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Patriarch Mstyslav meets with Ukrainian PM Vitold Fokin

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — Ukraine's Prime Minister Vitold Fokin received Patriarch Mstyslav I of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church on May 16 at the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, reported the Patriarchal Chancery here.

This was the second meeting of the two prominent Ukrainian leaders and lasted approximately two hours. The first meeting of the two men took place in New York City at the Permanent Ukrainian Mission to the United Nations in December 1990.

At the second meeting, Bishop Antony, director of the Patriarchal Office in Kiev, was present along with the patriarch's secretary, the Rev. Victor Cooley. Also in attendance were members of the Cabinet of Ministers in Ukraine and Minister for Religious Affairs Mykola Kolesnyk. At the beginning of the meeting, correspondents of the television program "Actual Camera" and other journalists and photographers were present to record the news of the meeting.

In a nearly one-hour address at the outset of the meeting, Patriarch Mstyslav commented on the current state and problems of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Ukraine and in the diaspora. He underlined that the Church is autocephalous, which means independent or sovereign, and observed that the Church and the state must remain in close contact with one another. The state can help the Church and the Church can, in turn, aid the state as a stabilizing force in the current difficult times in Ukraine. The state should understand that the Church is a positive force in the life of the nation.

The patriarch also commented on the interconfessional conflicts which exist in Ukraine today, because of uncertain reasons. He said such conflicts are unnecessary for either the Church or the state. The patriarch also discussed with the prime minister the matter of the return of church properties to the UAOC in Kiev, Poltava, Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovske and in other cities of Ukraine where parish communities have been formed.

He expressed his conviction that in the upper echelons of the Ukrainian government there is an understanding of the problems facing the UAOC. "With regards to this," he added, "in the lower echelons the same understanding does not exist and as a result, the conflicts arise."

In his talk, the 93-year-old patriarch also informed the prime minister that the UAOC is establishing a new Scientific-Theological Society of Petro Mohyla, which has its roots in the



Patriarch Mstyslav I

ancient Kievan-Mohyla Academy as a center of cultural and theological education. One of the primary objectives of this society will be the renewal of publishing activity. The first step in this direction was taken by the patriarch, having purchased a complete offset printing system for the society.

The patriarch assured Prime Minister Fokin that the UAOC is concerned about all the problems that face the government and expressed his belief that the meeting between the two would be fruitful. In response, Prime Minister Fokin thanked the primate of the UAOC for his visit and his sincere words. He said that Patriarch Mstyslav is not only a renowned archpastor, but also a politician and a personal "living history" of Ukraine.

"You have returned to Ukraine and we welcome you," he said to the patriarch and assured him that the majority of the questions raised by the patriarch can be resolved, of which the idea of the Mohyla Society deserves special attention.

During the meeting, Prime Minister Fokin also informed the patriarch about his visit to Greece and to Mt. Athos. In his discussions with the Greek prime minister he obtained permission to increase the number of monastics at St. Pantelemon Monastery of Mt. Athos, which for centuries was occupied by monks from Ukraine. The monastery has in its possession many treasures of Ukrainian culture. There

(Continued on page 4)

Pope addresses Ukrainian Catholics in eastern Polish border town

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Tens of thousands of Ukrainian Catholics crossed the border from western Ukraine into Poland on June 2 to catch a glimpse of Pope John Paul II and hear his appeal for reconciliation between Poles and Ukrainians, reported several Western news agencies on June 3.

During a nine-day 12-city pilgrimage to his native Poland, the pope traveled to the border city of Przemysl (Peremyshl) to calm a bitter dispute between Polish Catholics and Ukrainian-rite Catholics over St. Teresa's Cathedral, which was to be temporarily turned over to the Ukrainians until they built a new cathedral, reported the New York Times, the Associated Press and United Press International.

During a mass in the city, which has also been contested by Poles and Ukrainians for centuries, the pontiff

urged both peoples to put aside their past conflicts and mutual distrust.

As the masses of pilgrims, who were able to cross the Soviet border without visas for the first time ever for the occasion, listened, the pope said "both our nations" should learn from the "bitterness and torment during the last few decades" of Communist rule, which ended in Poland in 1989.

"Any attempt to revive the historical nationalisms and aversions would be against the Christian identity and a glaring anachronism, unworthy of two great nations," Pope John Paul said during his sermon, which he delivered partially in Ukrainian, in the 17th-century Sacred Heart Church.

The Ukrainian faithful, led by Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky and bearing blue-and-yellow flags and engraved wooden crosses, wept as the

(Continued on page 4)

New evidence forces delay in John Demjanjuk case ruling

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Israel's Supreme Court on Thursday, June 6, gave the prosecuting attorney in the John Demjanjuk Nazi war crimes case 60 days to travel to the USSR and bring back evidence that may determine once and for all whether John Demjanjuk is "Ivan the Terrible."

Mr. Demjanjuk, 71, was convicted in April 1988 of war crimes committed by the notorious guard who operated the gas chambers at the Treblinka death camp. He is appealing the death sentence handed down by a lower court.

Previously, the Supreme Court had granted a three-month delay to the Demjanjuk defense to allow it to review evidence from Soviet files which points to another man as being "Ivan" of Treblinka.

According to Edward Nishnic, president of the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund and a spokesman for the Demjanjuk family, some of the evidence from the Soviet Union, that is, original material from the Ukrainian trial of Feodor Fedorenko has already been delivered to Israel by the Soviet procuracy and is now being translated. Also among the evidence is a photo of Treblinka camp guards, Mr. Nishnic added. These materials, by order of the Supreme Court, will be turned over to the defense as well.

Other materials sought by the defense, however, remain in the USSR.

Mr. Nishnic noted that Prosecutor Michael Shaked will attempt to retrieve the records of several military trials held in the USSR, including a 1949 trial in

Donetske, as well as proceedings held in 1951 in Kiev and 1960 in Krasnodar. Also sought are files from the trial of "Ivan's" accomplice, believed to be one Nikolai Shalayev.

The Supreme Court has told the chief prosecutor in the Demjanjuk case to bring back all information on one Ivan Marchenko, who the defense says was the real "Ivan the Terrible." The prosecution has 60 days to travel to the USSR, examine the evidence there, photocopy and translate it, and be ready for arguments.

"We haven't got the whole evidence that may exist in the Soviet Union," Mr. Shaked said, according to the Associated Press. "We are still looking for the truth and we need time for it."

Mr. Nishnic commented that the defense "would be glad to join the prosecution on a hunt for further evidence, but it should not be at Mr. Demjanjuk's expense." He added, "The court has ruled, and we have no choice but to comply. We are sure that the additional information, which is voluminous, will prove without any doubt in anyone's mind that John Demjanjuk is an innocent man."

He emphasized that evidence already exists to exonerate Mr. Demjanjuk and merit his release. Mr. Nishnic told The Weekly that Mr. Demjanjuk's attorney, Yoram Sheftel, "feels the case is over and is very optimistic about its final outcome." Meanwhile, Mr. Demjanjuk, whom he described as "tough as nails," is doing well.

Political developments in Ukraine: an analysis of complex situation

by Dr. David R. Marples
Radio Liberty Research

PART I

The political situation in Ukraine has become increasingly complex. The March 17 referendum manifested overwhelming support for sovereignty in the republic, but the form of that sovereignty continues to be contested. Many observers would argue that the Communist Party of Ukraine is becoming less influential, while the Ukrainian Komsomol organization is experiencing drastic losses in membership that are threatening its demise.¹

Meanwhile, the separatists within the Popular Movement of Ukraine (Rukh) continue to exert a strong pull in western Ukraine, an area of diverse political groups. Moreover, in April, an alliance formed between striking coal miners and student activists, and in May, a union of strike committees was initiated in eastern Ukraine. These developments suggest that the industrial workers are playing a new and significant role within the Ukrainian political spectrum.

This paper will examine selected political forces and assess their future prospects.

Kravchuk and the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet

Within the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet over the past year, unity has been reached on the twin issues of sovereignty and economic independence partly as a result of the moderate policies of the Parliament's chairman, Leonid Kravchuk. The latter has emerged as a politician of stature. Over the past year, his popularity "rating" has risen from 3-4 percent to 30 percent in Ukraine as a whole, and 45 percent in Kiev (comparable with the most popular politicians).² During this period, Mr. Kravchuk has promoted Ukraine's sovereignty, denounced the notion of a "restored union" and on several occasions has had differences with Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow, and the Ukrainian First Party Secretary Stanislav Hurenko.³

He declared himself to be particularly angry about the fact that the IV Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR had ignored Ukraine's Declaration of State Sovereignty (July 16, 1990), noting that such lack of comment was hardly the best route toward the establishment of harmony in society.⁴

Mr. Kravchuk has also actively promoted Ukrainian interests abroad over the past few months, particularly in Switzerland and Germany. In April, during a visit to the latter country, his delegation surprised their hosts by demanding that official communication be in Ukrainian and German, rather than Russian and German. He also argued persuasively for close economic ties between Germany and Ukraine, and for the idea that Germany might print Ukraine's new currency.⁵

Mr. Kravchuk has also signed trade agreements with Hungary and Poland, and within the Soviet Union, with Byelorussia and several Central Asian republics (most recently Kirghizia). A trading agreement with Russia may also prove successful, though it is experiencing some difficulties at present.⁶

In short, to date, Mr. Kravchuk has not only adopted popular policies — some of which had been advocated initially by Rukh — but has also shown that he is prepared to provide

strong personal backing for the concept of Ukrainian statehood. In turn, he has maintained that the USSR's powers within Ukraine after the signing of the union agreement should be severely limited. Essentially, he is a man of flexibility. He opposed the miners' strike, but on the other hand, has always disproved the use of force against the strike movement, and rejected offhand the possibility that tanks might be brought to the Kreshchatyk to suppress a major strike action.

However, within the Supreme Soviet, he is dealing with constant changes in political forces. The former polarization between the Communist "Group of 239" and the National Council is being replaced by new formations. The "Communists for Democracy" movement, for example, has divided Communist deputies. Further, as a result of a recent conference in Pavlohrad (Dnipropetrovske Oblast), the National Council, comprising the democratic forces, has declared that it will support the newly formed All-Ukrainian Association of Strike Committees that emerged there.⁷ Consequently, the democrats have embraced the strike movement among industrial workers. This action may increase the influence of these deputies within the Supreme Soviet, but it has already complicated the current debate on Ukraine's role within the Soviet Union on a federal or confederate level.⁸

Ukrainian Republican Party

Among the registered political parties in Ukraine, the largest are the Ukrainian Republican Party and Ukrainian Democratic Party (UDP). For reasons of space, we will deal here only with the former. The authorities have long had quarrels with the URP, which is led by Levko Lukianenko, and will hold its second congress later this year. The URP has declared itself to be "anti-Communist" and separatist, and has advocated the formation of emergency committees to rescue Ukraine from its present difficulties. Mr. Lukianenko has denied, however, that the URP intends to seize power. Unlike some of the more extreme political groups, the URP has always adhered to the democratic process, and Mr. Lukianenko supports a future coalition of democratic forces that will eventually take power following a parliamentary election.⁹

The URP has, however, supported two developments that have added to the political tension in Ukraine. The first has been the strike movement. In Volhynia, for example, the oblast branch of the URP was one of the chief initiators of the national strike committee (noted above).¹⁰ The URP in fact regards strikes as a legitimate form of democratic process.

(Continued on page 4)

1. Molod Ukrainy, May 18, 1991.
2. Radio Moscow, April 28, 1991.
3. Perhaps the best summary of Kravchuk's views was provided in an interview of early April. See Holos Ukrainy, April 3, 1991.
4. Visti z Ukrainy, No. 2, January 1991.
5. Soviet Television, "Vremya," April 25, 1991; Radio Kiev, April 22, 1991; and Ukrainian Reporter (London), Vol. 1, No. 9, May 1991, p. 7.
6. Holos Ukrainy, April 3, 1991, & ff.
7. Izvestiya, May 23, 1991.
8. For an update on the progress of this debate, see Pravda Ukrainy, May 16, 1991.
9. The policies of the Ukrainian Republican Party are elucidated by Levko Lukianenko in Siskli Visti, April 9, 1991.
10. Radio Kiev, April 28, 1991.

Law on freedom of religion comes into force in Ukraine

KESTON, England — The Ukrainian Law on Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations came into force on June 4, reported Keston College. The law was published on that day in the Ukrainian press and according to an accompanying resolution of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet came into force immediately on publication. The law was passed on April 23.

The new law is closely modelled on the USSR law passed last autumn. The structure of the law, down to the titles of sections and of individual clauses, follows exactly the pattern of the USSR legislation.

Nevertheless a closer examination of the Ukrainian law shows that the Ukrainian Parliament has not just "Ukrainianized" the Soviet model by substituting Ukrainian SSR for USSR, but has also expanded many of the clauses to make them more detailed, noted Keston College. In this respect the Ukrainian law is more satisfactory than the USSR law. The Ukrainian law does not, however, clarify whether churches are recognized in law as national bodies, or only individual parishes and church institutions. The failure to give unambiguous recognition to the churches as national bodies was one of the major criticisms of the USSR law by the Russian Orthodox Church.

One significant difference is that the Ukrainian law gives more power to the Council for Religious Affairs (CRA). While regional councils are responsible for the registration of the statutes of local congregations (though the USSR law gives this power to district and town councils), all other religious institutions, such as seminaries, missions, monasteries and diocesan offices must apply to have their statutes registered by the Ukrainian CRA. Unlike the USSR CRA, which the law defines as an "informational, consultative and expert center," the Ukrainian CRA will also have an administrative function in arranging international religious contacts, a role that clearly may be open to abuse, Keston College commented.

In the area of church-state relations the Ukrainian law adds a clause on state monitoring of observances of the law. This monitoring is to be carried out by local soviets. As in the USSR law, violation of the law is punishable in accordance with the provisions of state law. However, the appropriate criminal and administrative codes have not yet been updated.

In another area the Ukrainian law is more flexible. The USSR law includes a sub-clause requiring the approval of a denomination if a congregation wishes to register as belonging to it. The Ukrainian law omits this sub-clause and elsewhere recognizes the right of congregations to subordinate themselves to any religious body in Ukraine or be-

(Continued on page 4)

Newsbriefs from Ukraine

• KIEV — An Association of the Democratic Press of Ukraine was recently established in the republic. According to a group spokesman, the new organization is intended to coordinate the activities of democratic publications and protect the interests of journalists threatened by political persecution for their convictions. (Radio Liberty based on Radio Kiev)

• MUNICH — The newspaper Pravda Ukrainy reported on May 7 that new oil deposits have been discovered in northern Bukovyna in the Chernivtsi region. The first well, near the village of Lopushanske, is located at 713 meters above sea level and already has produced industrial quantities of oil. Further drilling confirmed that there are more deposits at the same depth of over 4000 meters. The crude from these deep deposits is light and has low sulphur content. Quoting geologists, the paper said that the newly discovered deposits could provide "many regions" of the republic with petrol and oil products. (Radio Liberty)

• BUDAPEST — Ukraine became the first Soviet republic to sign bilateral accords with Hungary.

