

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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50 cents

## Khmara trial is postponed again

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — The trial of Ukrainian People's Deputy and radical opposition leader Stepan Khmara was postponed for the third time on Tuesday morning, May 28.

Ukrainian SSR Supreme Court Judge Vasyl Bilousenko cited the illnesses of Dr. Khmara's chief lawyer and People's Deputy Viktor Bed and co-defendant Mykola Holovach as the reasons for the latest delay in the case that seems to have no end.

"Once again our day in court is over before it began," commented Yuriy Ayvazian, Dr. Khmara's attorney, who along with fellow attorney Viktor Nikazakov was not let into the courtroom. The militia told them that they did not have passes to get into the trial.

Dr. Khmara, dressed in a brown suit and blue and yellow embroidered shirt, and surrounded by his wife and numerous supporters, emerged from the court house looking pale and gaunt. He told reporters that the trial was scheduled to resume on Wednesday, June 5.

He said that he would remain in Kiev, where he will take part in the annual convention of the Ukrainian Republican Party on June 1-2.

Rumors about the convention indicate that the URP will be split between members choosing to support Levko Lukianenko, the current chairman, and those who will follow Dr. Khmara. Dr. Khmara refused to comment on this, but also reported that he will be busy preparing for the congress of the All-Ukrainian Strike Committee, where he also has assumed a leadership role.

"I don't believe that the illness of one of my lawyers is reason to postpone my trial," said Dr. Khmara. "The judge did not even ask my opinion on this; I have other competent lawyers and my case could have begun," he added.

"Furthermore, I noticed that the judge allowed only one lawyer into the courtroom, the lawyer of Leonid Berezhansky," he added. Dr. Khmara continued that this is yet another tactic in delaying the processes, which stems from the now famous incident of November 7, 1990, when Dr. Khmara allegedly assaulted a plainclothes militia-man.

Although there were no details available on Mr. Bed's illness, Liuda Holovach, the wife of the 38-year-old Mr. Holovach stated that her husband has suffered from tuberculosis and has had his right lung removed. However, she was told at the courthouse that he was newly diagnosed with hypertension. She was scheduled to visit him on Tuesday, May 28.

## Interconfessional problems surface as Lubachivsky visits Kiev

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — The government of the Ukrainian SSR is ready to officially recognize and legalize the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, but interconfessional problems continue to exist in this capital city, as evidenced by events on Sunday, May 26.

Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, the head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, who was in Kiev for his first official visit, was blocked from entering St. Andrew's Church in the Podil (old town) district on Sunday morning, May 26, by a group of old women, who stood at the gates of the church and sang prayers in Russian, oblivious to the cold drizzle, which continued throughout the day.

The women, who identified themselves as faithful of the "Ruska Slavianska Pravoslavna Tserkva" (Rus' Slavic Orthodox Church), held icons and banners, which read: "Enough blood in western Ukraine," and "One true faith — Orthodoxy." Some chanted "get out enemies," and "Catholics are not Christians." One determined "babushka" chanted over and over: "There is only one faith in Ukraine and

there will be no peace here until you accept Orthodoxy."

According to the press office of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, some women screamed at the Rev. Raphael Turkoniak, vice-chancellor of the Archeparchy of Lviv: "This is an Orthodox city. We are the Church of the saints and want nothing to do with your pope and your cardinal. If Lubachivsky and you all want to get out of this city alive, you'd better leave now."

Cardinal Lubachivsky waited in the car while his chancellor, Msgr. Iwan Dacko, and vice chancellors worked with the local militia to diffuse the situation.

Finally, the Church of St. Mykola Naberezhny, also in Podil, was given to the Ukrainian Catholics to celebrate their first divine liturgy with their leader, Cardinal Lubachivsky. More than 300 faithful attended the service, but the church, which is now used as a concert hall, was lent to the Catholics for this special service.

The Ukrainian Greek-Catholics of Kiev do not have a church in Kiev, but Cardinal Lubachivsky is optimistic that the Catholics will be given a church and a residence where he can stay while in Kiev, he said during a press conference

on Monday afternoon, May 27. He explained that on Saturday, he had blessed land in Vyshhorod, where the Catholics plan to build a church.

The Ukrainian Catholic community in Kiev has been petitioning the Kiev City Council for more than a year and has been told repeatedly that it would be difficult to give the Ukrainian Greek-Catholics a church because it would upset the Ukrainian Orthodox of the Moscow Patriarchate and Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox believers.

Cardinal Lubachivsky had originally requested to celebrate divine liturgy in the historic Cathedral of St. Sophia. However, permission was denied by Prime Minister Vitold Fokin. The press office of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church reported that reasons given were that Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Patriarch Mstyslav I had not been granted permission to serve in the cathedral either and that when Russian Orthodox Patriarch Alexey served in the cathedral last fall, Ukrainian democratic opposition deputies had demonstrated.

The Ukrainian Greek-Catholics were then offered use of the Church of St.

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## UNA Supreme Assembly approves budget, community donations

by Roma Hadzewycz

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The Supreme Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association concluded its five-day annual meeting on Friday, May 24, by adopting a 1991 budget of \$11.7 million for this, the world's oldest and largest Ukrainian fraternal organiza-

tion, and approving donations totalling \$70,000 to various community organizations and their projects, as well as \$120,000 for UNA scholarship awards for 1991-1992.

As well, the 25-member body, comprising UNA executive officers, auditors and advisors, adopted recommendations and resolutions covering all

facets of the UNA's activity, including its upcoming centennial in 1994.

Discussion also focused on a site for the jubilee convention of the UNA, which will be dedicated to marking 100 years of service to the Ukrainian nation and to honoring UNA pioneers. The

(Continued on page 5)



Members of the UNA Supreme Assembly during tribute to the fraternal organization's patron, Taras Shevchenko, at the beginning of their annual meeting at Soyuzivka.

## Look, up in the sky: Air Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — If in the skies this summer, you notice a plane with the logo "Air Ukraine" emblazoned in blue and gold letters on its tail, don't fret. You are not suffering from heat exhaustion, nor have you had one too many pina colodas.

Just do a double take because you have witnessed the flight of the newest airline to hit the friendly trans-Atlantic skies. Scheduled to make its inaugural flight on Tuesday, June 11, Air Ukraine will offer direct flights from Kiev to New York (with a re-fueling stop at Shannon Airport in Ireland) and direct non-stop flights from New York to Kiev on a weekly basis. The New York to Kiev connection also will be on Tuesdays.

The brainchild of Ukrainian Civil Aviation Management, Air Ukraine will rent its planes, the IL-62 (with capacity for 132 passengers) from

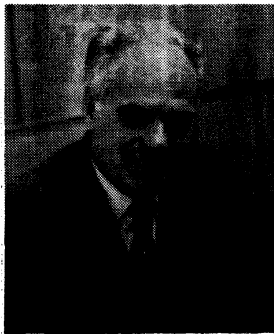
1,443 rubles (one way) or \$710 and 2,258 rubles (round trip).

Mr. Pohrebniak added that foreigners who purchase their tickets in Ukraine will be awarded a 50 percent discount on the airfare.

"We feel that we can make Kiev truly a hub city," he said, explaining that the New York to Kiev flights are not only intended for the Ukrainian diaspora and their families in Ukraine who want to visit the United States. "Kiev is a wonderfully convenient airport, a gateway to such cities as Yerevan, Tbilisi and Odessa, to name a few," said Mr. Pohrebniak.

Kiev's Boryspil, (international) serves more than 15 million passengers a year and has flights to Paris, Brussels, Frankfurt, Athens, Vienna and Milan, to name but a few European cities.

Kiev is also one of six cities in the Soviet Union (Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk, Riga and Tbilisi are the



Mykola Kravets (left) of Air Ukraine and Leonid Pohrebniak of Ukrainian Civil Aviation Management.

Aeroflot in Moscow. "And then, the Ukrainianization process begins," said Mykola Kravets, the head of the international department at Ukrainian Civil Aviation Management. "We want our venture to have a Ukrainian image," he added.

And, precisely for this reason, Air Ukraine will offer service in Ukrainian, with Ukrainian stewardesses and pilots. The airline's staff will have uniforms with Ukrainian national motifs and eventually, the airline will serve Ukrainian cuisine on board.

"We want to appeal to all travelers — tourists, businessmen, scholars, cultural figures and political leaders, who need to cross the ocean. And we want to do it efficiently and professionally," added Leonid Pohrebniak, the first deputy general director and commercial director at Ukrainian Civil Aviation Management.

Air Ukraine will offer three classes of service, as is the practice of most Western airlines: first, business and economy class. Examples of some coach airfare for the New York to Kiev route are \$1,490 during the off season (December 25 through June 14); (June 15 through October 14) \$1,750 during the high season. These are the lowest possible fares from New York, said Mr. Kravets.

Soviet citizens are able to purchase tickets as well, however, due to the high tariff costs at John F. Kennedy International Airport and rental of the IL-62, which will also cost hard currency, the airfares will be partly in dollars and partly in rubles. The lowest available airfare for Soviet citizens is an economy fare of \$300 and 1,225 rubles, for a one-way ticket or \$550 and 2,538 rubles round trip. A business class fare will cost \$400 and

others), which has the right to have flights to the United States, and according to Ukrainian Civil Aviation Management, Kiev has the right to have two flights per week to any destination in the United States. The directors hope that the flights to the United States become popular, allowing for another weekly flight to any destination in the United States.

They argue that Kiev is a safe city with a safe airport, unlike the airports of Moscow, about which almost every traveler has a horror story. Boryspil, the main Kiev airport, also has a hotel in its vicinity, which provides easy access to the airport for the business traveler.

A car rental agency, which rents Renaults and Toyotas, called OTO, has also recently opened in Kiev and is planning a branch at the Boryspil airport.

Currently, Ukrainian Civil Aviation Management is forging contacts with travel agencies in the West, such as General Tours, American Midland Tours, Cosmos and Scope Travel. A representative of Air Ukraine will also have a desk at the Aeroflot office in New York City, on 57th Street, and will offer Ukrainian hospitality to those who wish to purchase tickets on Air Ukraine.

Air Ukraine is not only flying to the United States, but also to its neighbor Canada, where it has also set up charter flights from Kiev to Toronto, which run only during high season, once a week.

A champagne and caviar reception is planned for June 11 at Boryspil to kick off this first direct Kiev to New York connection, and its initiators hope that Air Ukraine will soar through the skies for many years to come.



## Newsbriefs from Ukraine

• NEW YORK — A representative of the Ukrainian government told leaders of the World Jewish Congress here last week that it was planning a weeklong series of programs commemorating the massacre of tens of thousands of Jews by the Nazis at Babyn Yar, outside of Kiev, during World War II. Ukrainian Deputy Prime Minister Serhiy Komissarenko announced that the programs, scheduled between September 29 and October 6 in Kiev, will emphasize the Jewish aspect of the tragedy at the Babyn Yar ravine.

The Kiev City Council has declared September 29 an official "Day of Memory and Sorrow." The city will lower its flags to half-mast that day and public prayers will be held by all religious organizations. In 1966 a monument was constructed at the ravine but it made no reference to the nationalities of the victims. The WJC said the Ukrainian government has authorized the creation of a Babyn Yar memorial complex on the site of the 1941 executions.

The massacres took place in September 1941, when in the course of two days 33,771 Jews were shot to death by the Nazis. Over the next two years, the ravine served as a slaughter house for Jews as well as non-Jews, estimated at over 100,000 victims. (Reuters)

• KIEV — Anatoliy Lupynis, chairman of the Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly's political council, was detained in the Ukrainian capital on May 16. Eyewitnesses said he was apprehended while walking down a street and shoved into a Moskvich car by a group of militiamen in civilian clothes. The detention was reportedly carried out by an operative group of the Kiev militia department. Mr. Lupynis was taken to court and sentenced to five days' incarceration for organizing and carrying out a series of unsanctioned mass rallies and demonstrations recently, protesting the trial against Ukrainian People's Deputy Stepan Khmara, Mykhailo Ratushyn, Leonid Berezansky and others. (Voice of America, based on Moscow Interfax)

• KIEV — Croatia's President Franjo Tudjman, on a two-day visit to Ukraine in May, told reporters in Kiev that Croatia "has much in common with Ukraine in our desire to achieve political independence and sovereignty." On May 21, Radio Croatia cited a Ukrainian Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying President Tudjman's visit was aimed at building cultural and economic ties between the two republics independent of both Moscow and Belgrade. (Radio Liberty)

## Dalai Lama appeals to Gorbachev

TORONTO — The Dalai Lama, the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize recipient, has made a personal appeal to President Mikhail Gorbachev in support of the freedom movements in the USSR. He commended President Gorbachev for his earlier contribution towards freedom and democracy in the USSR and Eastern Europe.

In a letter to Canadian Friends of Rukh the Dalai Lama enclosed his appeal to President Gorbachev.

