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President Bush is Kiev bound

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — President George Bush will travel to Kiev on August 1 within the framework of his Moscow summit meeting with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, it was officially confirmed by the Bush administration on Tuesday, July 23.

While in the Ukrainian republic's capital, President Bush will address the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet during a specially convened session of the Parliament.

Mr. Gorbachev will not accompany the U.S. president to Kiev, where, administration sources said, Mr. Bush will meet with the chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Kravchuk.

Various news media also reported that the president would meet with leaders of the Ukrainian independence movement who are members of the Supreme Soviet, but that he would not schedule a separate meeting with them.

The Moscow-based news agency Interfax reported on July 24 that the leadership of Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, had sent a letter to President Bush to invite him to a meeting with leaders of the democratic opposition. The Rukh leadership also noted that they hope the visit will promote democracy in Ukraine and help strengthen the status of the republic in the international arena.

Late last week, The Ukrainian Weekly had been informed by Washington sources that a presidential stopover in Kiev was likely to take place on August 1, but that such plans were still tentative.

Since then it has become known that the president's plans in Kiev included stops at the Babyn Yar monument to victims of the Nazis and the historic St. Sophia Cathedral. At press time, however, the

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Khmara re-arrested in Kiev Supporters brutally beaten by OMON troops



Marita Koiomayets

Stepan Khmara (right) consults with his lawyer, Viktor Nikazakov, in his hotel room on the morning of his arrest, Thursday, July 18.

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

KIEV — The trial of People's Deputy Stepan Khmara and five co-defendants resumed last week following the violent re-arrest of Dr. Khmara and detainment of eight of his supporters on the night of July 18.

That evening at about 8:30 p.m., dozens of so-called Black Berets, members of the notorious OMON special

forces militia, stormed Dr. Khmara's third-floor room in the Hotel Ukraina on Supreme Court orders to re-arrest the deputy from Chervonohrad for refusing to attend his trial on charges of assaulting an Interior Ministry official last November.

The attack, which took about a half hour, was described on the scene a short time afterwards by eyewitnesses as brutal. Graphic evidence of the violence

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Ukrainian Parliament's presidium approves creation of international advisory council

KIEV — The Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet in June approved the creation of an Advisory Council. The purpose of the council will be to provide the Parliament with advice and counsel on a wide range of economic and legal issues. The council currently has nine members from Ukraine and 12 from outside the country.

The Ukrainian members include well-known lawyers, economists and academics.

The non-Ukrainian members of the council include:

- From Canada: Marc Lalonde, lawyer and former minister of energy, justice and finance in the Canadian federal government; Roy Romanow, leader of the New Democratic Party in the province of Saskatchewan;

- From France: Thierry de Montbrial, director of the French Institute for International Relations;

- From Italy: Romano Prodi, economist and recent president of the Italian privatization agency IRI;

- From Japan: Saburo Okita, economist and former minister of foreign affairs;

- From Sweden: S. Burenstam-Linder, member of the board of the Central Bank of Sweden and rector of the Stockholm School of Economics;

- From Switzerland: Kurt Furgler, lawyer and former president of the Swiss Confederation; Bohdan Hawrylyshyn, former director of the International Management Institute in Geneva;

- From the United Kingdom: Shirley Williams, former government min-

ister and currently director of the Center for Elective Politics at the Kennedy School at Harvard; Geoffrey Howe, former deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs;

- From the United States: George Soros, financier and founder of a series of educational foundations in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, including the Renaissance Foundation in Kiev; Lester Thurow, dean of the MIT Business School.

Bohdan Hawrylyshyn and Valeriy Kukhar, vice-president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, will serve as co-chairmen of the council.

The activities of the council in Ukraine will be coordinated by John Hewko. Mr. Hewko, a U.S. lawyer, has moved from Moscow to Kiev for a year to act as executive secretary of the Council. He will also be working with the parliamentary commissions in drafting specific legislative measures.

The principal tasks of the council will be to help the Ukrainian Parliament develop an over-all concept of economic and social reform, to provide advice on specific legislative initiatives and economic reform measures and to serve as a conduit or springboard for the provision of a broad base of expertise to Ukrainian legislators.

Specific projects will include the creation of a legal library of foreign legislation at the Parliament, the organization of seminars for Ukrainian legislators and the creation of a policy institute.



A group of women from Kiev and Chervonohrad guard the door to Stepan Khmara's room in the Hotel Ukraina. Their sign reads: the foundation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is bones, lies, blood and oppression.



Newsbriefs from Ukraine

• **KHERSON** — On July 15 the bloc of Democratic Khersonshchyna marked Sovereignty Day by flying blue and yellow flags from the ship Volyn and singing Kozak and Riflemen songs. Meanwhile, in the busy marketplace, a large sign that said "Glory to Ukraine" instead of "Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" hung from the rooftops, marking the changing times.

On July 18 people picketed the regional executive committee, carrying signs that said "Long live independent Ukraine," "God! save Ukraine!" and "Ukraine should join the union only if the principles of the Declaration on Sovereignty are adhered to."

Inside the meeting a "representative of the working class" read a petition to speed up the process of accepting the union treaty. The bloc of Democratic Khersonshchyna demanded that it be allowed to read a contrary petition, but was refused. (Respublika)

• **POLTAVA** — On July 16 Sovereignty Day was celebrated in Glory Park. All the democratic organizations of Poltava (Rukh, The Ukrainian Language Society, the League of Ukrainian Women, the Democratic Party of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Republican Party) had stands out with their programs, statutes, photographs. They were also selling newspapers, books and Ukrainian national symbols. Later, people went from the park to the buildings of the regional committee and the regional executive committee, where the militia was standing guard, and went on to the Taras Shevchenko monument, where they had a celebratory meeting. On their way the marchers stopped at a monument to Ivan Kotliarevsky to raise the Ukrainian flag. (Respublika)

• **MUKACHIV** — On July 18 residents of this city held an unsanctioned meeting on Rakoczy and one-day hunger strike to protest the cancellation of Sovereignty Day celebrations. The protesters, who waved blue and yellow flags and shouted slogans, included Ukrainian Republican Party activists and city council deputies.

The city executive committee had banned a concert that was to be held in celebration of Sovereignty Day, and warned against any "anti-government activities."

Communist Party authorities also stymied other celebratory events: no information about July 13 gatherings was posted, no public events were planned, no flags were flown. When only 50 out of 300 invited guests showed up at a meeting planned by the City Executive Committee for July 13, it turned out that no one had sent invitations. (Respublika)

• **DNIPROPETROVSK** — Of the many activities planned by Rukh for the celebration of sovereignty, including demonstrations, a meeting, a concert and raising of the Ukrainian flag at the Taras Shevchenko theater, the city executive committee permitted only a half-hour meeting. On July 14 the militia took away the flagpoles which people were setting up by the theater and filled in the hole nearby where the foundations for a Taras Shevchenko monument were to be built. (Respublika)

• **PAVLOHRAD** — Eight out of 11 members of the Pavlohrad City Executive Committee voted to fly the Ukrainian national flag from the city hall on the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of Ukrainian sovereignty. The Soviet Ukrainian flag also was flown. (Respublika)

• **DONETSK** — On July 15 there was a meeting, attended by at least 1,000 people, dedicated to the anniversary of the Declaration of Sovereignty. The group Volia, which won first place at the Chervona Ruta music festival, sang folk and riflemen's songs. Maria Haliy, a soloist with the Lviv Opera, also sang. People's deputy Oleksander Charodeyev, the head of the Donetsk Branch of the Ukrainian Republican Party; Maria Oliynyk, head of local Rukh; Evgeniy Ratinkov and others made speeches. An appeal to the public urged support for a referendum on Ukraine's independence and the dissolution of the Communist Party of Ukraine. (Respublika)

• **KIEV** — The National Council, which groups the democratic opposition in Ukraine's Parliament, will discuss strategy for the presidential election campaign in mid-August, Radio Kiev reported July 22. Possible candidates are Ihor Yukhnovsky, head of the National Council; Lev Lukianenko, head of the Ukrainian Republican Party; Volodymyr Yavorivsky, a USSR and Ukrainian SSR people's deputy; and Dr. Yuriy Scherbak, head of the Green Party of Ukraine. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — The Communist Party of Ukraine, with a membership of 2.7 million, was officially registered July 21, making it the fifth political party to be given legal status in Ukraine. (RFE/RL Daily Report based on Ukrinform/TASS)

• **SYMFEROPII** — The Supreme Soviet of the Crimean ASSR adopted a concept of a new constitution, Ukrinform/TASS reported July 22. The Crimean legislature decided against a presidential form of government and proposed that Russian be the official language and that citizenship of the Crimean republic be established. The peninsula's name will be decided by a referendum. The new constitution is not subject to ratification by the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — Ukrainian SSR People's Deputies Ivan Drach, Dmytro Pavlychko, Les Taniuk and Volodymyr Yavorivsky sent a letter to the Group of Seven, leaders of the world's top industrial countries attending a conference in London July 17, stating that if the G-7 wants to help it should give aid directly to the republics, not to the center. Dmytro Pavlychko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Committee on Foreign Affairs, stated that Ukraine makes over \$100 billion a year, which it must relinquish to the center. According to Mr. Pavlychko, this money could be used by Ukraine to repay any assistance received from the West. (RFE/RL Daily Report based on Radio Kiev)

Council of the Baltic States adopts principles on economic cooperation

NEW YORK — The Council of the Baltic States, which is comprised of the leadership of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, adopted statements at a recent meeting in Jurmala, Latvia, on principles governing its economic relations with the USSR, reported the Lithuanian Information Center of New York.

Saying that it recognized the "necessity and advantageousness of economic cooperation with the USSR," the Council adopted seven principles on which each of the Baltic states is to base that cooperation.

According to the information bureau of the Lithuanian Parliament, those principles are as follows:

- All economic processes, including foreign trade, within the territory of the Baltic states are regulated by the laws of these states. During the transition period the customs authorities of the Baltic states act according to USSR legislation as regards USSR goods transported through the territories of the Baltic states.

- The exchange of goods between the USSR and the Baltic states is based on mutually advantageous principles of free trade. Settlement of mutual accounts and payments is carried out mainly on the basis of clearing. The

leveling of the current trade balance based on clearing takes place following a mutual agreement between the parties.

- Financial relations between the USSR and the Baltic states are based on mutual participation in joint programs.

- During the period in which the ruble is maintained as an account unit within the territories of the Baltic states, money turnover is defined by the agreement with the USSR state bank.

- The Baltic states envisage social security for all the inhabitants within their territories. Pensions and other social security payments for citizens of other states and financial relations proceeding from this are settled on the basis of generally accepted international standards.

