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## 2,000 greet Archbishop Sterniuk at outdoor liturgy in Toronto



Christopher Guly

Toronto's Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Isidore Borecky (left) stands next to Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk of Lviv, at recent celebrations marking the centennial of Ukrainian settlement in Canada.

by Christopher Guly

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

TORONTO — Battling a premature summer heatwave and the heavy pangs that his 84-year-old body brings him, the senior bishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine told stories of the old century which made his audience weep.

Lviv Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk, repeatedly called the patriarch of the Ukrainian Catholic Church by his host, Toronto Bishop Isidore Borecky, delivered an emotional address here on June 5, as part of the local eparchy's centennial celebrations of Ukrainian settlement in Canada.

About 2,000 attended an outdoor pontifical divine liturgy at Toronto's

Canadian National Exhibition Grounds. During his homily, Archbishop Sterniuk paid tribute to the "confessors of the faith" who successfully fought Communist oppression of the faith since Josyf Stalin declared the Church illegal in 1946.

His voice breaking with emotion, the resident primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine spent almost an hour detailing his experiences of imprisonment and house arrest. Archbishop Sterniuk made special reference to the ardent fervor of the late Bishop Nicetas Budka, Canada's first Ukrainian Catholic bishop who returned to Ukraine and who died an emotionally embattled man. Today, many consider Bishop Budka to be a

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## Ukraine's authorities register Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church

LVIV — The Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church has been registered in Ukraine on the republican level, reported the Church's Lviv Press Office. Registration occurred on May 28 following a visit to Kiev by the head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky.

In the Ukrainian capital the primate had met with the chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid M. Kravchuk. They discussed registration of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church and the fact that this Church does not have its own house of worship in Kiev. A speedy resolution to both matters was assured by Mr. Kravchuk and other government officials present at the meeting.

The act of registration was completed on June 15 in Kiev by the vice-chancellor of the Lviv Archeparchy, the Rev. Roman Shafran.

Having been registered, the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church now has all the rights given to religious institutions in accordance with the recently passed Law on Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations.

In other news, Cardinal Lubachivsky announced on June 11 that he will remain permanently in Ukraine and will begin much-needed work to establish an infrastructure for the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Ukraine.

In a June 6 statement written in Lviv and released to the public on June 10, Cardinal Lubachivsky noted the following:



Marta Kolomayets

Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky offers liturgy at St. Mykola Naberezhny Church in the Podil district of Kiev.

## Military conversion conference held in Kiev

by Ana Goshko

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KIEV — "Ukrainian defense production enterprises will be transferred from union control to the control of the Ukrainian Republic," according to Viktor Antonov, the Ukrainian state secretary for the defense complex and conversion.

Mr. Antonov spoke at "Conversion '91," a three-day conference, which took place May 27-30 in Kiev. The conference was sponsored by the Harvard Project on Economic Reform in Ukraine, and SPURT, an association of enterprises and cooperatives in Kiev.

According to Mr. Antonov, defense enterprises in Ukraine will have autonomy in decision-making and will pay taxes only to the republic. In turn, the Ukrainian government will pay a fixed amount of tax to the union government. Some Ukrainian defense enterprises are also to be turned into joint-stock companies. Fifty percent of an enterprise's shares will be retained by the government, but may be later sold to workers' collectives or other entities.

More than 70 Ukrainian government officials, Supreme Soviet members and general directors of Ukrainian defense enterprises attended "Conversion '91,"

held in the Blue Hall of Kiev's October Palace.

Volodymyr Pylypchuk, chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet's Subcommittee on Economic Reform and Management of the National Economy, said at the conference that there are four steps to privatization of state enterprises: nationalization, diversification, commercialization and privatization/demonopolization.

Mr. Pylypchuk said he considers the conversion of defense enterprises an integral part of diversification. "Available consumer goods must be

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"A new page begins in our history. The time for martyrdom of blood has passed and the time for the martyrdom of living is here, which in everyday testimony and the constant obedience of God's and the Church's commandments we witness to God in our homeland and among our people. Our task is to renew the spiritual and moral life of the Ukrainian people, and we will also spare no efforts for the betterment of their material state. We will especially focus our attention on the education of new cadres of dedicated priests and faithful among our youth. In the very near future we will make a series of decisions regarding the strengthening of

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## Political developments in Ukraine: an analysis of complex situation

by Dr. David R. Marples  
Radio Liberty Research

### CONCLUSION

#### Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly

In western Ukraine, the alienation of the three non-Communist western governments from the rest of the republic is well known. In February, the three oblasts held a joint assembly to discuss cooperation and the possibility of forming an autonomous Galician region within Ukraine.<sup>17</sup> While these areas have been seen as particularly radical, extreme currents have begun to manifest themselves.

One of the most publicized has been the Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly (Ukrayinska Mizhpartiyana Asambleya-UMA), (UMA), which held an unsanctioned meeting to protest the union referendum on March 17. The UMA is made up of several ultra-nationalist groups; the Ukrainian Committee of Catholic Youth; the Union of Nationalist Youth of Ukraine; the Ukrainian National Radical Party; the Ukrainian Popular Democratic Party; the Dmytro Dontsov Ukrainian Nationalist Club; and the Committee for the Creation of National Armed Forces. It is operating outside the parliamentary system, and is opposed to both Rukh and the Lviv Oblast government headed by Vyacheslav Chornovil. Within this government, its members have formed an Opposition Nationalist Faction, evidently as a protest against the alleged failure of Mr. Chornovil to support the strike movement of the miners in the Chervonohrad coalfield.<sup>18</sup>

The UMA is seeking the restoration of the Ukrainian National Republic (UNR) of 1918-1919 as the only form of legitimate government in Ukraine. It also recognizes the Yaroslav Stetsko government, declared on June 30, 1941, as a legal entity, and thus has accepted the validity of the Ukrainian government (Ukrainske Derzhavne Pravlinnia) led by a Detroit resident, Bohdan Fedorak.<sup>19</sup> It has created "public committees" in various oblasts of Ukraine, which have begun to register citizens of a renewed UNR. At some point, those registered — a reported 2.8 million persons to date<sup>20</sup> — will elect a National Congress which, it is intended, will supersede the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet as the main power base in Ukraine.

Admittedly, the UMA can be considered a fringe group, but it has some support among the disaffected population; basically it is looking for a short cut to power that avoids the parliamentary process. Though like the URP it has strongly embraced the strike movement, it has not been prepared to launch its quest for power along the democratic lines outlined by Mr. Lukianenko.

#### Green Party and Chernobyl Commission

The Green Party (Partiia Zelenykh) of Ukraine arose from the informal ecological association Green World (Zelenyi Svit) last year, and is headed by the physician and writer, Yuriy Shcherbak.<sup>21</sup> Together with the Ukrainian Parliament's Chernobyl Committee, chaired by Volodymyr Yavorivsky, it has mounted effective protests against an alleged cover-up of the full consequences of the Chernobyl disaster by the central authorities and against the Ukrainian variant of the Soviet nuclear power program. The fifth anniversary of Chernobyl and events connected with it raised these protests to new

heights after the issuance of a Ukrainian program to deal with the disaster's effects, which has reduced radiation norms for the population and considerably expanded the territory said to be contaminated in Ukraine.

Chornobyl continues to be an emotional issue in Ukrainian politics that can hardly be underrated. The Chornobyl Committee and Green Party have reported that the number of current casualties to date among clean-up crews is 7,000 to 10,000, but the all-union authorities have not commented on these figures. On April 24, Mr. Yavorivsky spoke at a press conference in Kiev, at which he cited documents purporting to show that the former first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party, Volodymyr Shcherbatsky (a conservative figure appointed in the Brezhnev era), wanted to evacuate the city of Kiev by May 10, 1986, but was prevented from doing so by Gorbachev personally, who informed Mr. Shcherbatsky that he was a "panicker."<sup>22</sup>

The point here is not the effects of Chernobyl per se, but the perception in Ukraine that the disaster was a result of the reported incompetence and callousness at the union level (Mr. Yavorivsky mentioned the party specifically), which has continued to this day to impede aid to those suffering. Further, the republican plan to shut down the Chernobyl station by 1995 is being contested by the USSR Ministry of Atomic Energy and Industry, which continues to keep three Chernobyl reactors operating. The republican-USSR dispute will peak in July when Ukraine, presumably, will gain jurisdiction over Chernobyl and other nuclear plants on its territory.

Dr. Shcherbak has used evidence of industrial pollution in Ukraine, coupled with the impact of Chernobyl, to declare Ukraine a "zone of ecological catastrophe," a claim now echoed by Ukraine's government leaders.<sup>23</sup> The Green Party has claimed that Moscow's economic policies have been directly responsible for the current plight of the Ukrainian environment.

#### Union of Ukrainian Students

A final group of note is the student community, which has remained active since its strike in Kiev last October. In early April, a Union of Ukrainian Students was established, which united all branches of the student movement, including that of the Kiev State University and the very active Lviv Student Brotherhood.<sup>24</sup> The new union does not

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17. Radio Kiev, February 18, 1991.

18. Molod Ukrainy, April 10, 1991, & ff.

19. Statement of Second Session of the Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly addressed to Bohdan Fedorak, head of the Ukrainian State Government, October 7, 1990, Kiev. (From the files of The Ukrainian Weekly.)

20. It is not clear from the source to what this number refers. It does not denote active members of the UI-PA. Possibly those on the list have simply signed a paper declaring their interest in Ukrainian citizenship.

21. The weakness of the Green Party at present in that Shcherbak, an astute politician, is a member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and has not yet gained a seat in the Ukrainian assembly (he won a plurality of votes in the last election, but not enough to secure his nomination). He retains a position in the Green World, in addition to the Green Party, as a deputy chairman.

22. Radio Kiev, April 24, 1991.

23. K. Masyk, first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, has used this same expression, Radio Kiev, January 22, 1991.

24. Molod Ukrainy, April 10, 1991.

## Battle of Brody monument demolished

TORONTO — A monument dedicated to the Ukrainian soldiers killed 47 years ago in the World War II Battle of Brody on May 26, in the village of Yasheniv, Brody region, was demolished in a powerful explosion in the early hours of June 18, reported the Ukrainian Central Information Service based in London.

The monument, a 10-meter white marble obelisk adorned with a black marble cross and a gold lion, the symbol of the First, or Galician, Division of the Ukrainian Army, was unveiled on the anniversary of the Battle of Brody in a solemn ceremony attended by approximately 15,000 persons, reported the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

Designed by sculptor Valeriy Potiuk and erected under the sponsorship of the Lviv Brotherhood of Students, the monument was dedicated to Ukrainian soldiers of all armies killed in the 1944 Battle of Brody, although it is unmistakably a memorial to soldiers of the Galician Division, reported the WCFU.

Fifty-three Galician Division veterans, captured after the battle and sentenced to years of imprisonment in Soviet concentration camps, attended the holy liturgy and funeral service officiated by Catholic and Orthodox clergy on May 26.

Dmytro Chobit, a Ukrainian people's deputy from Brody, and Myroslav Hlubysh, head of the Drohobych City Council, delivered commemorative addresses. The Brotherhood of Galician Division Veterans was represented by Volodymyr Molodetsky of Toronto, who was the commander of the Galician Division at the Battle of Brody. Mr. Molodetsky greeted those gathered as both a Galician Division commander and representative of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

The UCIS, in a news item disseminated by the WCFU, stated that at 4 a.m. on June 18, unidentified persons detonated a bomb which destroyed the monument and shattered the windows of 50 homes in its immediate vicinity.

## Stepan Khmara trial postponed, Kovalchuk taken to hospital

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — Once again, the trial of radical opposition leader Stepan Khmara and his five co-defendants was postponed indefinitely as Judge Vasyl Bilousenko ordered a thorough medical psychological examination of Oleksander Kovalchuk, who has been beaten and drugged during his seven-month imprisonment.

The trial proceedings, which began on Monday, June 17, ended abruptly on Tuesday, June 18, and Mr. Kovalchuk was taken to a Kiev psychiatric hospital for further examination. On Monday, June 17, Judge Bilousenko introduced his fellow judges; the judge also noted that during the trial, he would take a leave of absence from membership in the Communist Party of Ukraine, reported the Press Center Respublika.

The members of the procurator's office, the lawyers for the defendants, the public defenders and the defendants were introduced to the courtroom and a translation (from Russian to Ukrainian) was provided for Col. Ihor Hryhoriev's lawyer.

And, once again, the courtroom was filled with OMON guards and close to 1,000 spectators stood outside the City Court, listening to the live transmission of the proceedings.

The lawyers for Dr. Khmara and his co-defendants expressed their vote of no-confidence in the judges, stating that they are members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and thus, cannot provide a fair and just trial.

During the trial proceedings on Monday, June 17, reported the Respublika press agency, Leonid Berezansky, one of the five co-defendants, refused to take part in the proceedings. Another defendant, Mykola Holovach stated, that as a citizen of the Ukrainian National Republic he does not recognize a Communist court; he also asked that an oath be delivered and refused the assistance of his lawyer.

Co-defendant Mykhailo Ratushny appealed to the court, citing Mr. Kovalchuk's health and asking for immediate medical attention. As Mr. Kovalchuk began to speak, once again he had a fit of hysteria and the proceedings had to be halted.

During the afternoon of the first day of the proceedings, Oleh Batovkin, the last of the five-co-defendants, read a letter of protest to the court which alleged the criminal charges to be fabricated, called Col. Hryhoriev to take responsibility for the actions of November 7, and accused the criminal investigators of beating his mother when they called her in for questioning late last year.

