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UNA Supreme Assembly convenes annual session at Soyuzivka

by Roma Hadzewycz

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The annual session of the Ukrainian National Association's Supreme Assembly, the fraternal organization's highest decision-making body between quadrennial conventions, began here at the Soyuzivka resort on Monday morning, May 20.

During its five days of deliberations, the Supreme Assembly — composed of executive officers, auditors and advisors, as well as honorary members — is to hear reports on all facets of the UNA's activity, and adopt recommendations and resolutions for the coming year and beyond. In addition, the session is to approve the UNA's annual budget and discuss the site of the next UNA convention in 1994.

Much of the body's work is done in specialized committees which then submit their recommendations to the entire Supreme Assembly for approval. Of particular note on the 1991 agenda of the Supreme Assembly are a report on the planning of a professional insurance sales department, as well as a full-day meeting of the UNA By-Laws Revision Committee established at the last year's 32nd UNA Convention and whose members were named following the Supreme Assembly's extraordinary session last fall.

Also notable was the creation of two special committees — the Centennial Committee and the Aid to Ukraine Committee — which are to meet during the Supreme Assembly session. The Ukrainian National Association will mark the centennial of its founding in 1994; Svoboda, its Ukrainian-language daily newspaper will celebrate its 100th anniversary in 1993.

Traditional opening ceremony

In accordance with UNA tradition, the Supreme Assembly began its annual session with a ceremony at the monument to Taras Shevchenko, patron of the Ukrainian National Association. UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk opened the ceremony with brief remarks about Shevchenko's legacy and its significance in the history of the Ukrainian nation.

"The genius of the eternal kobzar is so great that not only his contemporaries, not only we, but succeeding generations as well will feel the power of his mighty word. Shevchenko and his words have an unparalleled significance in the life of our Ukrainian nation. There is no period in Ukrainian history, no facet of Ukrainian life, which was not influenced by Shevchenko's words," Mrs. Diachuk stated.

She then called on Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, honorary member of the UNA Supreme Assembly and former long-time president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, to deliver the keynote address. Dr. Padoch began his remarks by analyzing the Ukrainian national anthem, "Shehe Ne Vmerla Ukraina" (Ukraine has not yet died), noting that it is a "hymn of minimalism," not of imperialism or national chauvinism, "exhorting us to rejoice over the fact that our homeland has not perished." However, the message behind the lyrics, Dr. Padoch continued, is that "there will come a day when we will rejoice as a result of a more joyous occurrence: the resurrection of Ukraine."

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Supreme Soviet debates constitution Adopts principles, schedules fall referendum

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — After two days of heated discussions, the deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR voted to adopt the principles outlined in the working draft of the conception of their new constitution, on Wednesday morning, May 22.

However, the Communist majority and the democratic opposition remained at odds over certain clauses in the preamble principles; controversy also developed over the type of government they want to see in Ukraine: presidential or parliamentary.

Thus, the elected officials decided that they would ask the people their

opinion by holding a referendum in the early fall. The referendum is scheduled to take place before the drafts of the new constitution are discussed in Parliament. It will ask four questions concerning the new name for the state, Ukraine's national symbolism (flag, emblem, etc.), the type of government Ukraine should have (presidential or parliamentary) and whether the words "socialist choice" should be included in the preamble of the new constitution.

"For a long time now, all of us have discussed the fact that the most important questions concerning the general well-being of our state and of our people should be decided by the people," said

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Ukrainian Parliament approves new Cabinet of Ministers

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — The Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR approved the six candidates nominated by Ukrainian Prime Minister Vitold P. Fokin to constitute the highest ranks of the newly-restructured Cabinet of Ministers on Tuesday morning, May 21.

The cabinet, formerly the Council of Ministers, has been reduced from 45 to 32 ministers and now includes the prime ministers, two deputy prime ministers, a state secretary of the cabinet and three state ministers, as well as 25 ministers in charge of health, transportation, education, etc.

The Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR amended its fundamental law (which will be incorporated into the new constitution) to state that the Cabinet of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR is the highest organ of government in the republic.

Among Mr. Fokin's choices for the new cabinet were Konstantyn Masyk, formerly the deputy prime minister of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, who was nominated for the post of first deputy prime minister of the new cabinet. He was approved by a parliament vote of 232.

Mr. Masyk, who has been instrumental in helping Ukraine obtain aid for the

victims of Chernobyl from abroad, was elected the first secretary of the Kiev City Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine in 1987. Since 1989, he was the deputy prime minister of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, and since 1990 he has held the post of first deputy prime minister of the Council of Ministers, after Ukrainian students demanded and obtained the resignation of the first deputy prime minister, Vitaliy Masol.

The prime minister's choice for the deputy prime minister was Oleksander Maselsky, chairman of the Kharkiv Oblast Executive Committee. Mr. Maselsky's candidacy was also accepted

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A view of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet during its first session.

Euro-Chornobyl II Conference: an analysis of current debates

by Dr. David R. Marples
Radio Liberty Research

From April 21 to 25, the Euro-Chornobyl II conference took place in Kiev to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the Chornobyl disaster. Ostensibly, the purpose was to continue discussions first held two years earlier at the first such gathering and to elaborate a document for the future. In practice, the conference was notable for revelations about the health consequences of the disaster provided in the latter stages of the conference by the Ukrainian health authorities.

The latter's frank admissions were also given strong government support by Konstantin Masyk, first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and the government official responsible for dealing with the aftermath of Chornobyl in Ukraine.

One month before the conference was convened, the Ukrainian government introduced a new "conception" and laws about living on contaminated territory, which were published in the press.¹ The "conception" pertained to the amount of additional radiation to which residents in contaminated zones could be subjected during their lifetime. The amount prescribed by the all-union health authorities, commencing January 1, 1990, was 35 rems over a 70-year lifespan, but the Ukrainian officials — the Chornobyl Commission of the Ukrainian Parliament, the health authorities, and "watchdog" groups such as Green World, which provided advice to the commission — have lowered this limit to only seven rems additional radiation over a lifetime. As radiation poses a greater danger today from the soil rather than the atmosphere, this new "conception" has compelled the republican authorities to lower the maximum limit of cesium contamination of the soil that residents can tolerate.

Thus prior to the new law (which takes effect July 1), all areas with less than 15 curies per square kilometer of cesium in the soil were believed to be habitable provided that the population was provided with clean food (at least in theory). The new law not only has stated that care must be taken in any region with one curie or more, but has also cited danger levels for other prevalent radioisotopes, such as strontium and plutonium. Consequently, the number of Ukrainian oblasts contaminated by Chornobyl has been raised from six to 12, encompassing all the northern regions, and others in the southwest (Chernivtsi, Ivano-Frankivske) and northeast (Cherkasy). According to Mr. Masyk, 1.8 million Ukrainians live in these regions, and about 30,000 are scheduled to be evacuated in the present year.²

Thus the Euro-Chornobyl II conference opened in a somber mood. Its co-chairman, and the leader of the Green Party of Ukraine, Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak, remarked that he found no reason not to believe the figure of 7,000 casualties to date among clean-up workers that has been provided by the Chornobyl Union. This same source has also described that 50,000 of its number are suffering from radiation sickness.³ At the same time, there is no official corroboration for either figure because data bases are either lacking or unavailable for public consumption. Dr. Shcherbak, however, pointed out that the authorities have not denied the 7,000

Dr. David R. Marples, associate professor of Russian and Soviet history at the University of Alberta, was one of the principal speakers at the Euro-Chornobyl II conference in Kiev.

figure, which, in his view, has given it credence.

Prof. Andrey M. Serdiuk of the Kiev radiological clinic provided new figures about the radiation doses received by Kiev citizens in May 1986 and for the first year after Chornobyl: a dose of more than one rem per person. Calculations undertaken by his clinic have led to a prognosis of 300 additional cancer deaths in the city of Kiev over the next few decades as a result of the Chornobyl disaster.⁴ His comments served as a rejoinder to some recent skepticism over the danger that Chornobyl posed to residents of the Ukrainian capital.⁵

The most remarkable event of the conference occurred when V.M. Ponomarenko, deputy minister of health of the Ukrainian SSR, provided a speech and a press release (in English) about the latest conclusions of the ministry. These were reached at a health conference that took place immediately before Euro-Chornobyl II, and involved most of the major medical research institutes of Ukraine. Deputy Minister Ponomarenko stated that the ministry's chief concern lay with several groups that had borne the main consequences of radioactive fallout from Chornobyl:

- About 150,000 persons who had received more than the maximum permissible radiation, and most notably 13,000 adults and children who got irradiated by radioactive iodine to the thyroid gland at levels of between 200 and 500 rems.

- Some 129,000 clean-up workers who have received an average dose to their entire bodies of 20 rems.

- About 1.5 million residents who currently live in irradiated regions and are often unable to access clean supplies of food.

- The original evacuees from the 30-kilometer zone: some 100,000 people and 12,000 infants and small children who have been born to these evacuees and are now declared to be in a "high risk" group.⁶

Mr. Ponomarenko noted a substantial decrease in the health of the population in contaminated zones of Ukraine. For example, whereas up to 50 percent of children were declared healthy two years ago, that figure has now fallen to 43 percent. Diseases such as tonsillitis and those of the nervous system have taken their toll on children. Adults, on the other hand, have suffered a very high incidence of heart attacks, and diseases of the blood and lungs.

In an interview on this same day, Ukrainian Health Minister Yuriy Spizhenko, declared that he could not find a precise explanation for why the children were falling ill. He cited the possibility that industrial pollution and psychological tension may have played a major role in addition to radiation. As to the latter, he stated that while he personally believed that it was a major factor, he could not prove conclusively that this was the case.⁷

A more skeptical approach was offered by Dr. Robert Gale, a bone marrow transplant expert from the University of California who has written extensively on the effects of Chornobyl.⁸ Dr. Gale's view is that it is impossible to make a correlation between radiation and increased heart attacks. While he felt that the link between radiation and cancer was clear and proven, he was dubious about radiation's relationship to other problems (Dr. Shcherbak, for example, had cited "Chornobyl AIDS," a breakdown of the immune system brought on by increased radiation).

In Dr. Gale's view, radiation was less dangerous than cigarettes to the population of Kiev.⁹ There is, it seems, truth to this viewpoint, but perhaps of most importance — as Dr. Spizhenko implied — is the accumulated effect of an unhealthy lifestyle (including smoking), insufficient nutrition, and stress, in addition to a significant rise in radiation background. In fact at present, there does not appear to be any other rational explanation for the medical predicament brought on by Chornobyl.

Euro-Chornobyl II did not make an effort to reach any definitive conclusions about these health problems. Rather it served as a forum for debate on an international level. While not all participants were specialists (some fell under the category of activists in the environmental sphere), the conference may have been unique in the variety of its delegates. Far too often discussion about Chornobyl has been limited to two major and quite separate groups: the scientific "elite", i.e., the Soviet health and nuclear authorities; and the political activists such as Green World, the Green Party, and other groups.

The main victim of such polarization has been the truth about Chornobyl. While the official figure of 31 deaths, for example, has remained static despite well-documented subsequent deaths, the figures advanced by disillusioned scientists such as Vladimir Chernousenko who cited casualties of 7,000-10,000¹⁰ also lack credibility because of their lack of documentary evidence.

Mr. Ponomarenko's speech at the conference, however, appeared to reflect a new frankness on the part of the republican authorities about the effects of Chornobyl. There is a prevalent feeling among various sectors of Ukrainian society that centralized control both over the reactor and the consequences of its explosion led directly to official secrecy and even disinformation over the past five years.

But the drawback of a separate republican approach, as Mr. Masyk pointed out, is the current lack of financial, material and technical resources to deal with a disaster of such magnitude. In the recent past, Ukraine's hopes (and those of Byelorussia) have been pinned on financial assistance from Moscow. Evidently, of late, a new direction toward international aid has manifested itself. But in this case also, such aid has in the past often been offered directly through Moscow rather than the republics themselves. Chornobyl, therefore, like sovereignty itself,

appears to be a rocky individual road that is strewn with various pitfalls.

The conference demonstrated that we are learning more about the tragedy's consequences; but there is clearly much that we do not know.

1. Robitnycha Hazeta, March 23.
2. Konstantin Masyk, speech at the Euro-Chornobyl II conference, April 23.
3. Yuriy Shcherbak, Euro-Chornobyl II, April 22.
4. Andrey M. Serdiuk, Euro-Chornobyl II, April 23.
5. See, for example, the synopsis of an article by the Canadian physicist, Jovan Jovanovich, and the response by Volodymyr Tokarevsky, a Ukrainian professor of physics and mathematics, in Radianska Ukraina, March 29. While Jovanovich argues that radiation levels in Kiev never presented a danger to the city's population, Tokarevsky postulates that radiation levels in the atmosphere may have been seriously underestimated.
6. V.M. Ponomarenko, Euro-Chornobyl II, April 23.
7. Kyivska Pravda, April 24.
8. In 1988, Dr. Gale published a book "Chornobyl: The Final Warning" (New York: Warner Books). On April 23, a film of the same title premiered in Kiev following its original premiere on the U.S. cable network TNT.
9. R.P. Gale, Euro-Chornobyl II, April 23.
10. The Independent, April 14.

