgy. During his trip to Drohobych from Lviv, the cardinal was stopped in towns and villages along the way and greeted warmly not only by the Greek Catholic faithful but also by Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox faithful who asked him to stop and bless their church.

On the evening of April 10 Cardinal Lubachivsky made a pastoral statement on Lviv television on the 46th anniversary of the arrest of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic hierarchy and the actions leading to the forced liquidation of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church. This statement was followed by a one-hour television program on the events leading to the forced liquidation of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church. The anniversary was commemorated on April 11 with a divine liturgy in St. George Cathedral, followed by services for the dead in the cathedral's crypt.

A crowd of 50,000 greeted Cardinal Lubachivsky in Ivano-Frankivske on April 13. The three-day program included a pontifical divine liturgy at the Ukrainian Greek Catholic cathedral there with Bishops Sofron Dmyterko, Pavlo Vasylyk and Ireney Bilyk. Cardinal Lubachivsky also visited the Ukrainian Greek Catholic seminary there and was present at a concert of religious music in his honor.

A pastoral visit to Striy on April 17 held special meaning for Cardinal Lubachivsky, for he was able to visit the graves of his parents and celebrate a service for the dead in their honor.

Ternopil was visited on April 20 to 22. In that city a crowd of 130,000 attended an outdoor service in "Spivchoche Pole." The crowd stayed throughout the service despite the heavy rain and snow.

In all the cities Cardinal Lubachivsky visited, he also met with government leaders and members of the press.

Meetings with the Basilian and Redemptorist fathers in Lviv were held on April 23 and 25, respectively. Cardinal Lubachivsky travelled to his birthplace, Dolyna, on April 27. He also visited the town of Hoshiv and celebrated a prayer service to the Mother of God.

A pastoral visit to Chervonohrad (Krystonopil) on April 28 was highlighted by a visit with the miners of that

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Senior bishop of Ukraine to visit U.S., Canada

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk, 84, the senior bishop of Ukrainian Catholics in Ukraine, will visit the United States and Canada in May and June.

The archbishop, who was the locum tenens of the Metropolitan See of Lviv until the arrival in Ukraine of Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, arrived in New York on Wednesday, May 15. That evening he was greeted by the Ukrainian community and Ukrainian Catholic faithful in Stamford, Conn., on the grounds of the Ukrainian Catholic eparchy's museum.

The next day he was to participate in divine liturgy at the chapel of St. Basil's Seminary at 10 a.m., and afterwards was to rest, be hosted at a luncheon and then tour the museum.

On May 17, Archbishop Sterniuk will leave for Philadelphia, where he will be hosted by Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk. The schedule calls for a 4 p.m. luncheon for clergy of the archeparchy, a 6:30 p.m. moleben at the Immaculate Conception Cathedral, and a 7:30 p.m. dinner with area faithful. The next day, the archbishop will visit with family members in the Philadelphia area.

On May 19, escorted by the Rev. Dr. Ivan Bilanych, the prelate is to receive an honorary doctorate at Mount St. Mary's College in Emmitsburg, Pa.

The Rev. Bilanych said Archbishop Sterniuk had welcomed the honor, noting in a letter to the Rev. Bilanych, whose message was conveyed to college Provost John W. Campbell, that: "I will accept this award not only as a personal honor, but as an honor for the Ukrai-

nian Catholic Church, which has suffered for so long in the underground." He added, "The fate of a hierarch is intimately tied to that of his Church and nation."

The hierarch is expected to visit Washington on May 20-25.

In the evening of May 25 he will return to Stamford, where his host will be Bishop Basil Losten. On Sunday May 26, he will celebrate an archiepiscopal divine liturgy at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York City, to be followed by a reception.

Further, the schedule calls for visits to Chicago on May 27, Cleveland on May 30 and Buffalo, N.Y., on June 4.

According to the St. Sophia Religious Association in St. Catharines, Ontario, plans are being finalized for the arrival of Archbishop Sterniuk in Toronto on Wednesday, June 5.

The hierarch will be the guest of Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Isidore Borecky of Toronto and Eastern Canada and of St. Sophia Association, which is coordinating his visit.

Archbishop Sterniuk will be greeted by Bishop Borecky at a private ceremony at noon on June 5. That evening the Ukrainian community will be greeting his special guest at a banquet in his honor at St. Demetrius Church in Weston.

Archbishop Sterniuk will be the special guest at the celebrations commemorating the 100th anniversary of Ukrainian settlement in Canada to be held at the Exhibition Place bandshell on Sunday, June 9. Over 10,000 Ukrai-



Chrystyna Lapychak

Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk

nians from all over southern Ontario are expected to attend. During his brief stay Archbishop Sterniuk will visit local parishes, religious and political dignitaries.

He will leave Toronto on June 13 for a week's stay in Winnipeg as the guest of Metropolitan Maksym Hermaniuk.

A biography of Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk of Lviv

The following biography of Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk was provided by the Rev. Dr. Ivan Bilanych.

Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk, the spiritual leader of the 6 million Ukrainian Catholics in the USSR and titular bishop of Marcianopolis, was born on February 12, 1907, in the village of Pustomyty near Lviv, Ukraine, to the family of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic priest Volodymyr and Eugenia (nee Konovalets).

He attended primary school in Lviv, and later studied in Esschen, Belgium, in the Juvenate (minor seminary) of the Redemptorist Fathers, where he received his secondary school certificate. In July of 1927 he entered the monastery of the Redemptorist Fathers in St. Trond, Belgium; he professed temporary vows a year later and perpetual vows in 1931.

Archbishop Sterniuk completed his philosophical studies in Beauplateau in the Ardennes, Belgium, and his theological studies in Beauplateau and Louvain. He was ordained in mid-July 1931 in Louvain by the Ukrainian Catholic bishop from Canada, Vasylii Ladyka.

Later that year he returned to the Provincial Redemptorist House in Zboiska, western Ukraine, and began his zealous missionary work among the Ukrainian people in Galicia, Volhynia, and especially in the cities of Ternopil, Stanislaviv and Lviv.

Following the infamous pseudo-synod of Lviv in 1946, at which Stalin, using the KGB and the Russian Orthodox Church, liquidated the Ukrainian Greek Catholic

Church, the Rev. Sterniuk, along with hundreds of Ukrainian Catholic priests, was arrested and exiled. He was imprisoned in the Arkhangelsk region near the city of Yertsevo.

Following his release in 1952, the Rev. Sterniuk worked in Lviv as a watchman, assistant bookkeeper, hospital orderly and medical assistant. And yet, in spite of the ever-present peril of re-arrest and exile, he continued to perform his priestly duties, administering the holy sacraments to the faithful of the "Church of the Catacombs." Ever mindful of the words of St. Peter to the Jewish Sanhedrin: "Judge for yourself whether it is right in God's sight for us to obey you rather than God. Surely we cannot help speaking of what we have heard or seen," the Rev. Sterniuk continued in secret, and with great danger to his life, to baptize children, hear confessions, and celebrate liturgies for the loyal faithful of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

In July 1964 the Rev. Sterniuk was secretly consecrated by Bishop Vasylii Velychkovsky, who himself was a clandestine bishop. Since February 1972 he has been the senior bishop of the Halych Metropolitanate and the official representative of the primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky. His position was confirmed by the Synod of the Ukrainian Catholic Bishop on February 10, 1983.

Since the Gorbachev thaw in Soviet politics, Archbishop Sterniuk has been to Rome several times. He has participated in the synods of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, and Pope John Paul II has appointed him to several ecclesiastical commissions, including the Quadripartite Inter-

Church Commission, the purpose of which was to implement the proposals made by the Council of Religious Affairs in Kiev, November 1989.

On January 23, 1990, Archbishop Sterniuk and four of his bishops meeting at a synod, officially declared the 1946 "council" of Lviv null and void, and demanded the rehabilitation of their Church and the restitution of all its property.

Archbishop Sterniuk is a charismatic leader of a Church that has survived 45 years of persecution and underground existence. He is a worthy successor of the Servant of God Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky (1865-1944) and Patriarch Josyf Šlipyj (1892-1984), who guided the Ukrainian Catholic Church through the turbulent years of the 20th century.

In an address to the holy father and his fellow bishops given at the Vatican on June 25, 1990, Archbishop Sterniuk said the following memorable words: "We believe that you, holy father, will lay enduring foundations for the moral regeneration of all of Eastern Europe, which will lead to a spiritual unity of peoples from the Atlantic to the Urals based on the teachings of Our Lord Jesus Christ."

A learned yet simple man of profound religious faith and great personal courage, the octogenarian prelate is a person of remarkable energy. He works and prays each and every day in attempting to restore the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine to the position it held prior to its martyrdom in 1946. Archbishop Sterniuk's presence is a powerful factor in the spiritual and national revival of his people.

CHORNOBYL: FIVE YEARS AFTER

Lev Lukianenko is keynote speaker at Toronto commemoration

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — Lev Lukianenko, deputy of the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine and leader of the Ukrainian Republican Party, was guest speaker at the May 5 rally in Toronto to mark the fifth anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster. Organized by the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, the event drew about 7,000 persons.

Mr. Lukianenko was one of the first human rights activists in Ukraine. Born in Chernihiv oblast in 1928, he completed his law studies at Moscow University in 1957 and worked as a lawyer in Lviv Oblast. In 1961 he was arrested for being one of the organizers of the Ukrainian Labor-Agrarian Union, a group which advocated the peaceful exit of Ukraine from the Soviet Union. His death sentence was commuted to 15 years imprisonment.

He was released in 1976, but forbidden to work as a lawyer. In that year he became one of the founders of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group and was arrested again in 1977 and sentenced to 10 years' strict-regimen camp and five years' exile. He was one of Ukraine's last political prisoners, released only in 1988, three years after the so-called era of glasnost began. Mr. Lukianenko was imprisoned for a total of 25 years.

In 1990 Mr. Lukianenko was elected deputy to the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine and was a candidate for chairman of the Supreme Soviet. In April 1990, when the Ukrainian Helsinki Union was reorganized into the Ukrainian Republican Party, he became its leader.

In his speech, Mr. Lukianenko pointed out that the current period in Ukraine has brought Chernobyl, one of the greatest tragedies of Ukrainian history, yet at the same time Ukraine has never been in such a hopeful situation in the struggle for its independence as now.

The totalitarian, atheistic dictatorship of the last 70 years did more harm to the country than any other occupation in Ukraine's unhappy history, he said. But by 1985 it was obvious that the Communist empire had rotted as an economic system. The centralized system had smothered economic and political life and instead of progress, brought only stagnation. This was understood by the leaders of the empire who decided to institute a reconstruction of the system.

Mr. Lukianenko said that at first restructuring (perestroika) brought little result to Ukraine but by 1988, when all political prisoners were released, the Ukrainian liberation movement began to organize and, with freedom of speech, the idea of a national state began to gain wide acceptance among the people of Ukraine.

Last year, with the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine, the idea gained official status. The interests of the national liberation forces and the official position of the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine coincide on this point. Both stand in opposition to Moscow and are joining forces to liberate Ukraine from the imperial structure, Mr. Lukianenko noted.

In these circumstances, where the relations between Ukraine and the Russian empire have weakened, people have begun to understand that the Chernobyl tragedy is a Ukrainian tragedy. Moscow, which was responsible for the tragedy has for the past five years refused to help, Mr. Lukianenko said.

The Supreme Soviet of Ukraine has approached Moscow numerous times to get the funds needed to liquidate the effects of the Chernobyl tragedy. But the necessary funds have never been given and even funds collected in Ukraine or sent from the West have been divided up by Moscow in such a way that Ukraine received only a minimum share.

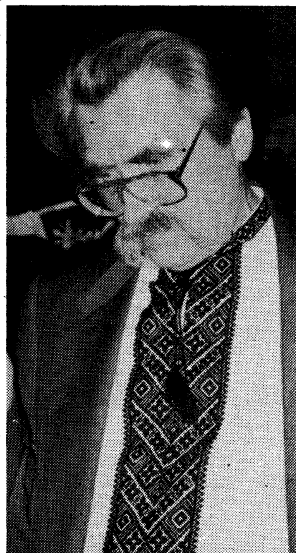
Mr. Lukianenko pointed out that even today the government in Moscow is trying to hide information about the situation in Ukraine. At the invitation of the Soviet government, the International Atomic Energy Agency, based in Vienna, produced an 800-page report on the effects of Chernobyl. Bearing in mind that the nuclear industry has an interest in playing down the aftereffects of the accident, this report merely marks the true condition in Ukraine.

