

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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Ukraine's Parliament creates presidency, schedules elections

by **Chrystyna N. Lapychak**
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — During the final days of its third session, the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet of the 12th convocation passed a package of laws establishing a new executive branch of government for the republic, headed by a president, and scheduling presidential elections for December 1.

Most of the debate over the draft laws during the July 3-5 plenary sessions centered on the need for a vice-presidency and the right of Parliament to veto certain presidential decrees.

The Communist majority stood firm and voted down the vice-presidency, but the parliamentary veto power issue was left open for debate.

The package of laws included the appropriate changes to the constitution, a law on the presidency, a law on presidential elections and a law on citizenship of the Ukrainian SSR. The Supreme Soviet postponed debate about the draft law on citizenship until September, when its fourth session is scheduled to begin.

The deputies voted that the first president of the Ukrainian republic

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UAOC consecrates bishops in Ukraine

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — His Holiness Mstyslav S. Skrypnyk, patriarch of Kiev and all Ukraine, installed two new Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox bishops in Ukraine at the end of June.

Archimandrite Antony Fialko has been consecrated bishop of Kamianets-Podilsky and Khmelnytsky and Archimandrite Polikarp Pakholiuk, bishop of Dubno and vicar of the Rivne eparchy, reported Bishop Antony of Rivne and Zhytomyr in a July 3 telephone conversation with the Patriarchal Chancery of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A.

The rite of naming Archimandrite Antony bishop of Kamianets-Podilsky and Khmelnytsky took place in St. John the Theologian Refectory Church of the Monastery of St. Michael on June 22. The episcopal consecration, celebrated by Patriarch Mstyslav and concelebrants Archbishop Antony of Washington and Bishop Antony of Rivne and Zhytomyr, occurred at the Church of the Protection of the Mother of God

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Protesters confront Gorbachev and Kohl in Kiev

KIEV — Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl met in Kiev on July 5 to discuss Western assistance for Soviet economic reform.

The meeting, held just 12 days before Mr. Gorbachev is to present his plan for economic and political reform to a summit of the world's leading industrialized countries, known as the Group of Seven (G-7), was held on the Soviet president's request as part of his campaign to secure Western financial support.

On his arrival in Kiev, the Soviet president was met by Ukrainian demonstrators who protested his presence in Ukraine and his disregard for the sovereignty of the Ukrainian republic.

Western wire services reported that some 600 demonstrators turned out at Kiev's Boryspil International Airport with blue and yellow Ukrainian national flags and banners. One bore the message: "Tsar Gorbachev is violating the sovereignty of Ukraine."

Mr. Gorbachev was met at the airport also by Leonid Kravchuk, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, Prime Minister Vitold Fokin and Stanislav Hurenko, first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine. The Ukrainian leaders and Mr. Gorbachev discussed the harvest, the Soviet anti-crisis program and the prospects of concluding a new union treaty, reported the Respublika press agency based in Kiev.

Messrs. Gorbachev, Kravchuk, Fokin and Hurenko later welcomed Chancellor Kohl when he arrived at the airport. Flagpoles flew the flags of Ukraine, Germany and the Soviet Union, and girls in Ukrainian folk costumes presented the German leader with bouquets of flowers, Respublika noted.

As Chancellor Kohl and President Gorbachev drove in a motorcade down Kiev's main boulevard, the Khreshchatyk, protesters waved banners in Ukrainian, Russian, German and English.

"Mr. Kohl do not pay for the unification of Germany with the captivity of Ukraine," said one banner. On a poster of Mr. Gorbachev, demonstrators had inscribed the Ukrainian national emblem, the tryzub (trident), and wrote "Get out of Ukraine" (Het' z Ukrainy).

When the two men stopped their car and got out to mingle with the crowd, protesters booed and chanted "Ukraine without Moscow" and "Down with Gorbachev," according to wire service reports.

The motorcade proceeded to a former monastery in Mezhyhiria, a town some 30 kilometers outside the Ukrainian capital. There the German chancellor and Soviet president met for



Marta Kolomyets

Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev during their meeting in Kiev.

about two hours and then took a walk in the park. They were together at Mezhyhiria for some five hours.

At the conclusion of the meeting it was reported that Chancellor Kohl had promised to back plans for massive aid to the Soviet Union. "I'll try to bring my colleagues to understand that the success of reforms in the Soviet Union will be important not only for the Soviet people but for all of us in Europe," Mr. Kohl said, according to Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty.

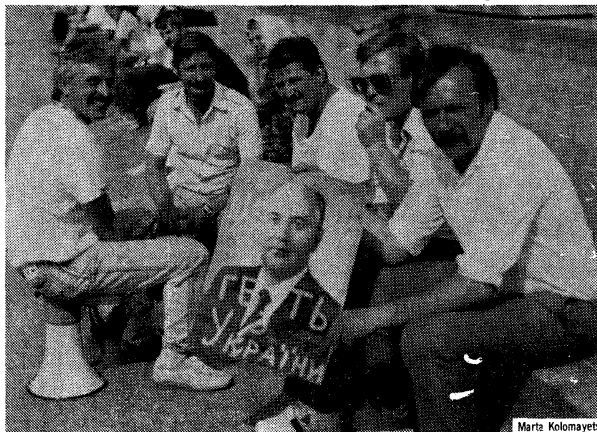
Mr. Gorbachev, reported RFE/RL, stressed "the solidarity of our two countries" and said, "each of our meetings...short or long...is another step toward rapprochement, cooperation and the intensification of political dialogue."

Earlier in the day, some 8,000 protesters, according to Respublika, had gathered in Kiev's central square, popularly known as Independence Square, to emphasize Ukraine's desire for independence and the fact that Mr. Gorbachev does not represent Ukraine.

Among the demonstrators were representatives of strike committees from the Donbas and Chervonohrad mining areas. People's Deputies Stepan Khmara, Oles Shevchenko, Oleksander Hudyma, Volodymyr Kolynets and Mykola Horbal addressed the meeting.

Afterwards protesters marched to the German Consulate, where they spoke with German representatives about

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Marta Kolomyets

Protesters on the Khreshchatyk, Kiev's main boulevard, hold placard that gives the Soviet president the message "Get out of Ukraine."



Newsbriefs from Ukraine

• **KIEV** — The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet adopted a law on taxation, effective October 1, which will permit the government to tax profits. Radio Kiev reported that the Parliament rejected its Economic Commission's proposal to tax total sales income of enterprises, which Volodymyr Pylypchuk, chairman of the Economic Commission, said would help fight hyper-inflation. The law on taxation also contains clauses on rent for the usage of land, ecological and forest taxes and customs dues. On June 26 the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet approved a bill claiming exclusive tax collection rights for the republic. The bill contradicts the provision in the draft union treaty allowing for separate republican and all-union taxes. (RFE/RL Daily Report based on TASS)

• **KIEV** — The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet adopted a law on republican customs and excise on June 25. The law establishes the legal basis for the organization of a Ukrainian customs service, its relations with customs services of other Soviet republics and foreign countries and its participation in international customs unions and organizations. (RFE/RL Daily Report based on Radio Kiev)

• **KIEV** — Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Chairman Leonid Kravchuk instructed the Parliamentary Commission on Glasnost and Mass Media to investigate the "increasing anti-Ukrainian bias in the central Soviet press and television in their coverage of events in Ukraine," Radio Kiev reported June 25. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Chairman Leonid Kravchuk stated July 7 that his republic would not sign the union treaty in its present draft form. Ihor Yuhnovsky, leader of the National Council, said that if Ukraine signs the current version of the treaty, the opposition will "mobilize the people." (RFE/RL Daily Report based on Western agency reports)

• **KIEV** — The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet has denied the validity of the Romanian Parliament's territorial claims against Ukraine. Romania's Parliament contends that part of North Bukhovyna and the Danube region

were transferred to Ukraine as a result of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. According to the Ukrainian Parliament's statement, Ukraine's borders were fixed by the 1946 Paris Peace Conference and recorded in a peace treaty with Romania in 1947. Thus, the existing border dividing Ukraine and Romania is not the result of the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact, but of the post-war settlement confirmed in the Helsinki Final Act and other documents.

• **KIEV** — In a June 19 session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, radical deputies demanded that Supreme Soviet Chairman Leonid Kravchuk make available stenographic reports and other materials related to the work of the union treaty preparation committee. They also insisted on more glasnost concerning the deliberations of the central authorities in order to judge their impact on Ukrainian interests. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **IVANO-FRANKIVSKE** — The monument to OUN leader Stepan Bandera, which was destroyed by an act of vandalism on December 30, 1990, was rebuilt and re-unveiled during a public meeting on June 30, marking the anniversary of the June 30, 1941, act renewing Ukrainian statehood. The reconstructed monument is in Staryi Ushyniv, in the Kalush region.

The meeting was opened by a member of the regional board of the Association of Nationalistic Ukrainian Youth (SNUM) Vitaly Tsapovych, who stressed that it was important for Ukrainians to remember who had fought for Ukrainian independence from the 1920s to the 50s.

Mykhailo Zelenchuk, a veteran of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), a political prisoner of Soviet concentration camps and a recently elected leader of the All-Ukrainian Brotherhood of the UPA Soldiers, read historical documents pertaining to the 50th anniversary of the act of proclamation of Ukrainian independence.

A concert was given by the Kalush area amateur artists and the monument was blessed by priests of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church. Delegations from several oblasts were at the celebrations, which were attended by many thousands. (Respublika)

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Ukraine's Parliament...

(Continued from page 1)

must be a citizen of the republic and must be no younger than 35 on election day. He or she cannot be a people's deputy, hold any posts within state organs or public organizations, or participate in any commercial activity. The Ukrainian president must also speak the official language, Ukrainian.

The chief executive is to be elected by citizens of the republic, in general, direct elections by secret ballot for a five-year term; more than two consecutive terms are not permitted.

The law also states that the president-elect shall take his or her oath of office by placing his or her hand on the Ukrainian Constitution.

The Ukrainian legislature on July 3 also adopted a program of extraordinary measures for the stabilization of Ukraine's economy and its emergence from its state of crisis.

In line with the continuing "war of laws" over jurisdiction between republican and all-union laws on decrees, the Ukrainian lawmakers voted to temporarily suspend on the territory of the republic a series of all-union laws and decrees regarding taxation of enterprises, associations and organizations, hard currency profits, export-import taxes, customs regulations and several other measures of an economic nature.

The Parliament also passed a law on all-republican and local referenda, and discussed several draft laws, which it will take up during its fall session.

In related news, Radio Liberty reported that it is expected that Supreme Soviet Chairman Leonid Kravchuk will be a strong presidential candidate, although he has not yet been formally nominated. The opposition has already nominated two candidates — Levko Lukianenko and Larysa Skoryk.

UPA veterans conference elects Zelenchuk leader

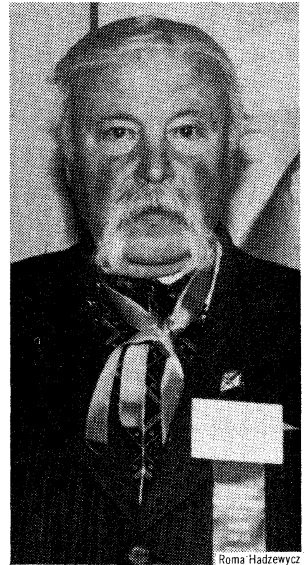
LVIV — A conference of the Veterans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army was held in Lviv in late April. Attending were more than 700 veterans of the armed underground.

The conference was opened by Yuriy Shukhevych, the son of Gen. Roman Shukhevych, and Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, who delivered greeting and the opening prayer.

Also attending were Petro Duzhny, the former editor of "Ideya i Chin" (Idea and Action), and Vasil Voroniy, the commander of the 5th military district of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army in Chervonohrad, Ostap Kurinniy and others.

At the conference the statutes of the All-Ukrainian Brotherhood of the UPA were reviewed and amended. The chief command and its sections, such as the auditing commission, the treasury, the court of honor and cultural-educational branches were also reviewed.

Mykhailo Zelenchuk, a longtime prisoner of Soviet concentration camps, was elected head of the UPA veterans group. The conference ended with a large gathering in the square before the Lviv Opera Theater.



Mykhailo Zelenchuk

All-Ukrainian conference elects Plast command, adopts by-laws

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Ukraine's "Ukrainian Scouting Organization — Plast" adopted by-laws and elected a governing organ at its All-Ukrainian Founding Congress held April 12-13 in Ivano-Frankivske.

Petro Sodal, chairman of the Supreme Plast Bulava committee responsible for educating young adults in the Plast spirit throughout the world, and Dr. Lubomyr Romankiw, chairman of the Supreme Plast Council, traveled from the United States to participate.

Congress participants were greeted by Dr. Romankiw; Petro Tyma, president of the National Plast Command in Poland; Mykola Yakovyna, chairman of the Ivano-Frankivske Oblast Council, as well as by a representative of the International Scouting Bureau.