- The economic enterprises which are located on the territories of the Baltic states are subject to the jurisdiction of these states. All financial and property disputes can be settled by special commissions or arbitrations, set up according to agreements between the parties.

- The representatives of the Baltic states can take part in the work of the USSR economic authorities, with a specially defined status.

Ukraine's Writers' Union holds 10th congress

KIEV — The Writers' Union of Ukraine recently held its 10th congress which was attended by 935 delegates.

It was resolved at the April 16-18 congress that the Ukrainian Writers' Union would now be "a voluntary, independent, self-administrating and professional public organization, which unites both Ukrainian writers and writers who live in Ukraine but write in different languages." Other changes were also made, such as an increase in the number of people in the governing council.

In a May 1 article in Literaturnaya Gazeta, K. Hryhoriev wrote that at the beginning of the meeting the delegates placed flowers at the monument of Taras Shevchenko, and that the congress began with "A Prayer for Ukraine," sung by the Kiev Conservatory student choir accompanied by bells. Later the delegates observed a moment of silence in memory of their colleagues who had died in jails and camps, and also those shot in previous years in the basement of the October Palace, where the congress was being

held.

The delegates resolved that the union should not be used as an instrument in ideological or political battles. Five years ago, at the last congress, the bold remarks of Ivan Drach and B. Khar-chuk had made a strong impression on everyone, while at the recent meeting almost every speech was as bold.

Yuriy Mushketyk was elected chairman of the union and was greeted with loud cheers. A representative of the striking miners also appeared — he was not assigned to appear by the Communist Party of Ukraine, as was done previously, but was invited directly by the writers.

Six vice-chairmen were chosen. The first vice-chairman is O. Chornobuz and the vice-chairman for economic matters is Y. Serdyuk. Also elected were Volodymyr Drozd, Pavlo Movchan, Ihor Rimaruk and A. Kravchenko.

On the last day of the congress delegates already were referring to their meeting not as the 10th congress, but as the first congress of the independent Writers' Union of Ukraine.

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Khmara re-arrested...

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— blood, broken bottles, the blood-stained door from Dr. Khmara's room (Room 311), and men's sandals — was scattered about the third floor and on the main staircase in the hotel.

Eyewitnesses and victims described how dozens of the Black Berets marched down the corridor, pushing and shoving out of the way some 40 Khmara supporters, mostly women from Kiev and western Ukraine, who had spent two nights there in anticipation of his arrest.

It took the OMON troops about 25 minutes to break down the door to Room 311 since seven of Dr. Khmara's bodyguards had set up a barricade by tearing down the bathroom door and placing it between the two doors that made up the entrance to the hotel room.

"It was out of fear of these armed OMONists that these unarmed men put up this barricade," said People's Deputy Larysa Skoryk, who along with some two dozen individuals, including nine city council deputies, eight Soviet journalists and two Canadians who are correspondents for British newspapers, were in the hotel room for a press conference at the time.

"We heard the frenzied screaming of women. There were about 40 people in the corridor outside the hotel room ... The OMONists pulled them by the hair, shoved them, struck them with truncheons and then started to strike the door with axes. For about 25 minutes they couldn't knock down the door. Finally they broke through the center portion, creating a hole through which they sent in gas. When they managed to break a large hole in the door they sent in even more gas. We were all dazed by this cloud of gas. All we could do is cover our faces with wet rags," recounted Anatoliy Rebro, one of the seven men who was beaten and detained during the incident.

A gray-haired heavy-set man in his 60s and an activist from the Ukrainian Republican Party, Mr. Rebro said in an interview two days later:

"Finally they broke all the way through and made a large hole. On top of the bottom door used as a barricade stood two men: Oles Serhiyenko and Yevhen Ihnatov. The OMONists beat them with truncheons and sent in a lot of gas. By that time about five or six OMONists were in the entrance way and one lunged at me with his truncheon. I managed to grab his truncheon since I was standing in the bathroom. But two of them threw me onto the bathroom door used as a barricade, and I was dragged by the hair through the hole in the door and thrown face down



Scenes from the courtroom: On Wednesday, July 17, Stepan Khmara's co-defendants turned their backs on the judge and deputy Khmara demonstratively walked out of the trial. In the photo on left, co-defendants Mykhailo Ratushny, Oleh Batovkin and Leonid Berezansky. On the right, Judge Vasy Bilousenko (second from left) called a 20-minute recess to decide how the court would treat this latest development.

onto the floor of the corridor.

"As I lay on the floor about half a dozen of them began to kick me from all sides. Then they handcuffed me with metal handcuffs, as you can see from the scars on my wrists. I still have no feeling in my thumbs. Seven of them carried me down the corridor and outside head first and threw me onto the ground. One of the OMONists ripped the blue and yellow flag pin I had on my shirt and said in Russian, 'You won't be needing this where you're going. You're going to rot in the same places as that scum Khmara.'"

Six men were brought in for questioning to Moscow Raion militia headquarters, where they were interrogated for hours despite their injuries. Four were released the following morning, including Messrs. Rebro and Serhiyenko. Mr. Ihnatov and Stepan Viniar remain hospitalized with serious injuries to the face and eyes, ribs and back.

After the Black Berets cleared the entrance way they threatened to start shooting down the door in the hotel room, occupied by some two dozen people. With that threat one of Dr. Khmara's bodyguards opened the door and the deputy, who was standing on the balcony with several people, including his daughter, Solomiya, waved his hand to identify himself.

The OMON troops grabbed Dr. Khmara, one of his attorneys, Viktor Nikazakov, and two deputies of the Kiev City Council, who were roughed up but soon freed, and locked the door



behind them.

Dr. Khmara was reportedly carried out head first and taken to Lukianivka Prison. Mr. Nikazakov was fined 200 rubles for resisting arrest and freed the next day.

The people in Dr. Khmara's room, including Ms. Skoryk, Chrystia Freeland of the Financial Times, Marta Dyczok of the Guardian, Mykola Veresen of the BBC Russian service, Dmytro Ponamarchuk of Radio Kiev, Volodymyr Skachko of Holos Ukrainy and others, were freed after about four hours without water or access to a bathroom.

Mr. Serhiyenko, a former political prisoner and URP and Helsinki '90 activist, was taken into custody again on Saturday, July 20, pending charges of resisting militia under Article 188 section 2 of the Ukrainian SSR Criminal Code. If Mr. Serhiyenko, who also serves as a deputy in the Pechersky Raion Council, is charged, tried and found guilty, he could face up to three years' incarceration.

The son of the late human rights activist Oksana Meshko, Mr. Serhiyenko suffered head injuries on the night of Dr. Khmara's arrest when several OMONists slammed his head through a glass door while carrying him outside.

After spending the weekend in Lukianivka Prison, Dr. Khmara was brought into the Kiev City Courthouse off of Bohdan Khmelnytsky Square for the continuation of his trial on Monday

morning, July 22. Sitting with his back to the judge, wearing blue sweatpants and brown slippers, Dr. Khmara began to speak simultaneously as Judge Vasy Bilousenko spoke.

Dr. Khmara repeated what he had declared last Wednesday: that he no longer would participate in "this juridical comedy."

Judge Bilousenko said that because the deputy wasn't submitting himself to the will of the court, Dr. Khmara would not be allowed into the courtroom, but would be held in a prison cell, as would all five of his co-defendants.

For two days last week Dr. Khmara's defense lawyers boycotted the proceedings by sitting in the audience, leaving empty seats designated for the defense.

During the proceedings one could hear through the open windows of the courtroom chants of "Out with Hurenko and Kravchuk!" and "Freedom for Stepan Khmara!" from the crowd of about 200 people gathered outside.

Throughout last week witnesses for the prosecution took the stand to testify against Dr. Khmara and his co-defendants. Among those testifying was the alleged victim of the November 7 incident, Col. Ihor Hryhoriev, Liubov Zhyrna and several militiamen.

"If you look at the way this trial is going," said Yuriy Aivazian, one of Dr. Khmara's defense lawyers, "then you can conclude that this process will be taken to its logical conclusion, in other words a conviction and sentence. If

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Friends of Kharkiv take on support of literary journal Berezil

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Ukrainian Americans continue to assist in Ukraine's rebirth by forming various support organizations focusing on specific religious, economic, political and cultural needs. Friends of Kharkiv, conceived by Eugene Fedorenko, Marian Kots, Oksana Solovey and George Shevelov, has targeted the cultural rebirth of the City of Kharkiv as its goal.

Kharkiv, once the center of Ukrainian culture in eastern Ukraine and Soviet Ukraine's capital from 1920 to 1934, is today an intensely Russified city. Ukraine's second largest city, with a population of 1,554,000 (according to the 1985 census), Kharkiv has two Ukrainian-language newspapers, one Ukrainian theater, two Ukrainian museums and one Ukrainian-language literary journal, Berezil (formerly Prapor). With the

exception of smaller, less formal publications, all publications in Kharkiv are written in the Russian language.

In an article titled "Change Nothing," which appeared in *Literaturna Ukraina* (no. 15, 1991), Kharkiv Oblast Communist Party Secretary Maslov is quoted as saying that the language of publications in the oblast has not changed (from Russian).

According to Friends of Kharkiv, there are many Kharkivites who desire the rebirth of the Ukrainian language in their city, and as a result, Friends of Kharkiv has taken on the support and maintenance of the literary journal Berezil, debt-ridden and lacking basics such as paper, as its first project.

In a letter dated June 1991, the founders of Friends of Kharkiv —

Dr. Fedorenko, Mr. Kots and Dr. Shevelov and Mrs. Solovey — discussed the Kharkivites' emerging Ukrainian patriotism as exemplified in the results of the March 1990 all-union and republican referendums — 55 percent voted against the preservation of a union and 67 percent for Ukraine's sovereignty.

Kharkiv in recent years has formed sister-city relationships with Nuremberg, Germany and Cincinnati, Ohio. Contact with Cincinnati is productive as delegates from both cities meet twice a year. Economic and technical ties are strongest; athletic and cultural are less so. Nationality issues and ties, according to Friends of Kharkiv, are nonexistent.

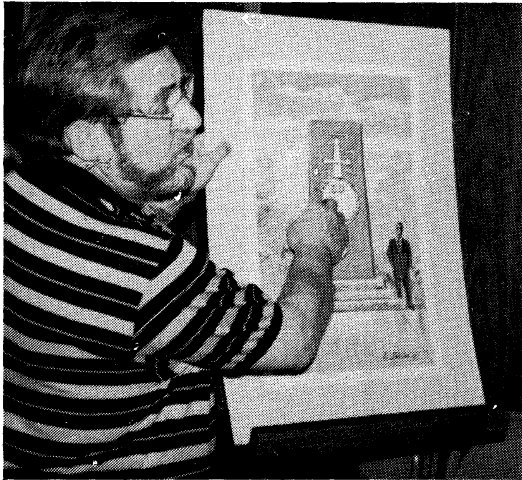
Friends of Kharkiv recognize the city's desire to expand contacts in the West, and have organized not merely

as transplanted Ukrainians born and raised in Kharkiv, but rather as individuals belonging to the Ukrainian emigration who support the rebirth of Ukrainian language and culture not only in Kharkiv, but in all cities inhabited by Ukrainians.

