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Fund for rebirth tops \$200,000

JERSEY CITY, N. J. — The Ukrainian National Association's Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine topped the \$200,000 mark this week.

As of July 18, donations to the fund from UNA members and others amounted to \$203,084.21

Last year in October, the UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine had reached its first milestone, surpassing the \$100,000 notch.

Donations may be sent to: Ukrainian National Association Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

Demjanjuk prosecutor fails to bring back documents from USSR

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The chief prosecutor in the John Demjanjuk Nazi war crimes case has returned from a trip to the Soviet Union where he examined more than 15,000 pages of documents from military tribunals and civilian trials of guards who served at the Trawniki, Sobibor, Treblinka and other camps. The proceedings were held throughout the USSR from 1944 and 1962.

Despite a June 6 order from Israel's Supreme Court to bring back this evidence, which may finally determine whether Mr. Demjanjuk is the brutal guard known as "Ivan the Terrible," Prosecutor Michael Shaked returned to Israel without any documents.

The court had given the prosecution 60 days to travel to the Soviet Union, review the evidence, photocopy and translate it and be ready for presentation.

Mr. Shaked filed a motion with the Supreme Court on July 15 requesting an indefinite delay in Mr. Demjanjuk's final appeal and asked that the court determine what should be done regarding the documents that remain in the USSR. Mr. Shaked gave no reason for returning to Israel without these materials, most of which are handwritten.

Ed Nishnic, president of the Cleveland-based John Demjanjuk Defense Fund and a spokesman for the Demjanjuk family, told The Ukrainian Weekly in a telephone interview that the Israeli prosecutor said he had done everything possible to obtain the documents and that he would try to retrieve the materials with the inter-

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Citizens of Ukraine mark one year of state sovereignty



Kiev residents celebrate the first anniversary of Ukraine's sovereignty by marching down Red Army Street. One of the overhead banners strung across the avenue reads: "Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine: a new period in our nation's history."

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

KIEV — Residents of Kiev, and other cities and towns throughout Ukraine, marked the first anniversary of the

Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine on July 16 with official and impromptu rallies, concerts and other festivities.

Official celebrations of the holiday, which was called "Independence Day,"

began on Saturday, July 13, at the Ukraina Palace of Culture in Kiev.

As protesters from the Ukrainian Republican Party chanted outside, Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Chairman Leonid Kravchuk delivered a lengthy address on Ukraine's "road to sovereignty."

Standing center stage at a podium with all the members of the Ukrainian Parliament's Presidium behind him, Mr. Kravchuk said:

"We have gathered here for the first time in our history to celebrate independence day... If we listen we can hear how joyously the symbolic bells ring above a golden-domed Kiev in honor of our resurrecting state."

"A sovereign Ukrainian state is only now rising to its feet, is taking its first steps to this eternal goal. Whether or not we achieve this goal depends on us and on all the people. Truly the declaration reflects the realities of life and opens the way toward the free development of Ukraine.

"What is its strength? It is the basis for concrete work in all spheres of social activity, for work based on new principles, on the principles of independent state-building," said Mr. Kravchuk.

Mr. Kravchuk's speech, which was broadcast live on republican television, was notable for its very few references to communism and its mention of the renewal of an independent Ukrainian state, the Ukrainian National Republic in 1918.

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Ukrainian SSR Supreme Court issues order to arrest Khmara

by **Marta Kolomayets**
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — The Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR issued an order for the arrest of people's deputy and radical opposition leader Stepan Khmara on Thursday morning, July 18, which is to be executed by the new trial date scheduled for Monday, July 22.

As The Weekly was going to press, Dr. Khmara had barricaded himself in his room at the Ukraina Hotel with a small group of journalists. A newly formed Kiev citizen's committee in support of Dr. Khmara kept a round-the-clock guard at Dr. Khmara's door and in front of the hotel.

During the trial, which resumed on Wednesday, July 17, after almost a week long recess, the defiant Dr. Khmara demonstratively walked into the courtroom and announced: "I am not a defendant, and this is not a court. And not until this shameful farce, staged by the Communist Party, ceases will I enter this hall." He then exited the courthouse.

Judge Vasyl Bilousenko asked the procurator for recommendations on further actions. The prosecution recommended that Dr. Khmara be forced to appear in court or arrested if he defied these orders.

After a 20-minute recess, Judge Bilousenko informed the observers and the co-defendants, who sit with their backs to the judge as a protest against this trial, that the proceedings would continue at 3 p.m. and Dr. Khmara would be ordered to take part in the session.

Dr. Khmara was told of this decision as he waited on the steps of the Kiev City Courthouse, in a small courtroom that seats barely 60, but is almost always half-filled with militia. The trial, which began more than two months ago, has been postponed more than half a dozen times.

During this time frame, Dr. Khmara's supporters have also dwindled. Whereas during the first days hundreds would crowd the park across the street from the courthouse, on

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Bandera, Konovalts monuments destroyed

IVANO-FRANKIVSKE, Ukraine — The recently rebuilt monument in Staryi Uhryniv honoring Ukrainian nationalist leader Stepan Bandera has been destroyed once again by unknown vandals, reported the Respublika press agency. The incident took place in the early morning hours of July 10.

Similarly, a monument to another leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, Col. Yevhen Konovalts, which had been dedicated recently in the village of Zashkiv, Lviv oblast, was destroyed with explosives also on July 10.

In a statement released later that day, Ivano-Frankivske Oblast Chairman Mykola Yakovyna condemned the terrorist acts as "continuation of a wave of provocations" that had recently occurred in western Ukraine.

After the first Bandera monument was destroyed in December 1990, it was agreed that the reconstructed memorial, re-unveiled on June 30, should be guarded. A member of local branch of Rukh, Yaroslav Turchyniak, and a leader of the Association of Independent Ukrainian Youth, Vasyl Maksymchuk, were on guard at shortly after 3 a.m., when the attack occurred.

Mr. Turchyniak was snoozing on a bench near the monument, while Mr. Maksymchuk began a short stroll down one of the streets. Less than 20 meters away from the monument, he saw six masked figures, armed with automatic rifles, who took after him.

After he began running away and yelling for help, the vandals set off a couple of flares which lit up the area and shot at Mr. Maksymchuk. They then beat Mr. Turchyniak, who by this time was awake, and set off the explosion, which destroyed not only the monument, but also damaged parts of nearby buildings and injured two people.

The townspeople who ran to the site summoned the police and ambulances, which took the 21-year-old Mr. Maksymchuk to the hospital where he underwent a seven-hour operation to remove the bullet that went through his ribs and lungs, and lodged in his spine.

The next day there was an official statement from the Lviv Oblast Council that warned people about reacting to the provocation. The notice read: "We ask everyone who has weapons not to become tools of the political intrigues of the imperial forces against their own people. We ask our fellow citizens to restrain themselves and not to let anything that would lead to armed intervention happen."

It also asked that the republics of the USSR and the democratic countries in the West condemn this act of violence.

Another statement, signed by the Ivano-Frankivske prosecutor, Oleh Martyniuk, the Ivano-Frankivske director of the Interior Ministry, Mykhailo Pankiv, and the regional KGB chief, Ihor Lavenko, noted that all was being done to find out who the vandals were.

More than 10,000 people attended a meeting on the square of the Ivano-Frankivske regional center to protest the "terrorist acts" in Staryi Uhryniv and Zashkiv.

Representatives of the Lviv, Ivano-Frankivske and Ternopil regions attended, and speakers condemned the violent acts. At the end of the meeting, a portrait of Lenin was burned. Later, a telegram was sent to the chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Kravchuk, asking him to comment on the political significance of these acts.

Ukrainian SSR...

(Continued from page 1)

Wednesday, July 17, only scores appeared to protest the trial.

The Khmara supporters shouted: "We distrust the Soviet court system," "Shame on Kravchuk" and "Freedom for political prisoners." This last slogan refers to the five co-defendants standing trial with Dr. Khmara.

One of them, Oleksander Kovalchuk, was recently admitted to a psychiatric hospital for observation. According to his fellow prisoners, he had been administered psychotropic drugs during his eight-month imprisonment. Two weeks ago, the court decided that his case would be tried separately; the court has also refused to disclose information on his health, reported Dr. Khmara.

Another co-defendant, Mykola Holovach, has been on a hunger strike for 23 days (as of July 18), which began as a protest of the Kohl-Gorbachev visit to Kiev. Mr. Holovach, who is a member of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, has been denied the right to confess, according to his wife, Liudmyla, who has asked Patriarch Mstyslav to intervene.

Dr. Khmara did not appear in court on Wednesday afternoon, saying that he did not recognize this court system and if the authorities wanted to take him to court, it would have to be by force.

At 3 p.m., militia did visit Dr. Khmara's room, telling him that he would be taken by force on Thursday morning, July 18. Throughout the night, about 35 older women camped out in front of Dr. Khmara's room, leading one observer to comment: "Instead of the militia protecting our people, we have our people protecting people's deputies. This is just one of the absurdities of our system."

Oles Serhiyenko, a people's defender in the Khmara case, reported that OMON forces buzzed around the Ukraina Hotel throughout the evening hours, hoping for an opportunity to arrest Dr. Khmara.

Dr. Khmara, who had hoped to be present at the official opening of the Ukrainian National Association's Press Bureau on the evening of July 17, was discouraged from attending because of the fact that he could be stopped at the party and arrested. However, the militia did visit open house at the bureau, located on Karl Marx Street, looking for Dr. Khmara.

On Thursday morning, Dr. Khmara called a press conference in his room, as he waited for the militia to come arrest him. More than 10 journalists from Ukraine and the West attended the meeting and waited for news from the courtroom.

The atmosphere in the small hotel room was calm and pleasant as Dr. Khmara ate his breakfast and wished his daughter Solomiya a happy 18th birthday.

He answered reporters' questions as visitors from the Kiev City Council and observers from the courtroom came in and out of the hotel. Dr. Khmara reported that the Kiev City Council, the Ukrainian Republican Party as well as the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church were drafting letters supporting Dr. Khmara and condemning the court and mistrust in the system.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A report of the previous week's proceedings in the Khmara case was provided by the Respublika press agency.

The trial resumed on July 10 with a six-hour reading of the charges.

Dr. Khmara's actions on Wednesday, July 17, were expected by many who

attended a meeting organized by a citizen's committee to commemorate the first anniversary of the Declaration of Sovereignty. This meeting, which attracted about 1,000 participants, protested the July 16 holiday, which in their eyes is not a celebration of sovereignty, for Ukraine lacks many rights and continues to be oppressed by the center — Moscow.

During this meeting, Mr. Serhiyenko read Dr. Khmara's statement, which said in part: "This courtroom farce, which you have carefully directed and which has already lasted over two months, is a shining example of the anti-human criminal nature of the Communist regime, the kind you represent."

The open appeal, addressed to Judge Bilousenko, stated that: "Under the circumstances, when you so brutally disregard all the existing norms of law and morals, I find it impossible to continue participating in this process, because I do not want and I do not have any moral right to create for you and your bosses the impression of a fair trial."

On July 16, in observance of the Declaration of Sovereignty, the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR granted amnesty in a number of cases. It had been rumored that the Khmara case might also be subject to this amnesty, but this did not happen.

Dr. Khmara said that he never thought the authorities would dismiss the case in such a manner and that he would find it insulting to be granted amnesty, because amnesty is given to those who have committed a crime. "The crime has been committed by those who put us on trial," he said.

Present in the courtroom that day were the judges, Col. Ihor Hryhoriev, the plaintiff, and security personnel. The defendants have refused to attend the trial as a sign of protest and have rejected their court-appointed lawyers. Dr. Khmara was present at the start of the day's session, but later left the hall.

As read in the courtroom, Dr. Khmara and his co-defendants, Messrs. Holovach and Kovalchuk, Oleh Batovkin, Mykhailo Ratushny and Leonid Berezansky, are accused of assaulting and robbing Col. Hryhoriev of the Interior Ministry forces.

During a press conference held that day, Dr. Khmara stated that he and his co-defendants were boycotting the proceedings due to various procedural irregularities that had occurred at the previous trial session, as well as the mistreatment of Mr. Kovalchuk, who he said has been tortured physically and psychologically and has been administered neuroleptic drugs.

On July 11, the trial resumed and the reading of charges was concluded. The defendants again refused to attend the proceedings, Respublika reported.

Meanwhile, the judge announced that since testimony in the case was to begin the next day, transmission of the proceedings via loudspeakers located outside the court building would be ceased.

On July 12, Messrs. Batovkin, Ratushny, Holovach and Berezansky were forcibly brought into the courtroom. Respublika reported that the defendants were beaten in their prison cells and then literally dragged into the courtroom. After several minutes the head judge in the case, Judge Bilousenko, announced that the trial could not continue since another defendant, Vorobiov, was not present due to illness. The judge announced that the proceedings would resume on July 17.

Defense attorney Lantsovska informed the court that Mr. Holovach had begun a protest hunger strike on June 25.

The case of Mr. Kovalchuk, who on several occasions had appeared in the courtroom in a hysterical state, has now been separated from that of the other defendants and he was to undergo a medical examination in a hospital. However, Respublika reported that through the prison grapevine it has become known that Mr. Kovalchuk remains in his cell.

Newsbriefs from Ukraine

• KIEV — The presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet issued a decree of amnesty on the occasion of the first anniversary of the proclamation of Ukraine's sovereignty. All those with minor offenses are to be set free, starting with minors, women who have children under age 16 or care for invalids, pregnant women, women over 55 and men over 60. Only those convicted in Ukraine will be released, no matter where they are serving their sentence, and some trials will even be cancelled because the offenses are not serious enough to warrant a trial. (Respublika)

• KIEV — Mykhailo Servas, a member of the Ukrainian Republican Party, was arrested on July 5 for throwing copies of Lenin's books at the feet of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev as (Continued on page 12)

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Spiritual rebirth in Ukraine: an interview with Myroslav Marynovych

by **Khristina Lew**

Myroslav Frankovych Marynovych, born January 4, 1949, was among the earliest members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. He joined the group in the winter of 1976, shortly after Mykola Rudenko, Oksana Meshko, Major Gen. Petro Grigorenko, Oles Berdnyk and Nina Strokata-Karavanska organized themselves in Kiev on November 9.