In the appeal to President Gorbachev, the spiritual and political leader of Tibet stated, "Recently you have decided to use force in an attempt to curb the freedom movements in various parts of the USSR. I would like to repeat what I always say: Use of force may seemingly bring about a temporary solution, but it will always create other problems that in the long run, will be more difficult to

solve. That is why when we dedicate ourselves to peaceful solutions to problems we need more determination and courage. I appeal to you to abandon the use of force since it will only create more resentment and make it more difficult to build a harmonious human community."

The Dalai Lama escaped Tibet in March 1959 after the Chinese Communist invasion of Tibet and has carried on a courageous mission to peacefully liberate Tibet. He has appealed to the 1990 Nobel Peace Prize recipient Mikhail Gorbachev to curb the use of force against the people of the Soviet Union who are seeking freedom and independence treasured by Western democracies who fought revolutions and wars to attain it, and who now will not relinquish that freedom and independence for rule by autocratic government.

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## Two perspectives from Galicia: an interview with Chornovil and Kendzior

by Chrystyna N. Lapychak

Part I of II

*During their respective spring sojourns in the United States, Ukrainian People's Deputies Vyacheslav Chornovil and Yaroslav Kendzior gave The Ukrainian Weekly a joint interview on May 3 in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Zenon Matkivsky in Short Hills, N.J., each sharing their perspective on various issues, recent events in Moscow, Russian leader Boris Yeltsin, Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk, economic reforms in western Ukraine and more.*

*Mr. Chornovil enjoys widespread popularity in Ukraine, particularly in Galicia, as head of both the unified Galician Assembly and chairman of the Lviv Oblast Council. One recent visitor from Ukraine was overheard by Ukrainian Americans in New York as saying: "You may have everything here (in the U.S.), but we have Chornovil!"*

*He is also quite well-known by both Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians in the West for nearly 30 years of resistance to Soviet human and national rights abuses, as a journalist, as a political prisoner and as a founder of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union. A native of the Cherkasy region, the 53-year-old former publicist was one of 13 Ukrainian deputies who took part in April in a seminar on American democracy held in Indiana and Washington.*

*Both he and Mr. Kendzior are members of the National Council, the democratic opposition in Ukraine's Parliament. Mr. Chornovil is a leader of that group's radical faction.*

*Mr. Kendzior has become better known both in and outside Ukraine since his election to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, representing the Sokal area of Lviv Oblast. He, too, was a victim of the wave of repressions in the mid-1960s: in 1965 he was kicked out of Lviv State University, where he had been studying journalism.*

*The 50-year-old Lviv native was employed later as a physical education instructor at the Lviv Oblast Center of Professional Unions. Since he was selected as vice-chairman of the Parliament's subcommittee on physical culture and education, Mr. Kendzior has focused his efforts on Ukraine's move toward sovereignty in the context of international sports. His work documenting recent historical events in Ukraine on videotape is also well-known to many Ukrainians in diaspora.*

*The following is a transcript of their discussion with Roma Hadzewycz and this writer in translation from Ukrainian.*

**We've heard very little reaction so far to the so-called "nine plus one" agreement signed by representatives of nine Soviet republics and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in a dacha outside of Moscow, regarding a new union treaty. What is your reaction to this development?**

**Mr. Chornovil:** I think that Ukrainians in the diaspora have placed too much importance on the meaning of this vulgar fact. Some have even said that Ukraine has already signed a union treaty... This was an ordinary meeting and (Ukrainian Prime Minister Vitold) Fokin had no authority from the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet to discuss the union treaty. It was only a statement that they all signed, and not some document which defined specific principles of a union treaty. Thus far, no one has overturned the decision by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet asserting that no union treaty could be signed until a new Ukrainian Constitution is adopted. I think this was an extraordinary document needed by Mr. Gorbachev in order to strengthen his position at the plenum (of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, held in Moscow), where the question came up about his removal from the post of Communist Party general secretary. He needed to engage this support, so he quickly gathered together the leaders of the republics that agreed to such a meeting. I don't believe that it was very good on Mr. Fokin's part that he signed such a statement, and that he went there to begin with. The leaders of the Baltic states didn't travel there, neither did those of Georgia, nor Armenia, nor Moldova. However, Ukraine has not matured enough for this... that is, for the leaders of Ukraine to behave like the leaders of the Baltic republics...

You already know how many of these stillborn decrees of Mr. Gorbachev's have been buried. This statement is all the more stillborn. The situation regarding the union treaty will basically be decided in the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine, and even more so by the people of Ukraine. If we will be able to organize a universal strike then we will succeed in that at least a union treaty won't be signed until a Ukrainian Constitution is adopted. Therefore this statement is not a serious factor. It was very necessary for Mr. Gorbachev in order to be able to say, "Look! Nine republics fully support me." It was pure propaganda.

**Why did Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin agree to sign this document?**

**Mr. Chornovil:** Because Mr. Yeltsin is no great revolutionary or democrat. I have said more than once that what Mr. Yeltsin is doing now is good: that today Mr. Yeltsin is working for our benefit to a large extent, that even some of these draft laws and this move to the left, or this shift to the center by the Communist majority in the Ukrainian Parliament was to a large extent done under the influence of Russia — that it has begun to address the issue of sovereignty. However, at some point in the future, I expect a transformation to a more imperialistic thinking by Mr. Yeltsin. For the time being he is our ally. Yet this is a longtime party functionary and I don't really believe that Mr. Yeltsin is deeply imbued with democratism. There are already symptoms showing that slowly he is beginning to revert to such imperialistic thinking.

**Mr. Kendzior:** I'd like to share with you my thoughts in regard to this event, the signing of this appeal by representatives of nine republics. I think that at this particular time, the representatives of the leaderships of these nine republics independently agreed to this, without any particular pressure from Mr. Gorbachev, to support him by signing such a statement — because we all understand now that Mr. Gorbachev's tenure in the two positions of general secretary and president is, to a great extent, a conditional stabilization of the situation we have today. Because we understand that if Mr. Gorbachev was removed at the plenum, then the new general secretary chosen would be someone like (Russian party leader Ivan) Polozkov, and then we would see the beginning of a clear confrontation between the Communist reactionary forces and the civilian authorities. And under the conditions of even such a conditional stabilization, the processes which are unfolding in the republics will continue, maybe even as systematically as they have continued to this day.

**Mr. Chornovil:** It's not that I disagree with Yaroslav here, but there is yet another nuance to this matter that I want to point out. Now let us imagine that Mr. Gorbachev was really removed from his post as general secretary and Mr. Polozkov took over. This would contribute to the future dissolution of the Communist Party and lessening of its authority. Today, Mr. Gorbachev's name still maintains a certain image — this is essentially abroad, although it has been somewhat diminished, this euphoria attached to the name of Mr. Gorbachev. At home it is much smaller. However, he has a certain authority and the beginning of perebudova is connected with this person.

So imagine that Mr. Gorbachev is removed from the party leadership and he is left only with the civilian power of his presidency. Mr. Gorbachev begins to more actively struggle to remain on top — precisely that which we have in Ukraine between (Ukrainian President Leonid) Kravchuk and (Ukrainian Communist Party leader Stanislav) Hurenko. This certain liberalization of Mr. Kravchuk is the result of a struggle for power. The same would begin and Mr. Gorbachev would struggle against his own Communist Party to an extent, and against its leadership. This would only be to our benefit, I believe, if opposition similar to the one between Messrs. Gorbachev and Yeltsin would begin — we are now winning a lot as a result of it. We would gain a lot from an opposition between Mr. Gorbachev and someone like Mr. Polozkov. Especially if it was Mr. Polozkov. Then even those who have remained in the Communist Party because they believe Mr. Gorbachev began perebudova, even these people would quit the Communist Party and its meaning would lessen all the more quickly. So there is such an aspect to this. On the one hand maybe this stabilization does create a more peaceful situation, on the other we see how the turmoil between Messrs. Kravchuk and Hurenko and between Messrs. Yeltsin and Gorbachev benefits us.

**Mr. Kendzior:** Yes it's true, Vyacheslav, that a great number of people would quit the party if it were headed by such an obvious reactionary. However, those who would undoubtedly remain, as they have for example, in our own Lviv Oblast, would be those people who for whatever reasons would fire back and defend the interests of this party — and we are aware that under the influence of the party and its most reactionary forces falls the army and the KGB. To direct what is today the most powerful force toward a confrontation with civilian authority would probably not be desirable.

(Continued on page 5)



Ukrainian People's Deputies Yaroslav Kendzior and Vyacheslav Chornovil.

Chrystyna Lapychak

## Chornovil, Lukianenko meet with officials in Washington

by Irene Jarosewich

WASHINGTON — Vyacheslav Chornovil and Lev Lukianenko were in Washington April 27-30, to meet with government officials and representatives of the private sector.

Mr. Chornovil, chairman of the Lviv Oblast Council and a Ukrainian people's deputy was hosted by Ukraine 2000, on behalf of the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine.

Mr. Lukianenko, founder and current chairman of the Ukrainian Republican Party, and also a representative to the Ukrainian Parliament was hosted by the Ukrainian National Information Service (UNIS).

In addition to organizing meetings for both leaders, Ukraine 2000 and UNIS jointly sponsored a Ukrainian community forum on Monday evening, April 28.

Mr. Chornovil had been in Washington earlier in the month as a member of the delegation of Ukrainian legislators that attended a 10-day conference on the American system of governance, during which time he met with many government representatives.

During his second visit to Washington, he met with Paul Gigot of the Wall Street Journal; Rep. Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.), ranking minority member on the House Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East and a member of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine; Richard Crowder, under secretary of agriculture for international affairs; Rep. Henry Hyde (R-Ill.), ranking minority member on the House Select Committee; as well as with directors of Project Hope.

Following his meeting with Mr. Chornovil, Mr. Gigot wrote of Mr. Chornovil in his column in the Wall Street Journal, "Potomac Watch": "...like so many of these Soviet democrats, he speaks with a wisdom and restraint that can only be called remarkable. Also like so many, he points out that the real path of Soviet 'stability' is the one of peaceful independence for the republics; otherwise, violence."

Throughout his meetings, Mr. Chornovil consistently made the point that the maintenance of the Soviet empire will create instability in the world:

"If the empire continues, it will be a destabilizing force in Europe. And, this is really strange, it seems to me that in the United States people believe that the empire is a stabilizing force...Any destabilization involved in the Soviet Union arises from the fact that the empire holds its territories together by force. To treat independent nations this way is destabilizing. In a changing Europe...an independent Ukraine will become a major stabilizing force...We are engaged in a great struggle for sovereignty. We do not want violent conflicts but, at the same time, it is absolutely critical, for all of us, that the empire end."

Since the topic of U.S. credit for grain purchases by the Soviet Union is currently being debated in Washington, Mr. Chornovil's remarks considering aid to Moscow were particularly timely. Mr. Chornovil stated that "credits to the center are not humanitarian aid. This is a fundamental fact and one that must not be forgotten...To give credit guarantees (to Moscow) is to maintain the collective system...Our problems are in storage, distribution (not harvests)...the solution is not grain...the solution is to teach farmers how to manage agriculture..."

"Aid to Moscow is like throwing assets into the wind, or worse, assets to be used by the center to strengthen its hands against the republics...With aid to Moscow there is no control as to where the aid ends up, and aid from the United States is used as blackmail. The areas that do what the Party says are blessed."

Undersecretary Crowder, with whom Mr. Chornovil met, will head the president's delegation to the Soviet Union in May to review conditions for a grain deal. The delegation's first stop is Kiev.

Mr. Lukianenko, who arrived in Canada last month at the invitation of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, while in Washington, met with Curtis Kamman, deputy assistant secretary of state; Richard Shifter, assistant secretary of state for human rights; staff at the Helsinki Commission; Dr. Leon Aron and Douglas Seay at the Heritage Foundation; and Rep. William Broomfield (R-Mich.), ranking minority member, House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Lukianenko also gave presentations before the Library of Congress Professional Association and The Stanton Group, an association of politically conservative lobbyists. Mr. Lukianenko also met with members of the National Republican Institute for International affairs, which will hold conferences in the next two months in Moscow, Kharkiv, Kiev, Tallinn, Vilnius and Riga on how to organize free elections.

At the State Department meeting with Mr. Kamman, Mr. Lukianenko confirmed Ukraine's commitment to fulfilling the conditions of its Declaration on State Sovereignty as a means towards obtaining complete independence from Moscow. Mr. Kamman, who twice served at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, is responsible for coordinating day-to-day U.S.-Soviet relations.

Mr. Lukianenko continued that before the March 1990 elections in Ukraine, "the Ukrainian liberation movement was considered unofficial and anti-Soviet, thus providing Soviet authorities with a basis for harassment and arresting activists. Today, Ukraine's liberation movement can be considered to be an official policy of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, albeit a policy whose supporters are at present a parliamentary minority."