"Join the ranks of Friends of Kharkiv," their letter concludes, "Kharkiv was and once again will be a Ukrainian center with your support."

For more information contact Friends of Kharkiv, c/o Educational Council, P.O. Box 391 Cooper Station, New York, NY 10296-391. Donation checks payable to "Ukrainian Academy — Friends of Kharkiv" may be sent to the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., 206 W. 100th St., New York, NY 10025; or to Self Reliance, 108 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003.

Detroit area veterans groups plan to erect monument to war heroes



Artist John Jaciw (photo on left) presents his rendering of the proposed veterans' monument. Above is the site of the proposed memorial.

by Stephen M. Wichar Sr.

WARREN, Mich. — On the initiative of Michigan's Ukrainian American Veterans Post 101, but with vigorous united support from branches of the Ukrainian Army (Diviziynky), the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and William Melnyk's Post of the Catholic

War Veterans, a Veterans Monument Committee was established here early last spring.

When a successful commemoration was planned last fall to honor Gen. Taras Chuprynka, UPA commander-in-chief, under the auspices of combined UPA branches and all other veteran groupings in Greater Detroit, a great

deal of interest began to generate among members of UAV Post 101 to foster the idea of a monument dedicated to military personnel of Ukrainian ancestry who served and fought in world wars I and II, Korea, Vietnam, and wars in Ukraine.

The primary objective of the committee would be to prepare a feasibility study, to develop and fund an erection of a monument, and to seek an appropriate site in the Warren community. After meeting with several Ukrainian officials who have centers, churches, etc., an aesthetic site was finalized with the Ukrainian Future Federal Credit Union. The monument will face the main street (Ryan) and will be cradled between flagpoles flying the American and Ukrainian colors just east of the prominent Chaika Galleries.

Designing a monument that would be representative of all veteran groups in this area became a priority in the initial planning. John Jaciw, a distinguished artist who makes his home in Windsor, Ontario, was selected to study this project.

Since Mr. Jaciw has a forte in monument design, his creation was immediately accepted. (His most recent monument achievement is the Hryhory Kytasty memorial soon to be

dedicated in St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J.) As a four-sided obelisk, the monument will reflect four veterans' groups who reside in Michigan, but will have a system of words and symbols engraved in granite that is peculiar to the Ukrainian American way of life.

The 18-man-commission selected Mike Ogrodnik, a Post 101 veteran who spearheaded this project, as the general chairman. Other officers include Walter Dobush, Catholic War Veteran, as secretary; Myron Woronowycz, Post 101, treasurer; Myroslaw Kalba and Iwan Car, site and zoning co-chairmen; Myroslaw Pryjma, Post 101, fund-raising chairman; and Stephen M. Wichar Sr., Post 101, as public relations director.

Other members of this commission include Osyp Bihun, Peter Hnatiuk, Harry Kostyuk, Bohdan Kruk, Michael Ninowsky, Mike Sawchuk, Stephen Seniw, Walter Stoiko, Michael Tresnensky and Osyp Woryk.

It appears this monument project has a promising future in the Ukrainian community of Warren and will become a permanent landmark. The target date for unveiling and dedicating this structure has been set for Memorial Day weekend in 1993.

Distraught priest in Pittsburgh shoots ailing wife, then self

by Bohdan Hodiak

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

PITTSBURGH — A priest, distraught over his wife's incurable illness, shot her in the rectory of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Pittsburgh, and then killed himself.

The body of the Rev. Wolodymyr Jaworskyj, 69, was found about 2:30 a.m. on July 16 on the living room floor of the church rectory. His wife, Vera, 56, who had been shot once in the head with a .357 Magnum handgun, died 16 hours later in Pittsburgh's Mercy Hospital, without regaining consciousness.

She had been suffering from Alzheimer's disease.

In a five-page letter that he left, the Rev. Jaworskyj railed against God for permitting his wife's "burning down like a candle... In this condition a person is living death day by day."

He wrote that he refused to institutionalize his wife. She had asked him never to leave her and he had promised he wouldn't, said a friend, the Rev. Steve Repa, of Carnegie, Pa.

"Yes I lost hope in the Christian world...I lost everything... O Jesus, O Lord, forgive me for what I am going to do. Do not judge me for how I died but how I lived," the Rev. Jaworskyj's note stated.

The couple had been married for nearly 40 years and were the parents of three sons living in Chicago and a daughter living near Detroit. The Rev. Jaworskyj had been pastor of St. Vladimir's Church for 11 years.

"He went to so many doctors about his wife. They all told him there was no hope. He loved his wife very much," said Mary Shabaturo, a friend and member of the parish.

The illness was diagnosed early last year. "His wife got bad about six months ago. She kept forgetting things. She couldn't cook, she couldn't take care of herself. He fixed her hair," said Ananey Nykonchuck, president of the parish council.

In recent months Mrs. Jaworskyj often wanted to visit her mother, living in Chicago, and her husband made almost weekly car trips to make the visits possible. In late May he was



The Rev. Wolodymyr Jaworskyj



Vera Jaworskyj

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Credit union to dedicate new building

PASSAIC, N.J. — Selfreliance Federal Credit Union of Passaic will dedicate its new building, located at 851 Allwood Road, Clifton, on July 31 at 7 p.m. Clifton's new Selfreliance, conceived, designed and built by Ukrainian hands and minds, will officially open for business August 5. The Selfreliance office located in

Passaic will continue to serve its 2,800 customers as a branch of the Passaic-Clifton Selfreliance Federal Credit Union.

Selfreliance FCU of Passaic has been in existence for 30 years. Its tremendous growth in both membership and assets in the past 10 years

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Discussing the new building of the Selfreliance Federal Credit Union of Passaic are: (from left) Myron Kukuruza, Yaroslav Fedun and George Sawicki.

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there are no changes then there are practically no hopes that something extraordinary will happen, that Dr. Khmara will be released or that the other boys, his co-defendants, will be freed."

"The trial is now taking place in their absence," said Mr. Aivazian during a press conference on the Khmara case organized by the Popular Movement of Ukraine, Rukh, where he is employed in the juridical department.

"I'd like to emphasize something," he continued, "to characterize the judge, Judge Vasyl Bilousenko, an extraordinarily 'educated' person, who writes articles for Soviet Law and has authored opinions on the Ukrainian SSR Criminal Procedural Code, who stands as a mentor of law and so forth. Well, this person, not allowing the defendants into the courtroom, is keeping them locked up in special holding cells in the oblast courthouse. I'd like to say something about this place: it has several tiny cells that are one meter wide by one meter long. You can only either stand or sit there. Bilousenko understands this perfectly, yet still keeps these people in these cells all day long.

"Personally this reminds me of the methods of the Spanish Inquisition...or of the NKVD. Confining a person in such a space, well it obviously has serious physical effects, even on a healthy person, and even more so it has a psychological effect, especially the single bright lamp hanging overhead," he said.

The judge has also refused to allow Dr. Khmara's daughter, Solomiya, who turned 18 on the day of his arrest, to see her father in prison, said Mr. Aivazian during the July 24 news conference.

"Right now the questioning of witnesses has only begun, so I think the trial will take a minimum of one month, and realistically a duration of two months," said the attorney.

"We don't have the same system that you have in the U.S., where in the beginning the prosecution's witnesses take the stand and later the defense's witnesses, here the judge decides whatever is convenient for him, he calls the witnesses, whoever they may be, in mixed order," he explained in a separate interview.

Ukrainian among winners at Wimbledon doubles

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A 17-year-old Ukrainian Canadian, Greg Rusedski, of Montreal, won first place at Wimbledon in the boys' doubles division. His partner was Kareem Alami of Morocco.

The pair defeated John-Laffnie de Jager of South Africa and Andrei Medvedev of the Soviet Union, 1-6, 7-6, 6-4.

In the single's matches Mr. Rusedski was less fortunate — he made it to the semi-finals, but then lost to Michael Joyce of Los Angeles in three sets.

Three years ago Mr. Rusedski reached the semi-finals at the national championships of the Ukrainian Sports Association of the U.S. and Canada (USCAK) held at Soyuzivka in Kerhonkson, N.Y.

Correction

The correct address for correspondence in regard to the International Ukrainian Economic Association is: Prof. I.S. Koropecyk, Temple University, Department of Economics, Philadelphia, PA 19122.



Dr. Khmara waits outside the courtroom on Wednesday, July 17, while Judge Bilousenko calls a recess to decide what to do after the people's deputy refused to take part in the court proceedings.

On Wednesday, July 24, the defense attorneys took their place again, ending their boycott of the proceedings. "Right now we have to work because there are witnesses and we can't let them go; we have to question them."

In discussing some of the testimony of the first three days of the trial's resumption, Mr. Aivazian commented:

"Col. Hryhoriev read his entire statement (10 pages in Russian). This is illegal. A person is supposed to give free, spontaneous testimony. The court only allows notes. And here the judge

said nothing.

"As far as Ms. Zhyrna's testimony, well this is an entire comedy. She's changed it 30 times during the investigation and it's the same thing in court now," he said.

"There is no evidence here. Nothing," he declared. "I've come to the conclusion that they will all be convicted and then probably amnestied. The goal of this would be to show how good (Leonid) Kravchuk is during his presidential election campaign."

Czorny defends title as men's Eastern champion

KERHONKSON, N. Y. — Dennis Czorny (Carpathian Ski Club — KLK) faced strong opposition from his cousin John Lopata (Soyuzivka) in defending his title as men's champ during the July 6-7 Eastern Championships of the Ukrainian Sports Association of the U.S.A. and Canada (USCAK).

After three grueling sets, Mr. Czorny emerged victorious over Mr. Lopata by a score of 4-6, 6-1, 7-5.

In the semifinals, Mr. Lopata had eliminated Eugene Olync, a 1990 finalist, 6-4, 1-6, 6-4, while Mr. Czorny won over Andrew Charchalis in two sets,

6-1, 6-1.

In the senior men's division, George Sawchak (Tryzub) was once again the victor as he eliminated fellow Tryzub member Alexander Olync in the semis, 6-2, 6-1, and George Petrykewych (KLK), 6-1, 6-0, in the finals. Mr. Petrykewych and made it to the final by defeating George Bohachevsky (KLK), 6-3, 7-5.

In the senior men's consolation round, George Hrabec (KLK) beat Wolodymyr Dziwak (KLK), 6-1, 6-1.