Newsbriefs from Ukraine

- KIEV — The Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet adopted a law on May 12 on consumer rights, which will take effect on October 1. Laws were also passed on curbing monopolies and the development of competition, and on speculation and abuses in retail sales. The Parliament is also working on taxation law. (Radio Liberty, Radio Kiev)

- KIEV — Ukrainian Prime Minister Vitold Fokin recently paid a weeklong visit to Greece that may result in two cooperation agreements. The Greek government expressed no objection to a visit by a group of Ukrainian specialists for restoration work on a monastery in Greece that is of historical significance to Ukrainian Orthodox believers. During a meeting with his Greek counterpart, Mr. Fokin also discussed a multi-million contract for an underground system in the cities of Athens and Thessalonika. (Radio Liberty, Radio Kiev)

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Voice of defiance: an interview with the accused, deputy Stepan Khmara

by **Marta Kolomayets**
Kiev Press Bureau

Less than 24 hours after his release from the Lukianivka Prison, radical opposition leader Stepan Khmara granted an interview to journalists from Radio Liberty, The Independent and The Ukrainian Weekly. He was finally released from prison on Sunday, May 12, just two days prior to the start of his trial and 30 days after he was re-arrested in Donetsk.

The National Council had tried on a number of occasions to gain Dr. Khmara's release during this one-month period, but was unsuccessful until its members staged a walk-out on May 12, the first day the Parliament reconvened since April 26. Ihor Yuhhnovsky, chairman of the democratic opposition bloc, told Leonid Kravchuk, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, that the bloc would not take part in the Parliament's work until Dr. Khmara was freed.

The Supreme Soviet then sent Yaroslav Kondratiev, the head of the parliamentary committee on law enforcement, to discuss the matter with the Supreme Court. Dr. Khmara was released that afternoon and the National Council walked back into the Parliament hall to continue its work. Dr. Yuhhnovsky thanked Chairman Kravchuk for his aid in this matter.

Below, Dr. Khmara discusses his view of the Communist and democratic forces in the Supreme Soviet today, as well as his view of the future of Ukraine. Dr. Khmara, who went back to his hotel room in the Hotel Ukraina, had been on a hunger strike for 30 days, since the day of his re-arrest. He had been force-fed since April 30 but often his system would reject the food, or he would reject this forced method of nutrition by regurgitating.

Although he has lost a lot of weight, Dr. Khmara has not lost his fighting spirit. Dressed in a blue warm-up suit, puffing away at Marlboros, Dr. Khmara answered questions in a deep, strong and steady voice. He was alert and ready to challenge the system in what he calls the next farce — his scheduled trial.

How is your moral state?

As always, I am in high spirits, I'm able to work and this is the main thing.

How do you see your future? Will you take part in political activity?

I can't imagine my life without it. Today's Parliament has exhausted its limits and the continuation of its work is harmful and dangerous for Ukraine and I will tell you why. My life would lose all meaning. We can't allow this Parliament to pass such important documents as the constitution.

Currently there exists a danger that this Supreme Soviet will approve the idea of a presidential form of government; this idea is gaining strength among the deputies that make up today's government.

Electing a president today threatens Ukraine with the emergence of a new, more horrible dictatorship, since we don't have a working Parliament capable of action. We cannot talk of a presidency without a Parliament, without this highest ruling body. Secondly, without a doubt, the Supreme Soviet is progressing in such a direction that no matter what happens, it will sign the so-called new union treaty and the danger here lies in the malicious propaganda headed by Kravchuk (Leonid, chairman

of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR) under the label of a union, under the touted appearance of a union of sovereign states.

First of all, we don't have a state, so to speak of any kind of union is senseless. This question should be removed from the daily agenda of Parliament unless it does take part in the building of a state.

Secondly, the imperial center, (Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and his cronies, do not want to listen to any kind of real sovereignty or independence of states. For them, there is only one objective: to preserve the union at any price. And they will not give up their imperialist ambitions; they continue to preserve their horrible imperialist monster, their military industrial complex. This is the reality and if it continues, Ukraine is headed for a catastrophe — economic, social and ecological.

If you look at the reality we live in — the imperialist robbers have squeezed out the heart of Ukraine. Not until we become masters of our own land, not until we are masters over our finances, not until we rule over our industrial complexes will we have the strength or the opportunity to solve major problems in Ukraine.

Today's composition of the Parliament is not able to solve any of these problems. This is why I categorically stand for its dissolution. This is why I call for new elections in the near future, under international control. Only in this way could a new Supreme Soviet be formed, an effective executive government and a new just legal system of Ukrainian statehood. Now, we only have a declaration which has achieved absolutely nothing.

Are you planning to take part in the Parliamentary session this week, which hopes to give the declaration of sovereignty constitutional status?

Tomorrow I will take part in a new farce, a political farce which is being called a trial. And as for giving the declaration constitutional status, the Communists are doing this for propaganda reasons. For almost a year, they did everything possible not to give it constitutional status and now they are doing everything they can. Now they are taking advantage of that little phrase at the bottom of the declaration of that addendum, which says that the declaration should become the basis for a new union treaty, and we should do everything we cannot to allow this to happen.

What can citizens of Ukraine do to ensure that the union treaty won't be signed?

We saw that the recent conference in Pavlohrad led to unity and solidarity. We found inroads for unity and consolidation. We saw the miners work with democratic forces and the organized workers' movement, which is the most important. They all cooperate with democratic organizations and the opposition deputies.

Do you think that the strikes in early spring were premature and failed because of this?

I think that they were timely, but unfortunately the significance of the political demands of striking miners were not understood by some democratic leaders. A lot of the blame lies on these democratic leaders, on some of the oblast leaders. Not only did they not do anything practical to uphold the initiative of the striking miners, but they also

did everything possible to isolate it and thus, deafened the strikes.

Do you have in mind the leaders of Lviv Oblast?

Without a doubt I mean the Lviv Oblast leadership. I feel that this leadership played the most reactionary role in this and they have a great political responsibility on their shoulders.

How do you see the role of the National Council in these strikes?

In one word — anemic.

And how do you see the role of the National Council as an opposition force in today's Supreme Soviet?

Today, save for a few radical deputies, there is no such opposition as the National Council. There is a coalition, a bloc of Communists and most of the members of the National Council. The National Council has a very responsible role and if it continues along its present course, it will discredit itself in the eyes of the people of Ukraine.

The National Council is composed of a variety of different people. There are agents from the KGB, there are agents from the party apparatus who join these forces to paralyze the work of the council. And one person who plays such a role is Ihor Yuhhnovsky; he continues to play a very negative role in the National Council.

So, what is your reaction to the fact that Dr. Yuhhnovsky thanked Kravchuk upon learning of your release?

I am indignant and insulted. He did not only insult me but all those who elected me. This is a (hanebna) shameful situation.

What methods can the National Council use to fight in the Supreme Soviet today?

Well, if the Parliament is not dissolved, then I would think that the best option would be for the National Council to walk out of the Supreme Soviet keeping their mandates. Then, they should go out among the people and explain why they walked out and define their position and then call for the dissolution of the Supreme Soviet. But knowing the powers of the National Council, I really don't believe they would do this. There is one other solution. It is necessary to do everything to strengthen the revolutionary, the peaceful revolutionary road to change. I mean, actions of civil disobedience to force the Communist Party apparatus to listen to the people and accept the idea of the dissolution of the Parliament. And I will work in this direction, together with the strike committees and the Ukrainian Republican Party.

You are a leading member of the Ukrainian Republican Party, which is planning its congress the first weekend in June. We've heard rumors that the party is planning to split. Can you comment?

I think it is premature to say anything; let's leave it at that. We won't divulge our party's secrets.

There were also rumors that you are planning to join the ranks of the Inter-Party Assembly.

It is also premature to comment on this. I am a staunch sympathizer of the



Stepan Khmara

program of the Ukrainian Republican Party. Their ideology is based on two precepts: the struggle for and the building of a free, independent, united, democratic state based on the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

I cannot envision anything other than a democratic statehood for Ukraine; a struggle for some totalitarian system is useless. Ukraine can only be free when we are true to the principles of the declaration on human rights.

Were you released from prison under certain conditions?

I was released under scandalous conditions, which I refused to sign. I told the prison warden that I would not sign a statement which would have forced me to stay at my temporary or permanent place of residence (Kiev or Chervonohrad). I did not sign anything. I refused to take the release papers and started heading back to my cell. However, the guards pushed me out of prison.

How long do you think this trial will last and do you think you are a hero, a symbol to the people of Ukraine?

I don't think I can answer this second question; I don't have the moral right. As for the length of the trial, it doesn't depend on me. What I can say is that the longer the trial goes on the worse it will be for the Communist Party apparatus, because it will be the party, not me, on trial.

Do you think you will wind up in jail after the trial?

God's work is unknown and the work of Satan is also unknown. A lot will depend on the situation in Ukraine; first of all the people's actions.

Can you have a fair trial in this system?

I don't even consider what we have a real court. What we have is a puppet of the Communist Party. In our court system, nothing has changed. I have no illusions.

One last question. You recently attacked Bohdan Nahaylo, the director of the Ukrainian service of Radio Liberty, in an open letter where you criticized his "favorable or positive"

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UNA Supreme...

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"Already today, before our very eyes...we see the resurrection of Ukraine in Lviv and Kiev, in Dnipropetrovsk and Odessa, on the shores of the Black Sea and in the Carpathian Mountains," he noted. "The Parliament of Ukraine — without seeking anyone's approval — adopts (measures dealing with) the state's independence and sovereignty, and promises to proceed along the path to true, not merely declarative, Ukrainian sovereignty."

"But, it is not yet time to sing 'Ukraine has resurrected,'" Dr. Padoch explained. "In order to bring ourselves closer to that moment when it will be appropriate to sing those words, let us turn to the father of our nation, Taras Shevchenko, ... and recall the sacred words of his 'Testament': 'Arise and break your chains.' The realization of that testament will lead us to change our anthem from the outdated 'Ukraine has not yet died' to 'Ukraine has resurrected.'"

"We cannot squander the historic opportunity provided us today: to regain our national individualism, to renew our international identity and to stand in the international arena as an equal among equals," Dr. Padoch emphasized.

Supreme Advisor Anya Dydyk-Petrenko recited a Ukrainian-language excerpt of Shevchenko's poem "Neophytes" and an English translation of his "Testament" as music to that work

played in the background. All present then sang "Zapovit" in Ukrainian. In conclusion, women members of the Supreme Assembly placed a wreath of flowers at the pedestal of the Shevchenko monument.

Business sessions begin

The Supreme Assembly members then proceeded to the Veselka auditorium to begin their business sessions. The proceedings were opened by the supreme president, who noted that this was the first annual session of the Supreme Assembly after the 32nd UNA Convention held in May-June of 1990. That convention, Mrs. Diachuk continued, adopted a series of recommendations and resolutions that are to be realized during the next four years "for the benefit of our members, our organization, our Ukrainian community in the United States and Canada, and our not yet free Ukraine."

"In 1990 our faces were turned toward Ukraine and developments there," the supreme president said. "It is a positive phenomenon that our young generation of members born here has begun to reassert its Ukrainian heritage and its interest in the Ukrainian language, history and culture — thanks to the focus on Ukraine evident in our UNA press as well as the American and Canadian news media."

"But, in order for us to help others, we ourselves must be strong. That means the UNA must continue to unite all generations of the active Ukrainian community. To do this we must adjust

our institution to the modern-day life-insurance needs of our members, and we must bolster the work of our branches with young activists." Mrs. Diachuk stated.

She then called for a moment of silence in tribute to all UNA'ers who had passed away in the previous year, as well as in memory of the victims of the Chernobyl nuclear accident, the fifth anniversary of which is being marked this year. Dr. Padoch added that among those activists who should be recalled are Mrs. Diachuk's late parents, Dr. Gregory and Stefania Jawny.

Supreme Auditor Wasył Didiuk was then called upon to lead the assembly members in prayer, seeking God's guidance and the wisdom to formulate a vision for the UNA.

The agenda for the five-day annual meeting was then approved, as were the minutes of the 1989 Supreme Assembly session (as published in Svoboda, official organ of the UNA). The minutes of the 1990 extraordinary session were given over to the Supreme Auditing Committee for review.

Next came the appointment of members to the following committees of the Supreme Assembly: scholarship, organizing, women's affairs, youth, cultural, press and publications, Canadian affairs, financial, sports, resolutions, Soyuzivka, fraternal activities, by-laws, centennial and aid to Ukraine. (Most of the committee members were named on the basis of the Supreme Assembly members' preference as announced during the September 1990 extraordinary session of that body). All, save for the Scholarship Committee which is to meet on June 17 at the UNA Home Office, are to meet during the course of the Supreme Assembly deliberations through May 24. Most committees began their work on Monday or Tuesday, May 20-21.

The reports of Supreme Assembly members — all of which were pre-printed for distribution to all participants — were then limited to addenda only. Discussion of those reports brought Monday's afternoon session to a close. Among the topics raised during the discussion were: rental of space in the UNA's headquarters building in Jersey City, N.J., cooperation of the UNA Washington Office with other organizations, sales of annuity certificates and results of the UNA membership campaign.