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## National sports in Ukraine: another sign of sovereignty, says deputy

by Chrystyna N. Lapychak

SHORT HILLS, N.J. — "National sport is also an attribute of an independent state and the movement toward sovereignty of Ukrainian sport is taking place within the general context of the struggle for sovereignty and statehood for Ukraine," said Ukrainian People's Deputy Yaroslav Kendzior during an interview here in May.

Not only is the 50-year-old Mr. Kendzior a representative of the Sokal region of Lviv Oblast in the Ukrainian Parliament, but he is also at the forefront of the movement toward sovereignty in sports for the Ukrainian republic, struggling to earn an equal place in the world of international sports.

A former physical education instructor in Lviv, Mr. Kendzior serves as chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet's Subcommittee on Physical Culture, Sports and Tourism. He and Yulian Kordiak were invited to the United States as representatives of the Ukrainian Sports Association of Lviv by the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S. and Canada to finalize plans for the first trip of athletes from the diaspora for sports competitions in Ukraine this summer under the auspices of both organizations.

"I have always believed that through sports organizations, through individual athletes, through individual sports teams we could, Ukraine could quickly earn a

reputation as a great state, because we know how popular sports are today in the world," said Mr. Kendzior.

"A single sports team, when it is strong and popular, be it hockey or soccer or basketball, when it will play around the world, when it will call itself a Ukrainian team and will play under its national flag, the whole world will resound with talk about Ukraine through sports," he said.

"Members of my subcommittee and myself believe that a great and mighty sports state like Ukraine, which often contributes as much as a third of the members of the joint all-union imperial Olympic teams, even now if a national Olympic team would begin to form to participate in the Olympic Games in Barcelona, then even at these games Ukraine could be in a leading position among such leading sports countries as the United States, Germany and others. Right now we are making great efforts...to create national sports structures, we are encouraging sports federations (in Ukraine) to gain national status, to hold national championships, to demand their acceptance into appropriate international organizations, such as in soccer the Ukrainian Football Association joining the Federation of International Football Associations, and finally, the formation of a national Olympic committee of Ukraine and its effort to gain acceptance into the International Olympic Committee — thus making

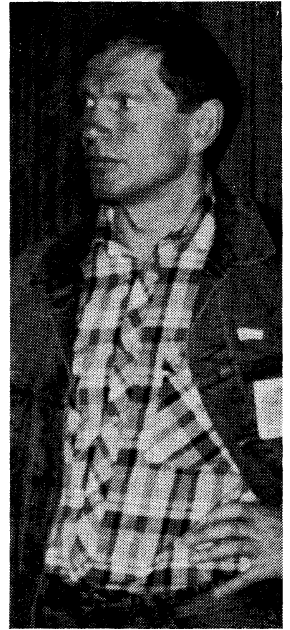
Ukraine a recognized sovereign Olympic state."

"You understand that all of these processes are extraordinarily inter-related. If tomorrow we achieve political sovereignty, then automatically all of these sports problems would be solved. On the other hand, we shouldn't wait, these sports organizations shouldn't wait until all the political problems are solved and the political independence and political definition of Ukraine are affirmed," he continued.

"This means that individual sports activists, directors of sports teams and the well-known athletes of Ukraine themselves, all should have a national spirit and understand that Ukraine is obligated today to be a full-fledged member of the International Olympic Committee, because supposedly we have all attributes of a sovereign state, we are a member of the United Nations, we are members of many other international organizations, we have declared our state independence and now we demand to be represented in these international world sports organizations."

Mr. Kendzior said that neither he nor the other members of his parliamentary subcommittee had any illusions that Ukraine could be represented independently at the Olympic Games in Barcelona in 1992. Ukrainian athletes, he said, would participate as members of the all-union Soviet team.

"In 1996, however, at the Olympic Games in Atlanta, here in America, I



People's Deputy Yaroslav Kendzior

expect that you will welcome and applaud a Ukrainian national team during the opening ceremonies, which will march in its national costumes under its national flag," he declared.

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## Lev Lukianenko meets with government officials in Canada

by Andrij Hluchowcky  
Ukrainian Information Bureau

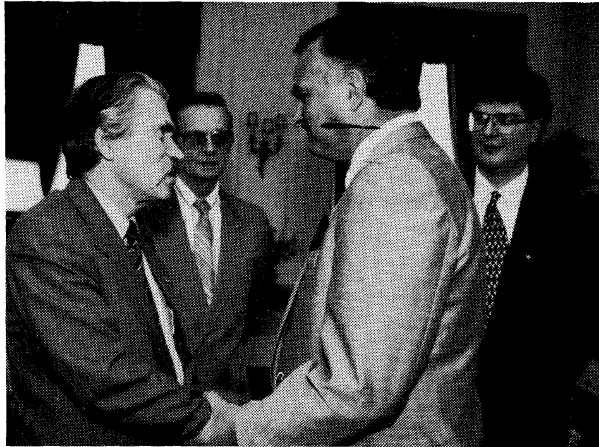
OTTAWA — Ukrainian Republican Party leader and People's Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine Levko Lukianenko met with numerous government officials and policy-makers in Ottawa during a highly successful three-day stopover in the Canadian capital on May 1-3.

The highlight of the Ottawa visit was the warm welcome given by Ray Hnatyshyn, governor general of Canada, to Mr. Lukianenko in a brief meeting in the elaborate royal chambers at Rideau Hall, the governor general's official residence.

Mr. Lukianenko began his whirlwind tour of the nation's capital with meetings at the Department of External Affairs with senior policy planning officials including Director General Rodney Irwin of the USSR and Eastern Europe Bureau, Deputy Director L. Digangi of the USSR and Eastern Europe Relations Division and Soviet Desk Officer Stefanie Beck.

Mr. Lukianenko, speaking without an interpreter in the self-educated English he acquired during his long years of incarceration in the Soviet gulag, briefed External Affairs officials on the current political situation in Ukraine, from the miner's strikes in the Donbas and the political trial of Ukrainian Parliamentarian Stephan Khmara to the Ukrainian government's recent move, to create a National Bank of Ukraine and to introduce separate customs services.

He also stressed the need for Canada to accelerate its opening of the Consulate General in Kiev so that Canada, home to some 1 million Canadians of Ukrainian descent, could begin developing strong bilateral ties with the



Governor General Ray Hnatyshyn welcomes Lev Lukianenko (left). Looking on are Vasylyl Veryha of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians and Andrij Hluchowcky of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee's Information Bureau.

Ukrainian republic. Canadian humanitarian and medical assistance for the victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster was also discussed.

From the Lester B. Pearson Building, Mr. Lukianenko with his wife, Nadia, went on to Parliament Hill for a meeting with Member of Parliament Svend Robinson (Burnaby-Kingsway). A lawyer by profession, Mr. Robinson holds the External Affairs critic portfolio for the New Democratic Party of Canada.

Following a detailed briefing by Mr. Lukianenko, the Canadian parliamentarian, having traveled to Ukraine on two separate occasions, posed relevant queries on the state of language in Ukraine, the consequences of the Chor-

nobyl explosion and the strength of the democratic forces in the Ukrainian republic. He also asked Mr. Lukianenko for the Republican Party position on such issues as ecology and the environment, the role of women in the party and the rights of minorities.

The final event of the day provided Mr. Lukianenko and his wife the opportunity to meet with the Ukrainian community of Ottawa in an event sponsored by the Ottawa Branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress. Ukrainian Deputy Les Taniuk, chairman of the Commission on Culture and Spiritual Renaissance, also participated in the community meeting.

The next day began with an early morning meeting with Conservative

Member of Parliament John Bosley (Don Valley West), who is chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on External Affairs and International Trade. The discussions focused on international law and the ramifications of Ukrainian independence on the whole of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Bosley expressed fears that if Canada lends it support to the independence movements in the USSR, then the Soviet government may begin raising the specter of the independence of Quebec. Consequently, the Toronto MP frankly stated that he could not lend support for Ukrainian independence at this time, because this would be viewed as meddling in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union. But his view would change, once the Ukrainian people in Ukraine decided democratically the fate of their nation. Mr. Lukianenko responded that the Soviet empire is crumbling and that the independence of Ukraine is inevitable.

On Parliament Hill, Mr. Lukianenko also met with the Minister of Parliament and Liberal critic for External Affairs, Lloyd Axworthy (Winnipeg South Center). Mr. Axworthy was told of the developments in the Ukrainian miners' strikes including their demands for the dissolution of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the suspension of the transfer of funds from Ukraine to Moscow and for the immediate release of Stephan Khmara. The liberal MP exhibited keen interest in the Khmara case and promised to raise the issue with his parliamentary colleagues and, if necessary, in the House of Commons.

Mr. Lukianenko then met with officials from the Canadian Bank Note Company to learn first-hand the process by which the Canadian government prints its bank notes. Escorted by the

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## Jersey City councilman conducts workshop in Kiev

by **Christina Lew**

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — At Jersey City's fifth anniversary Chernobyl commemoration on April 26, City Councilman Jaime Vazquez handed out the Ukrainian flag pins he had purchased in Kiev several days earlier. Mr. Vazquez, a second-term Jersey City councilman and representative of the International Secretariat of Nuclear Free Zones, traveled to Kiev April 20-25 to conduct a one-day workshop on nuclear-free zones and to participate in the Euro-Chernobyl II Conference.

Invited by the Kiev City Council as both a city councilman and a representative of the International Secretariat of Nuclear-Free Zones, a non-governmental organization comprising mayors and city council representatives from 25 countries where nuclear-free zones exist, Mr. Vazquez met with 280 Kiev City Council members and discussed the logistics of creating a nuclear-free zone in Kiev.

Mr. Vazquez has long been a proponent of safe energy. In June 1985, as a newly elected Jersey City councilman, he sponsored a nuclear-free zone ordinance which passed in September. In 1987, he and 100 other activists were arrested for protesting at the Nevada Nuclear Weapons Test Site. Annually, he meets and works with Hibakusha — survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

"I am against nuclear energy," said Mr. Vazquez in an interview May 29. "But we can't just shut nuclear power plants down. The move towards safe energy must be transitional."

Jersey City's nuclear-free zone ordinance prohibits the development, storage, testing, transportation, disposal and components of nuclear power. It does allow for nuclear medicine.

The ordinance has a built-in warning system which requires the U.S. Department of Transportation to inform the New Jersey Department of Transportation, which in turn informs Jersey City 72 hours prior to the transportation of waste or components of nuclear power through the city. This is enough time, said Mr. Vazquez, to put through a restraining order to further impede the movement of unsafe materials.

"We are prepared to exercise non-violent civil disobedience if our restraining order is not recognized," he said.

Jersey City has been a nuclear-free zone for close to six years. Today, the City of Kiev is pursuing a similar ideal. Mr. Vazquez contends that the majority of Kiev's City Council would agree to the creation of a nuclear-free zone.

The City of Kiev is in a precarious situation — it has a nuclear dump site within its city limits. In 1961, when the dump was built, the site constituted the outskirts of Kiev. As the city grew and extended its limits, the dump site became an integral part of Kiev proper, and as a result, nuclear waste is transported through and disposed within the city limits.

Kiev has a population of 2.5 million, as does the City of Chicago. However, Chicago's City Council comprises 50 members, while Kiev's has 280. Of the 280, 40 percent are Communists, 40 democrats, and 20



Jersey City Councilman Jaime Vazquez.

moderates. As a result, "It is difficult for any party to get the majority needed to push through new legislation," explained Mr. Vazquez.

He continued: "People in Ukraine are grappling with a new-found freedom. The same dynamic is at play there, as is here — people vote with their party. Representatives to Kiev's City Council must learn to cut across party lines — to agree — in order to avoid stagnation."

Mr. Vazquez maintains that Kiev's Communists, democrats and moderates must elect a majority party to the City Council in order to implement change. He also suggests scaling down the number of representatives: "One elected city council representative for every 50,000 persons would make the deliberative processes smoother. Two hundred eighty representatives make the functioning of government very difficult."

On April 21-25, Mr. Vazquez attended the Euro-Chernobyl II Conference as a participant. He was particularly concerned by several remarks made by Dr. Robert Gale in his statement to the conference.

"Dr. Robert Gale made several simplistic comments, bordering on the irresponsible—notably that: 'Out of the 20,000 children born to Hiroshima and Nagasaki survivors, none had birth defects; 'There is no such thing as safe or dangerous levels of radiation; and 'The fertility rate in Ukraine is lower after Chernobyl because people stopped having sex.'"

"Dr. Gale's statement left the English-speaking delegation squirming, so I requested and was granted five minutes to remark on Dr. Gale's comments."

He continued: "I told the conference that I was very concerned about Dr. Gale's perspective and that although I was not a scientist, I have studied the issue for the past 10 years and have visited Japan for the past five to meet with Hiroshima and Nagasaki survivors. Dr. Gale's statement totally contradicts Japanese findings on the subject."

"Further, I said that to claim there are no safe or dangerous radiation levels was a dangerous comment to make and that the fertility in Ukraine comment was simplistic and irresponsible."

"I was approached by several physicians after the conference and thanked for voicing my trepidations," he said.

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## Kulas appointed Chicago sister cities chairman

CHICAGO — Mayor Richard M. Daley has appointed prominent Chicago attorney and banker Julian E. Kulas to serve as chairman of the newly formed Kiev Committee of the Chicago Sister Cities International Program.

"I am pleased that Julian Kulas has accepted the chairmanship of the Kiev Committee of the Chicago Sister Cities International Program," Mayor Daley said. "Through his many civic and professional associations, he represents the Ukrainian community in local government, civic and community activities. Under his leadership, the Kiev Committee will share its rich Ukrainian heritage with the City of Chicago and nations throughout the world."

