

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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50 cents

Canada issues commemorative stamps to mark Ukrainian centennial

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — Canada Post Corp. announced that a set of four 40-cent stamps featuring paintings by renowned Ukrainian Canadian painter William Kurelek, will be issued to commemorate the centennial of Ukrainian settlement in Canada.

Called "Arrival of the Ukrainians," the four will be unveiled at a ceremony during the official opening ceremonies in Edmonton on August 29.

The four images used for the stamps were taken from a six-panel painting called "The Ukrainian Pioneer," part of the collection of the National Gallery of Canada. They depict the hardships and trials faced by Ukrainian immigrants before and after they arrived in Canada during the pioneer era: leaving their homeland by ship, clearing the land,

coping with harsh winters and growing crops.

Official first day covers will bear a Whitford, Alberta, cancellation, in honor of the artist's birthplace. Mr. Kurelek, who died in 1977, spent much of his youth in southern Manitoba where his prairie experience was translated into many of his most famous works.

The covers will also include a cachet featuring a photo of a house being built by Ukrainian settlers around 1930. A second photo on the back will include a reproduction of the complete six-panel painting from which details were taken for the stamps.

The stamps were designed by Tiit Telmet of Toronto. A typical Ukrainian embroidery design, the work of Lidia Junko of Toronto, was added as a design element along one side of each painting.

President Bush comes to Ukraine



Supreme Soviet Chairman Leonid Kravchuk (right) greets U.S. President George Bush in the Ukrainian Parliament building. For photos on this historic visit, see centerfold.

Bush in Kiev

Parliamentarians react to President's visit

by Chrystyna N. Lapychak
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — Reactions to U.S. President George Bush's visit to Kiev are diverse, ranging from the hopeful to the disenchanted. Everyone agrees, however, that the state visit has put Ukraine on the map as a republic to watch in the future.

Below, The Weekly offers some comments from today's key political leaders in Ukraine taken immediately after President Bush's address to the Ukrainian parliament on Thursday, August 1.

Vyacheslav Chornovil; democratic deputy and Lviv Oblast chairman.

I am asked now if I am disillusioned (by President Bush's address). No, I am not disillusioned because I expected greater pressure from him in his address, especially taking into account some of the earlier predictions about the motives for his visit. I expected some pressure regarding the union treaty.

While I did like his discussion on democracy, some things some of us either didn't know or have forgotten, I didn't like the fact that several times he compared the "federation" of the United States with us, clearly making parallels between an American state and a republic of the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, many Western politicians still do this — compare us to a German land or an American state or a Swiss canton, unable to understand that we are talking about states, about states

which, after all were united against their will or not always voluntarily. This moment particularly caught my attention.

In principle it is very good that the U.S. president visited us, that Leonid Kravchuk told him that we want sovereignty, although Leonid Kravchuk may understand the notion of sovereignty a bit differently from let's say, Chornovil, or say President Bush. But the fact is that he heard it from us, and that's good.

Oles Shevchenko; democratic deputy and Ukrainian Republican Party activist.

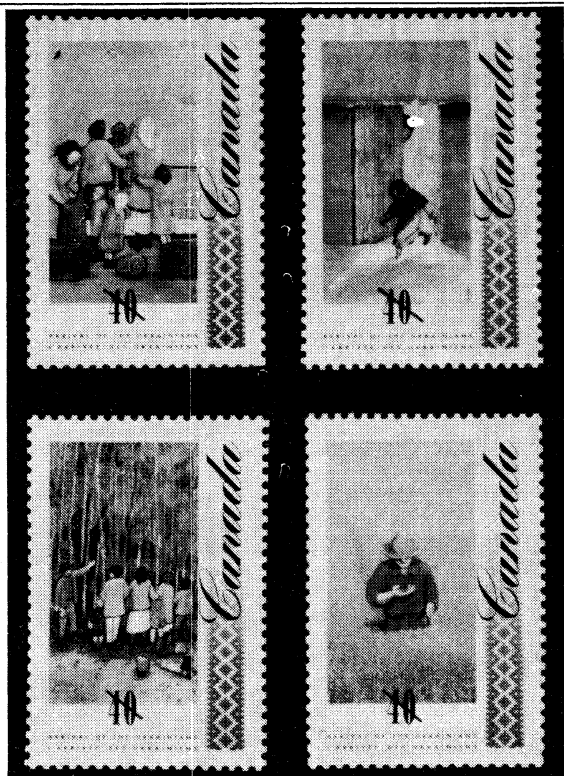
I didn't expect anything more and you know, the fact that he emphasized that these are your internal matters and we will not interfere in them — well, this is a very favorable position for us.

Serhiy Holovaty; democratic deputy and Kiev regional Rukh chairman.

I want to say that I heard from President Bush exactly what I expected to hear. To me nothing extraordinarily new was said. I heard those truths that one could expect from the president of that state. The U.S. position regarding the problems of the Soviet Union is well-known and is exactly as one would expect from this large superstate and it is completely apropos the status of the U.S. in the world.

I would say there were things that completely satisfied me — his lecture on the principles of Western democracy, his analysis of the principles of freedom and independence, here I fully agree with him. My personal position as

(Continued on page 8)



Four 40-cent stamps issued by Canada Post feature paintings by the late Ukrainian Canadian artist William Kurelek in commemoration of the centennial of Ukrainian settlement in Canada.

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Ukraine and the union treaty

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk

The wave of optimism, particularly in the Western media, that followed the announcement of the nine plus one agreement last April has now been replaced, if not by a wave of pessimism, certainly by serious doubts whether a new union treaty will be signed by the end of the year. President Mikhail Gorbachev, it will be recalled, had hoped that the document would be initiated in mid-July, in time, according to Western observers, to present the G-7 summit in London with at least some evidence of progress towards keeping the Soviet Union together.

These hopes were dashed in the course of one day, June 27, by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, which

"In practical terms," he said, "this group no longer exists. In essence, it has liquidated itself." Somewhat earlier, Mr. Kravchuk explained that "the Communists have begun to think sovereignty, that is, as statesmen."

Presumably, the results of the vote reflect, to some degree, attitudes within the general population. Although the March 17 referendum in Ukraine and the accompanying opinion survey are subject to varying interpretations, the fact remains that the vote in favor of a union on the basis of Ukraine's Declaration on State Sovereignty was slightly over 80 percent, more than the Gorbachev-sponsored referendum question.