In the unscheduled and small division of girls, Christine Chapelsky defeated

Danusia Chapelsky, 6-2, 9-7.

The tourney was organized by the KLK and conducted by a committee composed of: George Popel (KLK president), Roman Rakocy Sr., Mr. Sawchak and Zenon Snylyk.

Trophies were presented to tournament winners on Sunday, July 7, by tournament committee members and the manager of Soyuzivka, John A. Flis.

The next tennis tournament scheduled to take place at the Ukrainian National Association's upstate New York resort is the doubles tourney on August 10-11.



Dennis Czorny (left) men's Eastern champion, with his opponent in the final match, John Lopata.



Senior men's finalist George Petrykewych (left) and winner George Sawchak.

President Bush...

(Continued from page 1)

president's schedule had not yet been finalized.

White House spokesperson Marlin Fitzwater was quoted by Agence France Presse as noting of the Kiev trip, "We want to show that we have an interest in the republics. He added, "Ukraine is going to be key."

Other unnamed Washington officials told the Associated Press that President Bush had wanted to travel outside Russia to show his interest in other republics and was constrained to stay out of the Baltic states for political reasons.

An AP report also pointed out that: "Bush has a domestic political interest in going to Ukraine. There are more Ukrainian Americans than any other non-Jewish Soviet ethnic group in the United States, and U.S. emigration law gives a special preference to Ukrainian Catholics and members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church"

The New York Times quoted a senior administration official as cautioning in regard to the Kiev trip: "We want to show our interest and respect, but we don't want to leave the city having made more difficult a solution to the problems they (Ukraine's leaders) have with Moscow."

In 1972 President Richard Nixon visited Kiev as part of his Moscow summit meeting. He visited St. Sophia Cathedral and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Ukrainian capital. In remarks at a banquet at the Mariyinsky Palace, the president incorrectly referred to Kiev as the "mother of all Russian cities."

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Heading for Kiev

Ukrainian Americans still remember the time their president traveled to Kiev on the last leg of his first visit to the USSR and, in a tribute to the capital city of Ukraine, said: "It is very appropriate that on the last night of our visit we should be here in this mother of all Russian cities, here in the Ukraine among a people who are so strong."

That was in 1972 when President Richard M. Nixon made a 16-hour stopover in Kiev on May 29-30 after his summit meeting in Moscow with Leonid Brezhnev. It was the year of successive waves of mass arrests of Ukrainian intellectuals, and literally just days after Petro Shelest, the Ukrainocentric first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine had been ousted to be replaced by the obedient (to Moscow) Volodymyr Shcherbytsky. It was a time of severe religious persecution directed against all denominations in Ukraine.

Ukrainian American organizations had appealed to their president to raise some of these issues during his historic visit to Kiev. But they were sorely disappointed as the Kiev sidetrip turned out to be nothing more than a sightseeing stop. Furthermore, as *The Weekly* noted in its June 10, 1972, editorial: "Apart from perfunctorily arranged ceremonials, nothing transpired in Kiev that would present Ukraine as a separate nation, with a thousand-year history, culture that flourished long before Muscovy emerged from dark ages, a heritage that has made a lasting imprint on human endeavor."

Our community's eyes are now on President George Bush who will visit Kiev in a mere four days. The silent question on everyone's mind is: Will we be disappointed again?

Mr. Bush's half-day stopover in Kiev is already being characterized by some analysts, such as Paul Quinn-Judge of the *Boston Globe*, as "a major boost to Ukraine's desire to be seen in the world as a sovereign state, not just an appendage of Moscow," and others who point to Ukraine as a republic that could determine the fate of the Soviet Union as it refuses to be rushed into signing a new union treaty.

Administration officials even admit that Kiev was chosen to show interest in the republics of the USSR and to foster relations with Soviet political figures outside the traditional center of power, i.e. Moscow.

These officials caution, however, that the U.S. will try to avoid undermining Mr. Gorbachev and encouraging opposition groups to take action toward greater autonomy.

At press time, all indications are that Ukraine indeed is being looked upon as the keystone to the future of the USSR, that Kiev is being seen as a major player in developing events. President Bush, it now appears, will meet privately with Leonid Kravchuk who not only is chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet but, many believe is also the top contender for popular election to the post of Ukraine's president. (Mr. Kravchuk, it should be noted, is due to visit the U.S. in September.) Significantly, Mr. Bush will also address a special session of the Ukrainian Parliament and will meet with its deputies, Communist and opposition leaders alike. And, Mr. Bush is coming to the Ukrainian capital unescorted by Mikhail Gorbachev who just a few weeks ago had traveled to Kiev — uninvited many in Ukraine would say — to meet with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Thus, President George Bush's visit to Kiev has all the makings of a historic trip that will underline Ukraine's sovereignty at this critical time. But still, memories of President Nixon's trip linger...

ACTION ITEM

Congressman Frank Pallone (D-N.J.) has introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives — H. Res. 140 — regarding the fifth anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. A "Dear Colleague" letter was sent by Rep. Pallone to his fellow congressmen last week. This resolution needs co-sponsorship by other congressmen.

Please write /call/fax your congressman and ask him or her to become a co-sponsor of H. Res. 140. For additional information please call Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, (201) 373-9729; fax (201) 373-4755; or write to AHRU, 43 Midland Place, Newark, NJ 07106.

July
28
1955

Turning the pages back...

Thirty-six years ago, on July 28, 1955, the first Ukrainian Canadian was named senator.

William H. Wall (Wolochatiuk), 44, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, was one of 13 new members named to the Canadian Senate on July 28, 1955.

As then reported in *The Ukrainian Weekly*, Mr. Wall had received his bachelor of arts and master of education at the University of Manitoba. During World War II he rose to the rank of a lieutenant colonel in the Canadian Army. In 1952 he completed a post-graduate course at Yale University.

He was a high school principal, a Liberal Party member of long-standing and past national president of the Brotherhood of Ukrainian Catholics.

At age 44, he became one of the youngest senators in Canada. Sen. Wall died in 1962.

Other Ukrainian Canadians subsequently named to the Senate were: John Hnatyshyn (1959) and Paul Yuzyk (1963).

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Sovereignty and Ukraine's changing political landscape

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk
RFE/RL Research Institute

CONCLUSION

The revised draft of a new union treaty that was published in March of this year also met with a negative response from Mr. Kravchuk. Within several days of its publication, he told Ukrainian television viewers: "I want to emphasize that this is not the draft treaty that we need and that would reflect the interests of the people of the republic."

Later, he characterized the draft as "politically and juridically inconsistent," saying that both he and the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet had "a number of substantial critical remarks" to make concerning the document, which had not resolved such issues as the division of property, the delineation of the powers of the republics and those of the center, and the republic's contribution to the all-union budget. In a subsequent interview, Mr. Kravchuk remarked that he had objections to "practically every paragraph" in the draft and that these had been disseminated among the Ukrainian people's deputies.

Perhaps his most successful political maneuver was his proposal that a republican survey be held simultaneously with the all-union referendum on March 17. The referendum issue, as was to be expected, was emotionally charged. The democratic opposition argued that the decision to hold a referendum had been made in Moscow without consulting the republics and was therefore "illegal." Ukrainian Communists, of course, supported the referendum.

On February 13, the presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet introduced a draft resolution on the referendum for a vote in the Supreme Soviet. It criticized the wording of the referendum question ("Do you consider necessary the preservation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a renewed federation of equal sovereign republics, in which the rights and freedoms of an individual of any nationality will be fully guaranteed?") as unclear and confusing and proposed that the USSR Supreme Soviet deliberate the addition of a second question for voters in Ukraine ("Do you consider it necessary that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics become a union of Soviet sovereign states in which each people will decide its own fate?").

The Communist majority in the parliament had its own draft resolution,

which contended that voters should be asked only one question — the one formulated by the center. Neither draft was approved by the lawmakers; the presidium's draft resolution received 135 votes, and the majority's alternative was supported by 188 deputies. Proposals that the referendum be boycotted altogether and that a referendum on full independence be held instead were also turned down.

At this juncture, Mr. Kravchuk proposed that the center's question be left as it was but that a republican survey be conducted at the same time. The formulation of the additional question was to be considered by the appropriate parliamentary commissions. Kravchuk's proposal was carried by 288 votes. Two weeks later, on February 27, the Supreme Soviet passed, by a vote of 277 in favor and 32 against, a resolution approving a republican survey question to be worded: "Do you agree that Ukraine should be part of a union of Soviet sovereign states on the principles of the declaration on the state sovereignty of Ukraine?"

On March 17, 70.2 percent of the voters who participated responded to the center's referendum question in the affirmative, and 80.2 percent answered "yes" to the question posed in the republican survey. Although the results are subject to various interpretations, Mr. Kravchuk has argued forcefully that the voting reflects mass support for Ukrainian sovereignty and that it constitutes a mandate for his policies.

"Imperial Communists and sovereignty Communists"

The failure of the parliamentary majority to push through its position on the referendum in February, taken together with Mr. Kravchuk's success in gaining approval for his compromise resolution, showed clearly that the Communist majority could no longer be viewed as a monolithic bloc and that a parliamentary center unofficially led by Kravchuk was in the process of being formed. In the words of Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Volodymyr Hryniov, the voting revealed that the majority was no longer the majority. Increasingly, observers of the Ukrainian political scene are referring to two groups of Communist deputies in the Supreme Soviet — "the imperial Communists" and "the sovereign Communists."

From the standpoint of the Communist Party leadership, Mr. Kravchuk

(Continued on page 15)

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of July 25, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 8,194 checks from its members with donations totalling \$207,236.25. The contributions include individual members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

For the record

Testimony at Strauss confirmation hearings

Below, we publish for the record excerpts of testimony at the confirmation hearings of the ambassador-designate to the USSR, Robert S. Strauss. The testimony delivered by Eugene Iwanciw, director of the Ukrainian National Association's Washington Office, was given in the name of the Coalition to Promote Democracy in Soviet-Occupied Republics. The coalition units representatives of Baltic, Russian, Armenian, Georgian, Romanian and Ukrainian groups. The testimony was delivered on July 16 before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

...we are concerned that the stated U.S. policy of support for democracy and free market economies is not and cannot be achieved through our current policy toward the Soviet Union. Secondly, we are concerned that our historic support for the right of self-determination of peoples has been diminished, if not altogether discarded.

Obviously, the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union plays a key role in the formulation, implementation, and articulation of U.S. policy. We are concerned about Mr. Strauss' lack of experience in both international relations in general and U.S.-Soviet relations in particular. Experience is especially critical at a time when the nations constituting the Soviet empire are increasingly determining their own fate and rapidly moving toward sovereignty or independence. We are distressed that

Mr. Strauss lacks the background to deal with the complexities of the nationalities issue which is at the core of the changes taking place in the USSR. ...