The formal signing of a sister city agreement between Chicago and Kiev will take place this summer when Chicago hosts the 35th anniversary conference of Sister Cities International on July 15-20. Mayor Daley and Mayor Grigory Malishevsky of Kiev, will sign the agreement at a keynote luncheon on July 17. More than 2,000 delegates from around the world are expected to attend the Sister Cities International Conference, including top officials from Chicago's eight sister cities of Warsaw, Poland; Milan, Italy; Osaka, Japan; Casablanca, Morocco; Accra, Ghana; Gothenburg, Sweden; Prague, Czechoslovakia; and Shenyang, China.

Mr. Kulas is the president and chief executive officer of 1st Security Federal Savings Bank in Chicago, a position he

has held since 1964. Born in Ukraine in 1934, Mr. Kulas was educated in the United States. He holds both a B.A. and law degree from Chicago's DePaul University.

Through his distinguished law and business career, Mr. Kulas has remained an active champion of Ukrainian civil rights, having initiated and organized the Ukrainian National Information Service in Washington. Mr. Kulas is involved with a number of national and local civic organizations. He is an executive committee member of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council; commissioner of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations; and president of the Ukrainian American Democratic Organization. Mr. Kulas is also an active member of the Ukrainian American Bar Association and the Ukrainian Village Association.

"I am honored to have been selected to chair the Kiev Committee of the Chicago Sister Cities International Program. I am proud to be able to serve the Ukrainian communities both in Chicago and in Kiev through my duties as chairman," noted Mr. Kulas. "In my new position, I hope to facilitate opportunities for exchange between Chicago and Kiev."

The City of Chicago is committed to furthering international exchange and fostering an environment of cultural diversity and understanding. In keeping with this philosophy, the Chicago Sister Cities Program of the Department of Cultural Affairs coordinates and organizes various international exchange projects.

Past Chicago Sister Cities exchange projects include: sending a Chicago sports team to compete in an international tournament; organizing instructional

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## Scranton forges tie with Chervonohrad

SCRANTON, Pa. — The city of Scranton has been invited to form a sister city relationship with the city of Chervonohrad, Ukraine, reported Scranton's newspaper, The Sunday Times.

Scranton was invited to join the program by Bozhena Olshaniwsky, president of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, who in a visit to Scranton in 1990 was impressed by its similarities to the city of Chervonohrad — in size and in coal-mining heritage, said Vera Kowal.

Ms. Kowal's father, the Rev. Nestor Kowal, is the pastor of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Scranton.

Mayor Jim Connors told representatives of the local Ukrainian American community that the city of Scranton would be interested in forging ties with Chervonohrad in much the same way it has with the Irish town of Ballina.

Mayor Connors stated that, "The programs that will do more for world peace are people-to-people rather than government-to-government," reported The Sunday Times.

The Ukrainian Heritage Council of Northwestern Pennsylvania has already taken the first step in facilitating the sister city program by forming a committee of representatives of the various Ukrainian American organizations in the area.

Scranton is being asked to commit itself to a program which will involve exchanges of information, reflecting the common interests of both cities — transportation, combating ecological pollution, water, roads, sewage systems and city planning; facilitating exchanges of groups involved in sports, cultural activities, performing arts and theater; and organizing periodic exchanges of delegations of governmental representatives.

## State senator urges freedom for Ukraine

DENVER — Colorado State Sen. Bob Schaffer (R-Fort Collins) recently introduced a memorial urging President George Bush and Congress to work toward the freedom of the Ukrainian people. The measure was co-sponsored by 26 state senators.

The following excerpts are from Sen. Schaffer's presentation to the full Senate on March 28, during the introduction of Senate Memorial 1.

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"This Memorial is offered on behalf of a very large number of Ukrainians living in Colorado, including me. I wrote this on January 27, which was the 73rd anniversary of Ukrainian independence. My grandfather was directly affected by the conflict with the Russian imperial rule in 1918 when Ukraine denounced the Russian Czar and declared its independence.

"He left his country as a result of this. Ever since I was young, I have heard my grandfather talk about his wish and desire to see an independent and free Ukraine. That is a dream he instilled in his grandchildren and in the lives of his great-grandchildren.

"I don't think he ever dreamed that in leaving a country where his very life was threatened, that I, as his grandson, would be afforded the opportunity to propose this type of measure. I am very proud that I can offer a Memorial that embodies his personal dreams so close to Easter, the greatest of holidays for all Ukrainian people. Easter represents a rebirth, and this memorial embodies that same ideal."

# Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund holds first annual convention

by Roma Hadzewycz

EAST HANOVER, N.J. — The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund held its first annual national convention on June 1-2, electing 10 officers and a 17-member board of directors.

On the first day of deliberations, convention participants — including 14 delegates and 45 guests — also accepted, in principle, a draft of the non-profit organization's by-laws.

Elected as officers of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund were: Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky, president; Dr. Volodymyr Hordynsky, executive vice-president; Nadia Matkiwsky, executive director; Dr. Roman Voronka, Valerie Burachinsky and Martha Andriuk, vice-presidents; Olenka Yurchuk, executive secretary; Maria Welyczkowski, communication; Tanya Vena, finance; and Eugene Mandzy, comptroller.

The board of directors, which will meet at least semiannually, is composed of: Marian Kots, Christine Melnyk, Dr. Ihor Sawczuk, Lubomyr Hewko, Dr. Adrian Baranetsky, Dr. Alexander Chernyk, Alexander Kuzma, Prof. Lubomyr Hajda, Ihor Wyslotsky, the Rev. John Kulish, Lydia Chernyk, Bohdan Czartorysky, Dr. Ihor Masnyk, and Maria Motyl. In addition, as provided in the CCRF by-laws, three officers are automatically members of the board of directors.

Elected to serve on the auditing committee were: Bohdan Burachinsky, Walter Baranetsky, Slava Olesnycky, Irene Holytsky and Lubomyr Hewko.

Convention participants were informed that the Children of Chernobyl

Relief Fund had been granted tax-exempt status retroactive to January 1990 and that the organization must now function strictly in accordance with rules and regulations of the Internal Revenue Service which govern such bodies.

Toward that end, convention participants heard a presentation on IRS requirements by Martin L. Monaco, senior tax manager for Deloitte and Touche. A discussion followed concerning ramifications of tax-exempt status and the relationship between the CCRF national headquarters based in Short Hills, N.J., and its branches.

Mr. Mandzy reviewed the financial statement of the CCRF as of December 31, 1990, noting that the fund had revenue of \$7,180,931 (including contributions of both money and supplies, grants and interest) and expenditures of \$5,530,249 (including program services, costs of airlifts to Ukraine and administrative expenses). Thus, at the end of 1990, the CCRF was left with a balance of \$1,650,682.

During a discussion among convention participants on Saturday, questions arose concerning the relationship of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund to the U.S. Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine that was established in January of this year. There was some trepidation on the part of delegates that the CCRF could find itself under the control of the Coordinating Committee or that the CCRF's membership in the CCAU might be a source of conflict and confusion.

Dr. Burachinsky, president of the Coordinating Committee to Aid U-

kraine, took the floor to explain that affiliation with the CCAU should be beneficial to the CCRF: the fund would have a spot on the board of directors and would be provided with all the latest information received from Ukraine. He especially emphasized that some of the goals of the two groups coincide, especially as concerns providing help to victims of natural and man-made disasters, and supplying medical assistance.

Dr. Burachinsky cautioned, however, that in some cities where ad hoc committees were set up to help Ukraine and its Chernobyl victims, there still are two funds functioning under the same umbrella. This, he said, is now "an anachronism and these funds must be clearly divided." In conclusion he noted that relations between the Coordinating Committee and the CCRF "should be kept at an arm's length and on a consultative basis" and stressed that "the whole rationale behind creation of the CCAU is to coordinate assistance to Ukraine and prevent needless duplication of community efforts."

Mrs. Matkiwsky told the assembled that the acting executive had decided that the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund should join the Coordinating Committee in order to cooperate "in those matters that pertain to us."

The convention elected Maria Welyczkowski chairman of the conclave, however, most of the proceedings were conducted by the CCRF's acting president Dr. Matkiwsky, who delivered opening remarks on Saturday morning during a special session dedicated to the fifth anniversary of the Chernobyl

nasty words about Stalin and Brezhnev, but now words are cheap. We have the opportunity to do something," he stressed.

Setting the tone for the convention, Prof. Hunczak continued. "We have gathered to assess our successes and our failures, for there have been both. We must make plans for the future and elect a new executive board... But, most of all, we are here because we care."

He then went on to castigate the findings of the International Atomic Energy Agency whose recent report, he said, stated that "people suffer from fear of (radioactive) contamination and not from contamination itself."

Having the pro-nuclear IAEA conduct a report of the Chernobyl accident and its consequences "is as absurd as if the U.S. government had appointed representatives of the tobacco industry to investigate the effects of smoking," he continued. "There may indeed be cases of post-Chernobyl hysteria, but the problem of nuclear contamination is real."

Speeches were then delivered by Olga Korbut, the Byelorussian gymnast who captured gold medals at the 1972 and 1976 Olympic Games and now has begun a campaign to aid the victims of Chernobyl in her country, and by Dr. Natalia Preobrazhenska, a leading member of the Green World Ecological Association of Ukraine.

After noting that she had recently launched the Olga Korbut Foundation at the Fred Hutchinson Research Center in Seattle, Wash., a leading cancer research center known for its bone marrow transplant program that has already begun several programs to aid residents of the Chernobyl area. The foundation, she continued, will train Soviet physicians and will purchase supplies, medicines and equipment for a research center to be built near Gomel, Byelorussia.

Ms. Korbut then went on to speak of Byelorussia's plight after the Chernobyl disaster. "One should state with utmost openness and bitterness that only now, after four and a half years, are we breaking through the wall of indifference, silence, lack of understanding. ... History is yet to bring a moral verdict upon those who for over three years in the republic had been hiding from the people the truth about the accident's consequences. It is difficult to say what was the primary cause in this situation: deception based on secrecy or secrecy based on deception. Whatever the reason, both are inhuman."

She continued, "Seventy percent of Chernobyl's isotopes have landed on the republic. They have contaminated one-third of its territory. One-fifth of the population — that is, 2.2 million people including 800,000 children — have become innocent victims of Chernobyl, hostages of the postponed hazardous effects of radiation. Between 120,000 and 150,000 residents of especially high-risk zones are waiting for their relocation into settlements now under construction in clean zones."

The zone "is now a radiation desert: uninhabited reserves of many hundreds of thousands of acres surrounded by barbed wire... where it will not be possible to live for hundreds of years to come. And, new spots of radioactive contamination are being detected," she added.

In conclusion, Ms. Korbut emphasized that Chernobyl is "a 20th century Calvary" for her nation, and that only together can Ukrainians and Byelorussians have any success in combating its effects.

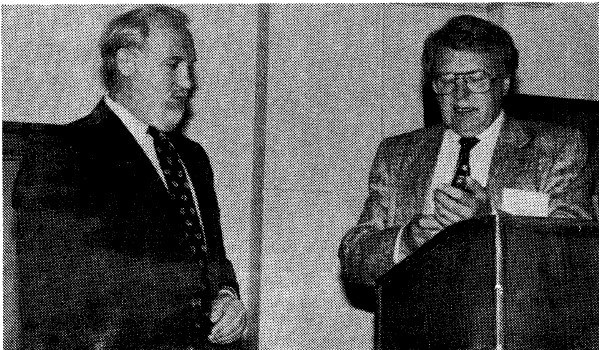
(Continued on page 11)



Scenes from the CCRF convention: Above, Dr. Natalia Preobrazhenska of Green World addresses participants. Her translator is Serhiy Kulyk, second secretary of the Ukrainian SSR Mission to the United Nations. Top right, Nadia Matkiwsky bids farewell to former Olympic gold medalist Olga Korbut (left). Below, Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky (right) presents CCRF achievement award to Prof. Taras Hunczak.



Roma Hadzewycz



nuclear accident.

Dr. Matkiwsky asked delegates and guests to "pray that no other children are ever faced with such a crisis." He then introduced Dr. Taras Hunczak, a historian and community activist who had initiated the fund drive for Rukh soon after the Ukrainian Popular Movement's founding congress in September 1989. Dr. Matkiwsky called Prof. Hunczak a "founding father of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund" and presented him with the CCRF's achievement award.

"Whatever I did, I did because my conscience dictated it," Prof. Hunczak responded. "We are lucky to witness the changes taking place today in Ukraine. In the past we could merely say a few

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## The rebirth continues

Just over a month ago, when the 84-year-old senior bishop of Ukrainian Catholics in Ukraine set foot on American soil, he expressed concern that his Church "is not even legalized or registered with those rights to which a legal entity is entitled." Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk told Ukrainians here that though the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church as it is known in Ukraine is now registered in three western Ukrainian oblasts, "There is no juridical status that would allow us to expand our activity throughout Ukraine and the entire USSR."

Now, we have learned the joyous news that the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church has been registered on the republican level by Ukrainian SSR government authorities. Thus it is entitled to all the rights and privileges guaranteed to religious institutions in accordance with the Ukrainian SSR's recently passed Law on Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations. The registration of the UCC marks yet another step on this Church's thorny path to, at first, survival against unbelievable odds, and, more recently, to complete renewal and rejuvenation.

Just a few years ago, that Church emerged from the catacombs. Its bishops and clergy made themselves known publicly, and on January 23, 1990, Archbishop Sterniuk and four of his bishops, meeting at a synod officially declared the 1946 "synod" invalid, and demanded the rehabilitation of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church and the return of all its confiscated property.