Sentiment against the union treaty is also visible in the streets. On June 23,



Marta Kolomayets

Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR Chairman Leonid Kravchuk on his way to meet with Ukrainian demonstrators outside the Parliament building in Kiev on June 27.

passed a resolution effectively precluding Ukraine's adherence to any new union treaty until after September 15.

Specifically, the Ukrainian Parliament resolved that:

(1) by September 1 its permanent commissions examine the draft union treaty proposed by Gorbachev with regard to its compatibility with the principles of Ukraine's Declaration on State Sovereignty and the republic's law on economic independence;

(2) by September 1 the Cabinet of Ministers and the Academy of Sciences prepare and submit to the Supreme Soviet a report on the economic and legal consequences of Ukraine joining the union under the conditions spelled out in the draft treaty; and

(3) by September 15 the working group formed by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet sum up the proposals and comments made by the permanent commissions, the Cabinet of Ministers, the Academy of Sciences and the people's deputies.

The resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority of 345 votes, which, according to the parliamentary correspondent for Komsomolskoye Znamia, shows that a majority of the Supreme Soviet's Communist-dominated majority also supported the resolution. This, in turn, confirms the observation made in a recent interview by Leonid Kravchuk, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, that the parliamentary majority, often referred to as the "Group of 239," is far from being a monolith.

several days before the Supreme Soviet addressed the union treaty issue, Rukh and the Ukrainian Republican Party organized a meeting in Kiev with the over-all theme "No to the union treaty." Similar meetings were held in Dnipropetrovsk, Dniprodzerzhynsk, Poltava, Kharkiv, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Rohatyn, Boryslav and other cities.

The following day, the Union of Ukrainian Students (SUS) held a press conference devoted to the new union treaty at which journalists were told that SUS has taken the position that the question of whether or not Ukraine signs a union treaty should be decided by a newly elected Ukrainian Parliament chosen on the basis of a new union constitution. Further, it was announced that a letter had been sent to Mr. Kravchuk warning that if the Supreme Soviet does not fulfill the obligations detailed in its October 17, 1990, resolution that ended last fall's student hunger strike, the students reserve the right to renew the strike. One of those obligations is not to sign a new union treaty before adoption of a new constitution.

The recently formed Ukrainian "Solidarity" (full name: All-Ukrainian Organization of Solidarity with the Toilers), representing 1.5 million workers from 23 of the republic's 25 oblasts, denounced at its founding congress on June 21-23 that Ukraine secede from the USSR and refuse to sign the union treaty. The head of the organization, Donbas miner Oleksander Ivashchenko, told a Westerner

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Newsbriefs from Ukraine

• **LVIV** — Solomiya Khmara, the daughter of imprisoned People's Deputy Stepan Khmara, wrote an open letter to U.S. President George Bush on July 29. She cited the various departures from judicial procedures and described the bloody crash between OMON troops and Khmara supporters at the Ukraina Hotel during her father's arrest. She appealed to President Bush to bring this matter up at the U.S.-Soviet summit. (Respublika)

• **KIEV** — An All-Ukrainian Fund Against Aids has been founded by the Ukrainian Spiritual Republic and the Kiev Regional Branch of Rukh. The fund president, People's Deputy Valeriy Ivasiuk, noted that there are cases of immune system deficiencies in areas not affected by Chernobyl, and that Ukraine has "entered the age of AIDS" while the state of medicine in Ukraine is very poor. In fact, medical care can actually be a transmitter of AIDS, since there is a shortage of disposable syringes. The anti-AIDS program includes everything from a public awareness campaign on a healthy lifestyle to better medical care. (Ukrinform)

• **KIEV** — Oksana Pawlykowych Yonan of Minnesota began her "Journey of the Heart" on June 14, according to Ukrinform. As described in the April 21 issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, Ms. Yonan will be bicycling around most of the territory of Ukraine to raise awareness and money for the victims of Chernobyl, especially children. Ms. Yonan says that only 30 percent of the children receive the medical care that they need. On her way she will collect the artwork and stories of these children, videotaping and photographing them. The artwork will be published to raise money for the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, while she hopes to use the videos for radio and television programs.

• **DNIPROPETROVSK** — According to the local "Chernobyl" organization, 250 persons who participated in the clean-up operations at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant have died in Dnipropetrovsk Oblast. During the past half year, the organization noted, the mortality rate among clean-up workers has doubled. (Respublika)

• **KIEV** — Activists from the Green Party of Ukraine demonstrated "For Your and Our Air" on July 11. Shouting slogans and carrying flags, the demonstrators blocked traffic on the Khreshchatyk, Kiev's main boulevard, for one minute, and then marched down the middle of the street. The republic's newly confirmed Minister of Environmental Protection and chairman of the GPU, Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak, took part in the demonstrations. (Respublika)

• **ZAPORIZHZHIA** — Members of the Green Party of Ukraine, the Anarchists Association and Rukh set up a tent city near a metallurgical plant in a two-week protest against the poor ecological state of the city. They sent an appeal to the City Council, asking it to reverse its decision of July 10 to reconstruct an aluminum factory. If the city refuses, the protestors plan to take stronger measures.

• **KIEV** — The coupon system is being reinstated in Ukraine as a protective measure for Ukrainian consumers. Because Ukraine is comparatively well-off, the government decided it needed protection from an influx of shoppers coming from outside the republic. Through the issuance of coupons, the purchase of food and some consumer goods is restricted to the inhabitants of Ukraine. The coupons are also a first step towards establishing a separate currency, which would mean a significant break with the central government. Indeed, Ukrainians say that more ambitious plans for a separate currency were obstructed by Moscow. (Financial Times)

• **KIEV** — The Cabinet of Jewish Culture has been reinstated within the framework of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences' Center for Nationalities Studies. A chair of Jewish culture had been organized in the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in 1925 and reorganized into an institute in 1929. In 1935, the institute was liquidated and reorganized once again as the Cabinet of Jewish Language, Literature and Folklore. It was liquidated in 1949. (RFE/RL Daily Report based on Visnyk Akademiyi Nauk Ukrainskoyi RSR)

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Rukh Chairman Ivan Drach's remarks to President Bush

Statement by Ivan Drach, chairman of Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, to the President of the United States of America, George Herbert Walker Bush on the occasion of his visit to Kiev, Ukraine, August 1, 1991.