Arrested on April 23, 1977, the 28-year-old electrical engineer and editor in the "Technika" publishing house was charged with anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. Because Soviet authorities were intolerant of young dissenters, Mr. Marynovych spent 11 months of forced isolation in a pre-trial detention prison.

He was tried in a closed court room jointly with Mykola Matusevych on March 20-29, 1980, in Vasylykiv, Kiev Oblast, and sentenced to seven years' strict-regime labor camp and five years' exile. After serving seven years in camps and three in exile, he was pardoned by Mikhail Gorbachev in 1987.

Mr. Marynovych has settled in Drohobych, western Ukraine, where he writes for the Drohobych city paper Halyska Zoria and teaches a course on the history of Christianity at the city's Ivan Franko Pedagogical Institute.

In the years since his release, Mr. Marynovych has been noticeably absent from Ukrainian politics. In an interview conducted at The Ukrainian Weekly July 8, he explained why.

Mr. Marynovych travelled to the United States to attend the 10th Annual Conference of the Ukrainian Research Program at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — When Myroslav Marynovych was released from exile in 1987, Ukraine was experiencing a glasnost-induced rebirth.

Eleven years earlier, The Ukrainian Helsinki Group had been organized to protest "the oppression of the Brezhnev years," explained Mr. Marynovych. "The group took on the defense of human rights in the face of a world, our world, which lacked logic."

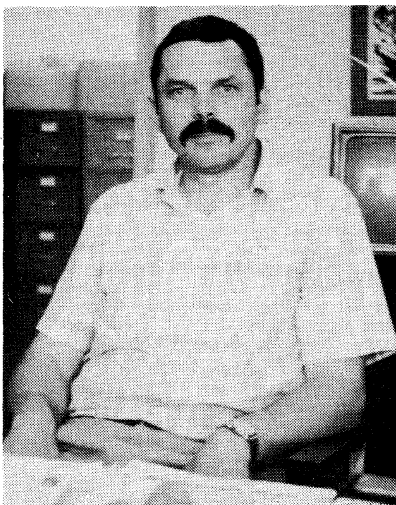
The emergence of Mikhail Gorbachev and his policies of glasnost and perestroika changed the face of that world.

"When I returned to Ukraine," ruminates Mr. Marynovych, "Gorbachev had introduced perestroika, yet I couldn't find a job. (He finally did get a job at a gas plant with the help of friends). Politics had become extremely reactionary — if the Communists did something, the opposition reacted to it — threatening to create a state of political paralysis. I did not want to follow that path, to a party line or uphold a party platform, so I chose to remain independent," he explained.

"In the course of 10 years Ukraine had changed. I did not fit into the process of Ukraine's rebirth, and although I had been through a little more, I felt I did not have a right to analyze or expound on those changes."

Mr. Marynovych continues to be independent of any political party, although he works with various groups, such as Rukh. (At Rukh's second congress, Mr. Marynovych and Yevhen Sverstiuk wrote a resolution on religion.) He claims that Ukraine's future does not lie in political parties, but in a single politician whom the people trust. Belief in one leader is "a necessary stage in the evolutionary process of self-government," he said.

But Ukraine, according to Mr. Marynovych, must be united before it can be self-governing. "We have numerous gifted politicians in the forefront of the democratic movement, but we do not have one leader, one Yeltsin, who can unify us. What is popular in western Ukraine is unpopular in eastern Ukraine. We must rid Ukraine of that line which divides it."



Myroslav Marynovych

Mr. Marynovych seeks the key to Ukraine's unification.

"I am looking for a strength to unite our people," he said. "There are two options — the option of force, which is short-term, or the option of understanding and love."

He believes that the empowerment of the soul, the acceptance in each individual of spiritual Christianity, will lead to the unification of the Ukrainian people. He envisions a civilized nation built on the Christian principle of basic human rights.

"Christianity is based on an individual's right to basic freedoms. If you take away Christianity, you have lost all right to those freedoms." He continues: "A nation built on fooling your neighbor, evil begetting evil, a nation erected on the basis of the anti-Christ cannot empower the people. It will crumble, as it is now."

Mr. Marynovych's philosophy calls for the creation of "a spiritual well of strength, a belief in something

higher." According to Mr. Marynovych, this well of strength has sustained the Baltic people, who in manifesting their spiritual strength, can remain serene in the face of Soviet provocation. "Once this strength has emerged, it does not go away," he said.

He maintains that Ukraine is at a juncture of complete paralysis in its evolutionary path toward self-government — politically, economically and religiously. He states: "Only the human soul imbued with spiritual strength can lead the way."

Mr. Marynovych attends the Ukrainian Catholic Church in western Ukraine and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church when in eastern Ukraine.

He explains: "I was baptized in the Russian Orthodox Church, as that was the only Church that existed at the time. In the camps, I considered becoming a Catholic as that Church needed support after its annihilation in 1946. With the rebirth of the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches, a religious revolution took place. The Churches began working in opposition to one another, seeking splinters in one another's eyes. Activists, and not priests, began corraling the faithful — and spirituality disappeared in the process.

"I, therefore, refrain from classifying myself as belonging to any religious denomination — I am a Ukrainian Christian."

Mr. Marynovych's Christian world view propelled him into the position of instructor of the history of Christianity at the Drohobych Pedagogical Institute.

His passion, however, is working with youths, particularly those who have yet to declare their political leanings. "Ukraine's youth is extremely passive," claims Mr. Marynovych. "They react to untruths, they mistrust everyone, and as a result they want to be left alone."

He continues: "Of course there are little groups of students and youths working together, as in the case of the student strikes in Kiev last fall, but since then they have scattered, once again mistrusting their elders. For the most part, they are passive."

In working with youths, Mr. Marynovych hopes to tap their well of strength.

He is a deeply thinking man. He credits the camps and those who inhabited them with molding his world view. "The camp was a good intellectual school, a cauldron of politics and ideology coming to a boil."

He discussed his reasons for joining the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, stating that it was the dedication of the wives of the political prisoners — Atena Pashko, Vera Lisova, Halyna Didkivska as well as Mykhailyna Kotsiubynska — which drew him to the group. It was the political prisoners themselves, however, — he credits Vyacheslav Chornovil and Mykhailo Horyn — who formulated his view of the world.

He states: "In the camp there were not only nationalists, but Russian monarchists and Bolshevik imperialists as well. We were all divided in our ideological positions, but we set our differences aside to unite in protest." After a moment he concludes: "Camp was a school of democracy, and in fighting against a regime which at the time could not lose, we learned to grasp at something higher."

David Bonior, a Ukrainian American, is elected House majority whip

by **Adrian Karmazyn**
UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — Rep. David Bonior (D-Mich.), a Ukrainian-American, was elected House majority whip, the third-ranking leadership post of Democrats in the U.S. House of Representatives on July 11.

Mr. Bonior, who had been chief deputy whip since December 1986, defeated Rep. Steny Hoyer of Maryland by a 160-109 vote of the Democratic Caucus. Rep. Bonior will succeed the current House majority whip, Rep. William Grey III (D-Pa.), who is resigning to become president of the United Negro College Fund.

The majority whip serves as the principal architect of the party's strategy

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Rep. David Bonior

Coalition to Promote Democracy testifies at Strauss confirmation

UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — On July 16, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held a confirmation hearing on the nomination of Robert Strauss to be U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union. In addition to the testimony of Mr. Strauss, the committee heard testimony from Eugene Iwanciw, representing the Coalition to Promote Democracy in Soviet-Occupied Republics, and Howard Phillips of the Conservative Caucus.

Committee Chairman Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) convened the hearing which was attended by the Ranking Minority Member Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) as well as Sens. Paul Simon (D-Ill.), Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.), Terry Sanford (D-N.C.), John Kerry (D-

Mass.), Hank Brown (R-Colo.), Larry Pressler (R-S.D.), Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.), Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.), Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), Nancy Kassebaum (R-Kansas), Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.), and James Jeffords (R-Vt.). Ambassador-designate Strauss was introduced by Sens. Lloyd Bentsen (D) and Phil Gramm (R) both of Texas.

In his statement to the committee, Mr. Strauss acknowledged his lack of background in dealing with the Soviet Union. He did, however, state that in his position as ambassador he plans to "reach far beyond Moscow" and "to develop relations with Boris Yeltsin and other republic leaders." He went on to state that he plans to also work with mayors and other elected officials.

In his opening statement, Sen. Helms

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Former political prisoner Yuriy Shukhevych speaks in Philadelphia

by Tamara Stadnychenko-Cornelison

PHILADELPHIA — Yuriy Shukhevych, who is now visiting the United States and Canada, is the son of Roman Shukhevych (Taras Chuprynka), the Ukrainian Insurgent Army commander-in-chief killed in 1950 after a heroic career of fighting the Nazis and the Red Army during and after World War II.

For refusing to denounce his father, Yuriy Shukhevych became a target of Soviet authorities who wanted to destroy the nationalist movement espoused by Taras Chuprynka. He was arrested by the NKVD in 1948 and the persecution was continued by the NKVD's heirs, the KGB. As a consequence of this persecution, Mr. Shukhevych spent more than 30 years in the gulag. Even after his release from Soviet concentration camps, Mr. Shukhevych was forced to live in exile, forbidden to return to Ukraine until 1989.

The years in the camps and in exile were physically ruinous; Yuriy Shukhevych now suffers from irreversible blindness, a condition directly related to the years of imprisonment and lack of adequate medical attention by a vindictive regime's determination to punish a "traitor's" son.

During those years Mr. Shukhevych was not forgotten by Ukrainians in the West. He was revered as the "eternal prisoner" of the gulag, as the living memento of a father who gave his life for the cause of Ukrainian freedom. On his behalf, Ukrainians in America held demonstrations and wrote to members of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate to ask that they intercede with Soviet authorities for his release. Among those in the U.S. Senate who crusaded for his release were Sen. Alfonse D'Amato of New York, Sen. Dennis DeConcini of Arizona, Sen. Bob Dole of Kansas and the late Sen. John Heinz of Pennsylvania.

Pleas for help were also directed to Amnesty International and other organizations which supported the human rights objectives established by the Helsinki Final Act. Mr. Shukhevych himself became a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group in January 1979.

On July 3, 1991, Mr. Shukhevych, now chairman of the Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly, arrived in Philadelphia after appearing before Ukrainian communities in Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland. Accompanied by his colleague Dmytro Kaliuzhny, Mr. Shukhevych was greeted at the airport by Mykhailo Kowalczyk, head of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Philadelphia branch. Mr. Shukhevych rested briefly at Mr. Kowalczyk's home before being taken to the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center for his public meeting with Philadelphia Ukrainians.

Arriving at the UECC, Mr. Shukhevych was greeted with a standing ovation as he slowly made his way to the podium. He was officially greeted by Mr. Kowalczyk and by members of the youth organizations SUM-A and Plast. The Plast delegation was from the Chornomorts'ki fraternity, a unit among those founders was Gen. Roman Shukhevych himself. A brief biographical sketch of the guest was given by Mr. Kowalczyk, who was periodically interrupted by applause from those assembled.

Mr. Shukhevych opened his speech by noting that Ukrainians in America have had many visitors from Ukraine in recent years, but that he was probably



Yuriy Shukhevych with representatives of youth organizations Plast and SUM-A in Philadelphia.

the first visitor to represent the Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly which he called an "alternative route" to a free Ukraine. He called Ukraine an "occupied territory" that in spite of its seat in the United Nations has had no legitimate citizens since 1921. He commented that the July 16, 1990, Declaration on State Sovereignty was merely an unenforceable paper token.

Mr. Shukhevych then gave some background on the activities of the Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly, including the organization's position on military service in the Soviet Army. He stated that the UIPA had encouraged Ukrainian conscripts to dodge the draft and to desert, and cited the UIPA's close association with anti-draft mothers' groups.

He further spoke about the Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly's position on the elections and the union treaty referendum. The UIPA had refused to participate in the voting and had encouraged a total boycott. "You forget," he stated, "that the Soviet Union is not a democracy and that voting in Soviet-sponsored elections merely legitimizes the system." He pointed out that the UIPA's position on the elections and the referendum was difficult to publicize, that the press had been uncooperative, and that the UIPA's stance was labelled both unproductive and unpatriotic.

He stated that in the last few months, the UIPA has been the target of mudslinging and that various individuals and organizations have attempted to impede its work, adding that the diaspora's biased opinion about the UIPA has been unfairly influenced by the "unflattering and slanderous descriptions" of others.

"We've even been called Banderivtsi," he added, "but we are not Banderivtsi, Melnykivtsi, or anything else of the sort. We lost those labels in the labor camps. They're your labels now — don't give them back to us. Ukraine will not thank you for them."

Mr. Shukhevych urged his audience, especially those who had spent their childhood and early adulthood in Ukraine, not to measure the country by the standards of 1941. "It is now 1991," he said, "and there have been many changes."

He added that there must be a different view of Eastern Ukraine, which is seen by many in the diaspora as a lost cause, heavily Russified and perhaps unreclaimable. "People say there is no hope for it (the east), but it is a fertile soil where new ideas will grow." He derided the attitudes held about those Ukrainians in the east who speak only

Russian. "So what?" Does the fact that they speak only English make the Irish less Irish?"