Oleh Pokalchuk of Lutske was elected president of the National Plast Command and Bohdan Heneha of Lviv, chairman of the Supreme Plast Council. Resolutions were passed regarding honorary Plast membership for Ihor Yuhnovsky, communications with

the International Scouting Bureau and the eventual recognition of Plast in the international scouting realm, and membership in the Conference of Ukrainian Plast Organizations.

Plast in Ukraine is experiencing a tremendous rebirth. In Lviv alone there are 500 Plast members, Mr. Sodal reported. During Easter celebrations, Plast members organized a vigil at the Holy Sepulcher in all of Lviv's Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox churches.

In Ternopil, Plast members have begun publishing their own magazine, Flower of Ukraine, and planning various hiking and skiing camps for the summer and winter. Ten different camps are planned throughout Ukraine for this summer, Mr. Sodal related.

Plast members in the United States and Canada are actively participating in Plast's rebirth in Ukraine. In February, Dr. Orest Hawryluk, president of the Supreme Plast Bulava, Ludmila Darmohray and Markian Hawryluk traveled from the United States to conduct

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Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz
Associate editors: Marta Kolomayets (Kiev)
Christyna Lapychak (Kiev)
Assistant editor: Kristina Lew

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Governor of Ivano-Frankivske Oblast discusses 'the battle of laws'

by Adrian Karmazyn
UNA Washington Office

Mykola Yakovyna, chairman of the Ivano-Frankivske Oblast Council (a position roughly equivalent to that of a U.S. governor), visited the UNA's Washington Office on June 4. He was invited to Washington by Ukraine 2000 on behalf of the U.S. Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine.

The soft-spoken, 34-year-old governor of the Ivano-Frankivske Oblast was born in Karaganda, Kazakhstan. As was the fate of many Ukrainians who were deported to the eastern regions of the USSR by Stalin, his family was unable to return to Ukraine until 1956, as part of Nikita Khrushchev's de-Stalinization campaign.

He describes his political activism as beginning with the Memorial Society, dedicated to exposing the repressions that occurred during Stalin's rule, and progressing on through the Ukrainian Language Society, and then the Popular Movement of Ukraine, or Rukh.

He was involved in organizing the founding congress of Rukh, held in Kiev in September of 1989, and in the election campaign of Dmytro Pavlychko as a people's deputy from Ivano-Frankivske all-union Supreme Soviet.

Mr. Yakovyna, a graduate of the Lviv Institute of Applied and Decorative Arts, was elected to the Ivano-Frankivske Oblast Council in March of last year and soon thereafter was selected chairman. During his visit he discussed various aspects of his work in one of Ukraine's westernmost provinces. An abbreviated transcript of that discussion, in translation from Ukrainian, follows.

What are some of the changes that have transpired in the Ivano-Frankivske Oblast in the past year and what are some of the major problems that you have faced in this period?

I think that those things that are happening in our oblast are similar to those processes occurring in Lviv and Ternopil oblasts — our closest neighbors — although with some insignificant differences. And truly, the fact that we are so similar allowed us to unite and form the Galician Assembly. Later, some people tried to say that this was a move toward some kind of autonomy, but I think that the joint sessions of the three oblast councils has proved that such an accusation is absurd. We do not plan to secede from Ukraine. Our goal is for Ukraine to succeed from the Soviet Union.

We also have very similar problems. The problem of interconfessional relations had become acute and there were forces trying to further inflame



Mykola Yakovyna, chairman of the Ivano-Frankivske Oblast Council.

the problem, availing themselves of the principle "divide and conquer." This created a great danger, but we were successful in halting the escalation of the problem.

Similarly, it was not possible to divide us along the lines of Galicians versus "Easterners." We diligently struggled against this, because we understand that our hopes and aspirations will be buried if we don't gain the support of eastern Ukraine. We must take into account that they are also Ukrainians, that they also have something to contribute. They even have a different psychology and methods, a different patriotism than we do. All this must be taken into account — that they are undergoing a different process.

But despite these different attitudes I am certain that their feelings about statehood and the society they live in have become stronger. And, indeed, we are setting a precedent for them. Why is this such a great responsibility? Because in three oblasts we've undergone a process of democratization and the changes have become so far-reaching, that it's very important to reap the maximum benefits from this. It is these democratic changes that will have the greatest propaganda effect. They will provide them [eastern Ukrainians] with examples to emulate...

...Also work with eastern oblasts within the forum of the Association of Democratic Councils of Ukraine, of which I am the deputy chairman, is very important. The first [glasnost-era] independent Ukrainian newspaper — "Halychyna" — was established in Ivano-Frankivske and we try to insure that this and other western Ukrainian papers are read in eastern Ukraine.

Can you give some specific examples of the democratic and market reforms that you're implementing?

We re-organized the local government organs on the basis of multi-party rule. We don't have a dominant ideology or guiding force of a single party, which would implement its will. As is appropriate, we are introducing this concept into all spheres of economic and social activity.

Based on the new laws of the oblast council it is now illegal for political parties to interfere in the work of individual enterprises or farms. They are also forbidden from interfering in the area of education. We have depoliticized education. We no longer have party organizations, be it the Komsomol or the Young Pioneers, in our schools. They can conduct their activities only outside the school. And therefore, they have been significantly weakened.

What are our other achievements? We have begun a land reform program in the oblast. We are moving toward privatization. One-third of all individual farmers in Ukraine reside in our oblast. This is a large number. On December 1, 1990, a law was passed which doubled the size of plots for individual farming. We understand that the collective farm system has exhausted itself — it is totally unsatisfactory. But when the collective farms were established by decree, this led to starvation. Keeping this in mind, we are not forcing events.

We are not liquidating collective farms, even though we know that they are doomed. Through initial efforts at privatization, 55 percent of all cattle in the oblasts is in the hands of individual farmers. This is the progressive path for avoiding famine, because no matter how ineffective the collective farm system is, it still does produce food. It just needs to be dismantled.

Has land actually been given over to private farmers?

Land has been given, but to a limited number of people. Prior to my visit to the U.S. we had a total of 67 farmers with 50 hectares of land each. The

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Helsinki chairs condemn occupation of Lithuania's telecommunications

WASHINGTON — Rep. Steny H. Hoyer (D-Md.) and Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), chairman and co-chairman, respectively, of the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, on June 26 sent a cable to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev condemning the occupation of Lithuania's central telephone and telegraph exchange by Soviet military units.

According to sources in the Lithuanian Supreme Council, other communications facilities outside of Vilnius and in Kaunas also were occupied, and Lithuania was reportedly cut off from the outside world. It appeared that Soviet authorities, after taking over Lithuania's central television and radio station in Vilnius in January and precipitating the death of 14 civilians, were trying to isolate Lithuania entirely — perhaps to prepare a larger military action to quash the republic's independence drive, noted a CSCE news release.

Rep. Hoyer and Sen. DeConcini described the latest Soviet assault on Lithuania as "an outrage."

"After a long period of low-intensity conflict waged by Soviet forces against customs posts in all the Baltic states, the seizure of Lithuania's communications facilities is extremely worrying," said Rep. Hoyer. "The cable we have sent to President Gorbachev expresses our concern over the failure of Soviet authorities to enter into serious negotiations with Lithuania, as well as with Latvia, and Estonia, and our alarm at the apparent escalation of hostilities and pressure against the independence-seeking Baltic republics."

"The timing of this action is remarkable," said Sen. DeConcini. "At a time when President Gorbachev has wangled an invitation to the July 15-17 meeting of the G-7 in London, where he will be hoping for large amounts of Western economic aid, today's Soviet action in Lithuania raises grave doubts about his commitment to reform and his ability to control forces under his command."

Messrs. Hoyer and DeConcini said that reports received later in the day

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House passes assistance bills, adopts Rohrabacher amendment

UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — In a flurry of activity, the House passed H.R. 2621, the Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act on June 19, and H.R. 2508, the Foreign Assistance Authorization Act on June 20. The bills were then sent to the Senate.

Prior to passage of the Authorization Act, the House adopted the Rohrabacher amendment which urges direct U.S. assistance to the republics of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. It is based on legislation first introduced in the Senate by Robert Dole (R-Kansas) and later introduced in the House by Dana Rohrabacher (D-Calif.).

While urging direct U.S. assistance to the republics of communist countries with a federal system, the legislation provides the administration with a great deal of latitude in its implementation. Specifically it reads: "...it shall be the policy of the United States, to the extent feasible, to provide assistance directly to democratically elected governments of republics within any country that has a federal system of government in which

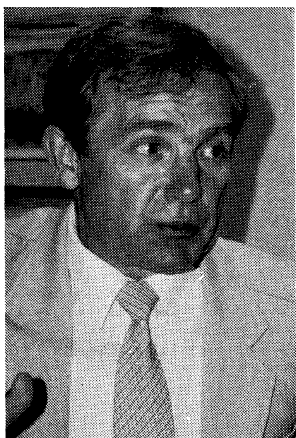
the federal government has a ruling communist majority..."

Similar legislation, which would mandate direct aid to the republics and support for representation of republics in international organizations, was introduced in the House as H.R. 1603 by Reps. David Bonior (D-Mich.) and Jerry Lewis (R-Calif.) and in the Senate as S. 860 by Sens. Dole and Paul Simon (D-Ill.).

The fate of the Authorization Act with the Rohrabacher amendment, however, is in doubt since the Senate has not passed a foreign assistance authorization bill since 1985.

The Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act included a provision appropriating \$15 million, half of which will be allocated to the Baltic states and half allocated to "the government of any republic, and any local government, within the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that was elected through open, free, and fair elections." Prior to passage of the act, that provision was amended to include agencies of the central government.

Ukrainian legislators attend Canadian Ps & Bs conference



Yuriy Hnatkevych

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — Ivan Pliushch, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine, and Yuriy Hnatkevych, people's deputy to the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine and a member of the opposition National Council, were invited to Canada by the Federation of Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Businessmen's Association to take part in the federation's conference in Halifax from June 28 to July 1.

A re-enactment of the landing of the first Ukrainian immigrants to Canada 100 years ago was to take place during the conference, opening the celebrations of the centenary of Ukrainian settlement in Canada.

Before leaving for Halifax, Mr. Pliushch and Mr. Hnatkevych took part in a press conference in Toronto on June 24. Mr. Hnatkevych is a deputy from Kiev and leader of the non-party faction in the National Council as well as head of the Prosvita Ukrainian Language Society in Kiev. A linguist by profession, he is a professor of German.

A lot of interest was generated by the appearance of Mr. Pliushch. A Communist, (he is not only still a member of the Communist Party but a member of the Central Committee), he was also chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine when the Declaration on State



Ivan Pliushch

Sovereignty was passed last July. He is considered to be a "sovereign-Communist," one of the group within the Communist majority that has opted to back Ukraine's independence movement.

Regarding the basic position that Ukraine must become independent, have its own Constitution and democratically elected government, must control its own resources and taxation, there was no difference between the member of the majority and the member of the opposition. Even regarding tactics — that this can be achieved only through the cooperation of all, the opposition and the Communists — there was no disagreement between Mr. Pliushch and Mr. Hnatkevych.

In his remarks, Mr. Pliushch combined a commitment to the independence of Ukraine with an emphasis on the problems posed by reality. "Our aim and wish is to build a sovereign independent Ukraine. This is the wish — there is also the reality which we have to take into consideration."

The reality includes the central government in Moscow. "We must remember that the center, with all its branches, exists and is politically active." What has happened with respect to the center is a situation that can be described as "a battle of laws." The

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U.S. Committee to Aid Ukraine meets, discusses priorities

by Ulana Mazurkevich

NEWARK, N.J. — The board of directors of the U.S. Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine held its first meeting on June 8 here at Rutgers University.

Present at the meeting were: Bohdan Burachinsky, Walter Baranetsky, Robert McConnell, Ulana Mazurkevich, Bohdan Futey, Michael Heretz, Roman Voronka, Walter Sochan, Taras Hunczak, Osyp Zinkevych, Natalia Pazuniak and Marta Shmigel. Five additional members of the board of directors sent in their proxies.

The president of the CCAU, Mr. Burachinsky, presided at the meeting and presented a lengthy and detailed report on the work of the executive council. Mr. Burachinsky informed the board that the CCAU is incorporated and is registered with the IRS. To date, he said, 20 organizations have joined the Coordinating Committee. Other organizations that participated in the founding congress of the CCAU have indicated that they would soon be sending in their membership applications.

Mr. Burachinsky said that the CCAU and the Secretariat of Rukh are communicating on a consistent weekly basis. He next addressed a list of priorities submitted by Rukh to the CCAU. The list is long, but the number one priority is the need for electronic machines, among them computer systems, copiers, dictaphones, cassettes, facsimile machines, compact offset presses and duplicating powder. This list specifies the exact numbers and models requested by Rukh.