It is important that the President of the United States leave behind in Kiev at least a balcony. This was the case following Richard Nixon's visit to Kiev, when he was still president. A balcony at the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet was being repaired and it was named in honor of President Nixon, in honor of his visit. Will American traditions continue to evolve in Ukraine along similar lines? Will Bush leave behind in Kiev a balcony or a balustrade perhaps? Is it a good thing when such trivial mementos are left behind in memory of visits by American presidents?

Of course, we welcome President Bush. He is the President of the United States. It is natural for us to look to the United States as we pursue our democratic goals. We can learn much from its democratic institutions and traditions. Frankly, on the surface it would seem natural for us to consider George Bush as a potential ally.

President Bush was once the head of the CIA. He must have learned a great deal about the center's ravages of Ukraine, its disregard for human life and spirit. As the chairman of the Republican Party in the 1970s George Bush met with representatives of the Ukrainian diaspora and spoke of his

concerns. Bush served as Vice President for Ronald Reagan who described the center's union as "the Evil Empire." Throughout his career George Bush has given speeches in the United States supporting the "Captive Nations" of the Soviet empire. He ended a speech in 1982 with "Sheche Ne Vmerla Ukraina." (Ukraine has not yet died). Unfortunately, while tomorrow is an important day, the fact is that it is not a time for celebration. We must be realistic, as President George Bush seems to have been hypnotized by Gorbachev; his ties to the center are strong.

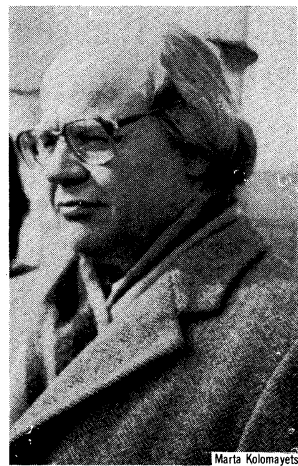
Even though the President took the very positive step of opening a consulate in Kiev, the Bush Administration still talks of stability in a way that suggests that our source of stability is Moscow. And we must remember that, as president, Bush has consistently snubbed the democratic movements in the republics. He refused for several years to meet with the elected leaders of the Baltic countries and only finally met with them as a group in Washington a few months ago. It has taken extraordinary pressure before he has been willing to meet with anyone in opposition to his friend Gorbachev. He has specifically refused meetings with Rukh leaders in Washington. He has specifically refused to meet with us here. I am afraid that Bush comes here as a messenger for the center. We must remember that he knows little about Ukraine. His ignorance shows and his intention to avoid democrats is clear.

Last week at the White House in Washington a member of the press asked why President Bush had decided to visit Ukraine. The president's spokesman said that the president had never been to Kiev and that he wanted to see more than just Russia. The spokesman said that the president wanted to see some soviet culture and soviet life.

President Bush has missed the point. If he wants to see Soviet life and culture he can see it in the Kremlin. In the Kremlin he can witness imperialistic culture and greed. This is Ukraine. We are not a sample of Soviet culture; we are examples of the legacy of Soviet greed, a nation raped by Gorbachev's center. Our culture is the culture of Ukraine, the culture of Ukrainians, Russians who live in Ukraine, Jews, Poles. It is the unique culture of the people of Ukraine. It is a proud and beautiful culture that survives despite the center. Ukraine will become independent despite the center. Like the United States that cast off the British Empire, Ukraine will cast off Moscow's Soviet Empire.

Unfortunately, Bush will not see or experience much of what really is going on in Ukraine. Bush will have a picture opportunity at St. Sophia's cathedral. The press will be able to take pictures of him with the beautiful cathedral in the background. Television viewers all around the world will see a picture that suggests normal religious life is available in Ukraine under the center's rule. There are no scheduled remarks and there will be no mention of Moscow's long fight to destroy Ukraine's churches, religious beliefs and heritage, or the KGB's ongoing efforts to destabilize Ukraine by fomenting interconfessional strife.

Finally Bush will lay a wreath at the Babyn Yar monument. It is most appropriate that his trip recognize the slaughter of Babyn Yar. I am glad the President is going to Babyn Yar. Does Bush realize that the tragedy of Babyn Yar was in large part made possible by an agreement between totalitarian regimes, one of which, the Communist Empire, he supports?



Ivan Drach

Unfortunately, there is no monument in Kiev in memory of the Great Famine. The United States Congress investigated this terrible genocide, an investigation as yet unmatched by any in the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine.

I do find it ironic that Bush's Kiev schedule will involve him almost exclusively with officials of a system that has dehumanized the people of Ukraine. The fact is that Ukraine faces threats today. The evil of chauvinistic beliefs is not a weakness of the independence movement. But it does exist in the center and in those who resist democracy, the institution of individual rights and private ownership of property. And, it exists in those who ignore these facts and lend international support to the forces of stagnation and repression.

Mr. Bush, you were correct in 1982, Ukraine does live. The heartbeat of Ukraine, the only one, is represented for all time, in the past, the present and the future, by Taras Shevchenko. This event will be remembered by the people of Ukraine.

Ivan Drach
Chairman of Rukh
July 31, 1991

PRESIDENT BUSH IN KIEV

President Bush pays his respects to victims who perished at Babyn Yar

Text of remarks by the president during wreathlaying at Babyn Yar memorial in Kiev.

We came to Babyn Yar to remember. We remember violence and valor; we remember prejudice and selflessness.

At Babyn Yar, in the vast quiet here, something larger than life assails us: the shadows of past evil; the light of past virtue. The wind that shakes the leaves bears a special weight, as if whispering warnings and cautions; telling tales of victims and villains; cowards and heroes.

Babyn Yar stands as a monument to many things. It reminds us that history gives our lives meaning and continuity, and that any nation that tries to repudiate history — tries to ignore the actors and events that shaped it — only repudiates itself.

For many years, the tragedy of Babyn Yar went unacknowledged, but no more. You soon will place a plaque on this site that acknowledges the genocide against the Jews, the slaughter of gypsies; the wanton murder of communists, Christians — of anyone who dared question the Nazi madman's fantasies.

Babyn Yar reminds us of the sheer stupidity of prejudice. Here we think about people of great promise and talent — young men and women who would have become doctors or physicists; athletes or artists; mothers, fathers. All died because a maniac in Berlin wanted to exterminate their kind.

Editor's note: The Weekly's style book dictates that the spelling of Babyn Yar be directly transliterated from Ukrainian, however, in President Bush's speech, it appears as Babyn Yar, the way it was received from the White House.

The status here testifies to an important truth. Just as bricks and stones shape great monuments, families shape nations. The love of parents, the trust of children, the blessings of life and learning — these things give life meaning; they give society its character; they give nations a sense of destiny and purpose.