In August of that year, the historic seat of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, St. George Cathedral in Lviv, was returned to the faithful. The first Easter liturgy to be celebrated in that cathedral in 46 years was offered on April 7 of this year by the primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, who on March 30 had arrived in that western Ukrainian city to take up his rightful place in the Archeparchy of Lviv.

Cardinal Lubachivsky, who has made known his intention to remain in Ukraine, has now announced that he will immediately begin work on setting up an infrastructure for his Church: seminaries, monasteries, churches.

His work will be made easier now that the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church is registered in Ukraine. However, our joy over this latest news is tempered by the knowledge that significant interconfessional conflicts continue to plague Ukraine, as, for instance, adherents of the Moscow-affiliated Orthodox Church recently blocked Cardinal Lubachivsky's entrance to St. Andrew's Cathedral in Kiev. As well, there is the problem of the return of Church property and the dire need for houses of worship for groups of Ukrainian Catholic faithful, for example, in Kiev, where Ukrainian Catholics have no church to meet their spiritual needs. In addition, there is the matter of legalization in all parts of the USSR, for Ukrainian Catholics have been scattered throughout that decaying empire.

Despite all this, there is reason for great hope as the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church is revived. After surviving for decades in the underground, it is now sure to thrive as a legal entity that provides for the needs of a spiritually hungry populace.

June  
25  
1954

### Turning the pages back...

"At 3 a.m. on the night of June 25, seven T-27 tanks suddenly broke into the camp. The prisoners, men and women alike, poured into the courtyard. Behind the tanks

came soldiers, 1,600 men armed with pistols, rifles and machine guns. At Bychkov's command, they opened fire, and the prisoners answered with rocks and explosives. The tanks advanced on the mass of prisoners at full speed. Then the Ukrainian women, in their embroidered blouses, linked arms and marched toward the tanks with heads held high.

"Everyone expected the tanks to halt before reaching the women. But they increased their speed and passed over the hundreds and hundreds of women! There was no outcry — only the sound of bodies being crushed, of breaking bones." ("500 Ukrainian Martyred Women," edited by Stephanie Halychyn.)

Thus they crushed what, according to Alexander Solzhenitsyn, was "the biggest mutiny in the history of the Gulag Archipelago," the 40-day prisoners' revolt at the concentration camp of Kengir, Kazakhstan. The account comes from an eyewitness, Dr. Fedir Varkony, a physician who served five years of forced labor at Kengir. In "The Gulag Archipelago III," Mr. Solzhenitsyn offers a lengthy and somewhat different account of "The Forty Days of Kengir." But there is basic agreement on the central points.

The revolt was an organized response to a yearlong series of indiscriminate shootings, arrests, transfers and killings of prisoners by the camp guards. Dr. Varkony attributes the criminal provocation to "the attempt to discover those persons who belonged to an underground organization in the camp." More plausibly, Mr. Solzhenitsyn attributes the provocation to the anxiety of MVD officers uncertain about their security careers after Stalin's death and Beria's fall. By having to quell violently the mutiny they themselves had provoked, the security men would prove their indispensability to the system.

They even brought 600 common criminals into the camp hoping to provoke a violent conflict between "the thieves" and "the 58's" (political prisoners). But actually for 40 days, there emerged an unprecedented unity and solidarity among criminal and political prisoners, men and women, and the various nationalities, races and religions in the 8,000 inmate labor camp.

The precise number of victims will probably never be known. According to

(Continued on page 15)

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### Subcommittee on Postal Operations hears testimony on Soviet mail

by Tamara Stadnychenko-Cornelison

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives Subcommittee on Postal Operations and Services recently held a hearing on the interruption of mail to and from the Soviet Union.

The May 2 hearing was called as a result of complaints from the Baltic states and groups and individuals in the United States about a renewed interruption of mail that seemed a direct contradiction to the widespread belief that glasnost would permit a freer exchange of views and ideas between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Representing the subcommittee were New York Rep. Benjamin Gilman (R) and Indiana Rep. Frank McCloskey (D), who presided as hearing chairman. In his opening statement, Rep. McCloskey indicated that there was "a growing amount of evidence that there has been a large disruption of mail to the Baltic states sometime between the months of December 1990 to March 1991."

He stated that the Soviet Union had given "no satisfactory explanation" for the recent disruption and, in fact, had denied knowing that there was a problem. He said that the subcommittee's purpose was to ascertain which areas in the Soviet Union were most affected by the mail interruption, what had caused it, and what could be done to prevent similar interruptions and problems in the future.

Rep. McCloskey added that the hearing would send clear signals to the Soviet Union that the United States is "still very concerned about the free flow of mail and expects the Soviet Union to reaffirm its commitment to glasnost by being truthful in its dealing with the United States Postal Service." He ended by acknowledging that the Soviet Union had "agreed to allow United States Postal Officials to go to the USSR to advise and assist in improving the Soviet postal infrastructure."

Following Rep. McCloskey's opening remarks was a statement from Thomas E. Leavey, assistant postmaster general for international postal affairs. Mr. Leavey indicated that in their treatment of parcels from the United States, the Soviets seemed to be less restrictive than in the pre-glasnost period. He added that U.S. postal authorities were receiving few complaints about registered mail and that reports of items seized or returned by Soviet postal authorities were very low.

Addressing the recent interruption of mail flow between the United States and the Soviet Union, Mr. Leavey discussed his meetings with Boris Boutenko, the

Soviet director general of posts and press distribution, who professed to be unaware of any particular problems and who indicated that there were no political reasons for mail interference.

According to Mr. Leavey, it was Mr. Boutenko who proposed that U.S. operations experts be sent to the USSR to examine the situation and contribute to efforts to improve services. Mr. Leavey noted that the U.S. plans to follow up on Mr. Boutenko's proposal in the near future and will continue to monitor mail traffic between the U.S. and the USSR.

At this point Rep. Gilman asked whether mail could be sent directly to the Baltics rather than through Moscow. Mr. Leavey replied that he had discussed this issue with Mr. Boutenko who strongly advised against employing such an alternative as it would set a precedent that would lead to postal chaos in the entire USSR. He added that sending mail directly to the republics would be more costly and create more work for the United States. When Rep. Gilman responded that the alternative should be tried at least on an experimental basis, Mr. Leavey answered that the system could not be implemented without the agreement of the Soviet authorities.

Next to testify was Karlis L. Streips of the American Latvian Association. Mr. Streips cited many examples of delayed or undelivered mail which he believed was evidence that the Soviet Union continues to interfere with the communications rights of its citizens. Mr. Streips commented that the United States should seek a routing system that would not involve sending mail through Moscow, citing the availability of commercial flights from Copenhagen and Stockholm directly to Riga.

He noted that mail sent through Moscow was an easy target for a Soviet campaign to punish the Baltics for their independence movements. He expressed great concern over the fate of the letters and packages which had not been delivered during the early months of this year and that there was no guarantee that mail interruption would not recur in the near future.

Mari-Ann Rikken, vice-president of the Estonian American National Council, provided other examples of delayed or undelivered letters and packages and called the breakdown a "postal embargo" that had caused great trauma to Estonian families and posed a grave risk to the health and well-being of Estonian children and old people dependent on friends and families in the United States for vitamins, food and other items.

(Continued on page 7)

## UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of June 18, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 6,735 checks from its members with donations totalling \$176,719.97. The contributions include individual members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

## Subcommittee...

(Continued from page 6)

which are prohibitively expensive or unobtainable in Estonia.

Ms. Rikken indicated that the mail interruption was "just further proof that the Baltic states are still under Soviet occupation, with all aspects of Estonian daily life subject to the vagaries of Soviet politics and economics."

Dr. Tomas Remeikis, chairman of the Public Affairs Council of the Lithuanian American Community, referred to the mail interruption as a mail blockade much like the visa blockade imposed on Lithuania last spring and summer. Dr. Remeikis expressed his conviction that the timing of the postal disruption, coinciding with Lithuania's move toward independence, was proof of political motivation. He also cited examples of hardships and distress caused by Soviet interference with mail to and from Lithuania and asked that U.S. postal officials find an alternative to routing mail through Moscow.

Ulana Mazurkevich, president of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee, testified on mail interruption to and from Ukraine, indicating that the disruption had been significantly longer in duration than in the case of the Baltic republics. She stated that from December of 1990 until the middle of May 1991 mail delivery between the United States and the USSR had been erratic and unreliable and at times non-existent, citing specific information that had been gathered from a variety of sources.

Among these sources was Zenon Snylyk, editor of the Ukrainian-language daily newspaper *Svoboda*, who had reported to the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee a constant stream of questions and complaints from his readers about the interruption of mail from Ukraine from mid-December to mid-May.

*Svoboda* subscribes to seven monthly magazines, two weekly newspapers, and two daily newspapers issued in Ukraine. According to Mr. Snylyk, delivery of these magazines and newspapers has been halted since mid-December. A total of 440 issues on order were not received in that time span. The only publication that arrived at his office regularly were the Russian-language dailies *Pravda* and *Izvestia*.

Ms. Mazurkevich also cited information from former political prisoner Nina Strokata Karavansky who on May 12, had told the UHRC about a letter she had received from poetess Irene Senyk, another former political prisoner who resides in the Lviv oblast of Ukraine. In the letter, Ms. Senyk complained that of the nearly 100 letters she had sent to Canada and the United States since December, only two had been delivered to the intended recipients.

Ms. Mazurkevich added that letters, particularly those dealing with politi-

cally sensitive material, are sometimes rerouted through Poland. One example cited was a letter she had recently received about Oleksander Kovalchuk, a student who had been arrested and incarcerated for participating in a hunger strike protesting the arrest of Ukrainian parliamentarian Stepan Khmara. The letter was an appeal for help from Mr. Kovalchuk's family and friends in Kiev.

One example of what Ms. Mazurkevich called "a blatant case of censorship of politically sensitive material" was the return of a packet of information on Dr. Khmara that was sent from the United States to *Za Vilnu Ukrainu*, a daily newspaper in Lviv, which publishes an occasional column based on materials submitted by UHRC secretary Tamara Cornelison.

Because people do not trust the Soviet postal system, continued Ms. Mazurkevich, letters to and from the Soviet Union are regularly hand-delivered through organized or casual contacts.

As a specific example, Ms. Mazurkevich told the subcommittee about a Soviet crew which had come to Philadelphia during the week of May 5 to participate in a rowing competition with American teams. Natalia Luchanko, a member of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee who was working with the team and had met them at the airport, reported that many members of the team had brought 20 to 30 letters each from the Soviet Union to be posted in America to people residing in the West.

Ms. Mazurkevich further cited Christmas cards which had arrived in the United States in April and May, empty envelopes from which cards and letters had been removed, and envelopes which had obviously been opened and resealed.

Ms. Mazurkevich closed by stating that these specific cases had been chosen to illustrate the deplorable state of postal communication between the United States and Ukraine. She said that she saw the disruption of a free flow of information between friends, families and colleagues as a continuation of Moscow's decades-long policy of preventing people in Ukraine from maintaining and cultivating ties with people in the Western democracies.

"While the free world is experiencing instant communication by fax machine and overnight express mail, the Communist world is regressing to the days of the Pony Express. The system continues to be plagued by censorship, mismanagement and an inefficient centralized bureaucracy which is debilitating all levels of life in the republics. The center wants to maintain total control while the republics want to pursue an independent course. The continuing problems with postal deliveries point to a system that is unworkable," she stressed.

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



### The rise and fall of multiculturalism

Multiculturalism, once the dream of America's enlightened ethnic leadership, is in disrepute.

Multiculturalism is being perceived as a divisive force, an ideology that has contributed greatly to the growing polarization of America's increasingly fragile social fabric.

For government leaders, multiculturalism is a club which forces continued support for discredited social programs that should have been scrapped years ago.

For educators, multiculturalism is the source of disinformation in the classroom. Curriculums are being revised to reflect not what is true, good and beautiful but what is politically correct. Children are not being taught to celebrate America's cultural diversity but to use their ethnicity to demand group rather than individual rights.

For the Average America citizen, multiculturalism has come to be associated with preferential treatment for certain minorities, reverse discrimination and the idea that some groups are more equal than other groups.

It wasn't always that way. There was a time when multiculturalism was viewed as a healing force, a way for us to get to know each other better, a means for bringing about greater understanding among America's diverse peoples.

That was certainly my perception when I became involved with the ethnic revival of the 1960s. It was my hope in helping found the Illinois Ethnic Consultation (IEC) that the melting pot ideal, when all of us were supposed to divest ourselves of our ethnic heritage, would soon be a thing of the past. We could nurture our ethno-national roots and aspirations, I believed, and remain totally American by living out the socio-political values that made this country great. It was not a matter of either-or but rather of American plus.

It was that philosophy that guided the Ford Foundation when it funded three individuals, two Catholic and one Jewish, to conduct research and to develop programs which would eventually lead to greater understanding among America's citizens.

The Rev. Andrew Greeley created the Center for the Study of American Pluralism at the University of Chicago.

Msgr. Geno Baroni established the National Center for Urban Ethnic Studies in Washington.

Irving Levine founded the National Project on Ethnic America in conjunction with the American Jewish Committee in New York City.

At one time or another I was on the advisory board of the last two organizations and I was involved with Andrew Greeley when he became a member of my Ph.D. dissertation committee at the University of Chicago. Having worked with all three individuals I know from first-hand experience that their intention was to heal rather than to exacerbate old wounds.

That was also the intention of the U.S. Congress when it passed the Ethnic Studies Heritage bill and provided monies for ethnic research and maintenance activities.