Second day's sessions

The Tuesday morning session was devoted to reports of the Svoboda editor-in-chief, Zenon Snylyk; The Ukrainian Weekly editor, Roma Hadzewycz; and the manager of Soyuzivka, John A. Flis. A lengthy discussion ensued about budgets for the newspapers, the UNA Press Bureau in Kiev, promotion of UNA publications, and the need for additional pages to increase the size of The Weekly from 16 pages to 20 or 24.

Mr. Flis reported on renovations and innovations at the UNA estate, as well as long-term plans for increasing the resort's appeal to guests. The manager also reported on Soyuzivka's readiness for the 1991 summer season, which is only a few weeks away.

The afternoon session began with Supreme Auditor Stefan Hawrysz reporting back to the assembly the Auditing Committee's recommendations that the minutes of the September 1990 meeting of the Supreme Assembly be accepted. William Pastuszek, chairman of the Auditing Committee, made a motion to accept the reports of all Supreme Assembly members. Both proposals were unanimously accepted.

The remainder of the afternoon session was devoted to a presentation by the UNA's director of insurance opera-

tions, Robert Cook, on "The UNA as an Insurer Both Now and in the Future."

"You and those who came before you have done a spectacular job of making this great organization what it is today. It is now time to help it realize the wonderful potential the future holds for the organization, both as an insurer and as a fraternal. The two go hand in hand. A strong UNA as an insurer means a strong UNA as a fraternal organization," Mr. Cook began.

He then went on to speak about the make-up of the UNA's policyholder base, noting that what is missing is a good concentration of those in the 30 to 65 age bracket and to cite reasons for the UNA's declining membership.

In order to make the UNA a modern-day insurer and increase its membership, Mr. Cook said: "We need to establish a computerized administrative system in the Home Office; ... we must give our salespeople quality products which are appealing and satisfy the needs of our members and potential members; ... and we need to attract, train and retain a high-quality full-time sales force that is loyal to the UNA and, where possible, must also attract, train and retain a high-quality part-time sales force which is equally loyal to the UNA."

The speaker, who has 16 years' experience in the life insurance industry and 10 years' field management experience involving the hiring, training and supervision of sales personnel, also delineated how the UNA can set up its sales force in the next five to seven years, beginning with two field offices: the first in Jersey City and the second in Toronto.

As well, he described how the UNA can allow its sales force to sell some of the products of selected commercial carriers, "especially as regards product lines where we have no desire to develop a product of our own or where we could not develop an effectively competitive product," for example, disability income insurance and long-term care insurance. At the same time, he stressed, the UNA will be enhancing its own product line by offering more competitive term policies, developing its own universal life certificate and perhaps a whole life policy as well.

"The steps that are being instituted today to bring the UNA into the realm of a modern-day insurer with a professional sales force will create a UNA in the future that will truly be an honor to the UNA of the past," Mr. Cook concluded.

Supreme Assembly session participants
The annual meeting of the UNA Supreme Assembly is being attended by:

- Supreme Executive Committee: Mrs. Diachuk, supreme president; Nestor Olesnycky, supreme vice-president; John Hewryk, supreme director for Canada; Gloria Paschen, supreme vice-president; Walter Sochan, supreme secretary; Alexander Blahitka, supreme treasurer;

- Supreme Auditing Committee: Mr. Pastuszek, chairman, Mr. Didiuk, Mr. Hawrysz, Taras Szmagała (Anatole Doroshenko is expected to arrive by mid-week);

- Supreme Advisors: Tekla Moroz, Eugene Iwanciw, Ms. Hadzewycz, Alex Chudolij, Ms. Dydyk-Petrenko, Andrew Jula, Anne Remick, Andrew Keybida, Helen Olek-Scott, Walter Kwas, Walter Korchynsky, Wasył Liscynsky, Pawlo Dorozynski and Wasył Luchkiw;

- Honorary members: Dr. Padoch, Genevieve Zerebniak, Judge Anna Chopek, Mary Dushnyck, Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk, Anna Haras.

Also present is Mr. Snylyk, editor-in-chief of Svoboda.

Supreme Soviet...

(Continued from page 1)

Oles Shevchenko, a member of the constitutional committee. "And what do we see in Parliament today? The National Council has proposed that we bring these important questions up to a vote by the people. Yet, most of the Supreme Soviet voted against allowing the people to voice their wishes; I feel that under such circumstances, the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR should consider its own dissolution," he argued in closing remarks.

His argument, as well as that of the agrarian faction of deputies, deputies Buchkov of Kherson and Volodymyr Yavorivsky of Kirovohrad, brought the idea of a referendum on these questions up for a vote. It passed with 304 deputies voting for this proposal.

The deputies also voted to send the working draft of the constitution back to the constitutional committee, where it will be cleaned up and edited and brought back on the floor in June for further discussion and final vote by the Supreme Soviet; this proposal, suggested by Oleksander Moroz, head of the Communist majority of 239, also added that the draft of the constitution will be published to familiarize the people with this working document. Both of his programs passed in the Supreme Soviet with votes of 231 and 285, respectively.

Controversy over the working conception of the constitution developed from the very start of the discussion on Tuesday, May 21, but the biggest clash developed when debates on the principles featured in the preamble began. And, it was a clearly divided rift between Communists and democrats, with the former wanting to include the phrase: "the preamble should confirm the socialist choice of the people as an intention to build a society of social justice, based on labor."

The National Council tried to block this wording, as one of its leaders, Oleksander Yemetis, stated: "As we try to build a society based on political pluralism, we continue to have the rule

of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union intervene. Socialist choice at this time means administrative command over the economy, the continuation of power division among the Communists..." he said. Mr. Yemetis also declared that the National Council would not vote for a conception that had been disfigured, as the Supreme Soviet had been forced to vote on it sentence by sentence, at times, word by word.

He suggested that in these changing political times, it would be beneficial for both the Communist majority and the democratic opposition to present two constitutions at a referendum for the people. However, the National Council proposal did not pass, but this specific phrase will be singled out in the fall referendum.

The problem in discussing the conception of the constitution began with trying to decide on a name for it. There were seven proposals suggested: Constitution of the Republic of Ukraine, of the Ukrainian Republic, of the Ukrainian Democratic Republic, of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, of Soviet Ukraine and of Ukraine. Not one name got the majority votes needed. However, the Constitution of Ukraine became the working title of the document because it received 206 votes, the most any titled received.

The section labeled, the rights of people and citizens, stated that all citizens are equal, regardless of their social status, race, nationality, sex, education, religious convictions; it also foresees a special section dealing with private ownership (247 deputies voted for this, 45 against).

The section outlining the territory of Ukraine proposes that Ukraine will continue to be administratively divided into oblasts, raions, raions in cities, selyshcha and village soviets (327 votes for) and that the Crimean Soviet Socialist Autonomous Republic will be on the territory of Ukraine (324 deputies voted for this).

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THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA advisor participates in meeting on aid for homeless



Susan Baker of the National Alliance in Homelessness with Eugene Iwanciw, supreme advisor of the Ukrainian National Association.

WASHINGTON — The National Fraternal Congress of America (NFCA) has adopted Jubilee Ministries, an organization aiding the homeless in the nation's capital, as one of its national causes. On April 15, representatives of the NFCA and a number of its mem-

bers, including Eugene Iwanciw representing the Ukrainian National Association, met with Susan Baker and representatives of Jubilee Ministries at its headquarters.

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UNA seniors conference set for June

POLAND, Ohio — This year's program for the UNA Seniors Conference will be basically the same as in previous years with a few exceptions. A check with Soyuzivka personnel has indicated that a few rooms are left for the week, but that they will soon be reserved.

Registration at the Main House lobby will take place Sunday, June 16, at 3-6 p.m. with Helen Chornomaz, Mary Bobeczko and Dr. Stephanie Baranowska in charge. Dinner will take place at 6 p.m. On Monday morning a divine liturgy will be celebrated at Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church in Kerhonkson. Following the liturgy, the formal opening of the conference will take place at the Veselka auditorium at 10:30 a.m. Seniors' President Gene Woloshyn will open the proceedings with a welcome followed by the singing of the anthems and recitation of the "Pledge of Allegiance." The election of a presidium will take place followed by the appointment of nominating and resolutions committee members.

After lunch, the minutes of the 16th Seniors Conference will be read by the Ukrainian secretary, Dr. Mykola

Cenko, and English secretary, Mary S. Bobeczko. Additions and corrections will then be discussed. The officers will then give their reports, followed by the Auditing Committee report. Questions on the reports and a short discussion will follow. A get-acquainted evening will be held on Monday night at the Veselka patio.

The discussion of reports will continue on Tuesday morning and at its conclusion a vote of confidence will be addressed by the assembled. The nominating committee will give its report, which will be followed by the election of officers for the year 1991-1992.

The afternoon session will feature a speaker on "Ukraine Today." (More information at a later date). After dinner the guests will assemble at the Veselka for the favorite pastime of senior citizens throughout the U.S., Bingo. Prizes will be awarded to winners.

Wednesday will be a designated free day, at which time the seniors may enjoy the swimming pool, hike or take a siesta.

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Kuropas volume on Ukrainian Americans featured at UNA book launch

by Roma Hadzewycz

NEW YORK — Dr. Myron B. Kuropas' book, "The Ukrainian Americans: Roots and Aspirations, 1884-1954," was hailed as a "necessary and hard-hitting book that is sure to arouse controversy" while telling its readers about subjects that have long begged for discussion.

These were the words of Nestor Olesnycky, master of ceremonies for a book launch reception honoring Dr. Kuropas at the landmark Ukrainian Institute of America on Sunday afternoon, May 5.

The afternoon gathering, sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association, was held as Mr. Olesnycky, UNA supreme vice-president, noted, "To honor a man on an achievement long overdue."

The volume was long in the making, as its genesis was the author's 1974 doctoral dissertation at the University of Chicago.

And the work was long overdue, for as Dr. Orest Subtelny notes in his foreword to Dr. Kuropas' book, "Since the appearance of Iulian Bachynskyi's superb 'Ukrainska Imigratsia v Ziednanykh Derzhavakh Ameriky' in 1914, no major history of the Ukrainian Americans has appeared, largely because the attention of the community's scholars was focused on developments in Ukraine."

Dr. Kuropas was introduced to his audience at the Ukrainian Institute as a former special assistant for ethnic affairs to President Gerald R. Ford, an adjunct professor at Northern Illinois University, an associate of the National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs, vice-president of the Ukrainian National Association for 12 years and currently an honorary member of its Supreme Assembly.

His successor as UNA vice-president, Mr. Olesnycky, emphasized that it was "with immense pride and recognition for his achievements" that he was introducing this book and its author.

He went on to point out that Dr. Kuropas' history "reveals why we shouldn't be surprised even today that the United States cannot support the break-up of the Soviet empire," and that the author "has pinpointed many things that have bothered my generation and has shown us that we had the same questions as our elders did."

"It is invaluable to those of Ukrainian descent and those interested in the Ukrainian ethnic group," Mr. Olesnycky concluded.

The master of ceremonies also introduced prominent UNA guests in the audience: Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, former Supreme Presidents John O. Flis and Joseph Lesawyer and Honorary Member of the Supreme Assembly Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch.

Other notables present included: Ron Schoeffel, an editor at the University of Toronto Press, the book's publisher; Walter Baranet-

sky, president of the Ukrainian Institute of America; and Dr. Omeljan Pritsak, former director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. Mr. Schoeffel briefly addressed the gathering, noting the significance of a history such as "The Ukrainian Americans."

In turn, Dr. Kuropas spoke, expressing thanks, first of all, to his family: to his parents Stephen and Antoinette, for instilling a love of Ukraine; to his best friend, wife Lesia for her unwavering support; and to his sons, Stephen and Michael, who served as an inspiration and for whom, the author underlined, he had written this volume.

He voiced gratitude also to UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk for her efforts as UNA treasurer in supporting the book; to Dr. Pritsak for encouragement; to Alexander Lushnytsky, "the unsung hero of Ukrainian immigration history whose archives are phenomenal; to

Michael Hanusiak for his assistance on the chapter covering Ukrainian Communists; to Mr. Schoeffel for "nurturing the manuscript through the publication process"; and to Dr. Subtelny, who is responsible for the University of Toronto publishing the book.

The presence of Oksana Dragan Krawciw, whose late father Anthony had read Dr. Kuropas' manuscript and encouraged his work; and Jim Mace, staff director of the now defunct U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine on which Dr. Kuropas served, also was noted.

In reference to his book, Dr. Kuropas said that there were those who had asked him whether a history of the Ukrainian immigration is a true history — suggesting instead that it represented merely notes on the margin of the history of Ukraine. "Indeed it is a true history," he stressed. "Our people came here with

(Continued on page 14)



Author Dr. Myron Kuropas (center, holding book) is flanked during UNA book launch by former and current UNA officers and employees: (from left) Zenon Snylyk, Joseph Lesawyer, Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Walter Sochan, Andrew Keybida, Nestor Olesnycky and John O. Flis.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

A long, hard climb

Within a few weeks, the citizens of Ukraine will mark the first anniversary of their Declaration on the State Sovereignty of Ukraine. But will they have reason to celebrate?

As the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR nears the end of the third session of its 12th convocation, the people of Ukraine are still without a constitution, still without a guarantee that their lives are changing for the better, still caught between the stagnation of Communism and the uncertainty that one day they will live in a democracy.