Nonetheless, Mr. Lukianenko pointed out to Mr. Kamman, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet was united in its efforts towards implementing the July 1990 Declaration on State Sovereignty and this consensus has caught the attention of Moscow. Mr. Lukianenko further cited examples of Ukraine's representative to the United Nations breaking rank with Moscow on several multilateral issues.

Mr. Lukianenko stated from the outset that the transitional period within which the Soviet Union currently finds itself should not be viewed as destabilization of the world order, rather it is a necessary phase to allow for the devolution of power from the center. According to Mr. Lukianenko, any financial assistance to Moscow would only prolong the transitional period and could result in short-term adverse consequences with the USSR and long-term political consequences internationally.

"Financial assistance should now be channeled to republic and local levels to

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## UABA members host Lukianenko, confer honorary membership



Lev Lukianenko (center) receives UABA's honorary membership certificate from Myroslaw Smorodsky. Seated is Mr. Lukianenko's wife, Nadia.

by Bohdanna Pochoday

WASHINGTON — Members of the Ukrainian American Bar Association (UABA) hosted an informal luncheon meeting on April 29 for Lev Lukianenko and his wife, Nadia, during their first visit to the United States. Mr. Lukianenko is the chairman of the Ukrainian Republican Party, a Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet people's deputy for the Ivano-Frankivske Oblast, and a former long-term political prisoner.

This meeting was particularly significant for the participating UABA attorneys since Mr. Lukianenko is a fellow juriscult ( "pravnyk"), and has been for many years a "client" of the UABA. In fact, one of the first projects of the UABA after it was organized in 1977, was to participate in defense activities on Mr. Lukianenko's behalf.

From 1978 and until his release, the UABA consistently brought up the Lukianenko case at human rights forums throughout the world. The UABA was instrumental in presenting the Lukianenko matter to the American Bar Association and implementing the American Bar Association "Rule of Law" Resolution on behalf of Mr. Lukianenko. This resolution directed the ABA president to intercede on Mr.

Lukianenko's behalf with the Soviet government.

In addition, UABA members participated in 1980 with the Lawyers' Committee for International Human Rights in circulating and obtaining the signatures of 250 prominent American lawyers who expressed their concern on behalf of Mr. Lukianenko. The Lukianenko case was also presented by the UABA to the 1979 International Sakharov Hearings and his case was specifically mentioned by the United States delegation at the 1980 Madrid meeting of the Conference and Security in Cooperation in Europe.

In 1985, as an expression of their deep concern for Mr. Lukianenko, the UABA established a special scholarship fund for deserving young law students and named it in his honor.

Myroslaw Smorodsky, UABA president and one of the attorneys who personally assisted in Mr. Lukianenko's defense, had the distinct pleasure of presenting Mr. Lukianenko with a bound volume of all the original documents prepared and submitted by the UABA in his defense — a tradition practiced by many American attorneys upon completion of a client's case. In addition, a certificate was presented to

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### Obituary

## Myron Surmach, beekeeper, founder of Surma Book and Music Co., 98

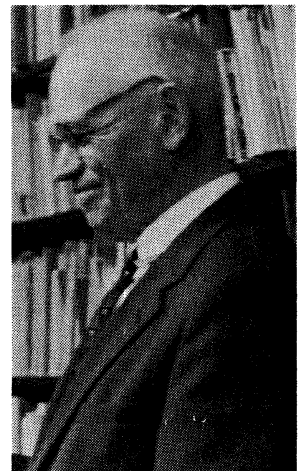
NEW YORK — Myron Surmach, proprietor of the Surma Book & Music Co., and "Surmachivka" beekeeper, died on May 12. He was 98 years old.

Mr. Surmach was born on January 8, 1893, in Zeldec, western Ukraine. He immigrated to the United States through Ellis Island in 1910 at the age of 17. In 1923 he studied business at the City College of New York and was the recipient of the Citation of Merit from the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1960. In 1924 he married Anastasia Babij, who died in 1969.

In 1916 Mr. Surmach opened the first Ukrainian book store in the United States in New York City. From 1918 to 1927 he ran the Sichovy Bazar Book Store, and in 1927 he opened the Surma Book & Music Co., which published Ukrainian books and produced Ukrainian records.

Mr. Surmach was the first Ukrainian to start a Ukrainian radio program in New York City (1928) and the first

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Myron Surmach

## UNA Supreme Assembly...

(Continued from page 1)

Supreme Executive Committee was empowered by the Supreme Assembly to look into two proposed sites, Pennsylvania (the UNA was founded in Shamokin in 1894) and New Jersey (the organization's Home Office is located in Jersey City), and any other alternatives, and to report the options available to the Supreme Assembly.

The business sessions of the Supreme Assembly were chaired by Ulana Diachuk, supreme president. The minutes were recorded by Martha Lysko, underwriting manager of the UNA's Recording Department.

During its sessions on Wednesday, May 22, the Supreme Assembly began hearing reports from its various committees.

First to report was the Aid to Ukraine Committee which recommended, among other things, that the UNA establish a separate foundation for aid to Ukraine which would seek out foundation and government grants in addition to Ukrainian community contributions. (Committee members were: Nestor Olesnycky, chairman; Eugene Iwanciw and Vasyly Luchkiw, vice-chairmen and secretaries; Stepan Hawrysz, Roma Hadzewycz, Anna Haras, John Hewryk, Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk, Wasyly Didiuk, Pawlo Dorozynski, Wasyly Liscyynsky, Tekla Moroz, Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Anya Dydik-Petrenko, Taras Szmagala.)

## Two perspectives...

(Continued from page 3)

**Mr. Chornovil:** It's a fact that in Lviv the only people who have remained in the party are the army, mostly the officers' corps, the KGB and a small number of directors of all-union enterprises, of which there are very few left, and very few law enforcement organs have remained (in the party). There are almost no ordinary people, and even a large portion of the heads of collective farms have quit the party. According to my calculations, out of 130,000, only about 20,000 or maybe 25,000 are left in Lviv Oblast.

If similar processes took place on the union level then it would become clear and apparent what kind of party it really is — what kind of new class would this be with such a small segment of workers and farmers or intelligentsia. The intelligentsia in Lviv Oblast left the party en masse. If the intelligentsia quit the Communist Party, if ordinary workers and farmers left the party, then it would be apparent for all the world to see what sort of new class this was. On the one hand there could really be a threat from this force, on the other it could to a large extent be neutralized by the people themselves.

**How do you feel the ordinary person or citizen of Ukraine perceives this agreement about a union treaty?**

**Mr. Chornovil:** I think they basically don't (perceive it). It seems this little chat outside Moscow was given greater prominence by the mass media in the West. It passed unnoticed (in Ukraine).

**Mr. Kendzior:** It went really unnoticed.

**You have mentioned in your public appearances that there is a split in the so-called "Group of 239," the Communist majority in the Ukrainian Parliament? Can you elaborate on this? Please discuss the role of its leaders, particularly Oleksander Moroz.**

**Mr. Chornovil:** I believe the Group of 239 doesn't exist anymore. There is a certain disorder in that group. Several votes, at least, have shown that instead of a Group of 239, a line is being drawn around a group... How many would you say voted for Mr. Hurenko?

**Mr. Kendzior:** There were about 180.

**Mr. Chornovil:** Even less. During these votes for or against the republican bulletin (for the March 17 referendum on a new union treaty) there were only several tens of these people that still follow Mr. Hurenko. Even when Mr. Kravchuk takes certain steps in the direction of liberalism and when he proposes certain compromises in wording, then his propositions are supported by a minority of the Group

Next came the reports of the Youth Committee (Alex Chudolij, chairman, Mr. Iwanciw, Ms. Dydik-Petrenko, Ms. Hadzewycz and Walter Korchynsky), Women's Committee (Gloria Paschen, chairperson, Genevieve Zerebniak, Mary Dushnyk, Helen Olek-Scott, Anna Chopek, Mrs. Haras, Anne Remick, Ms. Hadzewycz and Ms. Dydik-Petrenko) and the Soyuzivka Committee (Walter Kwas, chairman, Mr. Olesnycky, William Pastuszek, Mr. Iwanciw, Mr. Chudolij, Ms. Dydik-Petrenko, Mr. Korchynsky, Mr. Hawrysz, Alexander Blahitka, Ms. Hadzewycz, Mrs. Paschen and Mrs. Zerebniak).

All resolutions and recommendations of the Supreme Assembly committees will be published in future issues of The Weekly, after they are prepared for publication by the Recording Department.

Also on Wednesday, the Women's Committee staged a brief program at the Lesia Ukrainka monument to mark the 120th anniversary of the famed Ukrainian poet's birth.

In her brief remarks, Mrs. Dushnyk, honorary member of the UNA Supreme Assembly, who chaired the UNA Women's Committee whose work resulted in the September 19, 1976, unveiling of this monument at Soyuzivka, recalled that ceremony and the presence of the poet's sister, Isydora Borysova. Mrs. Moroz then read the poem "De Tyi Struny?" and Judge Chopek read an English translation (by Percival Cundy) of "Nadia" (Hope).

Sessions on Thursday, May 23, were devoted entirely to deliberations of the UNA By-Laws Revision Committee. At the morning session, each member of the committee, as well as members of the Supreme Assembly in attendance, had an opportunity to express their ideas on amending the UNA By-Laws. The afternoon was devoted to formulating a plan of action, including determining the parameters and deadlines of the committee's work.

Committee members elected Nestor Olesnycky president of this special committee. Judge Chopek was elected vice-president, while Taras Szmagala Jr. was chosen secretary. Committee members are: Mrs. Diachuk, Mr. Hewryk, Mrs. Paschen, Mr. Sochan, Mr. Blahitka, Anatole Doroshenko, Mr. Iwanciw, Ms. Hadzewycz, John O. Flis (former UNA supreme president) and lawyers Andrew Fylypovych, Ihor Rakowsky and Peter Savaryn.

That evening, Supreme Assembly members and guests were entertained at a banquet by the Yavir Quartet of Ukraine, whose North American tour is being sponsored by the UNA with the Yevshan Corp. serving as coordinator.

Committee reports continued on the final day of Supreme Assembly sessions. Reports were submitted for the approval of the entire assembly by the following:

- Cultural Affairs Committee (Dr. Padoch, chairman, Mr. Hewryk, secretary, Dr. Hnatiuk, Mr. Chudolij, Mr. Liscyynsky, Ms. Dydik-Petrenko and Zenon Snylyk);

- Fraternal Activities Committee (Mr. Didiuk, chairman, Mrs. Moroz, secretary, Mrs. Paschen, Mr. Sochan, Andrew Keybida and Prof. Luchkiw);

- Centennial Committee (Mrs. Diachuk, chairperson, Ms. Dydik-Petrenko, secretary, Mr. Olesnycky, Mrs. Paschen, Mr. Hewryk, Mr. Didiuk, Mr. Szmagala, Ms. Hadzewycz, Mr. Iwanciw, Mr. Keybida, Mr. Liscyynsky, Mrs. Olek-Scott, Mrs. Zerebniak, Dr. Padoch and Mrs. Dushnyk);

- Organizing Committee (Mr. Didiuk, chairman, Mr. Liscyynsky, secretary, Prof. Luchkiw, Mrs. Dushnyk, Mr. Hawrysz, Mrs. Olek-Scott, Mr. Korchynsky, Mrs. Haras, Mrs. Remick and Mrs. Diachuk);

- Press and Public Relations Committee (Mr. Didiuk, chairman, Mr. Snylyk, secretary, Mr. Iwanciw, Mr. Szmagala, Ms. Dydik-Petrenko and Ms. Hadzewycz);

- Sports Committee (Mrs. Paschen, chairperson, Mrs. Dushnyk, Mrs. Moroz, Mr. Olesnycky, Andrew Jula, Mr. Chudolij and Mrs. Olek-Scott);

- Canadian Affairs Committee (Mr. Hewryk, chairman, Mrs. Moroz, secretary, Mr. Didiuk and Mr. Dorozynski);

- Financial Committee (Mr. Blahitka, chairman, Messrs. Hewryk, Pastuszek, Doroshenko, Hawrysz, Szmagala, Iwanciw, Kwas, Liscyynsky and Luchkiw, and Mrs. Zerebniak);

- Resolutions Committee (Mr. Snylyk, chairman, Ms. Hadzewycz, and Messrs. Keybida, Didiuk and Dorozynski).

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of 239. It is obvious that a certain split is imminent in the Group of 239 and there is a certain reshuffling going on and a new center is emerging. It's possible that even some of the right wing members of the National Council will be closer to the Communist group that is shifting to the center. These are yesterday's Communists (now in the National Council).

In any case, the balance of forces is changing, something I never expected, because the make-up of the Supreme Soviet in the beginning seemed very reactionary and very clearly delineated — it seemed there were those who would always remain in their reactionary positions and suddenly now there is a certain split among them.

Once again the situation in the republics and in Russia, pressure from below and even those not-so-successful strikes, all played a certain role in placing pressure on the Supreme Soviet.