The major thrust of U.S. policy must be support for democracy and, with it, free enterprise. While that is the stated policy, we do not feel that the administration has been effective in implementing that policy because it has dealt almost exclusively with the center and has largely ignored the republics. Democratic institution building has been taking place not at the center but at the republic, regional and local levels.

...Legislation, which would mandate all U.S. aid to the USSR to be sent to the republics and which would support representation of republics in international organizations, has been introduced in both the Senate and the House. This legislation has attracted broad bipartisan support.

...In an op-ed piece in *The New York Times* of May 14, Hedrick Smith urged President Bush to take eight steps in his relations with the Soviet Union — four of those steps involved economic and political support for the republics. In an article in *The Washington Post* of June 6, Charles Krauthammer wrote: "The reforming republics, led by Boris Yeltsin's Russia, are the real hope for a democratized Soviet system. And for economic reform, too." ...

But the issue goes beyond reform. In the June 5 issue of *The Washington*

(Continued on page 14)

Captive Nations Week 1991: the president's proclamation

Following is the full text of President George Bush's 1991 proclamation of Captive Nations Week (received by The Weekly on July 23).

Each July 4, we Americans celebrate our nation's independence with a profound sense of gratitude for the blessings of liberty. Yet, as we rejoice in our freedom, we also remember our solemn obligation to speak out in behalf of those people who suffer under tyranny and oppression. Thus, this month we also observe Captive Nations Week.

Established at a time when Marxist-Leninist regimes had enslaved many nations of the world and overshadowed others with the very real threat of expansionism, our annual observance of Captive Nations Week has underscored our determination to defend the ideals of national sovereignty and individual liberty. It has also underscored our belief in the inevitable triumph of freedom and democratic ideals. Now, after more than three decades, we can see that our faith has been well founded; our vigilance and resolve have borne fruit.

The world has entered a promising new era. Communism has failed throughout Eastern Europe. The Soviet Union has taken important steps toward democracy and openness. More and more regions that once ruled by terror and force have fallen, swept away by courageous peoples who are eager to take their rightful place in the community of free nations — a community that is marked by respect for human rights and the rule of law.

Tragically, however, despite these welcome changes, there remain captive peoples whose sufferings cannot be overlooked. The United States is determined to keep faith with all oppressed peoples and to assist peaceful efforts to promote democracy and freedom. Indeed, until freedom and independence have been achieved for every captive nation, we shall continue to call on all governments and states to uphold both the letter and the spirit of international human rights agreements, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the more recent Charter of Paris.

The Congress, by Joint Resolution approved July 17, 1959 (73 Stat. 212), has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the third week in July of each year as "Captive Nations Week."

Now, therefore, I, George Bush, president of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning July 14, 1991, as Captive Nations Week. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities, and I urge them to reaffirm their commitment to upholding the God-given right of all peoples to liberty, justice, and self-determination.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 12th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1991, and of the independence of the United States of America the 216th.

Centennial sojourn

by Christopher Guly

MONTREAL — One newspaper reviewer called her the "difference between a flickering candle and a 100-watt light bulb." For three years in a row, from 1985 to 1987, she was voted Canada's top female vocalist of the year, winning this country's music industry Juno awards. Even the Black Music Association claimed her its female entertainer of the year.

First-generation Canadian-born Luba is a Canadian show business superstar.

These days, she is in a hiatus of sorts. The 32-year-old Montreal-born singer/songwriter is regrouping. Watering plants in the ethnic East End home she shares with her mother helps her ponder the essence behind her latest album's title, "All or Nothing." The last few years have illustrated the quandary.

Her three-year marriage to drummer and band co-founder Peter Marunczak ended in divorce last year. About four other band members also bid their adieu recently. Amid writing songs, Luba Kowalchuk is looking for a new band.

With "All of Nothing," her artistic expression has changed over the last 12 years. Critics lauded her abandonment of electronic gadgetry towards higher climbs in solid songwriting on the strength of her vocal and acoustic guitar talents. Following her meteoric rise to the top of the Canadian recording industry in the 1980s, Luba is now taking a mature step back to reflect on her career.

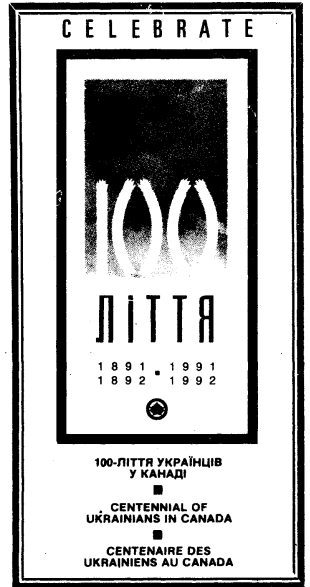
It hasn't been easy. Just ask fellow Canadian female vocalist Joan Karasevich. The Toronto-based singer/actress remembers experiences from another generation in which good Ukrainian girls were supposed to wear braids in full costume, singing in church choirs. Forget rock music. But, as Ms. Karasevich so eloquently explains, one of Luba's greatest achievements is that she has advanced the Ukrainian Canadian feminist experience.

Not many, including her own western Ukrainian-born mother, would have guessed that little Luba Kowalchuk, who sang her little heart out at weddings at the age of 14, would one day strut her stuff across a sweaty arena stage dressed in black and holding a cordless microphone with gloved hands. No less touring with the likes of Bryan Adams and Chris de Burgh.

Even then, Luba's career twist in irony propelled her star to sometime overshadow those egos she was fronting. It also made her vulnerable to wolves hungry to bask in her reflected glory. Has it been hard? Just ask Luba.

"Real hard," she explains in exasperation. "You don't know if people are actually genuine with you or just trying to manipulate. The higher you go, the worse it gets."

Burned once, twice, three times and Luba, like anyone else, develops a thin callus around her heart. "Working relationships, personal relationships," she begins the litany. "Because you really have to be tough in this business. I thought that I had hired people to do the work and be tough for me. I ended up being tough with them...managers, musicians, ego problems."



Despite her own hit single, "Waiting for a Miracle," Luba is pro-active and determined. Her recent singlehood has forced her to do almost everything on her own. So she braves interested fans in grocery stores, stoically pushing her cart, blushing when approached, but forever grateful for the respect she has earned.



Canadian superstar Luba

Luckily her only vice is music, which for her, has been more fortune than curse. She's planning a new album and will appear at a gala concert during the official opening ceremonies of the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial celebrations in Edmonton this Labor Day weekend.

Perhaps it's no coincidence that Luba belongs to a community which will be spending the next year in reflection about its home for the last 100 years. She already has her own thoughts.

"I think Ukrainians are sometimes too hard on ourselves," she ponders. "I think there should be more of us out there taking chances. You know, go for the gold type of thing."

Or, as the anti-smoking television advertisement in which she appeared a few years ago, suggested, "break free." She may never record another album again in Ukrainian, but her connection to her heritage suggests that Luba's freedom largely exists due to rebuilding what has been broken.

Hundreds of thousands in Kiev celebrate July 16 as the



All photos on these pages by Marta Kolomayets and Chrystyna Lapycka.



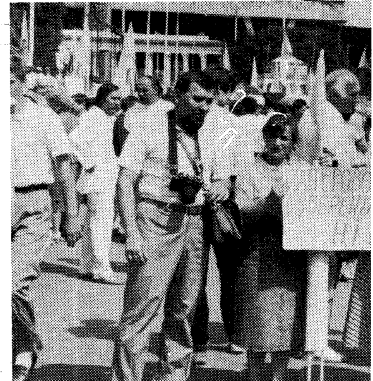
Ironic contrasts are part of daily life in Ukraine today: Lenin looks on as the streets of Kiev are lined with banners and slogans such as the one above: "Sincere greetings on the day of the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine."



An uncharacteristic number of militiamen guard... Day. But many Kiev residents say that it is only a... in 1



Marchers, dressed in Kozak garb, line the streets of Kiev. Protesting Ukraine's status as a colony of Moscow, the demonstrators drew the attention of thousands of spectators.



Demonstrating against the union treaty, some c... shackles; and God forbid



A banner states: "Thank you deputies for paper colonial administration: the Communist Party office. Decoloniz

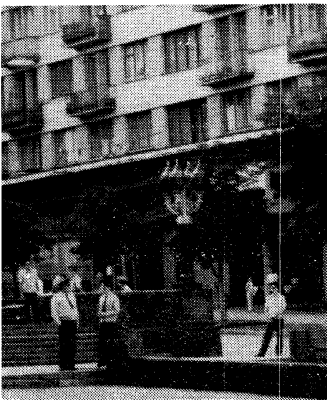
Day of the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine



For many residents of Ukraine, July 16 was the culmination of a four-day weekend. As the top photo on page 8 illustrates, hundreds of thousands cruised the Khreshchatyk during the evening hours, meeting up with old friends, pausing to listen to various folklore and popular ensembles and browsing through kiosks which sold ice cream, sweets and little trinkets.

Among other events that took place on Tuesday, July 16, was a meeting organized by the Kiev Citizens' Committee to Mark Sovereignty Day (above). The organizers, many of them supporters of the Inter-Party Assembly, spoke out against such a holiday, noting that sovereignty is not independence and that the declaration is only a promise on paper. The meeting, held near the Republican Stadium, assembled about 1,000 supporters, who marched down the Khreshchatyk to October Revolution Square (Independence Square) where they were joined by the masses of citizens who came out to celebrate what many referred to as "Independence Day."

One man taking part in the festivities remarked: "This may not be a celebration of Ukraine's independence, but it has done more to awaken our national consciousness than all of the meetings and demonstrations held this year."



Vladimir Ilyich Lenin on Ukrainian Sovereignty Day. For the first time before Lenin falls from his pedestal.

The Khreshchatyk, (top) was brightly decorated with blue, yellow and red streamers (a compromise between the Soviet Ukrainian and Ukrainian national flags' colors) and slogans that read: "The Declaration on State Sovereignty: the will of the people," "The Ukrainian SSR guarantees various forms of ownership," etc.



Protesters wrote: "Ukraine, shed your old clothes, wear new ones."



Protesters wrote: "We need real independence. Out with a regime: the KGB, the courts, the procurator's office for Ukraine."

Leading democratic activists offer thoughts on the July 16 holiday

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

BRIUKHOVYCHI, Ukraine — Peacefully recuperating from heart attacks they suffered in June of this year, former political prisoners and current people's deputies Vyacheslav Chornovil and Mykhailo Horyn are making steady progress, resting in this western Ukrainian region's cardiac center, located outside of Lviv.

On the eve of the first anniversary of the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine, both men offered their comments on the approaching holiday in an interview on Saturday, July 13.