This week, the opposition in Parliament once again reaffirmed that their road to democracy is one long, hard climb. They observed this during the first few minutes of work on the conception of the new constitution. The deputies could not even get a majority vote (226 is necessary; that is 50 percent plus one) on a name for the new constitution. Finally they decided on a working name for the document: Constitution of Ukraine. (This option received 206 votes, not enough to pass lawfully).

And the fight will be tooth and nail until a constitution is ratified, probably sometime in late fall or next year. Now, the National Council has managed to buy some time in order to do field work among the people, the people who will vote in the autumn referendum for a new name, new state symbolism, a new form of government and whether or not they want the words "socialist choice" included in the preamble of their new constitution.

Last week, they also bought some time for the democratic forces, when Parliament decided to discard the idea of giving the declaration of state sovereignty constitutional backing. Although the principles outlined in the document, passed on July 16, 1990, proclaim the state sovereignty of Ukraine — the supremacy, independence, plenariness and indivisibility of the republic's authority within the boundaries of its territory and its independence and equality in external relations, and grant the declaration the right to be the foundation for a new constitution and laws of Ukraine, it also carries one sentence as a concluding thought: The principles of the Declaration on the State Sovereignty of Ukraine are to be used in the preparation of a new union treaty.

By rejecting the option to give the declaration constitutional backing, as an interim document before adopting a new constitution, the democrats may have bought themselves some valuable time.

Last year, after the declaration was issued, many optimists saw this as a concrete step toward independence. Some asked themselves if the declaration was not just a mere collection of fine-sounding principles. Others thought that the near future would provide the answer to this question as Ukraine drafted new laws and a constitution on the basis of this historic declaration. Last year, the declaration was being compared to the Third Universal of 1917, which led to the Fourth Universal and the proclamation of independent Ukrainian statehood. Today, almost one year later, the declaration is just another sheet of paper.

May
30
1876

Turning the pages back...

On May 30, 1876, while vacationing in the town of Ems, Germany, Tsar Alexander II issued a secret decree, the infamous Ems Ukase, which de facto forbade any public

expression of Ukrainian culture. It was the most notable instance in an ongoing series of harsh yet futile attempts by the imperial center to crush yet another revival of Ukrainian culture before it assumed dangerous "separatist" overtones. The somewhat milder edict of Interior Minister Petr Valuev 13 years earlier had apparently failed. Declaring that the Ukrainian language "has never existed, does not exist and shall never exist," Valuev's circular had instructed the censors to "ban the publication of books in the Little Russian dialect, both religious and educational, and books generally intended for elementary reading by the people," while allowing the printing of belles-lettres in the "Little Russian dialect."

The Ems Ukase went much further. It prohibited the printing in Ukrainian of any original work or translation, the importation from abroad of Ukrainian-language publications, the staging of plays and public readings in Ukrainian, even the use of Ukrainian lyrics in Ukrainian songs. Indeed, it was a systematic attempt to destroy Ukrainian culture. The teaching of any subject in Ukrainian in the elementary schools was forbidden; books in Ukrainian or by Ukrainophiles were to be removed from school libraries; Ukrainophile teachers were to be replaced with Russians. In addition, the ukase led to the liquidation of the Kiev branch of the Imperial Russian Geographic Society and the closing down of the Russian newspaper, *Kievskiy Telegraf*, both of which were under the aegis of the Kiev "Old Hromada," as well as to the expulsion and exile of several professors of Kiev University (Mykhailo Drahomanov, Pavlo Chubynsky, Mykhailo Ziber).

Undoubtedly, the Ems Ukase dealt a crushing blow to the emerging Ukrainian national movement. But it also forced Ukrainian activists and Ukrainophiles to take a stand and clarify their often ambiguous position vis-a-vis "the Ukrainian question." Some of the "founding fathers" of the Ukrainian movement, such as Kulish and Kostomarov, were forced to recognize that the Russian empire would not allow even their moderate project of a political Ukrainism restricted to the cultural sphere. They opted for compromise and submission to the imperial center. Others, like Drahomanov, became radicalized by the experience of repression and helped to extend the Ukrainian national struggle from the cultural to the political and socioeconomic spheres, and to move the focal point of this struggle to western Ukraine.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Rome-based Ukrainian Catholic Church press office deserves recognition

by Borys A. Gudziak

As dramatic events in the Soviet Union unfold, Ukrainian Americans continued to be frustrated at the scant notice the American mass media have paid to the political, social, cultural and religious upheaval in Ukraine. It is evident that, despite our efforts to promote the cause, Ukraine is hardly capturing the headlines and lead stories. Lest we get discouraged, it is important to recognize some recent achievements in promoting the Ukrainian message to the world at large.

Numerous organizations and individuals (too many to list) have launched laudable public relations and press campaigns, raising awareness about Ukraine, but, arguably, no Ukrainian institution in the West has done more to promote the Ukrainian story in international media circles than the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Beginning with the Millennium, the UCC has supported a sustained press service that has systematically provided reliable information about developments in Ukraine to wire services, editorial offices, the telemedia and individual journalists.

While constantly feeding the media the Ukrainian story, the Rome-based press office of the UCC over the last 15 months has also succeeded in bringing to Ukraine over 100 correspondents, providing them with background information and multi-lingual translators. The press office has demonstrated admirable professionalism by sincerely encouraging and arranging press conferences not only with Ukrainian Catholic leaders, but also with those of the Ukrainian Autocephalous (e.g. the young Bishop Antoni, Yevhen Sverstiuk) and the Russian Orthodox Churches (Metropolitan Filaret). In overcoming Soviet bureaucracy, installing international phone lines, and making visitors to a foreign world feel at home, the press office has been paving the way for international awareness about religious life in Ukraine.

Yet the press office has not limited its scope to ecclesiastical issues. During the Easter 1990 press tour to Ukraine, it organized the first press conferences with large representations of Western journalists for Rukh and other democratic organizations. This Easter an unprecedented 70 foreign correspondents from the U.S., Canada, Western and Eastern Europe, South America, Australia, and Japan came to Lviv with the assistance of the press office to

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cover the return of Cardinal Lubachivsky. They interviewed political as well as ecclesiastical leaders *in situ* and experienced first-hand the pains and hopes of contemporary Ukraine. Most of them travelled to rural areas, to Kiev, and many to within yards of the Chernobyl reactor. The reporters saw Ukraine as it is. They met with striking minors, students, Rukh leaders, aparat-chiks, entrepreneurs, blackmarketeers, and people on and of the street, Stepan Khmara, minutes after his release from prison, and the Parliamentary Chernobyl committee, on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the nuclear disaster. Scores of reporters departed from Ukraine as witnesses of a truly historic and joyful moment for the UCC. They had also felt the pulse of the Ukrainian people, fixed in their minds the names and unforgettable visages of Ukraine's leaders, heard feisty songs and life stories while breaking bread in the intimacy of private homes, and most importantly, came to view sympathetically and share Ukrainian aspirations and ideals.

Many of us were disappointed at the limited coverage in the American media (the three well-written stories in the L.A. Times were a happy exception). Despite the fact that the Associated Press and Reuters ran multiple stories, many major newspapers did not pick them up. In Europe the coverage was considerably wider with features in national magazines and a BBC television documentary.

Our community has a long way to go before it confronts the fact that influence with the mass media is built not on frantic last-minute efforts but on constant reliable information, reminders, personal contacts and friendships developed over years. Only a sustained effort will inform reporters and eventually change editorial policy so that wire stories about Ukraine make it into the dailies.

In this regard the Ukrainian Catholic Synod (especially Bishops Basil Losten and Robert Moskal) took the initiative at the time of the Millennium to establish — and subsequently to sustain the Rome-based Press Office of the UCC. It is to their credit that a young, affable and experienced Ukrainian-American laywoman, Sonya Hlutkowsky, has the independence and resources to run a professional press service.

The patient work of this press office, while sowing the seeds of awareness about Ukraine, even now is slowly but surely bearing fruit. Those that have made such an effort possible deserve the community's acknowledgement as well as moral and material support.

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of May 22, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 6,688 checks from its members with donations totalling \$174,466.07. The contributions include individual members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

Commentary from Moscow

Proliferation by disintegration or an end to the arms race?

by John Hewko

MOSCOW — Fear of the Soviet Union's vast nuclear arsenal has led to the view in the West that the Soviet Union cannot be allowed to disintegrate. Nightmare scenarios abound of five renegade republics running wild with nuclear weapons, of nuclear sabotage, terrorism and uncontrolled nuclear proliferation.

Conventional wisdom maintains that only a strong central government in Moscow is capable of averting such nuclear dangers. Such an approach is questionable. It fails to recognize that the disintegration of the Soviet Union is probably unavoidable and incorrectly assumes that the consequences of separatist movements in the country's republics are inherently destabilizing.

The Soviet Union is a multinational state (some even call it an empire) forged and kept together in large measure by force. Although stability was achieved, it was superficial and misleading, obtained and maintained by a police state that destroyed millions of the very citizens it was meant to protect.

The idea that the Soviet Union can be transformed into a democratic state, yet dominated and run by a strong central government in Moscow is a pipedream. Years of repression by the center have taken their toll. The country's inherent tensions are too ingrained; its ethnic makeup too diverse; its provinces, long neglected by Moscow, too skeptical of the central authorities.

The root of today's instability is not the republics and their demands for independence or autonomy, but rather Moscow's 70-year mismanagement of the so-called nationalities question. Only the naive could have believed that the introduction of increased freedom in the Soviet Union and a move toward a market economy (which itself requires tremendous decentralization of decision-making and economic power) could have resulted in anything but an explosion of separatist movements and nationalist grievances. How else could one have expected the Baltic republics, forcibly incorporated into the Soviet Union, to react?

The response of Moscow has been to employ its traditional sledgehammer approach to the issue of republic autonomy. Unfortunately, the nuclear threat is not diminished but exacerbated when the center plays a strong hand. By sending in the troops, establishing blockades and adopting an uncompromising attitude toward independence by the breakaway republics, the union government, on which many in the West are pinning their hopes of stability, has only added to the chaos.

For those with a short-term view, the central government still has the muscle to order a bloody and brutal crackdown on the "rebellious" republics. Temporary stability would be achieved. But for how long? The Lithuanians, Georgians, Armenians, Estonians are not going to disappear; the problem would only be put off for the next generation to resolve.

The disintegration of the Soviet Union leaves open the question of whether it will result in the nuclear horror that many fear. The track records of the republics indicate that, if the devolution of power is orderly and

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the resulting governments democratic, there is little to fear.

During the past eight months the six renegade republics, the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan and Ukraine have been well ahead of the center in demanding radical economic reform; their proposed programs are significantly more progressive with respect to private property, privatization and foreign investment. It is not from the center, but from the republics, that one hears the most vociferous calls for a drastic scaling down of the military-industrial complex, for halting the construction of nuclear power plants, for cutting off support to the Soviet Union's client states in the developing world.

Let's assume, for example, that an independent Lithuania would have access to nuclear weapons. As a technical matter, the safeguards in the Soviet system are such that no renegade republic could unilaterally use the weapons on its territory. In addition, why would Lithuania, with a market economy and democratic government, be any more prone to utilize nuclear weapons than today's central Soviet government whose nuclear weapons are controlled by the very generals that the West had battled during the years of the Cold War? And, who would Lithuania use the weapons against — its Baltic neighbors, a democratic Germany, a democratic Poland, a democratic Russia?

The tragedy of Chernobyl has created an almost anti-nuclear hysteria in Byelorussia, Ukraine and parts of Russia. Ukraine's declaration of state sovereignty calls for the republic not to accept, produce or purchase nuclear weapons; Byelorussia's provides for the republic to become a nuclear-free zone. If there is one issue in these republics that does not draw much support from politicians and voters, it is nuclear weapons and nuclear energy production. Defense of nuclear energy and weapons has become almost the exclusive domain of the central government.

The issue of whether the disintegration of the Soviet Union is desirable or not could be overtaken by events and become mute: Moscow is rife with rumors of a secret deal between Mikhail Gorbachev and the republics which, if true, would turn the USSR into a loose confederation of perhaps nine republics.

The focus of the developing world should be on creating a strategy that makes the disintegration as peaceful as possible. Safeguards must be taken to ensure those republics that leave the union do not have nuclear military capability. Given the public statements of the leadership of the Baltic republics, such guarantees should not be difficult to obtain.

As for those republics that remain in the union, the greatest insurance for stability is a decentralized democratic market-oriented system which minimizes the possibility of intra-republican conflicts by delegating as much power as possible to the republics. This would deprive both U.S. and Soviet hawks of the "external threat" which today underpins their arguments for increased spending on nuclear weapons.

Stability will not come by blindly supporting the central government. The future lies with the republics and the West should plan accordingly. It might even lead to the end of the arms race.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



We're losing our past

In researching my recently published book on America's first two mass immigrations, I experienced many unforgettably wonderful moments.

I recall sitting awestruck in the rectory of Father (later Bishop) Ivan Hundiak of Carteret, N.J., church as the good father recalled his fascinating life.