Here, at Babyn Yar, Nazis set out to destroy families and faiths — set out to destroy the soul of a nation.

Here, on September 29, 1941, soldiers forced men, women and children to undergo a ritual of humiliation and death. Victims stopped first to empty their pockets and place their valuables in heaps on the ground. They moved forward to another place, where they had to remove their clothing, which Nazis folded in neat piles — booty for the fuhrer.

Then, the shivering Jews moved to the edge of the ravine, where marksmen murdered their prey, letting the bodies tumble into the long, deep pit. For 36 hours, rifle reports and shrill human cries shattered the calm. Nazis tried to drown out the horror by playing dance music over loudspeakers.

And despite this macabre ruse, the screams made their way into the hearts of townspeople and the pages of history.

When the first round of shooting stopped, more than 33,000 bodies lay in the pit and many more people had committed suicide rather than undergoing the humiliating execution rite. Within 18 months, nearly 100,000 people perished here.

Miraculously, some of them managed to escape. And a group of them are here with us today, along with several people who gave refuge to those who escaped the horror at Babyn Yar.

(Continued on page 11)

Washington's Ukrainians react to Bush's visit



Khristina Lew

Carrying posters stating "Mr. Bush: Ukraine's independence equals freedom for all minorities," "Pres. Bush: Independent Ukraine = Stability," and "I am a Ukrainian American, I do not support Georgi Bush," close to 70 Washington-area Ukrainian Americans gathered in front of the White House on Sunday evening, August 4, to protest President Bush's remarks during his August 1 visit to Kiev. Organized by the Ukrainian-American Community Network of the greater Washington area, the demonstrators, assembled on short notice, protested President Bush's statement before the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR that a "far-off tyranny be replaced by a local despotism," when Ukraine is presently seeking a gradual democratic process to independence; and the President's assumption that Ukrainian Americans support his position on the Soviet Union. Larissa Fontana, the network's coordinator, presented the White House gatekeeper with a letter enumerating the community's grievances at the end of the hour-long demonstration. (See page 6 for full text of letter).

Donated shipment of vitamins earmarked for Chernobyl children

by Lesia Shymko
Canadian Friends of Rukh

TORONTO — Erast Huculak, president of the Canadian Friends of Rukh (CFR), arrived in Kiev in mid-July with a large shipment of vitamins earmarked for the child victims of the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

The close to 800,000 children's multi-vitamins were donated by Dr. B. Sherman, president of Apotex Inc., Canada's largest Canadian-owned pharmaceutical manufacturer.

Prior to Mr. Huculak's departure for Ukraine, two large government-owned airlines, Air Canada and Austrian Airlines, announced that they would donate the valuable cargo space needed aboard their aircraft enabling the Toronto-based Canadian Friends of Rukh to fly the large shipment of vitamins to Ukraine free of charge.

Speaking from her office at the Montreal headquarters of Air Canada, Suzanna Bulhoes-Montpetit, Secretary of Corporate Donations at Air Canada, said that both she and Air Canada "were happy to be able to support the CFR's project by donating the necessary cargo space required for the success of such a worthy cause."

Upon arriving in Kiev via Zurich, Mr. Huculak, who accompanied the shipment of vitamins, was met by Ukraine's director of pharmaceutical management, Dmytro Volokh, and Ukrainian Deputy Minister of Health Ponomarenko.

Following consultations with Ukraine's medical community as well as the leaders of Rukh in Ukraine, the vitamins, valued at \$30,000, were taken to the Ukrainian Rehabilitation Hospital located just outside of Kiev in the town of Pushcha Vodytsia. The hospital houses children age 1-15, most of whom are suffering from various health problems caused by Chernobyl's radiation fallout.

The arrival of the vitamins was filmed by the Kiev-based Ukrainian state television program and televised across Ukraine. According to Mr. Huculak, "one must realize that the delivery of these vitamins was not only vital from a humanitarian point of view, but it was also important from a political perspective." At a time when Ukraine's presidential election campaign is unfolding, Rukh scored important propaganda points when Ukrainian state television emphasized the cooperation and activities shared by the leadership of Rukh in Ukraine and its Canadian counterpart.

Essex County executive welcomes Kiev Deputy Mayor Mosiyuk



Essex County Executive Thomas J. D'Alessio presented a proclamation welcoming Kiev Deputy Mayor Oleksander Mosiyuk to Essex County, N.J., on July 24. Pictured above at ceremonies in the county executive's office are Roman J. Pyndus, president of Ukrainian Americans of Essex County; Taras Hunczak of Rutgers University; Joseph A. Vena, attorney for the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund; County Executive D'Alessio; Deputy Mayor Mosiyuk; and I. Nicholas Labenskyj, president of International Marketing Communications Inc., who is involved with establishing joint business ventures with the Ukrainian government.

SpaceArc project to unite Ukrainians in U.S., Ukraine

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — Thanks to the Ukrainian Branch of the Voice of America radio network, individuals in Ukraine can join with millions of people from the United States and around the world in the creation of SpaceArc, an international archive of words and images that will be launched into space in 1992, the International Space Year.

SpaceArc: The Archives of Mankind is a project of the Rochester Museum and Science Center in partnership with NASA (Educational Affairs Division), Space Systems/Loral, Educational Testing Service, The World Space Foundation and the U.S. International Space Year Association.

Through SpaceArc, individuals record essays, drawings, poetry and written musical scores on SpaceArc

Archival Forms. There is also a space on the forms for the participant's picture. Completed forms will be scanned and stored as digital messages for launch on board a satellite into Earth orbit in 1992. Later, a second SpaceArc capsule will ride on board the World Space Foundation's solar sail as it travels to the moon and Mars before attaining a solar orbit.

Duplicates of the SpaceArc archive will be available at computer centers in strategically located museums and science centers across the globe to provide for continuing access for education and cultural sharing.

Voice of America has featured SpaceArc in English and multi-language broadcasts to the world. In addition, the Ukrainian Branch of VOA's USSR Division provided funds to cover processing fees for scanning and storage of the first 100 Ukrainian participants who respond as a result of broadcasts to the USSR.

"We were captivated by the far-reaching scope of SpaceArc, and saw in it an opportunity to expand ongoing dialogue between the peoples of the United States and Ukraine," said George Krawciw, science editor of the Ukrainian branch of VOA. "I am sure that our radio audience will find features about the SpaceArc very interesting and that we will get a significant response to our campaign, proposing participants in your program."