It was during those halcyon days of the 1970s that President Gerald Ford appointed a special assistant for ethnic affairs, the first such appointment in the history of the nation.

The major objective of the "old" multiculturalism was to enlighten American citizens, to provide them with information about various ethnic groups in the hope that through greater understanding will come greater appreciation for cultural diversity.

Hoping to overcome the prejudice once faced by all hyphenated Americans, the plan was to finally legitimize multiculturalism in the United States so that future generations of Polish-Americans, Italian-Americans, Ukrainian-Americans, Afro-Americans, and others would never have to feel like second-class citizens. Our aim was to remove the stigma associated with being ethno-nationally unique. This, too, we believed would lead to depolarization. "Persons who are secure in their identity," wrote Michael Novak in "The Rise of the Unmeltable Ethnic," "act with greater freedom, greater flexibility, greater openness towards others." If one is aware of one's own cultural heritage, we argued, there is a great likelihood of respect for other cultures.

What went wrong? Why did our master plan fail so miserably?

One reason is that the radical black leadership, then the dominant force in the Afro-American community, never bought into the plan. Their strategy was one of reparation, of America making up for past sins by providing preferential treatment for those classified officially as "minorities." And who was asked to pay the price for America's past mistakes? Eastern Europeans whose own grandchildren were just making it into the upper echelons of American society. Thus, while America's power structure remained essentially intact, our people were asked to step aside to make room for others.

Another reason for the fall of multiculturalism is that it has come to be associated with Civil Rights. It is one of the great ironies of American history that while the intent of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was to outlaw discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex and national origin, in reality, it promoted discrimination. As the U.S. government rushed to enforce the new statute reverse discrimination became commonplace. Race, color, and sex became significant determinants in hiring while religion and national origin, the core of ethnic identity, were all but ignored by government enforcers.

A final reason for the decline of multiculturalism is that it has been adopted by the elitist Left as a platform for everything from militant Afrocentrism to homosexuality and deconstructionism. According to this view of our society, all cultures, no matter how aberrant, socially destructive, or insignificant are equal, and worthy, therefore, of recognition and reverence.

Is there anything that can be done about this sad state of affairs? Perhaps, I'll write more about it in future columns.



Seen during a hearing of the House Subcommittee on Postal Operations and Services are (from left): Karlis Streips, American Latvian Association; Mari-Ann Rikken, Estonian American National Council; Rep. Frank McCloskey; Ulana Mazurkevich, Ukrainian Human Rights Committee; Rep. Benjamin Gilman; Dr. Thomas Remeikis, Lithuanian American Community.

## Lithuanian customs posts attacked

NEW YORK — After a two-week reprieve, Soviet forces resumed early morning raids on Baltic customs posts on June 14, reported the New York-based Lithuanian Information Center.

According to the Information Bureau of the Lithuanian Parliament, Soviet "Black Beret" troops charged at least three customs posts in Lithuania, three in Latvia and one in Estonia, beating and humiliating republican customs officers.

Early on June 14, at about 2:30 a.m., a minibus and two carloads of armed Black Berets, known in Russian by the initials OMON, appeared from Latvia at a border post in Germaniskes on the Lithuanian-Latvian border. The six or seven soldiers forcibly removed Lithuanian customs officers and set fire to the post. One guard, Virginijus Flinderis, was beaten.

One and a half hours later, five OMON soldiers raided another border post on the Lithuanian-Latvian border in Salociai, threatening the Lithuanian guards with automatic weapons and forcing a supervisor to take off his clothes. Two Latvian posts on the other side of the border were burned to the ground. According to the National Defense Department, Lithuanian officers recognized the Soviet assault team as the same OMON group from Latvia that raided this customs post on May 24.

## Military conversion...

(Continued from page 1)

much more diversified. So far the structure of the economy has only been a one-way street, only for the satisfaction of defense needs. Services in the civilian sector must also be much more diversified," said Mr. Pylpchuk.

Also taking part in the conference were 15 Western scholars, businesspeople and government officials, who shared Western conversion experiences with the Ukrainian participants. The Ukrainian attendees also studied approaches to writing Western business plans and engaged in a management game designed to demonstrate the way that conversion takes place in a market economy.

Prof. Shirley Williams of Harvard's

## 2,000 greet...

(Continued from page 1)

martyr and a future candidate for sainthood.

Wearing a white goatee and markedly limping, Archbishop Sterniuk warned those in attendance to be wary of glasnost as more rhetoric than action. The Redemptorist bishop thanked Canada's Ukrainian Catholic community for their constant support and encouraged them to continue to help Ukraine's estimated 700 priests and 550 seminarians to rebuild the Church.

In welcoming Archbishop Sterniuk, Bishop Borecky referred to divine providence as responsible for reuniting the Church in the diaspora with the homeland. The Toronto prelate, choking back tears, told the hushed crowd that they must not forget the previous efforts by the late Cardinal Josyf Slipyj and must vow to support their 6 million brothers and sisters in Ukraine.

Both bishops later attended an afternoon concert on the same grounds, as part of the Ukrainian archbishop's Canadian tour. From Toronto, Archbishop Sterniuk traveled to Winnipeg where he spent one week visiting with Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk.

A noontime incident involving Soviet troops was reported by the Lithuanian Ministry of Internal Affairs at the Panemunė customs post on the Lithuanian-Kaliningrad (Russian) border. Uniformed soldiers threatened republican customs agents with automatic weapons and then drove off.

Prime Minister Gediminas Vagnorius of Lithuania sent a telegram of protest to USSR Deputy Prime Minister and Head of the Delegation on Negotiations with Lithuania Vitaliy Doguzhyev in Moscow. In his telegram, Mr. Vagnorius warned that "problems arising from border economic security and customs work cannot be solved by force, only through peaceful negotiations."

Border posts have been set up by the Baltic governments to prevent large-scale export of goods in short supply. Mr. Vagnorius noted in his telegram that the customs posts in no way limit economic and trade relations and do not obstruct travel or normal business traffic.

Since May 24, at least 19 Lithuanian border posts have been attacked. The aggressive OMON campaign seems to have tacit Kremlin approval, since it has continued for months and since Moscow officials no longer even bother to explain or defend their troops' behavior.

Kennedy School of Government spoke of world governments' and international organizations' reluctance to directly aid the Soviet republics until the union treaty issue is resolved.

"It is important that the political situation in Ukraine be clarified in the next few months. It is not known with whom to deal. Until there is a union treaty, there will be considerable hesitation," said Prof. Williams.

In response to this problem, Frank Lindsay, an American businessman and member of the Council on Economic Development, proposed that formal links be established between the council and the Ukrainian Association of Industry, Construction, Transport and Communications. The Council on Economic Development is a wholly private organization and can serve as a source of American business contacts for Ukrainian enterprises.

Mr. Lindsay also suggested that Ukrainian enterprise associations pursue links with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the U.S. Association of Manufacturing, an association of smaller companies. According to Mr. Lindsay, "While we wait for governments to sort things out, we can do things in the private sector."

Dr. Clark Abt, president of the Boston-based social science consulting firm Abt Associates, stressed the need for improvement of Ukraine's infrastructure, such as roads, health care, and especially telecommunications in order to attract private investment. "The building of infrastructure must be done by the government before private investment will come in," said Dr. Abt.

## Ukraine's authorities...

(Continued from page 1)

the infrastructure of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church and its external affairs. We will continue the visitations of our communities not only in the Lviv Archeparchy, but in all Ukraine. We will realize our synodal structure as a fully particular Eastern Church and in full unity with the Universal Church, as we progress toward the recognition of the Patriarchate of Kiev, Halych and of all Rus'."

## FOLLOW-UP: At the Ukrainian Republican

by Marta Kolomayets

Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — "Everyone in our party has one ultimate goal: an independent Ukraine," declared Levko Lukianenko, the newly elected leader of the Ukrainian Republican Party, which held its second annual convention here on June 1-2.

And although most party members agreed that this goal should be achieved by peaceful revolution, the strategy of the party's two leaders, Mr. Lukianenko and Stepan Khmara, differs immensely. As reported earlier in the Weekly (June 9), a split in the party had been rumored prior to the convention, but personal ambitions were set aside and the convention ended with Mr. Lukianenko being re-elected chairman and Dr. Khmara and Oleh Pavlyshyn of Lviv being elected vice-chairmen.

Both Mr. Lukianenko, 62, and Dr. Khmara, 53, are former political prisoners of the Soviet gulag, who were elected deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR. However, Dr. Khmara has not taken part in the work of the Supreme Soviet since last November when he was arrested within the confines of the Parliament on criminal charges of assaulting a plainclothes militiaman. He is still awaiting trial on these charges in an affair that Dr. Khmara has labeled a farce and which the democratic movements have classified as a political trial against an outspoken radical opposition leader.

Whereas Mr. Lukianenko believes that the only way to achieve democratic evolution is to work with the Communists in the Supreme Soviet, Dr. Khmara calls for the dissolution of the current government, headed by Leonid Kravchuk, a "sovereign communist." He does not see cooperation between Democrats and Communists as a possible alternative.

Mr. Lukianenko said that the Ukrainian Republican Party's members were elected to the Supreme Soviet to take advantage of its all-Ukrainian platform in order to propagate its own ideas.

"And in this first year of the newly formed Supreme Soviet, the Ukrainian Republican Party, together with other patriotic forces, has strived for the rehabilitation of a state, the idea of an independent Ukraine."

Mr. Lukianenko noted that the democratic forces in the Parliament were instrumental in achieving state status for the Ukrainian language. He noted that without these democratic deputies it would have been impossible to pass the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine, the law on economic independence and Article 71 on the supremacy of republican law over USSR law, to name but a few examples.

Dr. Khmara, a radical leader, feels that the opposition National Council of the Supreme Soviet has to force the dissolution of the government and hold new elections which will be monitored by international observers.

He reported that prior to this, the Parliament must: revoke all of President Gorbachev's acts in Ukraine that deal with taxes and the rights and duties of the KGB; revoke the acts of August 1983 and November 1990 that prohibit the organization of peaceful meetings, manifestations, etc. by citizens of the Ukrainian SSR; declare void all anti-constitutional acts by Communist oblast soviets (councils) which violate the rights of citizens; prohibit draftees from serving outside the territory of Ukraine; prohibit workers in the militia and other defense organizations (KGB)

from running for the offices of people's deputies; and call for the resignation of Mr. Kravchuk as the chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR.

Whereas Dr. Khmara believes that an anti-Communist campaign must be the center of the URP platform, Mr. Lukianenko strongly opposes any platform that is "anti." He strives for a platform that promotes the idea of liberating-nationalism. However, he added that the words "democratic nationalism" still carry a negative connotation. "We know the word 'nationalism' as a negative idea, the word 'nationalism' as delivered by bolshevik and Brezhnevite dictionaries," he said. Thus, this word still scares some people, according to Mr. Lukianenko.

Mr. Lukianenko, in his opening remarks at the URP convention also posed a number of interesting questions to the delegates in the audience. He asked whether the URP could increase its membership and, thus, its influence on ultraradical ideology? "And, if it is impossible to simultaneously form an ultraradical and large (many-membered) party, then what do we choose? What will be more beneficial to speed up the movement toward independence: the ultraradical approach of a small group of people, or the balanced, prudent platform of a large group?"

He also outlined his ideology, his view of the URP, by asking what definition it should subscribe to: a class, or national ideology. "What is more important, for a 'partokrat' to be Ukrainian, or for a Ukrainian to be a 'partokrat'? For a person with national consciousness, nationality is more important than class; for a person with class consciousness, his belonging to a class, for example the ruling party, is more important than national consciousness. Thus, because most members of the URP are nationally conscious, they are able to rise above the class system and work with the representatives of various classes in building an independent Ukraine. And if the Communists who spent the last 70 years plundering Ukraine are now taking steps toward the rebirth and independence of Ukraine, then we are ready to work with, to cooperate with these people, because the interests of the nation for us take a higher place than our disdain for separate groups that comprise our nation."

Mr. Lukianenko also quoted a letter Dr. Khmara wrote while in prison (on March 27, 1991). Dr. Khmara stated that "There can be no talk of cooperation with Communists." This statement, claims Mr. Lukianenko, is a typical class approach, where Dr. Khmara is willing to slow down the process toward independence rather than use the Communists to achieve the ultimate goal. Mr. Lukianenko also noted that this kind of attitude toward the Ukrainian sovereign Communists blinds people as to who the real enemy is: the Moscow empire.

However, during the two-day convention, there were a number of attacks on the URP's cooperation with sovereign Communists from supporters of Dr. Khmara, as well as other more politically radical groups, among them, the Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly, headed by Yuriy Shukhevych.