The official Hungarian news agency MTI said that visiting Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk and Hungarian President Arpad Goncez signed nine agreements covering their common position on national minorities, trade, education, health, environmental protection and other areas of cooperation.

Mr. Kravchuk was quoted as saying that Hungary's signing of the agreements showed that it recognized Ukraine as a sovereign state. (Reuters)

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INTERVIEW: William Hogan on Harvard Project on Economic Reform in Ukraine

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

William Hogan, Thornton Bradshaw Professor of Public Policy at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, is director of the Project on Economic Reform in Ukraine (PERU) at the Kennedy School. The following interview was conducted recently in Cambridge for The Ukrainian Weekly.

Thank you for agreeing to answer a few questions. First and most basic, what is the Project on Economic Reform in Ukraine, and what are the goals of the project?

Thank you for the opportunity to speak. The Project on Economic Reform in Ukraine — we use the unfortunate acronym "PERU" — is a cooperative effort between academicians here at the Kennedy School and policy-makers in Ukraine which brings advice for the economic transition currently under way. As you know, the economy in Ukraine verges on collapse — that's a strong statement but close to true — and policy-makers are struggling in reform efforts. Although Ukrainian officials have a good idea what needs to be done — privatization, tax reform, banking reform, currency reform, etc. — unfortunately few have direct experience with non-Soviet ways of doing things.

The goal of the project, therefore, is to provide Ukrainian policy-makers with advice, and also with data, with texts, with contacts, with communications links to the West, so they can draw on the economic experience of others to aid in the crucial decisions they make as we speak. This is the goal of the project.

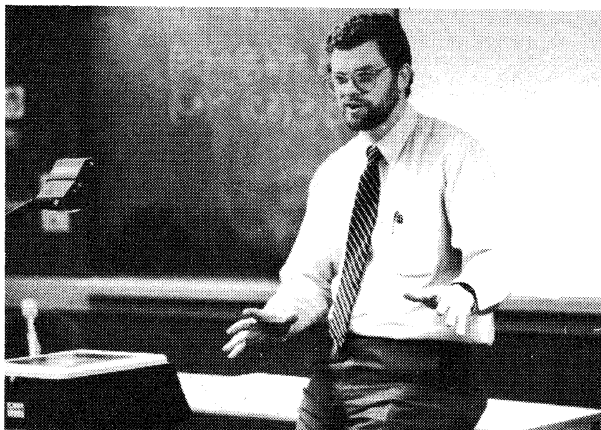
I might, if I may, add two things we don't attempt to do at PERU. First, we don't attempt to tell the Ukrainians what to do — they themselves must decide. Instead, we simply hope to provide the very best information we can about economic reform to allow policy-makers in Ukraine the opportunity to make more informed decisions than would be the case without Western contacts.

We also try not to involve ourselves directly in the political issues of the day — those must be left to the Ukrainians to resolve. Although we obviously recognize that the political issues and economic issues overlap, they are clearly not one and the same, and we do our best to stay towards the economic side of the issues.

What does PERU do?

Over the past 18 months, we have been involved with a long list of activities, including sponsoring and taking part in conferences, maintaining high-level contacts in Ukraine, opening a project office in Kiev staffed by Americans. We have been busy! Perhaps it would also be useful to mention several of the things we are currently involved with.

At the end of May, PERU is sponsoring in Kiev a conference on conversion of factories from military to civilian production. We expect broad participation by Ukrainians, including President (Leonid) Kravchuk, general directors of 20 or so defense firms, representatives of relevant committees in Parliament, a number of representatives of Rukh, and others. As for Westerners, we are bringing people from academia, law, business, as well as the U.S. government. Conversion issues are crucial in economic reform, and we hope to push the issue forward through this conference.



Prof. William Hogan of Harvard University.

This summer, we will be putting in place a large-scale study of current privatization activities in Ukraine. As best we can tell, no current studies provide information on what is actually happening in privatization, and especially the extent of what in Poland was referred to as "nomenklatura privatization." Dr. Simon Johnson, formerly of Harvard and now on the faculty at Duke, will be overseeing the program.

This summer, we hope to strengthen our programs of legislative review. In the past, the PERU Kiev office has been given draft legislation by the Parlia-

ment, including laws on privatization, banking, property reform, tax policy and many others — to send by electronic mail to a team at Yale Law School headed by Henry Hansmann which reads the legislation and returns with comments. This is particularly useful with laws involving foreign investment and tax policy. We hope to widen our efforts in this area.

This summer, we are bringing to Kiev a team of Polish and American economists who have worked for the past several years in reform efforts in Poland to give a seminar on the situation there.

Ukrainians in general know few of the specifics about reform efforts in Poland, and although the situation in Poland is in many ways quite different than Ukraine, it is a story Ukrainian officials should understand. Better communication would clearly be in Ukraine's benefit.

This summer, we are again sending 10 researchers from Harvard and Yale Law School to work on a variety of issues with policy-makers in Ukraine. This year, for the first time, two of the researchers will be spending most of the summer in Lviv rather than Kiev.

We have other projects that your readers can learn about by contacting our Cambridge office.

What other groups are involved with economic technical assistance to Ukraine?

There are a number of individuals in this country, Canada and Europe involved with these issues, but as far as I know, we are the only program with ongoing projects and a presence in Ukraine. It is frankly a monopoly we don't seek — there is room for many many more efforts such as ours. Next door in Poland, for example, there are over 250 distinct programs of technical assistance aiding the economic transition of that country. In Ukraine, there is, as far as we know, still only one.

How did you get involved?

Frankly, I became involved quite by accident. I have worked for many years

(Continued on page 10)

Rukh economist lectures on outlook for economic revival

by Dora Turula

CHICAGO — Oleksander V. Savchenko, chairman of the Economic Commission of Rukh and director of the Research Laboratory and senior lecturer at the Kiev Institute of National Economy, visited Chicago recently.

Chicago's Ukrainian community was able to meet this young economist on two separate occasions, sponsored jointly by the Chicago Friends of Rukh and the Ukrainian American Business and Professional Association, The Chicago Group.

A lecture on Saturday, March 9, with Dr. Vasyl Markus, vice-chairman of the Friends of Rukh, as program chair, addressed the topic "Outlook for Economic Revival in Ukraine."

At the next day's luncheon meeting, Dr. Savchenko spoke on "Western Investment and the Problems of Privatization in Ukraine." The discussion was moderated by Emil Pyk, chairman of The Chicago Group. Anna Mostovych, vice-chairman of The

Chicago Group, introduced the guest speaker at both events.

Dr. Savchenko holds a Ph.D. in economics from the Kiev Institute of National Economy. He is in the United States at the invitation of the Ukrainian Research Institute of Harvard University and the Kennedy School of Government, as a visiting project scholar.

Dr. Savchenko has published two books, and is the author of three monographs and some 50 articles on economic theory, problems of privatization, industrial development and fiscal administration. He is most interested in macroeconomic management, the strategies of privatization, investment policy, financial systems, and the introduction of convertible currency.

In his lectures, Dr. Savchenko stated that the devolution of the Russian empire is a natural, inevitable process. The union is an artificial entity, and it is falling apart. Once the political system has changed, Ukrainians will be able to

develop their national economy. The economic system cannot change if people are not free to travel, to live where there is work for them. A free market economy can work only in a sovereign, independent nation.

According to Dr. Savchenko, a number of factors can be used to determine the potential for independence in the Eastern European countries. These include the percentage of the population which is native, percentage of residents speaking the native language, number of years of political independence in this century, and the amount of capital investment in research and culture.

Using these indicators, the most likely country to achieve independence is Estonia, followed by Russia, Lithuania, Georgia and Armenia, Latvia, Moldavia, Ukraine and Byelorussia.

Dr. Savchenko provided the following attributes of sovereignty: direct diplomatic relations with other states.

(Continued on page 11)

OUTLOOK FOR INDEPENDENCE

(Prepared by Dr. Oleksander V. Savchenko)

(Factors favoring independence in the European republics of the USSR)

	Native Population (as % of total population)	Political Independence (total yrs. in 20th cen.)	Funding for Research (per capita/ in rubles)	Funding for Culture (per capita/ in rubles)	Intensity of Russification (% speaking native lang.)	Independence Probability (Rank out of 9 republics)
Ukraine	73 (5)*	2-4 (5)*	6.3 (9)*	3.8 (9)*	81.1 (7)*	7 (8)
Byelorussia	79 (4)	1 (9)	8.1 (8)	5.6 (8)	70.9 (8)	7.4 (9)
RSFSR*	83 (2)	1 (9)	25.5 (1)	12.8 (2)	—	3.5 (2)
Lithuania	80 (3)	21 (1)	10.3 (6)	10.6 (6)	97.7 (2)	3.6 (3)
Latvia	54 (9)	21 (1)	15.6 (4)	11.0 (4)	94.8 (4)	4.4 (6)
Estonia	65 (7)	21 (1)	16.4 (3)	18.8 (1)	95.5 (3)	3.0 (1)
Moldavia	64 (8)	21 (1)	8.5 (7)	6.4 (7)	91.6 (6)	5.8 (7)
Georgia	69 (6)	2-4 (5)	16.6 (2)	10.7 (5)	98.2 (1)	3.8 (4-5)
Armenia	88 (1)	2-4 (5)	13.1 (5)	12.7 (3)	91.7 (5)	3.8 (4-5)
	*rank	*rank	*rank	*rank	*rank	

Reebok announces human rights award

STOUGHTON, Mass. — A worldwide search for human rights activists 30 years of age or younger has been announced by the Reebok Human Rights Board of Advisors, which each year awards \$100,000 to support the work of young human rights activists around the world.

The Reebok Human Rights Award was established in 1988, in conjunction with the 40th Anniversary of the United Nations International Declaration of

Human Rights, to honor human rights activists 30 years or younger in the United States and around the world who, early in their lives and against great odds, have significantly raised awareness of the issues of human rights.

The award is shared among international and national recipients. All nominees must meet the following criteria: award candidates must be 30 years of age or younger; award candidates cannot advocate violence or belong to an organization that advocates violence; national nominees must permanently reside in the United States, and be working on domestic human rights issues; international nominees must be working on international human rights issues (United States citizens excluded); award candidates must be working on an issue that directly relates to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; award candidates' qualifications must be submitted and validated by a nominator and four other references; references can be individual testimonies or news accounts; proof of age must be submitted with nomination; individuals of all races, creeds, ethnic groups, citizenships and religions are eligible.

Nomination forms, which will be accepted through June 28, may be obtained by writing or calling: Nasser Ega-Musa, Director of Corporate Affairs and Human Rights Projects, Reebok International Ltd., 100 Technology Center Drive, Stoughton, Mass. (617) 341-5000.

Reebok International Ltd., headquartered in Stoughton, Mass., is the leading designer and marketer of active lifestyle and performance products, including footwear and apparel.

Patriarch Mstyslav...

(Continued from page 1)

are only 30 monks there today.

The prime minister, in conclusion, said that his dream and singular wish is the creation of a Ukrainian government of national unity and asked Patriarch Mstyslav to support the decisions and efforts of the government to stabilize the life and economy of Ukraine. He expressed his conviction that the patriarch will support good efforts and thoughts.

In departing, the patriarch said that the efforts of some political activists to take advantage of the Church are not in the interest of the nation, with which the prime minister agreed. "But," added the patriarch, "the government, in general, is doing well. Its members must commit themselves and strengthen faith in good will."

The prime minister hosted his guest at a small reception. During this reception he had the opportunity to look through a photo album brought by the patriarch, which depicted the Ukrainian Orthodox Church Center in South Bound Brook, N.J., the Memorial Church of St. Andrew, the cemetery, Home of the Ukrainian Culture, the Consistory and St. Sophia Seminary. Mr. Fokin expressed his amazement at this "Ukrainian Jerusalem" in the diaspora. The patriarch informed Mr. Fokin about the life and history of the center.

As a memento of the meeting, the prime minister presented the patriarch with a publication of the work of Taras Shevchenko, titled "Artist."

Law on freedom...

(Continued from page 2)

young and freely to change their allegiance.

The Ukrainian law slightly strengthens the position of congregations applying for registration. As under USSR law, decisions on applications should be made within one month, unless further information is required, in which case the authorities have three months to reach a decision.

However, the Ukrainian law allows a congregation to appeal to the courts if the decision is not communicated within 10 days of being taken. As in the USSR law, appeal to the courts is also provided for if an application is refused; unlike the USSR law the Ukrainian law also specifies grounds for refusal — if the congregation's statute or activity contravenes the law. This provision should make it easier for congregations to fight arbitrary refusal of registration, reported Keston College.

Keston College commented that, over-all, the Ukrainian law can be regarded as somewhat of an improvement compared with the USSR law, and of course a great improvement over previous legislation. However, like its USSR model, it starts from the premise that religious activity is something that needs careful regulation. In this respect it compares unfavorably with the Russian republic's law, which has the minimizing of state regulation of religion as its goal.

Political...

(Continued from page 2)

Second, the URP has supported the rehabilitation of the integral nationalist movement of the 1930s, especially the militant wing of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), led by Stepan Bandera.¹¹ A virtual "Bandera cult" has emerged in some regions of western Ukraine and controversies have arisen over the establishment of monuments to Bandera and other figures — a statue of Bandera was recently destroyed, allegedly by Communists — and the renaming of streets after "national heroes."¹²

The Soviet authorities have reacted with alarm to the regeneration of 1930-style nationalism, claiming in numerous documents, articles and conference presentations that Bandera and his movement — also the members of the subsequent Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) in World War II — were active collaborators with Hitler's Germany and responsible for the death of thousands of innocent people.¹³ At its 28th Congress last December, the Communist Party of Ukraine declared a resolution that it regarded efforts to rehabilitate the OUN-UPA by the Second All-Ukrainian Assembly of Rukh as "immoral and impermissible" and leading to social and intra-national tension in the republic. The Communist Party outlined as part of its future policy a program to disseminate what it called accurate information "about the real essence of the OUN-UPA" as collaborators with the Germans rather than opponents of Stalinism.¹⁴

As a result, the Bandera issue has become a major one in Ukraine. Some western Ukrainians perceive Bandera as

"It will be given to me one day to come to Lviv," the capital of western Ukraine and seat of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, hinting at a possible first papal visit to the Soviet Union, which some Vatican officials predict will occur within two years.