Mr. Shukhevych was also critical of tourists who visit Ukraine and see only the surface, indicating that such tourists would never understand the true nature of contemporary Ukraine. He explained that people from the West, especially young people, should go to Ukraine to work, to help.

He urged that Ukraine be recognized as a total entity, that those in the West should become familiar with all of Ukraine, not just certain individuals and organizations. He warned that this selective familiarity was dangerous, that it could lead only to a "cult of the idol," a phenomenon that was created around the persons of Stalin and Brezhnev and others of their ilk.

"The personage dies, the cult remains...there are even those among you who would make of me an idol of such a cult... and I remind you of the old adage that says to be wary of idols lest they

prove to have feet of clay."

Having completed his presentation, Mr. Shukhevych indicated that he welcomed questions from the audience. These were preceded by a brief greeting from Dr. Mykola Cenko, who had been intimately acquainted with the Shukhevych family before the second world war and who had been secretary at a Plast camp that had been established for Ukrainian boys near Warsaw.

He recalled the camp's activities, Roman Shukhevych's participation in the camp's educational and recreational programs, and the young Yuriy Shukhevych's determination not to be left out of any activities that had been planned for much older boys. Dr. Cenko's anecdotes were warmly applauded by an appreciative audience.

Several questions were then posed to Mr. Shukhevych, the first dealing with the mechanics of the Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly's work in registering people wishing to become citizens of the

(Continued on page 13)

Ukrainian economists decide to form world association

PHILADELPHIA — In October of last year and May of the current year, following several meetings in Kiev between a group of economists from Ukraine and those from foreign countries, it was decided to found the International Ukrainian Economic Association.

The IUEA will include scholars specializing in the current economic conditions and in related aspects of social life, economic history and history of economic thought in Ukraine. Its purpose is to facilitate research in Ukrainian economics, intensify relations between economists in Ukraine and foreign countries, publish a periodical scholarly journal and important works of past and current economic scholars in the Ukrainian language, and promote modern economic science in the higher education establishments in Ukraine in the Ukrainian language.

The following scholars participated in the meeting or were elected to the interim committees: V.F. Besedin (director Scientific Research Institute, Gosplan Ukrainian SSR), Evhen Bersheda (deputy director, Council for the Study of Production Forces, Ukrainian SSR), Borys Burkynsky (director, Institute of Economics, Odessa), Volodymyr Cherniak (Institute of Economics, Kiev), George Chuchman (University of Manitoba, Canada), Mykola

Chumachenko (director, Institute of Economics, Donetsk), H. Dzis (chairman, Union of Ukrainian Economists), Ihor Gordijew (Macquarie University, Australia), Mykola Herasymchuk (deputy director, Institute of Economics, Kiev), Vasyly Kalymon (University of Toronto, Canada), I.S. Koropecky (Temple University, U.S.), P. Leonenko (Kiev State University), Ivan Lukinov (vice-president, Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR), Vasyly Nesterenko (dean, Economics Faculty, Kiev State University), Anatoly Pavlenko (rector, Kiev Institute of National Economy), Ivan Polulach (Ukrainian Free University, Germany), Serhiy Pyrozshkov (Institute of Economics, Kiev), Andriy Revenko (Institute of Economics, Kiev), Oleksander Savchenko (Kiev Institute of National Economy), Zynoviy Vatamaniuk (dean, Economics Faculty, Lviv State University).

The first congress of the IUEA, titled "Ukrainian Economics: Past, Present, Future," is scheduled for May 18-23, 1992, in Kiev. All those interested in Ukrainian economics are invited to take part in the congress. Also, there will be an opportunity to present papers.

The deadline for mail registration and the submission of paper titles is the end of January 1992. For further information, please contact: Prof. I.S. Koropecky, Department of Economics, Philadelphia, PA 19122.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

DISTRICT MEETING

New York

by Mary Dushnyck

NEW YORK — The recent annual meeting of the UNA New York District Committee was not the usual conclave held every year — in fact, it was a notable event as the main speaker was the first woman supreme president of the UNA, Ulana Diachuk. In addition, Prof. Wasyl Luchkiw, who was elected a supreme advisor at the last UNA convention, assumed the chairmanship of the New York District Committee.

The meeting was held at the Self Reliance Hall here with 33 branch representatives present as well as Walter Sochan, UNA supreme secretary, and Mary Dushnyck, honorary member of the UNA Supreme Assembly.

The chairman of the N.Y. District Committee, Michael Spontak, welcomed the gathering and turned the meeting over to a presidium consisting of John Wynnyk, chairman, and Michael Juzeniw, secretary.

Following the reading of the detailed minutes of the 1990 annual meeting by Mr. Juzeniw, Mr. Spontak reported on the district's activities: a pre-convention meeting, an outing to Soyuzivka, letters he had written to U.S. legislators concerning Ukrainian matters, etc. Mr. Spontak stated the district had realized its quota by 73 percent, organizing 113 new members for a sum of \$532,000. In conclusion, he said that he had chosen not to run again for office.

There followed reports by the treasurer, John Choma, and the head of the Auditing Committee, Onufrey Germaniuk. The latter then motioned for a vote of confidence to the outgoing officers, which was given.

The nominating committee, consisting of Stepan Chuma, John Pryhoda and John Choma, presented the following slate, which was elected unanimously:

Dr. Luchkiw, chairman; Ivan Yaremchuk and Yuriy Kostiw, vice-chairmen; Mr. Juzeniw, secretary, and Mr. Choma, treasurer.

Committees elected were: press — Walter Lewenetz and Mrs. Dushnyck; program — Mr. Chuma and Sam Liteplo; organizing — Mr. Pryhoda and Marion Klymyszyn; members-at-large — Roman Forostyna and Harry Polche.

The Auditing Committee members are Mr. Spontak, Mr. Germaniuk and Taras Schumylowytsch.

Thereupon, Mrs. Diachuk thanked the N.Y. District Committee and especially Mr. Spontak for the efforts on behalf of the UNA. The supreme president reported on various phases of the UNA operation, as well as the planned new sales methods, the recently created UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine, the UNA Washington Office under the direction of Supreme Advisor Eugene Iwanciw and the press bureau in Kiev where Marta Kolomayets serves as correspondent.

She also called attention to the new UNA annuity policy. In noting the organizing achievements of the district in 1990, she cited the following: the leading organizer was Mr. Pryhoda (Branch 200) with 29 new members; Mr. Juzeniw (Branch 194), 15; Mykola Hryhorovych (Branch 489), 10; Zenovia Zarycky (Branch 327) and Eustachia Milanytch (Branch 450) each with seven; Mr. Chuma (Branch 361), six. (Fifteen others had five of less.)

A report by Mr. Sochan followed regarding plans for new certificates. Remarks were also given by Mrs. Dushnyck. A lively discussion ensued.

Finally, the new chairman, Prof. Luchkiw, expressed thanks for his election and gave assurances that the N.Y. District Committee would continue its work for the UNA. He then adjourned the meeting and invited all for refreshments.

Seniors conclude conference, elect executive officers



The newly elected officers of the UNA Seniors are: (seated, from left) Mary S. Bobeczko, English secretary; Gene Woloshyn, president; Helen Trenkler, Ukrainian secretary; Helen Chornomaz, treasurer; (standing) Dan Slobodian, executive vice-president; and John Laba, vice-president.

by Gene Woloshyn

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The Ukrainian National Association Seniors held their 17th conference at Soyuzivka on June 16-21 with a record number of participants.

Many seniors attended the concert by Yavir which played to a packed house at the Veselka auditorium on Sunday afternoon.

A divine liturgy was celebrated on Monday morning at Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church; seniors prayed for a successful conference and good health for those attending. After the liturgy the seniors met at Veselka for the opening of the conference by the president, Gene Woloshyn of Poland, Ohio. After singing the national anthems, reciting the "Pledge of Allegiance" and observing a moment of silence for the departed members, the conference was officially opened.

The first item of business was the selection of conference chairpeople. Elected were Irene Russnak of Rochester, N.Y., chairperson; John Laba of Warwick, R.I., co-chairperson; Eva Uzych of Wallingford, Pa., English secretary; and Wolodymyr Pryjmak of Rochester, N.Y., Ukrainian secretary.

The nominating committee consisted of Anne Remick of Canton, Mass., as chairperson; Dr. Stefania Baranowska (Kerhonkson, N.Y.), Mary Bednarczyk (Manchester, N.H.) and Myron Russnak (Rochester, N.Y.), members.

On the resolutions committee were: Judge Anne Chopek, (Los Alamos, N.M.), chairperson; Dan Slobodian (Kerhonkson, N.Y.), Dr. Roman Baranowsky (Kerhonkson, N.Y.), Joseph Lesawyer (Scotch Plains, N.J.) and Maria Prucknicki (South Lynfield, Mass.), members.

After a break for lunch, the minutes (Continued on page 12)

Governor signs fraternal decree

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Gov. Jim Edgar on June 3 signed a proclamation designating June 8-14 as Fraternal Week in Illinois.

The governor affixed his signature to the document at the request of the Illinois Fraternal Congress, the National Fraternal Congress of America and its members societies.

The organizations were commended for their patriotic activities and for the spirit of volunteerism they promote. The governor urged all citizens to follow the example of fraternalists by taking part in the observance of Flag Day through both public and private activities. In addition to flying the colors, Gov. Edgar urged all citizens to attend Flag Day ceremonies sponsored by various fraternal societies.

Fraternal benefit societies provide life and health insurance to 10 million members nationwide as well as cultural, religious, social and educational benefits. These societies are organized under the National Fraternal Congress of America which has dedicated itself to promoting respect for the U.S. flag.

N.J. secretary of state recognizes Fraternal Week

TRENTON, N.J. — Secretary of State Joan Haberle invited members of the New Jersey Fraternal Congress to her private office here to read and sign Gov. Jim Florio's proclamation of Fraternal Week on June 10.

The Secretary of State greeted the following members: Andrew Keybida, first vice-president; Helen Bagdzinski, Stephanie Wochok, Ann Teska and Eleanor O. Schol, members of the executive board.

During the signing ceremonies, Secretary Haberle said, "I am pleased to welcome the officers and executive board members of the New Jersey Fraternal Congress on behalf of Gov. Florio and myself, who are gathered here today in observance of Fraternal Week and Flag Day. June 14 marks the 214th birthday of the flag of the United States of America. To the 10 million members of America's fraternal benefit societies, it is a day of special meaning because it forms the cornerstone of Fraternal Week, a seven-day period of celebration, as well as the 103rd year of the New Jersey Fraternal Congress of America."

She further stated, "Fraternal Week is observed as a way of informing the American public that fraternal benefit societies, through their local lodges and branches, are responsible for many activities to benefit the citizens of our cities and states. Fraternal groups maintain and support orphanages, homes for the aged, welfare services for the destitute and indigent and emergency care for those suffering from natural disasters. Fraternalists operate youth camps, provide millions of dollars in scholarships and teach children patriotism, loyalty and devotion to American ideals of freedom and justice. There are approximately 500,000

fraternalists who are doing their share here in our state of New Jersey."

Also in attendance were Maurice Fitzgibbons, director of the Office of Ethnic Affairs, and his assistants, Ines Matheus and Juhan Simonson.



Andrew Keybida receives Fraternal Week proclamation from New Jersey Secretary of State Joan Haberle.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Demjanjuk case, cont'd

Evidence in the USSR continues to plague the John Demjanjuk defense in its final appeal to the Israeli Supreme Court. This week we learned that the chief Israeli prosecutor in the Nazi war crimes case had returned from a mission to the Soviet Union where he examined more than 15,000 pages of documents. Among the materials: records of military tribunals and civilian trials of guards at the Trawniki, Sobibor, Treblinka and other Nazi camps held between 1944 and 1962.

The Supreme Court on June 6 had given the prosecution 60 days to review the Soviet-held documents, photocopy and translate them, and have them ready for presentation to the court. Michael Shaked, the chief prosecutor, is back from the USSR, but the all-important documents remain there. Incredibly, according to Mr. Demjanjuk's defense attorney, Yoram Sheftel, Mr. Shaked offered no explanation for returning without the evidence. And, on Monday he filed a motion for an indefinite delay in Mr. Demjanjuk's appeal of his 1988 conviction and death sentence.

Mr. Sheftel, in a report to Ed Nishinic, president of the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund, commented that the prosecution probably hopes that there is a long delay in the proceedings or that the Soviet documents are never obtained. The defense, you see, firmly believes that the documents in question contain information that will exonerate Mr. Demjanjuk and will, instead, point to another man, one Ivan Marzenko, as the real "Ivan the Terrible" of the Treblinka death camp.

What the defense has now been seeking is complete access to records in Soviet authorities' hands. Readers may recall that in November of last year, Ukrainian People's Deputy Oleksander Yemets, a lawyer, had examined the files of the 1986 trial of Feodor Fedorenko (who had been convicted of being a guard at Treblinka and was executed). Mr. Yemets provided a summary of the files' contents to the Demjanjuk defense. As Mr. Yemets set out to photocopy the file, it was suddenly transferred to Moscow where Israeli prosecutors reviewed it. The Demjanjuk defense, of course, promptly began efforts to see the files, and defense team members journeyed to the USSR. However the files were unavailable to the defense.

The much larger body of evidence examined most recently by Mr. Shaked now appears to be similarly inaccessible.

Mr. Demjanjuk, meanwhile, continues to be held in an Israeli prison, where he has been since February 1986. His defense has argued that he should be set free for there already is enough evidence to prove he is the wrong man. The prosecution, though, as it seems from its latest motion, expects Mr. Demjanjuk, 71, to sit quietly in Ramla Prison and wait interminably for evidence from the USSR to magically appear in Israel.

July
27
1934

Turning the pages back...