Participants from such countries as Japan, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, Madagascar, the Soviet Union, Sri Lanka, Australia and Mexico have responded to SpaceArc's invitation to send a message to the future. Forms received to date focus on themes ranging from concerns for the world environment and current affairs to personal goals and dreams.

For information on SpaceArc, contact the Rochester Museum and Science Center, P.O. Box 1480, 657 East Ave., Rochester, NY 14603-1480.



Erast Huculak (second from right), president of Canadian Friends of Rukh, and Lydia Huculak are met by the chief of staff at the Ukrainian Rehabilitation Hospital just outside of Kiev as a shipment of vitamins from Canada is unloaded.

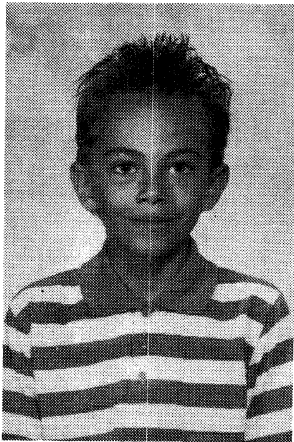
Kiev's Shchedryk Girls' Choir performs in Cleveland



The Shchedryk Girls' Choir of Kiev is seen in front of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Cathedral, Parma, Ohio. The choir visited the Cleveland area from Friday through Sunday, July 12-14, performing at the Ukrainian Festival at Holy Trinity Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in North Royalton on Saturday and also singing at the divine liturgy at St. Vladimir's Cathedral on Sunday.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Young UNA'ers



Brandon A. and Ashley M., children of Alexander and Karen Kolosiwsky, are the newest members of UNA Branch 452 in East Chicago, Ill. They were enrolled by the branch secretary, Natalie Shuya.



Jonathon, 9 months, and Lauren, 2½, children of Mr. and Mrs. Myron Sadowyj of Baltimore, are new members of UNA Branch 337. They were enrolled by their grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Ostap Sadowyj. Ostap Sadowyj is the secretary of Branch 337.



Emily Anne Dravuschak, who is seven months old, is the newest member of UNA Branch 47 in Bethlehem, Pa. Emily was enrolled by her parents, Michael and Jana Dravuschak of Allentown, Pa.



Newborn Stephan Paul Czujko will be a millionaire at age 65 thanks to a birthday gift from his grandfather Stefan Czujko who bought him a UNA annuity certificate. Grandpa made a one-time dues payment of \$7,000 that will provide little Stephan with \$1 million for his retirement. Seen in the photo above are: (from left) grandfather Stefan Czujko, parents Roman and Nancy Czujko, grandmother Anna Czujko and, of course, baby Stephan. Mr. Czujko purchased the certificate for his first grandson through the efforts of UNA Supreme Treasurer Alexander Blahitka, who enrolled him in Branch 170 of Jersey City, N.J.

UNA semiannual organizing results

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — In the first six months of 1991, UNA branch organizers signed up 689 new members insured for the sum of \$5,041,000. Michael Kihichak, Branch 496 secretary in Washington state, remains the 1991 organizing champion thus far. He already has 86 new certificates to his credit.

Joseph Chaban, Shamokin District Committee head and Branch 242 secretary, with 31 members, is the first runner-up. Stefan Hawrysz, supreme auditor, organized 18 new members to Branch 83 and 430 and is the second runner-up in our 1991 new membership drive.

Following with very good organizing results are: William Pastuszek, supreme auditor, with 15 new members; Dr. A. Slusarczuk, Branch 174 secretary, 12 new members; and Barbara Baczynski, Branch 184 secretary, and P. Tarnawsky, Branch 375 secretary, 11 new certificates each. A welcome organizing result is noted from the secretary of Branch 217, Stefan Pryjmak, who sent in 10 new applications.

The following organizers submitted nine applications each: John Kun, Branch 15; J. Kotlar, Branch 42; J.

Bylen, Branch 17; A. Demetro, Branch 379; and S. Hawryluk, Branch 88.

Secretaries of the following branches organized eight members each: Mike Turko, Branch 63; W. Hladio, Branch 161; P. Scherba, Branch 173; and V. Banit, Branch 473.

In addition, 13 organizers signed up six new members each, and the same number organized five members each. Fourteen organizers had four new members to their credit.

The best organizing quota was reached by Shamokin District Committee with 64 percent of its annual quota already attained.

Two other districts, namely Troy-Albany and Wilkes-Barre needed only a little more effort to reach the halfway mark; their quota fulfillment stands at 44 percent and 43 percent, respectively.

The Supreme Executive Committee extends sincere thanks to all branch organizers — and especially to the organizing champions — for their many efforts to increase UNA membership. Only by keeping the organizing drive active in each branch through every month of the year, will the annual organizing quota be attained.

Balch institute exhibit features Weekly



Part of The Balch Institute's exhibit on the ethnic press in America.

PHILADELPHIA — "Many Voices: The Ethnic Press in America" was the title of an exhibit on view recently at the Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies in Philadelphia. The institute divided its exhibits into four "newspaper sections" called People, World View, Family-Home and Radio Talk.

Among the newspapers featured in the World View section was The Ukrainian Weekly. The exhibit's explanation for this portion of the display noted (in part): "Throughout our history, immigrants and refugees have sought refuge in the U.S. from political persecution in their homelands. Freedom of speech and

freedom of the press are inherent in our civil rights, guaranteed by the Constitution. Violations of these basic freedoms in their homelands are the frequent subjects of protests, rallies, marches, and letter writing campaigns.

"Ethnic newspapers have provided extensive coverage of these activities. For example, the Ukrainian newspapers have frequently chronicled events leading to the release of political prisoners, such as historian Valentin Moroz..."

"Many Voices: The Ethnic Press in America" was on display December 11, 1990, through March 30, 1991.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Educating George

U.S. President George Bush's trip to the Soviet Union, more specifically to Moscow and Kiev, was originally billed as a turning point in Soviet-American relations.

But now, more than a week after Mr. Bush's historic summit, his five-hour stopover in Kiev is viewed as a disappointment by some, a disaster by others. And many Ukrainians have come to the conclusion that it may have been best if Mr. Bush had avoided stopping in Kiev and Ukraine altogether.

This last position may be too harsh, for Mr. Bush did receive much media attention, which did put Ukraine in the spotlight as a restive republic awakening from a deep sleep, a curious nation that has taken a different route from the other 14 republics on the road to sovereignty and eventual independence.