The day before the pope's arrival in this southeastern city, rebellious Polish Catholics who had barricaded themselves in St. Teresa's in protest against the pontiff's wish to temporarily return the cathedral to Ukrainian Catholics, ended their occupation of the 300-year-old shrine.

"We have ended our protest which was not directed against anybody, but it was in the interest of Polish national values," said a statement released by the group, which occupied St. Teresa's April 7, several weeks after the pope ordered local authorities to cede the church for five years to the Greek-Catholics.

In March, the pope appointed the first Ukrainian Catholic bishop of Peremyshl in 45 years and ordered his installation in St. Teresa's, like all Ukrainian-Catholic bishops named there since the late 1700s. But this small group of ethnic Poles linked to the Carmelite Fathers who had been using the cathedral since the 1950s prevented the Ukrainian bishop's ceremonial entrance to the church on April 14.

Pope John Paul was scheduled to meet with the Ukrainian Catholics in St. Teresa's and the conflict became an acute embarrassment to the Polish church hierarchy and the government.

The meeting, however, took place in Sacred Heart Church and the pope announced during the mass that he would instead give that church to the Ukrainians permanently.

a national hero and a counter to Lenin (whose statue was taken down in Lviv after a skirmish in the city in August 1990), and a man who devoted his life to a struggle against Stalinism. This dispute has an international perspective because the URP has demanded that Ukrainians in the diaspora — including former members of the Bandera movement — should have full voting rights in Ukraine as expatriates.

In assessing the matter of the pro-Bandera movement today, one can make three comments. First, many of those who regard Bandera as a national hero (especially in the Ukrainian youth movement) have received information about him from their parents and grandparents. There have been very few scholarly monographs about Bandera and the OUN worldwide,¹⁵ and virtually none to date in Ukraine. Thus, detailed knowledge is absent.

Second, the Soviet propaganda campaign against the movement has been so protracted and frenzied (1944 to the present) that it has probably ceased to have any impact on the population.¹⁶

Third, whatever policies were espoused by Bandera and other leaders of the 1930s and 1940s, they would appear to have little relevance or application to the Ukrainian conditions of the 1990s. Essentially they were developed in a conflict situation and in western Ukraine. Yet one discerns an unquestioning adulation of the controversial leader in several sources today.

11. Stepan Bandera, born in 1909 in Stanyslav (Ivano-Frankivsk region), was the son of a priest and played a prominent role in the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists in the 1930s when it operated illegally in eastern Poland. After the assassination of the OUN leader Yevhen Konovalets in 1939, a dispute developed between two factions of the movement: that of Andriy Melnyk, representing mainly the older generation (OUN-M); and a more youthful, extremist wing under Bandera (OUN-B). Members of the OUN-B proclaimed Ukraine's independence on June 30, 1941, over the Lviv radio station, though Bandera himself did not take part in these events. He was assassinated in Munich in 1959 by a Soviet agent.

12. For example, in the city of Ivano-Frankivsk, Kuibyshev Street has been renamed Stepan Bandera Street, Radio Kiev, February 15, 1991. The monument to Bandera was erected in October 1990 in his native village of Staryi Uhnryv and destroyed on December 31. Radio Kiev, January 2, 1991.

13. In the spring of 1991, a republican educational conference was held titled "OUN-UPA in History and Contemporary Ideological Polemics." The conference was dominated by Communist Party functionaries, who denounced the Bandera movement. See Robitnycha Hazeta, March 7, 1991, and Radianska Ukraina, March 7, 1991. By way of response, the Lviv branch of Rukh is holding its own conference on this subject in Lviv on June 24-25. An inaugural congress of the Brotherhood of Former Soldiers of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and OUN was held on April 27-28 in Lviv and opened by Yuriy Shukhevych, the son of the former UPA commander-in-chief, Roman Shukhevych, (who was killed in 1950).

14. Silski Visti, December 19, 1991. See also V.M. Horovyi, "Navishcho Banderi Pyedestal?" Komunist Ukrainy, No. 11, 1990, pp. 86-93 (originally published in an abbreviated form in Robitnycha Hazeta, October 14, 1990).

15. The major work on the subject remains John A. Armstrong's "Ukrainian Nationalism," first published in 1955 and issued in a revised edition by Ukrainian Academic Press in 1990. However, Armstrong acknowledges that he was never able to obtain an interview with Bandera himself when preparing materials for his book.

16. See, for example, a recent testimony from an opponent of the OUN in Robitnycha Hazeta, May 17, 1991.

Pope addresses...

(Continued from page 1)

Pope paid tribute to the millions of Ukrainian believers who clandestinely held on to their faith and the "hundreds and thousands of martyrs" who fell victim to official persecution in the Soviet Union.

"The Millennium of the Baptism of Kievan Rus' (in 988) marked the beginning of religious freedom, particularly for your rite, which was allowed to emerge from the catacombs and renew its activity," said the pope. He also noted that the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church wasn't officially recognized in Communist Poland but was allowed to exist openly in recent decades.

"During the history of persecution against the Byzantine-Ukrainian Church by Communist governments, your position in Poland was special. Truly, your rite was officially not recognized by the state authorities, it couldn't have its own bishop, but could openly exist, and enjoy the hospitality and occasionally the guardianship of the Roman Catholic Church. This situation was far from desirable and deserved, but it was much better than in Ukraine itself. Therefore the Greek-Catholic Church, which in 1988 was unable to celebrate the Millennium of the Baptism of Kievan Rus' in its fatherland, held its celebrations in Jasna Gora, in Poland," said the pontiff.

"With all my heart, brothers and sisters, my aspiration would be that those Greek-Catholic celebrations in Jasna Gora would be prophetic: that God may accept them as a symbolic seal of unity and true brotherhood of Ukrainians and Poles," he declared.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Greetings, resolutions, recommendations, of Supreme Assembly

Following are the greetings, resolutions and recommendations adopted by the UNA Supreme Assembly. They were presented for publication by Martha Lysko of the UNA's Recording Department, who recorded the minutes of the annual meeting held May 20-24.



The Ukrainian National Association's Supreme Assembly at its 1991 session.

GREETINGS

We members of the Supreme Assembly elected at the 32nd Regular Convention of the Ukrainian National Association in Baltimore, Md., in 1990, gathered at our first regular annual meeting at Soyuzivka, send our fraternal greetings to the Ukrainian nation and wholeheartedly support its renewal and intensified struggle for freedom and independence which, we expect, will culminate in the renewal of an independent Ukrainian state.

We also rejoice at the renewal of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Ukraine and the return of Cardinal and Major Archbishop Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, and at the rebirth of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, especially its attainment of a patriarchate with the installation of Patriarch Mstyslav I. As well, we greet the faithful and leaders of the Evangelical-Baptist denominations in Ukraine and in the diaspora, especially those who in the past year have made their way to the shores of our adopted homeland and are now joining the ranks of our organization.

The Supreme Assembly of the UNA greets the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, our international umbrella organization; our national central organizations, their leadership and members; our charitable, scholarly, youth, women's and other organizations and all our other institutions; and calls on UNA members to participate in their activity for the good of our community and our nation. We especially call upon our membership to join in commemorations of the 100th anniversary of Ukrainian settlement in Canada.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON AID TO UKRAINE

After exhaustive discussions about the committee's objectives, the committee reviewed and discussed a proposal by Eugene Iwanciw to create a Foundation to Aid Ukraine (see attachment). The following resolution was adopted: That the UNA should create a Fund to Aid Ukraine, which should seek funds from non-Ukrainian institutions, especially from American government institutions. This fund should be under UNA control.

After discussing the Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine, the following resolution was adopted: The allocation of money from the Fund receives too little publicity. We propose a quarterly report on the fund, describing individual projects funded by the Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine, indicating the amount received for each project.

The committee also examined the present policies — guidelines of the executive of the UNA concerning the financing of individual projects. It was found that the executive is guided by the recommendation of the Supreme Assembly from September 1990 and finances only those projects that are of nationwide significance for Ukraine. A resolution was adopted that: The Executive should continue to finance individual projects in accordance with the policies recommended by the Supreme Assembly in September 1990.

For the committee: Nestor Olesnycky, Eugene Iwanciw, Vasyl Luchkiw, Stefan Hawrysz, Roma Hadzewycz, Anna Haras, John Hewryk, Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk, Wasyl Didiuk, Pavlo Dorozynski, Wasyl Liscynski, Tekla Moroz, Dr. Jaroslav Padoch, Anya Dydik-Petrenko, Taras Szmagala, Ulana Diachuk.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE YOUTH COMMITTEE

1. The Youth Committee recommends that the UNA support morally and financially all youth, students and young professional pursuits, scholarly endeavors, cultural, fraternal and sports activities.

2. The Youth Committee will prepare a listing with addresses of Canadians and Americans of Ukrainian descent between the ages of 25-45 and give it to the UNA Home Office for use in enlarging the circulation of The Weekly and promoting interest in the UNA and its activities.

3. The committee will plan a "Fraternal Weekend" for persons age 25-45 at Soyuzivka for the same purpose.

4. The UNA should establish a four-year scholarship for students studying journalism, political science or business. Recipients of this scholarship would work for the UNA for at least two years upon completing their studies.

5. The UNA should promote all national and local sports programs and tournaments thus acquainting our youth with the UNA, its work and programs.

6. We express our readiness to support the youth of Ukraine in all its endeavors, aspirations and dreams.

Alex Chudolij was chosen to represent the UNA Youth Committee at the Scholarship Committee meeting to be held June 17 at the UNA Home Office.

For the committee: Alex Chudolij, Eugene Iwanciw, Anya Dydik-Petrenko, Roma Hadzewycz, Walter Korchynsky.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CANADIAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

The committee met on Monday, May 20 and passed the following recommendations:

1. To approve a budget of \$120,000 for Canada.
2. To donate \$5,000 for the publication of "The History of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Toronto Chapter."
3. To hire three professional organizers for Ontario.
4. Since this is the centennial year of Ukrainian immigration to Canada, a history of Ukrainian immigration and growth of its communities is planned as well as many other publications. The UNA will designate a specific sum of money for each one of these publications.

For the committee: John Hewryk, Wasyl Didiuk, Tekla Moroz, Pavlo Dorozynski.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPORTS COMMITTEE

The committee discussed all past and present UNA sport activities, how they were run and the success of the programs, for instance, 18 years of annual national UNA bowling tournaments that brought many, many new members. We all agreed that we definitely need sports activities, especially here at Soyuzivka, but we need sports wherever we have the UNA. The committee feels very strongly that the UNA needs a sports director who would coordinate all sports activities wherever the UNA exists. (This does not mean we need a full-time person, it could be a part time sports director.) This is our recommendation.

For the committee: Gloria Paschen, Mary Dushnyck, Tekla Moroz, Nestor Olesnycky, Andrew Jula, Alex Chudolij, Helen Olek-Scott.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WOMEN'S AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

At the meeting of the Women's Affairs Committee it was decided that in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the tragedy of Chernobyl, special consideration be given to its victims. We recommend that:

1. Upon learning that a victim has come to this country for special medical treatment, our membership make every effort to welcome and visit with them, and offer any kind of assistance to make their stay as pleasant as possible.
2. That we underwrite attendance for two children at any of the camps held at Soyuzivka.
3. That we supply books for pre-school and kindergarten children.
4. That we encourage all members of the UNA to make short visits to nursing homes and hospitals, and inquire about the well-being of Ukrainian patients housed there — the object being to send a message to the administration and medical staff that someone is monitoring their performance and is interested in the care given the Ukrainian patients there.

For the committee: Gloria Paschen, Genevieve Zerebniak, Mary Dushnyck, Helen Olek-Scott, Anne Chopek, Anna Haras, Anne Remick, Roma Hadzewycz, Anya Dydik-Petrenko.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SOYUZIVKA COMMITTEE

Considering that Soyuzivka is an important asset of UNA members and that during almost 40 years it met the cultural and social needs of its membership, as well as played an important role in attracting new members to the UNA, and considering that the UNA is morally obligated to financially support Soyuzivka to continue its rebuilding program we recommend to the Executive Committee the following:

1. To continue to meet the financial needs of Soyuzivka in renovating existing structures and building modern facilities and to continue promoting cultural, fraternal and social activities at Soyuzivka.

2. To call upon a special committee of experts to survey the physical layout of Soyuzivka and prepare a master plan for a development of Soyuzivka into a modern year-round resort, which would include new motel facilities, a modern dining room and an indoor swimming pool.

(Continued on page 12)

THE Ukrainian Weekly UNA moves ahead

In this week's issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, readers will notice two pages devoted to "Greetings, resolutions and recommendations of the Supreme Assembly" of the Ukrainian National Association, all adopted at the most recent annual session of that body. A perusal of those measures will reveal that the UNA is continuing on the path chosen at its most recent convention, held in the spring of 1990, that is, to take into account the changing needs and desires of the Ukrainian community in the United States and Canada, and to help our brothers and sisters in Ukraine.

Following up on that convention and its own extraordinary meeting in the fall of 1990, the Supreme Assembly focused its attention on Ukraine, the needs of our youth in North America, assistance to victims of Chernobyl, the centennial of Ukrainian settlement in Canada, the UNA's own 100th anniversary, and its publications, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly.

Among the more notable recommendations approved by the Supreme Assembly, was one to look into establishment of a Foundation to Aid Ukraine that would tap sources, such as foundations and the government, in yet another effort to assist Ukraine's development in myriad spheres of activity.

A focus on youth was evident as well, as assembly members attempted to fashion certain UNA programs geared especially for students, young adults and families: special scholarships, sports activities, "fraternal weekends," and programs for children.

In the realm of history, the importance of two centennials was paramount. Thus, the body urged that the UNA actively participate in commemorations of the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial and that the UNA mark its own milestone with appropriate educational activities by publishing a history of the UNA and preparing a traveling exhibit about this fraternal organization's illustrious history.

Both UNA publications should expand their news space, the assembly agreed, voting to direct the Supreme Executive Committee to continue to investigate the purchase of all equipment required to enlarge The Weekly to 20 or 24 pages and Svoboda to 10 or 12 pages.

Finally, the special by-laws revision committee met for the first time during the Supreme Assembly's 1991 session and began its all-important work of bringing UNA by-laws into line with modern-day needs of the UNA, its members and the Ukrainian community.