**Mr. Kendzior:** Some sort of ferment within the so-called Group of 239 became more noticeable after these protracted events in the Baltic states. I recall when we (a delegation of Ukrainian deputies) returned from the Baltic states and everyone watched our video documentaries. This all was something horrible and I personally spoke with several deputies who were horrified and said they no longer believed the tales that the party could take on some sort of human or moral or civilized face — that this was impossible.

**Mr. Chornovil:** Actually I believe that was the first incident when Mr. Kravchuk opposed Mr. Hurenko. The fact that the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet distanced itself from it — condemned the situation in the Baltics, the reactionary forces that worked there — this says a lot and shows that this was probably the first public opposition by Mr. Kravchuk against Mr. Hurenko. Although neither one singled the other out by name, the decision was clearly directed by Mr. Kravchuk against the opinion or will of Mr. Hurenko.

**Mr. Kendzior:** I think there are two different reasons or considerations for this re-orientation. The first comes from what I believe are simply normal considerations, where people see an absolute lack of prospects for this position. To defend these Communist ideals today is simply absurd and this would only doom you to complete failure...to complete political failure. So they are playing these conjunctural games by beginning to speak more about state sovereignty and to a certain extent, supporting these coal miners' strikes as well as others that have emerged — showing just how they sympathize with the miserable working class and so forth.

Then there is another group of people who really see (the truth) and feel ashamed that they are members of this party, which they have always defended, that is guilty of causing all the misery — their party. Therefore a group of them is distancing itself.

**Mr. Chornovil:** You mentioned the name of Oleksander Moroz — this is the leader of this majority, which he says is not a Communist one, because he claims that there are some non-affiliated deputies in this majority. He doesn't want to appear as the leader of the Communist majority. Anyway, even before his trip to America, before several votes he agitated for Mr. Kravchuk's line against Mr. Hurenko's. Mr. Hurenko even jumped out of his seat several times during the voting. He ran up to the Luhanske delegation, one of the most (reactionary), to the Crimean delegation, asking, "How are you voting?" He was urging them to vote differently. Meanwhile, Mr. Moroz openly spoke out, I listened in amazement how he supports a very moderate line. And now they say even more so since his return from America, where he spent some time in a very different microclimate and saw for himself what democracy is, what a free market is. Even more so because he wasn't surrounded by a large group of his Communist comrades. There seems to exist a certain interdependence between them, everyone monitors one another. Here he spent some time independently, in a calm atmosphere, where he was able to act independently.

**Mr. Kendzior:** This is a very nice method of...

**Mr. Chornovil:** ...of making over Communists...

**Mr. Kendzior:** ...of making over Communists individually.

**Mr. Chornovil:** To become a democrat, but to become a democrat individually... So he (Mr. Moroz) has returned and already several of his gestures and speeches have been different. Somewhere he asserted that (Ukraine) needs its own currency, its own monetary unit. It was this notion that the Communists have opposed most categorically. During the vote on the release of Stepan Khmara, he voted for it and even lobbied the Communists — this action was lost only because there were too few democrats present in the hall. For us this is a great minus...there were only 60 democrats.

I have said during some of my appearances that it's possible that some of them (the Communist majority) have realized that independence is inevitable and they desire to remain on the horse, so to speak, to remain in power during this independence. I have said this is not a bad scenario because an independent Communist Ukraine would not last very long. Communism is so discredited, that if in some way the Communists help us to gain independence than they will either quickly stop being Communists or they will be removed from power.

So, if I were to choose the lesser of two evils, between a Communist independent Ukraine, or an even less Communist and somewhat democratic Ukraine within a union, I'd choose the first — because Communism is doomed, but the state would remain.

## THE Ukrainian Weekly

### Chornobyl cover-up continues

"Glasnost on Chornobyl has existed neither here (the USSR) nor in the West." — Dr. David Marples, speaking at the Euro-Chornobyl II conference in Kiev, April 1991.

According to a study released in Vienna by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), an organization of the United Nations, reports of Chornobyl's effects on the populace of Ukraine, Byelorussia and parts of Russia have been greatly exaggerated. Hundreds of thousands of Soviet citizens suffer from stress and anxiety because of the world's largest nuclear accident — but there is no evidence of widespread leukemia or thyroid illnesses, the study concluded. As well the report noted that some of the measures taken to protect the people went beyond what was necessary and early actions taken by Soviet authorities were in line with international guidelines.

The IAEA report, prepared at the request of the central Soviet government and released May 22, was welcomed by the nuclear energy industry, as expected. The IAEA, after all, is among those international organizations in whose interests it is not to tell the full truth about Chornobyl's consequences. From the start, the IAEA had accepted official Soviet data, even commending Soviet officials on their openness regarding the catastrophe. Now the IAEA has released the first international study of Chornobyl's effects based on its own fact-finding in the USSR — fact-finding that did not include examination of the 30-kilometer exclusion zone around the stricken plant, that did not include the 600,000 clean-up workers or the persons evacuated from the zone.

Scientists from the republics of Ukraine and Byelorussia present in Vienna immediately attacked the IAEA report as seriously flawed and overly optimistic. The Soviet Mission to the United Nations took issue with the IAEA's conclusions, holding a press conference in New York and filing a protest with the U.N.'s Chornobyl assistance program. Ukrainian delegates asserted that republican officials have data showing damage to the blood and immune systems as well as thyroids of survivors, and that women have experienced unusual problems during pregnancy. Byelorussian representatives insisted that the report's conclusions cannot be accepted as final.

Indeed, the IAEA report contradicts facts and figures collected by various other groups, including the Chornobyl Union (of clean-up workers and evacuees) and the Green World ecological association, which show a marked increase in illnesses among the populace and cite numbers of between 7,000 and 10,000 dead and 50,000 suffering from radiation sickness.

Clearly, then, what is missing still is an independent scientific study of Chornobyl's aftermath — not one that is requested by central authorities in Moscow and relies in large measure on information provided by the very authorities who want most to cover up the truth about this international tragedy.

June  
4  
1775

### Turning the pages back...

On June 4, 1775, in a treacherous attack, Russian troops returning victorious from the Turkish war, led by General Tekeli, destroyed the Zaporozhian Sich. Sought after by most rulers for their military prowess in times of war, the Zaporozhians and their legendary free and unruly Kozak spirit tended to become in times of peace an obstacle to the same rulers' plans of centralized control. Empress Catherine II, after having showered the Zaporozhians with medals and praise for their invaluable services against the Ottomans, decided to liquidate the Sich while most of the Kozaks were still at the Turkish front.

The absence of serfdom in the open Zaporozhian lands had always served as a haven for runaway peasants escaping the oppressive bondage of the feudal order. The Kozaks' stubborn defense of their pastoral, hunting and fishing economy was obstructing the Russian plans to colonize the Zaporozhian "wild fields," turning them into "Novorossiya." But most of all, the spirit of Kozak independence stood in the way of Catherine II's autocratic and absolutist project of Russification and centralization of the rapidly expanding empire.

Long before its second and final destruction, the Zaporozhian Sich had already ceased being the center of Kozak life which it had once been, from the time of its founding by "Baida" Vyshnevetsky in the 1550s to the end of the 17th century. Particularly during the 17th century, as pointed out by Orest Subtelny, the Sich "stood in the forefront of all-Ukrainian political, religious and social causes." ("Ukraine: A History").

But with the establishment of an autonomous Kozak system of government on the Left Bank, the Sich lost much of its prominence to the Hetmanate. The Zaporozhians now resisted the attempts of the hetmans to subject them to their authority in the same way as they had always resisted any external control. Internally they were also riddled by dissension and by social conflict between the wealthy officers (starshyna) and the propertyless rank and file (holota).

After its liquidation, however, the Zaporozhian Sich would become, in an idealized form, the symbol of the national aspirations of the Ukrainian people. The Kozak cult and the celebration of the Kozak spirit re-emerge anew with every Ukrainian national revival. Last summer, as reported by The Ukrainian Weekly, "up to half a million Ukrainians gathered near the cities of Nykopol and Zaporizhzhia over the weekend of August 3-5 for an unprecedented celebration of 500 years of Kozak history aimed at spreading the Ukrainian national renewal to the heavily Russified area."

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### Nahaylo reacts to Khmara remarks

Dear Editor:

I was surprised to see that The Ukrainian Weekly in its issue for May 26, published an interview with Stepan Khmara in which he denounces me as the director of the Ukrainian Service of Radio Liberty and attempts to besmirch me. He accuses me of being "dishonorable," and of having "sold" myself and Radio Liberty's Ukrainian Service to "the Communist Party apparatus in Ukraine and its sinister leader Leonid Kravchuk."

Although I do not wish to be drawn into polemics with Mr. Khmara, I cannot let his preposterous accusations go unanswered.

Last October, Mr. Khmara took exception to the fact that during my visit to Kiev I interviewed the head of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, Mr. Kravchuk. Mr. Khmara claims to have had a "lengthy conversation" with me on this matter: in fact, this was an unpleasant encounter with him in the foyer during the Second Congress of Rukh when, in a demagogic fashion, he started shouting his disapproval.

In April, I interviewed Mr. Kravchuk again, this time in Munich during an official visit of Ukrainian parliamentarians to Germany and Bavaria. Mr. Khmara's reaction was to circulate a five-page open letter addressed to me in which he accused me of supporting Kravchuk's "mafia."

During my "conversation" with Mr. Khmara in Kiev last October, I pointed out to him that as the director of Radio Liberty's Ukrainian Service, it is my task to ensure that our broadcasts give as full and as balanced coverage as possible to developments in Ukraine. Whatever Mr. Khmara may think of Mr. Kravchuk, the latter is not someone that any respectable journalist dealing with Ukraine can ignore. Moreover, Mr. Kravchuk's recent evolution from a party ideological functionary to a defender of Ukraine's state sovereignty is one of the most interesting developments on the Ukrainian political scene and this is precisely the aspect that I focused on in my last interview with him.

For the record, I have interviewed Mr. Kravchuk twice since last October. During this time, Radio Liberty's Ukrainian Service has aired numerous interviews with Mr. Khmara and provided reports about his case almost on a daily basis.

Mr. Khmara's attack on me should be considered against the broader background of the split in the Ukrainian Republican Party (URP) — Mr. Khmara is its deputy leader — into moderates and radicals and the ensuing

struggle for the leadership. The radical wing has been attacking URP leaders such as Oles Shevchenko, Mykhailo Horyn and Bohdan Rebyk — all of them, like Mr. Khmara, former political prisoners and now deputies — and accusing them in effect of "collaborating" with the Communists. Mr. Shevchenko recently described it as a campaign of "intrigue and harassment" designed to discredit him and his colleagues.

Mr. Khmara himself has repeatedly denounced Ukraine's parliamentary democratic opposition, accusing it virtually of treachery, and castigated it for allegedly not rallying forcefully enough to his defense. What is at issue, therefore, is not just political tactics, but also the level of political culture.

Of course, as a radical political activist and deputy, Mr. Khmara is entitled to his own opinion and to choose the methods he sees fit to pursue his goals. His notions of democracy, decency and the right tactical approach, however, are by no means shared by all of his colleagues in the Ukrainian democratic camp.

Regardless of Mr. Khmara's understanding of how the press and radio should operate (or rather be used), I can only add that as newsmakers, both he and Mr. Kravchuk will continue to receive coverage in our broadcasts.

Bohdan Nahaylo  
Munich

## Assistance available for immigrants

PHILADELPHIA — The Philadelphia Ukrainian Catholic Archdiocese has signed an agreement with the Catholic Legal Immigration Network Inc., (located at 902 Broadway, New York, N.Y.), which operates as part of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops. A Ukrainian, Lydia Savoyka, is a member of the New York-based staff.

CLINIC offers legal service to immigrants in areas relating to immigration status readjustment in the U.S. — specifically to those seeking asylum, permanent residence through employment opportunities, a change from visitor's visa to student's visa or to temporary professional worker's visa.

This service by CLINIC for Ukrainian Catholics throughout the United States is being offered under the auspices of the Philadelphia Archdiocese.

Ukrainian Catholic faithful whose relatives wish to come to the United States and who need legal assistance or consultation can arrange for these services by calling Sister Thomas, SSMI, at the chancery (215) 627-0143 who then will contact Miss Savoyka.

## UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of May 30, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 6,696 checks from its members with donations totalling \$174,802.45. The contributions include individual members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

## An appeal to Ukrainian community

With the help of the Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian communities, the Demjanjuk defense may soon see a successful conclusion to its 15-year effort. In February, the Israeli Supreme Court announced it was delaying its decision in the Demjanjuk case for 90 days pending inspection of a war crimes file now located in the Soviet Union.