A special conference is to be held in May in Vienna to discuss this report; the delegation from the Soviet Union is to include 20 from the central government in Moscow, five from Byelorussia, five from Russia and only four from Ukraine (Mr. Lukianenko mentioned that it was only through the efforts of Volodymyr Yavorivsky, chairman of the Chernobyl Commission of the Supreme Soviet, that the number was increased from three). The proportion of delegates shows whose interests will be given prominence.

He gave another example: a colleague fellow deputy, and academician came upon directives issued by the KGB of Ukraine which forbid the publication of facts about Chernobyl. He wanted this information to be made public and wrote an article for Radianska Ukraina. The paper published his article but omitted all information concerning the KGB directives.

Mr. Lukianenko reminded the audience that there still exists a danger from the reactor that blew up five years ago. Under its faulty sarcophagus, it continues to glow; the source of the atomic explosion has not been eliminated. He warned that the whole world is sitting on a powder keg and an international effort is needed to investigate the danger and suggest a solution.

In conclusion, Mr. Lukianenko pointed out that in the past, the struggle for Ukraine's independence took place only within its borders but that today, with Ukrainians dispersed all over the world, the task of saving the country must be taken up together.



Lev Lukianenko

U.S. national committee holds Chernobyl symposium in New York

NEW YORK — A symposium organized by the National Chernobyl Memorial Committee — "Chernobyl Five Years Later," as part of the commemorations of the fifth anniversary of the nuclear disaster, was held here on Saturday, April 27, at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

The symposium was divided into two sessions. First to speak at the morning session was Roman Lubkivsky, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR and head of the Writers' Union in Lviv, western Ukraine. In his speech, titled — "The Spiritual Dimension of Chernobyl — From Tragedy to National Consolidation," Mr. Lubkivsky emphasized that the tragedy of Chernobyl should give rise to the resolve to work for national consolidation and ultimately, for the creation of an independent state, thus ridding Ukraine of the destructive apparatus which has plagued the Ukrainian nation for centuries.

Dr. Ivan Holowinsky, a professor of psychology and associate dean of the Graduate School of Education at Rutgers University, spoke on "The Chernobyl Nuclear Catastrophe and Mental Retardation in Children." Dr. Alla Romano, professor of chemistry at the City University of New York, addressed the audience as a representative of the Byelorussian community in the United States. Concentrating on statistical data regarding radiation fallout, Dr. Romano spoke of its effects on Bye-

lorussia, the Scandinavian countries and Ukraine.

Halyna Romanych, English-language high school teacher in Brody, western Ukraine, addressed the meeting as a mother of a Chernobyl victim, 12-year-old Marianna, who has come to the U.S. for medical treatment for leukemia.

Introductory remarks for the morning session were by Askold Lozynsky, with Dr. George Soltys acting as moderator. The moderator for the afternoon session was Dr. Stepan Woroch. A question-and-answer period followed each session.

Presentations at the second session were given by Dr. Oleksa Bilaniuk, professor of physics at Swarthmore College, who addressed the issue — "Technical Aspects of the Chernobyl Disaster: Could It Happen Again?"; and Dr. Robert Taylor, director of the Bone Marrow Transplant Program at St. Luke's Medical Center in Milwaukee, Wis., — "Chernobyl Five Years Later: Medical Aspects of a Nuclear Disaster."

Dr. Zenon Stakhiv, Director of Policy and Strategic Studies Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Institute for Water Resources, — "The Ecology and Human Health in Ukraine Following Chernobyl." In his presentation, Dr. Stakhiv made use of data comparing radiation levels in Ukraine and throughout Europe.

The organizing committee for the symposium was made up of representatives from the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and the Conference of Ukrainian American Professional and Civil Organizations.

A minor controversy arose during the Chernobyl symposium as Mr. Lozynsky noted the presence of Gennadiy Oudovenko, permanent representative of the Ukrainian SSR to the United Nations, adding that he was not welcoming the guest as an ambassador, since he was not invited to attend the

(Continued on page 8)



Yaroslav Kulynych

WCFU President Yuri Shymko (at microphone) presents award to Lev Lukianenko at ceremony in Toronto's Maple Leaf Gardens, as WCFU officials look on.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA executive...

(Continued from page 1)

serve as the UNA's chief accountant and was responsible for preparing the association's annual reports which are required by insurance departments in both the United States and Canada. Thus, he said, he had spent the major portion of his time in the first three months of 1991 in preparing such reports.

During the report period, Mr. Blahitka said the UNA had been audited by the New Jersey Department of Taxation, the Canadian Insurance Department and by the UNA's own certified public accountant.

As regards, rental of office space in the UNA's headquarters building, Mr. Blahitka said there was not much news to report. During the first three months of 1991 he added, no contracts for space in the building such as the UNA's had been signed in all of Jersey City. The UNA building alone could report that it had signed contracts with two new tenants for 2,600 square feet of space. The UNA's rental agent is busy searching for new tenants for the building and now has potential customers for 90,000 square feet of office space. However, Mr. Blahitka cautioned, the UNA has many competitors for tenants.

Supreme secretary's report

In 1990 branch secretaries and organizers enrolled 1,601 new members amounting to \$9,430,000 in insurance, Mr. Sochan reported. Of particular interest is the rise in the number of new juvenile members; the total almost equals those of adult new members. In 1990 only nine members purchased the new UNA annuity certificate, totalling \$57,100 in initial premiums. Membership in the UNA decreased in 1990 by the following: 803 cash surrendered, 1,126 endowment matured, 1,290 paid-up certificates and 868 members deceased.

In 1989 the UNA had enrolled 1,410 new members for \$8,985,000 in insurance, the supreme secretary continued. The losses in membership were greater than in 1990. The 1989 losses were as follows: 949 cash surrendered, 1,289 endowment matured, 1,475 paid-up certificates and 889 members deceased.

As of December 31, 1990, total membership in the UNA numbered 68,625, of which 41,130 were active, dues-paying members. The loss of membership for 1990 reached 1,438 members compared with 1,914 for 1989. The first three months of 1991 saw 82,114, and 133 new members, respectively. In addition, 16 annuity certificates were issued for an initial payment of \$150,500 in premiums, he said.

Since the last executive meeting, much time and effort were consumed preparing the annual reports for insurance departments, coordinated by the supreme treasurer. During February and March, Mr. Sochan said, he participated in district meetings in Chicago, Philadelphia, Syracuse, Rochester and Troy-Albany. At these meetings, considerable attention was focused on information concerning the new UNA annuity plan as well as the usual overview of UNA activities.

The Recording Department was handicapped when Mildred Milanowicz, an experienced and valuable employee, was forced to take an extended leave due to illness. This unfortunate development underscores the need to hire additional employees with clerical and computer skills, Mr. Sochan noted. The supreme secretary stated that he

has fully cooperated with life insurance expert Robert Cook in consultations regarding new products, reinsurance and other proposed changes in the UNA's insurance plans. Mr. Cook is working under the direction of the supreme president to establish a new sales department.

As a UNA representative, Mr. Sochan said he had participated in the convention of the U.S. Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine, served on the nominations committee and was elected to its board of directors. Supreme Vice-President Olesnycky was also elected to its Auditing Committee.

In the past two months, the UNA has hosted several prominent guests from Ukraine. Among them were People's Deputies Mykhailo Horyn and Vyacheslav Chornovil, with spouse Atena Pashko, and Volodymyr Chorny, director of the Information Department at Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Supreme president's report

At the beginning of her report, Mrs. Diachuk provided information on the organizing activity of the UNA during the first three months of 1991, during which 328 members were enrolled for \$2,465,000 of insurance coverage, or an average face value of \$7,575. During this time the quota was fulfilled by 16 percent. In comparison with 1990, the number of members enrolled during this first quarter was lower by 29, while the amount of insurance sold was \$714,000 higher in 1991. The average face value of the certificates sold was higher by \$2,610 in 1991 as compared with 1990.

In terms of meeting their assigned membership quotas, thus far in 1991, first place was taken by unaffiliated branches, which enrolled 54 members (filling 90 percent of the quota). They are followed by Boston (27 percent), Pittsburgh, Wilkes-Barre and Passaic (20 percent), and Philadelphia and Baltimore (18 percent).

Among all organizers, last year's top organizer, Michael Kihiczak, has once again assumed the lead in enrolling new members. Thus far, Mrs. Diachuk reported, Mr. Kihiczak, secretary of Branch 496 in Seattle, has organized 44 new members. Other organizers are far behind, Mrs. Diachuk continued. They include: Stepan Hawrysz, supreme auditor, and Barbara Bachynsky, Branch 184, eight members each; Mykhailo Dresh, Branch 371, seven members; V. Hladio, Y. Kotliar and Stephen Wichar, six members each. Seven organizers have enrolled five new members each; seven have enrolled four each; 21 have enrolled three each; 28 have organized two each; and 62 have signed up one member each.

Canadian organizing results show that 50 branches have enrolled 28 members. The average face value of the policies sold there was \$7,821 and the total amount of insurance coverage sold was \$219,000.

Among districts, the Niagara District Committee is in first place in Canada with 17.5 percent of its quota filled. That district is followed by Toronto (12 percent) Montreal and Winnipeg (10 percent each). Yaroslava Zorych is the top organizer with five new members, however, in terms of value of insurance sold, Danylo Pysch of Branch 458 is in first place with \$60,000 of insurance for three members.

Mrs. Diachuk then turned to the UNA's consultations with its actuaries in regard to revision of its term certificates, as well as division of its pension

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Statement and appeal of the UNA Supreme Auditing Committee

The Supreme Auditing Committee of the Ukrainian National Association — composed of William Pastuszek, chairman; Anatole Doroshenko, vice-chairman; Stepan Hawrysz, secretary; Wasył Didiuk and Taras Szmagala, members — in fulfilling its duties on March 18-23 conducted a review of the operations of the UNA, the oldest and largest Ukrainian institution in the free world, which is preparing to mark its centennial. At the same time, the auditors reviewed the operations of the Svoboda Press (including Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and Veselka) the Soyuzivka resort, the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp., the Fraternal Activities Department, the UNA Washington Office and the Canadian Office in Toronto.

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

1. The Ukrainian National Association in the 96th year of its existence continued its tradition of dedicated service to its members, enriching their achievements with its multi-faceted activity.

2. Despite the significant costs of the 32nd Convention of the UNA held in 1990 at a cost of \$398,078.71, payment of members' dividends amounting to \$1,445,030.06, allocations of \$113,196 in scholarships to members, upkeep of the UNA Washington Office to the tune of \$165,431.92 and many other disbursements, the UNA's assets grew by \$1,789,416.96 to a total of \$64,639,671 as of December 31, 1990. Members' dues during this period totalled \$2,755,665.

3. During the convention-year organizing campaign, 1,601 new members were enrolled, for insurance totalling \$9,432,000. The average face value of an insurance certificate at this time was \$5,891.

The enrollment of the abovementioned new members is an achievement of the secretaries and other branch officers. It should be noted that the Executive Committee has placed much hope on professional organizers, but their successes were minimal.

4. The Recording Department conducts a wide-ranging correspondence with branch secretaries and thus provides expertise in matters of UNA insurance — and, it does so efficiently and promptly. Among the department's achievements is the introduction, after several years of efforts, of a new class of pension insurance (annuity). Also during the report period, new age and coverage limits for insurance without a physician's examination were introduced which enable a policyholder to purchase \$100,000 of insurance coverage; with a physician's exam there is no limit on the amount of insurance a policyholder may purchase up to age 70. This is evidence of the stable financial operations of the UNA.

5. The review of UNA publications, that is, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, revealed that at this time of great historic and decisive events in Ukraine, they have become the best source of information for Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike. The UNA Press Bureau in Kiev, although it still does not have its own accommodations, demonstrates much activity in gathering the latest news, which is quickly transmitted to our publications. The administration, subscriptions, press fund, and correspondence functions are in good hands, and due to computerization these functions are making significant progress.