Although he noted that the URP recognizes that Ukraine is indeed an occupied state and that independence can only be achieved by peaceful means, Mr. Shukhevych said:

"I represent the 'ultra.' Ukraine was occupied and deprived of its statehood in 1920. We cannot take part in bolshevik structures. We do not recognize

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# Party's second congress

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ls were also voiced during prepared by Vyacheslav airman of the Lviv Oblast a Ukrainian SSR deputy, Dr. Khmara's imprison- to take part in the work of it as a sign of protest.

ra was then chairing the rotating role (other mem- esidium included Mr. Lu- lykhailo Horyn, Bohdan evko Horokhivsky — all to the Supreme Soviet of ) SSR.) As Mr. Chornovil the podium, he was in- Dr. Khmara that, accord- gram, he was allowed five

Chornovil proceeded to nutes, stating that he was ginal founders of the URP. / has no party affiliation, ie feels party politics may h his leadership role in claims that while a person ected office, he should ut a party affiliation.) novil began his remarks, on various subjects, in- ttle between the "ultras" nmunists, the democratic 'er in Galicia, the workers' Khmara has accused Mr. n a number of occasion, of ailure of the strikes by not orting them, but speaking them), the differences in ween Mr. Lukianenko and

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novil did finish his remarks auditorium to depart for er, on his way out of Kiev, ill, reportedly with a heart ospitalized in Kiev, where d in intensive care until eek.

enko also was attacked of occasions during the ention. One URP mem- : "Stepan Khmara would raveled abroad if Levko was in prison and on a " referring to Mr. Lukia- the United States as part ntary delegation in April. r. Lukianenko remarked here is enough work to be rious spheres that en- e talents of Dr. Khmara, yn . and himself, and willing to work in the radical Republican, n ended with Dr. Khmara f the stage because his

resolution calling for the immediate dissolution of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR was not accepted by the delegates of the convention.

During a press conference, held at the conclusion of the convention, Mr. Lukianenko stated: "Dr. Khmara and I are of two minds as to the tactics we should use to achieve an independent Ukrainian state. I will try to pave roads, I hope that everyone can find a place in our party where he can work for the good of our party, of Ukraine. I do not think it is in any way beneficial for us to argue."

### Greetings from the West

Representatives of the Ukrainian diaspora also attended this second convention of the Ukrainian Republican Party and a few even joined the ranks of the URP, which hopes to attract Ukrainians throughout the world who hold similar political convictions. (The URP platform also envisions granting Ukrainian citizenship to people of Ukrainian heritage scattered throughout the world.)

Among those greeting the assembled were Michael Heretz, who read a message from Mykola Plawiuk, president of the Ukrainian National Republic in exile. Promising cooperation and aid where needed, he wrote: "We believe that you, Mr. Lukianenko, and your co-workers will find a way out of the current crisis situation in Ukraine and will re-establish that state which existed as a result of the well-known Acts of January 22, 1918 and 1919, when on the territory of Ukraine, a united and independent state was born."

Pavlo Dorozynski, who joined the URP, spoke on behalf of the Leadership of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists.

Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church also sent greetings to the convention delegates.

Other greetings read at the convention included telegrams from the London Friends of the Democratic Movement, the Paris-based United Ukrainian Organizations, Polish Ukrainian democratic groups, as well as the Australian Ukrainian community represented by journalist Marie Chyhyryn.

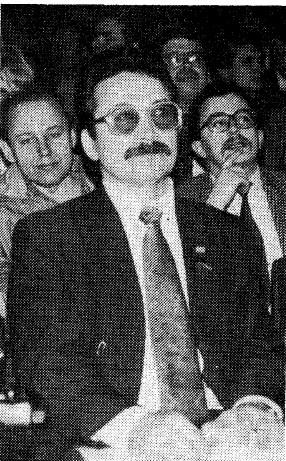
Democratic movements on the territory of Ukraine also greeted the delegates of this convention. Stepan Volkovetsky of the Ukrainian Democratic Party and Oleksander Yemetys of the Party for the Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine wished the assembled success during their second annual convention. Mykola Porovsky, head of the Coordinating Council of Rukh, delivered greetings from that organization on Sunday, June 2.



Running the proceedings, leaders of the URP: (from left) Bohdan Horyn, Stepan Khmara, Levko Lukianenko, Mykhailo Horyn and Lev Horokhivsky.



Delegates of the Ukrainian Republican Party Congress raise their cards to vote.



People's Deputy Oles Shevchenko



Stepan Khmara and his wife, Hanna.



URP Information Officer Serhiy Zhuzhko and former political prisoner Oles Serhiyenko.



People's Deputies (from left) Henrykh Altunian, Mykola Porovsky and Larysa Skoryk and U.S. Consular Officer John Stepanchuk.

## NEW RELEASES

**Historic return of St. George's**

STAMFORD, Conn. — The events of August 19, 1990, marking the return of its pre-eminent cathedral church — the Sobor of St. George in Lviv — to the Ukrainian Catholic Church and its faithful, have been recorded on videotape, which is now available from the Office of Aid to the Liberated Church of Ukraine under the auspices of the Stamford Diocese.

St. George Cathedral, the mother church of Ukrainian Catholics in western Ukraine and the diaspora, had been confiscated by an arbitrary and illegal decree of Joseph Stalin in 1948 and given over to the Russian Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate.

Featured in the videotape are:

- the celebration of pontifical divine liturgy on the Feast of Transfiguration in the Church of the Transfiguration in Lviv by Metropolitan Volodymyr Sterniuk of Lviv; Bishop Sofron Dmyterko of Ivano-Frankivsk; Bishop Philemon Kurchaba, auxiliary of Lviv; and Bishop Mykhailo Sapryha, auxiliary of Lviv for the Ternopil oblast;
- the blessing of fruits by thousands of Ukrainian Catholics in the Transfiguration Church;
- processional march of thousands of faithful, religious, priests and bishops from the Lviv Opera House to the gates of St. George Cathedral;
- the first Catholic pontifical divine liturgy celebrated in St. George Cathedral since 1948; and

- the emotional response of the crowd to a recording of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky's famous 1940 Easter address; the addresses of Metropolitan Sterniuk and Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky, major archbishop of Lviv and primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The filming, by Bohdan Hundiak of Lviv with the permission of Metropolitan Sterniuk, was entrusted to the delegation of North American clergy which took part in the Ukrainian Youth for Christ rally in Lviv the week of September 7-13, 1990.

The two-hour VHS videotape was transcribed and edited by Rev. George J. Torok, president of Hallel Communications Institute of Sparkill, N.Y.

The cost of the videotape is \$39.95. Please include \$3 for postage and handling. Checks/money orders should be made out to Diocese of Stamford with a memo notation for St. George tape. Parishes, institutes and vendors who purchase five copies or more should request a discount. All orders and inquiries should be directed to the Office of Aid to the Liberated Church, Diocese of Stamford, P.O. Box 2311, Stamford, CT 06906.

All proceeds from sales are earmarked for the Church in Ukraine fund established by Bishop Basil Losten who is the personal representative of Cardinal Lubachivsky for the development and revitalization of the Mother Church in Ukraine.

**New videos from Prolog**

NEWARK, N.J. — Among the new videotapes now available from Prolog Video is "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors," the full, uncut version of the award-winning film by the late Serhiy Paradzhanov based on the novel by Mykhailo Kotsiubynsky. The world classic is now available for \$35.

Also available are: "Zaporizka Sich," which documents the festivities in Zaporizhzhia in August 1990 commemorating the 500th anniversary of the founding of the famous Zaporizhka Sich (one hour; \$20); and "Kozak Cartoons," a half-hour color videotape, produced in Kiev for children ages 3-10 (\$12.95).

As well, three award-winning short films by renowned film maker Slavko Nowytski have now been combined onto one videotape: "Pysanka — The Ukrainian Easter Egg," which has won numerous international film prizes and

has been aired on television in eight countries, features techniques on making the actual pysanka and a narrative on the history of this ancient art; "Sheep in Wood" — an intricate short showing how the late Jacques Hnizdovsky designed and created one of his most brilliant and well-known woodcuts; "Immortal Image" — about Leo Mol, a sculptor who works in the "lost wax" technique of bronze casting. Mr. Mol is shown discussing his work and his philosophy of art.

All three shorts are suitable for both home viewing as well as for use in schools and public library programs. They are available from Prolog Video for \$39.95 and can be ordered by calling, toll free: 1-800-458-0288; (Visa and Master Card accepted) or by writing to: Prolog Video, 744 Broad St., Suite 1115, Newark, NJ 07102; fax; (201) 622-1933.

**IKA: new band on Ukrainian scene**

IKA: (from left) Ksenia Kyzk, Andriy Wovk and Inya Bonacorsa.

EDISON, N.J. — IKA is the new trio of Inya Bonacorsa, 19, (keyboards, vocals), Ksenia Kyzk, 20, (acoustic guitar, keyboards, vocals), and Andriy Wovk, 24, also part of the synth-rock duo Vishchun, (keyboards, drum programs, vocals).

Whether combining original music with contemporary lyrics or creating new arrangements of existing songs, IKA seeks to extend the appeal of Ukrainian popular music at a time of enormous changes in its homeland. In

the process it fuses the old and the new, the political and the emotional, the traditions of Ukrainian music with the rhythms of the 90s.

The group's initial demo tape, recorded at BJJ Productions in Stamford, Conn., contains the following songs: "Tak Movchysk," (words: Lina Kostenko; music: Ksenia Kyzk); "Moloda Ukrayina," (words: Yuri Shkrumeliak; music: Ksenia Kyzk); and "Podyvysia na Liudynu," (words and music: Andriy Wovk and Ksenia Kyzk).

IKA has appeared at the Garden State Ukrainian Festival in Holmdel, N.J. and is scheduled to appear at the Connecticut State Ukrainian Day Festival in Stamford in September.

**Dunai ensemble's music recording**

AJAX, Ontario — Dunai Productions has announced the release of a collection of contemporary and traditional Ukrainian music, arranged and produced by Dunai. According to Alex Fesiak, the project was conceived as "an attempt to write and compose music which draws a parallel to contemporary music of other cultures throughout the world," noting that "original compositions could not properly depict Ukrainian music without including traditional songs which have been part of our long-standing heritage."

The project is the result of the work of the following Dunai members: Alex Fesiak, accordion, keyboards and lead vocals; Ihor Zovtonizka, guitar and vocals; Steve Sherman, guitar and vocals; Yar Haluk, drums; with special thanks to Bill Kinal, bass guitar; and Bob De Angelis, saxophone and flute.

The recording is now available on compact disc (\$15) or cassette (\$10) at Ukrainian stores or festivals, or by contacting: Dunai, 15 Heatherwood Road, Ajax, Ontario, Canada, LIS 2K6.

**Alex Chudolij is "Electric Kozak"**

CLIFTON, N.J. — The Alex Chudolij Dance Orchestra has released a new Ukrainian cassette recording titled "Electric Kozak," featuring a variety of music from old favorites to several new compositions by Mr. Chudolij.

All the selections on the tape are produced, arranged and performed by Mr. Chudolij; Lilianna Szkarafowsky is the assistant producer.

Billed as offering "variety, upbeat danceable music, and traditional and contemporary styling," the recording includes four compositions by Mr. Chudolij: "Gypsy Hutsul," "Kievsky Carousel," "Cha-Cha-Cha-Sky" and "Caucasian Creation."

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## Church ground-breaking held in North Port

NORTH PORT, Fla. — Parishioners of St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church held a ground-breaking ceremony for their new church, to be constructed at the corner of South Biscayne Drive and Price Boulevard.

The construction of the Byzantine-style church, designed by architect Zorian J. Horodyskyj of Parma, Ohio, is expected to start late this year at the cost of \$1 million. Funds for the construction of the church are being raised by St. Mary's parishioners and the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics.

The ground-breaking ceremony on March 17 followed a 10 a.m. holy liturgy service celebrated by the Rev. Ivan Tylawskyj, pastor of St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church, and the Rev. Mihajlo Pancak of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Edmonton, Alberta, at the present temporary church building located on an adjoining lot.

The ceremony included the blessing of the grounds and the erection of a cross at the location of the altar in the new church. The placing of the cross at the location of the altar is a centuries-old tradition as the altar is the symbolic representation of the heart of the church.

St. Mary's Parish was established in 1984 by Bishop Robert Moskal of St. Josaphat's Diocese, Parma, Ohio. Services for the handful of new parishioners were initially held in St. Andrew's Ukrainian Religious and Cultural Center. The present temporary church building was completed in May, 1986.

Today St. Mary's Parish has grown to about 200 families, and during the winter season serves more than 400 parishioners.

## Connecticut radio program cancelled after 20 years

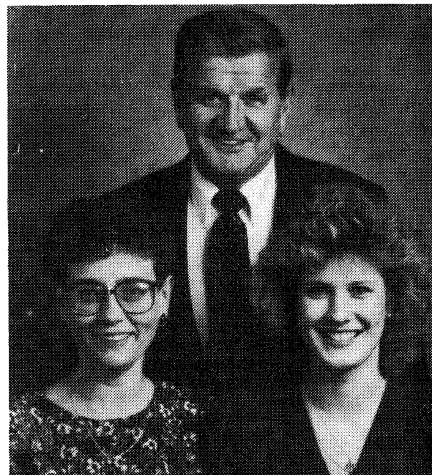
NEWINGTON, Conn. — Radio station WRYM, which broadcasts programs in Spanish, Polish, Portuguese and Ukrainian, cancelled its half-hour Saturday morning "American Ukrainian Show" after 20 years of airtime.

Barry Kursman, WRYM's vice-president and general manager, said that due to program changes and business considerations, March 31 would mark the last broadcast of the show, reported the Hartford Courant.

American Ukrainian Show hosts Richard and Stacy Kerry have entertained New Britain and Hartford area listeners with Ukrainian music and special radio shows from Kiev since 1971.

In a letter addressed to "American Ukrainian Show" sponsors and listeners, Mr. Kerry, who will remain at WRYM as a salesperson, thanked the American Ukrainian Citizen Club of New Britain, Spring Brook Ice and Fuel, Stanley Provision Meat Products, People's Savings Bank of New Britain, Connecticut Furriers, Stepensky Optical, Gemco Jewelers as well as the various Ukrainian churches in Connecticut and western Massachusetts, St. Mary's Ukrainian Cultural Club, SUM-A Cooperative Gift Shop and the Hartford Federal Credit Union for their support and encouragement.