The Israeli prosecutor Michael Shaked, told the Israeli Supreme Court at a February 26 hearing he believed it was imperative for the Soviet file to be brought to Israel as possible evidence in the Demjanjuk case. Mr. Shaked informed the Court that the file indicates that the birthplace of Ivan the Terrible was different from that of Mr. Demjanjuk. Prosecutor Shaked also said the file contains a group photo of Treblinka guards including one identified as Ivan Marzenko. Mr. Shaked has previously conceded that the surname of Ivan the Terrible was Marzenko. He has requested the file from Soviet authorities, who have not as yet responded to the request. The 90-day delay in the Israel Supreme Court's decision expires on May 26.

These are historic developments. Nevertheless, victory cannot be achieved without your help. As American lawyers, we appeal to you to provide financial assistance to the Demjanjuk defense. The need for funds is immediate, pressing and critical. If assistance is denied, or delayed for even a period of weeks, it could mean the difference between life and death for an innocent man. We urge every organization serving the Ukrainian American and/or Ukrainian Canadian communities to give generously to the Demjanjuk defense. We appeal to the Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian bar associations for continued financial help.

Because of the pressing need, we ask that pledges be telephoned to the Demjanjuk Defense Fund at (216) 642-9433. Checks should be sent to: John Demjanjuk Defense Fund, P.O. Box 92819, Cleveland, OH 44192.

We are grateful to the Ukrainian National Association for its continued financial assistance, and for providing the space for this appeal.

William J. Wolf and Patience T. Huntwork  
Attorneys  
Phoenix, Ariz.

## Interconfessional...

(Continued from page 1)

Andrew, which has been used by the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox faithful on special occasions; however, they were blocked by believers of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (affiliated with the Moscow Patriarchate).

"We wanted to avoid any kind of confrontation at St. Andrew's although we did have the legal right to serve there," said the Rev. Dacko, during the press conference. "We condemn any actions of violence, and thus we left the scene on Sunday peacefully and made our way to the Church of St. Mykola."

Although Cardinal Lubachivsky did meet with numerous democratic deputies, as well as Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Chairman Leonid Kravchuk, Prime Minister Fokin and Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko, he did not meet with leaders of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (Metropolitan Filaret Denysenko) and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (Patriarch Mstyslav).

He told journalists at the press conference on Monday afternoon that Metropolitan Filaret was not interested in meeting with him, although he did know that the cardinal was arriving in Kiev.

The press office reported that immediately prior to Cardinal Lubachivsky's visit to Kiev, Metropolitan Filaret was quoted in the Kiev papers as saying that Cardinal Lubachivsky was coming to Kiev to cause problems for the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and that he had no right to come to Kiev. Metropolitan Filaret argued that Ukrainian Greek-Catholics were interested only in undermining the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and that Orthodox faithful should not attend any public meetings or services planned by Cardinal Lubachivsky.

The head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church stated that a joint memorial service had been proposed by Ukrainian people's deputies for the Baikiv Cemetery. The cardinal and Patriarch Mstyslav I of the Autocephalous Church were to conduct "panakhydy" at the graves of Vasyi Stus and Mykhailo

Hrushevsky. However, the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox leader instead supported the deputies' idea of a joint service in Kaniv.

The two leaders — Cardinal Lubachivsky and Patriarch Mstyslav — were to serve a memorial service in Kaniv, at the grave of Taras Shevchenko, where on Wednesday, May 22, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (Metropolitan Filaret's faithful) had served liturgy for more than six hours in order to block the autocephalous believers from celebrating their service. However, Cardinal Lubachivsky responded that this was impossible because he was off to Poland to greet Pope John Paul II in Peremyshl and could not prolong his stay in Kiev.

Cardinal Lubachivsky did report that his meetings with Ukrainian government officials were fruitful and cordial. Meeting with Mr. Kravchuk, he stated that the Ukrainian Catholic Church has always been orthodox in faith and catholic in love. It stands for peace and harmony among all people who have been called by Jesus Christ, he added.

Holos Ukrainy reported that Mr. Kravchuk told the head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church that this Church has played an important role in the spiritual rebirth of Ukraine. He said that all people in Ukraine today, no matter what their political convictions, religious confessions or nationalities, strive for freedom and independence. They showed this during the referendum, he said, and history is giving a unique chance to finally form an independent Ukrainian state.

As concerns the return of Ukrainian Greek-Catholic churches, this should be handled by local authorities, Mr. Kravchuk said, adding that confrontation should be avoided at all costs. Peaceful solutions should be something that we can achieve working together, said the Supreme Soviet chairman.

Cardinal Lubachivsky told Mr. Kravchuk that Pope John Paul II has expressed his desire to visit Ukraine in the future.

During his five day visit to Kiev, Cardinal Lubachivsky also opened a historic exhibit of Ukrainian Greek-Catholic religious and secular books at the Museum of Books in Pecherska Lavra (Monastery of the Caves).

## Centennial sojourn

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — Pysanky, varenyky and dance: the three stereotypical axioms of Ukrainian Canadian culture. For better or for worse, they have become the calling cards of this country's 1 million people of Ukrainian descent.

Yet among this trademark trio, the physical expression of our background has been marked by its own Canadianized evolution. After decades of growth and change, Ukrainian dance in Canada has achieved both recognition and respect.

That's why Edmonton's 32-year-old Shumka Dancers, the country's oldest group, can sell out concert halls in major cities and can boast of counting itself among the top five performing dance arts groups in Canada.

Or why more than 10,000 men and women age 20-something dance in hundreds of groups with almost as many variations and differences in style. Unlike their Soviet counterparts, Ukrainian Canadian dancers are, and have been, typically younger.

"In the Soviet Union, your talent for movement is chosen at an early age and you are immediately channeled into that lifestyle," explains Gene Zwozdesky, Shumka's music director. "They have professional groups. We have groups that work as hard but don't get paid for it."

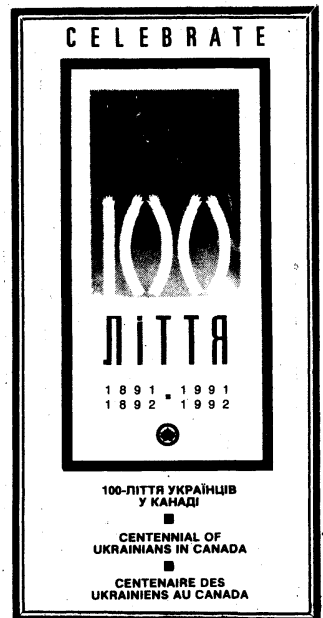
And work hard they do. In order to qualify as a member of the Winnipeg-based, 28-year-old Rusalka Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, former artistic director Tom Mokry says that permanent membership follows a rigorous three-month probation period. For groups like Rusalka, dance is as serious as it is fun. Ninety-minute warm-ups are mandatory before every rehearsal or performance.

"The jocks who try out find it pretty hard at the beginning to manage a pliat," jokes Mr. Mokry.

At times, the dedication to dance challenges, if not defies, time and energy. Dr. Terry Babick, a Winnipeg physician, leads the 50-member Orlan Ukrainian Ensemble and heads a school for traditional Ukrainian dance. During his internship in the late 1970s, 80-hour weeks, split between medicine and movement, were not uncommon.

Clearly, the dedication of dancers, choreographers and artistic directors has paid off.

Rusalka continues to wow crowds wherever they perform. They have performed for both the pope and the queen, toured Mexico and the Soviet Union, and were the first Ukrainian amateur dance group outside the Soviet



Union to study that art form in Ukraine. In 1977, Rusalka also became the first non-professional dance group to share the stage with the acclaimed Royal Winnipeg Ballet (RWB).

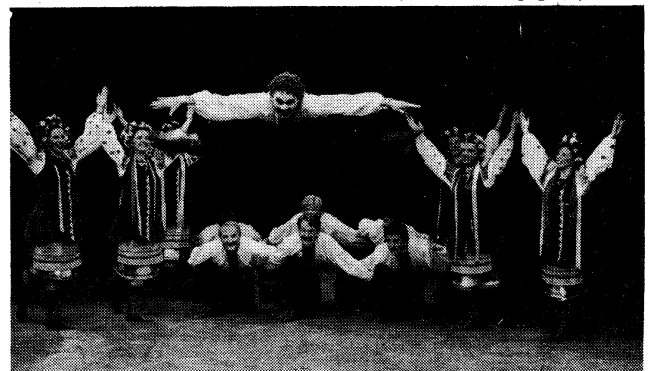
Beyond distinction, such billing has provided unprecedented exposure for a proud cultural tradition. "That week with the ballet gave us an audience of about 14,000," explains Mr. Mokry. "When you think that most of the time, 90 percent of the crowd is Ukrainian, this gave us the opposite. The majority were not."

Vicky Adams, Rusalka's artistic liaison, explains that as the group embarks on a series of shows with Ukrainian folk themes, with an emphasis for children, their schedule continues to be filled. In addition to marrying off six of their 35 members, Rusalka will perform again with the RWB this August at Winnipeg's Assiniboine Park and at the Grey Cup football celebrations in their hometown this November.

Following a successful cross-Canada tour, Mr. Zwozdesky insists that Shumka will continue to experiment and adapt contemporary forms of ballet, modern jazz and contemporary into its stylized choreography. It's all part of the process which has made Ukrainian dance something special.

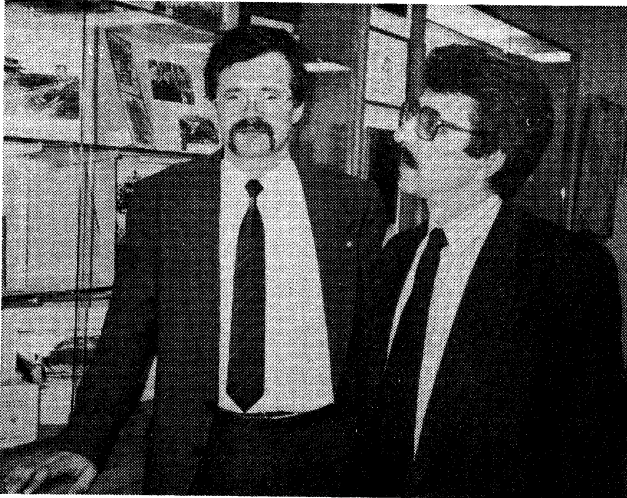
"Look at some of the western Ukrainian styles of dance," explains the former Shumka director. "Their dance was patterned after the type of work they did with their hands and feet. It became both a reflection and a social form of recreation. Just watch the 'Arkan,' a male dance which involves half circles. They dance around a 'vatra' (bonfire) swinging an axe. For those

(Continued on page 13)



The Rusalka Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Winnipeg.

## HalFilm representatives speak on new independent film company



Volodymyr Kmetyk (left) and Vasyly Bosovych of the independent film studio HalFilm of Lviv.

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — The Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center screened several films recently produced in Ukraine by HalFilm (Halychyna-Film), an independent film company based in Lviv.

Two representatives from HalFilm, Volodymyr Kmetyk, president of the company, and Vasyly Bosovych, artistic director, were invited to Toronto by the UCRDC to show the films on April 29 to May 1 and discuss future plans and possible cooperation with the Center.

HalFilm was founded in 1989 in Lviv. As Mr. Bosovych said, the company arose on "naked ground" — an idea, a certain number of interested individuals and wide support from the community and its leaders was all they had to start with. Until recently, Mr. Bosovych pointed out, the establishment of an independent film company in Ukraine was an impossibility. Western Ukraine has not had a film studio at all since 1939 (other than for television production).

HalFilm is run by 10 co-producers, with Mr. Kmetyk as full-time president, while the rest of the colleagues still hold other jobs. The company is registered as an independent enterprise; it raises its own funds and controls its own earnings. It works on the basis of contracts, acting as producer of films. The producers are responsible for choosing projects, raising funds, organizing the distribution and hiring the director and actors on contract.

Currently, the greatest problem for HalFilm is the lack of film studio facilities of their own. Cameras have to be rented, editing and montage must be done in Kiev, Moscow or Leningrad — the only cities that have studio facilities on a professional level. Mr. Bosovych said that he had spent the last two months on the road among the three cities — coordinating projects that are being completed all over the place.

In the first year of its existence, HalFilm made two films; last year 10 were made; and this year 30 films are planned. These include documentaries, feature films and shorts.

The most interesting film shown at the UCRDC Center was "People with Numbers," depicting the repressions in western Ukraine in the 1940s and 1950s — events about which, until recently, one could only talk in whispers.

The film uses archival material showing the occupation of western Ukraine by the Red Army in 1939, the military

parades of the occupying forces in Lviv, the staged meeting in the Lviv Opera Theatre which voted to join western Ukraine to the Soviet Union. It depicts the testimony of people such as Oleksander Dovzhenko, Yuriy Shukhevych, Evhen Ivanychuk, Oles Lupiy and other witnesses who recount how the Bolsheviks built a "new happy life" through

bloody repressions, total terror, deportations and false propaganda.

Another HalFilm production is the trilogy "Vasyl Stus" still in production. Over 40 hours of material have been shot, and the audience viewed excerpts of the footage. The first part, called "Vasyl Stus: The Path of Thorns," concentrates on the life of the poet and his writings. The second part, "Vasyl Stus: My People, I Will Return to You," is about Stus' influence on the younger generation and its national consciousness. The third part will include interviews with the poet's contemporaries.