On July 27, 1834, the University of Kiev was founded. As explained in the Encyclopedia of Ukraine (edited by Volodymyr Kubijovyč), it was the second university (after Kharkiv) to be established in Russian-ruled Ukraine.

The encyclopedia provides the following information about the University of Kiev, which today is named in honor of Ukraine's foremost poet, Taras Shevchenko.

The Polish Rebellion of 1830-1831 convinced Nicholas I that the Right Bank had to be Russified, and to accomplish this the existing school system had to be replaced with a Russian one supervised from Kiev. Thus, Kiev University was established to oversee the new educational system.

Although the university was intended to be an instrument of Russification, it became a center of revolutionary activity and national awakening. In 1838 a clandestine student society, a branch of the Union of the Polish People, was uncovered in Kiev. Many professors and students were expelled and the university was closed for half a year.

As restrictions on the freedom of association were lifted, students and faculty became involved in social issues. In 1859 a group of Kiev students, including M. Drahomanov, organized Sunday schools for workers and peasants, in which Ukrainian was used for the first time as the language of instruction. Two years later a number of students with a populist outlook, including V. Antonovych, joined the group and formed the first clandestine hromada of Kiev. The university reform of 1863 was intended to avoid the kind of student unrest that broke out in 1861.

During the Revolution of 1905 Ukrainian students demanded four chairs with Ukrainian as the language of instruction, and a year later the university itself requested two such chairs, but nothing came of these efforts.

In 1920 the Soviet regime began a radical restructuring of Ukraine's educational system. The universities were replaced by institutes of people's education and Kiev University was reorganized into the Kiev Institute of People's Education and the Kiev Institute of Health Care (later the Kiev Medical Institute). These institutes were Ukrainized rapidly.

In spite of increasing funding and improved facilities, academic achievement was low because of countless political meetings, frequent revisions of the curriculum, and widespread purges.

Today Kiev University is the most prestigious higher educational institution in Ukraine. In 1979-1980 the enrollment reached 21,000 and the faculty numbered 1,695.

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Sovereignty and Ukraine's changing political landscape

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk
RFE/RL Research Institute

PART I

The declaration on state sovereignty adopted almost unanimously in July 1990 by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet is one of the most important political developments in the recent history of Ukraine. Hardened "realists" would probably argue that, given the current political circumstances in the Soviet Union, this document, like similar declarations in the other republics, is largely of symbolic value. For example, although the Ukrainian declaration states that the republic has the right to its own military forces, the bloody events in Vilnius and Riga in January clearly show that implementing this right is quite another matter.

Nonetheless, it is clear that the sovereignty declaration has had a significant impact on the political situation in Ukraine. For some time now, virtually every speech and interview given by Leonid Kravchuk, the chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, has had as its principal focus the sovereignty of Ukraine as the point of departure for Ukrainian politics, especially insofar as the question of future arrangements with the center are concerned.

Mr. Kravchuk's position has, in turn, resulted in an interesting realignment of political forces in the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, particularly within the Communist majority. Moreover, if the results of the republican poll on March 17 that was conducted simultaneously with the all-union referendum on the future of the USSR is to be taken as a yardstick, state sovereignty has won the backing of the overwhelming majority of the voters in Ukraine.

When Mr. Kravchuk was elected chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet during the second round of voting on July 23, 1990, replacing Volodymyr Ivashko, who left for Moscow as Mikhail Gorbachev's deputy in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), he held the position of second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and member of its Politburo.¹ At the time, the predominant view within the democratic opposition was that the newly elected head of the Supreme Soviet would follow in the footsteps of his predecessor and defend, first and foremost, the interests of his backers — i.e., the Communist Party of Ukraine.

This was to be expected, given his background; previously, Mr. Kravchuk



Leonid Kravchuk

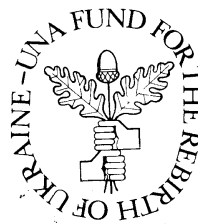
had served as the party's ideological secretary and had played a very prominent role in the party's campaign against Rukh at the end of 1988 and in early 1989.

On the eve of the election, Mykola Horyn', a Rukh activist, voiced the opposition's general assessment of Kravchuk when he told a Western correspondent: "It is only natural that Kravchuk will be elected, because he represents the Communist majority in parliament."

The opposition demonstrated its dissatisfaction with Mr. Kravchuk by withdrawing its candidate and boycotting the second round of voting. A statement read by Dmytro Pavlychko from the Narodna Rada (National Council), which groups together members of the democratic opposition in the Supreme Soviet, declared that the election results had shown that the party placed its interests above those of the people and added that the opposition "relinquishes responsibility for the activities of the newly elected chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the (Continued on page 14)

¹ Kravchuk was elected second secretary of the party at its Central Committee plenum on June 23, 1990, directly after the first stage of the 28th Congress of the Communist Party of Ukraine, held on June 19-23, 1990 (see "Materialy XXVIII Z'izdu Komunistychnoy Partiyi Ukrainy," 19-23 Chervnya 1990 Roku (Pershyi Etap), Kiev, Polityvdav Ukrainy, 1990, p. 137). He was relieved from this post at the plenum of the Central Committee in September, 1990, in connection with his election as chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet (see: *Radianska Ukraina*, September 29, 1990).

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of July 18, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 8,015 checks from its members with donations totalling \$203,084.91. The contributions include individual members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

What we need:
press agencies

Dear Editor:

I would like to address myself to the May 26 article by Boris Gudziak, "Rome-based Ukrainian Catholic Church press office deserves recognition." To those of us who have the opportunity to scan the religious press such as National Catholic Reporter, National Catholic Register, Twin Circle, Our Sunday Visitor, Catholic Standard, Orthodox Church, Sacred Art Journal as well as the secular press, the solid press work on the part of the Ukrainian Catholic Church becomes quite apparent, and for this credit and recognition is due.

Now, this example should be applied to the press work on Ukrainian issues in general. The Russian Federation has hired a lobbyist in Washington to do its press work, while the USSR has a Madison Avenue firm working on its behalf. The Baltic community has always paid great attention to media work with such columnists as Evans and Novak, Jack Anderson and Cord Meyer writing, very often, on their behalf.

Ukrainian issues are covered in the press rather sporadically, depending on what currently happens in Ukraine. We have two good offices in Washington, Ukrainian National Information Service and the Ukrainian National Association's Washington Office, whose work centers on government, think-tanks, as well as the press. Given the work of the USSR, Russia and the Baltic states, and the fruits that it bears in media coverage, we Ukrainians should take example from them, and do as they do—concentrate on the media.

Several important Ukrainian deputies and historical figures have come to the United States, and media coverage has been better. The Chernobyl tragedy is increasingly being de-Ukrainianized, in the interest of preserving the union. The religious situation in Ukraine is not being presented as Russian Orthodox dominance on Ukrainian territory, but rather as an internecine quarrel between Ukrainian Catholics and Ukrainian Orthodox.

If the story on Ukraine is to be presented and perceived accurately, the proper body must exist. There are reporters already in Ukraine and the USSR with better access to information than at any other time before. There are Ukrainians in the West with expertise on public relations, media and journalism who could help bring the story to the pages of the Western press. It appears that the time has come for the Ukrainians to put their expertise to work for Ukraine, in a manner that will serve Ukraine in a permanent and constructive fashion, by giving Ukraine the opportunity to write its own history on the pages of the Western press. Let us establish press agencies whose agendas would be to cultivate the media and

provide it with accurate information on events in Ukraine. If we don't do it — one will.

Larissa M. Fontana
Potomac, Md.

Kuropas position
is dangerous

Dear Editor:

Is Myron Kuropas now championing milquetoast America? If not, then why is he proclaiming the end of multiculturalism?

Dr. Kuropas, your position strikes me as defeatist and dangerous. Defeatist, because you apparently no longer have faith in humanity. Dangerous, because you seem eager to set one people against another.

It seems that you have found scapegoats to blame for society's ills. This is not an original line of thinking, however. You are simply echoing the national mood as encouraged by George Bush's racist Willie Horton campaign. The Bush campaign was ostensibly attacking furlough policies in Massachusetts, but you will note that the Bush administration did nothing to address these policies once in the White House.

In your view, multiculturalism is over because of excessive demands by African-Americans for "reparations" for America's past mistakes. Ask the Japanese and the Ukrainian-Canadians interned during World War II if reparations for "past mistakes" are necessary.

The facts show that discrimination is alive and well in America today; it is not a thing of the past, as you seem to suggest.

Are you aware that you sound like a chauvinist when you speak of "aberrant," "socially destructive," and "insignificant" cultures? It was ironic that I should come upon your column just after I had read an article (printed in 1914) which denigrated and patronized the lifestyle of a particular group of Ukrainians. The similarity is striking. Before you label someone else's culture "aberrant," "socially destructive," or "insignificant," you ought to consider the possibility that your culture might be seen as equally dispensable by others.

Ukrainians striving for recognition and respect for their culture would do well to reflect upon the proverb, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

Ruth E. Shamraj
Ann Arbor, Mich.

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be typed (doubled-spaced) and signed; they must be originals, not photocopies.

The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes. Anonymous letters or letters signed by fictitious persons will not be published.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



OSI alive and well and kicking... us!

Ukrainians who believe Neal Sher and his gang of hatemongers at the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Special Investigations (OSI) have tempered their dirty war are in for a surprise.

According to a report by Jay Bushinsky, the Ukrainophobic Middle East correspondent for the Chicago Sun-Times, OSI chief Neal Sher addressed a World Jewish Congress Holocaust conclave in Jerusalem last May and proudly declared that his staff is working on 600 cases and expects to bring "four or five to trial within the next few months."

More trials are on the way, suggests Mr. Sher, because of glasnost. According to the Wall Street Journal (April 16), OSI researchers have traveled to Riga, Vilnius, Minsk, Kiev and Moscow. "From these trips," Mr. Sher claims, his office "gathered thousands of new names that it is checking against the computers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service."

As I have argued on these pages many times, the OSI remains one of the biggest ripoffs within the U.S. government. Millions of U.S. tax dollars have been expended by OSI, and to what end?

Neal Sher and his underlings point to two cases which they believe vindicate their dismal record.

The first, of course, is the case of John Demjanjuk. As any responsible person who has carefully studied the undoctored evidence presented against Mr. Demjanjuk has to admit, Mr. Demjanjuk's "trials" were a farce. Anyone who still has lingering doubts need only read Dr. Willem Wagenaar's "Identifying Ivan" (Harvard University Press, 1988) to dispell them. Dr. Wagenaar, himself a Jew, reviewed 42 rules of evidence directly applicable to the identification of John Demjanjuk during his Israeli trial. According to Dr. Wagenaar, "37 were directly or indirectly violated by the investigating authorities." Dr. Wagenaar concludes that "the procedures used for the identification of Ivan are notoriously invalid."

The second case upon which the OSI stakes its reputation is that of Andrija Artukovic, a Croatian nationalist who was deported to Yugoslavia in 1986. In Washington, Mr. Sher, who headed the Artukovic prosecution, called the case the OSI's most significant victory, a historic event, the most gratifying achievement we have had.

It now turns out that this so-called "achievement" was a fraud knowingly perpetrated by the OSI. According to the Wall Street Journal (June 24), research conducted by Radoslav Artukovic, Andrija's son, during the past seven years provides overwhelming proof that the elder Artukovic was innocent.

In summary, here is what the evidence shows: U.S. officials first tried to deport Artukovic in 1951 to stand trial for war crimes in Yugoslavia. The case dragged by a until 1959, when it was dismissed by a federal magistrate who wrote: "I hope I never live to see the day when a person will be held to answer for a crime upon such evidence as was presented in this case."

None of this bothered the OSI, which merely rehashed the old evidence in 1984, producing one major piece of new

evidence: an affidavit from one Bajro Avdic who had served time for war crimes in Yugoslavia and alleged that Andrija Artukovic had ordered the death of 5,500 civilians. It was largely on the basis of Mr. Avdic's allegations that Mr. Artukovic was deported to Yugoslavia in 1986 and died in prison in 1988.

A sensational development, however, followed Mr. Artukovic's death. According to the Wall Street Journal article, one Milan Bulajic, a former top justice official in the Yugoslavian government, alleged publicly that Mr. Avdic had fabricated his story.

Today, the younger Artukovic, who has traveled over 200,000 miles to 35 cities around the world in search of exculpatory evidence, is still waiting for OSI officials to admit their error. In August of 1989 the Justice Department's Office of Professional Responsibility agreed to investigate Mr. Artukovic's claim of fraud. As of this writing, the investigation is still in progress.

I have consistently argued that the only way to assure that justice is served in all cases of alleged war crimes is to hold trials in the United States. Canada and Great Britain have opted for this alternative, why not the United States?

It should be pointed out that even this alternative is not to the liking of everyone. In a Sunday London Times article (May 5) Norman Stone writes of a certain Jakov Deutscher, who is being investigated by the British government for war crimes.

Mr. Deutscher was a Polish Communist who joined the Soviets when they invaded western Ukraine in 1939. Later, as a member of the NKVD he was involved in the massacre of Polish military officers in the Katyn Forest. When the Soviets returned to Ukraine in 1944, Mr. Deutscher played a leading role in the hunt for anti-Communists. In 1969 he emigrated to England where he was eventually exposed by a former NKVD colleague and Polish and Ukrainian refugees who recalled the extreme viciousness of his acts.

Mr. Stone, presumably a Jew, believes that Mr. Deutscher should not be tried. He states that he will write an article in Mr. Deutscher's defense "trying to explain quite what the Jewish experience in Eastern Europe concerned." Citing Dr. Wagenaar's book, Mr. Stone would argue that there are tremendous problems associated with providing reliable evidence 40 years after the crime. "I shall say he was very young indeed; he was obeying orders from people who would have killed him and his parents if he had not obeyed them; that his record since the time of his crimes has been good; that people can learn and repent." The House of Commons, concludes Mr. Stone, should never have approved the War Crimes Bill as law because it has opened a can of worms.