In short then, the UNA Supreme Assembly's 1991 meeting continued the good work begun in 1990 by forward-looking convention delegates, officers, advisors and auditors.

June
22
1941

Turning the pages back...

On June 22, 1941, "Operation Barbarossa," Hitler's long-hatched secret plan to invade the Soviet Union, caught the world and the unprepared Red Army by surprise. The dimensions of the Blitzkrieg were awesome. Over 3 million Nazi troops quickly overpowered more than 2 million Soviet troops along a 2,000-mile front, stretching from the White Sea in the north to the Black Sea in the South. Ukraine was a key target of the entire operation.

The largest part of the German forces was concentrated in Ukraine, where they also scored some of the most decisive early victories. In September 1941 the Germans defeated a huge Soviet force around Kiev capturing over 650,000 prisoners. By the end of October the Germans had occupied practically all of Ukraine.

Many Ukrainians saw the war at first as a unique historical opportunity to attain the liberation of Ukraine from foreign rule, whether Polish or Soviet. Many Ukrainians, indeed, particularly in western Ukraine, welcomed the Germans as liberators. OUN-B (the faction supporting Stepan Bandera) took advantage of the early confusion to proclaim on June 30, 1941 — without consulting the Germans — the establishment of a Ukrainian state in recently conquered Lviv. But the arrival of Erich Koch in August 1941 to head the Reichskommissariat in Ukraine and the brutal Nazi rule which he established there soon dissipated any naive hopes which Ukrainians may have had concerning Hitler's plans for Ukraine.

But the end of World War II, Ukraine and its inhabitants had suffered enormous losses, perhaps greater than those suffered by any other European country. In "Ukraine: A History," Orest Subtelny writes: "About 5.3 million, or one of six inhabitants of Ukraine, perished in the conflict. An additional 2.3 million had been shipped to Germany to perform forced labor. Over 700 cities and towns and 28,000 villages were totally or partially destroyed, leaving close to 10 million people homeless. A graphic indication of the extremes of Nazi brutality experienced in Ukraine was that for one village that was destroyed and its inhabitants executed in France and Czechoslovakia, 250 villages and their inhabitants suffered such a fate in Ukraine."

Today, 50 years later, the Soviet empire which the USSR built in Eastern Europe as the prize for its hard-won military victory over Nazi Germany has crumbled without practically firing a shot. A defeated Germany, reconstructed economically and politically with the help of the United States, could afford to buy East Germany back from the Soviets, thus achieving the goal of German reunification. The Soviet Union itself is undergoing a process of disintegration.

Once again, for the third time in the 20th century, dramatic international developments are presenting Ukraine and its people with a unique historic opportunity to attain its long-sought goal of independent statehood and national sovereignty. Ukrainians ought to strive to ensure that this time what Vaclav Havel, the leader of the "Velvet Revolution," has called "the power of the powerless" will prove mightier than the armies and the imperial designs of the superpowers,

An open letter

Dnieper cruise: a humanitarian project

An open letter to the Ukrainian American and Canadian communities:

I would like to bring to your attention a very important and unique project that will occur in the Republic of Ukraine during the period of July 23-August 10. This is an International Dnieper River Cruise which is being sponsored by the Ukrainian Peace Committee headquartered in Kiev and Promoting Enduring Peace headquartered in Woodmont, Conn. This is not an ordinary sight-seeing cruise. Instead, it is a humanitarian project, the purpose of which is to help people living in the Republic of Ukraine in several ways, such as:

- (1) To set up Ukrainian-American joint projects that will offer opportunities for utilizing the creativity and skills of the Ukrainian people as they progress toward a higher standard of living. This fourth Dnieper River Trip is for the first time being undertaken in association with the premier American consulting firm for people considering entering the Soviet market. The American delegation will include an outstanding specialist in the field of joint ventures, Jonathan Halperin, who has been successful in establishing joint ventures in Ukraine and other parts of the Soviet Union. He is the president and founder of FYI Information Resources. He has been involved in business, public affairs, and U.S.-Ukrainian affairs for many years.

- (2) To help solve some of the environmental problems along the Dnieper River. It is my understanding that the Dnieper River is now one of the

most polluted rivers in the world and solutions must be found for bringing it back as a clean river. Specialists from the United States and the Ukrainian Republic are expected to be available for studying some of the ecological problems of the region and offering solutions.

- (3) The shortage of medical supplies in the Ukrainian Republic is serious: 70 percent of the hospitals and health clinics are in desperate need of medical supplies. All participants in the American delegation plan to bring needed medical supplies to give to several hospitals and health clinics along the Dnieper River. Furthermore, it is hoped that many people in the health field will participate in the cruise.

Participation in the delegation from the United States and Canada is open to anyone who is concerned about providing help to our friends in the Republic of Ukraine in this time of need. Information regarding costs and itineraries may be obtained by contacting Promoting Enduring Peace, P.O. Box 5103, Woodmont, CT 06460; telephone (203) 878-4769. Information about business consulting may be obtained from FYI Information Resources, 735 8th St. SE, Washington, DC 20003; telephone (202) 543-9385. Information about Ukrainian American participation may be obtained from Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, 961 Wethersfield Ave., Hartford, CT 06114; telephone (203) 722-8090 (Alex Kuzma).

Ihor I. Sikorsky, Jr.
Rocky Hill, Conn.

Ukrainian pioneer women subject of catalogue

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan — The Ukrainian Museum of Canada is pleased to announce the publishing of the exhibition catalogue "Ukrainian Pioneer Women," containing 12 color reproductions of paintings by William Kurelek.

The catalogue, authored by Vera Nokony, outlines the history of the paintings which were commissioned in 1967 by the Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada. To celebrate the centennial of Ukrainian settlement in

Canada, the Ukrainian Museum of Canada has prepared a travelling exhibition of the series of twelve original paintings also entitled "Ukrainian Pioneer Women." The catalogue describes the purpose of the current travelling exhibit and the role of Ukrainian pioneer women in developing the west.

The exhibition catalogue is available from the Ukrainian Museum of Canada at the price of \$12.95.

ACTION ITEM

Please help us put Ukraine on the map! One of the most popular world geography computer software programs used by schools, government and industry, titled "PC GLOBE," does not show Ukraine as a separate country nor does it show Ukraine's flag among the nations of the world even though Ukraine is a member-state of the United Nations. Call PC GLOBE toll free 800-255-2789 and tell them that Ukraine is a member state in the United Nations and needs to be put on the map in their next software update. If you have a computer, ask them for a free demo disk. Call PC GLOBE now, it won't cost you a dime!

— submitted by Bohdan Korolyshyn, Grafton, V.A.

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of June 12, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 6,724 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$176,490.73**. The contributions include individual members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

Uke-eye

by Anisa Handzia Sawycky

The prospects for a free Ukraine

QUESTION: Are you optimistic or pessimistic about the prospects for a free Ukraine?

Sofia Ilczyszyn, publishing, Brooklyn, N.Y.:



Absolutely optimistic, ever since my August 1990 trip to Ukraine, where I saw that young people are willing to fight for a better life because they have nothing to lose. While the older people are starting to give up hope, I saw the younger people wearing buttons that said "Volia abo smert" (Freedom or death), and I think they really believe that. When they see us tourists from the West who have managed to retain our Ukrainian heritage, this inspires them (especially in Kiev and eastern Ukraine) to fight even harder for what is rightfully theirs. I think there's no turning back now for the Ukrainians. They have a choice between freedom or serious bloodshed.

I think in 10 or 15 years at the soonest, Ukraine will have complete independence. It's going to take at least that much time to get its economy going, which is its biggest problem. It needs to establish an economic structure and a solid political foundation, as well as to have its own army. If on the road to independence, the Ukrainians opt for some sort of federation plan, then so be it. This might be a necessary transitional phase. The Ukrainian political leadership must make its moves thoughtfully and deliberately, so as not to jeopardize the lives and well-being of 52 million people. And only they, not we, should make those decisions, since it's they who will have to live with them.

As for the U.S. government, it hasn't done enough, possibly because of the recent situation in Iraq. Americans are naive about the Soviets. They want to see Gorbachev as a new type of leader who has brought perestroika and glasnost, and he's taking advantage of this image and continuing to repress the republics.

Myroslaw Senyk, commercial artist, Largo, Fla.:



I have to be optimistic — we're on a roll. The Rukh leadership is doing things the right way. There might be a bloodbath if they tried to move too quickly. The Soviets just wouldn't let it happen. Look at the Lithuanians who wanted independence immediately, which resulted in the Soviets coming in to crush their movement.

While there's still a lot of Russification, especially in eastern Ukraine, I don't think that's a major problem. If the Ukrainians start to use the Ukrainian language, publish books in Ukrainian, and establish a new socio-economic system for themselves, then the situation could change overnight. All Ukrainians have to do is realize who they are and then everything else will fall into place. Ukraine has to be an independent nation first — only then can it be part of some union or federation, if it so chooses.

I think the U.S. administration is avoiding the issue of Moscow vs. the republics. They still see Gorbachev as a

friend. But I think the U.S. should not give the USSR any more money or loans to carry on the work of the Soviet regime.

Tetiana Pawlichka, housewife, North Wales, Pa.:



I'm very optimistic about it, because I think the changes that have taken place in recent years cannot be reversed, although attempts may be made to do so. But I think that the desire for freedom is an epidemic like the measles — all the young Ukrainian people are catching it!

It's been astonishing and wonderful to see that Ukrainianism did not die in spite of the decades of repressions, and the destruction of the intellectual class by Stalin. When given just a small taste of freedom and a bit of access to correct information, a whole new crop of Ukrainian leaders has emerged, educated and raised, ironically enough, in the Soviet system which they now want to change. Contrary to what many thought, we didn't need 25 years for a whole generation of people to learn the Ukrainian language and to create a Ukrainian renaissance.

As for a timetable for independence, I don't think it will happen so soon, probably not for years, and maybe several decades. While western Ukrainians may be ready now, the eastern Ukrainians probably lag behind in terms of national consciousness, due to centuries of Russification.

While I'm not an expert, I think that Ukrainians should be wary of any plan of confederation or cooperation with the Russians. That dependence on the Russians and fear of existing on our own is an idea whose time is over. There is no need to repeat the mistakes of Ukrainian history.

The Ukrainian diaspora has a role to play in all these changes. The support for Rukh is good and should continue. However, it's unfortunate that our youth in the diaspora is not that well-informed nor interested.

It's also unfortunate that the American media, the public and government officials are not better informed nor particularly sensitive to Soviet nationality issues. At the moment, it looks like the American government is not interested in seeing the break-up of the Soviet empire.

Mykola Adrusco, financial accountant (retired), Ft. Francis, Ontario:



I'm not a pessimist by nature, but it's hard to be optimistic in this situation without seriously risking a broken heart. Ukrainian independence will take longer to achieve than independence in other republics because the Soviets will hold on to it harder. Ukraine is too large for Moscow to let go of it — if they do, they have nothing left.

I think the Soviet empire will crumble from the inside without bloodshed, but the timing is not certain. Gorbachev still

(Continued on page 14)

Centennial sojourn

by Christopher Guly

WINNIPEG — Art exhibits, tree plantings, family tree school programs and monuments are all included in Manitoba's plans to mark this year's centennial of Ukrainian settlement in Canada.

The celebrations, which run from August to next October, recall the first Ukrainian pioneers, Wasyl Eleniak and Ivan Pylypiw, who arrived in Canada in September 1891. The first permanent settlement was established in Edna-Star, Alberta, the following June.

Ukrainians arrived in three major waves: about 170,000 before World War I, 68,000 during the inter-war period and close to 40,000 after the second world war.

Lesia Szwaluk, chairperson of the Manitoba Canadian Centennial Commission, explains that the 14-month-long event is to "commemorate the past, celebrate the present and create a vision for the future."

Activities at the provincial level kick off at this year's annual national Ukrainian festival in Dauphin, from August 1 to 4. Winnipeg's program of events will officially open at the Kiev pavilion at this year's Folklorama week on August 4.

The schedule is both extensive and imaginative.

The City of Winnipeg has struck an interdepartmental committee to promote the 100-year milestone through tourism promotions and by including the official logo, along with Ukrainian recipes, in monthly hydro bills.

Ms. Szwaluk says that Mayor Bill Norrie is expected to lead an official delegation to Winnipeg's Ukrainian twin city, Lviv, some time next year. Plans are also under way to include a cultural and educational exchange of 15 students from each city in 1992.

Frank Kowalski, chairperson of the civic committee, hopes that the city will participate in a proposed "Centennial Forest," a cross-Canada tree-planting project.

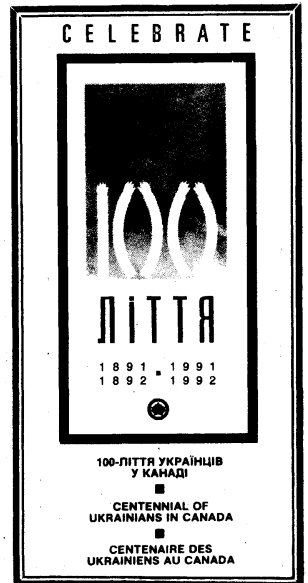
Ms. Szwaluk says that the Manitoba Department of Education is also putting the finishing touches on two resource kits, consisting of videotapes and a teacher's manual, to encourage students at both the elementary and junior high school levels, to examine their past by working on their own family trees.

The Manitoba chairperson, who is also executive director of the North Branch YMCA, hopes that the school program will increase awareness of the causes of immigration and the impact such settlement had on the development in Canada.

Arts will be well-represented throughout the year. The Leo Mol Sculpture Garden and Japanese Tea House at Assiniboine Park will feature a special centennial piece depicting the family, by the artist himself.

The Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre, also known as Oseredok, at 184 Alexander Ave. E., will open a year-long trilingual traveling exhibit this November, titled "Harvest of Dreams." It will trace the changing demographic, social and economic make-up of the Ukrainian Canadian community over the last century.

Eight Manitoba artists of Ukrainian descent will unveil their work at Synergos II on September 26 at the University of Winnipeg, as the second phase of a



joint Manitoba-Ukraine arts project. A provincial contingent will travel to Lviv next April with the exhibit and tour the region.

The Winnipeg Art Gallery will open "500 Years of Painting from Ukraine" on August 3, featuring 115 different works from the last six centuries. The show, on consignment from Kiev's State Museum of Ukrainian Art, will then tour other Canadian art galleries.