HalFilm organized the expedition to Perm oblast, where Vasyl Stus died, for the exhumation of his remains which were then reburied in Kiev. The harassment and opposition from the authorities encountered by the group is captured on film. These adventures, together with the biography of the poet, form a sharp and uncompromising indictment of the totalitarian regime. The director of the film is the poet Stanislav Chernivsky.

A feature film about the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) is called "The Bells Did Not Toll When We Were Dying" (script by Vasyly Portiak and Vasyly Harasymyuk). The film has already been shot and is now being edited in Kiev.

This is a completely new subject matter for Ukrainian film. It is the first

(Continued on page 12)



A HalFilm crew during shooting of a feature film about the Ukrainian Insurgent Army.



A scene from the film "The Bells Did Not Toll for Us When We Were Dying."

## SPOTLIGHT ON:

by Myrosia Stefaniuk

*We are down to the final countdown. Preparations are as complete as they. Months of intense rehearsals, unbelieveable energy, time, effort. Performance in Cleveland, Detroit. New shirts embroidered, fine-tuned, repertoire refined and a minute polishing. Bus seats assigned, suitcases in waiting.*

*What kind of images pass before closed eyes before drifting off to sleep? Anticipating this will be the first return trip after months of absence. But for most, this will in fact be the Ukraine they know only from grandparents, books, and the songs they have heard in the past two years, almost everyone has visits here and as floodgates open, tears are even more commonplace among formerly off-limits areas.*

*But this trip will be different. Its purpose is not mere tourism. They are bandurists.*

*In the courses of the last few months, good fortune of being able to observe the separate segments fall into place to form a whole. And I have been able to listen, really listen.*

*As I listened to instruments, voices, emotions fuse into song, what I heard was resonance. Physicists call it synchronicity, it is what happens when you identify yourself with a part of it, enter its energy, hidden strings respond, resound. So what happens then, if you let it. You become a part of it. For the first time you hear something that is yours, singing to you all along: a memory, an understanding of something that is personal and universal.*

*It is the core of musical experience. Music has such tremendous power. Like a magnet. And when the bandurists sing in the halls of Ukraine, it will be resonance scale. That's why this tour will be profound. And that's why I'm so excited about it.*

The choral art of the Ukrainian is unique. From the time of that first bard's song to the dynamic choral expressive dialogue between melody and harmony evolved into a freedom testimony of ideals: God, truth, freedom, justice, dignity. Be it in a heroic duma, a lyrical carefree folk medley, the bandura reel of our nation.

With a voice that is both emphatic and tender, the bandura unifies the principles of the Ukrainian predecessor, the kobza, became prominent in the courts of Europe and enjoyed great popularity among the Ukrainian Kozaks. From their ranks emerged a school of inherently Ukrainian traditional music: kobzari, who sang dumas, epic songs of heroic deed.

"Western scholars and composers introduced to this musical form in the performance of the blind kobzar Osta III Archeological Congress in 1873 impetus to a surge of interest in the bandura of the century..." explains bandura virtuoso Vasyly Mishalow, who has done extensive research into the bandura's history, styles and techniques. He is instrumental in retrieving and refining the compositions for the choral bandura.

The eminent writer and musicologist Khotkevych assembled the first group in 1902. The first professional bandura choir was the Kobzar Choir, Kiev in 1918 by bandura virtuoso Vasyl Kozak. This choir became the direct precursor of the Bandurist Chorus of North America. This model for many bandura ensembles form throughout Ukraine. That was the rest is history, in brief:

- 1918 First bandura chorus under direction of Vasyl Kozak, descendant of Ukrainian Kobzar Chorus of North America
- 1920s Resurgence of Ukrainian culture; bandurist chorus professional touring ensembles
- 1925 Poltava Bandurist Chorus under direction of Vasyl Kozak.

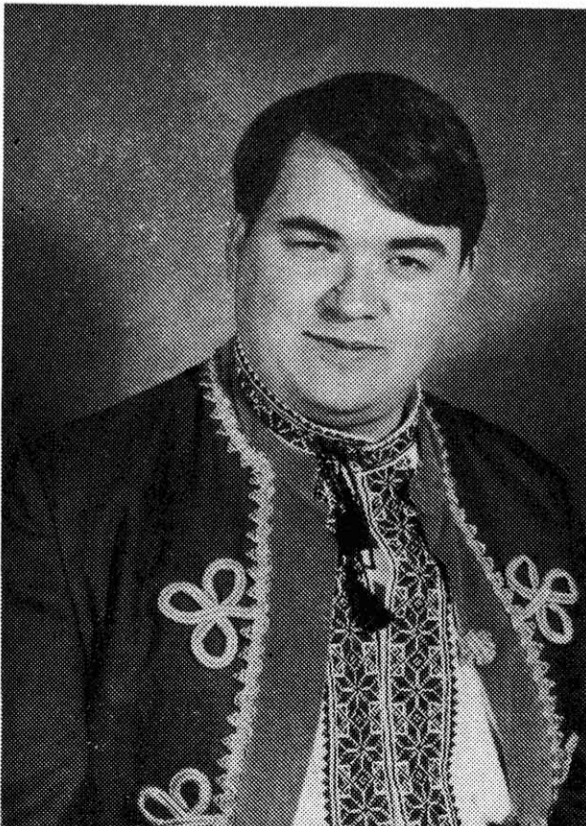


# Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus and its historic return to Ukraine



The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus that toured Europe in 1958 with artistic directors Hryhory Kytasty and Volodymyr Boshyk.

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <p><b>1930s</b> Stalin's reign of terror; during purges of artists and intellectuals, many conductors, chorus members and blind bandurists accused of inciting the populace to nationalism, arrested and brutally executed, included Kabachok and Khotkevych, whose compositions are forbidden in his native land.</p> <p><b>1935</b> Scant number of remaining bandurists re-organized into joint State Bandurist Chorus.</p> <p><b>1940s</b> Chorus subjected to exploitation and persecution by both the Soviets and the Nazis. For a brief period, under the artistic direction of Hryhory Kytasty, the chorus is re-established and takes on the name of Taras Shevchenko, but is soon forcibly taken to Germany and incarcerated in a Nazi labor camp. After the war, through the assistance of allied forces, many of its members eventually make their way into Dis-</p> | <p><b>1949</b> After successful tour of post-war Europe, the chorus migrates to the United States and resettles in Detroit, which remains its home base to this date.</p> <p><b>1950s</b> Majority join the ranks of Detroit's automotive industry labor force, but with renewed vigor, the chorus grows in number and artistic achievements as the bandurists launch a new series of concerts in their newly adopted homeland.</p> <p><b>1953</b> Friends of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus Association founded and headquartered in Detroit.</p> <p><b>1958</b> European concert tour in major cities of Spain, France, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium and England.</p> | <p><b>1960s</b> Major concert tours in the United States and Canada.</p> <p><b>1968</b> Fiftieth anniversary celebration.</p> <p><b>1970s-80s</b> Interest in bandura tradition flourishes. Bandura camps, seminars and youth ensembles established in all major Ukrainian centers throughout the free world. Chorus is fortified by a whole new generation of young musicians.</p> <p><b>1980</b> Australian concert tour.</p> <p><b>1982</b> Society of Ukrainian Bandurists founded; in cooperation with the chorus, it provides an international communication network for exchange of knowledge, ideas, resources and skills.</p> <p><b>1991</b> First historical concert tour in Ukraine. (Continued on page 15)</p> |
|--|--|--|



Bandurists (from left) Victor Mishalow, Marko Farion and Petro Kytasty.

# Tatarenko elected to board of ed

CLIFTON, N.J. — On Tuesday April 30, 1991, Stefan Tatarenko became the first Ukrainian elected to the Clifton Board of Education. He came in second in a field of 15 candidates vying for four seats. His candidacy was enthusiastically supported by the Ukrainian community not only in Clifton, but in all of Northern New Jersey.

Mr. Tatarenko, whose background is in management, has always been active in many civic, fraternal, and charitable organizations, among them Holy

Ascension Church and the New Jersey Garden State Festival Committee.

He has two children in the Clifton school system. His entire family belongs to the Ukrainian National Association.

Mr. Tatarenko anticipates a very active and interesting three-year term. Lately, because of budget constraints, the Clifton Board of Education has had an extremely tumultuous existence, caught between the City Council and an extremely vocal citizenship.

# Edmonton institute offers intensive Ukrainian

EDMONTON — St. John's Institute is holding a summer immersion program for high school students in Ukrainian language and culture to be held June 30-July 28 as part of its Osvita Program.

Featured in the program are accredited courses in Ukrainian 10, 20 and 30. Apart from courses in Ukrainian language, art, history, geography and folklore, the program features an array of cultural activities such as: choral and instrumental music, the study of the folk instruments bandura and tymbaly, weaving, embroidery, pottery, woodwork, pysanka making as well as dance and drama workshops. Excursions are planned to: Camp Bar-V-Nok at Pigeon Lake; Vegreville; the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village; and a tour of the Ukrainian bloc settlement in East-Central Alberta.

The program is open to junior and high school students between the ages of 14 and 18. Residence is at St. John's Institute.

Tuition and fees: tuition and room and board, \$550; registration deposit fee (non-refundable), \$25; damage deposit, \$50; group picture, \$11; key deposit, \$35; crafts fee, \$25. Total cost, \$696.

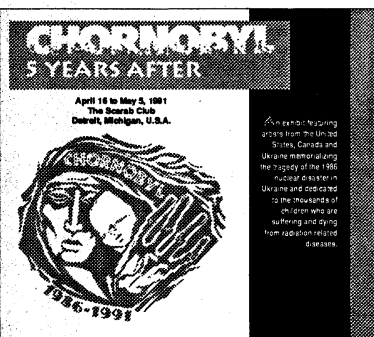
For registration and more information, write to: St. John's Institute, 11024 82nd Ave.; Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 0T2, or call (403) 439-2320.

Persons interested in applying for the positions of teacher or monitor are asked to submit their resumes to St. John's Institute.

The Summer School director is the Rev. Deacon Taras Makowsky; assistant director is Natalia Makarenko.

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## Professor retires after 24 years

DE KALB, Ill. — Dr. Jaroslaw Komarynsky, professor of finance at the College of Business of Northern Illinois University in DeKalb, Ill., retired recently after 24 years of teaching at the university.

Born in Mykhailivka near Pidhaitsi, Ternopil Oblast, western Ukraine, Dr. Komarynsky immigrated to the United States in 1950 having graduated in 1949 from the Ukrainian Technical Husbandry Institute in Munich, Germany.

While working in Chicago he attended LaSalle Extension University and graduated in business management in 1957 with a major in finance and as a recipient of the University's Merit Award. He then attended the Michigan State University Graduate School of Business Administration and in 1960, graduated with an M.B.A. degree. He earned his Ph.D. in finance at the University of Illinois College of Commerce and Business Administration in June 1967.

He began his teaching career in Ukraine, where he taught at the primary school level from 1939 to 1944. In the United States he worked as a department head at the Gately's Peoples Stores of Roseland in Chicago, and later as a securities analyst at the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company in Chicago until 1963.

Dr. Komarynsky taught finance as an assistant professor at the University of Toledo, and from 1966 as an associate professor of finance at the Northern Illinois University, where in 1979, he was promoted to a full professor, a position which he retained until his retirement in 1990.

Dr. Komarynsky is a member of the Ukrainian American Association of University Professors, American Economic Association, American Finance Association, Midwest Finance Association, Investment Analysts' Society of Chicago, as well as Beta Gamma Sigma and Phi Kappa Phi.

A number of his articles have appeared in international publications, among them: "The Method of Long-Term Bank Financing and the Cost of Profitability of Capital: A Comparison of the United States and the Soviet Union" in *Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen Vol. XXIV, 1973*, Munich, Germany, and "Controlling Risk in Internationally Diversified Portfolios," in *Rivista Internazionale Di Scienze Economiche e Commerciali*, October-November 1985 (co-author, Dr. W. Scott Bauman).

Dr. Komarynsky also presented numerous papers at conferences, symposiums and meetings, among them: "The Response of Stock Prices to Changes in Selected Economic Factors: A Comparison of the United States and Canada," at the annual meeting of the North American Economics and Finance Association, Atlanta, 1989, and "Global Diversification vs. Domestic Concentration: The Performance of Mutual Funds Managed in the United States and Germany," at the annual meeting of the Financial Management Association, New York, N.Y., 1986.

Dr. Komarynsky has contributed entries to several university level textbooks.

Over the years he served on various university's committees in the realms of investment, personnel and curriculum Committees, and on the Executive Committee, College Council, Undergraduate and Graduate Study Committees, University Library Committee,

University Honors Committee, Masters Thesis and Doctoral Dissertations Committees.

He was the recipient of the university's Excellence in Teaching Award in 1981 for which he had been nominated by students and faculty of the College of Business in 1977-1980.