Jakov Deutscher, of course, doesn't exist, but if he did, suggests Mr. Stone, Jews would behave exactly as Ukrainians do now. Unfortunately there is a flaw in Mr. Stone's analogy. The fictitious, albeit believable, Mr. Deutscher is guilty. The real Mr. Demjanjuk is not.

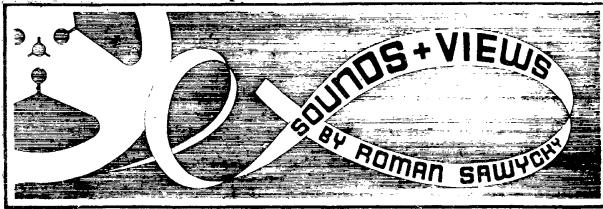
I am convinced that the OSI will someday be exposed and all of its underhanded ugliness will come to the surface. Until it is, however, our people will know no peace.

Notice to publishers and authors

It is The Ukrainian Weekly's policy to run news items and/or reviews of newly published books, booklets and reprints, as well as records and premiere issues of periodicals, only after receipt by the editorial offices of a copy of the material in question.

News items sent without a copy of the new release will not be published.

Send new releases and information (where publication may be purchased, cost, etc.) to: The Editor, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.



Halsey Stevens and Ukrainian songs

Dedicated to distinguished contemporary musicologist and composer Dr. Wasyl Wytwicky.

PART I

Eminent American composer, musicologist and teacher Halsey Stevens (born in Scott, N.Y., on December 3, 1908), began to compose at the age of 10. According to "The New Grove Dictionary": Stevens "studied composition with William Berwald at Syracuse University and with Bloch at the University of California, Berkeley. He taught at Syracuse University (1935-37), Dakota Wesleyan University (1937-44), the College of Music of Bradley Polytechnic Institute (1941-46), and the University of Redlands, California (1946-47).

"Since 1948, he has taught at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, where he was chairman of the composition faculty." Stevens has lectured at many universities on the problems of modern music. A Guggenheim Fellow, he has received many awards and commissions for his music and in 1967 he was awarded an honorary doctorate (Litt. D.) by Syracuse University.

Bartok's influence

His study "The Life and Music of Bela Bartok" (New York, 1953) has become a standard work on the master in the English language. A prolific composer, with over 80 published compositions, Dr. Stevens has written for a great variety of instrumental and vocal combinations. In his music, he uses vigorous rhythms, firm control of tonal centers and brilliant craftsmanship. His works are notable for their blending of keen intellectual power and command of form with emotional depth and imagination. An expert harmonist and contrapuntist, he never allows the technical aspects of his music to overshadow its expressive power. Although profoundly inspired by Bartok, his idiom and style are his own.

Discovery

While perusing an article on Dr. Stevens, in his worklist I noticed, entirely accidentally, "Eleven Ukrainian Folksongs" (1956) for piano (as well as arranged for band). Intrigued, I located Dr. Stevens in California and queried him about these Ukrainian songs, enclosing some of my notes on Ukrainian influences on Bartok's work. He promptly replied (see letter reproduced along with this article), informing me as to where to procure his miniature transcriptions for piano as well as recordings of the band versions.

Apparently the piano pieces were available from Composer's Facsimile Edition (New York, 1957) and the concert band versions were arranged by William A. Schaefer and recorded at California State University by the San Jose Symphonic Band conducted by Vernon Read (Westmont Recording Co., WRS-2468/73B stereo).¹ The piano versions of the Ukrainian songs were never recorded but what intrigued



Composer Halsey Stevens (courtesy The New York Public Library, Music Division).



Composer Bela Bartok (courtesy Free Public Library, Elizabeth, N.J., Picture Collection).

me further was the fact Stevens had set an additional set of "Three Ukrainian Folksongs for Piano" (1960), available only in manuscript. Copies of the holographs were forwarded to me in due time.

I reciprocated by sending Dr. Stevens translations of first lines as well as the meanings of the songs he set, since he had no knowledge of Ukrainian. As our correspondence developed, Dr. Stevens informed me he owned a set of the monumental collection "Ukrainian Folk Melodies" edited by Zenowij Lysko, the largest compendium of its type. I sent him more information as well as a tape recording of the songs he transcribed as known in the works by M. Lysenko, V. Barvinsky, M. Vervivsky and M. Mussorgsky. He answered in a very interesting letter of June 9, 1976.

Letter from Halsey Stevens

"First, my apology for having taken so long to acknowledge your letter of 17

March with its valuable enclosures, and the very interesting tape you prepared, which reached me a few days later. I appreciate enormously the interest you have taken in my Ukrainian arrangements, and I am especially pleased to have — at last — some idea of what the songs are about. No doubt if I had this information before setting the tunes I might have done some of them somewhat differently. But apparently I did not go widely astray very many times.

"My reasons for setting these tunes were, I am afraid, subjective: I have often been seized by ethnic music of various origins, and have written numerous works based upon Romanian, Hungarian, Slovak, German, French, Swedish, Portuguese, Japanese, and other folk music. John and Irene Downey sent me two volumes of Ukrainian tunes (examined below — R.S.), and in leafing through I found eleven tunes that particularly appealed to me. Later on I did three additional tunes, and might one day be led to set more, especially as I now have the first five volumes of the Lysko series.

"... I enclose xerox copies of "Documenta Bartokiana" iii/205-10, 292-96 with the Kolessa letters to Bartok and Bartok's to Kolessa. I enclose a list of a very few corrections to the First Draft script you sent (Marked Tape 118).² With thanks and best wishes, sincerely, Halsey Stevens."

The transcriptions

The facsimile edition of the original manuscripts (or holographs as they are sometimes called) is dedicated to John and Irene Downey. There is a note by Stevens on verso of the title page: "These 'Ukrainian Folksongs' were transcribed for the piano between March 13 and May 8, 1956. The tunes are from the collection entitled 'Ukrainian narodni pisni,' published in Kiev in 1955, in the second volume of which they are to be found on the following pages: 190, 189, 281, 229, 243, 258, 220, 210, 280, 228, 214. Los Angeles, May 8, 1956." The pages indicated refer to the order of the piano transcriptions, each one a jewel, everyone a world unto itself. Each setting is separately dated and playing time is indicated (average duration less than one minute) with the total duration of all 11 pieces given as 9'44".

Here are the songs in the proper order together with English titles³ and tempi of the Ukrainian originals:

• 1. "Nekhai zhe nas Boh riatuie" (Family Gathering). Slowly. A family gathers at a table; members are named and occupations enumerated, each one an honest person, all thanking God for letting them meet.

• 2. "Oi khmarytsia — doshch bude" (Repentant Wife). Fast. A guilty wife confesses publicly that in absence of her man she lost a cow through drinking. Upon his return, the husband not only forgives her but encourages his wife to drink more. These first two settings coincide with the mood of the Ukrainian originals.

• 3. "A Hila-Hilochka" (Easter Song). Lively. A holiday song about a girl "Yahilochka" getting up early in the morning, combing her hair and dancing. Although the transcription meter is identical to the original song, its tempo is a bit slow. This tune has been deftly arranged by Mykhailo Verkyvisky likewise for piano solo and titled "Yahilochka."

• 4. "Oi pid vishneiu" (Under the Cherry Tree). Lively. A young girl in a cherry orchard pleads with her old suitor to let her go dancing. He does not want to let her go because then she would forsake him; he promises her a house, a lake, a mill, a cherry orchard.

But the girl spurns the old one, as she puts it, "a grandpa bent as a bow." The piano transcription transmits this well in its over-all jocose spirit. The band version evokes the conversation between the old timer and the girl by contrasting use of tempi. M. Lysenko used this tune in his "Nataalka Poltavka" and there is a concert violin piece based on it by Volodymyr Groudine, namely "Capriccio alla danza."

• 5. "Uzhe sonechko zakotylosia" (The Sun Has Set). With reserve. "The sun has rolled beyond the mountain, drowsiness approaches, we want to go home, for tomorrow we return to the fields." In the piano piece the "fermo" designation does not coincide with the Ukrainian designation "strymano" (with reserve, or subdued) and otherwise delicate sound texture; the band version also has some too heroic horns. Composer Vasyl Barvinsky set this tune for mixed chorus a cappella with beautifully impressionistic results.

• 6. "Oi temnaya ta nevydnaya nichenka" (Mother's Concern). Unhurriedly. A human parallel is poetically implied from a concern of a falcon mother bird worrying about her absent son during a dark night. The setting generally coincides with the original; a slightly slower tempo would bring this even closer to the original song.

• 7. "Choloviche, choloviche" (Trouble with Hemp). Jokingly. The woman of the house has a problem with hemp. For her ambitious spinning projects, for cordage, she summoned helpers whom, however, she had to pay more than the whole idea was worth. The original song is marked "scherzo" (jokingly). The piano and band markings are rather heavy ("pesante") and do not agree with it. This is especially true of the band arrangement which, sonically speaking, is very effective in its own way.

The rhythm scheme of this folk song is that of a "kolomyika," — a very popular and thriving genre of Western Ukraine, studied by Bartok and described in his articles as one having influenced Hungarian peasant songs.

• 8. "Oi pie vdova" (A Merry Widow). Not fast. A widow drinks with her neighbors and makes merry. When Death came to her one day, she shouted: "Get out of my hair, Death, for I have no time for you while dancing with my neighbors." And Death went to God with tears in her eyes...

• 9. "A v tomu sadu" (Love Song). Moderately. A love song about young Andrew grazing his steed and penning a love note to his Natalie.

• 10. "Choho, myla, huby dmesh?" (Why Pout Your Lips, Dear?). Fast. "Why do you pout your lips, Dear; why not visit the fair?" A lass misplaced her boots under a table. In the last stanza she finds them and is off happily.

(Continued on page 12)

1. Label reads: Halsey Stevens/"Ukrainian Folksongs" arr. for band by William A. Schaefer. To accompany "Comprehensive Musicianship through Band Performance," Zone 4, Book A by Brent Heisinger. Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., Inc. This book, according to Dr. Stevens, has only a few questions on the band recording, with no comment or discussion; it is of no interest to us.

2. Six pages of my notes on the settings by Dr. Stevens. This was my impression of his work which, after his few corrections, I introduced into this article.

3. Ukrainian song titles are, traditionally, incipits. Translations given here do not always reflect first lines of the originals, which are often misleading as far as the central theme of the songs is concerned; sometimes the translations are "synthesized" according to the songs' program (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9).

Preview: scenes from the forthcoming film "Famine — 33"

by Dr. James E. Mace

WASHINGTON — Almost two years ago, the artistic collective Earth was formed in Kiev's Dovzhenko Film Studio and announced in the press its plans to make a dramatic feature film about the Ukrainian Famine of 1933. Completely without state support, this was to be a "people's film," solely financed by private contributions.

Thanks to the support of well-known public figures like Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Deputy Les Taniuk and the tireless campaigning of the collective's members, over 1.5 million rubles were collected in all 25 of Ukraine's oblasts, and several thousand dollars worth of film and equipment were also donated from the West.

Under the able leadership of 34-year-old Oles Yanchuk, one of Ukraine's most talented young directors, the film still has the working title "Famine — 33" (Holod — 33) and is loosely based on Vasyl Barka's modern classic of Ukrainian literature, "The Yellow Prince" (Zhovtyi Kniaz).

Mr. Yanchuk has said he anticipates the conclusion of shooting in late summer and release of the film by the end of the current year. The fact that a project of this nature can be completed by professionals in Ukraine's film industry even without state support is important not only in terms of the



Oles Yanchuk (left) at work on the set of "Famine — 33," directing the cast.

subject matter, but also as a step toward freeing artistic expression from state dictates.

As chief consultant to the project, I was able to view rough cuts and see personally how work on the film is

progressing both on the set in Kiev and on location near Pryluky (northern Cherniviv Oblast).

Thanks to the photographic talents of Ms. Tanya D'Avignon, who has been with the cast since January both as a

consultant and official photographer for the project, the Ukrainian American community is able to have an advance look at a few of the more memorable scenes of this forthcoming film, as seen on this page.



Myron (played by Heorhiy Moroziuk) and his mother (Nina Svitlychna) during a search of their home.



Family members at the burial of their grandmother.



Darka (played by Halyna Sulyma) clutches a loaf of bread.



A child's anguish during the famine.



The Katannyk family's home is searched by members of a special brigade.

Citizens...

(Continued from page 1)

A concert, featuring such talent as folk singer Nina Matvienko, the Yaviv Quartet, folk groups, opera singers, ballet dancers and more, followed Mr. Kravchuk's address.

Members and supporters of the URP demonstrated against the official program, criticizing labelling of the holiday as "Independence Day" and protesting against the signing of any union treaty.

Most of the celebrations held on Tuesday, July 16, were organized by the Kiev City Council in cooperation with various public organizations.

The day began, however, with an afternoon rally on the square in front of the Republican Stadium, organized by the Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly and the Ukrainian Republican Party. About a thousand people filled the square to listen to speakers protesting against the union treaty, the trial of People's Deputy Stepan Khmara and his co-defendants and the arrest of Inter-Party Assembly leader Anatoly Lupynis, and looking toward a real Independence Day for Ukraine.

Participants of the rally formed a column and marched from the square down Red Army Street and the Khreshchatyk to October Revolution Square, chanting such slogans as "Out with the Communists" and "Freedom for Ukraine."

The republican and Kiev organizations of the Popular Movement of Ukraine, Rukh, were very low-key during the holiday, not organizing any rallies or events.