A great deal of work has been invested into organizing the library, bookstore, photo files and information archives. The publication of a catalogue for the bookstore would promote the sales of new and old books and other publications. The mailing and presentation of publications from the Svoboda bookstore to various visitors from Ukraine who so need these materials deserves mention. In countries of Ukrainian settlement there is great interest in Svoboda and its Ukrainian publications, which provides an opportunity for their expansion.

6. Soyuzivka, as always, fulfills the role of a Ukrainian cultural center through presentations of the best artistic ensembles not only from the diaspora, but from Ukraine as well. It has become an attractive center where our youths and professionals gather, and this is due to significant and costly renovations at the resort. Thanks to such improvements and the professional work of its manager, Soyuzivka has become one of the best Ukrainian recreational resorts in America.

The Supreme Auditing Committee, having reviewed the operations of Soyuzivka, affirms that general expenses in the report period were \$1,606,606.25, while income was \$989,256.55. Thus, the UNA was required to cover the deficit of \$617,349.70. This deficit was due mostly to extensive renovations which were necessary and a good investment.

In order to have a plan for the future renovations and construction at the resort, the Supreme Auditing Committee recommends that the Soyuzivka administration have a designated budget covering a five- to 10-year period.

7. The UNA Building, i.e. the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp., had income of \$2,509,622 during the report period. During the same period in 1989 it had income of \$3,073,215. Expenses in 1990 totalled \$3,298,868. The UNA's loan to the cooperation totalled \$6,033,401, while members' promissory notes amounted to \$7,888,551. Such a significant difference between income and disbursements had arisen because modern new buildings have been constructed in the vicinity of the UNA building and, therefore, there is more competition for rental of office space.

The Auditing Committee recommends that the Executive Committee do everything possible to rent out all floors in the UNA headquarters building.

In conjunction with the historic events now taking place in Ukraine, the Supreme Auditing Committee calls on all UNA members and the Ukrainian community in the U.S. and Canada to give moral and material support to all

(Continued on page 7)

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Keeping watch

The trial of Ukrainian SSR People's Deputy Stepan Khmara began this week on May 14, only to be postponed indefinitely on May 16 by Supreme Court Judge Vasyl Bilousenko. The reason cited for the postponement: the interference of "illegal picketers" demonstrating outside the courthouse in support of Dr. Khmara, who refused to participate in a trial he referred to as a "farce" and a "tragicomedy."

In fact, the tragicomedy had begun many months earlier when Dr. Khmara, a dentist from Chervonohrad and veteran political prisoner who happens to be one of the most outspoken and radical members of the democratic opposition in Ukraine's Parliament, was apparently set up during an incident on November 7 (the October Revolution anniversary) that resulted in a scuffle with a plainclothes officer of the MVD.

Dr. Khmara was then stripped of his deputy's immunity by a vote of the Communist majority-controlled Parliament and subsequently arrested and imprisoned. He went on a hunger strike from November 26 to December 13 until persuaded to end this protest by Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk. He was released Good Friday, April 5, and then, one week later, was re-arrested after he spoke out about his case. He was released one month later following another hunger strike and after the Parliament interceded on his behalf with the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Court.

He and five co-defendants were to stand trial beginning May 14, but what happens next in this strange case is anyone's guess. What most — including observers from the West — do seem to agree on is that the case against People's Deputy Khmara is meant to silence him as well as other outspoken critics of the Communist Party and regime.

How this political prisoner of the glasnost era is treated will demonstrate to the world the true state of restructuring and democratization in the USSR. Already there have been ominous signs. Admission to the courtroom is by pass only, and the room is tiny. Thus, Dr. Khmara has said, it resembles his 1980 closed trial on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." In addition, there is the situation of one of his co-defendants, Oleksander Kovalchuk, who apparently has been administered powerful mind-altering drugs — something reminiscent of the Brezhnev era.

That is why it is imperative that we keep the world's eyes focused on the case of People's Deputy Stepan Khmara.

May
23
and
26

Turning the pages back...

Symon Petliura and Yevhen Konovalets, the two outstanding political and military leaders of the Ukrainian national movement, shared a similar fate at the hands of

Bolshevik agents. Petliura was assassinated in Paris on May 25, 1926; Konovalets was assassinated in Rotterdam on May 23, 1938.

Petliura, one of the leaders of the Ukrainian Socialist Democratic Labor Party (USDRP), headed by Volodymyr Vynnychenko, was elected president of the Ukrainian General Military Committee at the First All-Ukrainian Military Congress in Kiev in May 1917, and became secretary of military affairs of the First General Secretariat of the Central Rada in June 1917. He also served as chief otaman of the various voluntary military units which in early 1918 tried to defend the Central Rada against the Bolshevik uprising in Kiev and against the first Bolshevik invasion of Ukraine. The most famous of those military units was the Galician-Bukovynian Battalion of Sich Riflemen led by Yevhen Konovalets.

The Sich Riflemen also played a crucial role in November 1918 when they supported the Directory, the insurrectionary government led by Petliura and Vynnychenko, which overthrew the regime of Hetman Pavlo Skoropadsky and restored the Ukrainian National Republic. Petliura served as chief otaman and later as head of the Directory until November of 1920 when the final Bolshevik counteroffensive and the Polish/Soviet peace talks put an end to the war for Ukrainian independence. Abandoned by the Poles, Petliura stayed in Warsaw until 1924 when he left for Paris.

Meanwhile, Petliura's alliance with Poland had led in December 1919 to the demobilization of the Sich Riflemen, which under the leadership of Col. Konovalets had expanded into a division, corps and finally a group, and to the internment of Konovalets in a Polish POW camp in Lutske. With the cessation of war, Konovalets decided to continue the struggle for independence by underground means. In the summer of 1921 he returned to Lviv to take charge of the Ukrainian Military Organization (UVO) and in 1929 he unified various groups of young nationalists into the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), serving as its popular leader until his assassination in 1938.

Looking back, one cannot but reflect upon the fact that Stepan Bandera, one of the leaders of the second failed attempt at Ukrainian independence, met a similar tragic end. Like Petliura and Konovalets he was also assassinated abroad, in Munich, by a Soviet agent on October 15, 1959.

Looking ahead one can hope that this time, at the third attempt at Ukrainian independence, the geopolitical conditions are more favorable for the struggle for a free, democratic Ukraine. Unlike the two previous attempts, this time the struggle for Ukrainian independence is not taking place in the midst of world wars, violent revolutions and totalitarian experiments, but in the context of the peaceful dissolution of the Soviet empire in Eastern Europe and of a global trend towards democratization and the dismantling of authoritarian regimes through negotiations and legal reforms. But as long as civilian, democratic forces are not able to assume control over the Soviet army and the KGB there will persist a danger that for the third time the Ukrainian national movement and its leaders may suffer a tragic end.



A western Canadian perspective

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

A question of Kiev or Kyiv

Quixotic, that's what I've been called for my newest cause. I don't think I'm tilting at windmills — I'm just being practical, and patriotic. And while even a few months ago this would have been new and innovative, and still open for discussion, now most normal-thinking Ukrainians would agree — the spelling in English of the capital of Ukraine and other geographical names must be from the Ukrainian language, not from Russian.

Kyiv should be K-Y-I-V, not K-I-E-V; Dnipro should be that and not Dnieper.

Not only does the English-speaking world mispronounce our names, but so do even those Ukrainians not that familiar with their own language. "Well, it's written 'Kiev,' so I thought that's how it's supposed to be pronounced." How that Russian pronunciation — and all that it represents — sticks in my throat and in my heart!

The reasoning that this is how it's been all these years, that this is the acceptable Western form no longer applies. Even Ukrainian encyclopedias can be wrong on this point — let's hope the new editions reflect the changes in Ukraine. What was easily and meekly acceptable in the past just won't do any more.

The Ukrainian News of Edmonton, a monthly newspaper edited by Marco Levytsky, had the following statement in its October 1990 edition:

"Ukrainian News readers may have noticed that we recently started identifying the capital of Ukraine as 'Kyiv,' rather than the more commonly used 'Kiev.' In doing so, Ukrainian News is merely adhering to the language law of the Ukrainian SSR which became effective January 1, 1990. The law states that place names in Ukraine are to be transliterated from Ukrainian. As such, Kyiv should be transliterated from the Ukrainian КИЇВ (Kyiv in the Russian alphabet), instead of the Russian КИЕВ (Kiev in the Ukrainian alphabet).

It has been the practice in the Western media to use the Russian transliteration ('Kiev,' 'Lvov,' etc.). We have often used 'Lviv' for 'Lvov,' but 'Kiev' for 'Kyiv' because the former was so common. Ukrainian News now believes that, regardless of what the Western media uses, 'Kyiv' is the correct transliteration, that the policy should be uniform, and that the Ukrainian media should show the way for the rest.

Just recently, we succeeded in getting the Western media to omit the article from "Ukraine" (no more "the Ukraine"). This was a major accomplishment of which all Ukrainians are proud.

[How about it, Harvard? Or has the institute finally changed its mind, too?]

It is now up to us to urge the Ukrainian government to issue a statement to the world about the Ukrainian transliteration of place names. With one such statement, China was able to change "Peking" into "Beijing" overnight, along with its other geographical and place names. The Moldavian SSR has been Moldova since July.

Even now, tiny island nations declare independence from colonial domination, change their names completely, and the world listens, with no complaint about difficult or length of use of a previous term.

Visiting Ukrainians, both in academic and trade delegations, have agreed that this should be done — although one mentioned that compared to the other issues, this is not a major one. And yet, sovereignty and independence and economics do have something to do with this issue. Along with all other declarations, once Ukraine reclaims its own names, cities, and rivers, it will truly be master of its own land. Already, people there have been changing signposts from the Russian to the Ukrainian language.

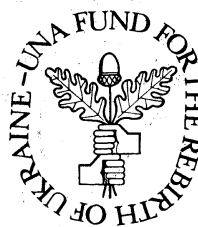
One indication of the feeling there is illustrated by this excerpt from a letter by student Oleh Horbyk, from Bila Tserkva, Kyiv Region [sic — note region, not oblast], published in News from Ukraine (No. 31, July 1990):

"... It's good that you transliterate Ukrainian names into English according to the rules of Ukrainian pronunciation. I cannot but agree with your reader Petro Kravchenko, from Australia, who writes in this year's issue No. 25, that the name of Ukrainian capital is to be translated according to Ukrainian pronunciation: Kyiv instead of Kiev. So I believe this remark to be in order, the more so that I came across such a spelling in some American periodicals. If even abroad they spell it in the right way, then why should we ignore this simple rule? I think the two variants are little differing, and the readers who've got accustomed to old spelling will soon accept a new one."

Let's not worry how complicated or how difficult this change will be for Western media. They've certainly learned and accepted much more difficult terminology. But, first of all, we ourselves must accept it.

What's in a name — or transliteration? For me, it's national and personal pride, honor, and self-esteem. We're defending and reclaiming so much that has been lost. Let's not give up that easily on Kyiv.

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of May 15, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 6,682 checks from its members with donations totalling \$174,410.11. The contributions include individual members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An appreciation for The Weekly

Dear Editor:

I am writing to tell you how much I enjoy reading The Ukrainian Weekly and that as a non-Ukrainian how much I have learned about Ukraine and its culture through the various articles on current events, as well as information on activities and projects being done in America and Canada.

As a Protestant non-Ukrainian who is married to a Ukrainian Catholic, I have learned to "adjust" to a different religion and ethnicity, which has been an enlightening experience. Although exposed to the culture and language for the past 10 years of our marriage, I really began pursuing Ukrainian interests on my own recently and surprised even my husband with my enthusiasm.

At our local international festival each year my favorite project is selling pysanky at the Ukrainian booth, and in the process educating people about Ukraine and the beautiful tradition of the decorated eggs. I also joined a

Ukrainian dance group, embroidered my own blouse, learned to cook varenyky, and finally have mastered the Ukrainian alphabet and can converse in Ukrainian (in simple sentences) with my husband's family. In fact I am the one who looks for The Weekly in the mail and I am the one who reads it first.