Similar exciting ventures are taking place in the world of music. The Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra has invited Ukraine's Yevhen Stankovych, whom they consider to be the world's best contemporary composer, to come to the city as their composer-in-residence. Plans are under way to premiere his centennial commissioned work next year during the "Masterwork" series.

Meanwhile, local composer Danny Schur is currently awaiting a sponsor and a venue for his rock opera, "The Bridge." However, some of the more conservative elements of the Ukrainian Canadian community fear that his tale of a third-generation Ukrainian Manitoban rock musician, struggling to regain his cultural heritage while beating a drug addiction, may be a bit too heavy for the centennial palate.

Other events include a summer symposium on the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada over the last 190 years, flower bed arrangements in the shape of the official logo at civic parks and a monument dedicated to 42 children who died of scarlet fever at an original pioneer settlement in Olha, a community near Oakburn.

If all goes well, Ms. Szwaluk adds that Memorial Boulevard may be renamed in honor of the famed Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko, whose statue rests on the grounds of the Manitoba Legislative Buildings. Other city streets being looked at include Selkirk Avenue and part of Main Street, between Euclid Avenue and Jefferson Avenue.

Local organizers also hope to participate in a Ukrainian Canadian themes half-time show at this year's Grey Cup game in November.

Orest Lazaruk, general manager of the Winnipeg-based Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Commission, explains that part of the purpose behind this year's celebrations is to "show that

(Continued on page 11)

Chornovil addresses topics of democratization, economic crisis

by Olena Stercho Hendler

PHILADELPHIA — Vyacheslav Chornovil, chairman of Ukraine's Lviv Oblast Council, people's deputy to the Ukrainian Parliament and former political prisoner, together with his wife, Atena Pashko, a poet and co-chair of the Lviv branch of Ukraine's revitalized Ukrainian Women's League (Soyuz Ukrainok), were hosted by the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee (UHRC) — Philadelphia Rukh in an afternoon appearance in Philadelphia.

Mr. Chornovil and Ms. Pashko were in the United States as part of a group of 13 Ukrainian people's deputies who participated in a conference on democracy and the American political system.

Members of Philadelphia's Hutsul Society welcomed the pair with a traditional Ukrainian greeting of bread and salt as they entered the church hall of the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, where the event was held. Ulana Mazurkevich, UHRC president, formally opened the program with a brief tribute to Mr. Chornovil, in which she highlighted his many years as a political prisoner and his notable transition to his current status as a popularly elected official in Ukraine.

In lengthy and broad-ranging remarks, Mr. Chornovil addressed a variety of subjects — from the role of Halychyna in Ukraine's democratization to the future of the struggle for independence and the current economic and political crisis in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Chornovil first thanked the diaspora for the support it provided dissidents in the years "when we were not deputies to any Parliaments or chairmen of any oblast councils, but nearly forsaken persons in Siberian exile and Mordovian prison camps." In particular, he commended the Philadelphia community for its annual observance of January 12 — the Day of Solidarity with Ukrainian Political Prisoners — an event which Mr. Chornovil initiated in 1974 while in the gulag and which the UHRC has marked in Philadelphia for over a decade.

Perebudova and the future

Mr. Chornovil next turned his attention to the origins of perebudova and how the opportunity it presented had been seized by the public in a way totally unintended by the Soviet Union's Communist Party. "The party intended no restructuring," Mr. Chornovil said. "Rather, it wanted to improve the image of the empire in order to obtain Western technology, money and know-how. It meant to maintain its socialist empire intact, but, of course, this is not what occurred." Thus, Mr. Chornovil fully credited the popular will — not Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev or some benevolent faction of the Communist Party — for the major strides made toward democratization in Ukraine and the Soviet Union in general.

The popular will having thus asserted itself, Mr. Chornovil emphasized his view that the collapse of the Soviet empire is an inevitable, irreversible process. On a philosophical level, he noted, "The socialist system which has dominated Eastern Europe for the better part of the 20th century is an anomaly. This was a deviation from the normal development of human society and what should have occurred has occurred — the empire has been backed into a corner."

On a practical level, Mr. Chornovil singled out the dire condition of the economy as the underlying factor

driving the Soviet Union into its corner. Coupled with the action of various republics in declaring their sovereignties — and in particular, the rebellions in the Baltic states, Georgia and Armenia — Mr. Chornovil reiterated the inevitability of imperial disintegration, which he predicted would be complete in two or three years.

Nonetheless, Mr. Chornovil warned that "historical zigzags" could occur and that a short-lived military dictatorship was possible. He stated that the top echelons of the Soviet military establishment and of the KGB, along with the vast bureaucratic structure necessary to run a command economy, had a vested interest in maintaining the status quo because of the privileges the present system confers upon them. Thus, this group has the potential to consolidate into a force which could foment a military dictatorship.

Mr. Chornovil predicted that even if such a military coup occurred that it would lose power quickly because it would be unable to cope with a ruined Soviet economy. This process would be exacerbated by the unwillingness of the West to cooperate either politically or economically with this form of government, and thus, a downward spiral to social chaos would ensue.

The current situation in Ukraine

Mr. Chornovil next pointed out that the deteriorating situation in the Soviet Union presented Ukraine with its first historic chance to achieve independence through peaceful means. He then traced the development of the current drive for independence and democracy from the first gasps for freedom in 1987, as manifested by the publication of *The Ukrainian Herald* and the creation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union to the formation of the mass movement, the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova (Rukh) to the March 1990 elections in which the Communist Party was voted out in three oblasts and a democratic bloc elected to the Ukrainian Parliament.

Despite these gains, and the existence of democratically oriented majorities not only in Galicia, but in such cities as Kiev, Zhytomyr and Kharkiv, and the Donbas, Mr. Chornovil noted that both southern and central Ukraine remained deeply conservative. He theorized that the disparity in popular sentiment between urban and rural areas might be accounted for by the comparatively tighter grip the Communist Party has maintained over collective farms and other state farm enterprises.

Nonetheless, Mr. Chornovil said he sees cause for optimism for future democratic gains in the Donbas miners' strike. "The fact is that...these strikers who speak only Russian...adopted, nearly a year after the enactment of Ukraine's Declaration of State Sovereignty as their first strike demand, the affirmation and realization of that declaration."

Despite such cause for cautious optimism, Mr. Chornovil warned that the road to independence would be difficult and the ultimate outcome would be determined by the popular will and the wisdom of the strategies employed by democratic forces. He emphasized that the impact of public sentiment should not be underestimated.

As examples, he cited the enactment of Ukraine's Declaration of Soviet Sovereignty by the Communist majority in the Ukrainian Parliament under the force of public pressure. Further, he credited last fall's student

strike and other mass actions for stemming the tide of reactionary forces. Finally, he noted that as a consequence of strike actions, the Communist majority in the Ukrainian Parliament has retreated and is in danger of splitting.

"I never thought such a thing would be possible. In the past, when I or Laryssa Skoryk or other members of the radical faction spoke out in the Parliament, I could see anger and hostility toward us on the faces of the majority. But now, some have changed their attitudes, and a split has developed. It is indeed a fascinating phenomenon to see (Ukrainian President Leonid) Kravchuk and some of his allies voting against (Stanislav) Hurenko (first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party of Ukraine) and his ilk."

Turning to the need for a wise strategy for democratic forces, Mr. Chornovil emphasized the importance of distinguishing between ultimate goals and tactics and condemned those he termed "ultraradicals" for intolerance of any sort of compromise. "Sometimes, a compromise is necessary and it is necessary to veer to the center. Sometimes it is necessary to shake the hand of an adversary and not make an enemy of him merely because he is a Communist," Mr. Chornovil said. "If our goal of an independent, democratic Ukraine is just, then our compromises will be borne out by history."

Not only may compromise be wise, Mr. Chornovil stated, but it may avert grave danger. Thus, he said, only compromise prevented a Baltic-style crackdown in Galicia last winter over the issue of the military draft. The fall conscription was officially resisted there based on the provision of Ukraine's Declaration of State Sovereignty that residents of Ukraine who are in the Soviet armed forces should serve only on Ukrainian soil. With the threat of a military crackdown by the same Soviet black berets who acted in Lithuania — veterans of the Afghan war with a reputation for brutality — boot camps were permitted to begin, once guarantees of service on Ukrainian soil by draftees were obtained. Indeed, Mr. Chornovil pointed out that presently 85 percent of Ukrainian residents inducted into the Soviet army last fall, are stationed on Ukrainian territory.

"This was a compromise which was severely attacked by the ultraradicals, who felt that their children should serve only in a Ukrainian army," Mr. Chornovil said. "They were so convinced. But if we had not started boot camp, we would have been attacked militarily and a bloody pogrom would have ensued. There can be no doubt that we were faced with a threat from Moscow, and had we permitted this to occur, all our democratic gains would have been eradicated overnight."

In this vein, Mr. Chornovil also criticized ultraradicals in Ukraine and similar voices in the diaspora, who had condemned him as a traitor for welcoming Ukrainian President Kravchuk to Lviv earlier this year.

Galician achievements

Mr. Chornovil spoke next about what had been accomplished in Galicia in the past year since the Communists had been voted out of power. He began by noting that Galicia's leadership role in Ukraine's drive for democracy did not come about because of some inherent uniqueness, but rather, could be attributed to the fact that national consciousness had not been



Vyacheslav Chornovil

smothered under the Austro-Hungarian empire and Polish occupation to the same extent as in other areas of Ukraine which came under Russian domination earlier. Therefore, as glasnost took root, it was Galicia which led the way with Ukraine's first mass public meetings and from there it exported its revitalized national and democratic values to the rest of Ukraine.

In outlining Galicia's achievements, Mr. Chornovil emphasized first and foremost the simple fact that democratic, non-Communist forces are now in authority. However, he observed, "We are on a leash. Above us, we have the Kievian (Ukrainian) authorities which are in Communist hands, and above them, are the central authorities. We must also contend with the military, which could suffocate us at any time. Yet within these limits, we have real power, and have accomplished more than anyone would have believed possible."

Membership in the Communist youth organization, Komsomol, has suffered a drastic decline. Associated with the decimation of the Communist Party in Galicia, has been the eradication of nearly all Communist slogans and symbols in public spaces — a process which has been far more successful in Galicia than in the Baltic states.

Another major development has been the establishment and growth of a free press. Referring to the Lviv newspaper *Za Vilnu Ukrainu* (For a Free Ukraine), Mr. Chornovil remarked, "A few scant years ago, the mere publication of just a few of the sentences which appear in this newspaper, not to mention the entire paper, would have entailed the publisher to 10 years in the gulag. Today, this newspaper has a circulation of 350,000, a significant portion of which is routed to eastern Ukraine." Not only is the publication and circulation of *Za Vilnu Ukrainu* unfettered, but Mr. Chornovil related the ironic fact that it is printed, without difficulty, in a Communist publishing house, since to date Lviv's democratic forces have not obtained their own printing plant.

Along with freedom of the press, political pluralism has flourished in Galicia. Mr. Chornovil said 16 political parties now exist in Lviv — that only 10 persons are necessary to form a party and all such interested groups freely register. Thus, Mr. Chornovil underscored that Galicia has never seen greater or more diverse political freedom.

Mr. Chornovil also mentioned the region's leading role in revitalizing Ukraine's national symbols, in particular the blue and yellow flag, "which

(Continued on page 11)

Kiev 1920/New York 1991: They dream of creating a new world on stage

by Peter Bejger

NEW YORK — Virlana Tkacz, a director with the internationally acclaimed experimental theatre La Mama E.T.C. in New York City's East Village, stirred audiences last winter with her provocative and very moving production of "A Light from the East."

This production, a compelling multimedia blend of music, poetry, movement, song and spoken text, revealed the formative experiences of the Ukrainian theatre director Les Kurbas and his troupe of actors as they undertook an epic voyage through the war-torn Ukrainian provinces in 1920. During this chaotic and emotionally searing trek, Kurbas and the actors broke with theatrical tradition and created the groundwork for the Berezil, one of the most innovative theatres in Europe in the 1920s.

"A Light from the East" was performed by the Yara Arts Group, a new acting ensemble dedicated to the creation of theatrical works that explore the ideas and cultures of Eastern Europe. Yara is a multicultural organization that includes young Americans from Eastern European, Asian, African and Western European backgrounds.

The diverse perspectives of the members of Yara provide innovative opportunities to interpret the rich and often neglected cultural heritage of the East for uninitiated Western audiences. Yara is one of a rare breed — a performance group that creates a true cultural exchange, a dialogue between East and West, on stage.

This dialogue is effectively illustrated in "A Light from the East." The highly kinetic play contains startling shifts in time and perspective. Individual scenes contrast contemporary American actors discussing their personal experience of theatre in East Village coffee shops with their Ukrainian compatriots, also engaged in artistic debate decades ago amidst the desperate circumstances of revolutionary turmoil. The dreams of today's young artists are layered into a collage that provides a future for the dreams from the past.

A deliberately officious lecture with slides on Les Kurbas and his theatre provides an overarching and somewhat ironic framing device for the play. The audience follows the gradual evolution of Kurbas and his actors as they initially imitate Western theatre forms and then turn inward to poetry and their own culture to become a unique avant-garde theatre. Actual entries from Kurbas's own diary, newspaper headlines, and excerpts from his actors' memoirs are used in the production.

Inspired by Kurbas's example, the production also includes the poetry of Taras Shevchenko and Pavlo Tychyna, Ukraine's foremost poets. The poetry is presented both in the original Ukrainian and in a new English translation created especially for the production by Ms. Tkacz and Wanda Phipps.

Additional poetic text by Hryhory Skovoroda, the 18th century Ukrainian poet visionary and philosopher who walked from village to village for 30 years talking to the people, is one of the highlights of the play. Shona Tucker offers an arresting performance of a haunting number from his "Garden of Divine Songs" that casts a spell on the audience.

Kurbas and his group triumph in their aesthetic quest, but the totalitarian imperatives of the Soviet State intervene. The wrenching conclusion of "A



In a scene from "A Light from the East" are (from left) Rebecca Moore, Timothy Greer, Shona Tucker and Jason Bauer.

Light from the East" reveals Kurbas's horrifying fate in the frigid waters of the White Sea in the late 1930s. But from death flows resurrection. Kurbas's vision is preserved in the East 10th Street apartment of an old man, the actor Yosyp Hirniak, who worked with the martyred director. The Berezil dream triumphs over both time and history.

Ms. Tkacz's own dream is to bring a production of "A Light from the East" to Ukraine. She envisions an expansion of the play — to be called "In the Light" — that would include Ukrainian actors in a collaborative staging. Workshops, joint rehearsals and a performance tour of three Ukrainian cities would take place.