The fact that Mr. Bush did travel to Kiev is already an important step which may have begun the re-education of the U.S. president.

Earlier, his senior advisers said that the trip would be an example of his efforts to promote negotiations between Moscow and the republics, without encouraging steps toward independence that Mr. Gorbachev will not tolerate and the U.S. cannot support.

Rukh Chairman Ivan Drach observed on the eve of Mr. Bush's visit that the U.S. President was due in Kiev as a "messenger for Gorbachev," hypnotized by the Soviet president.

But Mr. Bush should have come out of his trance after he saw Kiev: people lined the streets waving blue and yellow flags; independence-minded citizens greeted Mr. Bush with enthusiasm and the kind of hope reserved for a champion of human rights, a promoter of democracy, freedom and independence.

He has continued to promote an intact Soviet Union as a U.S. policy, backing the union treaty because the only alternative that remains is the dismantling of the Soviet system — which he fears will lead to chaos and violence.

If Mr. Bush had done his homework before coming to Ukraine, he would have realized that, as columnist Pat Buchanan so succinctly pointed out: "Gorbachev is yesterday and Ukraine is tomorrow."

Perhaps Mr. Bush came to Ukraine and saw... and saw that it is time to rethink U.S. policy on the Soviet Union. But a five hour lesson is not enough; his education must continue.

Thus a great task lies ahead for the Ukrainian American community, and the Ukrainian lobby in Washington. Over the years, it has done much to put Ukraine on the international community map. It has educated the U.S. Congress on the Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine, on the religious persecution of both the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox and Ukrainian Greek Catholic Churches, on the consequences of Chernobyl.

But it has not reached the top levels of command in the United States, for the White House still confuses Ukraine, a nation with 52 million inhabitants, with the role of American states. President Bush still has not learned that Ukrainians, as well as Jews and other ethnic groups perished in Babyn Yar under the notorious German Nazis.

Mr. Bush said he spoke for Ukrainian Americans when he offered his comments to the Ukrainian Parliament.

Now, Ukrainian American leaders of organizations and individual citizens should tell Mr. Bush that he does not speak for them if he does not promote Ukraine's independence and right to self-determination.

Next year, 1992, is a presidential election year and Mr. Bush has already made noise about running for a second term in the White House.

If he wants the Ukrainian American vote, he'll have to prove that he has learned some lessons about Ukraine. If he wants to secure the Ukrainian American vote, then he has to earn it; and fortunately for him, there are still opportunities in the near future to show that he has learned about Ukraine.

Will Mr. Bush recognize Ukraine's pivotal role in deciding whether the Soviet Union survives or dissolves? Will Mr. Bush recognize Ukraine's right to be a democratic, independent and free nation, an equal partner on the map of the world community? Only the future will show what kind of student Mr. Bush can be.

Aug.
10
1907

Turning the pages back...

August 10 marks the 84th anniversary of the death of Marko Vovchok, one of Ukraine's most renowned writers. As Orest Subtelny notes in his *Ukraine: A History*, "Turgenev translated Marko Vovchok's heart-rending tales about serfdom in Ukraine into Russian and their impact on the Russian public was similar to that of Harriet Beecher Stowe's 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' on Americans."

Although best known by her pseudonym, Marko Vovchok, her real name was Maria Vilinska-Markovich. A true woman-before-her-time, she was born in the Orel province of Russia into a land-owning family and grew up in Kharkiv.

Later she met Opanas Markovich, who had been exiled from Ukraine to the Orel province for his involvement in the Cyril and Methodius Brotherhood. They were married, and together moved south to various Ukrainian cities: Chernihiv, Kiev and Nemirov, where she acquired such a rich Ukrainian vocabulary that it amazed even Taras Shevchenko.

Her first book, "Folk Tales," (Narodni Opovidannia), was published in 1857 and was highly acclaimed in Ukrainian literary circles. Following up with "An Idle

(Continued on page 13)

NEWS AND VIEWS

Is Bush denigrating aspirations for independence?

by Dr. Vasyl Markus

"God save the Soviet Union," said President George Bush upon leaving Moscow after a successful summit with Mikhail Gorbachev, which greatly pleased his hosts.

This expression did not sit well with his hosts in Kiev, capital of Ukraine, where he ended his visit to the Soviet Union. Here Mr. Gorbachev's idea of a renovated Soviet Union, or any union which will be a continuation of the Czarist-Soviet empire, encounters a serious challenge.

Why, then, did not the U.S. President terminate his state visit to the USSR in Moscow, but proceeded to Ukraine, the second largest republic of the Soviet Union? Was it just to give Ukrainians a lecture on democracy and values of a free economy as we understand them in the West?

The declared support of the United States for glasnost, the new economic reforms, and for the Soviet leader who

Dr. Vasyl Markus is a senior professor of political science at Loyola University in Chicago.

inaugurated them, in view of an obstinate opposition of the republics to Mr. Gorbachev's concept of a new union treaty, might seem one-sided. President Bush wanted to be impartial and to express to the forces working for deconcentration of the central power his understanding and appreciation. He did this partly by meeting with Russian President Boris Yeltsin. He could have traveled to the Baltic states, but such a move might have offended Mr. Gorbachev. And so, he visited Ukraine.

But the visit to Ukraine was a double-edged sword for both Messrs. Bush and Gorbachev. On one hand, Mr. Bush did not want to antagonize Ukrainians who crave the recognition for their proclamation of the sovereignty of the Ukrainian republic, and, on the other, he also wanted to appease Mr. Gorbachev by conveying to the Ukrainian leaders his trust in his newly acquired friend, the father of perestroika.

President Bush addressed not only the Ukrainians, who greatly appreciated to be singled out for such an important visit, but he also addressed

(Continued from page 12)

D.C. community's letter to the President

Following is the text of a letter, dated August 4, sent by the Ukrainian-American Community Network of the Washington metropolitan area to President George Bush upon his return from Kiev.

Dear President Bush:

Amid great expectations of the Ukrainian people, and Americans of Ukrainian descent, you arrived in Kiev, Ukraine, August 1, 1991. The streets of Kiev were lined with well-wishers among which were fellow Americans. The day was beautiful, and the welcome was warm.

As events of the day unfolded, the expectations turned to dismay, shock and then anger. In following the speeches given by you, the leader of the greatest democratic nation on earth, it

became quite obvious that the hand of the Grand Master, Mikhail Gorbachev was artfully at work.