Dr. Komarynsky is listed in the *American Men and Women of Science*, and *Who's Who in Finance and Industry*.

To honor his contribution as a professor and director of Northern Illinois University's Internship Program, the Department of Finance has established and endowed a scholarship fund in his name — The Jaroslaw Komarynsky Scholarship Fund. Proceeds from the fund will be used to grant scholarships to finance majors.

Dr. Komarynsky is a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 221.

## Artist wins logo contest

WINDSOR, Ontario — John Jaciw, a Ukrainian Canadian graphic artist, has won the city's design competition for a logo for Windsor's centennial celebrations in 1992. The blue, black and gold logo features the span of the Ambassador Bridge and Detroit River, with the city's centennial dates, 1892-1992.

This is not Mr. Jaciw's first award-winning logo; in 1964 his design was chosen as the city's official seal.

Mr. Jaciw is also the designer of the logo of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society, and he has done editorial cartoons for *The Ukrainian Weekly*.

Most recently Mr. Jaciw took part in the 1990 exhibition "21 Ukrainian Artists" at the Scarab Club in Detroit and at the Chaika Gallery in Warren, Mich.

## Is top orator in New Jersey

HANOVER, N.J. — John Moroz Smith of Hanover, N.J., is the winner of the State of New Jersey American Legion Oratorical Contests. As the state winner, Mr. Smith will receive a \$5,000 scholarship and the right to go to the next level of the competition.

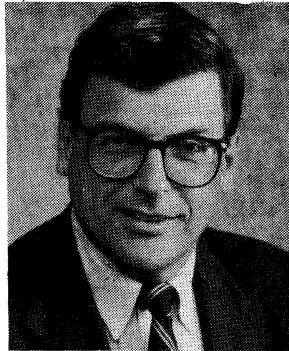
Mr. Smith's participation in the oratorical competition included a prepared oration and an extemporaneous speech on aspects of the Constitution.

A Whippany Park High School senior, Mr. Smith, in addition to his academic interests, is editor of the school newspaper. He has also had the distinction of being captain of the track and football teams. An early admission's candidate at Princeton University, he plans to major in history. He is hoping for a career in public service.

Mr. Smith graduated from the School of Ukrainian Studies in Morris County. He is a member of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Whippany and the Ukrainian youth organization Plast. He belongs to Ukrainian National Association Branch 161.

## Notes on people

### Receives appraiser designation



William J. Pastuszek Jr.

BOSTON — William J. Pastuszek Jr. of Steven C. Byrnes Associates in Worcester, Mass., was admitted to Senior Real Property Appraiser (SRPA) membership in December of 1990.

SRPA members of the Appraisal Institute are experienced in appraising both residential and income-producing real estate, with particular expertise in income-producing properties. The institute's stringent membership requirements demand that members have substantial practical appraisal experience, pass extensive written tests, and submit appraisal reports demonstrating the ability to render quality appraisal services.

Mr. Pastuszek has been an appraiser

for more than 10 years. A graduate of Oberlin College, he holds a B.A. in English literature. Mr. Pastuszek is a member of the Eastern Massachusetts Chapter of the Appraisal Institute, and serves as a director and as its chairman of education.

Mr. Pastuszek is the immediate past president of the Massachusetts Board of Real Estate Appraisers, and holds the MRA designation from that organization. He is an active appraisal instructor, and currently teaches as a continuing education instructor at Bentley College's School of Continuing and Professional Studies in Waltham, Mass.

He resides in Newton, Mass., with his wife and two children and is a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 231.

### Featured in Business Week

BOSTON — Donald R. Sadoway, professor of materials engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Mass., was featured in the "Developments to Watch" section of the March 11, issue of *Business Week* for his research on a process to save energy and reduce air pollution in the metal-making process.

The process, called pyroelectrolysis, has been developed to yield high-quality metals, with just oxygen as its chief byproduct.

In his "spare time," Dr. Sadoway serves as vice-president of the parish executive board of St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Boston and conducts the church choir which has performed throughout New England.

Dr. Sadoway is a devoted scholar of Ukrainian liturgical music. The choir, under his direction, has released one album and will release a second this summer.

### Participates in Presidential Classroom program

DENVILLE, N.J. — Stephen Hlynsky, a student at Morris Knolls High School in Denville, N.J., recently witnessed the federal government in action as a participant in Presidential Classroom's 1991 Senior High School Program in Washington.

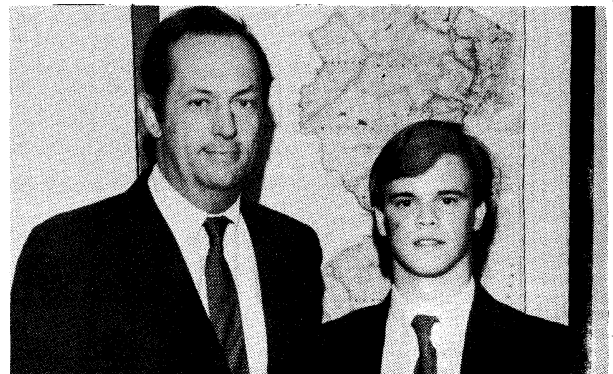
Mr. Hlynsky joined 289 high school juniors and seniors from 29 states, Honduras, Mexico and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The students spent a week meeting with leaders representing the branches of government, the military, the media, the diplomatic community, lobbyist organizations and business.

While in Washington, the students attended seminars on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives, at the State Department, and in other federal buildings. Participants also met with the offices of each of their senators and

their representatives, and attended sessions of the House and Senate, committee hearings, and other events on Capitol Hill.

On March 19, Mr. Hlynsky was selected as "mayor for the day" of Denville Township. He was briefed on the township's operations by Mayor Dyer and other officials, went along with them on visits to several municipal sites, and participated in various official meetings.

Mr. Hlynsky is an active member of the Ukrainian youth organization Plast and a student at Ridna Shkola Ukrainian school in Newark, and participates in his high school's extracurricular activities. He is the son of Ulana and Dr. Boris Hlynsky of Denville, N.J., and is a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 47.



Stephen Hlynsky with Sen. Bill Bradley of New Jersey.

## Chornovil, Lukianenko...

(Continued from page 4)

buttress fragile democratic institutions." Mr. Lukianenko also cautioned that the U.S. must stay abreast of the rapid change of events in the USSR, and in Ukraine in particular.

In response to Mr. Lukianenko's comments about U.S.-Soviet relations, Mr. Kamman pointed out that the U.S. supports Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms, with the hope that they will permeate all levels of society. These reforms, in fact, have allowed for the great changes in the Soviet Union. He agreed, however, that recent events in Lithuania and Mr. Gor-

bachew's wavering have resulted in a great deal of caution on the part of the U.S.

With regard to specifically Ukrainian issues, Mr. Kamman stated that the new U.S. Consulate in Kiev is an important point of direct contact. And though the U.S. recognition of the USSR in 1933 remains the legal basis for U.S.-Ukrainian relations, the U.S. intends to enhance relations with Ukraine, and pointed to the recent visit of 13 Ukrainian legislators as an example.

Furthermore, the U.S. would be looking much more closely at the activities at the republic and local levels and will consider giving technical assistance and advice for greater economic and democratic reforms, he noted.

## Halfilm...

(Continued from page 8)

film made in Ukraine that tries to show the truth about the UPA. The action takes place between the autumn and winter of 1947. The UPA has been decimated, and continuing the battle is hopeless. Two soldiers decide to surrender to save their lives. They are pursued over several days. Only in the end do they realize that this was not a war in which one could surrender. It was a war which sought to destroy a whole nation.

Although the HalFilm producers foresee difficulties in the distribution of their films — film theaters in the Soviet Union are controlled by a monopoly — they believe that the films will be popular and that this will be an incentive for the theaters to show them.

Mr. Kmetyk and Mr. Bosovych also discussed future cooperation between HalFilm and the UCRDC, particularly on the preparation of the film "Ukrainians in World War II." HalFilm has agreed to do the on-site shooting for the film.

As well, HalFilm would like to interest investors from the West in their productions. This would enable them to set up their own film studio facilities in Lviv. HalFilm productions will be available on video from Prolog Video.

## UNA Supreme Assembly...

(Continued from page 5)

As a result of the reports, several resolutions were adopted, among them one calling for the purchase of additional printing equipment that will enable The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda to increase the number of pages per issue, and another calling for the purchase of computer and telephone systems for the Soyuzivka estate. Numerous recommendations also were passed.

After miscellaneous recommendations were offered by assembly members, Supreme President Diachuk closed the 1991 meeting of the Supreme Assembly with brief remarks, thanking all for their contributions and participation. All present then sang the Ukrainian national anthem.

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on the fourth anniversary of his death June 4, 1987.

Masses offered at the Blessed Virgin Mary Church, 62nd and Lindbergh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 19142 on June 2, 1991 at 5:00 P.M. and Masses at Sts Peter and Paul Church, 100 S. Penn Street, Clifton Heights on June 4, 1991 at 9:00 A.M.

I pray for your eternal happiness my beloved husband. Father, welcome my loved one into paradise so that after our own life on earth is ended, we will meet again where every tear will be wiped away.

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## Myron Surmach...

(Continued from page 4)

Ukrainian to sell pysanky, the traditional Ukrainian Easter egg (1921). He was both a founding and an honorary life member of the Ukrainian Book Center.

Mr. Surmach was a benefactor of various Ukrainian cultural and social organizations. From 1924 to 1934, he sponsored numerous operas, choral concerts and dance performances.

In 1952 Mr. Surmach purchased land in Saddle River, N.J., and named the estate "Surmachivka." He started an apiary and sold his honey nationwide. Frequently he presented it as a gift to neighbor and former President Richard Nixon. Annually, 35 groups of schoolchildren and campers would visit "Surmachivka," where Mr. Surmach

would teach them about bees and entertain them with his bandura. In 1982 he wrote "The Story of My Surma Bookstore" in Ukrainian.

Mr. Surmach maintained that three tablespoons of honey a day would help one live a long and healthy life. He is survived by his son Myron Jr., who operates the Surma Book & Music Co., and daughter, Yaroslava Surmach Mills, an artist.

A funeral liturgy was offered at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church on May 15; interment followed at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J.

## UABA members...

(Continued from page 4)

Mr. Lukianenko as evidence of his honorary membership in the UABA, which he graciously accepted.

Although Mr. Lukianenko's case is deemed by the UABA to be now closed, other Ukrainian causes have since been assumed by the UABA. Now that the geo-political balance has changed and new opportunities for contact between the Western lawyers and lawyers in Ukraine have arisen, it would appear that the UABA's most pivotal role will be played in the ensuing years. These professional contacts give the UABA the opportunity to assist in the development of a legal structure in Ukraine.

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## Centennial...

(Continued from page 7)

coming from the Carpathian Mountains, that meant something."

Naturally, these visual reminders of our past have their limitations. As Mr. Zwodzesky is quick to point out, 10-pound sheepskin coats must be adapted to allow for not only fluidity of movement, but ventilation.

"Every culture has its niche and has certain symbols which remind you of a certain culture," he says. "I think once you outgrow any stereotypical images, you expand your horizons beyond that."

"It's more than just music, food, song and dance. But the problem Ukrainians face is that our original source has been almost entirely lost and, as things change in Ukraine, hopefully we will be able to regain some of that lost history."