"To celebrate the first anniversary of the Declaration on State Sovereignty is a good thing. It's the same, let's say, as

celebrating a birthday. When we celebrate a child's first birthday it's a joyous occasion. But if you call this birthday a coming of age or maturity, then it's a bit funny. So when the first anniversary of the Declaration on State Sovereignty is called Independence Day this evokes an ironic smile inasmuch as it is difficult to celebrate something that doesn't yet exist," said Rukh Vice-Chairman Oleksander Lavrynovych.

"What kind of sovereignty is this? What kind of independence is this?" asked Rukh Chairman and People's Deputy Ivan Drach during an interview on July 16.

"Practically speaking it doesn't exist. We don't have our own state, because we don't have the chief attributes: we don't have our own army, we don't control our borders, we don't have our own banking system or currency, we don't control our borders or customs — we are only rising to our feet." He added however that, "In this past year we have managed to achieve certain things."

These celebrations are positive, in that they served to introduce more and more people to the idea of statehood, to raise people's consciousness, he said.

Tens of thousands of people filled the streets that evening in the center of Kiev, all along the Khreshchatyk, the

city's main thoroughfare, which was decorated with banners that read "The Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine is the will of the people," "Independence is the right of the people" and more.

A 6 p.m. concert featuring the winners of the Chervona Ruta music festival held two years ago, entertained thousands on October Revolution Square. Both young and old swayed and hummed to the music of such popular performers as Eduard Drach, Braty Hadiukiny, Komy Vnyz, Ne Zhurys and Andriy Panchyshyn, as dozens of blue-and yellow flags waved in the crowd.

Amateur folk groups from throughout Kiev Oblast, as well as other parts of Ukraine, walked up and down the boulevard, which was lined with stands selling every imaginable kind of souvenir and snacks.

Just as the concert began, an air show above the Dnipro River attracted the crowd's attention as parachutists jumped out of low-flying airplanes, painted red and blue — the colors of the Soviet Ukrainian flag.

A fireworks display followed the concert above the Dnipro River as crowds of people lingered in the streets, singing songs and meeting friends.

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David Bonior...

(Continued from page 3)

in the House of Representatives, helping chart the direction of federal policy and national politics. He is the leadership's primary contact with members of Congress, counting votes and sounding out their views on legislation.

After his election, Mr. Bonior said he would use his new position to push for tax breaks for the middle class and for health care reform, noting that 37 million Americans are presently without health care. He also vowed to work to "rebuild America" through legislation for improving schools, roads, parks and bridges and for creating jobs.

Rep. Bonior has actively supported the aspirations of Ukrainians for political and religious freedom in their homeland. In March of this year, he introduced H.R. 1603, a bill to support democracy and self-determination in the Baltic states and the republics of the Soviet Union. The bill stipulates that the U.S. should shape its foreign assistance to help those republics whose governments are democratically elected and that the U.S. should support Soviet republics seeking independence and individual representation in international organizations.

In May 1990, Rep. Bonior, whose maternal grandparents came from Lviv.

met with Ukrainian SSR People's Deputy Yuriy Sorochyk, who represents that city in the USSR Congress of People's Deputies. The two discussed current issues pertaining to Ukraine, including the opening of the U.S. Consulate in Kiev.

Mr. Bonior was born in 1945 and spent his early childhood in Hamtramck, Mich. He was raised in Macomb County. Mr. Bonior attended St. Florian's, Sacred Heart Seminary and Notre Dame High School. An all-state football player in high school, he was awarded an athletic scholarship to the University of Iowa, where he earned a B.A. in political science and economics. Later, he received a M.A. from Chapman College.

Mr. Bonior joined the U.S. Air Force in 1968 and served four years before being honorably discharged. The congressman is the founder and former chair of the Vietnam Veterans in Congress and is a member of the Mt. Clemens, Mich., post (No. 101) of the Ukrainian American Veterans Inc. Prior to his election to Congress, he served two terms in the Michigan State House of Representatives (1972-1976).

Rep. Bonior is married to the former Judy Briggs. He has a 21-year-old daughter, Julie, and an 18-year-old son, Andrew. Judy has a 24-year-old son, Stephen.

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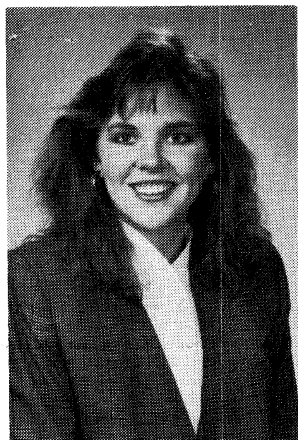
Graduates from law school

UNION, N.J. — Donna K. Romankow of Berkeley Heights, N.J., recently graduated from Indiana University School of Law.

While attending Indiana University, Ms. Romankow was a member of the Trial Competition Team (national) and was elected by the faculty to be a member of the Order of the Barristers, a national honor society for trial advocacy. She also participated as a legal intern for a community legal clinic and also for a protective order project which gave legal aid to battered women.

Ms. Romankow received her B.A. in psychology from the College of William and Mary in Virginia. She plans a career in criminal law.

She is the daughter of Theodore and Daria Romankow and granddaughter of Sam and Helen Chornomaz and Julie Romankow. She is a member of Branch 490 of the Ukrainian National Association.



Donna K. Romankow

Awarded physics fellowship

COTTEKILL, N.Y. — Damian Handzy, 22, of UNA Branch 88 was awarded the National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory (NSCL) Fellowship, which covers the costs of tuition and fees and includes a stipend for four years to study experimental nuclear physics in pursuit of a Ph.D. at the Cyclotron Laboratory.

Mr. Handzy received his bachelor's degrees in physics and mathematics, magna cum laude, from the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia last December. His senior thesis at that school involved the production of an exotic nucleus.

Since January, Mr. Handzy has been employed as an operations research analyst. He will be leaving this position in September to begin graduate studies at Michigan State University, which is home to the NSCL and to one of the strongest nuclear physics departments in America.

The National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory is the nation's only superconducting accelerator of its type. Over half of the National Science Foundation's nuclear physics budget goes to the NSCL every year.

Mr. Handzy will take graduate physics courses and teach introductory physics at Michigan State University, while working as a research assistant at the Cyclotron Laboratory.

Mr. Handzy plans on continuing his

Notes on people

active life in Plast while in graduate school by being a counselor in Detroit. He has been a Plast counselor for over seven years while living in Newark, N.J., and Philadelphia, and is a member of the Chornomorts fraternity. Mr. Handzy will also be the captain of this year's Morsky Tabir (Maritime Camp) as well as the camp's instructor of astronomy.

Receives B.A., scholarship

ALLENTOWN, Pa. — Motrya Anna Mac, daughter of Roman and Anna Mac of Bethlehem, Pa., recently received the bachelor of arts degree summa cum laude from Muhlenberg College and was awarded a full scholarship for graduate study by Harvard University.

At Muhlenberg Miss Mac double-majored in international relations and Russian and Soviet area studies. Her outstanding academic achievement earned her election to Phi Beta Kappa, the national honor society.

Her senior essay, written under the direction of Dr. Albert Kipa, professor and head of Muhlenberg's Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures, was devoted to the lyric and dramatic work of Lesya Ukrainka.

At Harvard Miss Mac will pursue Soviet area studies, focusing on Ukraine.

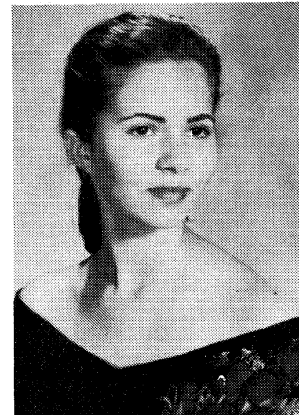
During her undergraduate years Miss Mac held a Muhlenberg College scholarship and was recipient of a Ukrainian National Association scholarship.

Miss Mac graduated with honors from Bethlehem Catholic High School in 1987. That same year she also attended the summer session of Ukrainian studies at the Ukrainian Catholic University in Rome, Italy.

A year earlier she earned the "matura" diploma from the School of Ukrainian Studies sponsored by the New York Self-Reliance Society. She also served as a teacher's assistant at Philadelphia's "Ridna Shkola" and studied acting and the art of recitation with Lydia Krushelnyska.

The graduate and her family are members of UNA Branch 317.

Valedictorian is recognized



Dzvinka Dobriansky

NEW YORK — Dzvinka Dobriansky, 16 daughter of Andrii and Stephanie

Dobriansky of New York City, has been offered a full-tuition scholarship to Harvard University.

Ms. Dobriansky, also the recipient of scholarships to New York University and to Barnard College, plans to study both language and music next year. She is presently the valedictorian of St. George Academy in New York City with a four-year average of 96.06.

Ms. Dobriansky has taken part in Lidia Krushelnyska's Ukrainian Stage Ensemble, Roma Pryma-Bohachevska's Ukrainian dance workshop, and is an advanced student of piano at the Ukrainian Music Institute of New York.

Ms. Dobriansky is member of UNA Branch 204.

Figure skater wins medals



Melissa Keybida

MAPLEWOOD, N.J. — Melissa Keybida of Clifton, N.J., an eighth-grade student at the Morristown Beard School, has been ice skating since the age of 3. Training in her home rink, Mennen Arena, Morris Township, she has won over 30 medals with more than half of them gold.

She has had many successes competing in local and regional qualifying competitions. At Lake Placid, N.Y., recently she placed second in figures and fourth in freestyle while at the New Jersey Council competition she received a gold medal in freestyle and in dance. In January she traveled to Rochester, N.Y., for the Easterns competitions, the last step before the National Figure Skating Championships. She and her partner placed fourth over-all in ice dance.

Her most recent accomplishments were first place in novice figures and interpretative skating at the Westchester, N.Y., competition in April. This summer she will train at the University

of Delaware and at the Mennen Arena.

Her future goals include passing the rigorous figure tests; perfecting the double axel and a possible Olympic team tryout. Freestyle is the most challenging form of expression and she loves to compete and perform.

Miss Keybida is the daughter of Dr. Robert and Diane Keybida; a member of UNA Branch 322 and granddaughter of Andrew and Evelyn Keybida.

Hockey player is top scorer

MAPLEWOOD, N.J. — Christopher Keybida of Clifton, N.J., a freshman at Delbarton Catholic High School in Morristown, N.J., was introduced to ice hockey fundamentals at the age of 5. His inspiration for this very demanding sport was the outstanding victory of the 1980 U.S. Olympic team.

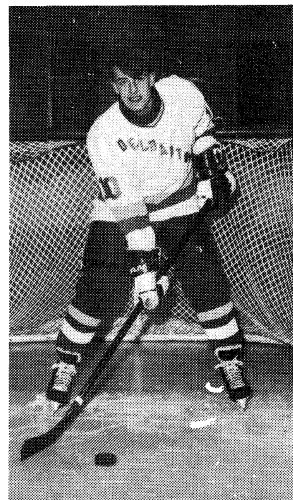
He has trained and played for an AA travel team (New Jersey Devils Juniors) at Mennen and South Mountain Arenas competing against amateur teams from Northeastern cities as well as Canada. Throughout the years the team has won major tournaments at Lake Placid, Rochester and Rome, N.Y., Boston, Mass., South Orange and Morristown, N.J., and in Canada.

Mr. Keybida is recognized as a team player and influences inspired playing by his teammates. The many hat trick and playmaker awards he has received are not the highlights of his superb skating, rather it is the teamwork and camaraderie he inspires with his hockey teammates. Recently he played for the N.J. Devils Juniors in a pee-wee international tournament in Quebec City, against 13- and 15-year-old hockey players from France, the USSR, Sweden, Canada and the USA.

Mr. Keybida is 15 years old, 6 feet tall and weighs 160 pounds. He played center for the Junior Varsity team at Delbarton High this year and was the leading scorer with a plus-minus average of 38. He played a key role in leading the JV team to its first undefeated season and the regional championship.

He is looking forward to a hockey career and an opportunity to play on the U.S. Olympic team in the near future.

He is the son of Dr. Robert and Diane Keybida, a member of UNA Branch 322 and grandson of Andrew and Evelyn Keybida.



Christopher Keybida

Halsey Stevens...

(Continued from page 8)

• 11. "Byla zhinka muzhyka" (Henpecked Husband). While holding him by the hair, a wife beat her husband. He only bowed to her in deep respect; taking off his hat he uttered: "Forgive me my dear, that you had to beat me." (This is women's lib in its ultimate stage and is directly opposed to song No. 2.)

Piano transcriptions and band versions of songs Nos. 8 thru 11 coincide with the original tunes closely. Use of percussion in No. 11 delightfully evokes the tumult and excitement of the one-sided fight dominated by humor. In these four settings, the original subjects conceived by the folk poetry come to life, refocused, so to say, thru a prism of instrumental music.

Additional settings

In 1960, Halsey Stevens transcribed additional "Three Ukrainian Folksongs for Piano" (yet unpublished). They are from the same collection, namely "Ukrainski narodni pisni" (1955), vol. 1, pp. 237, 318, 291, transcribed in that order.

Here are the original titles in Ukrainian and in English, plus the original

tempi:

• "Kolo mlyna, kolo brodu" (Near the Mill, Near the Water Ford). Slowly. Two pigeons were drinking water by the mill, near a ford. Then they took to the air, soared and remembered their love.

• "Ta boday taya stepovaya mohyla zapala" (In the Steppe I Gathered Rye). Moderately. A woman gathers rye by a steppe burial mound. She thinks of her beloved; how it would be if they died and were buried together for all to see and wonder at their love. This tune was used by M. Mussorgsky in his opera "Sorochyntsi Fair," Act 1, in the part of Kum, song titled "Vdol po stepiam."