In the speech at Babyn Yar, you eloquently eulogized the victims buried on Ukrainian soil, but you forgot to mention the Great Famine which occurred in the 1930's with 6 million dead. While you mentioned the heinous crimes of the Nazis, you forgot to mention the heinous crimes being committed only a few hundred miles away, in Lithuania, by the reformist Gorbachev's regime — the man who inspires "such confidence."

In your speech to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, you lectured on the meanings of freedom not being the same as independence, and cautioned Ukrainians

(Continued on page 12)

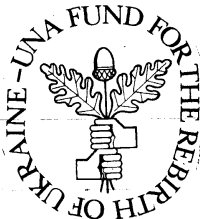
ACTION ITEM

The Ukrainian-American Community Network urges the leaders of Ukrainian organizations as well as private individuals to write letters to President Bush expressing their concern over his remarks and actions during the August 1 visit to Kiev, notably that the president:

- failed to mention the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933 and the Lithuanian massacres occurring at the time of his visit to the Soviet Union;
- stated that a "far-off tyranny be replaced by a local despotism," when Ukraine is presently seeking a gradual democratic process to independence;
- assumed that Ukrainian Americans support his position on the Soviet Union;
- has taken on the role of Mikhail Gorbachev's emissary.

Letters may be sent to: The Honorable George Bush, The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, DC 20500.

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of August 8, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 8,587 checks from its members with donations totalling \$214,839.43. The contributions include individual members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Bush visit a bust

This is a special commentary received by Dr. Kuropas on the occasion of President Bush's visit to Ukraine. His column will resume in its regular space next week.

He came, he saw, he blew it. President Bush's short visit to Ukraine should have been shorter. On second thought, it should never have happened. It was a bust from beginning to end.

He said he wouldn't patronize the Ukrainian people — quoting President Theodore Roosevelt in the process — then delivered remarks to the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR that were condescending and fatuous.

He said it was not America's business how Ukraine conducted its internal affairs and then proceeded to tell Ukrainians how they should build their nation.

He said the United States supports Ukraine's struggle for democracy and economic reform, and then urged the Ukrainian people to retain the Muscovite shackles that have bound them for centuries.

Who was President Bush speaking to when he talked about "despots who flourish?" Surely not the Ukrainians who have suffered because of Muscovite despotism for much of their history.

What was the esteemed leader of the free world talking about when he said "Americans will not support those who seek independence in order to replace a far-off tyranny with a local despotism?" When was the last time Ukraine "replaced a far-off tyranny with a local despot?" Twenty years ago? A hundred? A thousand? When?

What nation did this product of the best education system America has to offer think he was addressing when he said he "will not aid those who promote a suicidal nationalism based upon ethnic hatred?" Was he talking about the Ukrainian National Republic which had ministers for Russian, Polish and Jewish affairs, currency printed in four languages, and advocated an eight-hour work day and the abolishment of capital punishment? Or maybe his thoughts were with Rukh, the so-called "opposition group" which advocates cultural pluralism and counts ethnic Jews, Russians and Poles among its supporters. Was this why Mr. Bush pointedly refused to meet with any of the Rukh leadership? Are they suicidal nationalists?

Perhaps President Bush was thinking about Babyn Yar when he was delivering his vapid sermon. If he was, he was insulting Ukrainians the victims of Babyn Yar.

Where did our president think he was when he lectured Ukrainians about freedom? What people cherish freedom more and yearned for it longer than Ukrainians? Tens of millions died as a direct result of Soviet famines, arrests, purges, deportations, arrests, executions and slave labor. Millions more perished in the wake of Hitler's invasion. Ukrainians were *untermenschen*, to be rendered docile through arrests, deportations to forced labor facilities, and summary executions.

Where was the United States and its president when Ukrainians were being straved to death by the millions? Where was America when the Ukrainian Insurgent Army was fighting both the Nazis and the Soviets? Did Ukrainians receive any material assistance? A few encouraging words? Anything?

President Bush felt impelled to lecture the Ukrainian Parliament on how the Continental Congress "failed because the states were too suspicious of one another and the central government too weak to protect commerce and individual rights." Surely Mr. Bush is not ignorant enough to believe that the 15 Soviet republics are in any way comparable to the 13 original American states. Most of the people who lived in the 13 states were Englishmen who shared the same history, culture and language; and still they mistrusted each other. Ukrainians have a different history, language and culture from Russians, coupled with decades of the most brutal oppression the world has ever known. And Mr. Bush calls for trust.

Is President Bush a clone of Presidents Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt, so woefully unaware of world affairs that he is prepared to lead the United States into another international abyss? The American people paid dearly for the insufferable arrogance of Mr. Bush's two predecessors, both of whom insisted on preserving the Russian empire.

President Bush's visit did not play well in the American press which often seemed more interested in the horrors of Babyn Yar than the just aspirations of the Ukrainian nation. The Chicago Sun-Times wrote that George Bush was "clearly moved [at Babyn Yar] as he placed a wreath at the foot of the 40-foot monument portraying a woman and her children about to be shot by the Ukrainian Nazis who took part in the killings." Quoting Ukraine's chief rabbi who stated that "Ukraine has a long history of anti-Semitic episodes...It's always a problem. It's something we have to be wary of," the articles mentioned that there were some 1.8 million Jews living in Ukraine. The article made no mention of the number of Ukrainians in Ukraine or other significant facts. It ended with another quote from the rabbi who said that the Ukrainian government only recently officially acknowledged the murders.

In response to a barrage of protests from Ukrainian Americans, the Sun-Times ran a short apology the next day. "The monument itself does not mention Ukrainian participation," the apology read. "And to the extent that historians know, the people who committed the atrocities of Babyn Yar were German Nazis." Although the apology was hidden in a corner of the newspaper, at least the atrocities were attributed to Germans. Amazing. It just goes to show how effective someone's disinformation campaign can be. Was Mr. Bush dis-informed about Babyn Yar?

Apologies are good for the soul. President Ford apologized to the Polish leadership when his remarks during a debate with Jimmy Carter regarding Russian domination of Poland in 1976 were misinterpreted. The Poles took umbrage and let the White House know it. I know. I was there.

Will Ukrainians register their outrage with President Bush's misguided remarks in Kiev? Will Sichan Siv, the White House assistant for ethnic affairs, respond? Will President Bush apologize? Don't bet on it.