The culmination of my interest came recently when we were fortunate to meet a young man from Kiev who came here to teach at a local university. I was able to converse with him in Ukrainian which made me realize what a wonderful ability it is to speak to someone in their own language, and how appreciative he was that I could do so. I was so encouraged that it motivated me to continue my efforts in learning more of the Ukrainian language.

Your paper is certainly a wonderful source of information for Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike, and with the events happening in Ukraine now, along with having your reporter based there, it should only continue to inform and inspire your readers.

Anne Andriaschko
Carrollton, Texas

Cleveland-hah? Hardly...

Dear Editor:

I take in jest Dr. Myron Kuropas' "Cleveland-Nah!" It would be too difficult to organize a P's & B's group in Cleveland because it would have to include the entire community. Some of us left Cleveland to do mission work in other parts less fortunate than Cleveland.

On a recent trip to Washington, my hostess (Buffalo) took me to meet the "movers and shakers" of The Washington Group — hi, gang! The Cleveland mafia, but of course. The Ukrainian specialist at the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe — yep, Cleveland. The family that sponsored the Millennium exhibit at the Capitol

rated the celebration in Seattle as "the best" — of course it was organized by a, ahem, Cleveland.

Houston is home to an incredible, gifted artist — from Cleveland of course. The bandura educational commission is not in Chicago, is it in —. The Museum Archives are not elsewhere.

Voice of America staff, government exhibit specialists to Ukraine, human rights activists, dancers with bears, and yes, our cardinal, His Beatitude Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky — Cleveland.

I thank the "Cleveland Group" of the 1950s for spawning a fantastic generation of Ukrainian Americans that communities like Chicago are now ready to emulate.

Volodymyr Kunko
Bellevue, Wash.
(formerly of Cleveland)

Statement and appeal...

(Continued from page 5)

organizations in Ukraine that courageously strive toward independent Ukrainian statehood.

In connection with the 100th anniversary of the settlement of Ukrainians in Canada, which is being commemorated this year, the Auditing Committee recommends to the Executive Committee that the UNA should participate in these celebrations in a concrete manner, so that the activity of our association is visible and notable.

In order for the UNA to be ready for celebrations of its own centennial in 1994, the Auditing Committee recommends that the Executive Committee immediately contract a professional to write a 100-year history of the Ukrainian National Association.

The Executive Committee has delineated an organizing plan in accordance with which 2,000 new members are to be enrolled this year. In conjunction with this, the Supreme Auditing Committee calls on all members of the Supreme Assembly, delegates to the 32nd Convention of the UNA Convention, all branch secretaries and officers to help the UNA achieve this goal.

Exhibit features wooden architecture

TORONTO — The centuries-old vernacular architecture of Ukraine is the subject of the exhibition "Masterpieces in Wood: Houses of Worship in Ukraine," being brought to Toronto by the Canadian Society for Ukrainian Architecture. Over 100 large photographs, architectural drawings and four scale models detail examples of wooden churches, synagogues and bell towers in Ukraine as well as a number of North American examples.

While carefully crafted wood buildings and other types of vernacular

architecture have enjoyed great popular and academic interest in recent times, the rich and varied works of anonymous masterbuilders of Ukraine are still largely unknown. This exhibit and its accompanying catalogue are intended to bring to the public's view the ingenuity and beauty of this unique form of architecture in Ukraine and its reinterpretation in North America.

The exhibit traces the development of this architecture from the indigenous log construction heritage of Eastern and

(Continued on page 8)

Centennial sojourn

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — With 24 Canadian museums dedicated to capturing the Ukrainian Canadian identity, no ethnic group in the country is served as well, said George MacDonald, director of the Canadian Museum of Civilization.

Dr. MacDonald made that observation at a recent Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association of Ottawa fund-raiser for the Red Cross Chornobyl Assistance Project. Through four different types of museums, ranging from those focusing on folk arts and crafts, religious practices, literary giants Taras Shevchenko and Ivan Franko and one open air complex, the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Center in Edmonton, Ukrainians enjoy a highly visible profile in contemporary Canadian culture.

They're about to enjoy an even higher presence. Thanks to Dr. MacDonald and Dr. Robert Klymasz, curator of the East European Program at the Canadian Museum of Civilization's Canadian Centre for Folk Culture Studies, their two-year old museum is about to host an 18-month cultural celebration of the 100-year Ukrainian Canadian dynamic.

"Art and Ethnicity: The Ukrainian Tradition in Canada," will be officially opened on August 28 by Ukrainian Canadian Governor General Ray Hnatyshyn and will run at the museum until February 21, 1993. The Canadian Museum of Civilization is located in Hull, Quebec, across the Ottawa River from Parliament Hill.

Dr. Klymasz, who is also serving as curator of the exhibit, explains that the \$250,000 show is an attempt to not only demonstrate the relationship of art and ethnicity as a reflection of the Ukrainian Canadian experience, but to illustrate that it is not merely a presentation on Ukrainians by Ukrainians.

"There's an assumption that anything Ukrainian must include the work of (the late artist) William Kurelek and 2,000 pysanky," says the bearded folklorist. "We're trying to prove that you don't have to be Ukrainian to like Easter eggs or to make them."

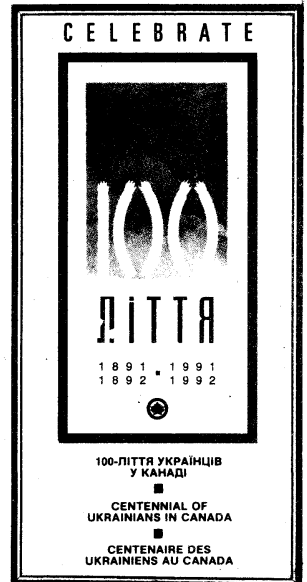
So there's work from non-Ukrainian Canadian artists. Along with three Kurelek pieces will be the visual art of the late Anglo Winnipegger W. J. Phillips. And, there will be a rare photograph of the original pioneering co-settler, Wasyl Eleniak, taken in 1961 by the country's famed Armenian-born photographer, Yousuf Karsh.

Sure, there will be pysanky, all Canadian-made, and at 1,000, only half the stereotype. Embroidery and prairie grave markers, early homestead furniture and icons will offer a glimpse into Ukrainian life in Canada.

But there will also be room for the more obscure. From a painting of a young woman upside down, dressed in a traditional dance costume, to pure kitsch pysanky chess sets, Dr. Klymasz's team is breaking down barriers bound to raise eyebrows from within and outside the community.

Correction

In the "Centennial sojourn" column of April 7, the sentence reading, "Such common themes of emancipation typically put Franko at odds with Russian authorities," the reference should be to Austrian authorities.



Interactive video discs and recent film and video treatments of the subject will contemporize the exhibit. A book, featuring essays on such topics as folk art and religious iconography, is also scheduled to be released next month.

In total, the work of 112 artists will be displayed. However, that only covers the static portion of the centennial show. Several thematic groupings will be complemented with special activities.

"Old World Connections" will feature a series of performances and workshops by both Canadian and Ukrainian artists. The Children's Museum, located within the Hull complex, will include storytelling from the old country as well as regular displays of traditional food. Films produced in Canada and abroad will be screened regularly in the museum's 500-seat theatre.

In "Exodus," interpretive theatre pieces will detail the immigrant experience, while the "Prairie Experience" will showcase minstrels and poets.

Church choirs and vocal groups will perform religious hymns at Christmas and Easter as part of the "Religion and Religious Practices" section. A traditional Ukrainian wedding celebration, involving a couple chosen from the community, will be part of the "Celebration" component. Indoor and outdoor Ukrainian festivals will also be included, starting this Labor Day weekend.

"The Easter Egg Tradition" will consist of a series of workshops as part of an educational program running from October to April. Regular tours of the exhibition, hands-on arts and crafts workshops on everything from traditional embroidery to pysanka ornamentation are also scheduled.

"Art and Ethnicity" may be one of 24 shows currently booked at the country's national museum, but it's clearly one of the most ambitious and longest running projects ever undertaken by the Quebec complex.

Beyond the team of designers, artisans and general laborers busily preparing for the summer opening, Dr. MacDonald also hopes to involve the local Ukrainian Canadian community. To that end, such a group will coordinate an August 24 gala \$100/plate dinner to coincide with the opening ceremonies.

As for Dr. Klymasz, whose doctoral thesis at Indiana University looked at

(Continued on page 11)

Chervona Ruta organizer reveals plans for 1991 music festival

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

Taras Melnyk is a man with a mission. He arrived in Canada during the last week of April to provide information and drum up as much North American support as possible for the second Chervona Ruta Festival, to be held in the city of Zaporizhzhia August 10-18 of this year.

Chervona Ruta was the first Ukrainian language festival of pop and rock music in Ukraine. The original Chervona Ruta, held in Chernivtsi in 1989, awakened Ukrainian consciousness among youth and students not only in Ukraine, but throughout the world. What originally was to be a musical event turned into an all-Ukrainian event of national and cultural renaissance on an unforeseen scale.

Mr. Melnyk remarked that it is so paradoxical that only in 1989 did an all-Ukrainian language festival take place in Ukraine.

The first Chervona Ruta conquered insurmountable obstacles in just taking place and in becoming the musical, cultural and political success it was. This second Chervona Ruta is continuing the original idea, and is building upon it.

The first festival was under the sponsorship of the Komsomol, not because of ideology, but for practical reasons. It needed a sponsor, even though that sponsor later turned on the festival and supported the militia thwarting it in every possible way.

This second Chervona Ruta is run by an independent board, and was founded by 10 democratic organizations, among which are Rukh, the Ukrainian Language Society, Memorial, the Writers' Union, and Green World. The structure of the festival reflects the new community structure in Ukraine. The Ukrainian Canadian joint-venture firm Kobza headed by M. Moroz of Toronto

is not participating in the organization of the second festival, as it did with the first, because of new company directions.

The selection of Zaporizhzhia as the site is important for a few reasons. The 500th anniversary of the founding of the Zaporozhian Sich was just celebrated. The sense of history in this area will be felt by all. The world assembly of the Ukrainian Spiritual Republic will meet. The festival will be the conclusion of the cultural long-distance march "Dzvin," now called "Roots." A full day will be devoted to the centenary of Ukrainian emigration to Canada.

The city is a large industrial center with enormous ecological problems, which the organizers hope to address during the festival. It is on the Dnipro River, also with pollution problems.

In addition to the competitions and performances of music (in three categories and genres), the nine-day festival will include ritual and folk presentations, a folk art market, excursions to Kozak sites, a business club, a discussion club, a concert by winners of the first Chervona Ruta festival and other performers, and an opportunity to meet leading Ukrainian representatives. Students and youth from outside of Ukraine are especially invited to participate in poetry, art and theater events. Just get there at your expense — local costs will be covered by the organizers, they advise. The date of the festival is especially geared to diaspora students, who could not attend the first Chervona Ruta, held in September.

When asked if the authorities will try to disrupt or hinder events, Mr. Melnyk replied that, of course, they will. When this writer mentioned that judging from what is now being published, the general situation has improved there, he sighed, "Oh, how naive you are!" Political, economic, financial, and judicial powers, he said, still are in non-Ukrainian hands, and every step of the way there is interference from the powers that be.

But even though there are risks, he and his associates will continue, he stressed. The Ukrainian, cultural and musical aspects of this festival cannot be underestimated. Ukraine's youth is into rock and heavy metal. If the only such music it can hear is Russian, that is what is played. The festival organizers want to expose the younger population to Ukrainian language rock — indeed, the festival will be conducted and performed only in Ukrainian — so that opportunity for the home-grown alternative is there.

In a radio interview with Bohdan Bashuk on the "Ukrainian Program" (CKJS Winnipeg), Mr. Melnyk talked about the purpose and aims of the

festivals. The goals of the second Chervona Ruta are the same as those of the first: by seeking contemporary forms of musical expression, to depart from national stereotypical music — not to break with the nation, but to enable Ukrainian youth to find its own methods of expression, to provide that alternative. The Western styles and achievements in contemporary music attract the young people. The festival organizers want to show that young Ukrainians also have their composers and singers of the new genres. Youth will create on its own, and the 1989 festival was the first opportunity for youth to do so without censorship.