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# Ukrainian National Association

## Monthly reports for February

### RECORDING DEPARTMENT MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
<b>TOTAL AS OF JANUARY 31, 1991</b>	<b>17,788</b>	<b>44,842</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>68,430</b>
<b>GAINS IN FEBRUARY</b>				
New members.....	36	59	19	114
Reinstated.....	15	67	6	88
Transferred in.....	26	46	10	82
Change of class in.....	6	—	—	6
Transferred from Juv. Dept.....	—	2	—	2
<b>TOTAL GAINS IN FEBRUARY:</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>292</b>
<b>LOSSES IN FEBRUARY:</b>				
Suspended.....	8	16	11	35
Transferred out.....	26	46	10	82
Change of class out.....	6	—	—	6
Transferred to adults.....	2	—	—	2
Died.....	2	41	—	43
Cash surrender.....	19	47	—	66
Endowment matured.....	15	43	—	58
Fully paid-up.....	19	43	—	62
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	—	—	—
Cert. terminated.....	—	—	12	12
<b>TOTAL LOSSES IN FEBRUARY:</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>366</b>
<b>INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:</b>				
<b>GAINS IN FEBRUARY:</b>				
Paid-up.....	19	43	—	62
Extended insurance.....	4	8	—	12
<b>TOTAL GAINS IN FEBRUARY:</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>LOSSES IN FEBRUARY:</b>				
Died.....	1	17	—	18
Cash surrender.....	6	27	—	33
Reinstated.....	2	2	—	4
Lapsed.....	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL LOSSES IN FEBRUARY:</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 1991.</b>	<b>17,788</b>	<b>44,785</b>	<b>5,802</b>	<b>68,375</b>

WALTER SOCHAN  
Supreme Secretary

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT INCOME FOR FEBRUARY

Dues From Members.....	\$243,912.33
Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....	61,002.01
<b>Investment Income:</b>	
Bonds.....	\$386,117.36
Certificate Loans.....	1,624.49
Mortgage Loans.....	39,295.04
Banks.....	6,895.23
Stocks.....	3,567.88
Real Estate.....	25,482.33
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$462,982.36</b>
<b>Refunds:</b>	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$18,506.51
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	217.33
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	374.99
Endowment Matured Ret'd.....	1,300.58
Advertising Ret'd.....	120.00
Books & Printed Matter.....	505.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$21,024.41</b>
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>	
Donations To Fraternal Fund.....	\$100.00
Transfer Account.....	325,215.00
Donation To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine.....	5,437.65
Exchange Account-Payroll.....	10,261.38
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured.....	69.89
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$341,083.92</b>
<b>Investments:</b>	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$140,897.16
Mortgages Repaid.....	21,970.33
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	4,808.70
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$167,676.19</b>
<b>Income For February, 1991.....</b>	<b>\$1,297,681.22</b>

### DISBURSEMENTS FOR FEBRUARY

<b>Paid To Or For Members:</b>	
Cash Surrenders.....	\$36,622.41
Endowments Matured.....	98,740.60
Death Benefits.....	72,929.25
Interest On Death Benefits.....	211.82
Dividend To Members.....	488.56
Dues From Members Returned.....	158.73
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	1,400.00
Scholarships.....	775.89
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$211,327.26</b>
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>	
Washington Office.....	\$9,269.28
Real Estate.....	53,053.38
Svoboda Operation.....	69,419.86
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	40,091.00
<b>Organizing Expenses:</b>	
Advertising.....	\$1,101.72
Medical Inspections.....	488.10
Reward To Special Organizers.....	7,481.73
Reward To Branch Secretaries.....	654.62
Reward To Organizers.....	20,204.03
Field Conferences.....	4,622.53
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$34,552.73</b>
<b>Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:</b>	
Salary Of Executive Officers.....	\$16,662.69
Salary Of Office Employee.....	45,484.66
Employee Benefit Plan.....	36,125.83
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages.....	44,815.29
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$143,088.47</b>
<b>General Expenses:</b>	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses.....	\$2,726.00
Books And Periodicals.....	725.00
Due To Fraternal Congresses.....	50.00
Furniture & Equipment.....	1,682.50
General Office Maintenance.....	938.09
Insurance Department Fees.....	3,365.00
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office.....	155.00
Postage.....	1,082.96
Printing And Stationery.....	858.28
Rental Of Equipment And Services.....	2,111.43
Telephone, Telegraph.....	1,464.13
Traveling Expenses-General.....	51.75
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$15,210.14</b>
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>	
Exchange Account-Payroll.....	\$10,261.38
Fraternal Activities.....	82.00
Donations.....	250.00
Accrued Interest On Bonds.....	9,267.12
Donation From Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine.....	120.09
Professional Fees.....	3,300.00
Transfer Account.....	325,289.17
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$348,569.76</b>
<b>Investments:</b>	
Bonds.....	\$205,760.00
Mortgages.....	55,000.00
Certificate Loans.....	2,289.49
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$263,049.49</b>
<b>Disbursements For February, 1991.....</b>	<b>\$1,187,636.37</b>

### BALANCE

ASSETS	Liabilities
Cash.....	Life Insurance.....
Bonds.....	Accidental D.D.....
Mortgage Loans.....	Fraternal.....
Certificate Loans.....	Orphans.....
Real Estate.....	Old Age Home.....
Printing Plant & E.D.P.....	Emergency.....
Equipment.....	
Stocks.....	
Loan To D.H. - U.N.A.....	
Housing Corp.....	
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>Total.....</b>

ALEXANDER BLAHITKA  
Supreme Treasurer

### The Ukrainian Bandurist... (Continued from page 9)

Through the trials and tribulations of Stalinist purges, during World War II, through the uncertainty of post-war years and ultimate resettlement in the United States and Canada, the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus has remained a brotherhood dedicated to preserving its legacy and traditions.

Today, the majority of its members are second- and third-generation Americans and Canadians. For over half a century, this ensemble has captivated audiences in major concert halls of the United States, Canada, Europe and Australia. Sheer numbers alone are overwhelming: over 545 concerts before an estimated 4 million listeners, 60 concert tours, 22 recordings and six tape cassettes, and a unique repertoire of over 500 songs and compositions.

One of the leading figures during this period of its history was Hryhory Kytasty, artistic director and conductor (1941-1984), who became a legend in his own time as composer, musicologist, virtuoso performer and teacher. A role model and inspiration to young bandurists, he was instrumental in reawakening their interest and pride in Ukrainian heritage, and

the subsequent remarkable growth and popularity of the bandura.

Dr. Marko Farion began studying bandura with Hryhory Kytasty at age 13. Today, he is a chorus soloist and member of its arts council, directs bandura camps, and heads the international Society of Ukrainian Bandurists: "For many of us younger bandurists at the summer camps, Hryhory Kytasty was a second father — the heartbeat and soul of a brotherhood that was sacred and holy. It was pure pleasure to work with him..."

Invaluable contributions were made by Volodymyr Boshyk, artistic co-director of the chorus intermittently for about 12 years and conductor of the 1951 and 1958 tours; Petro Potapenko, conductor of 1961 tour; and Ivan Zadorozny, conductor of 1962 and 1966 tours.

In 1985, Wolodymyr Kolesnyk became the musical director and conductor. His demanding professionalism and musical elegance has made a notable impact on the ensemble. Following two major North American concert tours and the completion of a new recording of Christmas carols, Maestro Kolesnyk began intense preparation for the Ukraine tour in which the compositions of Khotkevych and Kytasty will predominate.

Much has changed since the original capella of bandurists began its long journey from Ukraine in the 1940s. Only Petro Kytasty, who at age 14 was its youngest member in 1942, will be returning this June.

"From the time we first stepped onto this American soil, we always dreamed of returning. And now, we would like to take back the best, the finest of that which kept our immigration alive and thriving," Petro Kytasty reminisces, somewhat wistfully, about the time when the voice of the bandura was subtle and soft "like the rustling wind..." which found its way into the hearts of listeners without the need for amplifiers and sheer masses.

Petro Kytasty's pensive bitter-sweet reflections on the history and fate of the chorus touch the heart of the matter. "We exist not simply because we like to sing and play the bandura. We exist because our Ukrainian community in the free world needed and deemed it so that in every place where Ukrainians live, the kobzar legacy lives."

His words echo the message that Hryhory Kytasty instilled in his young proteges: "You are not just bandurists. You are the flowers of Ukraine...the kobzars, who will carry our song, our dymy, into the world."

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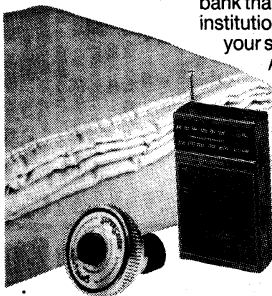
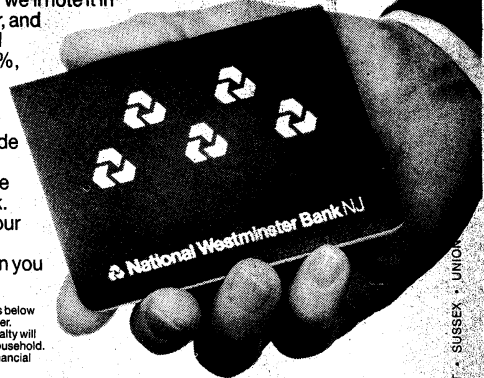
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June 1

**WOONSOCKET, R.I.:** The 50th anniversary committee of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 74 Harris Avenue, will sponsor "A Summer's Night Serenade" at 6:30 p.m. as part of its yearlong celebration. An evening of classical music will be followed by a cheese, fruit and pastry reception. For more information contact Gloria Hreczuck, (508) 883-8187, or Mary Kokolski, (401) 762-2435.

**NEW YORK:** Acclaimed artist from Kiev, Ivan Marchuk will be in New York for an exhibit of his latest paintings opening at the Gallery of the Ukrainian Artists Association, 136 Second Avenue, fourth floor at 5 p.m. The exhibition will continue through June 9. Gallery hours Monday-Friday, 6-8 p.m., Saturday and Sunday, 1-8 p.m.

June 2

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center and the

Ukrainian Federation of Greater Philadelphia cordially invites the public to an evening of unique entertainment to be held at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road at 7:30 p.m.

On that evening, journey back in time and experience the music of the 30s and 40s — the songs and reflections of Lviv's not so-distant past. Recreating the nightclub atmosphere of pre-war Lviv will be the Lviv Retro Ensemble. The proceeds of the evening benefit several Ukrainian charities. Gourmet refreshments will be served. For reservations or information, please call (215) 663-0707, 663-1166, or (215) 539-8946.

June 7

**PITTSBURGH:** The department of Slavic Languages and Literatures and the Ukrainian Student Organization at the University of Pittsburgh cordially invite the Ukrainian community to a lecture by

Dr. Christine Rakowsky, professor of English Literature at Cuyahoga College, at 7 p.m., Room 1228, the Cathedral of Learning. The title of Dr. Rakowsky's lecture is "The Importance of Foreign Language Study in the 20th Century." Following the lecture, distribution of Ukrainian scholarship awards will take place and a reception will follow. For more information, please contact Yuriy Wowczuk, (412) 682-7934.

June 8

**NEW YORK:** The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the public to a lecture by Oksana Zabushko, a Ph.D. candidate in philosophy as well as poet and writer from Kiev, who will speak on "The Status of Ukrainian Culture and Language in present-day Ukraine," at 5 p.m. at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., between Ninth and 10th streets.

**TORONTO:** The Ukrainian Academy of Dance will hold its 4th annual concert at Humber College Theatre, 280 Quebec Ave., at 6:30 p.m. For advance tickets call (416) 763-0285. Tickets, \$10, (\$12 at the door); children 12 and under, \$5.

June 14

**BETHESDA, Md.:** The Leontonych String Quartet will make its Washington area debut in a Chernobyl benefit concert in Masur Auditorium, Building 10,

National Institutes of Health at 8 p.m. The program includes works by Ukrainian composers Leontonych, Liatoshynsky, Skoryk and Sylvestrov. Tickets at the door, \$15; couples, \$25; seniors and students, \$10; children under 12, free. This benefit concert is presented by National Institutes of Health, The Washington Chernobyl Committee and The Washington Group. Contact Larysa Chopivsky, (202) 363-3964.

June 19

**OTTAWA:** The Yavir men's vocal quartet from Ukraine will perform, under the sponsorship of the UNA, at 7:30 p.m. at the National Arts Center-Studio Theater at National Arts Center. For more information, contact Lesia Allaire, (613) 739-1372, or Yevshna Corp., (514) 630-9858.

June 23

**JAMAICA PLAIN, Mass.:** St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church will host its Second Annual Ukrainian Heritage Festival on the Church grounds at 24 Orchard Hall Road. The day's activities will begin with a 10 a.m. divine liturgy. Lunch, featuring traditional Ukrainian foods as well as picnic fare, will be offered throughout the day. Featured entertainment will be the Mandrivka Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Boston, the violin virtuoso Victor Stalowir and pianist Sophia Raniuk. Children's games and prizes are also planned. Donation: \$2. For more information, please contact Father Andriy, (617) 522-3323.

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### SEEKS PERSON

with knowledge of Ukrainian, Russian and English

Two or more years education in Technical school in Ukraine and knowledge of Ukrainian History desirable. Must be able to use computer and fax system.

Please send resume along with salary requirements to:

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS  
Attn: Holly A. Boland  
21 Bridge Square ■ Westport, CT 06880

## ATTENTION SEEKING PARTICIPANTS: THE UKRAINIAN FESTIVAL in Baltimore, Maryland

— takes place on —

the 29th and 30th of June 1991

We invite Ukrainian artisans and commercial individuals to participate at our Festival.

For more information and registration please contact:

ANDREW CHORNEY  
1727 Wycliffe Ave., Baltimore, MD 21234  
(301) 882-9422

## КОНЦЕРТ З УКРАЇНИ ВОКАЛЬНОГО КВАРТЕТУ

# ЛІВІР

під патронатом Українського Народного Союзу



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

Саскатун - вівторок, 4 червня 7:30 веч. Holy Trinity Auditorium  
Калгарі - среда, 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 Франциско - четвер, 13 червня 7:30 веч. Зала Укр. Прав. Церкви  
Монтреаль - вівторок, 18 червня 8:00 веч. Place des Arts - Port Royal Theater

ТЕХНІЧНИЙ КООРДИНАТОР - ЄВІЛАН (514) 630-9858 ФАКС (514) 630-9960

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