A living encyclopedia of Ukrainian immigration history, the Rev. Hundiak came to the United States as a young man in 1913 and became active in the Ukrainian socialist movement here. Later he became a Ukrainian Catholic priest and was assigned to Chicago's St. Nicholas Church as an assistant pastor. Finding the Catholic Church too confining, Father Hundiak became an Orthodox priest, eventually becoming Bishop John Theodorovich's chancellor. Still later, Father Hundiak had a falling out with Bishop Theodorovich and joined the newly created Orthodox Church of Bishop Bohdan.

A born raconteur and somewhat of a bon vivant, the Rev. Hundiak provided me with rich material and a host of insights into Ukrainian American religious history.

Another wonderful resource for me was Philip Wasylowsky who also arrived in the United States prior to the first world war. An activist in the Hetman Sich, Mr. Wasylowsky joined ODUW soon after Stephen Hrynevetsky, supreme otaman of the Hetman Sich, broke with the organization because of alleged improprieties by Hetman Pavlo Skoropadsky. I learned much Ukrainian American political history from Mr. Wasylowsky.

Still another marvelous interviewee I had the honor and pleasure to query was Dmytro Atamanec, a cantor-teacher who came to the United States in 1911. An accomplished choir director, Mr. Atamanec was once the director of a Ukrainian heritage school in Chicago that included some 200 students.

Today, Father Hundiak and Messrs. Wasylowsky and Atamanec are gone. And their knowledge and insights have perished with them.

Other sources of information about our past that are disappearing fast are newspaper collections. When I was doing my research I had access to the complete set of periodicals published by the Hetman Sich. It was housed at the Ukrainian National Museum in Chicago. When I urged the museum director 20 years ago to have the entire compilation microfilmed by the Immigration History Research Center at the University of Minnesota, he resisted. That was most unfortunate. It is my understanding that the Sich periodicals have since been "misplaced" and are no longer readily available to scholars. I hope I'm wrong.

Another oft-repeated event that caused me sorrow was the discovery that private collections of memoirs, journals, rare newspapers, and photos, so lovingly compiled and organized by immigrants, were simply pitched upon their deaths.

"Dad kept all that Ukrainian stuff for years," one old-timer's son told me. "When he died we didn't know what to do with it so we paid a junk man to come and haul it away."

Other private collections, stored in basements, were simply destroyed.

"We kept much of Dad's books and things after he died hoping to give it to some museum," an immigrant's daughter told me. "But after our basement flooded, all that was worthless."

Fortunately, many materials have been preserved by Ukrainian museums in Chicago, New York, Detroit, and Cleveland. People like Maria Shust in New York and Andrew Fedynsky in Cleveland have done much to turn the tide of relative community indifference to such matters. Halyna Myroniuk at the Immigration History Research Center has also provided much needed assistance in organizing immigrant archives and providing research data to those interested in learning more about the Ukrainian immigrant past.

Unfortunately, there seems to be little scholarly interest in our immigrant past. With the exception of Wasyl and Daria Markus, Alexander Lushnycky, Osypp Krawczyeniuk, Bohdan Procko, Stephen Mamchur, and the venerable Wasyl Halich, not too many scholars have devoted serious effort to this important area of research.

Because we are neglecting our immigrant past, we are losing it. Immigrants who came here via Ellis Island are all but a memory. Post-World War II immigrants soon will be.

Think of it. Of all of the thousands of tragic and heroic stories associated with the Ukrainian exodus of the 1940's, there is not one definitive study of the Ukrainian displaced person experience. There is no compilation of personal D.P. histories. With the exception of a few memoirs in the Ukrainian language, there is nothing.

There are many immigrant stories that have not been told and it is time that this situation is rectified. In the case of our living past, time is the enemy.

In my book I tried to resurrect the Ukrainian heroes of America's past. I wanted to immortalize those leaders who created the Ukrainian American community, nurtured it, and passed it on to us. I wanted our present community to understand that we stand on the shoulders of giants.

It is my hope that my book will generate interest among our community at large, especially among budding Ukrainian American historians. They should realize that when it comes to writing history, there is nothing that surpasses primary sources. And those sources are still around.

My book leaves many questions unanswered and those questions it does answer, may not be to everyone's liking. This is as it should be. No history is ever totally objective. Every historian is forced to be selective in the story that he weaves and I am no exception. Nevertheless, I tried to remain balanced in my approach, relying on the words and actions of the immigrants themselves. Since I provide little analysis and less commentary, the reader is left to draw his/her own conclusions regarding the events that formed our community.

My hope is that all Ukrainian Americans learn more about their past in this country. It would be tragic indeed if only scholars and academics were aware of where we've been as a people in America.

Edmonton economic conference spurs creation of Canada-Ukraine Business Council

by Jeffrey D. Stephaniuk

EDMONTON — The Canada-Ukraine Economic Conference, an international business conference sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation, was held in Edmonton on April 18-20. The purpose of the conference, attended by over 100 people, was to inform potential investors about recent political and economic changes in Ukraine and to plan for future initiatives.

"The Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation acknowledges the fact that democratic forces in Ukraine are steadily pressing to advance reasoned economic and political reform and fully integrate Ukraine into the international market economy," stated Ihor Bardyn, a Toronto-based lawyer and chairman of the conference steering committee.

The main outcome of the conference was a resolution to support the development of the "Canada-Ukraine Business Council" (CUBC), formerly known as NETCOM, the Network on East-West Trade and Commerce (Ukraine/Eastern Europe). Its objectives will be "to liaise with government, corporations, organizations, and individuals seeking commercial contacts with Ukraine and Ukrainians."

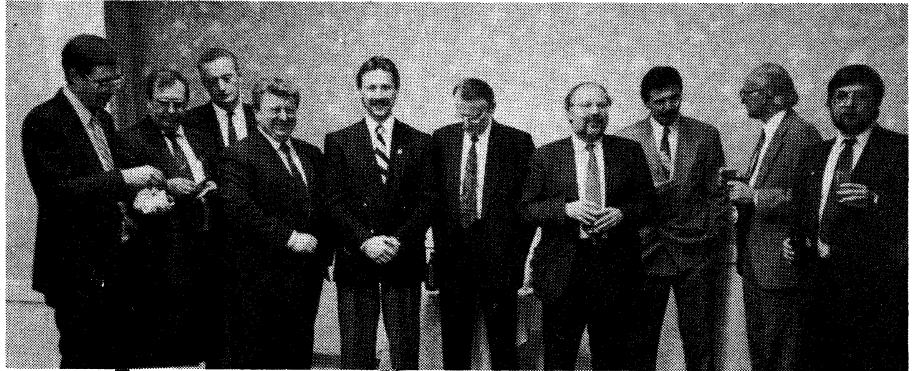
The conference steering committee has been charged with the responsibility of recommending a mandate and the mechanics of the proposed Business Council to the UCPBF biannual convention in Halifax in June, 1991. The convention will decide if it will facilitate the development of the Business Council until it becomes a self-funding and independent organization.

Other objectives of the Canada-Ukraine Business Council initiative include: "Monitoring and assisting in the development of a network of trade relations between businesses in North America/Europe and Ukraine," and "training and educating Western and Ukrainian managers on how to manage enterprises in each other's countries."

The need for such programs was recognized by various speakers at the conference, including Bohdan Watral, treasurer of the Self-Reliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union in Chicago; and Bohdan Chomiak, project manager for the Canada-Ukraine Farmers Exchange Program at the Ukrainian Resource and Development Center, Grant MacEwan Community College.

The conference participants heard about a newsletter service on trade and potential for new trade areas in Ukraine. The Ukrainian Business Digest, published in Connecticut by Richard Shriver, provides the type of information Business Council members require. Mr. Shriver, who has been a senior vice-president at McGraw-Hill Inc., senior vice-president of Chase Manhattan Bank, assistant secretary of defense and assistant secretary of the treasury in the United States, attended the conference and promoted the Ukrainian Business Digest. He expressed an interest in cooperating with the Canada-Ukraine Business Council in the future.

Many conference speakers were businesspersons who already have varying degrees of contact with and success in Ukraine. Lubomyr Banias, an engineer from Winnipeg, has already established a construction company, CANUKR Development Corp., in Ukraine. CANUKR plans to undertake construction projects in Ukraine and worldwide with Ukrainian engineers. A second target industry reported on during the conference was that of forestry. Roman Herchak, president of



Several Canada-Ukraine conference participants: (fourth from left) attorney Ihor Bardyn, People's Deputy Serhiy Holovaty, UCC President Dr. Dmytro Cypiwnyk, CUIS Director Dr. Bohdan Krawchenko and others.

Asia-Pacific Consultants of Vancouver, reported that he has taken an interest in forestry and toured mills and sites in Ukraine "because of the diverse possibilities it offers for joint venture agreements."

A third organization active in Ukraine was represented at the conference by Gordon Conway. "YKP Ventures," he said, "is the first Canadian capital company that exists to finance projects in Ukraine." YKP sent a five-person delegation to Ukraine in March to consider business proposals. Mr. Conway is vice-president of North West Trust and lives in Edmonton.

Andrew Salkeld, vice-president of Canadian Executive Services Organization (CESO), announced that his organization of retired senior executive consultants now has a budget from the Canadian government to open an office in Ukraine. This budget was first announced in November 1990, but then frozen in January after the military crackdown in Lithuania. In his speech, Mr. Salkeld mentioned that CESO was recently told by the Department of External Affairs to "start thinking about opening up shop in the various republics." A trial project will be initiated in Moscow before a Kiev office is opened, he said. "CESO has a Development Assistance Program for Ukraine," Mr. Salkeld reported.

Canadian Executive Services Organization has been in Eastern Europe previously, notably in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The conference participants heard how the CESO consultants in Poland operate. "Small clients offer the most promise," said Mr. Salkeld. Part of the consultant's job is to help them identify what they need, in order to "restructure the company to function in a market-driven economy." CESO hopes to restructure industry, agriculture and the banking system in Eastern Europe.

Conference participants heard about the need for private property in Ukraine, for a banking and financial system based on those in the West, a national convertible currency, and how political independence is necessary for such economic structures. Oleksander Savchenko, economic advisor to Rukh and a visiting scholar at Harvard University, made several proposals on privatization: "The economy will be privatized in three stages," he said. "In the first stage, residences are privatized." This includes state and collective farms. Also to be privatized are at least half of the large- and medium-sized enterprises in the country. Finally, "all property which can feasibly be privately owned should be privatized."

Dr. Savchenko estimated that it would take four to six years to complete

the third stage of his economic plan. In the West and Ukraine, his proposals are becoming known as the "Savchenko Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of Ukraine."

The second of three guest speakers from Ukraine, Serhiy Holovaty, a deputy in the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine, a legal scholar and chairman of Kiev Regional Rukh, reported on current developments in the creation of a legal structure for economic reform. "Among the latest legislative acts are: the concept for the transition of Ukraine to a market economy, the law on banking and the law on introduction of a convertible national currency." Mr. Holovaty also reiterated a statement made by others during the conference, that "the distintegration of the Soviet Union into independent states is irreversible."

Valeriy Ivasiuk, a deputy in the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine, a cardiologist and member of Rukh's Commission on the Chernobyl Disaster, presented a paper on the crisis in health care in Ukraine. "Health care in Ukraine is becoming a health hazard," he said in his address, "partly because its technical support systems are utterly unsatisfactory." The emphasis on multiple-use syringes, and what he calls the "absence of a system of industrial sterilization for medical tools and preparations" leads to the transmission of diseases such as the HIV virus, diphtheria and hepatitis B.

Mr. Ivasiuk, who is also a member of Kiev City Council, was part of a joint venture between the Ministry of Health (Ukraine) and various Western pharmaceutical production and packaging companies.

Other speakers at the conference included Dr. Elie Shneur, director of Bio Systems Research Institute in La Jolla, Calif.; and Edward Greenspon, a journalist with the Globe and Mail who has been writing about Eastern Europe. "The Edmonton Conference could not have taken place at a better time," said Dr. Shneur, "and we can send a very

valuable message to our own government to give more attention to the republics now, and in the case of Ukraine, with good reasons." He also said that an element of risk needs to be instituted into the economic environment in Ukraine. "Then the possibility of accumulating wealth exists."

Ihor Wyslotsky, a businessman from Chicago, said in his speech, "it is worthwhile to note that the current bleak economic picture in Ukraine is also an economic opportunity for Ukrainian people in Ukraine, and those living around the world."

Scholars from North America also spoke on the need for a new currency and banking system. In his speech sent to the conference, Oleh Havrylyshyn, a professor at George Washington University and consultant to the World Bank, stated that "there is no financial system in place in Ukraine or elsewhere in the USSR." Two proposals for a National Bank of Ukraine are currently being reviewed, he said. The more favorable proposal would "prohibit financing of the government budget by direct credits of the Central Bank."

Dr. Havrylyshyn wrote that a properly functioning national bank would require political independence. "The inevitability of greater market freedom," he wrote, means that "one should not underestimate the importance of putting in place laws that are for now only paper tigers."

Speakers at the Canada-Ukraine Economic Conference came from such cities as Toronto, Vancouver, Chicago and San Diego, while participants included members of Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Clubs from across Canada, including the cities of Halifax, Toronto, Winnipeg, Yorkton, Canora and Edmonton.