Very definitely the festival was not only a musical event. It was equally a cultural, national, educational, and patriotic milestone. Young people turned to rock music in Ukraine. Even in Lviv, before the festival, rock was sung only in Russian or English. Mr. Melnyk said he saw the effect in the rise of national esteem.

He says that the emotional atmosphere of the festival played a greater, more important role in educating the youth than all the articles, speeches and flags (even though he emphasized that these have their own value). It was at the concert performances of the festival winners throughout Ukraine that Ukrainian flags and tryzubts appeared for the first time in many cities. Thus, the combined musical-cultural movement supported the political, he noted.

As indicated in an appeal to Ukrainians around the world, the festival organizers are asking for all the help they can get — both in technical equipment (such as audio and film apparatus), as well as personnel: correspondents, directors, designers, advisors in business, labor (especially youth and students from the West). Mr. Melnyk said he realizes that this is very short notice, but the new board just got off the ground, and the festival is in "our" hands.

Mr. Melnyk was one of the initiators of the first Chervona Ruta, as well as its artistic director. By profession he is an ethno-musicologist. Originally from Zakarpattia, Mr. Melnyk has lived in Kiev for the past 20 years. He is married and has two daughters. His family found it very trying not seeing him for long stretches of time as he worked on the first festival, but afterwards his wife encouraged him to continue his work.

For information on Chervona Ruta 91, readers may contact the Canadian Friends of Rukh (155 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ontario M6P 1A5). Mr. Melnyk said he encourages and invites all — to help, to participate, to publicize. This will be a happening on a grand scale.

NEW RELEASE

Popular music from Ukraine



JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian music publishing firm, Duma Music Inc., has released a new sheet music collection titled "Ukrainian Estrada." The elegant folio includes 10 contemporary songs from Ukraine, arranged for piano/voice/guitar by Oles Kuzyszyn. These songs are being made available in print for the first time outside of Ukraine.

Of the 10, "Strumochok," "Tysha Navkruhy," and "Kokhana" will be the most familiar. The remaining seven — "Hutsulotchka," "Oy Chyia Ty Chyia," "Letila Lebidka U Vvryi," "Liubystok," "Ya Pryidu Po Rayduzi," "Klych Mene" and "U Sadu Za Selom," have been favorites in Ukraine for years, and will no doubt find their way into the hearts of Ukrainian music lovers everywhere.

Each song consists of a complete piano part, guitar chord symbols and complete lyrics. The arrangements are simple enough for amateur musicians, yet designed to be useful for professionals as well. Synopses of all song lyrics in English are included.

"Ukrainian Estrada" will certainly be a welcome addition to everyone's sheet music library. The books are available at Ukrainian stores and gift shops everywhere, or directly from the publisher. To order, please send \$10 to: Duma Music Inc., 580 Alden St., Woodbridge, NJ 07095. (New Jersey residents please add 7 percent sales tax. International money orders only for orders outside the U.S.A.)

Newbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

• KIEV — The Ukrainian Parliament's recently formed Permanent Committee on Questions of Internal and External Security was renamed the Committee on Questions of Defense and State Security in an April 24 vote. The move appears to be in keeping with Ukraine's growing self-assertiveness in matters related to the military and security. (Radio Liberty, Radio Kiev)

U.S. national...

(Continued from page 4)

session. If he was the ambassador of an independent Ukraine, I would welcome him with open arms, Mr. Lozynskij stated.

Ambassador Oudovenko was welcomed by Mr. Lubkivsky who said that as a member of the Ukrainian Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee he was pleased to see Ukraine's representatives to the U.N. at this gathering.

During the afternoon session, Dr. Woroch invited the ambassador to address the gathering. Mr. Oudovenko told his audience that he had been invited to Boston as the keynote speaker at a Chernobyl commemoration and he noted the Ukrainian SSR's role in informing the international community about the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

Exhibit features...

(Continued from page 7)

Central Europe, to the complex, sculptural works of art with their unique details and their characteristic elaborations of roofs and pear-shaped domes. Key determinants such as the land and construction techniques are clearly discussed and presented as are specific building components, types and variants.

Unlike most secular wooden buildings from pre-18th century Ukraine, many churches, belfries and synagogues survived until the 20th century. However, during the turbulent years of this century, much of this heritage was systematically destroyed in various attempts to break the will of the Ukrainian people. In a small but significant

attempt to counter this loss, Ukrainians who have settled in Canada and the United States have for the past 100 years built churches which perpetuate the building traditions and images developed by their forefathers in ecclesiastic architecture. The exhibit coincides with yearlong celebrations across Canada of the centennial of the arrival of Ukrainian settlers to Canada in 1891.

The exhibition, first organized by The Ukrainian Museum in New York City, opens on May 24 at Harbourfront's York Quay Gallery and runs until June 23. The accompanying catalogue has received especially favorable reviews from the prestigious Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians. Financial assistance for this exhibition is being provided by So-Use Credit Union.

Ukraine's Parliament...

(Continued from page 1)

that the authority of a deputy depends on what he does with his job, how he handles his responsibilities and not the title itself.

Mr. Kravchuk also reported that he did not foresee the abolition of soviets as the ruling bodies on the oblast, city and raion levels, and that they would continue to function as the people's government.

The discussion of a new constitution continued throughout the week, as the working drafts of four versions were presented in the Supreme Soviet. More than 125 deputies were listed on the daily agenda to offer their additions and criticisms of the constitutional proposals.

A vote on constitutional principles as well as granting the declaration of sovereignty constitutional backing was scheduled to come at the end of last week, on Friday, May 17.

Dzherelo director discusses independent film studio, "Chorna Dolyna"

by **Khristina Lew**

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Kievan Borys Shylenko is perhaps the first man to hold exclusive rights to a studio-produced film in present-day Ukraine. Director of the independent, non-government subsidized film studio Dzherelo, Mr. Shylenko was responsible for not only soliciting funds for the 1990 production of his one-hour and 40-minute Kozak epic "Chorna Dolyna," but screening its 10 copies to audiences over 25 oblasts as well.

The government has limited Mr. Shylenko to producing only 10 copies of "Chorna Dolyna" (The Black Valley). "The screening of one tape in a four-month period amasses 28 to 30 rubles (profits from all 10 copies are approximately 900 rubles a year). They (the government) will not allow me to acquire additional tapes — they consider film a strength — but they did offer to buy the rights from me for 2,000," said Mr. Shylenko, who is screening "Chorna Dolyna" in the United States and Canada this spring.

The Ukrainian-language film, which is based on the novel "Yasa" by Yuriy Mushketyk, details a 17th century battle between the Kozaks, under the leadership of Otaman Ivan Sirko and the Turks.

Until recently, most film studios in Ukraine were government sponsored and government subsidized. Mr. Shylenko, a 1966 graduate of the Kiev Theater Institute's film department, member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union and the Ukrainian Republican Party and author of the pamphlet "Why There Are No Films in Ukraine," explains his reasons for creating an independent film studio.

"In 1975, when I worked with the Dovzhenko film studio, I wrote 'Poky ye Chas.' I did not get permission to produce it until 1987. When the film, which was in Ukrainian, was completed, Moscow would not allow it to be screened until it was redone in Russian."

The government's role in film production has rapidly decreased within the past year. Earlier, government approval of scripts was required before government funding was appropriated. Today, film studios and production companies more and more frequently turn to businesses and enterprises for funding. Yet the government continues to take 45 percent of a film's profit, theater staff an additional five percent.



Poster promoting the Kozak epic "Chorna Dolyna."

As an independent film studio, Dzherelo was not constrained by government approval or profit sharing. Created in 1989, it boasts an eight-director staff, a vocal-instrumental ensemble (also called Dzherelo) responsible for soundtracks and a costume designer. "Chorna Dolyna," funded solely by directors' Kiev enterprises, is its first film. Dzherelo, however, is not completely independent — it lacks a video camera and film.

Filming of "Chorna Dolyna" was made possible by renting equipment from the government-sponsored Dovzhenko studio. "Not only did the studio charge us an exorbitant amount of money, but it also borrowed all of Dzherelos' folk costumes, which our costume designer spent months collecting from villages. Now they do not want to return them," said Mr. Shylenko. He continued: "In order to prevent further

sabotage of our work, we must own our own equipment."

Profits from screenings of "Chorna Dolyna" will be used to purchase equipment. "We have a different approach," quips Mr. Shylenko, "instead of putting money towards scenery, costumes and future productions, we will buy equipment."

Mr. Shylenko also discussed Dzherelo's future projects: the publication of children's books, the film adaptation of folk tales such as "Lys Mykyta" and "Kozha Dereza," Ukrainian language adaptations of children's classics such as "Peter Pan," computer games based on Kozak themes, as well as melodramas, mysteries and comedies based on Ukraine's historical past.

Mr. Shylenko's interests lie in Ukraine's historical past: Kozakdom — the figures of Sahaydachny and Mazepa, the history of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), and the history of Ukrainian literary figures — Shevchenko, Kotliarevsky — and their works.

"Films based on Ukraine's history can be instrumental in educating Ukraine's youth about its past," he said. He added, "France produces anywhere from 70 to 220 films a year. In Ukraine, the Dovzhenko studio will produce 12, the Odessa studio five, and perhaps two of those will be on the theme of Kozakdom or Ukraine's historical past."

Mr. Shylenko credits his interest in Ukraine's historical past to his grandfather. "My grandfather had many books. When I was old enough to realize that what we were taught in school was not what I had learned from my elders, I turned to those books for the answers."

What does Mr. Shylenko hope to accomplish in his visit to the United States and Canada? "To meet and talk with as many people as possible!"

Mr. Shylenko's visit to the United States and Canada was made possible by Prolog video. He was interviewed at The Ukrainian Weekly on April 23 before traveling to Canada. As The Weekly was going to press, Mr. Shylenko was screening "Chorna Dolyna" in the Midwest. For more information about Dzherelo's projects or to make a donation towards the purchase of equipment, please contact Prolog at (201) 622-0542.

Film from Ukraine highlights culture, religion

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — A film showing how culture and religion have survived in Ukraine despite years of official atheism has its American premiere here May 9.

The 90-minute documentary was shot in western Ukraine by a crew of Ukrainian filmmakers. "Our purpose was to show Ukrainians throughout the world that our traditions have been preserved, and how they have been preserved in Ukraine," said Volodymyr Dovhan, the film's director and writer.

With producer Oleksander Shepelsky, Mr. Dovhan spent a year making "Give Us Long Life, Lord" ("Day Nam Bozhe, Dovyhyi Vik"). They've edited their work into four distinct segments, spotlighting holiday celebrations during each season: Easter in spring, Pentecost in summer, the Transfiguration in the fall, and Christmas in winter. Each part, while focusing on village celebrations, offers a short description of the religious significance of the feast.

The segments are introduced with poetic, mood-setting shots of the countryside, underscoring the ties between

nature and religious traditions in Ukrainian culture. During Pentecost, for example, villagers are shown gathering flowers and branches to decorate their homes; feastday celebrations also include a solemn and lengthy procession to bless the fields for a good harvest. At Transfiguration, young monks and nuns gather apples from trees, then join the townspeople at parish churches for the blessing of the fruits.

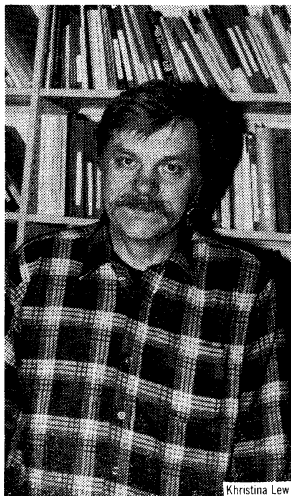
By focusing on individual family preparations, the filmmakers have personalized the celebrations and created an intimate look at the importance of religious traditions in Ukrainian life. The technique is also cleverly used to introduce other cultural details: the different articles of native costumes as family members get dressed for church; the baking of the "paska" Easter bread by grandmothers and granddaughters in old-fashioned ovens.