To date, according to Mr. Burachinsky, the CCAU has organized a shipment of several of the requested items, but only after consulting with the Canadian Friends of Rukh to avoid duplication. Also on the list of Rukh's priorities were a number of special projects, among them the establishment of an information bureau in Kiev and the purchase of two shares in a Ukrainian television station.

In his report Mr. Burachinsky also spoke about some of the difficulties encountered by the executive board, primary among them the pressing need for contributions. In order to adequately fund the projects requested by Rukh, he said, the CCAU would need a budget of approximately \$550,000. He added that the committee is approximately \$200,000 short of that figure.

Addressing the funding issue was Mr. Baranetsky, CCAU treasurer, who provided the board of directors with a financial statement. In the statement was included a list of organizations that had submitted their membership applications and dues. They are: Ukrainian National Association, Ukrainian Gold Cross Rukh — FDU, Ukrainian Medical Association, Ukrainian Professional and Business Association, Ukraine 2000 (Washington), ADU (Albany) and Ukrainian Human Rights Committee (Philadelphia), as well as Committees to Aid Ukraine based in Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Hartford, Kerhonkson, N.Y., Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New Jersey (Central), Northport, Fla., Syracuse, N.Y., and San Francisco. Dues collected to date amount to \$5,250, he said.

Mr. Baranetsky also informed the board of directors about the CCAU's financial status from January 1 through June 7. Total income was \$45,789 (including convention fees, dues and project funds), while expenditures

amounted to \$12,406 (including convention costs, administrative expenses and specific projects). The balance is \$33,391 (of which \$28,304 has already been designated for faxes and toner).

In addition, Mr. Baranetsky reported, various committees that are members of the CCAU sent \$55,145 directly to suppliers of materials requested by Rukh.

Mr. McConnell, vice-president, reported on CCAU related activities in Washington. Mr. McConnell said that the political climate in Washington is slowly changing because of the Ukrainian deputies who have met with congressional leaders and State Department officials. As an example, he cited a humanitarian medical shipment that is being shipped from the U.S. to the USSR. As a direct result of these meetings, part of the shipment is destined for Kiev.

Mr. McConnell stressed the need to further educate people in the administration, Congress and various think-tanks about the goals of Rukh. He further stated that Rukh has great currency because of the performance of Mykhailo Horyn and his colleagues Vyacheslav Chornovil and Serhiy Koniiev who showed the Washington leaders that Ukraine has an intelligent, well-thought-out and peaceful plan for democratization.

Mr. McConnell indicated that he has made a practice of submitting testimony for the record about Ukraine to Congressional committees which regularly hold hearings on issues relevant to the Ukrainian cause.

Mr. McConnell also spoke about forming and activating CCAU subcommittees that would work in the following specific areas: technical, medical, educational, political, fund-raising among Ukrainian communities and grants from non-Ukrainian sources.

The CCAU's secretary, Ms. Mazurkevich, reported on the first meeting of the executive council which took place on March 23 in Newark, N.J., and then presented a more detailed report on a meeting in Washington between the leadership of Rukh, the Canadian Friends of Rukh, and the executive council of the CCAU which took place on March 13.

The purpose of the meeting in Washington was to organize a united and coordinated plan to most efficiently aid the democratization process in Ukraine. Included in Ms. Mazurkevich's report was a detailed account of each Rukh leader's position on centralizing and coordinating assistances to Ukraine.

A general discussion followed the reports presented by the executive council. Plans for the remainder of 1991 and 1992 were proposed and approved. Administrative tasks will include completing English-language by-laws of the organization, initiating procedures to obtain tax-exempt status, activating the proposed subcommittees, starting a fund-raising campaign with a proposed goal of \$550,000, locating a permanent office and staff for the CCAU, and issuing a quarterly bulletin on CCAU activities.

Regarding aid to Ukraine, the board of directors proposed to purchase the equipment and other materials on the list of priorities submitted by Rukh and to purchase in Europe approximately 200 tons of paper for Rukh's publication needs. Strategies for these and other related projects were discussed and decided upon.

Also at the meeting, the title of Mr. Baranetsky was changed to vice-president/treasurer.

Shukhevych named Chicago honorary citizen



On June 28, the Chicago City Council adopted a resolution naming Yuriy Shukhevych an honorary citizen of Chicago for his "lifelong work on behalf of Ukrainian liberation." Mr. Shukhevych's appearance before the City Council and his honorary citizenship were coordinated by John Horodecky, commissioner of Immigration and Refugee Affairs, Alderman Mike Wojcik, who sponsored the resolution, and Orest Baranyk, Illinois president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Pictured (from left) are: W. Masur, Dr. Kaluzhny, Mr. Baranyk, Mr. Shukhevych, J. Kokorudza, Mayor Richard M. Daley, V. Hrynewych, Mr. Horodecky, Alderman Wojcik, B. Watral and R. Mycyk.

INTERVIEW: Patriarch Mstyslav I speaks on the rebirth of his Church

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

In part II of this interview, Patriarch Mstyslav I, discusses the state of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, as well as inter-confessional relations.

What are the major problems faced by the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church today? A lack of churches, of clergy?

They [the government] don't give us the churches. There are churches, but they are not turned over to us and they don't register them for us. In each region, of course, the situation differs. In Galicia, for example, (which likes me very much, after all, I spent a dozen or so years there), churches have been registered. In the Poltava region, my native land, for which I feel a warmth, the situation is different. In the Kharkiv area, as I found out, they know about me, but there are few people who go to our Church.

Our readers are interested in the state of the UAOC in your native Poltava.

My native Poltava. Well, this is the Left Bank. I'll tell you, Poltava is a tragic city. There are few such cities in Ukraine: picturesque cities with a nice climate, many parks and flowers. It is the kind of city that the Soviet government used as a retirement haven for all pensioners in the USSR; so many pensioners wound up there; many of them were retired military officers. So Poltava overflows with this type of Soviet citizen.

I was able to tour Poltava extensively this time; I walked through the various neighborhoods, I peeked into every courtyard searching for the survivors in my family. You know, my family members were executed, but I did find the remaining relatives of the Skrypnyk line; I found my cousin.

Poltava is in the hands of the "malorosy," or the Muscovites. Poltava is a city where all the churches were destroyed — the churches that were great treasures of the Kozak Baroque period. I saw the church near the Swedish graves [from the battle of Poltava, 1709], out it is under the jurisdiction of the Russian Orthodox Church. I visited one village where the people are afraid to register the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. You know, I shed a tear in my native Poltava (when no one was looking). The people want the UAOC, but the priests are afraid to register our Church.

How can you rid them of this fear?

Well, first of all, the government should take a stand; I mean the top levels should show that they recognize our Church. I've had serious discussions on this level. I mean I feel that we must deal with the government whatever it may be at this point. And the government must take us into consideration.

I tell them that the Church is the very core of every nation. Look at the satellite countries and see what is happening there. Look at Czechoslovakia, the Baltics, East Germany, Poland, even Romania. The Christian Party thrives there; the Christian Democrats have formed unions. This means that Christ's teachings are the best constitution — try, just try to add something to them. His teachings encompass every aspect of life.

Do you have a structured program on how to spread God's word?

Of course, we have a lack of preachers. There are many who are interested in studying theology. In

Galicia, I've talked to many who want to study Catholicism. In Lviv, there are over 100 students who are not being given a place to live. There are no living quarters for them although the government there is democratic; it is our government.

And in Kiev, will you try to open an Orthodox seminary?

We are already teaching courses here; we have found housing at the Kiev Polytechnic Institute. Now, we're being given a part of St. Michael's Monastery; I've visited the quarters on this property and think that the residences can house some of our autocephalist organizations.

The housing is near the Trapezna (Refectory) Church, which is currently the headquarters of our Church. It is a small church, but always overflowing with people. The building that we are being given will be quickly evacuated, for now they house, you know, mostly some fictitious organizations. We've also been promised a residence.

You know, while still a parliamentarian, I spent tens of years living in a hotel; I had enough of living in a hotel room then. [Patriarch Mstyslav now has a suite in the Hotel Ukraina when he comes to Kiev, and has lived in the same suite since late March.] I've had enough of this kind of life; hotels are perhaps the worst institutions when you have to live in them for long periods of time.

What's the story now with your permanent residence in Kiev?

We've inspected a few. I must underscore the truly good and helpful relations we have with the City Council. I am able to talk openly with them, and both sides are happy with the discussions. We often slip onto other topics.

But, I also want to tell you; I'm too old for this. I have a lot of experience, I've seen and gone through a lot. And, I thank God that I am still able to come to conclusions quickly. And I come to decisions which I hope will be beneficial for Ukraine in general, not only for the Church that I head, for my Church.

It is tremendously painful for me that our relations with the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church are not good. During the Millennium, we had such good relations, such wonderful relations.

So, what happened, it seems that you can't get together with Metropolitan Volodymyr Sterniuk or Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky.

What do you mean, we can't get together. Is someone holding Metropolitan Sterniuk back, or Cardinal Lubachivsky? I gave Metropolitan Sterniuk an opportunity to meet with me during my first visit to Lviv last year. But he did not come to meet me.

During my enthronement last fall, a young Greek-Catholic monk came to Kiev and told me that Metropolitan Sterniuk wanted to meet with me. I said, yes please, but he was not able to travel to Kiev, so we planned that I would meet him in Lviv. Well, I never saw that young monk again, and never met with Metropolitan Sterniuk.

This is the 50th year of my chirotony. I am the oldest in age of all bishops of the Orthodox Churches in the world; I have also been a bishop for the longest period of time. I have to take this into consideration as well. And the Russian Orthodox Church counts on arguments, or disagreements (between the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Churches) and plays on them.

The Russian Orthodox Church gladly greets the bishops of the Ukrainian Catholic Church; for



Patriarch Mstyslav I

example the photo of Bishop Basil Losten embracing the Russian Orthodox patriarch. This is no joke. And then it appears on the first page of the U.S. newspaper America.

How about the internal politics of your Church? What happened at your Bishops' Sobor in mid-May? There are rumors that there are a number of conflicts.

Remember that the clergy who became bishops here were people I did not know. Some of our bishops here began their careers by provoking the Catholics. I reacted to this: Why, for what reason do you do this? This I see less and less now, thank God. A bishop shows his lack of culture by acting this way.

We need good bishops, that is true.

It has often been rumored that your Bishop Ioann works for the KGB.

Yes, I have often heard these rumors, from the very beginning. But, you see, you must work with the people that hold posts.

You know, (Leonid) Kravchuk is still a member of the Communist Party; and he is photographed with me and I with him. What does this mean, that I have sold myself to their government?

I must say that both the UAOC and the Ukrainian Greek-Catholics have trouble with their clergy, who provoke and irritate each other.

In your Sobor of Bishops, do you see a candidate as your successor?

Well, that is a very difficult question to answer. Of course, I am very interested in the future of my Church and what will happen after I am gone. Why do you think I've spent so many months here, traveling, examining, studying the situation?

Do you have any relations or discussions with Metropolitan Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (affiliated with the Moscow Patriarchate)?

Filaret who? I consider it below my personal sense of dignity to even shake that man's hand.

CONSECRATES...

...the consecration of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in the Ukraine on June 27, 1991. The Patriarch Mstyslav I and concelebrates Archbishop Antony of Washington and Bishop Antony of

Rivne and Zhytomir, as well as Bishop Myroslav Lubachivsky and Metropolitan Sterniuk.

The ceremony, presided over by the Patriarch, was attended by a large number of bishops and clergy members. The ceremony was a historic event, marking the rebirth of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church.

While in Lutsk, the Patriarch Mstyslav met with the head of the Oblast Council, representatives of the oblast executive committee

and oblast officials responsible for religious affairs to discuss the further future of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Poltava.

Members of the Oblast Council were invited to attend the consecration ceremony. The ceremony was held in the presence of a large number of faithful.

In other news, on July 13, Patriarch Mstyslav will attend the first anniversary celebrations of Ukraine's Declaration on State Sovereignty at the

Ukrainian place of Culture at the invitation of Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

The ceremony will be a historic event, marking the rebirth of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. The Patriarch will be accompanied by a large number of bishops and clergy members.

The ceremony will be held in the presence of a large number of faithful. The Patriarch will attend the first anniversary celebrations of Ukraine's Declaration on State Sovereignty at the Independence Square in the Ukrainian capital.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

A year of sovereignty

Last year, when the Parliament of Ukraine adopted the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine, we hailed the document as a far-reaching act that stressed the republic's intention of controlling its own affairs in all spheres of activity, ranging from the economy and the environment, to the military, cultural development and foreign relations.

We went so far as to state that the declaration could be a crucial first step toward complete independence of Ukraine as it stated quite unequivocally that Ukraine and its people — defined as citizens of the republic of all nationalities — are the sole source of state authority in the republic and that they alone will decide their destiny.