Some of the sessions were held jointly with the Ukrainian Canadian Congress-sponsored, "Aid and Exchanges to Ukraine Conference: A Review of Activity, 1989-1991, and Planning for 1991-1993." At a joint lunch, the guest

(Continued on page 11)

UCC Redress Committee meets

EDMONTON — The Ukrainian Canadian Congress Redress Committee met in Edmonton recently to prepare for a final round of negotiations with the federal government. Delegates from across Canada heard reports from the accounting firm of Price Waterhouse and Thomas Reid Associates on the economic losses suffered by the community between 1914-1920.

The Redress Committee is the official body designated to resolve questions of acknowledgment and redress related to the unjust internment and disenfran-

chisement of thousands of Ukrainians, known as "enemy aliens" in Canada during the first world war.

Committee Chairman Ihor Bardyn said, "We have finalized our negotiating position and look forward to meeting with Cabinet officials to resolve this issue before our community's centennial celebrations begin on Canada Day" (July 1).

The committee has been advised by the federal government that its representatives planned to meet with a redress delegation in late April.

Canadian parley focuses on aid and exchanges with Ukraine

by Jeffrey D. Stephaniuk

EDMONTON — The Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) held a national conference on April 19-21 in Edmonton to focus on aid and exchange activity between Canada and Ukraine. Titled "Aid and Exchanges to Ukraine: A Review of Activity in 1989-1991 and Planning for 1991-1993," the conference was a forum for all Ukrainian Canadian organizations to present the public with a review of the types of activities and the amount of money spent on aid and exchanges to Ukraine over the past two years.

"Whereas in the past the UCC could do little but protest before closed borders," said Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk, national president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, "today Ukrainian Canadian organizations have become active in delivering goods, services and exchanges to those in need, and who can benefit from contacts with Canada."

Representatives from nine UCC-member national organizations presented summaries of their group's activities, and then proposed recommendations for future work, including a recognition of the need to coordinate aid activity to Ukraine, make information about various projects known to the general community and plan goals in such a manner as not to over-burden the same source of funding.

Conference speakers included Dr. Bohdan Krawchenko, director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, and Oleksander Lavrynovych, deputy chairman of Rukh, who was sponsored by the UCC to come from Ukraine to present Rukh's position on how Canadian aid and exchange activity might be prioritized according to the needs of Ukraine.

Conference chairpersons included Dr. Basil Kalymon from the University of Toronto; Dr. Yaroslav Shudrak, representing the Children of Chornobyl; Olya Danylyak, national president of Ukrainian Canadian Social Services; and Dr. Roman Petryshyn, executive director of the Ukrainian Resource and Development Center at Grant MacEwan Community College in Edmonton.

Dr. Krawchenko had returned to Edmonton from Ukraine, where he is spending a year on sabbatical, specifically to attend the conference. "The drive for Ukraine's sovereignty and independence has started in earnest," he said in his speech, adding that the present government, with a Communist majority, is assisting in a step-by-step process toward independence. It may come as early as 1995, if not sooner, he said.

That is the year elections are scheduled for the Ukrainian Parliament. The existing government has passed several laws which would make democratization and independence feasible. "Ukraine has passed a law on the republic's foreign economic activity which established the republic's independent presence in this sphere," Dr. Krawchenko stated.

Dr. Krawchenko challenged the assembled community representatives and individuals to "play a major lobby role preparing Western public opinion for Ukraine's emergence on the international arena." Specifically, this means encouraging Western governments to establish direct ties with Ukraine, a Ukraine whose own present government is working for sovereignty. Such ties can be established, Dr. Krawchenko said, without the Canadian government

damaging its relations with Moscow. "Canada should begin pursuing a two-track policy and this means starting to pay attention to the republics, to Ukraine in particular."

Direct contact with the governments of the republics was a theme reiterated by others at the conference. At a joint lunch of the Canada-Ukraine Economic Conference (held April 18-20) and the Aid and Exchanges to Ukraine Conference, guest speaker Patrick Boyer, parliamentary secretary to the minister of external affairs, said that "our goal is to have a democratic, independent Ukraine with relations to a united and strong Canada." Mr. Boyer also reiterated the government of Canada's intention to open a Canadian Consulate in Kiev in the summer of 1991. "There is no way I would come here if I couldn't announce that the Consulate would be opening," he said.

The parliamentary secretary to Minister of External Affairs Joe Clark made public a letter in which the minister expressed his best wishes for a successful conference and urged Mr. Boyer to "take advantage of this meeting of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress to reassure Ukrainian Canadians of this government's firm commitment to proceed with a fully functional Consulate General in Kiev." The proposal calls for the presence of three Canadians and "15 local personnel on contract from the diplomatic service bureau."

Mr. Boyer, member of Parliament for Etobicoke-Lakeshore, mentioned that the new Consulate will be housed in the former East German Consulate, a building that is large enough to include a community resource center, something proposed earlier by the Ukrainian Canadian Congress. Mr. Boyer publicly invited the Ukrainian Canadian Congress to proceed to open this communication center. He said he felt that such a center would make materials published in the West, in many areas of expertise, available to Ukrainians who have been prevented in the past from learning about Western programs and achievements. Publishers have already been contacted by the Ukrainian Canadian Congress for back issues of books and magazines, he said, and added that "I want to work to have this resource center in the same premises as the consulate."

Even though departmental officials from External Affairs and International Trade Canada declined to participate in the conference, Mr. Boyer praised the Canada-Ukraine Economic Conference

as the type of concrete activity the Canadian government needs to know about. The directions offered at such a conference should become an "integral and important part of Canadian policy with Ukraine," and could assist the Task Force on Eastern Europe, which has funds available for appropriate projects, he said.

Mr. Boyer has been a supporter of the Ukrainian community in the past. In his capacity as member of Parliament, he intervened with the Interparliamentary Union (an international association of parliamentarians located in Geneva), when Ukrainian Parliamentarian Stepan Khmara was arrested, with the result that the organization spent an entire session on the Khmara issue.

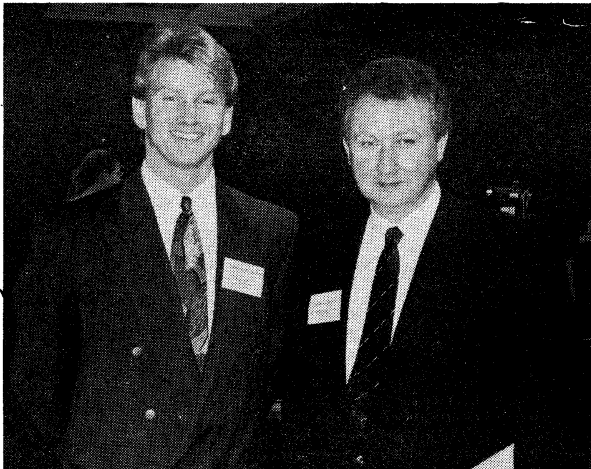
Delays in the opening and staffing of the Consulate have worried Ukrainian Canadians in recent months, and the conferences provided public attention both to the need for a Consulate, and the growing frustration of the Ukrainian community. The decision to open the Canadian Consulate was made in November 1989.

Nestor Gayowsky was appointed consul general at the same time, but has been in Kiev since early February "without formal authority or diplomatic or consular recognition," Dr. Krawchenko said. In his address to the conference, Dr. Krawchenko mentioned that it only took eight months for France to open a functioning consulate, and that there are more than 40 people on staff at the German Consulate in Kiev. The Americans opened a consulate in March 1991.

The Ukrainian Canadian Congress sponsored Mr. Lavrynovych, deputy chairman of Rukh, to travel to Canada from Ukraine and speak to the conference about priorities for funding to Ukraine in the next two years. His first priority is the establishment of a joint venture in communications and publishing. Canada's role to the end of 1991 would be to "initiate an information exchange and help defray the costs of a publishing facility." Two further priorities deal with educational exchanges between Canada and Ukraine. Mr. Lavrynovych envisioned an increase in exchanges by scholars, students, and farmers.

A major focus of the conference was a series of six workshops dealing with specific issues in aid and exchange to Ukraine. The six workshops were: educational projects, youth and cultural

(Continued on page 15)



Organizers of the UCC conference on aid and exchanges to Ukraine: Keenan Hohol (left) and Andrew Witer.

Conference offers recommendations

Following are recommendations from the Aid and Exchanges to Ukraine Conference, sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Congress.

Coordination and Aid

It is recognized that Ukrainian Canadian organizations have provided extensive aid to Ukraine but that the information regarding this aid is not really available. This further recognized that cost effective delivery of aid is jeopardized by this lack of information not readily available.

a) To support the establishment of a data base regarding assistance provided by member organizations.

b) To support a twinning approach of matching donor organizations with recipient organizations in Ukraine to ensure a broader distribution of aid and a reduction of duplication.

c) That member organizations of the UCC participate in the program to correlate and manage information being established by the World Congress of Free Ukrainians Social Service Council.

Educational Projects

1. That UCC national open an information center at the Canadian Consulate in Kiev, as a means of support for educational exchanges between Ukraine and Canada.

2. That UCC national obtain funds from the East European Task Force for educational projects with Ukraine.

3. That UCC national endorse new efforts for finances from the west to be invested in educational institutes in Ukraine that work for the democratic rebuilding of education in Ukraine, specifically, the Institute for Economic Rebirth in Ukraine, and the Kiev-Mohyla Academy.

Youth and Cultural Exchanges

1. That all UCC councils work to raise sponsorship funds for the "Dzvin 91" project.

2. That UCC national allocate funds to the Ukrainian Information Center in order for the Center to monitor, collect, and publish information on aid and exchanges with Ukraine.

3. That there be a UCC representative appointed for the Canadian Consulate in Kiev, and that one of the representative's priorities will be youth and cultural exchanges.

Ecology and Health Needs

1. That the UCC put together an information package that would include statistics and visual aids which would be used on the basis for presentations across Canada by fund-raisers to raise millions for the Children of Chornobyl Fund. Further, that the UCC then approach the provincial and federal governments to match the funds raised as they currently do for third world projects.

2. That the UCC appoint a delegation to approach the Japanese government to make a contribution towards the Children of Chornobyl Fund.

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Leonid Rudnytzky honored at Holy Family College



Sister Jeanette Lawlor, CSFN, M.A., (right) chairman of the Holy Family College Board of Trustees, presents Leonid Rudnytzky, Ph.D., (center) linguist and director of Soviet and East European Studies Program at LaSalle University, with the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters at a recent honors convocation at the college. Assisting is Sister Francesca Onley, CSFN, Ph.D., president of Holy Family College.

PHILADELPHIA — Nearly 400 students receiving honors for academic excellence at Holy Family College were advised to look beyond reason and intellect to faith if they are to understand life in the 21st century and achieve even a bit of happiness.

Leonid Rudnytzky Ph.D., of Melrose Park, Pa., linguist and director of Soviet and East European Studies Program at LaSalle University, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters at a convocation and delivered advice to students who received recognition for being named to the dean's list at the liberal arts college for men and women in Northeast Philadelphia.

Dr. Rudnytzky, is editor of *Religious Rights*, a Washington-based publication that monitors violations of human and religious rights in the Soviet Union. He is associate editor of the *Nationalities Papers* of the Association for the Study of the Nationalities (USSR and Eastern Europe), and serves as director of the Philadelphia affiliate of the St.

Clement Ukrainian Catholic University of Rome.

He told the students at an honors convocation that reason and intellect are limited, ultimately imperfect and insufficient because although they help us experience life's phenomena they fail to provide an explanation for them.

On the other hand he advised faith compels endurance, mitigates tragedy and helps us to come to terms with what is called "the tragic sense of life," the apparent intrinsic absurdity of the human condition." Dr. Rudnytzky added:

"Faith enables us to create a spiritual fortress, something akin to what the Austrian poet Rainer Maria Rilke termed 'the inner sanctum of man,' within which we become unassailable and indestructible. Thus while examining and analyzing things of this world intellectually, you must trust the unwavering instinct for the sacred, which your education at Holy Family College has instilled in you, and you must always remember that while the springboard of all progress is skepticism the essence of faith is acquiescence."

Kiev sophomore participates in La Salle exchange

PHILADELPHIA — Lesya Honchar, a sophomore literature major from Ukraine, is the first student to participate in La Salle University's undergraduate student exchange program with Kiev University.

In addition to carrying a full course load at La Salle for the spring 1991 semester, Ms. Honchar is studying Ukrainian emigre literature and church history at the Philadelphia Affiliate of the Ukrainian Catholic University in Rome, located in Elkins Park, and the Philadelphia branch of the Shevchenko Scientific Society of New York.

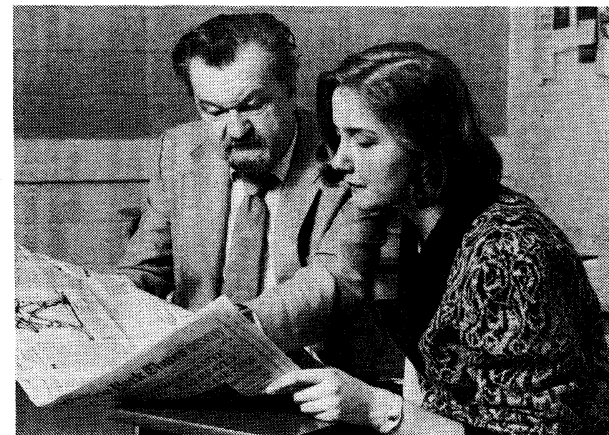
Students from Ukraine participating in the program receive full tuition from La Salle and their living expenses are paid by the Ukrainian community of Greater Philadelphia administered by Dr. Leo Rudnytzky, director of La Salle Soviet and East European Studies Program.