Old and new meet as Pentecost greenery decorates the walls behind a television set; and children gather flowers in a meadow with factory smokestacks rising on the horizon. The

church in Pokuttia where people celebrate Easter is clean, richly decorated with embroidered runners, colorful icons, hundreds of candles; but Transfiguration services in Boykivshchyna reveal a church in utter disrepair, with faded, chipped walls exposing bricks and beams.

Though church structures may need rebuilding, the film reveals that the people's religious faith has remained strong, and that traditions have somehow been passed on between generations. At Easter, pre-school and teen-aged girls dance "hahilky," while young boys and middle-aged men execute walking towers ("vezhi"). Groups of Christmas carolers are composed of children as well as adults.

Mr. Shepelsky, who is chief film and television producer for the Dovzhenko Studio in Kiev, and Mr. Dovhan, an award-winning director for the studio who is also a professor of film, will be showing their work in other U.S. cities. Their tour is being sponsored by Wirlo Associate Inc., an advertising and public relations agency in Rochester, N.Y.



Borys Shylenko

Khristina Lew

10th annual Antonovych awards to be presented in Kiev

by Irene Jarosewich

WASHINGTON — The Omelan and Tatiana Antonovych Foundation will mark its 10th anniversary on May 31 with a presentation in Kiev of the Antonovych Prize in Ukrainian Literature and Ukrainian Studies.

The 1990 Antonovych Prize in Ukrainian Literature has been awarded to Valeriy Shevchuk for his novel "Try Lystky za Viknom" (Three Leaves Behind the Window), and the 1990 Antonovych Prize in Ukrainian Studies has been awarded to Ivan Dzyuba for his critical-literary essay "U Vsiakoho Svoya Dolia" (To Each His Own Fate).

Established in 1980, the purpose of the Antonovych Foundation is to support the development of Ukrainian culture, in particular, Ukrainian literature, art and scholarship, as well as to provide aid to the Ukrainian nation, and support for charitable, scholarly and religious efforts of individual Ukrainians.

Specifically, the Antonovych Foundation has chosen to support Ukrainian culture in two ways: an annual presentation of awards in recognition of excellence for literary and scholarly works; and, the presentation of scholar-

ships and grants for the pursuit of individual projects.

The presentation of the Antonovych Prizes, awarded annually since the foundation's inception, is the primary activity of the foundation.

The award in literature is given to an exceptional work of literature written in the Ukrainian language. The award criterion is the "high scholastic value of the work in conjunction with creative and unique artistic composition."

The award in Ukrainian studies is given to an exceptional work, published in any language and regardless of the author's nationality, the subject of which is Ukrainian scholarship, in particular, history, history of literature, language studies, art, or literary and art criticism.

The Antonovych Prizes have become a well-recognized award in the field of Ukrainian scholarship, as well as among other related and interested communities. The awards are given on the recommendation of a jury that is composed of professors recognized as experts in their field. It is the responsibility of the jury to propose works for review for recognition, however, other individuals and organizations may also suggest works to be reviewed by the jury.

In 1981, the Antonovych Foundation invited Dr. George Shevelov, renowned linguist, literary scholar, and professor of Columbia University to be the first jury chairman for the Antonovych Prizes. His dedication and commitment, extensive knowledge of literature, expertise in the field of humanities, as well as his voluntary efforts established a solid foundation for the Antonovych Prizes.

Among Prof. Shevelov's initial recommendation was that the members of the jury must be recognized, respected and objective experts in their field. For many years, the members of the jury have included of Profs. John Fizer, Bohdan Rubchak, Roman Szporluk and Yaroslav Selenski. For brief periods of time, members of the jury have also included Profs. George Grabowicz and Omeljan Pritsak.

Prof. Fizer, a scholar well-known in academic communities in the United States and in Ukraine, is currently the chairman of the jury. For 1991, Dr. Mykola Zhulynsky of the Institute of Literature at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences has been invited to serve on the jury as well.

To date, the recipients of the Antonovych Prizes have included (in chronological order):

• Antonovych Prize in Ukrainian Literature: Vasyl Barka, "Svidok dlia Sontsia Shestykrylykh"; Vasyl Stus, "Palimpsesty"; Emma Andiyevska "Roman pro Liudske Pryznachennia"; Yuri Kolomayets "Bili Temy"; Natalia Ljvytska-Kholodna, "Poziyi Stari i Novi"; Yuri Lavrenko, "Chorna Purha /Rozstrilyane vidrodzennya/"; Leonid Pliushch, "Fzod Tarasa Shevchenka"; Hryhoriy Kostyuk, "Zustrich i Proshchannia"; Lina Kostenko, "Sad

Netanuchykh Skulptur"; Valeriy Shevchuk, "Try Lystky za Viknom."

• Antonovych Prize in Ukrainian Studies: Orest Subtelny, "The Maze-pists: Ukrainian Separatism in the Early 18th Century"; Linda Gordon, "Cosack Rebellions in the 16th Century"; Magdalena Laslo-Kutsyuk, "Zasady Poetyky"; Bohdan Krawchenko, "Social Change and National Consciousness in 20th Century Ukraine"; David Saunders, "The Ukrainian Impact on Russian Culture, 1750-1850"; Robert Conquest, "Harvest of Sorrow"; John Himka, "Galician Villagers and the Ukrainian National Movement in the 19th Century"; George Yuri Shevelov, "Ukrayinska Mova v Pershyi Polovyni 20 Stolittia (1900-1941); Stan i Status"; Marta Bohachevska-Chemiak, "Feminists Despite Themselves"; Ivan Dzyuba, "U Vsiakoho Svoya Dolia."

The desire of the founders has always been to remain close to their Ukrainian homeland and to find opportunities to honor the exceptional efforts of authors who, during periods of totalitarian repression and under conditions in which people were restrained by an empty ideology, bore witness to the eternal freedom of the human spirit.

Such a person was Vasyl Stus. The jury of the Antonovych Prizes heard the intensity of his words from the Perm gulag and, in absentia, Mr. Stus was among the first recipients of an Antonovych Prize. More recently, awards given to Ms. Kostenko, Mr. Dzyuba, and Mr. Shevchuk attest to the Foundation's commitment to honor those in Ukraine who pursue spiritual and intellectual freedom.

The presentation of the Antonovych Prize is a special occasion for the founders, the jury, the laureates and

(Continued on page 11)

КОНЦЕРТ З УКРАЇНИ ВОКАЛЬНОГО КВАРТЕТУ

ЯВІВІР

під патронатом Українського Народного Союзу



Слідкуйте за місцевими оголошеннями та деталями на концерти в наступних містах Америки і Канади:

Гартфорд - вівторок, 21 травня 8:00 веч. Укр. Народний Дім
 Йонкерс - середа, 22 травня 7:30 веч. Дім Спілки Укр Молоді
 Бавнд Брук - п'ятниця, 24 травня 7:30 веч. Укр. Культурний Центр
 Нью Йорк - субота, 25 травня 7:00 веч. Укр. Народний Дім
 Глен Спей - неділя, 26 травня 2:30 попол. Оселя Верховина
 Рочестер - вівторок, 28 травня 7:30 веч. Eastridge High School
 Баффало - четвер, 30 травня 7:30 веч. Український Дім Дніпро
 Гамптон - п'ятниця, 31 травня 7:30 веч. Sir Winston Churchill Auditorium
 Оттава - субота, 1 червня 7:30 веч. Nat'l Arts Center - Studio Theater
 Торонто - неділя, 2 червня 3:00 попол. Укр. Культурний Центр - Christie
 Саскатун - вівторок, 4 червня 7:30 веч. Holy Trinity Auditorium
 Калгарі - середа, 5 червня 7:30 веч. Forest Lawn High School
 Едмонтон - четвер, 6 червня 8:00 веч. Citadel - Ziedler Theater
 Вінніпег - п'ятниця, 7 червня 7:30 веч. Jubilee Place Auditorium
 Ванкувер - неділя, 9 червня 7:30 веч. St. Mary's Ukr. Catholic Center
 Пос Анджелес - понеділок, 10 червня 7:30 веч. Укр. Культур. Центр
 Сан Франціско - четвер, 13 червня 7:30 веч Зала Укр. Прав. Церкв
 Монреаль - вівторок, 18 червня 8:00 веч Place des Arts - Port Royal Theater

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KARPATY TOURS — SUMMER 1991

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 INSTEAD SPEND YOUR TIME VISITING HISTORICAL SITES
 MEET UKRAINIANS-LEADERS- ARTISTS- CRAFTSMEN-STUDENTS
 BACK PACKING AND HORSEBACK OPTIONS

DEPARTURE	RETURN	CITIES	DAYS	COST
5 JULY	20 JULY	Kyiv, Ivano-Frankivsk Kolomyia, Lviv	15	\$1950.00 Adults \$1650.00 Youth (13-21) \$1350.00 Children (under 12)
11 JULY	23 JULY	Kyiv, Ivano-Frankivsk Kolomyia, Lviv	15	\$1950.00 Adults \$1650.00 Youth (13-21) \$1350.00 Children (under 12)
19 JULY	30 JULY	Kyiv, Ivano-Frankivsk Kolomyia, Lviv	12	\$1800.00 Adults \$1550.00 Youth (13-21) \$1250.00 Children (under 12)
19 JULY	6 AUGUST	Kyiv, Ivano-Frankivsk Kolomyia, Lviv	19	\$2150.00 Adults \$1750.00 Youth (13-21) \$1450.00 Children (under 12)
26 JULY	11 AUGUST	Kyiv, Ivano-Frankivsk Kolomyia, Lviv	15	\$1950.00 Adults \$1650.00 Youth (13-21) \$1350.00 Children (under 12)
26 JULY	18 AUGUST	Kyiv, Ivano-Frankivsk Kolomyia, Lviv	23	\$2350.00 Adults \$1900.00 Youth (13-21) \$1600.00 Children (under 12)
16 AUGUST	31 AUGUST	Kyiv, Ivano-Frankivsk Kolomyia, Lviv	15	\$1950.00 Adults \$1650.00 Youth (13-21) \$1350.00 Children (under 12)

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La Salle offers ESL program

PHILADELPHIA — La Salle University's Institute for Language and Culture is offering a five-week English as a Second Language (ESL) Program

10th annual...

(Continued from page 10)

invited guests. At the time of the presentation of the awards, the recipients have the opportunity to make a presentation on a topic of their choice.

Originally, the presentation of the awards took place at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York City. Since 1988, the ceremony has been held at Georgetown University in Washington. This year the presentation of awards will take place in Kiev.

The second goal of the Antonovych Foundation is to award scholarships and grants for projects in Ukrainian studies. Among the projects funded was the establishment of a fund at Harvard University in honor of Stus; the awarding of a one-year scholarship to Lee U Dong, a scholar of Ukrainian studies from China completing her studies at MacMaster University in Canada; a grant to the University of Michigan for a "Distinguished Lectures" series by poet Lina Kostenko and Mykola Riabchuk, literary critic and editor of the journal "Vsesvit" (Universe); fellowships at Rutgers University for scholars from Kiev, Vyacheslav Briukhovetsky and Vitaliy Donchuk. Furthermore, an Antonovych Fund has been established at The Ukrainian Museum in New York.

The Antonovych Foundation is a tax-exempt, non-profit organization and private cooperation of which Omelan and Tatiana Antonovych are the founders and sole directors. They contributed the original funds and to date, no appeals have been made and no monies have been received from outside sources. However, the foundation has the right to accept money and other contributions and these contributions are tax-deductible.

Omelan and Tatiana Antonovych, married in 1946, have lived in Washington since 1951. Emigres from Ukraine, they spent their youth in Lviv, where they both completed secondary schools.

Tatiana (nee Terlecky) Antonovych received her medical degree from Vienna University in Austria. In the United States, she worked for many years as a professor of pathology on the Medical Faculty of Georgetown University, as well as at the U.S. Government Institute of Pathology, where she is currently the head of the Division of Nephrology.

Omelan Antonovych, a lawyer, received his doctorate of law degree from the Ukrainian University in Prague in 1943. He worked for several organizations in the United States and currently manages the family's enterprises.

Centennial...