An exploratory visit by Ms. Tkacz to Ukraine has generated such enthusiasm in Yara that directors in the three cities have agreed to provide the necessary facilities and participants for the initial stage, the workshops. Ms. Tkacz has been invited to conduct these workshops with the Budmo Theatre Studio in Kiev, the Young Company of the Shevchenko Theatre in Kharkiv, and the Molodizhnyi Theatre of Lviv.

The workshop sessions will examine the nature of poetry in performance — a central concern of Yara's production. They will also generate new material to be included in the show and help determine which actors are best suited to participate in the production. Lectures and master classes by Ms. Tkacz will augment the workshops.

Joint rehearsals with members of the Yara group and Ukrainian actors will integrate the new participants and weave the material that was developed in the workshops into the production of "In the Light."

As Ms. Tkacz states: "One of the greatest challenges will be to develop a series of exercises that allow both American and Ukrainian actors to transcend language barriers. The essential elements of theatre: action, rhythm, music and gesture, are the tools that will enable the group to communicate and create. These so-called 'limitations' will compel us to transcend mere speech,

and develop a truly international theatre piece."

Finally, the joint Yara/Ukrainian production of "In the Light" will tour Kiev, Kharkiv and Lviv. Suitable performance spaces (including, most symbolically, the original Berezil stage in Kharkiv) have been located, and Ms. Tkacz exults in the tremendous level of local support she has been pledged in all three cities.

Ms. Tkacz's bold program for U.S.-Ukrainian theatrical cooperation is expected to resonate deeply within Ukrainian cultural life. As Ms. Tkacz points out: "The major purpose of our exchange is to create an environment in which the various artists can weave their private stories into a common one. Our story speaks to many people on different levels precisely because our backgrounds are so diverse. By including archival material from the history of the Ukrainian avant-garde we help reactivate experimentation in the arts and forge a link to a forgotten cultural history that artists in Ukraine are now trying to recover. It is our hope that our project will create the structure for a permanent laboratory on experimental theatre in Ukraine."

Ms. Tkacz is now heavily involved in the essential but exhausting task of raising funds for Yara's visit to Ukraine. This is a formidable challenge since American arts funding sources have been cutting back and the modest resources of the Ukrainian American community are strained by the need to support family visitors, medical aid to the victims of Chernobyl, Rukh and many other worthy causes.

Ms. Tkacz remains optimistic nonetheless. In the midst of violence, famine and destitution, in a time when — in the words of Pavlo Tychyna — "beast devoured beast," Les Kurbas and his actors forged a striking artistic vision that transformed Ukrainian theatre. This vision was brutally — but only temporarily — suppressed when Kurbas was murdered during the Stalinist terror. Decades later, the vision miraculously reemerged on the New York stage, and is being restored to the Ukrainian cultural patrimony by the unique talents of a remarkably varied group of American actors.

The mundane problems of fundraising will be surmounted. Ms. Tkacz's

(Continued on page 14)



Peter McCabe appears in the production with a projection of Les Kurbas in the background.

Peter Bejger, an editor and freelance writer, lives in New York City.

International Music Festival slated for Kiev

NEW YORK — The first Ukrainian International Music Festival took place in Kiev in 1990. Symphonic, chamber and choral concerts were performed in the best halls of Kiev: the opera and theater, philharmonia and the conservatory. Twenty nations were represented at the festival.

This year, on October 5-12, Kiev will host the second such festival: "Kiev Music Fest '91." Participating composers and performers will come from France, Japan, the U.S., Canada, Poland, China, Brazil, Germany and Holland.

In addition, a Composition Competition has been established by Marian and Ivanna Kots with prizes in excess of \$30,000, which will be conducted during the festival. The Composition Competition will run for three years starting in 1991 with the following themes: Ukraine for 1991, Famine of 1933 for 1992 and Chernobyl for 1993. The competition is open to composers of all nations.



Ivan Karabytz

Many music festivals are popular and bring prestige to their nations, for example, the Edinburgh, Mozarteum, Newport and Tanglewood festivals. The time and the opportunity have come for Ukraine to establish itself as a cultural center of Eastern Europe, said Ivan Karabytz, a noted composer from Kiev and chairman of the Kiev Music Fest.

"We need your help in accomplishing this historic assignment. The invitation of composers and performers from different continents of the world, so paramount to the success and prestige of any festival, is, needless to say, expensive," he continued.

For that reason, a special account has been established at the Self-Reliance Credit Union (108 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003): Kiev Music Fest '91, Account No. 16875-00.

For additional information in the U.S., interested persons may call (212) 860-3891.

William Hogan...

(Continued from page 3)

in the energy field, including a great deal of work on privatization and deregulation. For this reason, I was contacted about privatization issues in Ukraine. Let me be truthful: I was very skeptical about becoming involved in Ukrainian issues at the start. But after my first trip to Kiev meeting with officials in Parliament, industry, and the city government, I realized three things: the economic situation is grave, something must be done quickly and no comprehensive projects from the West were at that time providing technical assistance to Ukraine. For these reasons, I decided to start, with help of colleagues at the Kennedy School and elsewhere, this project. The situation in Ukraine couldn't afford to wait.

What in your opinion should Ukraine do in economic reform?

That is, I fear, too big a question for a short answer in an interview such as this. Nonetheless, I will respond with two comments. First, most Westerners agree — and indeed most Ukrainian economists agree — that serious economic reform would immediately involve at minimum the following five areas: liberalization of prices, privatization of enterprises, reform of government expenditure and credit creation, opening of the economy to internal and international competition, and provision of social safety measures during the economic transition.

A more difficult question is how to do it — issues of implementation. This gets very complex. My own feeling is that the Westerner's can be very helpful in implementation issues — providing ongoing data, contacts, communications, feedback — but this demands a sustained program of technical assistance, modelled after PERU, but on a far larger scale.

Who does PERU work with in Ukraine?

The simple answer is that we work with anyone serious about economic reform in Ukraine. In practice, on many economic programs, this has meant close work with Rukh; Oleksander Savchenko, the chief economist for Rukh, has for example been working with us here at Harvard for the past six months. We also worked closely on one project with Mr. (Volodymyr) Pylipchuk's parliamentary Committee on

Economic Reform. We haven't, however, worked exclusively with any one level of government or political party or group of economists, simply because we feel serious economic reform mandates broader contacts than such a policy would allow.

Who in the West is most involved with the project?

At Harvard, I work closely with George Grabowicz, whose Program on Democracy in Ukraine at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute oversees our economic efforts at the Kennedy School. I work closely with Graham Allison, Shirley Williams and Timothy Colton here at Harvard, Henry Hansmann at Yale Law School, and Joseph Bell of the law firm Hogan and Hartson in Washington. In the Ukrainian community, we work with Bohdan Hawrylyshyn, Basil Kalymon of University of Toronto, and prominent Ukrainian businessmen and advisors such as Peter Jacyk, George Chopivsky and Ihor Wyslowsky. Many others are involved as well. We have our staff in Kiev, our associate director, Jim Cashel, and others here at the Kennedy School — in all there are about 30 or so people quite involved in the project at this point.

Who funds PERU?

We received a small start-up grant from the Carnegie Foundation. We received support from the Ukrainian National Association and others for the fall conference on Ukrainian economic reform at Harvard. Most importantly, we have received much of our funding from the Soros Foundation. George Soros and Bohdan Hawrylyshyn have moved quickly in recognizing the importance of programs of economic technical assistance for Ukraine.

Unfortunately, like most young entrepreneurial organizations, our funding is limited, and we are continually approaching foundations, businesses, and individuals, about the importance of programs such as PERU, to allow an expansion in our projects to help meet the needs of Ukraine.

I note that you and several others involved in PERU are not Ukrainian. Do you find this a disadvantage in any way?

Sometimes I think I should change my name to Hoganchenko so people wouldn't be so surprised — non-Ukrainians involved in Ukrainian affairs are few and far between. In some ways, not

being Ukrainian is a great disadvantage. A number of us don't speak Ukrainian, we are new to the region and we are not attuned to some of the political fine points in Kiev — or in the Ukrainian community in this country for that matter. At the same time, having a mix of Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians in the program seems to bring our program new perspectives, and also offers us a certain credibility or legitimacy which we find in almost all of our interactions both in Ukraine and also in this country. I expect — and hope — that in the future a great number of non-Ukrainians will become involved in these issues. We hope to lead the way, because the economic problems in Ukraine today call for efforts from as many people as possible.

What in your opinion does the future hold for Ukraine?

Economically speaking, it's likely that the situation will continue to worsen in the near term. However, at some point, perhaps in the next six to 12 months, a comprehensive program of economic reform will be implemented, which will be quite drastic, politically unpopular and economically essential to turn the situation around. In the long run, I remain quite optimistic. Given the geography, natural resources and human talents in Ukraine, I expect steady progress in the coming years. We need changes which help today, but also must think about laying the groundwork for the next generation in Ukraine.

How can someone get more information on PERU?

I recommend that people write to our associate director, Jim Cashel, at the Kennedy School (79 John F. Kennedy St., Cambridge, MA, 02138) and ask to be put on the mailing list of our newsletter, which serves as a nice first step in learning more about PERU.

You could be doing many other things with your time. Why Ukraine?

You're not the first to ask, and I often ask myself. The answer, however, is quite simple: Peaceful transition in Ukraine is necessary for peaceful transition for the entire region. The economic and democratic issues in Ukraine are so great that all of us — Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian — should help. I have many new friends in Ukraine, and want their future to be better for them than the present. That's my hope, and that's why I'm involved.

Rudnytsky heads for Australia

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Concert pianist Roman Rudnytsky will commence his seventh concert tour of Australia with a recital on June 16 in the city of Geelong, Victoria. He will remain in Australia until mid-September and his tour will consist of 30 concerts.

In addition to recitals, he will perform as soloist with two orchestras. He will play the Brahms Piano Concerto No. 2 in B Flat with the City of Wollongong Symphony (south of Sydney) and the Grieg Concerto in A minor with the Cairns Youth Orchestra in Cairns, northern Queensland. He will also serve as artist-in-residence for a week in late August at the University of Wollongong School of Music, giving a recital there and working with piano students.

Mr. Rudnytsky, who has given concerts in 50 countries around the world, including two tours in Ukraine this season (December and March), has played more concerts in Australia than in any other place overseas. He has toured Australia every two years since 1979. On this tour, his concerts will be in virtually every state in Australia, namely, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia.

His most recent tour, from which he returned in mid-May, was in Britain where he gave 13 recitals.

Folklore chair announces endowment fund recipient

EDMONTON — The Huculak Chair of Folklore and Ethnography announced that this year's recipient of the William and Anna Kuryliw Foundation Endowment Fund scholarship is Brian Cherwick.

In 1988, The William and Anna Kuryliw Foundation Endowment Fund was established at the University of Alberta for Students of Ukrainian folklore and ethnography. The patrons, Mr. and Mrs. Kuryliw, are well-known members of the Ukrainian community of Sudbury, Ontario. At their request, this scholarship has been named in honor of Ukrainian writer and ethnographer Ivan Franko.

Mr. Cherwick is a master's level graduate student of Ukrainian folklore in the department of Slavic and East European studies at the University of Alberta. Mr. Cherwick has recently completed four years as music director of St. Vladimir's College Minor Seminary in Roblin, Manitoba, where he directed the college choir, bandura, tsymbaly and folk instrument ensembles.

He has a bachelor of music from Brandon University, and his studies have included a year in Ukraine studying at the Kiev State Conservatory and with members of the Verioivka Folk Ensemble. He is a specialist in Ukrainian folk music and has compiled a large collection of Ukrainian folk instruments.

He has arranged, conducted, and recorded music for groups such as the Oleksander Koshetz Choir, the Rusalka Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, and the Hoosli Ukrainian Folk Ensemble, all of Winnipeg, and has himself performed in concerts and festivals throughout North America, Europe and Ukraine.

Mr. Cherwick's present studies are focusing on Ukrainian instrumental music in Canada, giving special attention to the role of the tsymbaly in Ukrainian bands.

Chornovil...

(Continued from page 8)

now, by law, hangs over every village town hall in Galicia, alongside the blue and red." In the same vein, he pointed to legislation under which the three days of Christmas and Easter, and the independence day anniversaries of November 1 and January 22 are now state holidays.

Major changes centered on youth-oriented activities have also taken place. For example, the Ridna Shkola, which was liquidated in 1939, has been reinstated. Also, as membership in the Komsomol has dropped, the ranks of SNUM (Union of Independence Ukrainian Youth) and Plast have swelled.

Galicia has also made its own attempt at economic reforms. Mr. Chornovil stated there was renewed interest in the cooperative movement, which had existed there until 1939 and that indeed, some kolhosps have disbanded and their seats, including land and tangible property, divided among area residents.

Above all, Mr. Chornovil cited the recent formation of the Galicia Assembly, which is comprised of representatives of Lviv, Ternopil and Ivano-Frankivske oblasts, as Galicia's most remarkable accomplishment for in his view, it creates a bloc which can effectively stand up to anti-democratic forces elsewhere in Ukraine. Indeed, the Galicia Assembly was responsible for the formulation of the third ballot question in Ukraine's March referendum on the union treaty, which gave voters the opportunity in Galicia to express their opinion on whether they supported an independent Ukrainian state.

Mr. Chornovil rounded out his remarks on Galicia by discussing the referendum, in which voters in the Lviv, Ternopil and Ivano-Frankivske oblasts voted overwhelmingly for Ukrainian independence. He stated that "ultra-radical" factions had urged a voter boycott, even with the independence question on the ballot, but "that the population showed its common sense and ignored these radical individuals. Instead, they flocked to the ballot box as if it were a holiday... In some raions, 99 percent of the eligible voters participated and they chose an independent Ukraine, just like the voters in the Baltic states."

The economy, military, interfronts

Mr. Chornovil next reiterated that a period of total economic collapse was imminent in the Soviet Union. To prevent a total collapse in Ukraine, he noted that the Ukrainian Parliament had taken some steps toward the center, but condemned it for its unwillingness "to adopt essential radical economic reforms." Thus, he pointed to stalled, proposed legislation which would have given Ukraine control over customs tariffs similar to the kind of power the Baltic states have seized — such control playing a critical role, in Mr. Chornovil's view, in acquiring a source of hard currency for trade with the West. In addition, he argued that Ukraine needs to develop its own currency, as a first step toward developing foreign exchange. Most importantly, Mr. Chornovil made the case that it was critical that Ukraine take full control over its own economic destiny, and that a failure to do so could spell disaster.