Today, as we mark the first anniversary of the Declaration on State Sovereignty, our thoughts, naturally, turn to the question: How far has Ukraine progressed in its first year of sovereignty? It is well worth recalling some of the achievements of this landmark year.

The Parliament passed several laws and other measures that underlined the republic's insistence on charting its own course. A law on economic sovereignty set the stage for returning Ukraine's economy to republican control. Later measures dealt with a national bank, taxation, imports/exports, unemployment benefits and a de facto separate currency unit for Ukraine. The body also asserted its control as regards the nuclear energy program, voting to close down the Chornobyl nuclear power plant and to eventually eliminate all atomic power stations in the republic.

In addition, the republic has signed a number of bilateral agreements with other Soviet republics, completely bypassing central authorities in Moscow. A 10-year agreement with Russia, for example, emphasized that both parties are sovereign and equal. As well, Ukraine's leaders have succeeded in establishing the foundation for independent foreign relations with several European states and more foreign consulates have sprung up in Kiev.

In the United Nations, too, Ukraine has opted for a more independent line. Especially noteworthy was Ukraine's vote to condemn the Soviet massacre in Lithuania in January, which marked a clear break with the "older brother" whose lead the Ukrainian mission to that world body had obediently followed for decades. Furthermore, to impress on the world that the Ukrainian SSR Permanent Mission to the United Nations represents Ukraine, the chief U.N. representative was named a deputy minister of foreign affairs of Ukraine.

Most recently there was the crucial vote in Parliament that put off discussion of Mikhail Gorbachev's proposed union treaty — much to the Soviet president's chagrin — until mid-September. The message: Ukraine's sovereignty comes first and the republic will sign a union treaty if and when that document also recognizes its position as a sovereign state.

To be sure, there have been some setbacks as well, e.g. the lengthy and tedious process of preparing a new constitution for Ukraine (ratification is now expected no sooner than early next year), but on balance one must say that it has been a historic year when sovereignty has been emphasized again and again at various forums.

Thus, in the year that has transpired since July 16, 1990, sovereignty has become the focus of all activity for Ukraine — supported overwhelmingly by the public and promoted at every turn by the republic's leaders.

July
16
1990

Turning the pages back...

One year ago, on July 16, the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR proclaimed the republic's state sovereignty by overwhelmingly adopting the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine.

The historic act defined Ukraine's sovereignty as "supremacy, independence, fullness and indivisibility of the republic's authority within the boundaries of its territory, and its independence and equality in external relations."

News of the Parliament's vote — 355 for and a mere four votes against — spread quickly as the full text of the Ukrainian-language declaration was immediately faxed from the Kiev offices of Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, to The Ukrainian Weekly. (The Weekly immediately set about translating the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine and the Ukrainian National Association's Washington Office then sent the English-language text on to all members of the U.S. Congress, Bush administration officials and the news media.)

The document decreed that Ukrainian SSR laws take precedence on Ukrainian territory over all-union laws, and declared that the Ukrainian SSR will maintain its own army and its own national bank, and has the right to introduce its own currency.

The declaration noted that the Ukrainian republic is "a permanently neutral state that does not participate in military blocs" and stated that the republic will not accept, will not produce and will not procure nuclear weapons.

Though the declaration stopped short of calling for Ukraine's secession from the USSR, many observers then pointed out that it went further than similar steps toward sovereignty taken by other republics, particularly in regard to its provisions on armed forces and non-participation in military blocs.

Adoption of the Declaration on State Sovereignty was greeted in the Parliament with a standing ovation and tumultuous applause. Later that same day, the people's deputies voted 339-5 to proclaim July 16 a national holiday in Ukraine.

There was rejoicing in the streets of Kiev that day as some 5,000 to 10,000 residents gathered in the city's October Revolution Square. At the spontaneous meeting, People's Deputy Bohdan Horyn proposed that the name of that central square be changed to Independence Square.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Sharing some quieter thoughts about first Ukrainianists' congress

by Prof. Natalie Kononenko

The first congress of the International Association of Ukrainianists took place in Kiev in August and September 1990. It was a very exciting and emotional event. For some of my American and Canadian colleagues, it was their first trip ever to Ukraine. For many of those who had done scholarly work in the Soviet Union before, it was the first time that they were welcome and that their hosts facilitated their work rather than hindered it.

For our Ukrainian hosts, there was the prestige of hosting a gathering of scholars from around the world: the United States, Canada, Australia, Europe, the countries of the Soviet bloc. There was a tremendous sense of national pride for everyone. Blue and yellow flags were everywhere. People wore embroidered blouses and shirts. Many wore crosses. Members of Rukh greeted convention participants wherever they went. At the opening session of the congress, the artists entertaining the convention delegates, together with the audience, sang "Sheche ne Vmerla Ukraina."

For me, attending this conference was personally moving because I learned that my grandfather had been rehabilitated exactly 100 years to the month after he was born. In fact, my grandfather's books were on display at the Academy of Sciences and I learned of his rehabilitation through a young man who was writing a book about him and sought me out for information.

It is very difficult to be objective under circumstances such as these. While participating in the First Congress of the International Association of Ukrainianists, I knew that I was being taught important lessons; it was just very hard to know what they were. Sober reflection was possible only much later. I would like to share some of these quieter thoughts with the readership of The Ukrainian Weekly.

There were two incidents that stuck in my memory and helped crystalize my later, analytical thinking. One was my grandfather's rehabilitation and what followed. I was so excited, I announced what I had just learned to my Western colleagues who were on a bus waiting to go from our hotel to the meeting site. I told them, jokingly, that they should be pleased they no longer had to travel with a descendant of an enemy of the people. The man next to me pointed out

Natalie Kononenko is an associate professor of the Slavic languages and literatures department at the University of Virginia.

that the whole bus was full of enemies of the people and their descendants, and that all the Soviets had to do to get rid of many enemies was to blow the bus up. This somewhat humorous incident was a reminder of the not-too-humorous circumstances under which much of the diaspora ended up abroad.

The other incident occurred at one of the sessions. A Soviet Ukrainian woman approached me to ask about an American colleague. The woman and I began talking. She then made a point of attending my talk and afterwards spoke to me and gave me a book about the political importance of the Ukrainian language. As she talked, she kept saying how wonderful it was that I spoke Ukrainian and how marvelous it was that my research was on Ukrainian culture. I was flattered, but also surprised, by her praise and admiration.

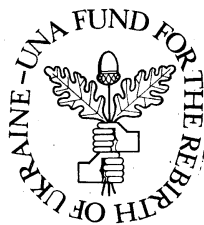
These two incidents made sense much later when I put them together with each other and with experiences with Soviets that had occurred in other contexts. What I came to realize can be summarized as follows.

What I learned from the people of the bus is that many Ukrainianists are themselves Ukrainian. They are often people forced to leave Ukraine, or the descendants of such people. The common Soviet assumption is that these people are extremely antagonistic to the Soviet system, if not to Ukraine. Love of homeland and a certain resultant sedentary nature is not only Ukrainian, but Slavic and played up extensively by Soviet propaganda. Exile from the homeland is seen as severe punishment and those so punished are assumed to be bitter and likely to reject everything associated with the place that caused their suffering. Those emigres who continue to work in Ukrainian studies and thus demonstrate that they are not anti-Ukrainian, are assumed to be extremely nationalistic and anti-Soviet. Enemies of the Soviet peoples, ready to foment insurrection at the first opportunity.

I cannot count the times people assumed I was an anti-Communist nationalist simply because I live in the West and am interested in Ukrainian studies. Almost belligerent antagonism toward the diaspora is characteristic of official Soviet circles and is assumed to be reciprocated by the diaspora toward Soviet officialdom. Scholars in Russian studies, Soviets assume, especially scholars who are not of Russian descent, are primarily naive and only possibly anti-Soviet. Scholars descended from former citizens of the non-Russian republics, such as

(Continued on page 13)

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of July 11, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 7,714 checks from its members with donations totalling \$197,074.14. The contributions include individual members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.



A western Canadian perspective

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

Remember, then look me in the eye

As we mark the anniversary of the beginning of the second world war, I wish to remember those whom very few will think of — not the soldiers, but the war's ordinary innocent victims. I was born right after the war, but my family and I still bear the scars.

I remember those who died in the flames of their own homes, bombed by one side or the other. Remember those who were left hanging for days on Gestapo gallows in every Ukrainian village, as an example to others not to oppose foreign authority. Remember those who were herded into cattle cars from village and city markets, into forced labor, who died in German factories and railroads from Allied bombs. Remember those who were forced into the German army, to die in internment camps from starvation and typhoid, without fighting for or against anyone.

Remember the concentration camp inmates, not only the Jews, but the clergy, the Ukrainians, Poles, Balts, Gypsies and homosexuals. Remember those who were executed on the spot for harboring or even feeding Jews. Remember the political prisoners who were executed in their cells or left for dead by the retreating Soviet army. Remember the underground and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, who fought

both the Nazis and the Soviets, the latter way into the 1950s.

Remember the refugees who died fleeing their homes, who were shot as they rode the roads west — shot down by low-flying Soviet planes who could see whom they were shooting. Remember those who died after being forcibly repatriated from the DP camps to the Soviet Union — and those who committed suicide rather than return. Remember those who massively deserted the Red Army, to fight for independence, who were sent to dig ditches only to die in them.

Remember the orphans and the helpless elderly. Remember the babies who died of hunger and lack of medical care. I still mourn for the older sister I never knew, who died of pneumonia at 14 months because there were no doctors for the Untermenschen, the "subhuman" Slavs.

Remember the millions — victims of war, conquest, hunger — who lie in unmarked graves throughout Eastern Europe, whom the West has forgotten or chosen to ignore. Remember, then dare look me in the eye and tell me about war crimes, collaboration and atrocities. Remember, and thank God the war was not fought on North American soil.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Glittery view for deputies

Dear Editor:

Should we be proud of the view the delegation of 13 visiting Ukrainian deputies were given of "American democracy" or ashamed and fearful for Ukraine's future?

For nine days, Ukrainian leaders were here in the U.S. and given a glittery view by a small group of people for whom our system works best; the view from the top. But that isn't the view most of who share the concerns of Ukrainians, having less opportunity than the privileged in our respective societies, see.

Ukraine is a land of painful history — of disregard for human rights, of abusive power by state-run institutions, of unaccountability of state apparatus.

But do Ukrainian leaders here meet with our lawyers fighting for the rights of children, with our lobbyists for consumers, with the abandoned and neglected forgotten in the other part of D.C., just a few minutes from their Capitol Hill meetings; with the people who can advise them on how to build real mechanisms into a new constitution in order to help people on the most human of levels and protect the small entrepreneur, minorities, to give our Constitution meaning where it isn't enforced?

No. Their trip was arranged by Gibson, Dunn and Crutcher, a law firm that represents large corporate and institutional interests; interests that would, of course, like the access to sell their products to and strip resources from Ukraine; access that the sponsorship of the deputies trip and your extensive newspaper coverage give them.

Is this the future we want for Ukraine?

There will be other meetings and other visits. How about trying to organize some non-corporate, non-U.S. administration visits and discussions so that Ukrainian deputies can consider some fresh ideas and hear some other views.

David Lempert
Cambridge, Mass.

The author of this letter is a visiting scholar at Harvard University and a California attorney. He recently taught a course on American law and democracy at Leningrad State University and has written a book proposing 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

Applause for Kuropas column

Dear Editor:

Thank you to Dr. Myron Kuropas for his column on June 9 on Ukraine and the new world "odor."

Your desire for a free Ukraine and your mention of "liberal pundits who have always supported Ukraine's enemies" is appreciated. I applaud your willingness to honestly and bravely share your knowledge of the Trilateral Commission and President George Bush's connection with it.

Although the "new world order" has been mentioned in the press lately (but without too much definition) most people are blissfully unaware of the T.L.C. and its globalist goals. (Could it be due to self-imposed, in-house, "censorship"?)

Philip Yankoschuk
Bayside, N.Y.

Centennial sojourn

by Christopher Guly

WINNIPEG — As he speaks of the universe as a big school, I realize that Taras Yuri Snihurowycz belongs to a rare breed, a Renaissance man.

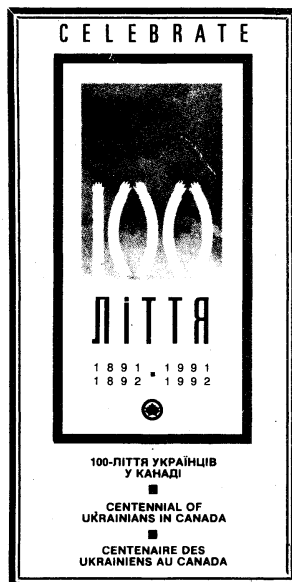
Thin and wiry, his gray mustache almost covers a face dominated by sparkling eyes, the 73-year-old academic, dentist, iconographer, tennis player husband, father, friend and lover could spend several more afternoons discussing the infinite questions of the world. My purposes are to learn more about the man. It's a challenge.