(Continued from page 7)

Ukrainian folklore in Canada, he's hoping to demonstrate, at least visually, how Canada's seventh-largest cultural group has evolved from "an immigrant to ethnic complex."

"Art and Ethnicity: The Ukrainian Tradition in Canada" will be on view August 29, 1991, to February 21, 1993, at the Canadian Museum of Civilization, 100 Laurier Street Hull, Quebec, General Admission: adults \$4.50; students and seniors, \$3; and children 15 and under, free. For more information, phone (819) 776-7000.

that teaches more than how to read, write and speak English.

This innovative summer program, running from July 8 to August 9 on La Salle's main campus in northwest Philadelphia, will provide cross-cultural communication techniques and cultural information that make English language skills correct and effective.

Participants will learn quickly and easily through total immersion, simulated situations, and practical applications as they train for the TOEFL exam. In addition to classroom instruction the program will also include weekend trips to New York, Baltimore and Washington.

After completing the program, participants will be ready for carefully selected college courses or pre-college course work at La Salle University. Participants could also proceed to the college or university of their choice, depending upon their final TOEFL score. Educational counseling will be available.

For more information about La Salle 1991 English as a Second Language Summer Institute contact the university's office of Continuing Professional Education at (215) 951-1074.

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Buffalo, N.Y. District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association

announces that

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held

Sunday, June 2, 1991 at 2:00 p.m.
at the Ukrainian American Civic Center, Inc.
205 Military Rd., Buffalo, N.Y.

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

40, 87, 127, 149, 304, 360

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

AGENDA:

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

Meeting will be attended by:

Walter Y. Sochan, UNA Supreme Secretary
DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Roman Konotopskiy, Chairman

Wasył Sywenky, Secretary

Peter Harawus, Treasurer

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UNA ...

(Continued from page 5)

certificates into deferred and immediate annuities. Also under consideration are universal life insurance policies. Contacts are being made with two commercial insurance companies whose products the UNA would like to sell,

and the UNA also is looking for a new reinsurance company to cover higher sums of life insurance, she continued.

Mrs. Diachuk reported that the UNA is now preparing scales of salaries and benefits for its insurance salespeople and is preparing new insurance forms as well as informational brochures about the UNA, Ukraine, Ukrainians in the

United States, Ukrainian communities and fraternal organizations.

The supreme president also noted some of the differences in types of insurance that can be sold in the U.S. versus Canada, adding that she plans to meet with the appropriate officials in Toronto to discuss these matters.

In reporting about the UNA's year-round estate Soyuzivka, Mrs. Diachuk reported that the Plast camp for preschoolers ("Tabir Ptashat") is already filled to capacity, and that other camps, too, are doing well in terms of enrollment. Weekends at the resort are already booked for some two years in advance. The Vorokhta villa is now being renovated (telephones and air-conditioning are being installed), and the lower tennis courts are being rebuilt. Due to inflation, fees at the resort were raised by 4.5 percent.

She then went on to note that the Svoboda editorial staff is gaining two new employees and that at the UNA's Washington Office, the position of assistant director John Kun has been filled by Adrian Karmazyn. The bureau, she emphasized, is working well for the

benefit of the UNA and the entire Ukrainian American community.

The UNA's Kiev Press Bureau, staffed by Marta Kolomayets, associate editor of The Ukrainian Weekly, is doing well, but there are some difficulties in finding accommodations for the office/apartment, Mrs. Diachuk stated. Nonetheless, she added, Ms. Kolomayets is providing news reports from Ukraine each week.

Meanwhile, the fraternal activities office of the UNA is continuing its penpal program with Ukraine and is organizing other activities.

Since the beginning of the year, the supreme president reported, she has devoted 13 days to consultations with Robert Cook, the UNA's insurance consultant, in regard to establishment of a professional sales department.

Mrs. Diachuk informed all present that Dr. Myron B. Kuropas' book, "The Ukrainian Americans: Roots and Aspirations 1884-1954," has already been released by the University of Toronto Press and that the UNA would host a book launch at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York on May 5.

Finally, in conjunction with the centennial of the UNA, Mrs. Diachuk said she was preparing letters to branches with requests for UNA memorabilia that could be used for exhibits on the occasion of this jubilee.

Grants awarded

The afternoon session of the Supreme Executive Committee's meeting was devoted to a review of proposals for grants from the UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine.

Following a detailed review and discussion of the proposals, as presented by the supreme president, the Executive Committee decided to approve the following grants:

- \$2,500 to cover costs of travel for Zirka Voronka, a specialist in instruction of English as a second language, to Kiev Polytechnical Institute, where she will teach such courses.
- Up to \$3,000 to cover membership dues for the Kiev Polytechnical Institute in various American scholarly societies.
- \$1,000 to help cover travel costs of five Plast members from Ukraine who will participate in counselor training courses ("Shkola Bulavnych") in the U.S.

- \$2,000 and a gratis subscription to Svoboda for the Association of Ukrainians in Romania.

- \$250 for research on the Ukrainians of the Priashiv (Presov) region by Dr. Mykola Mushynka.

- \$5,000 to cover living expenses for Yuriy Demkiv of Lviv, who will be studying law at Southern Methodist University in Dallas. Mr. Demkiv has already received a one-year scholarship through the efforts of Roman Kupchynsky, a lawyer who graduated from that university. Southern Methodist University has agreed to create a permanent scholarship for a student from Ukraine if Mr. Demkiv successfully completes his year there. The UNA is cooperating on this project with the Ukrainian American Bar Association.

In addition, the UNA executives decided to approve several other donations from its general funds for various charitable and community projects or groups. The donations approved were: \$500 for the Ohio Boychoir, which is to tour Ukraine; \$500 each for symposia on the Chernobyl nuclear accident held in Washington, Chicago and New York; \$2,500 to support the Ukrainian tour of the Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian Bandurists Chorus; and a free week's stay for two at Soyuzivka as a raffle prize for St. John's Ukrainian Catholic School in Newark.

IN MEMORIAM

The 5th anniversary, May 8th, 1991, of the death of

IHOR OLSHANIWSKY

Founder and first president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine

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St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, Newark, N.J.

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AHRU Executive Board



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GUESTS: \$10.00 per day (Includes only coffee and refreshments).

CONVENTION FOLDER: \$20.00.

DINNER: \$30.00 (Saturday 7:30 p.m.).

NO meal tickets may be purchased during convention.

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If unable to attend your tax exempt contribution will be appreciated. Thank you.

COOPERATIVE TRIBUNE

Published by: Ukrainian National Credit Union Association, (UNCUA)
 2351 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60622 Phone (312) 489-0500
 Editor: Tamara Denysenko



UNCUA SPRING CONFERENCE

The Ukrainian American Youth Association Resort Center in Ellenville, NY will host this year's semi-annual UNCUA conference from May 31 to June 2, 1991. On the agenda — a detailed review of the UNCUA bylaws, prepared by the Bylaws Committee and chaired by Lubomyr Lypeckyj and progress reports on UNCUA activities presented by Walter

Hupaliwskij, Chairman of the Board, Dmytro Hryhorchuk, President and Bohdan Watral, Financial Officer. Of special interest will be a progress report on the re-introduction and renewal of the credit union movement in Ukraine. An in-depth analysis of the future of Ukrainian credit unions in the U.S. will also be presented.

SELF-RELIANCE NY FCU HOSTS COOPERATIVE BANKERS FROM LVIV

For two weeks in March Volodymyr Hrycyk, President of "Dnister" Cooperative Bank in Lviv and his associate Ihor Petriw, a Ukrainian computer expert received hands-on experience in the day-to-day operations of a Ukrainian credit union. They became familiar with advanced technologies of the American financial and credit union systems.

philosophy of providing service to individual members rather than bureaucratic entities as in the Soviet Union. To further expand their knowledge Msrs Hrycyk and Petriw visited SUMA FCU in Yonkers, NY and the Ukrainian Orthodox FCU in NY City, where they attended annual meetings and observed the democratic process of a free cooperative movement in action.

According to Bohdan J. Kekish, president of Self Reliance (N.Y.) FCU they were impressed with the rapidity and ease of conducting multi-million financial transactions and with the credit union

To promote the development of cooperative banking in Ukraine, the UNCUA plans to provide a computer system for the "Dnister" cooperative bank in Lviv.

UNCUA LEADERSHIP VIEWS IMPACT N.C.U.A. DECISIONS

During the CUNA Legislative Conference held in Washington DC, February 25-27, 1991, Bohdan Watral, Treasurer of Chicago Self-Reliance FCU, Bohdan Kekish, President of Selfreliance FCU, NYC; and Ihor Laszok, President, Self Reliance (Newark, NJ) FCU met with various members of the National Credit Union Association to voice their opinions on the proposed rules governing commercial lending. The proposed changes would have adversely impacted many Ukrainian credit unions' ability to provide multi-unit mortgage loans to its members.

to defend credit unions' ability to continue providing good "equity participation — character plus collateral" loans to members. He stressed and effectively pointed out that overly stringent lending rules would be of detriment to Ukrainian credit union members since, in general they are not consumer oriented borrowers but come to their respective Ukrainian credit unions for their real estate borrowing needs.

Bohdan Watral, who was very assertive and active on this subject, according to his colleague Bohdan Kekish, met with Senator Roger Jepsen, Chairman of NCUA, and other NCUA Board member

Watral's, his colleagues and other credit union's strong arguments influenced NCUA to re-think its stand on commercial lending. In the near future modified rules will be propose that would safeguard credit unions but yet permit credit unions to continue providing sound real-estate loans to its members.

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COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT SUPPORTS UKRAINIAN CULTURE

Bohdan Stebelskyj, chairman of the Cultural Affairs Committee of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians (WCFU) expressed his gratitude to the UNCUA for "taking up the banner of Ukrainian culture" and supporting Ukrainian art through the yearly publication of the Ukrainian Credit Union calendar.

ian National Credit Union Association has become a true benefactor of Ukrainian art and culture.

VOLODYMYR PYLYPCHUK INVITES WHARTON STUDENT CREDIT UNION LEADERS TO UKRAINE

Volodymyr Pylypchuk, Ukrainian parliamentarian and chairman of the Verkhowna Rada Committee on Economic Reform, took time out from a whirlwind Washington D.C. schedule to meet on April 13 with the young executives of the University of Pennsylvania (Wharton) Student Federal Credit Union. It took him just minutes to see the tremendous potential of this concept for introducing a modern cooperative banking system to Ukraine. He invited the students to Ukraine to present their concept and to initiate a task force to begin their work in Ukraine.

Korochenko Institute of National Economy.

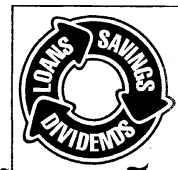
To help him continue to expand his endeavors, he would appreciate any input from the Ukrainian community and Ukrainian credit unions in North America. Any correspondence should be addressed to 105 South Lake Avenue, Albany, NY 12208.

The calendar project was first coordinated by the President of UNCUA, Dmytro Hryhorchuk and is printed in Rochester, NY by Printing Methods, Inc., Myron Babiuik, Pres.

For the past three years, the UNCUA presented a unique gift to the Ukrainian community — bi-lingual calendars depicting the works of contemporary Ukrainian artists in Ukraine and diaspora, as well as works of Taras Shevchenko. The calendars high artistic quality made them collector items.

Stebelskyj commends the members of the UNCUA Arts committee, Myron Lewyckyj, Halyna Nowakivska, Daria Darevych and Volodymyr Pylyshenko for their dedicated work in compiling the art work for these unique calendars provided to Ukrainian credit union members world-wide. He believes that the Ukrain-

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ARE YOU A MEMBER OF THE UKRAINIAN CREDIT UNION MOVEMENT?

The World Council of Ukrainian Credit Unions, in an annual statistical analysis of the world-wide Ukrainian Credit Union movement, reports that Ukrainian credit unions in the US have combined assets of almost 770 million dollars with a membership of 60,200, and a combined capital position of 68 million dollars or

8.83% of assets. This is well above the 7.2% of the entire U.S credit union movement and significantly better than bank industry reserves. Yet, less than 10% of the Ukrainian community is organized within the Ukrainian credit union movement. Where is the rest?