• "Kopav, kopav krynychenku" (A Kozak Loved a Lass). Moderately. A Kozak loved a girl but was not destined to have her; she married another, while the Kozak stood and wept bitterly.

Except for No. 1, the English titles given are not for the original Ukrainian incipits, but reflect the over-all theme of the tunes. The transcriptions coincide with the original song designations of tempo.

4. Yefremova, L. "Musorshky i Ukraina" (Mussorgsky and Ukraine). Kiev, 1958, pp. 33-35.

Demjanjuk prosecutor...

(Continued from page 1)

vention of the governments of the United States and Israel, and various international bodies.

Mr. Demjanjuk's attorney, Yoram Sheftel, said he expects the Supreme Court to convene a special session early next week regarding the 15,000 pages of documentation in the USSR.

In his report to Mr. Nishnic (a recording of which was made available to The Weekly), Mr. Sheftel said he believes the prosecution hopes to never obtain the Soviet documents, or that there is a long delay in the proceedings. The chief prosecutor's hope, he said, "is that John Demjanjuk may not survive that long."

Mr. Sheftel went on to explain to Mr. Nishnic that, in accordance with Israeli law, "if a defendant in a criminal case dies in the middle of the proceedings, the case stops there. There is no way to exonerate him." He added, the prosecution is "afraid of exoneration."

Mr. Nishnic reacted to Mr. Sheftel's report with dismay. "John has been sitting there (in prison) too long

already," he said. The 71-year-old former U.S. autoworker has been imprisoned in Israel since February 1986. Mr. Nishnic commented that Israeli authorities have no reason to continue holding Mr. Demjanjuk as the prosecution already has documents in its possession that will exonerate the defendant.

He noted that the prosecution had these documents in late May, but has yet to hand them over to the defense. On July 4 and again on July 15, Defense Attorney Sheftel filed a motion with the Supreme Court that the prosecution surrender all documents in its possession to the defense.

Mr. Nishnic described Mr. Demjanjuk as "strong as ever."

"He does get depressed occasionally — after all he has been locked away since February 1986 — but he's a survivor. He lived through the famine (of 1932-1933 in Ukraine), World War II and forced repatriation. He will make it through."

As regards the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund, Mr. Nishnic noted, "We are basically broke. We have \$1,300 in the bank, and we owe our attorney about \$24,000."

Seniors...

(Continued from page 5)

of the 16th conference were read by Mary S. Bobeczko of Middleburg Heights, Ohio, and accepted by the group. Reports by the officers and auditing committee were read and accepted unanimously.

This year the conference was very fortunate in having fine speakers who kept the interest of the members. On Tuesday morning Nadia Matkiwsky spoke on the Chernobyl nuclear accident and its aftermath. She outlined the purpose and efforts of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, and many of her observations and stories of the Chernobyl children brought tears to the audience.

One of the highlights of the discussion was the appearance of Oksana Bozenko, a five-year-old from Kiev, who sang three songs for the group. Needless to say Oksana brought the house down. She is being treated for rheumatoid arthritis. She and her mother are being sponsored by Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 70 in Clifton, N.J.

The assembled collected checks and cash to Mrs. Matkiwsky for a total of over \$12,000. Dr. Alexandra Shkolnik of Akron, Ohio, presented a check in the amount of \$10,000 to the fund.

The next speaker was Isabella Ome-cinska of Rochester, N.Y., who presented a "Slide Introduction of Ukrainian Arts and Crafts." Her ceramics and art work were on display the entire week in the Main House library.

Judge Chopek spoke on her trip to Ukraine last year which was very interesting, and many others who had recently toured Ukraine joined in with their comments.

The conference was honored on Thursday afternoon to have UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk speak on the status of the fraternal organization. She introduced Bob Cook who spoke to the group about annuities and long-term care. Many

questions were asked and answered by both Mrs. Diachuk and Mr. Cook.

The social portion of the week started on Monday night on the Veselka patio, where cheese, fruit, wine and music were provided by the management. Singing and dancing under the stars kept the seniors busy during the evening.

On Tuesday evening almost the entire membership played that great pastime of seniors, Bingo. Many were first-time players and had a great time. On Thursday night everybody enjoyed the hors d'oeuvres and champagne during the cocktail hour before the banquet. A fine meal was served and enjoyed by the many who dressed in embroidered shirts, blouses, dresses and ties. A short sing-along led by Helen and Sam Chornomaz was the highlight of a short program. Mrs. Russnak read an inspiring poem in Ukrainian, and Mrs. Bobeczko a translation in English. Dancing was enjoyed by all to the music of the Sounds of Soyuzivka band.

Newly elected officers for 1991-1992 are Mr. Woloshyn, president; Mr. Slobodina, executive vice-president; Mr. Loba, vice-president; Mrs. Bobeczko, English secretary; Helen Trenkler of East Providence, R.I., Ukrainian secretary; and Helen Chornomaz of Union, N.J., treasurer.

The assembly awarded the following donations: Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, \$500; Ukrainian Heritage Foundation, \$500; Ukrainian Gold Cross for a children's camp that will sponsor Chernobyl children, \$500; and The Ukrainian Museum of New York City, \$250.

The conference also passed a number of resolutions and voted to send President George Bush a telegram stating that it is the freedom of Ukraine that should be stressed by the president and not the survival of the USSR and Mikhail Gorbachev.

The meeting was closed on Friday morning with a prayer and anthems. Many commented that this was the best conference to date and that hopefully the new executive board will plan an even better one next year.

Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

he stepped out of his car. Mr. Servas declared a hunger strike unless there was an investigation of the police, who he claimed had beaten him. Sentenced to 10 days of administrative arrest, Mr. Servas was put in the infirmary on the eighth day, from which he was released two days later. However, when he returned for his documents, police re-arrested him for unknown reasons. (Respublika)

• KIEV — Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Chairman Leonid Kravchuk said in an interview on July 14 that Ukraine "should pay 20 billion rubles for maintenance" into central government coffers. This is one-fifth of the amount now contributed by the Ukrainian SSR — thus, Mr. Kravchuk's statement indicates that Ukraine intends to severely slash the republic's contribution to the all-union budget. Mr. Kravchuk also revealed that his devotion to sovereignty can be traced back to 1989, while he was ideological secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine and saw that the party was falling apart and had to be saved. Mr. Kravchuk said he

concluded that only sovereignty for the party would save it, and that party sovereignty could not be achieved without state sovereignty. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KIEV — A leader of the Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly, Anatoliy Lupynis, was arrested July 8. UIPA activists have stated that they suspect the arrest is the result of Mr. Lupynis' protest against the arrival of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in Kiev where he met with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Mr. Lupynis was one of the organizers of the protest. Mr. Lupynis was first taken to the investigative unit and the next day was transferred to Lukianivka Prison. Attorneys Viktor Nikazakov and Yuriy Aivasiyan, UIPA representative Petro Kahuy, as well as correspondents of the independent press, Kiev strike committee members and deputies of the city council attempted to find out the reasons for Mr. Lupynis' arrest from the investigator in the case, Svitlana Sementsova, but were not successful. (Respublika)

• KIEV — Police have arrested a suspect in the murder of Vadym Pliusch, son of People's Deputy Ivan Pliusch, first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet. The suspect is one Oleksander Ivanov, born in 1983, an employee of the Arsenal factory. Vadym Pliusch, 29, was found dead of multiple stab wounds on April 13 in his Kiev apartment. (Respublika)

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Former political...

(Continued from page 4)

Ukrainian National Republic. Mr. Shukhevych responded that the work is rather straightforward: stands with information and registration forms are placed before churches or other buildings that the public frequents for lectures or concerts or meetings; those who register are given a certificate.

A related question dealt with the issue of Ukrainians in the diaspora who might wish to register as citizens of the UNR. Mr. Shukhevych responded that forms were available and that he had already provided Ukrainian citizenship registration papers for several residents of Chicago.

Another question dealt with the Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly's use of red and black flags and whether this signified a party affiliation with the adherents of the late Stepan Bandera. Mr. Shukhevych answered that it signified nothing of the sort, since the red and black flags were the traditional banners of revolution. They had been used, he said, by the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army as a symbol of the revolutionary struggle against the Red Army and were now a symbol of the continuing battle against the Soviet

regime.

He also stressed that the red and black flags were not intended as a replacement for the traditional blue and yellow flags of Ukraine. The blue and yellow flags, he added, were unfortunately being degraded by those who were raising them over buildings housing Soviet institutions and government offices.

Another question addressed recent disparaging comments Mr. Shukhevych has made about Rukh leaders and others, and asked whether he could foresee future cooperative efforts with other Ukrainian leaders like Vyacheslav Chornovil, Mykhailo Horyn and Levko Lukianenko. To this question Mr. Shukhevych replied that Messrs. Horyn, Chornovil and Lukianenko have all made public statements that they wish to meet with him to discuss common goals and a cooperative approach to issues of concern to Ukraine.

He indicated that he has made similar public statements that expressed a willingness to confer with these leaders, but that no formal meetings have ensued from these statements and no concrete proposals for such meetings have been made. He implied that cooperation might be difficult while so many ideological differences prevailed among them.

To a question about how members of Plast could assist Ukraine, Mr. Shukhevych replied that the best form of assistance would be to help organize Plast troops in Ukraine, but he cautioned that such organizational aid should be a renewal of the old Plast ideals as they were before World War II, not based on affiliation or adherence to any particular political party. A final question dealt with the Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly's "revolutionary path" to independence, and cited specifically the UIPA's support of strikes to achieve this end, questioning whether support for strikes promotes an economic collapse. Mr. Shukhevych skirted the first part of the question, and responded to the latter half by posing some questions of his own. "We support the strikes and we feel that Ukraine should be in control of its own military. And which economy is being ruined by strikes? Soviet? Ukrainian? Moscow's? Is the current state of the economy of the country something that should be preserved?"

Following the question period, a Trenton-based SUM-A delegation (named in honor of OUN leader Yevhen Konovalets, who was assassinated in

Rotterdam in 1936) formally thanked Mr. Shukhevych and presented him with a gift. The program closed with the singing of the Ukrainian national anthem.

Later that evening, at a small reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kowalczyk, Mr. Shukhevych met privately with Luba Silecka, head of the Women's Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, former political prisoner Petro Ruban, and Ulana Mazurkevych and Tamara Cornelison of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee. On July 4 Mr. Shukhevych attended an Independence Day picnic at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Borys Zacharchuk. (Mr. Zacharchuk is president of the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center in Philadelphia).

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Sovereignty...

(Continued from page 6)

Ukrainian SSR."

In a recent interview, Mr. Kravchuk recalled: "Ivashko's departure [from Kiev] was taken negatively above all by the parliamentary majority. The opposition also utilized the opportunity to emphasize: Look at these CPSU members! In difficult times they abandon Ukraine! And Kravchuk is from the same mold! Is it really possible to trust him — that is, me? My candidacy was proposed by the Communist majority in the Supreme Soviet."

At the time, Mr. Kravchuk's remarks in his acceptance speech to the effect that his policies would be guided by "the principles of a democratic society, Soviet power and the Socialist choice, and also by the approved declaration on the state sovereignty of Ukraine" did not provide much ground for optimism.

Today, the situation has changed dramatically. A recent poll shows that Mr. Kravchuk's popularity rating has soared from an initial 3-4 percent to 45 percent in Kiev and 30 percent in the republic as a whole. Another survey, conducted by the newspaper Holos Ukrainy, placed Mr. Kravchuk at the top of the popularity list of politicians in Ukraine. By comparison, a survey conducted in Kiev last November found him to be in 21st place among the most popular politicians, one notch above the first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, Stanislav Hurenko.

Even in Western Ukraine, which is regarded as a bastion of uncompromising anticommunism and deep-rooted nationalism, popular opinion appears to have shifted towards Mr.

Kravchuk, as was evident during his successful visit to Lviv in early March. A press release of the Lviv Oblast Soviet commented: "And now Chairman of the Supreme Soviet L.M. Kravchuk was in [our] ancient city. Could the former Party ideologist of the republic have imagined that 'the center of extremism in Ukraine' would greet him so kindly? Probably not. But the citizens of Lviv immediately sensed the changes (albeit not significant ones) in the chairman's tactics and conduct during the recent sessions of the Parliament, and decided to thank him in advance for his desire to pursue a more constructive position."

Sovereignty and the union treaty

The explanation for this turnaround must be sought in Mr. Kravchuk's position on such issues as Ukrainian sovereignty, the new union treaty, and his handling of the referendum conducted on March 17 on the future of the Soviet Union.

In a relatively short period, Mr. Kravchuk has established himself as the representative of the interests of a sovereign Ukrainian state both vis-a-vis the center in Moscow and in the international arena.

His stance as a champion of these interests was reflected by his reaction to an announcer's sarcastic remarks on Soviet Central Television's main news program, "Vremya," regarding the insistence by a Ukrainian delegation during a recent visit to Germany that Ukrainian rather than Russian be used in the official negotiations with the German side. Mr. Kravchuk, who headed the delegation, promptly characterized the announcer's remarks as

"an insult to Ukraine and its statehood" and instructed the Ukrainian minister of foreign affairs to lodge a protest with the Moscow television authorities.

Mr. Kravchuk stated his position on state sovereignty forthrightly during his visit to Lviv: "The president [Gorbachev], when he issues his decrees, forgets that there is our declaration, that there is a republic, that there is a road to sovereignty, that this is now not just a slogan, that it is entering into the consciousness and psychology [of the people]. And no one can now change this, regardless of how much they would like to... When I voted for sovereignty (and I did!), I said that I would fight for it to the end. We will not diverge from this path."