Born on June 5, 1918, in Stanislaviv, the widower who just last year remarried an old family friend, has taken ownership of life's oyster with a vengeance.

He challenges because he has been challenged.

As a student of dentistry in Warsaw, he was forced to interrupt his studies with the outbreak of the second world war. He later completed medical studies at Innsbruck and Munich, and obtained his first degree in dentistry in 1960.

As part of the third and final wave of Ukrainians arriving in Canada, Dr. Snihurowycz began a new life on May 23, 1950, at the port of Halifax.



As a dentist, he had to "re-educate" himself according to North American standards and receive a second degree in his craft from the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg in 1962.

As a man who went from art collection to art creation, he became one of
(Continued on page 11)



Renaissance man Dr. Taras Yuri Snihurowycz with an icon of St. Apollonia, patroness of dental sufferers.

ACTION ITEM

In the past two years, President George Bush has failed to mention Ukraine in his Captive Nations speech and proclamation. In order to prevent a recurrence this year, readers are asked to send letters to the president (The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20500).

Letters should argue that despite all of the appearances of change in the Soviet Union, the fact remains that it still is a forced "union" of many nations who do not wish to be there. This in itself defines the word "captive." While this situation exists it is most appropriate to mark Captive Nations Day, up until the day all of the nations of the Soviet Union are indeed free.

Ukraine is a founding member of the Captive Nations movement, and a veteran of the "captive" status as witnessed by its 350-year history, vis a vis tsardom and communism. With this in mind, it is absolutely imperative that Ukraine, and the other Captive Nations of the Soviet Union be so recognized.

— submitted by Ukrainian American Community Network.

Shchedryk children's choir from Kiev wins international competition

by Irene Stecura

NEW YORK — Thirty-eight smiling girls and three boys age 10-15 of Kiev's Shchedryk choir have won first prize in the Des Moines International Children's Choral Festival which took place July 3-7.

Last year in Powell River, British Columbia, they competed against 38 choirs — adult, chamber, youth, etc. — and won the grand prize of the festival plus a first prize in their category.

As a result, Shchedryk has been invited by the prestigious musically oriented St. Bartholomew's Church on Park Avenue and 50th Street in New York to give a concert. It is this church's tradition to invite choirs of international repute to perform. Shchedryk's concert at St. Bartholomew will take place on Sunday, July 21, at 4 p.m. (Admission is by voluntary donation.)

What distinguishes Shchedryk from other Ukrainian choirs who have visited here from Ukraine is that most of them come just to visit Ukrainian centers and sing only Ukrainian repertoire.

In the hands of its brilliant music director and conductor Iryna Sablina, Shchedryk is a professional ensemble of world caliber with a huge repertoire of



Some of the members of the Shchedryk children's choir from Kiev.

classical and contemporary music sung in the original languages.

The group's repertoire ranges from Bach and Palestrina to Schubert and

Faure, from Haydn and Mozart to Britten and Messiaen. While part of Shchedryk's program is always devoted to Ukrainian folk songs, it is through

their highly sophisticated and masterful singing of the world's finest repertoire that choristers blaze a trail of glory for Ukrainian culture.

BOOK NOTES

Two-volume set of Humenna memoirs

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A two-volume set of the memoirs of writer Dokia Humenna, a member of the Peasant Writers' Association Pluk, has recently been published by Smoloskyp Press. The memoir spans the years from 1904 to 1941, and is titled "Dar Evdoteyi" (Gift of Eudothia).

The first volume of "Dar Evdoteyi" is "Kievan Escarpments," which is divided into three sections: "Zhshkiv Thursdays," "Stavysheche Splendor" and "The Dream Called Kiev." These cover the First World War, the 1917 Revolution and the Ukrainian liberation struggle, as well as the young generation of that time and the effects of these upheavals on it.

The second volume is called "Heat and Ice," and is also composed of three parts: "The Dream Called Literature," "Kharkiv Winds" and "My Primitive Family." This volume is about Humenna's early years as a writer. She wrote about taboo topics — the impoverishment of the villages, the fa-

mine, Russification — and, as a result, was kicked out of the writers' organizations and, in general, out of literary circles.

She describes one writers' meeting: "They observe me as though I were an animal in a zoo. I sit, clenching my teeth — what can I do? Get up and leave? No, I have to sit here and listen to this! I've become stuck to the stool, I can't budge. The main thing is, I don't feel guilty of anything that they are accusing me of. What a wild rush of slander floods me!"

In addition to the author, many other significant writers of that time are portrayed in the memoirs — people with whom Humenna met or worked. Among these are Serhiy Pylypenko, Dmytro Zahul, Hryhoriy Kosynka, Dmytro Falkivsky, Yevhen Pluznyk, Borys Antonenko-Davydovych and others.

The set of books is \$35 (U.S.) or \$41.25 (Canadian), and may be ordered from: Smoloskyp Publishers, P.O. Box 561, Ellicott City, MD 21043.

Life and work of Les Kurbas

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A book on the life and work of Les Kurbas, one of the most important figures in Ukrainian theater in the 1920s and early 30s, has recently been published. It was compiled by Osypp Zinkewych and the editor-in-chief is Prof. Valerian Revutsky.

The book is 1,026 pages long and is divided into six sections: articles and letters; contemporaries of Les Kurbas and history of the theater companies Molodyi Teatr and Berezil; the theatrical Kurbas' reputation in the press before and after his dismissal from Berezil; imprisonment and death of Les Kurbas; poems and other works in memory of Les Kurbas.

Les Kurbas was the visionary director of Ukrainian avant-garde theater. Born in 1887, he studied drama and

philosophy in Vienna and later worked in various Ukrainian productions as an actor.

In 1917 he reorganized the Molodyi Teatr company, which he had founded a year earlier, stressing the modern technique used in Western European theater. In 1919 the Molodyi Teatr was forced to merge with the State Drama Theater.

A year later Kurbas founded a new company, Berezil, where he contained and perfected his system of training actors and put on daringly new and innovative productions. In 1933 his productions "were condemned as nationalist, rationalist, formalist and counterrevolutionary" and he was dismissed from Berezil and arrested.

Les Kurbas was last heard from in 1937, and the date of his death is surmised to be October 15, 1942. He was posthumously rehabilitated after Stalin's death.

This book on Kurbas has many previously unpublished documents and more than 100 photographs. The articles from the 20s and 30s include those by S. Bondarchuk, Y. Shevchenko, Petro Rulin, Mykola Khyvlovyy, Yakiv Mamontov, Y. Strukhmanchuk, I. Turkeltaub, O. Polotsky, Y. Smolych and P. Kozitsky, as well as 33 pieces by Les Kurbas himself.

The hardcover book is \$49.75 (U.S.), \$55 (Canadian) and may be ordered from: Smoloskyp, P.O. Box 561, Ellicott City, MD 21043.

Antonenko-Davydovych's Siberian stories

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A book of Borys Antonenko-Davydovych's writings, named "Sibirski Noveli," or "Siberian Short Stories," was published in 1990 by Smoloskyp Press.

The book includes 16 short stories, such as "Who is Jesus Christ?," "Sharabura," "May the Beautiful Moment Stand Still" and others. There is also a section of poems, called "Prison Poetry" which contains 11 poems — "Carousel,"

"Mother," "Snowstorm" and others.

Also included are articles by Borys Tymoshenko, Vyacheslav Bryukhovetsky and Anatolii Dimarov, 18 photographs and a conversation between Mr. Tymoshenko and the author recorded in 1982.

Born in 1899, Antonenko-Davydovych studied physics and mathematics at the University of Kharkiv and history and philology at the Kiev Institute of People's Education, from which he graduated in 1923. In 1916 he wrote his first published short story, "The Last Two."

He was a member of several Ukrainian writers' organizations, including the groups Lanka and Mars, and left for Kazakhstan in 1934 to escape arrest. He was nonetheless arrested in 1935 and sentenced to 10 years in Siberia.

He returned to Kiev in 1957 and had a significant influence on the writers of the 1960s. He was persecuted from the mid-1960s and his works were banned from the early 1970s. He died in Kiev in 1984.

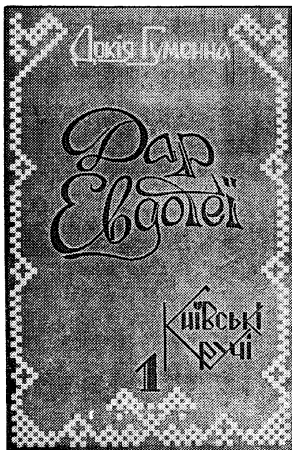
Compiled by Oles Tymoshenko, the hardcover book is 310 pages long and costs \$16.25 (U.S.) and \$19.75 (Canadian). It may be ordered from: Smoloskyp, P.O. Box 561, Ellicott City, MD 21043.

Chinese-Ukrainian dictionary released

HARBIN, People's Republic of China — The first Chinese-Ukrainian dictionary was published here in 1990.

The project was initiated by Peter I. Potichny, an adjunct-professor at the University of Heilongjiang in Harbin. It was carried through by the Institute of Lexicography under the guidance of Prof. Zheng Shupu at the university.

The dictionary is 584 pages long and encompasses about 21,000 words. It was partially financed by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies.



Soyuzivka opens 38th summer season over Independence Day weekend

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Soyuzivka kicked off its 38th summer season during the Independence Day weekend with a variety of entertainment and activities, ranging from art exhibits and concerts to dances and sports events.

Already on Thursday, July 4, the estate commenced its festivities with a Hutsul Night dedicated to the Independence Day holiday. The program featured a reading of excerpts of the Declaration of Independence in the Ukrainian and English languages by Miss Soyuzivka Martha Kuropas and Olja Chodoba-Fryz, Soyuzivka's mistress of ceremonies for the summer season. Vocalist Lydia Hawryluk performed the "Star Spangled Banner."

In addition, Soyuzivka's summer employees presented a selection of songs and dances, while nightclub singer Alex made a special guest appearance. The Sounds of Soyuzivka band provided the musical accompaniment throughout and later played at a get-together in the Trembita Lounge.

Meanwhile, after dinner, the Main House Library was the site of a special exhibit opening. Sculptor Zenon Holubec was introduced to the audience by Ukrainian National Association Supreme Advisor Anya Dydik-Petrenko, a former Soyuzivka emcee.

The Leontovych String Quartet from Kiev — composed of Semen Kobets, first violin, Yuriy Kharchenko, second violin, Volodymyr Panteleyev, cello, and Borys Deviativ, viola — performed at the opening, serving as a musical backdrop for Mr. Holubec's work.

On Friday evening, the Veselka auditorium hosted the debut performance of a new vocal-instrumental ensemble, IKA, comprising Inya Bonacorsa, Ksenia Kyzk and Andriy Wowk. The group appeared with its rendition of popular Ukrainian songs and several original compositions. Later that evening, Sounds of Soyuzivka, in the persons of Hryc Hrynovc and Stepan Ben, performed for guests' dancing pleasure.

The next day, the Eastern Tennis Championships of the Ukrainian Sports Association of the U.S.A. and Canada (USCAK) got under way on Soyuzivka's newly renovated courts. Competition took place in two groups: men and senior men.

In the evening, Veselka was the site of another concert, this one headlined by



Above, the Leontovych String Quartet of Kiev performs at Soyuzivka. On the right, Alex sings on the Veselka terrace with the Sounds of Soyuzivka band.

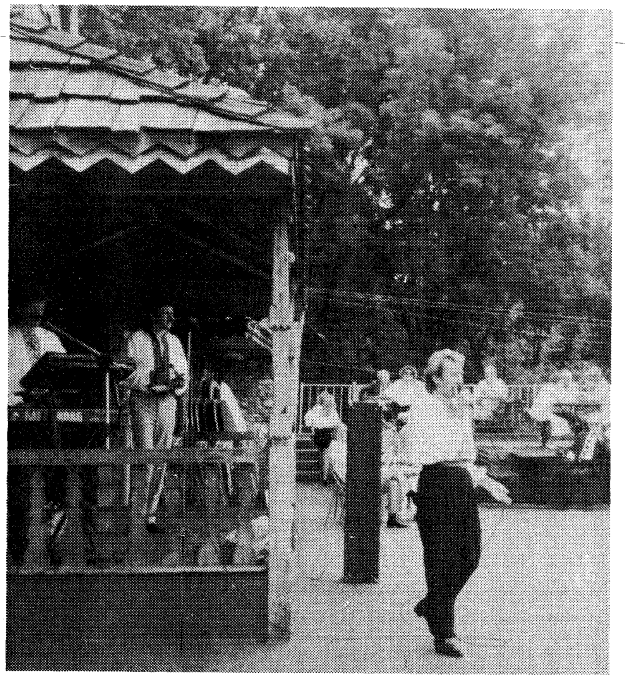
the Leontovych Quartet, recognized by critics as one of the best string quartets around the world. The ensemble performed works by Mozart, Lysenko, Leontovych, Skoryk, Kern and Sousa.