An army, like a national currency, is a hallmark of an independent state, Mr. Chornovil said. However, he condemned "...those hotheads, who, with the support of some in the diaspora, are calling for a partisan army. This is totally inappropriate for today's circumstances, for they would attack with pitchforks a military machine con-

trolled by the center, armed with tanks and nuclear weapons. Rather, we need to gradually take over the armed forces stationed on our soil from within, and the first step in that direction was taken in the Sovereignty Declaration's requirement that Ukrainian residents serve on Ukrainian soil."

Mr. Chornovil stated that democratic forces are working with the army, and that officers in some divisions have offered reassurances that their units would not turn on the Ukrainian population "as happened in Vilnius." Thus, he saw the possibility that as the ranks of the Soviet Army in Ukraine increasingly become comprised of Ukrainian residents that ultimately this force will support Ukrainian sovereignty and will refuse commands to fire upon its parents, siblings and neighbors.

Next, Mr. Chornovil turned his attention to the relative success of Ukrainian democratic forces in preventing the creation of so-called "interfronts." For example, he stated that 25 percent of the population of Lviv is non-Ukrainian, of which 23 percent is Russian. Nonetheless, 88 percent of that population voted for Ukrainian independence. This occurred, Mr. Chornovil said, "Because we convinced them that we understand they live here and that in fact, many of them grew up here, and have no other homeland. We told them if they wish to live here in peace, that they should become full citizens of Ukraine, and that we will guarantee the free exercise of their cultures and religions, and support their schools. This helped us a great deal..." Thus, those few hotheads who advocate 'Ukraine for Ukrainians' should understand that they are only hurting our nation."

In response to a later question, Mr. Chornovil noted that attempts to create movements akin to interfronts exist both in Crimea and Transcarpathia, which he blamed on the Communist Party. In the case of Crimea, a referendum question had been placed with respect to the creation of an Autonomous Crimean State. Mr. Chornovil said that this was motivated by fear on the part of the Russian population of the democratic processes in Ukraine, coupled with a strong desire to retain privileged status, and that indeed this vote was solidly boycotted by Crimean Tatars, who in his view, were the only ones ostensibly entitled to an autonomous state in that region. He also noted that the resistance of the Crimean Tatars helped bring them together with Ukrainian democratic forces.

In Transcarpathia, Mr. Chornovil stated that a "Rusyn" movement had developed, which claims that the residents of that area are Rusyn, and not Ukrainian, and as such, do not have common cause with the rest of Ukraine. The situation in that region is especially complex, Mr. Chornovil noted, because this movement is fueled not only by the Communist Party but by the Hungarian minority, which believes it would be better off if Transcarpathia became part of Hungary or even Czechoslovakia. In addition, Mr. Chornovil stated that Czech President Vaclav Havel had recently made "improper" remarks raising territorial claims to the area. Despite these difficulties, Mr. Chornovil noted that the democratic movement in Transcarpathia is growing.

The final portion of Mr. Chornovil's remarks focused on the issue of religious disputes between Catholic and Orthodox believers in Ukraine. While noting that these differences presented certain obstacles to Ukrainian unity, Mr. Chornovil said that their depth had been exaggerated. In fact, based on the recent visits to Lviv of Patriarch

Mystyslav of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and of Ukrainian Catholic Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky, he expressed the opinion that this disharmony could be and would be resolved through negotiation.

The opening of more churches has also helped alleviate some of the problems. Mr. Chornovil noted that once a particular religious community locates a place to worship, acrimony tends to die down. Thus, to this end, 146 new churches are presently under construction in Galicia.

Atena Pashko

Ms. Pashko, followed with brief comments of her own, in which she focused on the role of women in Ukraine's drives for independence, past and present. She spoke first about the function of women as keepers of the flame of national consciousness, as exemplified not only by the mothers and wives who stood by their sons and husbands in various military conflicts, but by the women who had fought in the ranks of the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, and those who had been incarcerated in the gulag during the 1960s and 1970s for speaking out.

Ms. Pashko also informed the audience about the revitalization of the Ukrainian Women's League (Soyuz Ukrainok) in Ukraine, along with the formation of a number of other women's organizations. She thanked the diaspora's women's leagues for the

support it has provided its Ukrainian sisters, both financial and spiritual, and expressed the hope that once the constitution of the UWL is revised, that it will join the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations.

Interspersed in Ms. Pashko's speech were three of her poems — verse dedicated to the women who had served in the gulag in the 1970s, a poem about the sad state of contemporary affairs in Ukraine, and a poem about the tragedy of Chornobyl.

At the conclusion of Ms. Pashko's remarks, a lively question and answer period followed during which the audience engaged both Mr. Chornovil and Ms. Pashko.

Ulana Mazurkevich ended the program by introducing Olexander Nechypurenko, a deputy to the Ukrainian Parliament and an activist in Ukraine's Lawyers' Union, who was in Philadelphia for the mid-year convention of the Ukrainian American Bar Association. Mr. Nechypurenko presented greetings to the audience from the Lawyers' Union, and made brief remarks expressing optimism about Ukraine's future.

Before the afternoon program, Mr. Chornovil and Ms. Pashko attended liturgy at the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception and were hosted at an informal luncheon, along with Bohdan Burachinsky, head of the U.S. Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine, and Ms. Mazurkevich, by the cathedral's rector, Msgr. Michael Federowich.

Rukh economist...

(Continued from page 3)

independent armed forces and police force, and an independent, fully convertible currency, which would then make possible a system of taxation, a banking structure with a national bank and a commercial bank network, and viable external trade agreements, customs and export/import regulations. Stock exchanges and bond markets would be set up, and would lead to true privatization of businesses.

The industries which exist now as state-owned enterprises would gradually turn to private ownership, at least in part, he said. Collectivization would be eliminated as a totally unsuccessful form of production.

Dr. Savchenko stressed that capital investment is absolutely necessary to build up Ukrainian industries. Production standards are very low, the quality of most goods is not up to world standards. Foreign investment must be encouraged, but safeguards must be in place to ensure the viability of the enterprises. On a positive note, he noted that the Ukrainian Parliament has instituted a policy, whereby the books of a joint venture are not automatically open for scrutiny by the government.

It is important to change the psychological attitude of the people, to reinstill

Centennial...

(Continued from page 7)

Ukrainian Manitobans have come out of the Mickey and Bunny phase, and the pyrohy and holubtsi stage."

He adds that there is now a definite Ukrainian Canadian culture which is unique. "We have ballet and opera, which is part of our future outlook," he says. "Yet, it is embedded in our rich, cultural traditions, which is part of our proud past."

The centennial year will officially close during the triennial Ukrainian Canadian Congress, on October 11, 1992. Organizers hope that either Gov. Gen. Ray Hnatyshyn or Prime Minister Brian Mulroney will attend.


a mentality of entrepreneurship, of pride in self-achievement, he continued. The propaganda emanating from the center must be countered with facts about the extent of Russian exploitation of Ukraine. It is also necessary to target the internal propaganda to the particular regions of Ukraine, since not all sections are equally aware and ready to accept the truth. A sense of national awareness and identity must be instilled in those areas of the country where it is lacking, and more funds must be earmarked for education and cultural enrichment, he observed.

"Once we have established ourselves as a political, sovereign nation, then we can develop as a free market economy," concluded Dr. Savchenko.

During his visit to Chicago, Dr. Savchenko met with business and financial leaders, as well as educators in the field of economics, taking advantage of contacts set up by members and supporters of The Chicago Group.

His itinerary included meetings at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Chicago Board of Trade, Selfreliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, University of Chicago, Northwestern University, and the Institute of European Studies, where he discussed possible future student exchanges.

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Greetings, resolutions, recommendations...

(Continued from page 5)

3. To explore the possibility of getting an 800 number for use by Soyuzivka guests.

4. To commemorate the 70th anniversary of the rebirth of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Kiev, under the leadership of his Excellency Metropolitan Vasyl Lypkivsky, it is recommended that the UNA commission a bronze bust of his Excellency Metropolitan Lypkivsky to be built on the UNA estate.

RESOLUTION

The UNA will install a computer system at Soyuzivka and a telephone system to provide telephone service in all guest rooms. This is to be accomplished within a year.

For the committee: Walter Kwas, Nestor Olesnycky, William Pastuszek, Eugene Iwanciw, Alex Chudolij, Anya Dydik-Petrenko, Walter Korchytsky, Stefan Hawrysz, Alexander Blahitka, Roma Hadzewycz, Gloria Paschen, Genevieve Zerebniak.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CULTURAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

1. Greeting the historic events taking place in Ukraine at this time, directed toward the reconstruction of a free and sovereign state and the rebirth of cultural sovereignty of the Ukrainian nation, the Supreme Assembly empowers the Executive Committee to support cultural activities, scholarly endeavors and any actions not connected with the present regime of Ukraine and to aid them to the best of our abilities.

2. The Cultural Affairs committee proposes that the UNA help in erecting monuments in Lviv to Taras Shevchenko and Mykhailo Hrushevsky and recommends that the UNA send a representative to the opening ceremonies.

3. The committee acknowledges and applauds the UNA for its efforts to strengthen cultural ties with Ukraine. We especially approve the opening of our Press Bureau in Kiev and suggest the opening of another Office in Lviv.

4. The committee proposes that the administration of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly send at least two copies of their publications and any other publications they receive to the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Lviv and possibly to other institutions.

5. The committee supports UNA efforts in sponsoring artistic and cultural groups from Ukraine for performing in Ukrainian communities in the West and suggests that we continue this work.

6. The committee foresees a future immigration from Ukraine and calls attention to the need to prepare for enrolling new immigrants in the UNA. Our experience from pre-war and post-war periods should be supplemented in this new action.

7. The committee praises the UNA Executive Committee for its proposed project to publish a new, complete history of the UNA in both Ukrainian and English to coincide with its Centennial. The Executive Committee should fund an author for this project and agree to the content and date of publication.

8. The committee proposes the Executive Committee contact experts for the purpose of establishing a UNA museum and archives, if possible before the Centennial celebration.

9. The committee proposes that the UNA actively support and financially help the Shevchenko Scientific Society to buy a building of its own in Lviv. This building would house its library, archives, offices and special housing for foreign scholars coming from abroad, especially the U.S.A.

For the committee: Jaroslaw Padoch, John Hewryk, Bohdan Hnatiuk, Alexander Chudolij, Anya Dydik-Petrenko, Vasyl Liscytsky, Zenon Snylyk.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FRATERNAL ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The committee passed the following recommendations: to continue the long-held tradition of fraternal activity in the UNA and to call branch officers and members of district committees to implement the following suggestions:

1. Visit sick and disabled members in hospitals, nursing homes or private homes.

2. Provide moral and material assistance for needy Ukrainian children both in Ukraine and elsewhere and especially for the victims of the "Chornobyl Catastrophe."

3. To aid the cultural development of our communities in America and Canada through cooperation with our brothers and sisters in our native land and Ukrainian communities throughout the world.

4. Help our new immigrants who need our help, especially the refugees.

5. Maximize the potential of our estate Soyuzivka and continue to serve its membership as an all-encompassing organization for the promotion of cultural and entertainment activities.

6. In solidarity with the liberation movement in Ukraine, we should strive to use our native language in our organizations and institutions, because the native tongue is the cement that unites every nationality; so wherever in the world they may live they will remain a single, cohesive monolith.

For the committee: Gloria Paschen, Walter Sochan, Wasyl Didiuk, Andrew Keybida, Tekla Moroz, Vasyl Luchkiw.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE UNA CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

In connection with the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the largest Ukrainian organization in the West in 1994, which will be marked under the motto "100 years of Ukrainian immigration and the founding of the UNA," the committee recommends that:

1. A new edition of the history of the UNA should be prepared for printing before 1994.

2. Each district should plan to celebrate its own district anniversary.

3. Each district should coordinate exhibits and the like with local Ukrainian museums, libraries, universities and historical societies during the anniversary year.

4. The UNA should collect memorabilia and other UNA-related materials and start a travelling exhibit which would be available to those branches or districts that wish to borrow it.

5. The UNA should honor and repay those deserving members whose work has contributed to the development of the UNA with a special tribute and commemorative medal.

For the committee: Ulana Diachuk, Nestor Olesnycky, Gloria Paschen, John Hewryk, William Pastuszek, Stefan Hawrysz, Wasyl Didiuk, Taras Szmagala, Roma Hadzewycz, Eugene Iwanciw, Andrew Keybida, Wasyl Liscytsky, Helen Olek-Scott, Genevieve Zerebniak, Jaroslaw Padoch, Anya Dydik-Petrenko, Mary Dushnyck.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

The committee discussed and unanimously accepted the organizing plan for 1991 presented by Supreme President Ulana Diachuk.

It was noted that secretarial courses for new secretaries are needed because half-day seminars at the district level have proved insufficient. Mrs. Diachuk stated that the Executive Committee will pay travel expenses and a stay of two-three days at the Home Office for all new secretaries for such courses.

The committee, as a result of its meetings passed the following resolutions:

1. To increase by 1 percent the compensation to secretaries for premiums collected on certificates issued prior to September 1, 1987.

2. To conduct all secretarial courses both for new secretaries and refresher courses for secretaries at Soyuzivka.

For the committee: Wasyl Didiuk, Vasyl Liscytsky, Vasyl Luchkiw, Mary Dushnyck, Stefan Hawrysz, Helen Olek-Scott, Walter Korchytsky, Anna Haras, Anne Remick, Ulana Diachuk.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

The Committee on Press and Public Relations recommends to the Supreme Executive Committee that:

1. The minutes of the UNA annual meeting be published promptly in a separate issue or issues of Svoboda to be sent to all subscribers of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly.

2. The special scholarship issue of the The Ukrainian Weekly be sent to all subscribers of Svoboda who do not receive The Ukrainian Weekly.

3. The Supreme Executive Committee create a position of business manager who will be responsible for:

a) Marketing UNA publications, including Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and Veselka;

b) Increasing advertisement revenue for Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly;

c) Promotion and sales of books from an improved Svoboda bookstore and the development of a mail-order business including a "Book of the Month Club" approach.

4. The Supreme Executive Committee provide Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and Veselka with separate budgets and accounting.

5. The Committee on Press and Publications be empowered to begin formulating plans for the celebration of the Centennial of Svoboda and the 60th anniversary of The Ukrainian Weekly, including a program to take place in Washington.

6. Steps be taken immediately for the publication of a history of the UNA to coincide with the UNA Centennial.

7. The Supreme Executive Committee continue investigating the possibility of printing Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly in Canada.