According to Mr. Chornovil, the Lviv oblast governor, last July was a "lucky concatenation of circumstances." An event such as the declaration may not have been possible last autumn or this past spring, Mr. Chornovil said. And there is no way that we would have received such an overwhelming majority now, he added.

Explaining the circumstances, Mr. Chornovil pointed out that last year at this time, the committee formulating the declaration had a democratic majority, Volodymyr Ivashko, then Communist Party chief in Ukraine, was being sent up to Moscow, the Donbas was awakening and planning a one-day strike, events in Russia were progressing.

"I'd like to think that this declaration is a peaceful road to our full independence," he said.

"However, we cannot fool ourselves into thinking that this is a celebration of independence; to talk about July 16 as 'Independence Day' is absurd."

Mr. Horyn, who is also the head of the Political Council of the Popular Movement of Ukraine, recalled the parliamentary committee's original draft of the document. "Our committee

prepared an epic document for the 20th century. It was truly a document for the national independence of Ukraine."

But of course, parts of that text were edited before such a document could pass in the Supreme Soviet, he added.

"What the document has done in the past year is change the psychology of the people. It has slowly ingrained the idea of independence into their lives," added Mr. Chornovil.

"It has also done much to consolidate people from all regions in Ukraine," continued Mr. Horyn. "Almost every document released by democratic organizations, at meetings, demonstrations and strikes highlights the principles we outlined in the declaration," said Mr. Horyn.

"And the declaration, although it was not given constitutional status," said Mr. Chornovil, "has been our vehicle,

our basis, our argument in delaying the signing of the union-treaty."

"I think the declaration will serve as a long, steady program for the Ukrainian people in their struggle to achieve an independent state," Mr. Horyn added.

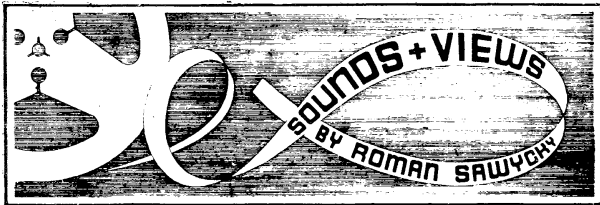
Mr. Chornovil concluded the short interview, explaining that he had recently written a lengthy article on the July 16 holiday. "I titled it 'Memories about the Future, or All About Ukrainian Independence Day.'"

"We don't yet have an independence day to celebrate. We had one — it was January 22. I think one day, we will cancel this July 16 date, when we truly have our own independent state."

"But July 16 is not our independence day; in the same way that June 30 is not the celebration of the renewal of our statehood," Mr. Chornovil stated.



Vyacheslav Chornovil and Mykhailo Horyn recuperate after suffering heart attacks in June.



Halsey Stevens and Ukrainian songs

CONCLUSION

The small scale of the transcriptions ranging in playing time of about one minute or less, the basic commitment to tonality of the composer and his intuition as to the genre of the folk original make the majority of the settings readily recognizable in their basic, original thematic argument and rewarding for the new musical values presented.

In cases of some songs, however, the original subject matter or program was not accurately perceived through the song texts, which resulted in the transcriptions for piano and later arrangements for concert band taking on a different mood, not coinciding with that of the original Ukrainian folk creation.

I wish to delve further into the question as to how did the transcriptions of Stevens/Schaefer reflect the original tunes in terms of program, character, tempo, etc. The meter of the piano transcriptions is identical with the folk originals. Introduction of new meter is rare and occurs in No. 5 not in the initial theme statement but in its development.

The Schaefer band versions are, in turn, faithful to the piano settings by Stevens although, naturally, they introduce more complex sonic/harmonic qualities within the limits set by the structure of the piano score. There are slight differences between some of the performance designations by Stevens and Schaefer, but they are of little if any practical consequence.

The Stevens method

As a rule, in the first musical sentence, Stevens maintains the folk tune unchanged, but contrasts it with his own harmony. According to Wallace Berry, his harmonic and tonal language has freedom "achieved by extensions of traditional bases" and it is the language of today. Although Berry summarized the composer's music in general,¹ rather than comment on the piano transcriptions in question, a lot of what he wrote may be applied here.

Berry wrote of "a capacity for communicative and moving expression — warmth, plaintiveness, exuberance or a trenchant irony that provoke and compel attention. But any appraisal of his music must be measured against the values projected in the western tradition, especially that of the tonal period. Everything Stevens has done reflects an abiding conviction in the vitality and primacy of those values... Involute and ambiguous contrivances of form and artifice, like predetermining compositional schemes, are avoided. Yet there is no mistaking that the music is of our time."² Berry then discusses the composer's abstinence from aleatory trends and his rare employment of serial procedures.

Much of this has direct bearing on the traditional, very dystonic Ukrainian

tunes, or, rather, on Stevens' interest in them, and for that matter in a large body of folk music of other nations.

Touching upon the famous Bartok monograph, Berry states: "He affirms that his interest in Bartok arose when he found in the study of that composer's works confirmation of problems, solutions, and tendencies in his own artistic consciousness. His concern for folk music is one of the outcomes of this, as are the specific forms taken in the adoption and working-in of folk elements."³

In short, Stevens is continuing the creative philosophy of Bartok, Kodaly, a conviction of a composer-scholar-educator, bringing into play the mutual amplification these fields can effect on each other.

Impressions

To continue the general impressions from the transcriptions: in the first musical sentence, the original melodic line is kept intact but is set off against, or is contrasted with the harmony, which, although "achieved by extensions of traditional bases," is really contemporary. It has a wide range from subdued and plaintive to exuberant and highly spiced. The sonic combinations of such harmony and traditional tunes is a continuance of the Bartok method, or rather, an extension of it. The transcriptions are directly conceived miniatures, and the fact they are not over-scaled brings them closer to their modest origin.

Subsequently, the initial musical statement is repeated but with certain alterations (for example, in song No. 4 the melody is shifted to the left hand, in No. 5 the melody is stated one octave higher, also more complex harmony and rhythm changes are brought into play in Nos. 5 and 7). The sound of the original tunes is imbued with new flavor, not experienced heretofore with these melodies.

Not only vertically speaking in reference to specific coloring at any given time, but horizontally as well, the original relationship of the separate tones in the melody line take on a different meaning. And if some may sound strange to our ears (in terms of pure folk music), it is probably due to the harmony being post-Bartok and another step removed from the very unsophisticated, unchromatic tunes used here. (This is not to say Ukrainian folk tunes are all of the same type; musicologist Zenowij Lysko assembled many with complex rhythmic properties, quarter-tone intervals, etc.)

The composer speaks

More than 10 years ago Halsey Stevens issued the following statement.

"No composer, I think, is capable of evaluating his significance in his own time, and certainly none can predict the fate of his music in the future. I



КОЛО МЛИНА, КОЛО БРОДУ

Помалу

Ко - ло мля - на, ко - ло бро - ду, ко - ло мая - на,
ко - ло бро - ду два го - лу, ба - дя - дя во - ду.

Коло млина, коло броду (2)
Два голуби пили воду.

Воли пили, вуркотили, (2)
Ізлялися, полетіли.

Ізлялися, полинули, (2)
Крильцями стрепенули.

Крильцями стрепенули, (2)
Про козавця спом'янули:

«Тому горь, що козав,— (2)
З стремси ніжок не виймає!»



"Kolo mlyna, kolo brodu" (Near the mill, near the water ford) from "Ukrainski Narodni Pismi" (Ukrainian Folksongs), Kiev, 1955.

NEAR THE MILL, NEAR THE WATER
КОЛО МЛИНА, КОЛО БРОДУ

Grazioso $\text{♩} = 92$ Ukrainian folksong, arr. by HALSEY STEVENS

Los Angeles
23 March 1960

[0'55"]

Halsey Stevens' manuscript of "Kolo mlyna, kolo brodu" (Near the mill, near the water ford) transcribed for piano solo in Los Angeles, March 23, 1960, first publication.

write, as I believe most artists create, first for my own satisfaction and out of the great need I feel to take the stubborn materials of music and make them malleable, combine them into a convincing entity.

"Beyond that, I do think of the potential listener — naturally the ideal listener, open-minded and intelligent — but I have rarely if ever modified what I have wanted to write because of possible

adverse reaction. One cannot reach the entire mass of humanity with any one offering, and music is far from the 'universal language.' But, I hope, and I have been assured by numerous listeners, that the music I write, fashionable or unfashionable, simple or complex, is capable of giving pleasure to some few people. Any future reward is an added bonus."⁴

(Continued on page 13)

1. Berry, Wallace. "The Music of Halsey Stevens," in *Musical Quarterly*, vol. LIV, No. 3, July 1968.
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Ibid.*
4. Ewen, David. "American Composers: a Biographical Dictionary." New York, 1982.

Hrono comes to Soyuzivka Labor Day weekend!

FOCUS ON THE ARTS

Olenska-Petryshyn exhibit held in Kiev

NORTH BRUNSWICK, N.J. — An exhibit of large oils and etchings by Arcadia Olenska-Petryshyn was held between May 15 and June 5 at the State Museum of Ukrainian Art in Kiev. Jon Gundersen, the consul general of the United States of America in Kiev, officially opened the show on May 18. The artist was greeted by numerous representatives of the museum and cultural and civic organizations.

The exhibit received wide coverage on radio, television and in the press. Although major magazine articles have yet to appear, daily and weekly publications seemed to concur in their evaluation of Ms. Olenska-Petryshyn's work.

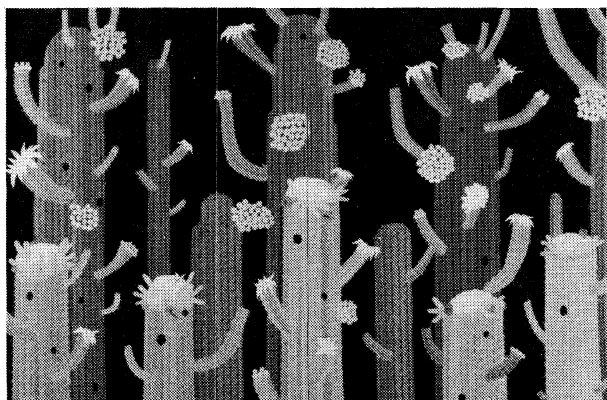
In an article in Radianska Ukraina of May 24 titled "Children of the Sun," V. Minchenko wrote that the paintings create a "magical and enigmatic" world which has an "exotic" appeal and that the portrayed cacti are individualized

and unique in their forms.

H. Sheremet, in a front page article in the widely read Vechirniy Kyiv of May 28 wrote that the landscapes "show not only a richness of the forms of nature, but have an emotional impact" and that the viewer perceives the exotic plants as "live creatures" "with whimsical and unpredictable character." The reviewer also felt that the paintings bring joy and serenity in marked contrast to the present harsh circumstances in Ukraine.