The second half of the program featured surprise performers, vocalists Nataalka Melnyk and Andriy Shkurhan of Ukraine, accompanied by Lubomyr Bohoslovets on the bayan, an accordion-like instrument.

The program was directed by Ms. Chodoba-Fryz, who introduced notables in the audience, among them, UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, Supreme Advisors Walter Kwas, Eugene Iwanciw and Ms. Dydik-Petrenko, as well as Zenon Snylyk, Svoboda editor-in-chief, and John A. Flis, manager of Soyuzivka.

That evening's dance showcased two orchestras, Tempo of New Jersey and Odnochasnist of Toronto.

On Sunday afternoon, as the tennis players completed their tournament, Alex, Ms. Chodoba-Fryz and Sounds of Soyuzivka entertained guests on the Veselka terrace, bringing the long weekend to a pleasant close.



60 youths participate in 21st Tennis Camp at UNA estate

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Soyuzivka's 23rd Tennis Camp took place here at the Ukrainian National Association's year-round resort on June 23 through July 4 with 60 young athletes — 38 girls and 22 boys — participating.

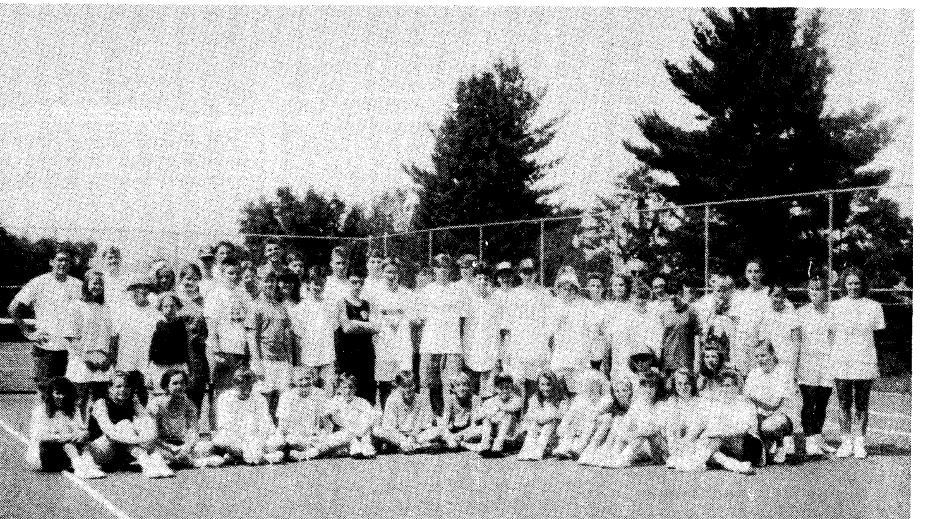
The campers' activities included jogging, calisthenics and group tennis lessons. In the evening hours, the youths, who ranged in age between 12 and 18, enjoyed themselves at bonfires, get-togethers, dances and discussions.

At the conclusion of their one-and-a-half-week stay, the campers competed in a tennis tourney — singles matches were played in seven groups — which was followed by an awards ceremony.

Best camper awards were presented to: Lauren Midgley, Melanie Stawnyczyj, Paul Schram and Damian Kohut.

In addition, the campers themselves presented a special program to mark the end of the 1991 Tennis Camp.

A special treat during their stay was the Tuesday, June 25, performances in the Veselka auditorium by the Virnist



Participants of the 1991 Tennis Camp at Soyuzivka with their instructors.

(Continued on page 11)

Infotech president markets Wellness Checkpoint software

by Christopher Guly

WINNIPEG — The dining room table in her exclusive Tuxedo-suburban home looks much like her hotel rooms during numerous business jaunts: a laptop computer on one end, a briefcase bulging with documents and files on the other. For Zorianna Hyworon, these are the tools of her trade, her passion, her success.

They, along with the unbridled creativity and sheer brilliance, have propelled her into the highest rungs of the computer world. At times, thanks to regular 18-hour days, the president of Infotech Inc. may be tired, but her entrepreneurial skills always come to the fore.

For the last year, she has marketed her own creation, a computer software program titled, "The Wellness Checkpoint." Accessible on any computer which is IBM-compatible with graphics, the four-moduled health and wellness program walks a person through a series of questions and scenarios designed to promote healthy living.

Using an automobile analogy, "The Wellness Checkpoint" compares the proper maintenance of a car to a healthy lifestyle. It asks such questions as, "Would you run a car that has a low fuel gauge?" A wellness assessment follows which looks at family health history, the individual's own health risks; high blood pressure, diabetes, the person's age and weight. That data is automatically plugged into the computer's memory and used to determine a final wellness score.

Another analogy, that of a solitaire card game, proceeds in a strategy that determines various wellness factors: smoking, stress, exercise, that sort of thing. Based on healthy vs. unhealthy lifestyle, and taking into consideration uncontrollable factors such as health history and the environment, a score is produced, indicating where and how an individual can improve his or her health.

So far, the corporate world seems to be buying both the concept and the \$199 package. Air Canada, Health and Welfare Canada, large corporations and small 10-employee companies in both Canada and the United States are purchasing "The Wellness Checkpoint" as part of their employee programs.

Lise Pigeon, a faculty member with the Ottawa-based Canadian Center for Management Development, says that it is available to public service trainees who pass through because of its uniqueness. "The fact that it is interactive makes it so personal," she explained.

Great-West Life Assurance Co., with head offices in Winnipeg, liked it so much that it now re-sells the product to group clients plugged into its Contact employee assistance program. Although there are other health promotional devices available to its 4,000 employees across the country, Shelley Lichtman, director of Group Insurance, believes that Ms. Hyworon's brainchild is one-of-a-kind. "I like it because it helps you set goals for yourself," she said.

Putting its uniqueness aside, Ms. Hyworon also knows that in today's business world, the environment and health are a matter of economics. "Corporations no longer look at employee programs as good corporate citizens," she explained. "They know that an unhealthy employee costs them business and revenue."

Such acumen is expected to make InfoTech Inc. a \$10-million company in



Zorianna Hyworon

two years. Not bad for the little 4½-year-old girl who emigrated to Canada with her parents from an Austrian refugee camp in 1949.

She learned early how to compete and win. Ms. Hyworon watched her accountant father almost paralyze himself in a steel mill to support the family. A sweat-filled sewing factory was no easier a place for her mother.

So she applied herself in academics and won a scholarship in Grade 11 to study medicine at Montreal's McGill University. However, Ms. Hyworon chose to pursue a degree in Winnipeg where she attended the University of Manitoba and took honors chemistry and the first half-credit course ever offered in computer science.

Following her graduation, she was more than aware that few women scientists went beyond either the classroom or the laboratory in the 1960s. Ms. Hyworon was one of them, tantalizing numerous prospective employers with her rare mixture of intelligence and drive.

Alcan, Air Canada — they approached, she accepted. The money was good, in fact, better than what most of her peers were getting in government. Ms. Hyworon's technological expertise made her invaluable both by day and night.

"I remember fielding phone calls in the middle of the night about a problem with a main frame," she recalled. "There I am, lying in bed with eyes closed, telling the guy step-by-step how to correct the problem. He couldn't believe it!"

In 1971, she became a private consultant for the next four years. In her words, it was a matter of "never looking for work, it came to me."

The Manitoba government scooped her up in 1975, where she served as director of data processing for the management committee of cabinet. A stint in corporate planning for information technology with Ontario Hydro in Toronto followed.

Before forming InfoTech Inc. in 1984, Ms. Hyworon completed her sojourn in working for others as assistant deputy minister for Manitoba's government department of industry, trade and technology. By then, she realized that the "nickel and dimers" in a bureaucracy serve more to pull down whiz kids than support them.

She remembered, "It was my son's 10th birthday and my mind was somewhere else. I knew that there was more to life than this."

(Continued on page 12)

Onufryk Prismatic Image Relocators expand the field of vision

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — About 10 years ago Michael Onufryk of Rochester, N.Y., developed a lens to help people who could see peripherally, but had no central vision. Now he has developed a lens to help people with the opposite problem: they have central, but no peripheral vision.

The local newspapers and the "Review of Optometry" described the work of Mr. Onufryk. His most recent invention is the OPIR (Onufryk Prismatic Image Relocators) Field Expanding Spectacles. These are able to correct the vision of people with retinitis pigmentosa (tunnel vision), hemianopsia and other diseases which afflict up to 3 million people in the U.S. They have also been helpful for some glaucoma patients. His inventions use glass prisms to bend light that is headed for the diseased part of the eye towards healthy and usable parts of the retina.

Mr. Onufryk was born in Rochester, N.Y., 75 years ago to Dmytro and Maria Onufryk. He was a senior development engineer at Kodak and retired after working there for 35 years. Most recently he had been selected for inclusion in the 1990 "Who's Who of American Inventors," a publication which "profiles successful inventors in the U.S. whose inventions have made a positive impact in society." He presently has two patents and four that are still pending.

When Mr. Onufryk retired he said he expected to "go out to pasture and have a lot of fun." Then in 1980 he met his wife's friend who could not make out even objects or people because he had macular degeneration. In this disease, which is not curable, the center of the retina deteriorates and leaves central vision

blurry or even blank. In hopes of solving this problem, Mr. Onufryk started to experiment with prisms and mirrors, and began with two prisms held together by electrical tape.

He read extensively on ophthalmology in medical texts and consulted doctors. His end product was a device which tests from which area of the eye a person sees best. The test consists of a trial frame through which the person looks at words or colors. A prism is inserted into the frame and rotated until the person can see clearly. As Mr. Onufryk put it, "We trick the eye into thinking it's looking straight ahead."

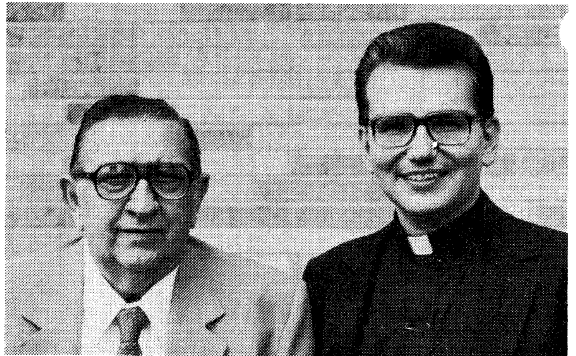
Since Mr. Onufryk is not a doctor, he cannot write out a prescription, but he gives the test results to the ophthalmologist of the patient, who checks the results and then writes out the prescription for glasses. These are both better and more comfortable than previous attempts to correct this problem, which consisted of such contraptions as little telescopes or prisms glued to lenses, or the equivalent of miniature side-view mirror attached to the glasses.

Mr. Onufryk's lenses, on the other hand, look like ordinary glasses.

He began work on the new invention — the vision field expanders — when the Rev. Phillip Bumber of St. Josaphat Church (Mr. Onufryk's parish priest) asked him for help with his vision problems. Whereas the lens for central vision needed one prism, the lens used to correct "tunnel vision" needs three.

This new lens operates on the same principle as the older one — it redirects light to the healthy part of the eye. In designing the glasses, Mr.

(Continued on page 12)



Michael Onufryk (left) with the Rev. Philip Bumber, who is wearing the inventor's prismatic field expanding glasses. Below, Mr. Onufryk's OPIR spectacles are seen in the foreground; in the background are telescopic lenses.



Protesters confront...

(Continued from page 1)

future relations between Ukraine and Germany.

Respublika reported also that a group of people's deputies who are members of the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, Dmytro Pavlychko, Les Taniuk and Ivan Drach, issued a statement addressed to Chancellor Kohl in an effort to draw his attention to the fact that "for centuries the Ukrainian nation has conducted an unceasing national liberation struggle against tsarist and bolshevik domination."

The statement also reminded the German leader of the July 16, 1990, Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine and the fact that more than 80 percent of Ukrainian voters supported sovereignty during the March 17 referendum on the union treaty.

"Nonetheless, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR did not recognize this expression of free will on the part of the government of Ukraine and the Ukrainian people. Mikhail Gorbachev also did not express a desire to recognize the sovereignty of Ukraine," the statement noted.



Marta Kolomayets

The German chancellor and the Soviet president stroll in Mezhyhiria along with their entourage.

"That is why, unfortunately, we must consider the general secretary of the CPSU [Communist Party of the Soviet Union] and the president of the USSR,

M. Gorbachev, an heir and perpetuator of Moscow's imperial policy," the deputies pointed out. "We would not want...your meeting in Kiev to be

interpreted as support for the imperial policies of the Kremlin," they cautioned Mr. Kohl.