That these remarks were not specifically tailored to his Lviv audience was made clear in an interview with Holos Ukrainy several weeks later, where Mr. Kravchuk emphasized once again that there would be no turning back from the sovereignty declaration: "There is no road back from sovereignty. There never will be, because this has entered into the blood of the people; it is now not just someone's desire, which can be this today and that tomorrow. The people have taken this road, they supported us, and, regardless of what happens — whatever kinds of storms, whatever kinds of turbulent political processes — we cannot diverge from this path, we do not have the right. This is the order that we have been given by the people."

Mr. Kravchuk adhered to his position on Ukrainian sovereignty no less adamantly during his recent trips to Switzerland, Germany and Hungary. Indeed, in Budapest, he characterized the accords signed with Hungary as

constituting "a real recognition of Ukraine as a sovereign state."

At the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in December, 1990, the Ukrainian leader expressed his reservations about the draft union treaty that had been published that autumn. The draft, he said, could serve as a basis for further work, noting that in some respects the treaty of 1922 was more democratic than the document now under consideration. "Our point of departure," Mr. Kravchuk maintained, "is that the union is not the center; rather, it is the republics that make up the union in the interests of all the people." Given the present realities, he continued, the task ahead consists of "building a new union of sovereign states."

He outlined the contours of that "new union" in an interview in mid-February following his return from the meeting of the World Economic Forum in Switzerland: "Today I am in favor of a union. But only as a union of sovereign states. Sometimes one hears that Kravchuk is supposedly against a union. I am against the union that now exists. I am against the kind of union in which, for example, the deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers can nullify a decree of a republican Supreme Soviet. There must be a very clear delineation of powers between the union and the republics. Our fate, the fate of Ukraine, should not depend on who is the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, the head of the cabinet, and so on... And no one has the right to interfere in our affairs. But if we give [the center] any kinds of rights, that does not mean that it is forever."

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Coalition to Promote Democracy...

(Continued from page 3)



Testifying are: Howard Phillips (left) of the Conservative Caucus and Eugene Iwanciw, representing the Coalition to Promote Democracy in Soviet-Occupied Republics.

stated that "The Baltic states should be given their freedom. Armenia, Georgia, and Moldova should be given their freedom. Byelorussia and Ukraine should be given their freedom." In questioning the witness, he inquired whether Mr. Strauss expected to encourage business leaders to do business solely with President Gorbachev or also with republics. The ambassador-designate responded that he expected to encourage U.S. businessmen to be "in touch with other leaders of republics."

Sen. Dodd alluded to the changes taking place in the Baltic states and Ukraine, and stated that "freedom in republics should not be a matter of debate." Mr. Strauss wholeheartedly agreed. Sen. Simon stated that this century has witnessed three great holocausts — that of the Jews, and Armenians and the Cambodians. He then asked whether Mr. Strauss planned to monitor the treatment of Jews and Armenians in the Soviet Union to which the nominee responded in the affirmative.

Sen. Sanford asked the nominee his opinion of how the United States should "handle the situation of the republics — how much should we interfere?" Mr. Strauss responded by saying that we must "support freedom wherever and whenever we can, we must support the process of democratization in any way we can." He then proceeded to talk about U.S. policy toward the Baltic states.

Many of the other questions raised dealt with specific issues of U.S. aid to the Soviet Union, trade and education and technical exchange programs with the USSR.

Mr. Iwanciw, testifying on behalf of a coalition of nine ethnic American organizations including the American Latvian Association, the Armenian Assembly of America, the Congress of Russian Americans, the Estonian American National Council, the Joint Baltic American National Committee, the Lithuanian American Community, the Project of Peace (for Georgia), the Romanian American Foundation, and the Ukrainian National Association, outlined the concerns about U.S. Soviet policy that the organizations share.

In addition, the Ukrainian National Association submitted written testimony for the hearing record with regard to the specific concerns the UNA has with U.S. policy toward Ukraine.

The witness stressed that "the major thrust of U.S. policy must be support for democracy" and stated that "democratic institution building has been taking place not at the center but at the republic, regional and local levels." He then went on to quote Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski who recently wrote: "Political democracy in a multinational empire also has to entail the acceptance of the principle of self-determination," which Mr. Iwanciw characterized as the "core issue."

"The peoples of the Soviet Union and the Baltic states have spoken," he went on to say. "They are seeking democracy,

human rights, fundamental freedoms, a free market economy and genuine self-determination." While not opposing the nomination, he said the coalition questioned "whether Mr. Strauss has the necessary background to understand the dynamics of the dramatic changes taking place within the USSR." He said "it is not an alteration into a reformed Soviet Union that is occurring, but the transformation of the Soviet empire into democratic and independent nations."

The coalition's testimony concluded with the submission of a series of questions which it proposed be asked of Mr. Strauss prior to any committee recommendation on confirmation.

Mr. Phillips began his testimony by stating that the Conservative Caucus opposed the nomination on the grounds that business interests were in the forefront of the decision-making process. He urged the committee to reject the nomination. He argued that repression continues in the USSR and that it is not in the interests of the United States to conduct business with the current government.

In their statements as well as during their questioning of Mr. Strauss, all the senators present expressed their support for him and his nomination.

Preview...

(Continued from page 16)

Marie Fedorak, will give a talk tracing the development of Ukrainian cultural education in western Canada, including the role of schools, churches, organizations, community and family. This is in connection with the exhibit "Towards the Future," produced to mark the centennial of Ukrainian settlement in Canada (on view until August 25). The talk will be at 2:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent E. For further information contact Rose Marie Fedorak, (306) 244-3800.

July 29

SASKATOON: A lecture on the topic of "Mykola Lysenko: Founder of Ukrainian Ethnomusicology" will be presented by Tamara Bulat, professor of Ukrainian music and folklore, P. Tchaikovsky State Conservatory, Kiev, Ukraine, at the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent E., at 7:30 p.m. The lecture is presented in cooperation with the Ukrainian Canadian Congress Provincial Council and will be delivered in Ukrainian.

August 3

SASKATOON: There will be outdoor breadbaking in a traditional clay oven at 11 a.m., on the front lawn of the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent E. Bread will be available for sale by the loaf and slice. Admission is free. For further information contact Rose Marie Fedorak, (306) 244-3800.

August 4

JOHNSON CITY, N.Y.: John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church will hold its 64th

annual Ukrainian Festival, rain or shine, at St. John's Memorial Center. The festival will feature traditional Ukrainian foods and exhibits of Ukrainian embroidery, ceramics, wood carving and pysanky. The Rev. Myron Oryhon will celebrate divine liturgy with prayers for Ukraine at 9 a.m. At 2 p.m. there will be a presentation of Ukrainian songs and dances from different regions of Ukraine. To get to the center, take Route 17 to Stella Ireland Road (Exit 71). There is free parking. For further information call Anne D. Petras, (607) 798-0907.

August 10-17

KERHONKSON, N.Y.: The eighth annual Club Suzie-Q Week for young Ukrainian professionals takes place at Soyuzivka. Planned are sports activities, social events and discussions of Ukrainian issues. Activities fee: \$25 per person before August 1, \$30 thereafter (free T-shirts for first 60 registrants). For information about the program, call George and Anisa Mycak, (718) 263-7978; Julie Nesteruk, (203) 953-5825; or Halya Duda, (203) 658-7775. Participants arrange their own accommodations at Soyuzivka. For reservations, call the resort immediately at (914) 626-5641, as space is limited.

August 11

PARMA, Ohio: A picnic sponsored by St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral, will be held at St. Peter and Paul picnic grove located at 7700 Hoertz Road. Dinner and refreshments will be served starting at noon. There will be continuous music throughout the day, and children's games and contests in the afternoon. Ukrainian crafts, paintings, records, books, etc., will be on sale. Also, there will be a field mass at 11:30 a.m. at the picnic grove before the picnic begins. Bring your own lawn chairs.

The Weekly: Ukrainian perspective on the news

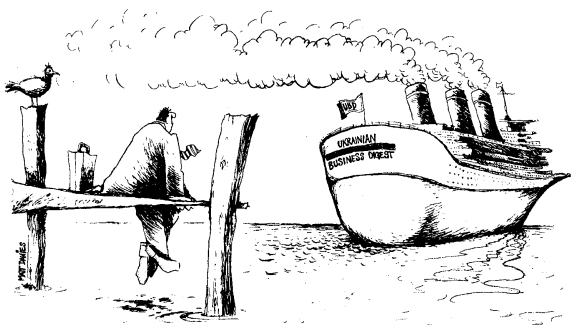
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

July 21

HUNTER, N.Y.: The Union of Ukrainian Writers, Slovo, will host a writers' meeting at 12:30 p.m. to mark the publication of Ilarion Cholhan's new book, "12 Plays Minus 1." The program includes a lecture by Ulana Lubovch, readings from the book and remarks by the author. Autographed books will be available, and all are invited to the meeting, which will be held in the Grazhda.

July 26

WASHINGTON: The Washington Group is inviting everyone, especially

those with an interest in business, trade and economics, to an informal reception for the participants of the International Management Institute in Kiev, who are visiting the U.S. The gathering will take place at 7:30 p.m. at St. Sophia Religious Center, 2615 30th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20008. Admission: non-TWG members, \$8; TWG members, \$5. For more information, please call Marta Zielyk (202)244-8836.

July 28

SASKATOON: The curator of the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, Rose

(Continued on page 15)



СОЮЗИВКА • SOYUZIVKA

Ukrainian National Association Estate
Foamshire Road Kenton, N.Y. 12440
914-626-5641

A Year Round Resort

SUMMER PROGRAMS 1991

Friday, July 26

9:30 p.m. — DANCE — music provided by "JOYFUL LVIV"

Saturday, July 27

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT — "CHAIKA" DANCE ENSEMBLE
from Yonkers
10:00 p.m. — DANCE — music provided
by "VATRA" of Yonkers; "JOYFUL LVIV"

Sunday, July 28

2:15 p.m. — OUTDOOR CONCERT featuring "JOYFUL LVIV"
8:00 p.m. — LITERARY EVENING featuring the works
of HANNA CHERIN

Saturday, August 3

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

Sunday, August 4 — KERHONKSON COMMUNITY

3:00 p.m. — FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHORNOBYL TRAGEDY:
Nadia Matkivsky, "Mria" choir from Buffalo, N.Y.,
Oksanka Bozhenko; soloist

Saturday, August 10

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT — LILEYA VOLANSKY, soprano;
HALYNA KOLESSA, viola
ADELINA KRYVOSHEINA, TARAS FILENKO,
pianists/accompanists
10:00 p.m. — DANCE — music provided
by "SOUNDS OF SOYUZIVKA"

Saturday, August 17 — "MISS SOYUZIVKA WEEKEND"

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT — featuring "ALEX"
OLES KUZYSZYN, accompanist
10:00 p.m. — DANCE — music provided by "VODOHRAY"
11:30 p.m. — Crowning of "MISS SOYUZIVKA 1992"

Sunday, August 18 — "UNWLA DAY"

Saturday, August 24

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT — DANCE WORKSHOP RECITAL;
Director: ROMA PRYMA BOHACHEVSKY
10:00 p.m. — DANCE — music provided by OLES KUZYSZYN TRIO

**** DANCE EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT TO THE TUNES OF "SOUNDS OF SOYUZIVKA", featuring: HRYC HRYNOVEC, STEPAN BEN and ROMAN KURYLO ****

Mistress of Ceremonies: OLIA CHODOBA-FRYZ
Program Director: ANYA DYDYK-PETRENKO

At Soyuzivka: July 26-28

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The musical ensemble Joyful Lviv (Veselyi Lviv) from Ukraine and the Chaika Dance Ensemble of Yonkers, N.Y., will be the headline performers at Soyuzivka, the upstate New York resort of the Ukrainian National Association, during the weekend of July 26-28.

Joyful Lviv — musical director Zenon Kmet, Volodymyr Tsimura, Taras Hryniuk, Myroslav Ostiuk and Ihor Kostiv — will be the featured band during the Friday, July 26, dance that begins at 9:30 p.m.

The entertainment program for Saturday, July 27, will be highlighted by the Chaika Dance Ensemble, a troupe organized in 1981 under the auspices of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A). Most of the dancers' choreography is the work of Orest Rusynko, a student of Ukrainian dance for over 25 years.

Chaika's 62 members have appeared at various events on the East Coast, including Ukrainian Festival U.S.A. in New Jersey, the Verkhovyna Ukrainian Youth Festival in Glen Spey, N.Y., the Cherry Blossom Festival in Macon, Ga., the SUM-A resort in Ellenville, N.Y., and at various events, including Ukrainian festivals in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and concerts in Montreal and Lincoln Center's Alice Tully Hall.

The dance on Saturday evening,

beginning at approximately 10 p.m., will be to the music of two bands: Joyful Lviv and Vatra of Yonkers, N.Y.

On Sunday, July 28, Joyful Lviv will perform in concert at 2:15 p.m. The program will be composed of traditional and popular Ukrainian songs and music.

Later that day, there will be a literary evening dedicated to writer and Poet Hanna Charin. Participants include the author herself, plus Halyna Birovets and Yaroslava Hunchak, who will read her works. Many of the readings will be from Ms. Cherin's recently published book of travelogues (Yidmo zi Mnoyu Razom).

Ms. Cherin is the author of 21 books, among them seven collections of poetry. An article about the author and her works appeared in March in Literaturna Ukraina in Kiev.

On Saturday and Sunday, acrylics and oils by Walter Swyrydenko will be on exhibit in the Main House Library. The artist, who was born in Slaviansk, Ukraine, is a graduate of Kent State University and studied in Paris. He describes his works as dealing "primarily with man and a constant search for the spirit of man" and as a "representation of man's struggle for personal fulfillment and identity."

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



Joyful Lviv (above) and the Chaika Dance Ensemble of Yonkers, N.Y., will be spotlighted at Soyuzivka on July 26-28.