The view of joyfulness which the exhibit presented was also echoed by the reviewer from Literaturna Ukraina of June 6, who wrote that the visitors to the show could feel delight in the wonders of nature.

Perhaps most gratifying were the comments written in the artist's notebook by visitors in which they expressed their appreciation of the sunny and joyful world which the exhibit created.



Cover of the catalogue for Arcadia Olenska-Petryshyn's Kiev exhibit features "Saguaro Garden" (oil, 1989).

Painter chosen artist of the month

WARREN, Mich. — Artist Dzvinka Nykorak-Hayda held an exhibition recently at the Warren City Hall gallery.

As reported in the Warren Weekly, Ms. Nykorak-Hayda was chosen as the artist of the month for her paintings, which utilize traditional Ukrainian themes.

Born in Ukraine, she fled with her family to the city of Rothenburg ob der Tauber country during World War II. Still a young child, she spent four years in this city, which she described as having the scenic atmosphere of a "fairy-tale." After the war ended, she

(Continued on page 13)



Dzvinka Nykorak-Hayda with one of her art works during a recent exhibit.

Violinist to perform world premiere

CHICAGO — Violinist, Eugene Grativich has been invited to play the world premiere of "Violin Concerto in One Movement" by Raymond Wilding-White with the Chicago Grant Park Orchestra conducted by Raymond Harvey.

The performance will take place on Wednesday, August 7, at 8 p.m. at the Music Shell in Grant Park in downtown Chicago.

Mr. Grativich has recorded two albums of Ukrainian music on Yevshan Records, "20th Century Ukrainian Violin Music," with composer-pianist Virko Baley, and "Tapestry: Romantic Music of Respighi and Joaquin Nin," has recently been released by Musical Heritage Society both on CD and cassette tape.

This fall, Titanic Records will release the long-awaited CD recording, "20th Century Concert Etudes for Solo Violin," which features music commissioned by the American String Teachers Association from four distinguished composers, including music by the Ukrainian American composer, Virko Baley.

Last season Mr. Grativich performed at the "Music at the Institute" concert series and also at the Grazhda in Hunter, N.Y.

For further information please write to: Titanic Records, P.O. Box 204, Somerville, MA 02144; or to: Musical Heritage Society, 1710 Highway 35, Ocean, N.J. 07713.



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New Jersey fashion show raises funds for The Ukrainian Museum

by Marta Baczynsky

SPRING LAKE, N.J. — Surrounded by old-fashioned ambiance of a Victorian seaside resort, The Ukrainian Museum once again welcomed members and friends to its annual get together in Spring Lake, N.J. More than 150 guests gathered at the stately Warren Hotel overlooking a sandy Atlantic beach to enjoy good company, an excellent lunch and a fun-filled fashion show.

The museum fund-raiser at Spring Lake has become a tradition. Whether the planned program calls for an art show or a recital, the opportunity to partake in a carefree afternoon by the sea is eagerly awaited and anticipated by friends of the museum. This time, on a warm Sunday in June the agenda of the afternoon took a different twist.

Tatiana Tershakovec, chair person of the special events committee from the board of trustees, announced "Let the show begin." And so it did, in the full sense of the word. Stepping with bravado to the rhythm of a pop tune, lovely girls paraded down the runway in the hot fashion show, the first sponsored by the museum as a fund-raising event.

The young ladies, most of them members of the Spartanky sorority of Plast, were graceful and elegant, real sports and good troupers, displaying great enthusiasm and enjoyment, which the audience shared with them.

The Spring Lake event on June 2 was organized under the auspices of the museum's board of trustees Special Events Committee, while the fashion show was the hands-on project of Lidia Bilous, a committee member. She had the assistance of her daughter Oresta Bilous, who as assistant manager of the L'Amoire boutique of New Canaan, Conn., arranged for the showing of apparel from the boutique, as well as finding the models.



Olenka Cherwoniak models an outfit from the L'Amoire boutique of New Canaan, Conn.

Original garments from Irka Couture owned by Irene Masna Leishman of Jersey City, N.J., were also part of the presentation. The fashion show offered contemporary dress, daytime and evening wear, suits and dresses, coats and jackets in an array of fabrics, colors and styles. Furs — coats, jackets and wraps — from Peter Duffy Furs were also modeled. For the finale the audience was "invited" to a wedding with the presentation of an exquisite bride and a handsome groom.

The fashion show also featured the work of a young fashion designer from Ukraine, Olha Pavlenko Jarema. Her designs were very interesting and unusual in that she herself had woven the fabric and from it fashioned women's apparel for contemporary use based on traditional Ukrainian folk art designs.

Ms. Pavlenko offered several outfits such as combinations of a tunic over a



Adriana Luchechko wears a design by Olha Pavlenko Jarema of Ukraine which is based on Ukrainian folk art.

dress, full long dresses and skirts with tops. Some combinations had headpieces to match.

The most striking and elegant dress — dashing lilac and dark blue designs woven into an eggshell background — was purchased for the museum by Julian and Maria Baczynsky. Long-time members, friends and staunch supporters of the institution, Mr. and Mrs. Baczynsky have graciously underwritten a major part of the Spring Lake fund-raising event.

The museum's Special Events Committee comprised: Tatiana Tershakovec, Olha Lewicky, Olga Stawnychy and Oksana Trytjak from the museum's board of trustees; Lidia Bilous, Lydia Rohowsky and Christine Shoh, museum members and volunteers to the committee; and Daria Bajko, Lydia Hajduczok and Maria Shust from the administration of the museum. All contributed a great deal of time and enormous effort to make the event a success. The committee also had the help and advice of Danya Chuma from

Toronto, owner of the Danya boutique, who has extensive experience in staging fashion shows.

The Ukrainian Museum will be celebrating its 15th anniversary this year. It is respected within the Ukrainian community and treasured by its friends and supporters as the cultural ambassador of the Ukrainian heritage. The museum is on the threshold of a relocation project which will commence with a major fund-raising campaign aimed at helping the museum become an institution of national stature.

As Titus Hewryk, president of the board of trustees, said to the Spring Lake audience, now more than ever the work of the museum is very important not only as the preserver of our past, but as a showcase to the world of Ukraine — its beauty in the arts, its sophistication and mastery in cultural achievements, its richness in history and its contributions to European civilization.

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Distraught priest...

(Continued from page 4)

returning along from Chicago, fell asleep at the wheel in the state of Indiana, and his car ran off the road. It overturned three times and was demolished but the Rev. Jaworsky was relatively unhurt. He refused to go to a hospital.

After he shot his wife, the Rev. Jaworsky telephoned a friend and told him he was going to kill himself. The friend heard a gunshot on the line and called the police.

Mr. Nykonchuck had spoken to the Rev. Jaworsky only a day before the shooting and said he noticed nothing amiss. In fact, Mr. Nykonchuck said, the Rev. Jaworsky had asked him to drive him and his wife to pick up a prescription the next day and had discussed plans for a wedding at the church the following Sunday.

"Both of them were good people. He was an excellent priest. When his wife's health deteriorated it put a big burden on him. He had to be constantly with her. She was helpless," Mr. Nykonchuck said.

"Everybody is in disbelief. Nobody ever conceived that this tragedy could

happen. I never even thought he had a gun," he said.

The Rev. Jaworsky had become a priest in his late 40s. Just before Easter he was made an archpriest of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. He was treasurer of the Ukrainian Orthodox Clergy Association of Western Pennsylvania.

He had an adventurous and dangerous youth working with the Ukrainian underground in western Ukraine during World War II. He was a member of the Ukrainian Liberation Front.

Because of his act, his funeral service could not be held in his church. A service was held in a funeral home in Pittsburgh on July 18, followed by a service on July 19 in the church for Mrs. Jaworsky. Burial was near Chicago, at Elmwood Cemetery in Elmwood Park.

Surviving are: sons, Taras, Myron and Walter; daughter, Nataalka Melnyk; and the mother of Mrs. Jaworsky, Anna Harsemko.



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Halsey Stevens...

(Continued from page 10)

Epilogue

Since the late 1970's this writer's correspondence with Dr. Stevens dwindled and we lost contact with one another. Recently, however, I wrote to him trying to obtain his photo for this article then in the planning stages. I sent letters twice, but received no answer.

Sadly I found the truth: according to the winter 1990 edition of the "Schwann" recordings catalogue, Dr. Halsey Stevens passed away in 1989 and a chapter in musical history closed.

Did he set any more Ukrainian folk songs as he implied he might? That remains an unanswered question, but even today along with such figures as Kurt Schindler, Deems Taylor, Charles Loeffler, Quincy Porter, Peter Wilhousky, Nicolai Berezowsky, Igor Buketoff and others, Halsey Stevens represents nobly the Ukrainian "trend" in the mosaic of 20th century American music.

Painter...

(Continued from page 11)

and her family immigrated to the United States.

Ms. Nykorak-Hayda's paintings are executed with strong lines and bright colors. In contrast with much of today's art, her paintings are bright and cheerful. "I have been doing, very consciously, things that are pretty," she told the Warren Weekly. Part of this comes from her preference for scenes that are more sweetly idealistic than realistic. One of the artists she admires most is Grandma Moses, because of her "simplicity and naivete."

Some themes which Ms. Nykorak-Hayda stresses in her art are nature and maternal qualities, demonstrated in one painting in which a mother and her two children are reclining by a brook in front of a picturesque landscape with a Ukrainian church in the background.

Ms. Nykorak-Hayda is involved with more than her painting — she is the president of the Association for the Advancement of Ukrainian Culture and has helped to organize exhibitions by Ukrainian artists, including one marking the fifth anniversary of Chornobyl.

She is the president of the Oakland Waldorf Association, which runs progressive schools, the director of the Waldorf Kinder House in Southfield, and is also busy raising four children of her own.

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PREVIEW...

(Continued from page 16)

MINNEAPOLIS: There will be an author's night with Dr. Myron B. Kuropas at 4 p.m. at the Ukrainian Catholic School Auditorium (314 6th Ave. NE). Copies of "The Ukrainian-Americans" will be available. For further information call Walter Anastas, (612) 484-6990.

August 7

CHICAGO: Violinist Eugene Gratoevich will perform a world premiere of a violin concerto by R. Wilding-White with the Chicago Grant Park Orchestra at 8 p.m. at the Petrillo Music Pavilion in downtown Grant Park. For information, call Chicago Grant Park Concerts, (312) 294-2420.