On July 3, two days before the Gorbachev-Kohl meeting, Independence Square was the site of a previous demonstration organized by Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, and the Ukrainian Republican Party. According to Respublika, the meeting participants adopted a resolution that called on Chancellor Kohl to cancel his meeting with Mr. Gorbachev because the Soviet president's goal is to involve world leaders "in maintaining imperial control of Ukraine by the Moscow."

On July 6, Ukrainian President Kravchuk reacted to the Kiev visit of Chancellor Kohl by noting that the republic's leaders had met with the German leader and had emphasized Ukraine's struggle for sovereignty and its desire to participate in general political and economic processes based on the principles of justice and equal rights.

Mr. Kravchuk noted that the chancellor expressed his desire to meet with Ukraine's leaders either in Germany or in Kiev. "I believe this is an indication of respect for our sovereignty," Mr. Kravchuk said, according to Respublika.



Demonstrators line the Khreshchatyk, waiting for the Kohl-Gorbachev motorcade to pass.

Centennial...

(Continued from page 7)

the country's leading and most diversified iconographers.

He is a respected and beloved academic, a champion tennis player and instructor, and, if you adhere to what people say of him, an icon of sorts to those he has touched.

That magic is evident today as he bounces from the dining room table of his modest East Kildonan home to show me photographs, letters, icons and the tools with which they're made.

"I am not original," he says as he stares at me with conviction. "Nothing is original. We have all been created in God's image."

The associate professor of dentistry at the University of Manitoba has begun the lesson. "How can you know a beautiful smell if you don't know stink? How can you know good if you don't know bad? The whole thing is beautiful."

I am not his first student. Dr. Mark Semchyshyn, 32, studied rehabilitative dental medicine under Dr. Snihurowycz's tutorage in the early 1980s and verifies the intrigue behind the man. "He has been the Einstein of my life," he explains. "He possesses open thought and an open mind which extends far beyond textbook wisdom."

Dr. Uche Odiatu, another former

student and a former world class bodybuilding champion, recalls similar experiences. "He thinks of dentistry more as an art and has such tireless energy and creativity," he suggests. "He has a 20-year-old mind in a 70-year-old body."

No doubt that restlessness propelled Dr. Snihurowycz to pursue a parallel career 16 years ago and begin a hobby which has solidified his reputation in the Ukrainian Canadian community. Possessing no formal training and armed with the tools of his dental profession, the Ukrainian-born scholar has since produced more than 250 works and has staged close to a dozen shows.

Using various bases of plywood, cooper sheet, soapstone, acrylic paint and goldleaf, Dr. Snihurowycz has gone from duplicating icons to creating them. One of St. Apollonia, patroness of dental sufferers, was donated to the Canadian Dental Association as a fundraiser for their library trust fund.

Another, of Our Lady of the Redeemer, valued at \$3,000 (Canadian) was donated to the Canadian Museum of Civilization in Ottawa.

The key here is "donated." With hundreds of works under his belt, Dr. Snihurowycz could build a small fortune on his return. He laughs when asked why and claims that receipts help out with decreasing his income tax load. Others aren't as sure.

Shawna Balas, curator at Winnipeg's Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, "Oseredok," insists that, for the most part, he gives what he makes. "One of his former students recently got married and he gave her a valuable icon," she explains. "He's willing to share everything."

To congratulate Dr. Odiatu for representing Canada at the 1985 world bodybuilding championships, his former professor made him a bronze relief sculpture of a winning pose.

I'm observing the walls of Dr. Snihurowycz's living room. There's a fortune of brilliance everywhere. His Czech-born wife, Emilia Karpinetz, winks at me as we both watch her husband zip in and out of the room, showing me how he uses one of those precise dental tools to carve out an image on copper.

Two hours in his company is both mesmerizing and exhausting. I wonder how she keeps up with his pace. They play tennis at least three times a week and she's forever challenged to keep him for more than 15 minutes at the breakfast table without breaking away into one of his many workshops.

But then I recall Dr. Semchyshyn's words that he was drawn to his mentor based "on an attraction that was never completely understood."

And, for Taras Yuri Snihurowycz, that passion for life has made all the difference.

Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

• KIEV — Liberal Ukrainian Communists and non-Communists stated in interviews conducted by Radio Liberty's Ukrainian service July 4 that they look upon the Democratic Reform movement of Eduard Shevardnadze and Alexander Yakovlev negatively. Mykola Shulka, a Central Committee member who heads the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet commission on internationality relations, said that the movement has been coolly received, but that the Ukrainian party itself was wracked by internal divisions. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• VOROTNIV — A monument to the peasants who were shot in prison by the NKVD (secret police) in June 1941 was unveiled here in the Volyn Oblast on June 30. It was blessed by the local priests of the Russian Orthodox Church, and a deputy of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, Oleksander Hudyma, delivered a speech. A blue-and-yellow flag fluttered by the monument. (Respublika)

• SYMFEROPII — The congress of Crimean Tatars elected the leader of the Crimean-Tatar nationalist movement, Mustafa Djemilev, as president of a 33-member council. An appeal concerning the Crimean Tatars' right to self-determination and renewal of the borders of 1921 was sent to the United Nations, the president of the USSR and the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR. It was resolved to temporarily suspend laws of the Ukrainian SSR regarding land reforms, privatization and de-nationalization. Also resolved were the questions of a national flag and hymn, and May 18 was designated as a day of Crimean Tatar mourning. (Respublika)

60 youths...

(Continued from page 9)

Dance Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Lviv, Ukraine.

The camp was directed by Zenon Snylyk, who was assisted by the following staffers: Tanya Stasiuk, Vira Kobzar, Lena Orayshkewych, Nick Zadorej, Mike Sarachman, Paul Zadorej and Adrian Zayac.

Sharing some...

(Continued from page 6)

Ukraine, are thought to have an anti-Soviet political agenda. Even Americans who are interested in the study of a republic such as Ukraine are assumed to have been subverted by Ukrainian Americans to their point of view.

What I learned from the woman who flattered me with her attention and from other ordinary Ukrainian citizens is that, for them, their emigre cousins are a source of wonder and a subject for admiration. Precisely because the Ukrainian diaspora has officially been presented as seditious, ordinary Ukrainians see it as emblematic of all that is good and true. They believe that the diaspora has maintained a pure form of the Ukrainian language. The diaspora, they think, is where Ukrainian culture, literature, art, history and religion have been preserved. They see Ukrainians living abroad, with the anti-Soviet agenda they ascribe to them, leading their homeland to freedom and salvation. I should point out that the term "diaspora" has come into extensive use only recently, post-glasnost, and implies a return of scattered Ukrainians back to the land from which they came.

The amount of time that Ukrainian opposition political leaders spend abroad, in contact with American scholars of Ukrainian descent, is truly noteworthy and demonstrates the importance assigned to the diaspora. There is nothing comparable in the relations between Russia and its emigre sons and daughters. Although Alexander Solzhenitsyn keeps offering him advice, Mikhail Gorbachev is not consulting with Mr. Solzhenitsyn or any other Russian Americans. He is not even sending his deputies. Boris Yeltsin, who has visited the United States is not turning to Russian emigres.

Having a safe-deposit box abroad where the essence of Ukrainian culture is preserved gives Ukrainians in the Soviet Union a sense of identity and independence. It provides security and confidence in the ability to survive until political independence can be achieved. It encourages greater determination to achieve such independence. The emphasis on culture is not incidental. It is culture that has been preserved abroad and it is culture through which revival, not only cultural, but political and economic will come. At least that is the perception. The importance assigned to culture and to the diaspora, I believe, is one reason why the Writers' Union of Ukraine has been so politically prominent and why current opposition political leaders are cultural and literary figures.

Having had no opportunity for contact, Soviet Ukraine remembers its diaspora as it was when it was created and fills in the rest with idealization, imagining a utopia. The reality of the diaspora is quite different. As Prof. George Grabowicz writes in his article for Romana Bahry's "Echoes of Glasnost in Soviet Ukraine," Ukrainians living outside Ukraine have changed a great deal. As he puts it, they are no longer emigres, but ethnics. They have become Ukrainian Americans or Ukrainian Canadians, with the appropriate emphasis on the noun rather than the adjective. They have settled in; there is no realistic prospect of going back. Unlike their parents or grandparents who left Ukraine but wanted to go back and re-establish a non-Communist government, they have no political agenda. They enjoy their ethnicity and want to vacation in the place where their forefathers were born, but they do not want to go and liberate anything. They are much more tolerant of Ukraine in its

Soviet form and less antagonistic to those in their homeland who, from conviction or for convenience, chose the Soviet route.

As the diaspora does not have the political ambitions ascribed to it, so too its culture is not as Soviet Ukrainians imagine. As a folklorist, I study culture and cultural change and I know that the safe deposit box picture is erroneous. Culture does not exist in a vacuum. It is carried by people who react and adjust to their circumstances. Thus the Ukrainian language has acquired English lexical items and English constructions. Poets have been influenced by their New York environment, as well as by Western imagery and style. People who make Easter eggs use Western materials, techniques and symbols. Quiche has been added to the Christmas Eve meal. Ukrainians may debate what is truly Ukrainian and decry the use of ostrich eggs for pysanky since there were no ostriches in the old country. The majority of Ukrainian Americans, however, go merrily about their process of adjustment.

What will happen when, with increased contact between the Soviet Union and the West, Ukrainian idealization of its diaspora comes in conflict with that group's reality and the diaspora appears as a less hopeful source of salvation? Some disappointment is certain to result. I have already witnessed such disappointment. As a scholar, I profited greatly from people who would turn over materials for my use and for safe-keeping in the West. These same people would give me voluminous manuscripts and expect me to have them published in the United States or Canada. The authors explained that they feared their work would be cut and edited in the Soviet Union. Precisely because these people had helped me and I wanted to help in return, it was very difficult to explain that the manuscripts would be cut and edited in the West as well, if published at all. The motives for cutting in the West might be commercial and not political; nonetheless, not every word written in Ukrainian is precious, even to the diaspora.

On a more mundane level, people

would give me various artifacts, such as embroidered blouses, and ask me to sell them for large sums of money which could then be used to buy goods to send back to Ukraine. Again, it was hard to explain that, while I prize "vyshyvani sorochky," they were not a hot item in the United States, not even among Ukrainian Americans, many of whom prefer T-shirts that say "Kiss me, I'm Ukrainian," or "Do it with a bandura."

There is also a deeper and more fundamental disappointment that must be addressed. All people living under the Soviet system will eventually, but inevitably, be disappointed with the West and capitalism as a whole. I specialize in Ukrainian folklore, but I also study folklore in America. I know that human beings create myths even when they have access to news 24 hours a day. Imagine what myths can be created in the isolation imposed by the Soviet system! I should have been able

to, and yet it took the first congress of the International Association of Ukrainians for me to begin to grasp the problem. Perhaps it is difficult to see reality when you yourself are the object of myth-making, but Ukrainian Americans cannot work miracles, economic or other, and our political system has its flaws.

I worry that the shattering of the myth of the West as utopia will be hard on our Soviet cousins. Life is so difficult right now, both physically and psychologically, that there is a strong need to imagine something not just better, but perfect. It is tempting to conspire in perpetuating the myth, especially since it pictures us as all-powerful and the repository of the good, the pure, the true. Yet true reform must be built on reality. After all, the Soviet system was almost all myth. Look what it has done to Ukraine.