Ms. Honchar describes La Salle as a "wonderful place with wonderful teachers." She said she is especially impressed with La Salle's "concentration on individual students." In her spare time, she likes to go to La Salle's library and read the works of Jean Jacques Rousseau — a luxury that she has no time for in Kiev where her attention is focused on political protests.

"In Kiev, my first responsibility is to society," explained Ms. Honchar, who

is the author of numerous articles that deal with the political upheaval in her homeland. "A lot of young people try to express themselves in this way."

Ms. Honchar recently participated in a two-week hunger strike against the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet's denial of several student requests. When the Parliament finally agreed to adopt the requests, Ms. Honchar remarked "it was the best day in my life."



Lesya Honchar, an exchange student from Kiev University, with La Salle University Prof. Leonid Rudnytzky.

Institute produces video courses for theology study in Ukraine

OTTAWA — Bishop Basil Losten has teamed up with the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies at St. Paul University to produce several theology courses on videotape, for use by clergy and seminarians in Ukraine.

Bishop Losten of Stamford, Conn., the bishop in charge of efforts to assist the Church in Ukraine, has signed a contract with the Sheptytsky Institute to begin production of the first 30-hour course, which is scheduled to be in the hands of Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk of Lviv, this spring.

The Rev. Peter Galadza, instructor of liturgy with the Sheptytsky Institute, will offer the first course, titled "Introduction to Byzantine Liturgical Studies."

Recent statistics show that there are 946 seminarians in Ukraine, but there is a dire shortage of qualified teaching personnel. Half a century in the underground made it impossible for the Church to train professional theologians in Ukraine. Since the number of professors who have academic credentials and are fluent in Ukrainian is also limited in the outside world, creative approaches need to be sought out, the Sheptytsky Institute has pointed out.

The production of Ukrainian theology courses on video is precisely this

move. The videos allow for great flexibility. They can be shown in several cities simultaneously, and repeated many times, thus freeing the few available professors to work on research and writing projects as well as begin training future lecturers for Ukraine. A whole series of courses on video is already being planned and will be carried out as funding becomes available.

Each course costs some \$10,000 to produce. The technical side of the production is carried out by the Institute of Social Communications of St. Paul University, which has its own television studio. The over-all direction of the project is in the hands of the Sheptytsky Institute at that same university.

Bishop Losten said he is anxious to proceed with the project quickly. Donations to assist the Church in Ukraine have been coming in steadily to the Stamford Diocese office, where they are channeled to the most important projects. Not only Ukrainian Catholics have responded to the call; many Roman Catholic donors have come forward as well.

Persons interested in the project may contact the Sheptytsky Institute directly at 223 Main St., Ottawa, Ontario K1S 1C4.

Supreme Soviet...

(Continued from page 4)

The alternative proposal concerned dividing Ukraine into a federative state and its territories into historical regions which once made up the republic, but this proposal received only 49 yays and 271 nays.

The section concerning the president and presidential powers saw 313 deputies of the 390 voting on Wednesday, May 22, for a president that is elected by the people, in general elections, by secret ballot, while the alternative

program, which proposed that the president be elected by the Supreme Soviet did not pass.

Three hundred sixty-eight deputies voted granting veto power to the Supreme Soviet if the president should issue normative decrees and 316 voted to hold the president responsible to the Supreme Soviet and granting it power of impeachment.

Other statements on presidential power that passed the Parliament vote included the right of the people to call for a referendum before his term of office is over if they are not satisfied with his performance (324 voted for this). A Ukrainian version of the state of the union address was also adopted by 335 deputies, which would have the president report on his nation's state on a yearly basis.

A proposal to have the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR elect the first president and have the people elect the subsequent presidents did not pass in the Parliament.

Other interesting concepts presented at the session included the structure of the Supreme Soviet. The deputies voted (316 for) to have a one-house system instead of a two-house government, composed of elected officials and of representatives of oblasts, republican cities and the Crimean Autonomous Republic.

Other questions discussed in the conception program of the constitution included the structure of the court system, the elected officials' rights, inter-relations with the Crimean Autonomous Republic, as well as the structure of government on the local level: oblast, raion, etc.

The conception will once again be brought up for discussion when this third session of the 12th convocation of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR resumes its work in June.

JOIN THE UNA

Ukrainian Parliament...

(Continued from page 1)

by a vote of 269 although there were some tense moments as the deputies discussed his nomination. Mr. Maselsky had stated that as a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, he had voted for sovereign republics within a union. The deputies of the Ukrainian SSR proved that his statement was a lie. However, Mr. Maselsky now holds the third-ranking post in the new cabinet of ministers.

The new state minister of economics is Anatolii Minchenko, who received

243 votes from the deputies. The head of the Ukrainian State Committee of Materials and Technology of the Ukrainian SSR, Mr. Minchenko is a Ukrainian.

Viktor Antonov, who received the highest number of votes from the deputies, 311, was nominated for the post of state minister of defense and conversion. He was the citing head of the Ukrainian SSR State Committee on Economics since November of 1990.

Elected as minister of agriculture with 263 votes was Oleksander Tkachenko, a veteran of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, who

Ukrainian SSR and staged these plays which got Mr. Ivashko to Moscow. And we all know the line of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine. Mr. Kravchuk knows how to use these slogans, these words on sovereignty, stories about the declaration to which he has no relationship whatsoever....

Voice of...

(Continued from page 3)

reaction to Leonid Kravchuk, the head of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR. Do you think Mr. Nahaylo is responding to the situation in Ukraine today?

I feel that Radio Liberty's Ukrainian service is unsatisfactory, inadequate and that it is in fact working for the Communist Party apparatus in Ukraine and its sinister leader Leonid Kravchuk, and for the center — Moscow. And this, I feel is the fault of Bohdan Nahaylo. I am convinced that Mr. Nahaylo has sold himself. I had a lengthy conversation with him last year; I explained the situation in Ukraine to him and I have information, which I cannot divulge, from some circles, that proves he is dishonorable, that points to the fact that he is doing this consciously. He is promoting the image of Mr. Kravchuk. The persona of Mr. Kravchuk is priceless for the Communist Party of Ukraine and for the Moscow center. And you'd have to be a very naive person to not see that Moscow picked Mr. Kravchuk as its candidate for the position of chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the

Edmonton...

(Continued from page 8)

speakers, Patrick Boyer, parliamentary secretary to Minister of External Affairs Joe Clark, reiterated the Government of Canada's intention to open a Canadian Consulate in Kiev in the summer of 1991. (See story on Aid and Exchanges Conference).

The Ukrainian Resource and Development Center (URDC) at Grant MacEwan Community College in Edmonton, a sponsor and organizer of the economic conference, is preparing a summary of the conference and a comprehensive mailing list of conference participants. Readers who were unable to attend the conference but wish to obtain a copy for a fee of \$20 can do so by writing the URDC at the following address: URDC-GMCC P.O. Box 1796, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 2P2.

has served as the minister of agriculture of the Ukrainian SSR as well as the first deputy of the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The last candidate presented to the Parliament on Tuesday morning, May 21, was Volodymyr Piekhot, who was nominated for the post of state secretary of the cabinet of ministers. From 1980-88, he served as the head of the Lviv City Executive Committee and as of November 1988, he has been the director of affairs for the Council of Ministers.

All of the new members of this cabinet are members of the Communist Party of Ukraine. All are Ukrainian by nationality, except for Mr. Antonov, who is Russian. All of them, points out the evening newspaper Vechirny Kiev, are well-known in government circles, save for Mr. Maselsky; thus their nominations come as no surprise.

"But will this cabinet be one of harmony," asks the newspaper, "as has been promised by Mr. Fokin. Today, it is difficult to tell, time will be the judge."

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- CERAMICS: Aug. 5 — Aug. 9, Mon-Fri, 12 noon — 1:30 p.m. Fee: \$25.00 Instructor: S. ZIELYK
- GERDANY (Beadwork): Aug. 12 — Aug. 16, Mon-Fri, 10 a.m. — 12:30 p.m. Fee: \$25.00 Instructor: L. ZIELYK
- EMBROIDERY: Aug. 12 — Aug. 16, Mon-Fri, 1 p.m. — 2:30 p.m. Fee: \$25.00 Instructor: L. WOLYNETZ
- FOLK SINGING: Aug. 5 — Aug. 16, Mon-Fri, 10 a.m. — 12:30 p.m. Fee: \$45.00 Instructor: N. SONEVYTSKY
- TRADITIONAL FOOD: Aug. 19 — Aug. 23, Mon-Fri, 10 a.m. — 12:30 p.m. Fee: \$25.00 Instructor: J. STASIUK

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BOUND BROOK — UKRAINIAN CULTURAL CTR., MAY 31 FRIDAY — 7:00 P.M.
NEW YORK — FASHION INSTITUTE, JUNE 1 SATURDAY — 7:00 P.M.
NEWARK-UNION — BURNETT JR. H.S., JUNE 2 SUNDAY — 7:00 P.M.
CLEVELAND, — NORMANDY H.S., JUNE 7 FRIDAY — 7:00 P.M.
DETROIT — WARREN WOODS MIDDLE SCH., JUNE 8 SATURDAY — 7:00 P.M.
CHICAGO — CHOPIN SCHOOL, JUNE 9 SUNDAY — 7:00 P.M.
HARTFORD — BULCKLEY H.S., JUNE 14 FRIDAY — 7:00 P.M.
KERHONKSON — SOYUZIVKA UNA, JUNE 15 SATURDAY — 8:00 P.M.
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UNA advisor...

(Continued from page 5)

Mrs. Baker, wife of Secretary of State James Baker and founder and chairperson of the National Alliance in Homelessness, participated in a press conference announcing the NFCA initiative.

“What you are doing here is so important,” observed Mrs. Baker about the work of Jubilee Ministries. “Besides encouraging people who are in the trenches, you are really trying to save lives and give quality of life to people who have been in really tough shape.” Addressing the NFCA and its member fraternalists, she went on to say: “So I can't tell you how grateful we are for you, because by your doing this, it is going to be a ripple effect. The 10 million members that you have will touch other people and it really can do a lot for this nation.”

Dr. Edward Lindell, senior vice-president for the Lutheran Brotherhood and the NFCA National Cause Chairman, in his announcement of the NFCA's commitment to Jubilee Minis-

tries, stated: “Jubilee Ministries is a tremendous opportunity for NFCA members-societies to show elected public officials what fraternalism is all about. Jubilee is not a charity, but an organization helping poor people improve their positions in society through housing, education, and health care. It supports the NFCA's purpose of outreach to assist in the betterment of society.”

The delegation was briefed on the work of Jubilee Ministries and provided with a tour of its facilities. Mr. Iwanciw stated: “I am particularly impressed with the operation of Jubilee Ministries for attempting to solve not just the immediate problems of the homeless but the underlying problems of homelessness such as permanent housing, health care and job training.”

In his conversation with Mrs. Baker, Mr. Iwanciw pointed out that the UNA is involved in helping people in three countries: the United States, Canada and Ukraine. She responded that the UNA has its work cut out for itself.

UNA seniors...

(Continued from page 5)

Thursday morning will enable the conference to continue its business sessions with a discussion on new business. After lunch, UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk will address the group, reporting on the state of the Ukrainian National Association followed by questions and a discussion. This has been a highlight of the week in the past and in all probability will continue to be.

Starting at 6 p.m. the Veselka will be the scene of the conference banquet and “Embroidery Dance.” Dinner will be followed by a short program and dancing.

On Friday morning the assembly will hear from the resolutions committee and will adopt resolutions. A prayer and singing of the anthems will conclude the conference program.

Conference organizers advise that if anyone has any videos that would be of interest to the seniors they should bring them along and time will be reserved for a viewing.



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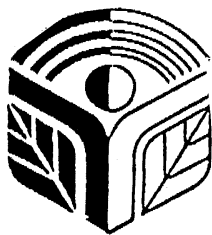
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Conference offers...

(Continued from page 9)

3. That the UCC undertake to examine and study the Ukrainian Center Committee's structure and organization and then modify that structure to serve the needs for about 50 of the UCC's coordinating structures for an end.

Religion

1. That UCC national and the leaders of the Ukrainian Churches discuss the organization of an annual "Week of Ukrainian Unity in Christ," as a sign of our pluralism and tolerance.

2. That UCC national and the leaders of the Ukrainian Churches discuss the coordination of the shipment of Ukrainian religious literature and audio-visual material to Ukraine.

Press and Information Exchange

1. Recommended that UCC Headquarters convene and mandate a working subcommittee comprised of professionals to address the need to establish a fully functioning press/information bureau in Kiev. Said subcommittee will be charged with the responsibility of developing a strategic plan whereby this proposal can be realized in an efficient, timely and cost-effective manner. The strategic plan is to be presented to the UCC Executive within two months of the subcommittee inception.