"Through your advertising, the program was brought into Ukrainian homes each and every week," he said. Mr. Kerry also encouraged his listeners to support the Ukrainian Broadcasting Network aired on Channel 26 every Saturday at 7 p.m.



Anne, Dick and Stacy Kerry of the "American Ukrainian Show" which formerly aired on WRYM Radio in Connecticut.

## Children of Chernobyl...

(Continued from page 5)

Dr. Preobrazhenska, a biologist, began her remarks by noting that "Our main purposes today should be to honor the efforts of those who saved the lives of at least half of Europe; to prevent a second such catastrophe — so that Chernobyl truly is a final warning; and to make the lives of human beings safe."

Reacting to the IAEA report, Dr. Preobrazhenska stated that the study is not complete and "it is inconceivable that it was presented as such to the mass media and the public." The IAEA, she went on, "studied only the people who received low doses and lived far away from the accident site, they excluded those people most affected: the Prypiat residents and the clean-up workers."

She then provided facts and figures on the levels of radiation in the stricken reactor's vicinity in the days immediately after the accident. "On May 7, in Prypiat, while people were still working at the plant, the level was 1,200 roentgens per hour," she pointed out. She also noted the levels of radiation in the food supply in Germany and cited figures on certain foodstuffs in the USSR, Poland and Austria — all of them dangerously high. "Isn't this enough for an entirely different report?" she asked.

"What we need is an independent study conducted by people who have hearts and minds. The Greens in Ukraine have long demanded this," she stressed.

Dr. Preobrazhenska also criticized "the atomic mafia in the world that works for proliferation of nuclear power." She told her audience that the message she has been trying to convey

to the U.S. public during her tour has been that, "there is no peaceful atom and that we need alternate energy sources: renewable sources such as the sun and wind." (For more information about Dr. Preobrazhenska's views, readers may refer to the June 9 issue of The Weekly.)

Next to address the gathering was Dr. Yaroslav Shudrak, acting president of the Canadian Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, who also reacted to the IAEA report. "There are already 7,000 dead (as a result of the Chernobyl accident). Will it take decades and millions of deaths for the world to acknowledge Chernobyl's real toll, as was the case with the 1932-1933 famine in Ukraine?"

Serhiy Kulyk, second secretary of the Ukrainian SSR Mission to the United Nations, expressed thanks to the CCRF on behalf of the mission and Ambassador Gennadiy Oudovenko. He then told the convention participants about the work of the Ukrainian representatives to the U.N. in disseminating the truth about Chernobyl, and their success in securing a resolution of solidarity signed by U.N. member-states on the occasion of Chernobyl's fifth anniversary. He noted that "nine out of 10 children in Ukraine are affected by radiation and believe that Chernobyl has left them with no future."

Mr. Kulyk described the IAEA as "one of the richest organizations within the U.N." He stated: "We are thankful for their help in the clean-up; their knowledge was useful. But now time has passed and something has gone wrong. We realized that its task is the proliferation of nuclear energy, and that is why its study is so cold-blooded."

"The study is one-sided and it diminishes Chernobyl's effects on the general populace and especially the children," he continued. "We are now examining this report and we will seek another expert study."

The convention program for Sunday, June 2, was devoted to presentations by Dr. Preobrazhenska and Dr. Orest Vlokh, a people's deputy from Lviv and head of the Rukh organization in western Ukraine.

Dr. Vlokh, a physicist, proposed the creation of a laboratory in Lviv that would examine radioactive contamination of soil, water and crops, and he appealed to supporters in the West for technical equipment as the best way to help Chernobyl's victims. This independent lab would provide information to the Ukrainian Parliament's Chernobyl Commission.

Another speaker, Orest Tkachyk, administrator of the Medical and Research Center in Lviv that serves Chernobyl victims, stressed the need to work with U.S. firms in providing assistance to Ukraine. He proposed that studies of new medicines be conducted in Ukraine and that results be provided to U.S. companies, and indicated that the pharmaceutical company Johnson and Johnson has already expressed interest in the idea. Mr. Tkachyk also stated that what would be most useful in terms of long-term assistance to the people of Ukraine is to bring physicians from Ukraine to the U.S. for specialized study and work as residents.

A financial consultant, Michael T. Muslin of the Acacia Financial Center of Pittsburgh, addressed the topic of fund-raising and charitable giving.

Finally, convention participants engaged in discussions regarding a plan of activity for the CCRF. According to Mrs. Matkiwsky, the participants agreed that the organization should seek federal grants for its work and that it should have a professional staff to run its office. As well, they concurred that the CCRF's principal goal should be to establish hospitals throughout Ukraine to help the victims of Chernobyl and other ecological disasters and that these facilities should function under the auspices of democratic bloc forces. Relief flights to Ukraine will also continue, she added.

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## Political...

(Continued from page 2)

have a political platform; each member is free to hold individual viewpoints. But the Kiev authorities feared that the newly acquired unity would be translated into further militant actions to follow those of last fall, which resulted in the removal from office of the chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, Vitaliy Masol.

Such fears were partially realized. The students played an active role in the events of late April in Kiev. On April 21, for example, Rukh convoked a rally to commemorate the fifth anniversary of Chernobyl near the Dynamo soccer stadium. The rally, however, focused largely on the plight of the striking miners, and the most articulate spokespersons on their behalf were student activists. One went so far as to comment that the fact that a previous speaker — a Donetsk miner — presented his speech in Russian rather than Ukrainian was a demonstration of the "national repression" implemented by the Soviet regime

in eastern Ukraine, i.e., the miner did not know his native language.

Both students and miners demanded the release of Stepan Khmara, the parliamentary deputy arrested on November 7, 1990, for an alleged assault on a militiaman during a fracas in an underpass of the Kreshchatyk in central Kiev.<sup>25</sup>

On April 23, there was a combined student and coal miner action in the city that resulted in clashes with the militia. At one point, students attempted to seize the city's armory building, but were forced back by hundreds of troops.<sup>26</sup> Two days later, students of Kiev State University and Kiev Pedagogical Institute held a one-day strike in the city.<sup>27</sup> Neither action had the impact or success of the student strike of last October, but on these recent occasions, the militia's presence was much more formidable. There is little doubt that students represent one of the more active political and patriotic forces of Ukraine, but at present there is less unity among their groups than the new union might suggest.

Both the students and Rukh have attempted to make inroads into the industrialized and Russophone eastern Ukraine. A Democratic Ukraine movement initiated there is felt by one observer to have some chances of success. His view is that many eastern Ukrainians have in the past been somewhat alienated by what they regard as extreme nationalist politics in western Ukraine. Yet if a movement is formed in which the easterners have a major voice, it may have a better chance to unite democratic forces in Ukraine.<sup>28</sup> To some extent, the recent developments with the Union of Strike Committees noted above are already giving credence to this viewpoint.<sup>28</sup>

### Conclusion

While the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet has been preoccupied of late with the details of the forthcoming union agreement to be signed with Soviet President Gorbachev, political activity elsewhere in Ukraine has often been frenzied. Rukh, for example, is considering advancing the date of its third congress in the light of the "acute" political situation in Ukraine. The price rises introduced in April, combined with the miners' strike, student actions, and Chernobyl's fifth anniversary have produced a very tense situation in the Ukrainian capital. The Khmara case is in court but continues to elicit much debate, and public concern was expressed following Dr. Khmara's rearrest in Donetsk on April 12.<sup>29</sup> Khmara played a prominent role during the student protests of October 1990 and was one of the few deputies from the Supreme Soviet to participate in the students' hunger strike.

In conclusion, as we approach the summer of 1991, Ukraine has become more volatile politically and there is a noted tendency toward political extremism. The Communist Party of Ukraine apparently has little influence among the public, but retains the instruments of power: the militia, the KGB, the media, etc. In Ukraine, one discerns a general hostility toward the "center" (Moscow) and genuine aspirations for sovereignty among most sectors of the population. At present, one can postulate that the efforts of Mr. Kravchuk and his associates in the

Supreme Soviet have enabled some semblance of the old order to remain intact, but it is only on the level of a new political force that is at times alienated from the CPU outside the Parliament. As noted, also, the "Group of 239" is showing signs of splintering.

The proliferation of political parties may preclude any immediate challenge to the Communist leadership in the assembly. But, as the example of the Inter-Party Assembly shows, there is a tendency toward polarization and militant nationalism, particularly in the western oblasts. If any political party can harness permanently the powerful workers' movement now united in the All-Ukrainian Association of Strike Committees, then the changes of serious conflict in the republic will rise significantly. As a strike movement comparable with Solidarnosc in Poland in its early period, the association could reduce the republic to an economic standstill very quickly.

To date, nonetheless, it appears that while the politically active population is dissatisfied with the current situation, the focus of its discontent remains the "colonialization and centralist policies" and the "administrative-command system" embraced by all-union ministries that control the Ukrainian economy from the center. All political elements are in agreement on this point and concur that only a truly sovereign Ukraine can bring about economic recovery.

25. The author attended the rally on April 21, 1991, in Kiev.

26. The comments are based on an eyewitness account related to the author by Marta Kolomayets, associate editor of The Ukrainian Weekly, who is based in Kiev. The author witnessed other actions coordinated by students and coal miners on this same day. See also the report in *Izvestiya*, April 23, 1991.

27. Radio Kiev, April 25, 1991.

28. Viewpoint of Dr. Bohdan Krawchenko, director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, related to the author on April 17, 1991.

29. For discussions of the Khmara case, see for example, *Moloda Hvardiya*, December 4, 1990; *Vilna Dumka*, No. 1, December 1990, p. 2; *Radio Kiev*, January 5, 1991; and *Molod Ukrainy*, April 13, 1991. A biography of Khmara, a member of the URP, is carried by the URP Secretariat's newspaper, *Vyzvolennya* 91, April 1991, p. 1.

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**Kulas...**

(Continued from page 4)  
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- 10:00 p.m. — Social Get-together in the "TREMBITA" Lounge  
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Friday, July 5

- 8:30 p.m. — CONCERT — Vocal-instrumental ensemble "IKA"
- 10:00 p.m. — DANCE — music provided by "SOUNDS OF SOYUZIVKA"

Sunday, July 7

- 2:30 p.m. — OUTDOOR CONCERT — Veselka Pavillion

Saturday, July 13

- 8:30 p.m. — CONCERT — "DUMKA" CHORUS from New York
- 10:00 p.m. — DANCE — music provided  
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Saturday, July 20

- 8:30 p.m. — OUTDOOR CABARET starring "ALEX"
- 10:00 p.m. — DANCE — music provided  
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Saturday, July 27

- 8:30 p.m. — CONCERT — "CHAIKA" DANCE ENSEMBLE  
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- 10:00 p.m. — DANCE — music provided by "VATRA"

Sunday, July 28

- 8:00 p.m. — LITERARY EVENING featuring the works  
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Saturday, August 3

- 8:30 p.m. — CONCERT — LIDIA HAWRYLUK, soprano;  
PAVLO HONCHAROV, pianist/accompanist
- 10:00 p.m. — DANCE — music provided by "DVA KOLORY"

Sunday, August 4 — KERHONKSON COMMUNITY

- 3:00 p.m. — FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHORNOBYL TRAGEDY:  
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Saturday, August 10

- 8:30 p.m. — CONCERT — LILEYA VOLANSKY, soprano;  
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- 10:00 p.m. — DANCE — music provided  
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Saturday, August 17 — "MISS SOYUZIVKA WEEKEND"

- 8:30 p.m. — CONCERT — featuring "ALEX"  
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- 10:00 p.m. — DANCE — music provided by "VODOHRAY"
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Sunday, August 18 — "UNWLA DAY"

Saturday, August 24

- 8:30 p.m. — CONCERT — DANCE WORKSHOP RECITAL;  
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## Lev Lukianenko...

(Continued from page 3)

director of the International Division, Brian Reed, and his Canadian Bank Note Company colleagues, Mr. Lukianenko was shown the facilities where Canadian paper money is mass-produced.

Since this company also prints bank notes for foreign countries, this visit proved to be extremely beneficial in light of the Ukrainian government's intentions to print its own currency.

The next stop for Mr. Lukianenko was the office of Judge John Sopinka, the first Supreme Court judge of Ukrainian descent. After viewing briefly the proceedings of an actual Supreme Court case, Mr. Lukianenko was ushered into the judge's chambers and was given a detailed briefing on the judicial system in Canada.

Justice Sopinka then hosted a luncheon at the Delta Hotel in honor of the Ukrainian visitors. Speaking in Ukrainian, Mr. Lukianenko invited Justice Sopinka on behalf of the independent Ukrainian Jurist's group to attend an international symposium for Ukrainian jurists in Kiev scheduled for October of this year.

Meetings during Mr. Lukianenko's Ottawa visit were organized with senior government officials, including functionaries from the Canadian Human Rights Commission, Deputy Chief Commissioner Michelle Falardeau-Ramsay and Secretary General John Hucker.

Mr. Lukianenko was informed of the important role played by the commission in focusing public attention on

fundamental human rights issues and ensuring that systematic initiatives like employment and pay equity deliver on their legislative promises. Chief Commissioner Maxwell Yalden recently travelled to the Soviet Union to conduct an information and education discourse on the work of the Human Rights Commission. A similar visit by Mr. Yalden to the Ukrainian republic was discussed.

The Canadian human rights meeting was immediately followed by an audience with the governor general of Canada at Rideau Hall. After arriving at the official residence of Governor General Hnatyshyn in Ottawa, the Ukrainian group was escorted by the governor general's charge d'affaires through the immaculate halls depicting Canada's rich heritage into the brightly decorated room where official meetings with heads of state take place.