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Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports for April

RECORDING DEPARTMENT MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF MARCH 31, 1991	17,761	44,655	5,780	68,196
GAINS IN APRIL 30, 1991				
New members.....	66	81	28	175
Reinstated.....	23	60	—	83
Transferred in.....	2	2	—	4
Change of class in.....	3	5	—	8
Transferred from Juv. Dept.....	—	1	—	1
TOTAL GAINS:	94	149	28	271
LOSSES IN APRIL 1991:				
Suspended.....	21	23	14	58
Transferred out.....	—	2	—	2
Change of class out.....	3	5	—	8
Transferred to adults.....	1	—	—	1
Died.....	2	63	—	65
Cash surrender.....	20	32	—	52
Endowment matured.....	15	39	—	54
Fully paid-up.....	15	51	—	66
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	—	—	—
Cert. terminated.....	—	1	14	15
TOTAL LOSSES:	77	216	28	321
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:				
GAINS IN APRIL 1991:				
Paid-up.....	15	51	—	66
Extended insurance.....	7	9	—	16
TOTAL GAINS:	22	60	—	82
LOSSES IN APRIL 1991:				
Died.....	—	25	—	25
Cash surrender.....	12	19	—	31
Reinstated.....	4	3	—	7
Lapsed.....	3	5	—	8
TOTAL LOSSES:	19	52	—	71
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF APRIL 30, 1991	17,781	44,596	5,780	68,157

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT INCOME FOR APRIL 1991

Dues From Members.....	\$237,465.17
Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....	77,755.93
Investment Income:	
Bonds.....	\$346,686.82
Certificate Loans.....	2,017.56
Mortgage Loans.....	39,842.17
Banks.....	5,799.39
Stocks.....	3,542.88
Real Estate.....	56,913.17
Total.....	\$454,801.99
Refund:	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$15,485.08
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	217.33
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	603.48
Official Publication "Svoboda".....	34,615.17
Endowment Matured Ret'd.....	1,000.00
General Office Maintenance Ret'd.....	40.00
Investment Exp Ret'd.....	230.00
Operating Exp. Washington Office Ret'd.....	2,562.18
Scholarship Ret'd.....	150.00
Total.....	\$54,903.24
Miscellaneous:	
Donations To Fraternal Fund.....	\$700.00
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia".....	1,015.00
Reinsurance Recovered.....	8.48
Exchange Account-Payroll.....	10,920.09
Donation To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine.....	2,443.48
Transfer Account.....	635,085.00
Total.....	\$650,172.05
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$2,161,884.94
Mortgage Repaid.....	26,841.60
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	6,358.55
Total.....	\$2,195,085.09
Income For April, 1991.....	\$3,670,183.47

DISBURSEMENTS FOR APRIL 1991

Paid To Or For Members:	
Cash Surrenders.....	\$28,563.99
Endowments Matured.....	115,041.92
Death Benefits.....	74,387.13
Interest On Death Benefits.....	120.53
Reinsurance Premiums Paid.....	1,655.11
Dividend To Members.....	435.16
Dues From Members Returned.....	95.72
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	1,000.00
Total.....	\$221,299.56
Operating Expenses:	
Washington Office.....	\$11,090.14
Real Estate.....	91,728.22
Svoboda Operation.....	77,921.02
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	85,484.36
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising.....	\$6,297.76
Medical Inspections.....	491.80
Reward To Special Organizers.....	7,122.50
Reward To Branch Secretaries.....	83,293.61
Reward To Branch Presidents and Treasurers.....	7.43
Reward To Organizers.....	14,319.85
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers.....	1,184.23
Field Conferences.....	556.58
Total.....	\$113,273.76
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Salary Of Executive Officers.....	\$16,662.69
Salary Of Office Employee.....	42,646.07
Employee Benefit Plan.....	323.19
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages.....	81,673.55
Total.....	\$141,305.50
General Expenses:	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses.....	\$24,390.00
Bank Charges For Custodian Account.....	3,039.23
Books and Periodicals.....	183.92
Dues To Fraternal Congresses.....	219.50
General Office Maintenance.....	6,599.94
Insurance Department Fees.....	350.00
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office.....	300.00
Postage.....	2,449.35
Printing And Stationery.....	1,189.69
Rental Of Equipment And Services.....	330.11
Telephone, Telegraph.....	7,063.58
Traveling Expenses-General.....	2,922.36
Total.....	\$49,037.68
Miscellaneous:	
Auditing Committee Expense.....	\$277.61
Investment Expense-Mortgages.....	430.00
Ukrainian Publications.....	1,516.50
Youth Sports Activities.....	969.00
Fraternal Activities.....	20.00
Donations.....	12,500.00
Accrued Interest On Bonds.....	19,979.45
Donation From Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine.....	10,708.00
Exchange Account Payroll.....	10,920.09
Professional Fees.....	3,300.00
Transfer Account.....	635,020.00
Total.....	\$695,640.65
Investments:	
Bonds.....	\$2,532,000.00
Mortgages.....	26,424.24
Certificate Loans.....	8,442.56
Real Estate.....	22,264.25
Total.....	\$2,589,136.05
Disbursements For April, 1991.....	\$4,075,911.94
BALANCE	
ASSETS	Liabilities
Cash.....	Life Insurance.....
\$825,408.57	\$64,940,672.68
Bonds.....	Accidental D.D.....
48,400,389.15	1,910,676.17
Mortgage Loans.....	Fraternal.....
5,088,993.11	(871,159.57)
Certificate Loans.....	Orphans.....
604,399.25	412,427.52
Real Estate.....	Old Age Home.....
2,264,973.02	(1,344,760.82)
Printing Plant & E.D.P.....	Emergency.....
—	58,433.26
Equipment.....	
280,820.10	
Stocks.....	
1,503,354.00	
Loan To D.H. - U.N.A.....	
—	
Housing Corp.....	
104,551.04	
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....	
6,033,401.00	
Total.....	Total.....
\$65,106,289.24	\$65,106,289.24

Alexander Blahitka
Supreme Treasurer

Governor...

(Continued from page 3)

major problem in this is that these farmers lack the appropriate agricultural technology.

Are you saying that these farms are truly privately owned and that the land can be passed on to the farmers' heirs, or is this some sort of rental arrangement?

Unfortunately, the land code approved by the republics does not foresee the right to own land and does not allow land to be passed on through hereditary lines. Our program is not a rental arrangement. We call it "assigning the land for exploitation." We granted equal rights to the individual farmers, giving them the same land use rights as collective farms. That is, in our oblast, the local authorities can grant both collective farms and individual farmers the right to use a plot of land for agricultural exploitation. The land is not owned by anyone in particular, but the local council of people's deputies has authority over its use.

You've just provided an example of the "battle of laws" being waged among the all-union, republic and local legislatures. Although this conflicting legislation is considered a negative phenomenon by many, including Western businessmen trying to invest in the USSR, it is interesting to see how the

oblasts can circumvent the less-progressive laws of the center or the republic Parliament. Are there more examples of this?

Unfortunately, we still must act within the parameters of the current laws. We are independent — Ukraine is sovereign — but when we determine a republic law to be inappropriate we sometimes will adhere to a more satisfactory all-union law. In other words, we take advantage of the moment, up until someone notices or until a decision on a law is rendered.

In this manner we were among the first to start a special oblast account not tied to our regular oblast budget. We were also able to pass a law and implement an educational reform package. We finally were able to raise the level of instruction of the Ukrainian language to the level formerly held by the Russian language. Pay increases were given to instructors for conducting course work in Ukrainian so that even in Russian-language schools the teaching of Ukrainian has improved. Alongside this, Russian is no longer taught in grades 1 through 4 in Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast.

What is your assessment of the situation in Ukraine after the signing, in April, of the so-called "Nine Plus One" joint statement of cooperation between Mikhail Gorbachev and the leaders of nine republics?

I wouldn't want to dismiss it as irrelevant, it is very serious and dangerous. I consider this to simply be a statement. [Ukrainian Prime Minister Vitold] Fokin was not authorized to sign any agreements. At any rate, events are headed in such a direction that the center and the Russian republic, in fact everyone, understands that the dismantling of the system, the collapse of the imperial structures are inevitable, and that all that can be done is to make sure that this transpires peacefully.

What is the purpose of your visit to the United States?

It's very important for Ukraine to reach outward — for Ukraine to be known throughout the world, for there to be broad contacts, for us to be recognized not as a colony of Moscow, but rather as a nation-state, for Ukraine to be integrated into the world community. We have chosen the parliamentary path to independence and, thus, we must maintain this course.

This is my first trip to the U.S. — as they used to say, to a capitalist country — and I hope it will be conducive to establishing such things as private property, a market economy and whatever other experience you have accumulated in my oblast. I have come to develop and deepen contacts, especially with the aim of expanding the tourism industry in the Ivano-Frankivsk region.

Helsinki...

(Continued from page 3)

about the apparent withdrawal of Soviet troops from the telephone exchange indicated that the exercise might have been a deliberate provocation, designed to intimidate Lithuania's democratically elected leadership. They urged President Gorbachev to put an end to such intimidating tactics and to begin good faith talks with the Baltic states.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

July 16

TRENTON, N. J.: The Ukrainian Children's Choir Shehedryk from Kiev, winner of the international choir festival in Canada in 1990, will perform at 7 p.m. at the auditorium of the St. George Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Admission: adults, \$10; seniors, \$8; students, \$5. The event is sponsored by Trenton's Committee to Aid Ukraine. For details call Natalia Posewa, (609) 259-2763.

WASHINGTON: The Washington Group will host a panel discussion on "Ukrainian Declaration of Sovereignty: How far have we come?" at the Dirksen Senate Office Building, Room 628 at 5:30 to 9 p.m. Opening remarks will be by Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.) and the panel participants will be Adrian Karantnyk, director of research at the AFL-CIO; Robert McConnell, attorney with Gibson, Dunn and Crutcher; and Maksym Kniazkov, former TASS correspondent and now a U.S. author, journalist and analyst. There will be a wine and cheese reception after the discussion. Non-TWG members, \$12; TWG members, \$10; students and seniors, \$8.

July 19-21

ROCHESTER, N.Y.: "UKfest '91" returns to St. Mary The Protectress Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church at the parish's grounds at 3176 St. Paul

Bldv. The summer arts and crafts festival kicks-off on Friday at 4 p.m., Saturday and Sunday at noon. The Dunai SUM-A (Rochester) dance group will perform on Saturday at 6 p.m.; Chaika from Canada and the Dzus Twins (Lyda and Zina) appear on Sunday at 3 and 6 p.m. For dancing pleasure, Veselka plays on Friday, New Dimension on Saturday and True Colors on Sunday. For information, please call the rectory, (716) 342-6424.

Kiev Dynamo's youth soccer team, age 14-and-under, is scheduled to appear at the festival on Sunday. The talented Ukrainian booters, will be arriving to Rochester via Kiev on Tuesday, July 16 and will remain in Rochester until August 7.

July 21

NEW YORK: The Shehedryk children's choir from Kiev, first prize winners at the just-concluded Des Moines International Children's Choral Festival, will perform at 4 p.m. at St. Bartholomew's Church, Park Avenue at 50th Street.

August 3

HARTFORD, Conn.: The 13th annual Hartford Ukrainian Golf Open will be at Tallwood Country Club in Hebron, Conn. Entry fee of \$65 includes greens fee, cart, lunch and dinner and prizes. Please make checks payable to Bohdan Kolinsky and send to 28 Maple Street, South Windsor, 06074. All entries must be received by July 24.

At Soyuzivka: July 20-21

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Popular nightclub singer Alex will star in an outdoor cabaret at Soyuzivka on Saturday, July 20, beginning at 8:30 p.m.

Immediately after the program, emceed by OIia Chodoba-Fryz, there will be a dance to the music of Sounds of Soyuzivka. The dance is slated to being at approximately 10 p.m.

Also at the Ukrainian National Association's upstate New York resort during the weekend of July 20-21, there will be an exhibit of works by Maria Lebischak. The exhibit will be on view all weekend long in the Main House library.

For information about Soyuzivka programs or accommodations, call the resort at (914) 626-5641.



Cabaret singer Alex.

UOL to hold 44th convention

PHILADELPHIA — The 44th annual convention of the Ukrainian Orthodox League of the U.S.A. will be held July 24-28 here at the Warwick Hotel. This family event, open to all league members and guests, provides activities for the UOL's Junior League (for youths age 13-18), the Senior League (for adults age 18 and older), as well as a newly added pre-teen program. The league's member-chapters sponsor delegates to attend the UOL business sessions which will be conducted during the day at the Warwick Hotel.

The convention is enhanced by a social program open to all convention attendees as well as the local community.

St. Vladimir's Senior and Junior UOL Chapters of Philadelphia will be hosting the 44th annual UOL convention, whose theme is "Growing In The Grace Of God."

The convention program includes a hospitality night on Wednesday, July 24, to kick off the convention. The hospitality suite will be open at 7 p.m. at the Warwick Hotel, located at 17th and Locust streets in Philadelphia.

On Thursday, July 25, there will be a "Best Of Philly" night where everyone will learn how to "strut" along with an authentic Philadelphia Mummer's String Band at St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral Hall, 6740 N. Fifth St., while enjoying the city's famous foods: hoagies, cheesesteaks, water ice and soft pretzels.

On Friday evening, July 26, there will be a Ukrainian cabaret night. The

Ukrainian nightclub will feature the Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, comedian Jim Karol and the Alexander Koshetz Choir of St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Philadelphia. Following the program, music will be provided for dancing by D.J. Al Shinn.

The 44th annual grand banquet and ball will be held at the Warwick Hotel on Saturday, July 27. The UOL will showcase its achievements, honor its outstanding members, present its cultural and service awards and scholarships, as well as present its newly elected senior and junior national executive boards.

Immediately following the banquet, members and guests will top off the evening by dancing to the music of Paul Kauriga and His Orchestra.

Following the hierarchical divine liturgy on Sunday morning, July 28, at 10 a.m. at St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, there will be a farewell luncheon at the cathedral hall.

The Junior UOL also will have a special program that includes a "Halloween In July" Dance Party at St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral Hall on Wednesday night, July 24, and a trip to the Franklin Institute Science Museum on Friday afternoon, July 26.

For further information about the UOL convention, interested persons may call the convention chairperson, Lynn M. Szafranski, (609) 698-1951. For hotel reservations call the Warwick Hotel in Philadelphia, (215) 735-6000.



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