Social and Welfare Services

In recognition of the 100th anniversary of Ukrainian settlement in Canada:

1) That the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) lobby the Canadian government with respect to its immigration policy:

a) to allow Ukrainians presently living in camps on self-exile situations into Canada by re-instating the self-exile designated class.

b) broaden the family class category recognizing that the sponsorship program is not accessible for immigrants from Ukraine since there has been no significant Ukrainian immigration for its last forty-plus years.

c) allow the researchers provide for a significant number of the recommendations that be the leverage of visas for permanent residence into Canada once the new Canadian Consulate is opened in Kiev.

2. That the UCC consult and involve constituent organizations when preparing issues of aid related to immigration and social services before the Government of Canada.

3. That the UCC look into the current practice of the Canadian Embassy in Moscow in not granting visitor and student visas for Ukrainians needing to come to Canada and reach an understanding with Embassy officials that will result in facilitating the granting of such visas.

Children

Children separated from or without parents are cared for in institutions in Ukraine, for example which has 14 orphanages with 300 children in each. According to the U.N. declaration on children's rights, each child is entitled to a nurturing family. An alternative method recommends that caring for these children in foster families should be promoted. To this end we recommend:

1) that the UCC support interested organizations.

a) to sponsor programs that will provide care-givers in Ukraine with information on the benefits of foster care.

b) provide opportunities for care-givers from Ukraine to attend international conferences such as the one in Dubrovnik in 1991 on this subject.

2) Recognizing the need to prevent family breakdown in Ukraine, that the UCC support the Ukrainian Canadian Social Services program of aid to families through a foster plan program.

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ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

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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
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Kuropas volume...

(Continued from page 5)

no identity and survived pressures exerted by the Russians, Rusyns and others, and established their own distinct ethno-national identity."

The author went on to state that he wanted people to "read the book, discuss it and create controversy." He added, "Read it and respond to it."

"It is important for the younger generation to read this book and to write these about the Ukrainian

immigration," Dr. Kuropas exhorted.

As an example of the many gaps waiting to be filled by new researchers, he cited the fact that "there is no definitive history of the Ukrainian DP (displaced persons) experience — all their tragedy, hardship and achievements."

The afternoon concluded with a question and answer session. Attendees continued their discussions over refreshments and lined up to have copies of "The Ukrainian Americans: Roots and Aspirations" autographed by the author.

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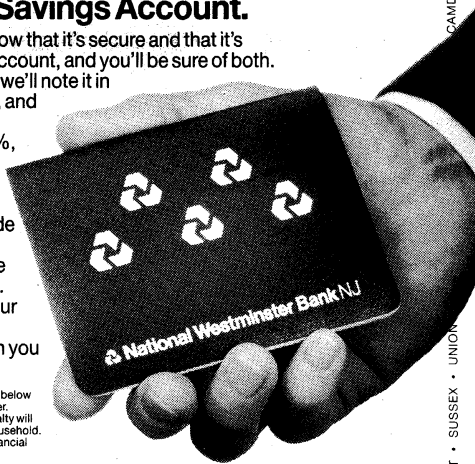
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Canadian...

(Continued from page 9)

exchanges, ecology and health needs, religion, press and information exchange, and social and welfare services. Representatives from community groups and specialists from Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto and other centers across Canada reported on what their groups have done and plan to accomplish in the near future.

In the area of youth and cultural exchanges, for example, the "Dzvin 91" project, now called "Roots," a month-long trek through Ukraine this summer to visit the country's historical sites, is being organized.

During the ecology and health needs workshop, Dr. Shudrak of Toronto stated that "the ecology and health of Ukraine are in even more dire straits than the economy. Chernobyl destroyed any faith of the population in the Communist Party." Dr. McCoy of Greenpeace described how his group has opened a clinic and laboratory in Ukraine in order to gather accurate scientific data about the effects of Chernobyl and industrial pollution that has been emitted into the atmosphere there. The speakers recommended that equipment and technology are a better investment in the future than one-time donations of medicine.

One session at the conference dealt with fundraising and government programs, addressed by Borys Balan of the Peter Jacyk Foundation, and Bohdan Chomiak, who works at Grant MacEwan Community College's Ukrainian Resource and Development Center in Edmonton, and is project manager for a recently announced Canada-Ukraine Farmers Exchange. Mr. Chomiak noted that raising funds requires a professional fundraising approach.

The Canada-Ukraine Economic Conference, held immediately prior to Aid and Exchanges to Ukraine Conference, presented speakers from Canada, the United States and Ukraine who delivered papers on the present economic situation in Ukraine, what laws on

economic reform have been passed or have been proposed, and what yet needs to be done in the areas of private ownership of land, a banking system established on the western model, and a convertible currency. Thirty participants attended both conferences.

Before it ended on April 21, the Aid and Exchanges to Ukraine Conference presented a forum for representatives from Rukh to present their vision of what Ukrainians in Canada can do to assist Ukraine; reasserted the primary role of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress to act on behalf of the whole Ukrainian community in Canada in fostering coordinated communications with Ukraine; and lobbying the Canadian government on such issues as the Canadian Consulate in Kiev and future Ukrainian immigration to Canada.

The conference recommended that the Ukrainian Canadian Congress accept the offer of space in the Canadian Consulate in Kiev and open a resource center there. The Ukrainian Canadian Congress executive will soon make public its decision on the matter.

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June 1

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The music and comedy ensemble — Retro, from Lviv — will make its U.S. debut during the National Convention of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund to be held at Ramada Hotel, Rt. 10. Dinner: 7:30 p.m.; show: 8:30 p.m. Admission: Dinner and show, \$30. Show only, \$15. For dinner reservations call M. Welyczkowsky, (201) 822-8298 by May 29.

June 2

WARREN, Mich.: The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus of North America will hold the final preview concert just prior to the chorus' departure for the Ukraine tour. The concert will be held at the Fitzgerald High School Auditorium, 23200 Ryan Road at 4 p.m. Tickets are available at the Ukrainian credit unions. Adults, \$15; students, \$7.

JAMAICA PLAINS, Mass.: Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church Choir will hold a picnic on the church grounds, following 10 o'clock divine liturgy. All proceeds are designated for the music studies of the choir director, Yuri Minyayuk at the Peabody School of Music in Baltimore. An informal concert of folk songs and liturgical compositions by the choir will be presented. Everyone in the New England area is invited. For any additional information or special contributions, please call Oksana Piasieczky, (617) 934-0566.

June 8

NEW YORK: The School of Ukrainian Studies is holding a banquet/ball for this year's graduating class to be held at

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Ramada Inn, 130 Route 10, East Hanover, N.J. The evening starts at 7 p.m. with the awarding of diplomas and citation of honors, followed by a banquet and ball, commencing at 9 p.m. — 1 a.m. Music will be by Tempo. Tickets to the banquet and ball are \$25; tickets to the ball only, \$10. For reservations, please call Olenka Yurchuk, (201) 994-2096, or Marta Lysko, (201) 915-0438.

CHICAGO: The Chicago Group invites all members and prospective members to an evening of socializing and hearty dining at Courtyards of Plaka in Greentown at 6:30 p.m. An "Athenian Feast" menu will offer a sampling of various Greek foods. The cost is \$19 (includes tax and tip) per person. To make reservations call Lydia Marchuk at (312) 507-7774 (day), or (312) 281-8896 (evenings) by June 3.

EDMONTON, Alberta: The Yavir men's vocal quartet from Ukraine will perform, under the sponsorship of the UNA at 8 p.m. at the Citadel-Ziedler Theater. For more information, contact Roman Brytan, (403) 477-6525, or Yevshan Corp., (514) 630-9858.

June 9

HAMPTONBURGH, N.Y.: The Diocese of Stamford will conduct its annual pilgrimage to Holy Spirit Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery. According to Bishop Basil Losten, who will be the principal celebrant, a solemn parastas or requiem service will be sung for the souls of the faithful departed buried at the diocesan cemetery. The parastas will commence at 2 p.m. and will be followed by panakhydy

or individual requiem services at each grave. Please bring umbrellas and chairs in case of rain or bright sun.

VANCOUVER, B.C.: The Yavir men's vocal quartet from Ukraine will perform, under the sponsorship of the UNA at 7:30 p.m. at the St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Center, 3150 Ash St. For more information, contact Kvitka Kozak, (604) 929-2581, or Yevshan Corp., (514) 630-9858.

PALATINE, Ill.: The Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) will hold its annual youth day and picnic at the Ukrainian Center, 136 E. Illinois St. The event begins with a mass at 10 a.m. The day's activities will include a program of dancing, singing, recitation as well as soccer and other sports activities. Please join us for a day filled with good food and fun! For more information please call the center, evenings at (708) 358-3852.

June 10

LOS ANGELES: 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 Melrose Avenue, corner Vermont. For more information, contact Bohdan Soluk, (213) 466-6663, or Yevshan Corp., (514) 630-9858.

June 13

SAN FRANCISCO: The Yavir men's vocal quartet from Ukraine will perform, under the sponsorship of the UNA, at 7:30 p.m. at St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall at 345 7th Street. For more information, contact Mykhajlo

Car, (415) 340-8362, or Yevshan Corp., (514) 630-9858.

June 15

NEW YORK: The Association of American Ukrainians, the Division of Senior Citizens of Self-Reliance, is sponsoring a bus trip to the Ukrainian Festival at the Garden State Arts Center in Holmdel, N.J. The bus will depart promptly at 9 a.m. from 98 Second Ave., between Fifth and Sixth streets in Manhattan. Tickets are limited, so please contact Oksana Lopatynsky at (212) 777-1336 for reservations.

PARMA, Ohio: The Ukrainian American Veterans' 44th national convention will be held at St. Josaphat's Astrodome Hall, 5720 State Road. The convention is dedicated to the honor of all Ukrainian veterans of this century and especially those of the Persian Gulf. Keynote speaker is Edward J. Derwinski, Department of Veteran Affairs, Washington. Featured performers — Kashtan. The cocktail hour begins at 6 p.m., followed by dinner and banquet festivities at 7 p.m. The ball starts at 9 p.m., with music by Roman Orchestra. At midnight, there will be a 50/50 raffle drawing. Banquet and ball, \$30 per person; ball only, \$10 per person. For tickets contact Steve Shyjska at (216) 886-4672, or Roman Rakowsky at (216) 884-1673. It is requested that reservations be made by June 9.

June 18

MONTREAL: The Yavir men's vocal quartet from Ukraine will perform, under the sponsorship of the UNA, at 8 p.m. at Place des Arts — Theater Jean Duceppe. For more information, contact Yevshan Corp., (514) 630-9858.

КОНЦЕРТ З УКРАЇНИ ВОКАЛЬНОГО КВАРТЕТУ

ЯВІР

під патронатом Українського Народного Союзу



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

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
Гамільтон - п'ятниця, 31 травня 7:30 веч. St. 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
Лос Анджелес - понеділок, 10 червня 7:30 веч. Укр. Культур. Центр
Сан Франсіско - четвер, 13 червня 7:30 веч. Заля Укр. Прав. Церкви
Монтреаль - вівторок, 18 червня 8:00 веч. Place des Arts - Port Royal Theater

ТЕХНІЧНИЙ КООРДИНАТОР - ЄВШАН (514) 630-9858 ФАКС (514) 630-9960.

Matvienko begins U.S. concert tour

ALLENTOWN, Pa. — Nina Matvienko, who has won nationwide recognition in Ukraine and acclaim abroad for her repertoire of masterpieces of Ukrainian folk music is currently on her first tour of the Ukrainian communities in the U.S.

A singer with the Ukrainian Folk Choir in Kiev, Ms. Matvienko made her debut with the Verioyka Choir. She is a member of the Matvienko-Mykolai-chuk-Kovalska trio. Her tours abroad have included such countries as France, Mexico, Portugal and Canada, among others.

Apart from recordings of her songs, Ms. Matvienko recently did a film for television in which she plays the role of Kateryna Bilokur, the outstanding Ukrainian folk artist.

The concert program, under the sponsorship of Bravo International, is as follows: Friday, May 31 — South Bound Brook, N.J., The Ukrainian Cultural Center, 7 p.m.; Saturday, June 1 — New York City, — Fashion Institute of Technology, 7 p.m.; Sunday, June 2 — Newark-Union, N.J., Burnett Jr. High School, 7 p.m.; Friday, June 7 — Cleveland, Normandy High School, 7 p.m.; Saturday, June 8 — Detroit, Warren Woods Middle School, 7 p.m.; Sunday, June 9 — Chicago, Chopin School, 7 p.m.; Friday, June 14 — Hartford, Conn., Buckley High School, 7 p.m.; Saturday, June 15 — Kerhonkson, N.Y., Soyuzivka, 8 p.m.; Sunday, June 16 — Rochester, N.Y., Eastridge High School, 7 p.m.

Tickets, available at the door, are: \$15, adults; \$10, senior citizens, students and children. For more information call Bravo, (215) 437-4815.

Join the UNA

The National Office
of the

UKRAINIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA

2247 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60622
Tel.: (312) 278-6262

announces that its

40-YEAR JUBILEE OF THE ASSOCIATION
XXIV CONVENTION OF THE DELEGATES
XXXI SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION

will be held from June 27 to June 30, 1991

at the
FOUR SEASONS HOTEL

120 E. Delaware at 900 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611
Tel. (312) 280-8800

Please send your registrations to the National Office

Dr. M. L. Kladnycky-Procyj
President

Dr. Roman Kozycyck
Secretary