8. The Supreme Executive Committee immediately begin investigating the feasibility of marketing Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and Veselka in Ukraine.

RESOLUTION

In view of the ever-increasing volume of news and the significant increase in advertising space in each issue of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, the Supreme Assembly directs the Supreme Executive Committee to continue to investigate the purchase of all equipment required to enable The Weekly to print 20- or 24-page issues when needed or warranted. This additional equipment, including production and printing equipment, would also enable Svoboda to publish 10- or 12-page issues, thus expanding that newspaper's capacity to serve its readership and allow it to publish special expanded editions.

For the committee: Wasyl Didiuk, Zenon Snylyk, Eugene Iwanciw, Taras Szmagala, Anya Dydik-Petrenko, Roma Hadzewycz.

REPORT OF THE BY-LAWS COMMITTEE

The By-Laws Committee met on Thursday, May 23, during the annual meeting of the Supreme Assembly at Soyuzivka.

Present were Ulana Diachuk, Nestor Olesnycky, John Hewryk, Gloria Paschen, Walter Sochan, Alexander Blahitka, Anatole Doroshenko, Eugene Iwanciw, Roma Hadzewycz, Anne Chopek, John O. Flis, Andrew Fylypovych, Ihor Rakowsky, Peter Savaryn and Taras Szmagala Jr., Nestor Olesnycky was elected president of the committee, Anne Chopek, vice-president, and Taras Szmagala Jr., secretary.

At the morning session each member of the By-Laws Committee, as well as members of the Supreme Assembly who were present at the session, had an opportunity to express their ideas as to what changes in the UNA By-Laws should be made.

The afternoon session was devoted to formulating plans for work to be done in the forthcoming year. Subcommittees were formed, duties assigned and deadlines were set for the drafting of proposed changes.

It was recognized by the participants in the session that this was only the first step in a comprehensive examination of the Charter and By-Laws of the UNA. The goal set for the first proposed draft of the changes to be made to be submitted for the consideration of the Supreme Assembly is for the annual meeting, to be held in May of 1992.

For the committee: Nestor Olesnycky (president), Anne Chopek (vice-president), Taras Szmagala Jr., (secretary).

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son of the late Dr. Roman P. Patrylo, received his Ph.D. degree in Physiology & Neurobiology from Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey and the University of Medicine & Dentistry.

Peter will be attending UCLA in June to do his postdoctorate research on pediatric epilepsy in the Mental Retardation Research Center.

He will be supported by a grant he received from the Nat'l Institutes of Health for which his grant proposal was rated in the top 7% of the nation.

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The prospects...

(Continued from page 7)

rules the Communist Party, but he's weaker due to the popular support for Yeltsin. If Yeltsin becomes more influential, then Ukraine would benefit from this. While it would involve less than full independence, I think that a Yeltsin-type plan for self-governing republics within the framework of the USSR would be good for Ukraine.

Rukh is trying hard to do its best under very difficult circumstances. It must adapt to the times, whatever happens. If it can maintain its momentum and not forfeit its ideals, that will be important. But the chances are that the Soviet government will try to curb the influence of Rukh.

Economically and politically, the situation in Ukraine looks pretty grim. People still have their hopes and dreams, but reality does not look very promising.

Mykhailo Kopynec, retired, St. Petersburg, Fla.:



Ukraine will be free, it must be free. I think it will happen in a year or more, but the changes will be gradual, starting with the economy. Ukrainians must take advantage of the current political situation, they dare not wait too long, because this opportunity won't come again so soon.

Of course, if Gorbachev were to depart the scene, and a civil war broke out, then the changes would come much faster. But everyone fears civil war and the increased role of the Soviet Army and security apparatus.

I think Rukh is on the right track. Its leaders have good judgment and are proceeding slowly but deliberately. We in the diaspora can help with advice and finances, but we shouldn't meddle with Rukh nor dictate to them how they should operate. They know best what is good for Ukraine and they have to live with their decisions.

Ukraine first needs to have true independence and control over its economy, schools, army, etc. Only then can it join a genuine confederation of other republics, as a free and strong partner. But not in a fake coalition, as called for in the recent elections with their muddled referendum issues. What's needed is a truly free election with unambiguous choices, the results of which would reflect real trends among the Ukrainian people.

As far as the U.S. government is concerned, it is all trying to uphold the Soviet empire, since it's easier to work with one center than with many republics. The U.S. could do more to support the

republics, but it doesn't want to aggravate Gorbachev, with whom it is still so infatuated.

Paul Wasylkevych, purchasing agent, Raleigh, N.C.:



I'm always optimistic, but if you had asked me the same question a year ago, I never would have thought it would take so long to see some changes taking place. But I suppose it's understandable: so much damage was done to the economic and political structure of Ukraine over decades of Communist rule that it will take a long time to undo it.

I'm very impressed with the leadership in Rukh. They're making the right moves. They're very insightful and can see right through the Soviet verbiage. They don't take Soviet explanations at face value. The diaspora should continue to give Rukh our support, but we should make sure it is channeled in the right direction. We are fortunate to have the technology and the experience to help our brothers and sisters in Ukraine emerge out of the Stone Age.

If Ukraine decides to break away from the union, I foresee civil war. I don't see independence coming to Ukraine easily or quickly, and I sincerely hope it doesn't cost dearly. I worry that all the Ukrainian leadership has come out of the woodwork and been identified, and it wouldn't surprise me if a crackdown was coming soon.

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(Continued from page 9)

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Anniuk wins Ukrainian Golf Open in Florida

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. — Bohdan Anniuk may soon need another shelf to display his golf tournament-winning trophies and plaques.

Mr. Anniuk made it seven Ukrainian golf titles when he captured the Florida Ukrainian Open for the third straight year. The 36-hole tournament was played on two southern Florida courses. The Links in Key Biscayne and Jacaranda CC in Plantation — and 28 golfers, including a group from England, participated.

Mr. Anniuk has previously won twice in Detroit, once in New Jersey and Philadelphia.

After the first round at the Links, Mr. Anniuk was three shots behind leader Paul Masnyj of Philadelphia. Mr. Masnyj opened with an 88; Vitaly Zinkewych of Woodstock, Md., was second at 90, and Mr. Anniuk had 91.

But while Messrs. Masnyj and Zinkewych struggled on the second day at Jacaranda, the consistent Mr. Anniuk played a solid round. He was especially deft with his sand wedge from the many sand bunkers that lined the Jacaranda course.

Mr. Anniuk shot 14-over par 86 and finished with an 11-shot victory over Lubko Luzniak of Cooper City, Fla. (98-90 — 188). Mr. Masnyj finished

third (190). Tournament organizer Roman Luzniak was fourth (192) and Mr. Zinkewych fifth (193).

In the low net category, George Palmer of London, England, was first; Peter Dydyn of Hartford, Conn., was second; and Walter Rohowsky of New Jersey was third.

Other special honors: longest drive: first day — Mr. Anniuk; second day — Mr. Zinkewych; closest to the pin: first day — Orest Budas of Hartford; second day — Bohdan Duda of Fort Lauderdale; most honest golfer: Paul Traynor, London.

Other tournaments currently scheduled include:

- UGAA: The Ukrainian Golf Association of America (UGAA), which was founded last September, is tentatively planning a two-day championship tournament for September 13-14 in upstate New York. Membership in the UGAA is \$25 and dues should be sent to Roman Luzniak, 10154 SW 51st St., Cooper City, FL 33328; (305) 434-3565.

- Philadelphia: The Ukrainian American Sport Center/Tryzub will hold its 15th annual tournament June 15 at the Limekiln Golf Club in Ambler, Pa. Entry fee is \$65, \$60 for UGAA members. For more information contact Gene Luciw, 1700 Two Logan Square,

18th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, PA (215) 665-0400, work, or (215) 765-7113, home; or Bohdan Anniuk, 624 Van Kirk St., Philadelphia, PA, (609) 853-2291, work, or (215) 728-6410, home.

- Hartford: The 13th annual Hartford Ukrainian Open is August 3 at the Tallwood Country Club in Hebron. Entry fee is \$65. For more information, contact Bohdan Kolinsky (203) 644-1224. Deadline for entry is July 24. Checks should be made payable to Mr. Bohdan Kolinsky, and mailed to him at 28 Maple St., South Windsor, CT 06074.

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- Saturday, August 3 at 8:00 p.m.
ALEX SLOBODYANIK, piano
- Saturday, August 10 at 8:00 p.m.
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THOMAS HRYNKIWI at the piano
- Saturday, August 17 at 8:00 p.m.
MYKOLA SUK, piano
- Sunday, August 18 at 1:00 p.m.
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- FOLK SINGING: Aug. 5 — Aug. 16, Mon-Fri, 10 a.m. — 12:30 p.m.
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For more information please call Mrs. L. Zielyk
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June 18

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the public to a meeting with representatives of the academic community in Ukraine who will be discussing the topic "The Current Economic Situation in Ukraine - Two Options," to be held at 6:30 p.m. at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., between Ninth and 10th streets. Taking part in the discussion are: Leonid Kanishchenko, First Deputy Minister of Higher Education in Ukraine; Prof. Anatoliy Pavlenko, rector of the Institute of Agriculture, Kiev; Prof. Mykhailo Savluk, vice-rector of the Institute of Agriculture, Kiev; Assistant Prof. Dmytro Lukianenko, head of the Department of International Economic Relations, Kiev University.

June 21-23

YONKERS, N.Y.: The Ukrainian American Youth Association of Yonkers is sponsoring the sixth annual Ukrainian Heritage Festival on the grounds of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church. This year's entertainment will include the folk ensemble Virmist and the vocal group Joyful Lviv - both from Lviv, Ukraine. Also performing will be the Vatra band and the Chaika Dance Ensemble both from Yonkers. Festival hours: Friday, June 21 - 6-10 p.m.; Saturday, June 22 - noon - 10 p.m.; Sunday, June 23 - noon - 7 p.m. Show times: Friday, 7 p.m.; Saturday, 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday, 3:30 p.m. Admission to the festival is free. For additional information, call (914) 963-0209.

June 22

KENNETT SQUARE, Pa.: Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Philadelphia will appear in a one-night-only

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

performance at 8:30 p.m. at Longwood Gardens, located 30 miles south of Philadelphia. The dances will be performed under the artistic direction of Andrei Pap. Admission is \$12 for adults, \$7 for children under 12, \$10 for senior citizens and groups. Prices include entrance to Longwood Gardens for the entire day. Tickets are available in advance by calling (215) 235-1216 or 663-0294. A limited number of tickets are available on the day of the performance at the gardens. Rain date: June 23.

June 23

FLINT, Mich.: To commemorate the fifth anniversary of the Chernobyl tragedy, the Ukrainian Hall (3321 W. Pasadena) will be showing three short films about the disaster. Included will be the award-winning film "Mikrofon" from Ukraine. The films, in Ukrainian and English, will be shown at 3 p.m. Admission by donation. All monies will be donated for the treatment of Chernobyl victims in the United States. For further information, please call (313) 750-9794.

NEWARK, N.J.: Pre-School Music ("Muzychne Doshkillia"), under the direction of Marta Sawycky, will present the pantomime "Noah's Ark" at 3 p.m. in the Gymnasium Hall of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church on Sanford Avenue. For enrollment in the 1991-1992 school year please call (908) 276-3134.

June 28

CHICAGO: The Chicago Group (Ukrainian American Business and Professional Association) and the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art cordially invite

the public to a meeting and reception with Dr. Myron B. Kuropas at 7:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago Ave. Dr. Kuropas will discuss his new book "Ukrainian Americans: Roots and Aspirations 1884-1954," which has been hailed as the first major history of Ukrainian Americans to appear in English. Copies of the book will be available for purchase at a 20 percent discount. A wine and cheese reception will follow the program. Donations: \$5. For more information, call Anna Mostovych at (708) 359-3676.

ADVANCE NOTICE

July 20

SCRANTON, Pa.: The Ukrainian Heritage Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania is conducting a bus trip to the 16th Annual Verkhovyna Ukrainian Youth Festival on Saturday, July 20, at Glen Spey, N.Y. The festival is sponsored by the Ukrainian Fraternal Association. The bus will leave at 9 a.m. from the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, 440 Wyoming Avenue, Scranton, with departure from Glen Spey immediately following the evening performance. Cost per person is \$12. For reservations or additional information contact Marie Kaneski, (717) 344-7607 or Vera Kowal, (717) 343-7165.

July 24-28

PHILADELPHIA: St. Vladimir's Junior and Senior Chapters of the Ukrainian Orthodox League of the USA are sponsoring the 44th annual UOL convention, "Growing in the Grace of God," to be held here at the Warwick Hotel. Among the social events planned for the convention are, Wednesday, July 24 - hospitality night at the Warwick hosted by St. Vladimir's Senior UOL Chapter,

and a dance party for the Juniors at St. Vladimir's Cathedral Hall; Thursday, July 25 - "Best of Philly" evening for Seniors, Juniors and guests, featuring entertainment and food, to be held at the Cathedral Hall. Reservations for city tours should be made by July 14 by calling the Warwick at (215) 736-6000 or (800) 523-4210. For further information call Lynn Szafranski at (609) 698-1951, or (609) 698-1095.

August 10-11

SLOATSBURG, N.Y.: The Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate invite you to their annual Holy Dormition Pilgrimage to be held at St. Mary's Villa, Table Rock as St. Mary's Villa celebrates its golden jubilee. On Saturday, August 10, divine liturgy (in English) at 5 p.m., followed by the blessing of water; candle-light procession to the grotto and a moleben at 8 p.m. On Sunday, August 11, 8 a.m. - divine liturgy (in English); 9 a.m. - an akathist (in Ukrainian) at St. Joseph's Chapel; an akathist (in English) at St. Mary's Villa; 10:30 a.m. - pontifical divine liturgy (in Ukrainian), Bishop Basil Losten; noon - divine liturgy (in English); 1:30 p.m. - blessing of the sick; 2 p.m. - stations of the cross; 3 p.m. - a moleben (in Ukrainian). For additional information, call (914) 753-5100.

STAMFORD, Conn.: The 53rd annual convention of the League of Ukrainian Catholics of America will be held here at the Radisson Tara Hotel. The theme for this year's convention is "The Rebirth of Catholicism in Ukraine," with emphasis on how aid can be extended to the Church in Ukraine. The convention, planned by the Connecticut Council, entails a welcoming party, workshops, a gala banquet with guest speaker, followed by a "freedom ball," featuring the Connecticut based Zhuravli Orchestra. Profits from the affair will be given to the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Ukraine. For further information, call Peter Koczanski at (203) 323-3358.

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