Moments later, the governor general arrived to welcome Mr. Lukianenko and his wife to Ottawa and Rideau Hall. Briefly speaking in Ukrainian, Mr. Hnatyshyn went on to proudly describe his Ukrainian heritage and his honor to have extended his endorsement and patronage to the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial celebrations. The governor general closed his remarks with best wishes to the Ukrainian visitors and his sincere hope that Ukrainians in Ukraine will someday be able to decide their own fate and destiny.

The Ukrainian entourage proceeded to its final destination of the day for a meeting with Pierre Beamans, director general of the Social and Human Resources Development Division, and Emil Baran, director of the education and training section at the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Mr. Lukianenko was told that CIDA handles most of Canada's \$2.5 billion a year in foreign development assistance to approximately 80 developing countries in the Third World. Though CIDA's budget is targeted solely towards the developing world, Mr. Beamans did offer alternate routes for seeking financial assistance including the Export Development Corporation and the Official Development Assistance (ODA) from which the Canadian government has drawn funds to provide

assistance to Poland, Hungary and Romania. The Task Force on Central and Eastern Europe was also recommended as a definite source of assistance for Ukraine.

Mr. Beamans went on to describe a proven assistance scenario where through a so-called "Ukraina Foundation" based in Ukraine, comprised of community, social, political and religious organizations, the foundation could seek funds from private and governmental sources from around the world. For example, Mr. Beamans explained, if Canada or the United States were to provide assistance to the government of the Soviet Union, there could be a stipulation in the bilateral agreement that a certain percentage of the aid must go to this non-governmental "Ukraina Foundation."

The final day of Mr. Lukianenko's whirlwind tour of Ottawa commenced with a meeting in the boardroom of the Ukrainian Information Bureau with Philip Merilees, the director general of Atmosphere Research Directorate at Environment Canada, to discuss the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. Mr. Taniuk, the Ukrainian deputy from Kiev, was also in attendance.

Mr. Lukianenko told Mr. Merilees that to this day the Soviet authorities have not divulged all the details of the Chernobyl tragedy. Not only are there no instruments to measure surrounding radiation, declared the Ukrainian parliamentarian, but there exists the potential for a second explosion at nuclear reactor No. 4 because of the 185 tons of nuclear fuel that may burst through the encased sieve at any time. Mr. Lukianenko proposed that an international commission of scientists be assembled to study how to extinguish this potential menace.

The Ukrainian Republican leader also urged Canada to expand its contacts in Ukraine by providing aid directly to the Ukrainian people in the form of equipment and medication to be used for patients suffering from cancer and other radiation-induced diseases from the explosion in the Chernobyl nuclear reactor.

Mr. Lukianenko also met with Jesse Flis, Liberal member of Parliament (Parkdale-High Park) and associate critic for External Affairs, to discuss the

current political, social and economic changes taking shape in Ukraine.

During the conversation, Mr. Flis told Mr. Lukianenko of Canada's recent move to become a member of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) based in London, whose primary directive is to help promote the economic progress of Central and Eastern Europe. Mr. Flis recommended that the Ukrainian republic apply for reconstruction and development assistance from the EBRD.

The final event of the day for Mr. Lukianenko included a meeting with L. Delvoe, the assistant deputy minister (ADM) for policy at the Department of National Defense. Mr. Lukianenko briefed the ADM on the issues of a separate Ukrainian military, conventional weapons and a joint command (among republics) for nuclear weapons.

Mr. Delvoe pointed out that the ultimate symbol of state sovereignty is the ability to call for the use of force in the defense of a territory and people. He also voiced concern over the possible scenario that if the Soviet empire crumbles, then at some point there could be a reactionary movement taking over in Moscow with the full support of the KGB, military and Russian chauvinists that would attempt to neutralize the break-up of the union. The fear is, stressed Mr. Delvoe, that this group would be more hostile than the present Gorbachev government. Mr. Lukianenko reassured the national defense official that such a scenario was improbable because such a cataclysmic turn of events would simply hasten the total collapse of the Soviet empire.

In his final remarks the assistant deputy minister informed the Ukrainian delegation that NATO will be holding a conference titled "Armed Forces in a Democratic Society" in October or November of this year with participation from Poland and the Soviet Union. Mr. Lukianenko said he viewed this military gathering in Ottawa as an excellent opportunity for the Ukrainian republic to participate fully in the proceedings.

Finally, prior to flying back to Toronto, Mr. Lukianenko received a special gift from Jean Pigott, the chairperson of the National Capital Commission, who in 1978, as a Progressive Conservative MP for Ottawa-Carleton, had lit candles in support of Mr. Lukianenko and all Ukrainian political prisoners during a demonstration in front of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa.

Mr. Lukianenko's visit to Ottawa was coordinated by Oksana Kowalchuk of the Ukrainian Information Bureau of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, and the deputy was escorted by Andrij Hluchowecy, UIB director, and Vasylyl Veruha, secretary general of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

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### Jersey City...

(Continued from page 4)

Mr. Vazquez is Jersey City's only full-time city councilman (the remaining seven have full-time jobs). Born in Puerto Rico in 1942, he has lived in Jersey City since the age of 2. A high school drop-out, Mr. Vazquez joined the Marine Corps in 1966, passed the high school equivalency test and was sent to Vietnam in 1967.

He was wounded in 1968 and spent five months recuperating in a military hospital. "Vietnam left a very sobering impression on me. I returned to the U.S. and became an anti-war advocate."

In the following years, he became involved in local politics, worked as a social worker, hosted and produced New Jersey's "Spanish Perspectives" on TV Channel 11 and in 1984 received a degree in urban studies

from St. Peter's College. After two unsuccessful campaigns, he was elected city councilman in 1985.

In this capacity, Mr. Vazquez has had an opportunity to travel to numerous countries in turmoil. Mr. Vazquez's Kiev trip was funded by the Peace Council of New York.

"I have been to a lot of places that have been in war. I try to learn about violence, about war. When I travel to other countries I try to learn, to absorb, to respect."

Kiev during the week of Mr. Vazquez's visit was an ideal classroom. Chornobyl commemorations, conferences, programs and striking miners filled in Mr. Vazquez's otherwise busy itinerary. "Every morning at 8 a.m., 10,000 coal miners would begin demonstrating for their rights. They would not disband until 8 in the evening," he noted.

Mr. Vazquez also had an opportunity to meet with numerous Kievans

to discuss the political situation in Ukraine. He concluded: "The people in Kiev are proud to be Ukrainian. The Communists have destroyed the economy, but not the spirit. But this

situation of instability cannot continue — because of the potential for social disruption. The people in Ukraine must find a political, non-violent solution."

### Turning the pages back...

(Continued from page 6)

Dr. Varkony, "more than 500 men and women fell that night." Mr. Solzhenitsyn mentions two different figures: "about 600 according to the stories" and "more than 700" according to a later report. Surprisingly, Mr. Solzhenitsyn fails to mention that a majority of the victims were Ukrainians, even though through his text he clearly indicates the leading role of Ukrainians in the resistance — "there proved to be many brave ones, especially among the Ukrainian girls, who were the majority in the women's camp." "The third Camp Division fought — the division which had started it all. (It consisted mainly of 58's with a large majority of Banderists.)"

The story of Kengir must not be forgotten, not only in order to honor the memory of the victims, but also to unmask the same criminal tactics being used today by Soviet security forces trying to provoke and intimidate those seeking freedom from the "Prison of Nations." Not long ago, tanks crushed unarmed civilians in the streets of Vilnius. Only a few weeks ago, coinciding with a new military provocation in Vilnius, the official cover-up report was released, exonerating the murderers, blaming the victims and blatantly denying the photographic evidence and the eyewitness reports of foreign journalists.

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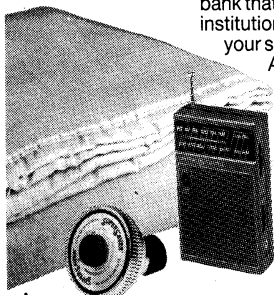
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June 23

**NEW YORK:** Lesya Suchinski, an artist from Argentina, will be in New York City for the opening of an exhibition of her paintings at 1 p.m. in the gallery of the Ukrainian Artists Association, 136 Second Ave., fourth floor, in New York City. Also included in the exhibit will be works by Mychajlo Hrechen, a painter from Ukraine. The exhibit will remain open through June 30. Gallery hours: Monday - Friday, 6-8 p.m. Saturday and Sunday, 1-8 p.m.

June 24 - July 9

**NEW YORK:** Lada Tatyana Lysniak will have a one-woman photography exhibit — "Faces of Glasnost" at School of Visual Arts Galleries, 209 E. 23rd St. Opening reception is on Monday, June 24 from 5-8 p.m.; gallery hours: Monday - Friday, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

June 29-30

**SUDBURY, Ontario:** The Sudbury Branch of the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada Inc. will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the first Ukrai-

nian settlement in Canada at the UNF Camp Grounds on Richard Lake, nine miles south, on Highway 69 (Carol Camp site turn off). Saturday, June 29: grounds open at noon; opening ceremonies, open-air concert, performances, 1 p.m.; children's games, BBQ, food and drink, 2 p.m.; dance (building number 4 if rain), 8 p.m. Sunday, June 30: grounds open, noon; open-air performances, concert, 1 p.m.; experience "Zaporizhia," 2 p.m. Bring a tent, a frizby, a ball, a bathing suit; bring a friend. For additional information contact: Nick Nykilchuk, (705) 566-0513; Walter Halchuk, (705) 675-1166.

July 13

**CHICAGO:** The Chicago Group invites all members and prospective members to picnic and listen to the Chicago Symphony Orchestra play Haydn, Mozart, Bartok and Chabrier at Ravinia. Organizers advise: bring your own food, beverages and a blanket; reservations are not necessary, but call

to let us know if you are coming, so we can block off lawn space. The picnic begins at 6 p.m.; concert at 8 p.m. Lawn admission is \$7. The park opens at 5 p.m. For more information and how to locate our spot, contact Lida Shandor, (708) 234-7854.

**ADVANCE NOTICE**

August 1

**WINNIPEG, Manitoba:** The Winnipeg Art Gallery will open an international exhibition — "Spirit of the Steppes: 500 Years of Painting from Ukraine." This is a survey exhibition of some 115 paintings which presents the distinct stages in the development of Ukrainian art over several centuries. Beginning with a group of icons spanning the 15th to 18th centuries, the exhibition includes portraiture from the 17th and 18th centuries, 19th century genre painting, and early 20th century Ukrainian avant garde work. An agreement to lend the work has been conducted with the State Museum of Ukrainian Art in Kiev.

The exhibition is presented in celebration of the centenary of Ukrainian settlement in Canada. A fully illustrated color catalog, printed in English and Ukrainian, will be published in conjunction with the exhibition. Following its presentation at the Winnipeg Art Gallery, the exhibition will tour to two other locations in Canada. There will be a

series of supplementary events such as music, readings and films organized by the Gallery in co-ordination with the exhibition. As well, posters, post-cards and t-shirts will be available to commemorate the exhibition. For more information, call Terry Aseltine or Heather Mousseau, (204) 786-6641, ext. 211/212.

August 3

**WINNIPEG, Manitoba:** The Ukrainian Canadian Veterans, Branch 141, has organized a one-day bus excursion to the Dauphin Ukrainian Festival. Air conditioned buses, equipped with washroom facilities, will leave Winnipeg at 6 a.m. and arrive in Dauphin by 10 a.m. Following the parade, buses will provide transport to Selo Ukraine for the festival stage show scheduled for 2 p.m. The return trip to Winnipeg is at 6 p.m. Excursion fare is \$35, including G.S.T. Tickets can be purchased from the Ukrainian Legion Branch 141, 618 Selkirk Ave., or by calling (204) 589-6315, 589-6676.

August 24

**HUNTER, N.Y.:** The Ukrainian Festival, billed as part of the summer festivals held at Hunter Mountain, will feature Alex Holub, the Yuri Furda Orchestra, the Bo Lotocky Orchestra and the return of the Chaika Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Yonkers, N.Y. Tickets are: adults, \$9; children, \$2.

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**PREVIEW OF EVENTS****National...**

(Continued from page 3)

Mr. Kendzior discussed the differences between two national Olympic committees that were formed recently and now appear to have joined together.

"There is an Olympic Committee, organized by Valeriy Shutyi, as part of Rukh (the Popular Movement of Ukraine)... but it really doesn't have much authority because it doesn't include any well-known sports activists or athletes, which is needed to be taken seriously in the world. Soon afterwards, however, a National Olympic Committee was formed by official circles in Ukraine, headed by two-time Olympic champion and current Minister of Sport of Ukraine Valeriy Borzov. I attended the founding assembly of the National Olympic Committee and was elected a member... and I sensed during this founding assembly that even this officially created Olympic Committee with its membership is capable

even today to demand the membership of Ukraine in the IOC, because it is a completely legal and logical aspiration of every individual athlete, every sports activist or trainer to prepare sports team, individual athletes to compete in the Olympic Games.

"It is truly a paradox that Ukraine, that the soccer players in Ukraine are able to form a collective soccer team of an exceptional level which could easily represent Ukraine in world championships, in Europe or in the Olympics — but now the trainers of each soccer team must exert great effort to get even one or two or three players on the all-union team. This shows that the heads of every federation of every kind of sport understand that it is convenient for them that Ukraine be an Olympic state because every federation could prepare its own team..."

Mr. Shutyi, who headed the Olympic committee associated with Rukh, has since joined the official committee, but the unofficial committee has not yet disbanded, said Mr. Kendzior.



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