August 12

CHICAGO: The rock group Hrono

from Kiev will be performing at a benefit concert for the Ukrainian Fraternal Organization, which is raising funds for a children's hospital that will treat the victims of Chernobyl. The concert will be at 7:30 p.m. at the Thirsty Whale, 8800 Grand Ave., River Grove, Ill. Tickets will cost \$5 in advance or \$7 at the door. For more information call Natalka or Wasyl Mirutenko, (315) 286-0700.

August 29

SASKATOON: Canada Post will perform the Saskatchewan unveiling of the set of four postage stamps commemorating the centennial of Ukrainian mass migration to Canada at the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent E., at 7:30 p.m. Afterwards there will be a reception and sale of first day covers. For more information contact Albert Kachkowski, (306) 244-3800.

Testimony...

(Continued from page 7)

Post, Dr. Brzezinski wrote: "Clearly, the West's goals must be more ambitious (than reform). They must aim at the transformation of the Soviet Union into something politically altogether different. To say this is not to propound a policy of hostility toward the Soviet leadership. Rather, it is to recognize the fact that the Soviet Union — a centralized and highly bureaucratized empire — cannot be reformed in its present configuration. Its economy can be revitalized only in a setting of genuine pluralism, both economic and political." He went on to argue: "Political democracy in a multinational empire also has to entail the acceptance of the principle of self-determination." Dr. Brzezinski made these same statements before this committee and before the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This brings us to the core issue — self-determination. ...

When we look at the Soviet Union we see newly elected parliaments in each of the USSR's 15 republics, and each of these parliaments has voted for national independence or national sovereignty. Six republics — Armenia, Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania and Moldova — have categorically refused to sign the new all-union treaty being proposed by Mr. Gorbachev. Of the nine republics considering the treaty, the two largest republics, Russia and Ukraine, have yet to sign the proposed treaty. In Ukraine, the Parliament has postponed

consideration of the treaty until at least fall and its chairman, Leonid Kravchuk, said that his republic will not sign the union treaty in its present draft form stating that "we ... would like a treaty that provides for a real union of sovereign states — not only in words."

...Through democratic elections, the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Baltic states have spoken. They are seeking democracy, human rights, fundamental freedoms, a free market economy and genuine self-determination. The question is what will be the response of the United States. While we are not suggesting that the United States undertake a policy to actively dismantle the Soviet empire, we do not want to see a U.S. policy which gives support for the territorial integrity of an empire, whose constituent nations were forcibly incorporated, over the right of peoples to self-determination.

Mr. Chairman, the issue before this committee is whether Mr. Strauss has the necessary background to understand the dynamics of the dramatic changes taking place within the USSR. 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. At this crucial juncture in history, it is our hope that the committee will inquire of Mr. Strauss his understanding of and any role he seeks to play with respect to those changes. There is no doubt that the U.S. ambassador to the USSR could be a most effective advocate for democracy, economic reform and self-determination. ...

Credit union...

(Continued from page 4)

spurred its board of directors to investigate the possibility of expanding.

A building committee, comprising Yaroslav Fedun, chairman of the board of directors of Selfreliance FCU of Passaic, Stepan Kira and Eugene Shypailo, purchased a lot accessible to the Passaic-Clifton area's 20,000 Ukrainians, commissioned architect George Sawicki to design the structure, and hired contractor Myron Kukuza to build it.

The building is a modern structure accented by Ukrainian motifs. It was designed by Greenfield/Sawicki Architects of New York, a firm which specializes in bank design. Alexandra Lopatynsky of Greenfield/Sawicki served as project architect.

The building was constructed by UDC Construction Corp. of Clifton, a 12-year-old firm owned by Mr. Kukuza.

Mr. Fedun welcomes the opening of the Selfreliance FCU in Clifton, stating that it is a big step for the 30-year-old institution and indicative of Selfreliance's financial stability.

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- Congressman James Traflicant, Congressional Record, June 20, 1989.
- "I believe the Demjanjuk case will no more be forgotten by history than was the Dreyfus case."
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Sovereignty...

(Continued from page 6)

has turned out to be a disappointment. Although not in direct confrontation with the party, he has assumed a distinctly independent position with regard to relations with the center. This became clear at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party in February, which dealt primarily with the referendum to be held in March.

In his speech at the plenum, Mr. Kravchuk addressed the question of delineation of powers between the center and the republics and questioned the timing of the referendum. Ukrainian Party leader Stanislav Hurenko, Izvestia reported, "did not support L. Kravchuk's proposals." According to the newspaper: "For the first time in recent years, the participants (in the plenum) witnessed differences of opinion within the republic's leadership regarding how to solve the present difficulties."

In a recent interview, Mr. Hurenko, responding to a question about the diversity of views within the Communist majority in the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet concerning the new republican constitution, tried to play down his differences with Mr. Kravchuk: "I feel that it is in connection with precisely this issue that attempts are being made by all possible means to split the Communists. But I do not want to divide Communists into good ones and bad ones. It is true that I do not always find common ground with Leonid Makarovich Kravchuk, but we both have one major thing in common: we both act in the mainstream of the political line of the Communist Party of Ukraine; from time to time we check this line. We do not have any fundamental differences. It's another matter that the emphasis on some issues is not the same."

Mr. Kravchuk has been much more forthright regarding his differences with the Communist Party leadership. He sees these differences as having two sources. The first, in his words, is a

"root" issue: "I am convinced that Ukraine should be a sovereign, full-fledged, and full-blooded state. I do not hide this from the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, nor from the Politburo, nor from the plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, nor at home, nor at the Supreme Soviet. I see that this approach does not suit everyone."

The second problem is the inability of the Communist Party to understand that the chairman of the Supreme Soviet must stand above parties, including his own. "Many [Communists]" Mr. Kravchuk notes, "have not parted with the illusion that it is not a [Supreme Soviet] session in which they are participating, but a party plenum." This psychological barrier, he says, will require time to overcome.

Not long ago, a Western correspondent wrote that the biggest political mystery in Ukraine was the identity of its leader. Is he the Leonid Kravchuk who patiently worked his way up through the apparatus of the orthodox Communist Party of Ukraine, or is he a hidden Ukrainian nationalist whose true colors are now emerging? Mr. Kravchuk himself suggested as a third possibility what would be a new phenomenon in the Soviet Union: that he is a politician who tries to represent his constituents.

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At Soyuzivka: August 3-4

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Soprano Lidia Hawryluk will perform on the Soyuzivka stage during the regular Saturday evening entertainment program on August 3 beginning at 8:30 p.m. in the Veselka auditorium.

Ms. Hawryluk, no stranger to Soyuzivka audiences, will be accompanied by pianist Pavlo Honcharov. Afterwards, at approximately 10 p.m. there will be a dance to the music of Dva Kolory (Two Colors).

On Sunday, August 4, the Ukrainian community of Kerhonkson will hold its fifth anniversary commemoration of the Chornobyl nuclear accident. The 3 p.m. program will feature a presentation by Nadia Matkiwsky, executive director of the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund. Also on the program: the Mria Choir from Buffalo, N.Y., and soloist Oksana Bozhenko.



Lidia Hawryluk

The featured artist for the weekend of August 3-4 is Oleksander Ivaniv. His works will be on display in the Main House Library.

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



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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

August 2-4

VANCOUVER, B.C.: A centennial festival will be held at the Plaza of Nations on the old Expo Site. Many dancers, singers and entertainers from various Ukrainian communities will perform, including Luba Goy, Luna Ukrainian Ensemble, Cheremshyna Promo, the Vesna Dancers and the Zirka Ukrainian Dance Ensemble. There will be arts and crafts, with a pysanka writing competition. For further information call (604) 687-2052.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas: The Ukrainian Dancers of Dallas, celebrating their 15th anniversary, will perform at the 20th annual Texas Folklife Festival. The dance group was formed in 1976 and has performed at the festival for the past 15 years. There will be two shows presented daily.

August 3

TRENTON, N.J.: The Ukrainian Youth Association of Trenton and their friends are sponsoring its annual mid-summer dance "On A Hot Summer Night III." Music will be provided by Nove Pokolina from Toronto. Admission: \$20 per person (age 21 and over, includes three complimentary drinks and open buffet; and \$15 per person (age 20 and under, includes all soft drinks and open buffet). Proper photo ID is required. The dance will be held at St. Josaphat's Ukrainian

Catholic Church Hall, 1195 Deutz Ave. Hotel accommodations at discount rate are available at nearby Quality Inn, (609) 298-3200 (just mention Ukydance). For information and directions call Mike, (609) 695-9898.

August 4

PARMA, Ohio: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Ohio Regional Council, will participate in the "Children's Peace Fair" at Cuyahoga Community College Western Campus at 1-6 p.m. Located at York and Pleasant Valley roads, this fair is sponsored by Physicians for Social Responsibility and WJW TV8. It is the aim of the league to promote the cause of the plight of the Children of Chornobyl. For details call Olena Chmliak, (216) 884-6716.

WEST ISLIP, N.Y.: The Holy Family Restoration Committee is extending an invitation to one and all to the fifth annual Ukrainian Festival on the beautiful lakeside grounds of the Parish Hall at 128 Parkwood Road. The festivities begin at noon, rain or shine. This year's festival includes outdoor dancing, folk arts and crafts, demonstrations of egg decorating (pysanky), game booths, pony rides, children's games and delicious foods.

(Continued on page 14)

Folk art workshops slated in Hunter

HUNTER, N.Y. — Workshops in Ukrainian folk art will be held in Hunter during the month of August.

Following is a listing:

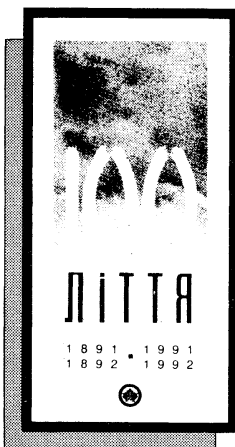
- Pysanky (easter egg decoration): August 5-9, Monday - Friday, 10 - 11:30 a.m.; fee: \$25; instructor: Sophia Zielyk.
- Ceramics: August 5-9, Monday - Friday, noon - 1:30 p.m.; fee: \$25; instructor: Sophia Zielyk.
- Gerdany (beadwork): August 12-16, Monday - Friday, 10 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.; fee: \$25; instructor: Laryssa Zielyk.
- Embroidery: August 12-16, Monday - Friday, 1-2:30 p.m.; fee: \$25; instructor: Lubow Wolynetz.
- Folk singing: August 5-16, Monday - Friday, 10 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.; fee: \$25; instructor: Natalka Sonevytsky.

• Traditional food: August 19-23, Monday - Friday, 10 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.; fee: \$25; instructor: J. Stasiuk.

The workshops are open to all, age 12 and up; folk singing is open to children from age 8.

For more information please call Mrs. Zielyk at (212) 677-1551 in New York; or, at (518) 989-6218 in Lexington, N.Y.

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