OPERATION "GRASSROOTS" SUPPORTED BY UKRAINIAN CREDIT UNIONS

Members of several Ukrainian credit unions were among the 12,000 activists in Washington, DC February 28 who attended a national rally in support of the credit union movement. Over 30 members from the Self Reliance FCU (N.Y.) as well as members from the Rochester Ukrainian FCU filled the ranks of the 1,200 member New York State delegation. Members of the Chicago and Newark Selfreliance FCU's were also presents.



Participants marched on Capitol Hill to inform members of Congress just how strong the CU movement is. New York State alone provided over 185,000

signatures on petitions. Over 600 came from the Rochester Ukrainian FCU members. All credit union members are encouraged to write their federal legislators in support of an independent credit union movement.

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Panorama Finnair June 17 — July 8 22 Days LENINGRAD 18-21 LVIV 21-26 YALTA 26-29 ODESSA June 29 - July 2 KIEV 2-8 \$2860 SGL: \$390	Sopilka KLM August 8-23 16 Days BUDAPEST — transit 9 LVIV 10-14 CHERNIVTSI 14-18 (Excursion Kolomyja/Kosiv/Kuty) KIEV/KANIV 18-22 BUDAPEST 22-23 \$2520 SGL: \$260
Mushka Lufthansa June 22 — July 11 20 Days KIEV JUNE 23-26 POLTAVA 27-28 KHARKIV 28-30 CHERNIVTSI 30 — July 2 LVIV JULY 2-5 UZHOROD 5-7 KOSICE 7-9 PRAGUE 9-11 \$2995 SGL: \$400	Marichka II Swissair August 13-27 15 Days BUDAPEST — transit 14 LVIV 15-20 TERNOPII 20-25 BUDAPEST 26-27 \$2150 SGL: \$250
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Ruta II Lufthansa July 2-17 16 Days BUDAPEST 3-4 LVIV 5-10 TERNOPII 10-13 KIEV 14-17 \$2560 SGL: \$300	Mini Lviv II Lufthansa October 3-16 14 Days BUDAPEST — transit 4 LVIV — Breakfast basis 5-14 BUDAPEST 15-16 \$1650 SGL: \$175
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Organized in small groups according to their level of proficiency, students are given the maximum of individual attention. Accommodation in campus residences together with local students will further facilitate language acquisition. There will be an extensive cultural program with excursions to a number of other cities. The final week will be spent at Lviv University, with an opportunity for individual travel in western Ukraine.

This course is offered through the Faculty of Arts at the University of Manitoba and carries the weight of three credits. Normal registration deadlines apply.

The cost of tuition, travel, room and board is expected to be \$2,990 for Winnipeg departures (tax and University of Manitoba fees included, visa and health insurance extra). A detailed breakdown of costs will be available shortly.

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

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Lubachivsky...

(Continued from page 3)

city who had been leading a strike, as well as with the community of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. In both meetings, as well as in meetings with Greek Catholic Faithful, Cardinal Lubachivsky was greeted warmly.

Upon his return to Lviv, the cardinal visited the Institute of Decorative Arts on April 29 and the Ivan Franko University of Lviv on April 30. In both meetings, Cardinal Lubachivsky and his staff discussed possible future relations between the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church and institutes of higher learning and universities. He also met with members of the Taras Shevchenko Scientific Society on May 2 to discuss continuing educational projects in conjunction with the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church.

Cardinal Lubachivsky opened a church-sponsored exhibition of religious and secular educational books

and literature produced by the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in the West on May 4 at the Lviv Museum of Religion. Joining Cardinal Lubachivsky at the opening were Archbishop Sterniuk and Bishop Voronovsky and Bishop Ivan Prashko of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Eparchy of Melbourne, Australia. Bishop Prashko travelled to Lviv with Cardinal Lubachivsky and has participated in the events scheduled in conjunction with his return.

A pastoral visit to the town of Stara Sil took place on May 5. Cardinal Lubachivsky was greeted by an estimated 15,000 faithful and celebrated a pontifical divine liturgy in the church there. The feast of St. George was celebrated by Cardinal Lubachivsky

and the bishops of the archeparchy in Lviv on May 6 at St. George Cathedral.

Press office opens

In a related development, the Press Office of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church has officially opened in the chancery of Cardinal Lubachivsky in his residence at St. George Cathedral complex in Lviv.

The Rome press office will continue to function and will distribute information on the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church to news bureaus in Lviv and Rome.

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June 25 — July 10	Lufthansa (16 Days)	\$2250	SGL: \$220
Tour Mgrs.	KIEV 26-28		
Peter MATIASZEK	LVIV 6/29 — July 5		Excursions: Kosiv, Yaremiche, Zboriv/ Ternopil, Patchayiv, Kaniv
Lydia CZORNY-MATIASZEK	IVANO-FRANKIV 5-7		
	KIEV 8-10		

"THE UKRAINIAN MUSEUM OF NEW YORK" UKRAINE TOURS

ETHNOGRAPHY GROUP:	Lufthansa (22 Days)	\$2900
July 18 — August 8	LVIV July 20-25	
	CHEERNIVTSI July 25-29	
	KIEV July 29 — August 3	
	POLTAVA August 4-6	
	KIEV August 7-8	

Excursions: Drohobych, Kamyanets Podilskyi, Khomyń, Kolomyja, Kaniv, Pereyaslav, Kholmelytskyi, Dnipropetrovsk, Sorochyntsi, Reshetilivka.

HISTORY GROUP:	Lufthansa (18 Days)	\$2750
September 12-29	LVIV September 14-19	
	KIEV September 19-24	
	POLTAVA September 25-27	
	KIEV September 28-29	

Excursions: Zvenyhorod, Rohatyn - Halych, Kaniv, Chernihiv, Sorochyntsi - Reshetilivka.

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May 24-June 23

TORONTO: An architectural exhibition of the centuries-old vernacular building tradition of Ukraine, with examples of wooden churches, synagogues and bell towers presented in over 100 photographs, drawings and four scale models at The York Quay Gallery Harbourfront. The exhibit opens Friday, May 24, at 5:30-8 p.m. and runs to June 23. Regular hours: 12-6 p.m., Tuesday to Sunday; (closed Mondays). The exhibit originates with The Ukrainian Museum, New York, and is being organized in Toronto by the Canadian Society for Ukrainian Architecture with financial assistance provided by So-Use Credit Union Limited. For further information call the gallery, (416) 973-5379.

May 24

WASHINGTON: Nina Matvienko, often acclaimed as the most talented singer and favorite folk song performer in Ukraine, will appear in concert, under the sponsorship of Bravo International Inc., at Archbishop Carroll High School at 7 p.m. Tickets, sold at the door one hour prior to the concert, are: \$15, adults; \$10, senior citizens, students and children. For more information, please contact Bravo, (215) 437-4815.

May 25

TRENTON, N.J.: Nina Matvienko, who has won nationwide recognition in Ukraine and acclaim for her repertoire of the masterpieces of Ukrainian folk music, will appear in concert, under the sponsorship of Bravo International, at St. George's Orthodox Church at 7 p.m. Tickets, available at the door, are: \$15, adults; \$10, senior citizens, students and children. For more information, please contact Bravo (215) 437-4815.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

CHICAGO: Branch 84 of Ukrainian National Women's League of America and the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in Chicago are sponsoring a lecture titled — "Chornobyl: Its Aftermath and the Future," by Dr. Natalia Preobrazhenska of Kiev, who is active in the Ukrainian Ecological Society Zeleniy Svit. The lecture will be presented at 7 p.m. at the UIMA, 2320 W. Chicago Ave. For additional information, call (312) 227-5522.

May 26

NEWARK, N.J.: Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 86 is sponsoring an art show and sale featuring Yeliamin Roman Duzhynskiy at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church basement at 719 Sandford Ave., from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. At 10:30 a.m., a short program will feature Nina Strokata-Karavanska, who will introduce the artist. Mr. Duzhynskiy spent 18 years in the gulag with political prisoners such as Sviatoslav Karavansky, M. Soroka and Yuriy Shukhevych, whose portraits he painted.

GLEN SPEY, N.Y.: The Yavir men's vocal quartet from Ukraine will perform, under the sponsorship of the UNA at 2:30 p.m. at the Verkhovyna Hall. For more information, contact Yevshan Corp., (514) 630-9858.

PHILADELPHIA: Nina Matvienko, often acclaimed as the most talented singer and favorite folk song performer in Ukraine, will appear in concert, under the sponsorship of Bravo International Inc., at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center at 7 p.m. Tickets, available at the door, are: \$15, adults; \$10, senior citizens, students and children. For more information, please contact Bravo, (215) 437-4815.

May 28

ROCHESTER, 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 Eastridge High School at 2350 East Ridge Road. For more information, contact Roman Kucil, (716) 467-2377, or Yevshan Corp., (514) 630-9858.

May 30

BUFFALO: The Yavir men's vocal quartet from Ukraine will perform, under the sponsorship of the UNA at 7:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Home Dnipro at 562 Genesee St. For more information, contact Roman Konotopsky, (716) 877-0057, or Yevshan Corp., (514) 630-9858.

May 31

HAMILTON, Ont.: 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 241 Kenilworth Ave. For more information, contact Mr. Kulchytsky, (416) 387-5279, or Yevshan Corp., (514) 630-9858.

June 2

TORONTO: The Yavir men's vocal quartet from Ukraine will perform, under the sponsorship of the UNA at 3 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural Center at 83 Christie. For more information, contact Olena Hibowicz, (416) 896-4049, or Yevshan Corp., (514) 630-9858.

SPRING LAKE, N.J.: The Ukrainian Museum in New York City cordially invites the public to a luncheon and fashion show to be held at the Warren Hotel at 1:30 - 5:30 p.m. Fashions are by L'Armoire Boutique of New Caanan, Conn., and furs by Peter Duffy of New York City. Guest designer is Olha Pavlenko Yarema of Lviv, Ukraine. There will be raffles, spring topiary, complimentary favors, prizes and surprises. Donation is \$30; students under 21, \$25. For tickets please contact The Ukrainian Museum, (212) 228-0110, no later than May 22.

BALTIMORE: A spring concert, featuring international vocalist Alex Holub, will be held at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, located on Eastern Avenue at Montford Avenue at 4 p.m. The proceeds are to go toward the Children of Chornobyl project. The concert is sponsored by Branch 59 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, The Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine and Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine. For more information call Oksana, (301) 828-6922.

June 3

ST. CATHARINES, Ont.: The Yavir men's vocal quartet from Ukraine will perform, under the sponsorship of the UNA at 7:30 p.m. at the Black Sea Hall at 455 Welland Ave. For more information, contact Mrs. Dolisny, (416) 684-5127, or Yevshan Corp., (514) 630-9858.

June 4

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan: The Yavir men's vocal quartet from Ukraine will perform, under the sponsorship of the UNA at 7:30 p.m. at the Holy Trinity Orthodox Auditorium at 910 20th St. W. For more information, contact Alicia Klopuschak, (306) 242-2753, or Yevshan Corp., (514) 630-9858.

June 5

CALGARY, Alberta: The Yavir men's vocal quartet from Ukraine will perform, under the sponsorship of the UNA at 7:30 p.m. at the Forest Lawn High School at 1304-44th St. S.E. For more information, contact Chris Lipsky, (403) 277-1105, or Yevshan Corp., (514) 630-9858.

June 7

WINNIPEG, Manitoba: The Yavir men's vocal quartet from Ukraine will perform, under the sponsorship of the UNA at 7 p.m. at the Jubilee Place Auditorium at 180 Riverton St. For more information, contact Bohdana Bashuk, (204) 667-7580, or Yevshan Corp., (514) 630-9858.

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ВОДОСВЯТТЯ І БЛАГОСЛОВЕННЯ
РЕЛІГІЙНИХ РЕЧЕЙ
3:00 МОЛЕБЕНЬ

PROGRAM

9:00 DIVINE LITURGY
11:00 PONTIFICAL DIVINE LITURGY
BLESSING OF WATER &
RELIGIOUS ARTICLES
3:00 MOLEBEN

СПОВІДЬ ВІД 8:00 ГОД. РАНО

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