Centennial sojourn

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — As a boy, Harvie Andre probably knew that his name could get him further ahead than his ethnic compatriot, Ray Hnatyshyn. Forty years later and time spent together in the federal cabinet of Brian Mulroney, Mr. Andre has grown up in a Canada which has stopped asking what's in a name.

His old colleague is now, as governor general, the country's constitutional head of state. He, another Canadian of Ukrainian origin, occupies the position of leader of the government in the House of Commons and minister of state to the prime minister.

Not bad for an Albertan who lived through the 1950s in which "bohunks" would never climb that high. No doubt Mr. Andre never dreamed that he and a Hnatyshyn would one day serve as the political catalysts for national unity.

"There's no question that people from my generation, perhaps a little older, would, on the one hand, be on the receiving end of prejudice and can now appreciate the sentiments and dealings of those who are now perhaps, on the receiving end of such sentiments," he explains.

At 51 and a second generation-born Canadian, Mr. Andre was spared some of the racist hardships his parents and certainly his grandparents endured when they first arrived from Bukovyna in 1898. "Andre" could have been any name, he assumes, quickly interpreted by some hasty immigration officer.

It was a time of misconceptions. That original group who came over as landless peasants, many uneducated, some dressed funny, wearing sheepskin coats.

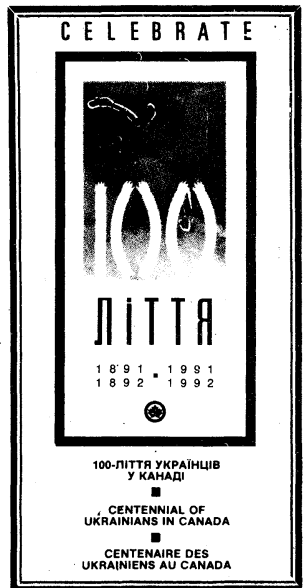
Sadly, Mr. Andre never knew his grandparents but did benefit from growing up in a household and city, Edmonton, in which being of Ukrainian descent was a sense of pride. Although never fluent, young Harvie exchanged the odd phrase with his parents and marked Christmas on the Julian calendar each year with tradition and circumstance.

As an engineering student at the University of Alberta, Harvie Andre could have been just as much French as he was a western "bohunk." But then again, his generation lived in a time where such derogatory expressions were commonplace and often perpetuated by the receivers.

"We used to pick on the d.p.'s (displaced persons) back then," he remembers. "No one understood racism the way my children now know it."

Immersed in that reality, Mr. Andre married Joan Smith, who never experienced garlic, he claims, before they began dating. He obtained a doctoral degree in his field and began a career as consultant and professor at the University of Calgary. Their three children, now aged 7, 20 and 23, ate pyrothy their mother learned how to make and had a vague appreciation for some East European connection, but the Andres were Canadian and Albertan.

In 1972, Harvie Andre was elected a Member of Parliament for Calgary Centre for the Progressive Conservatives. Multiculturalism, under the stewardship of Liberal Prime Minister



Pierre Trudeau, became more than a catch phrase. It was a new reality.

The Andre children would grow up in a new society in which one's ethnicity was a cachet rather than a scourge. Dr. Andre had also entered more than just a new political reality.

Jump into the 1980s and, with the Grist gone and the Tory Mulroney government elected, the son of Bukovyna becomes an honorable gentleman in Her Majesty's Privy Council. Consumer and Corporate Affairs; Supply and Services; Industry, Science and Technology; Associate Minister of National Defense — were some of the portfolios Mr. Andre held. Now, as political boss of the post office, chairman of the legislation and house planning committees and Special Committee of Council, Privatization and Regulatory Affairs, vice-chairman of the Treasury Board and member of the important Priorities and Planning Committee of cabinet, Government House Leader Andre has himself become a vehicle of change.

Number 10 person on the cabinet totem pole in precedence and the guy who controls the government agenda with Deputy Prime Minister and fellow Slav Don Mazankowski, the scrappy pitbull politician is also an evolved symbol of ethnicity.

He admits he's come a long way from that distant connection with his roots to a position of near-spokespersonship for multicultural identity and citizenship. Now, Mr. Andre would visit the home of his forebearers. But as son and not politician.

Yet, without having made the physical journey, Mr. Andre already appears to appreciate the Ukrainian experience. "It's not a happy part of the world," he says. "There's this common thread which runs through East Europeans ... melancholy. Being the breadbasket of Europe, you had all these invading armies constantly attacking Ukraine.

"You don't have to tell a Ukrainian that life is hard. It would be like saying to drink water is to quench your thirst."

Perhaps Mr. Andre never directly experienced how hard that life was. But, as a new brand of Canadian, his societal place suggests that there are happier places in the world...both in the heart and in the soul.

Parliamentarians...

(Continued from page 1)

opposed to various other political forces in Ukraine that have declared the immediate independence of Ukraine — for me the primary value is democracy and not some naked, abstract independence. Right now, when the independence of Ukraine is still distant, that is real independence, there has appeared a group of so-called sovereign Communists and many democrats or democratic forces are delighted by this group. I'm not all that thrilled with these sovereign-Communists because their primary concern is not the idea of independence and not the idea of sovereignty, their primary concern is preserving the status of the party-state nomenclatura in our society. The preservation of this status is in no way possible if we are to take the road of democratization.

Democracy and the current status of the party-state nomenclatura are not compatible. In this regard I am close to the position of the president — because I don't want naked independence for Ukraine. I want freedom for Ukraine. Freedom means freedom of the individual, freedom of one's nation, freedom of any social minority, freedom for all the people and state freedom. Independence with a Communist regime is... Well, these are parallel processes, these processes are inter-connected and inter-related and we must move in the direction of Ukraine as an independent democratic state.

The problem is that the Communists don't want a democratic state because democracy would drive them from power because they are the bearers of totalitarianism. Once you achieve democracy and freedom then this democracy and freedom will lead to independence for Ukraine — as a state. This will be possible when the Communist Party is removed from power, when the ideas of independence and democracy become the ideas of the ruling regime.

Another aspect of this problem and one of the key points of the president's speech was the problem of a federation. Of course we could not have expected that we wouldn't hear some allusion, some analogy by President Bush to the American federation, to the great peculiarities and distinctions between the American states and the problems that exist in every republic in the Soviet Union.

It's possible that the president of the United States cannot speak otherwise. He as president of a superstate is worried about the status of the Soviet Union. But I have already said that I can understand the position of President Bush, and I can understand the position of the all-union President Gorbachev — these are not the people who should decide the fate of Ukraine, they don't decide here. They have their positions, let these positions be as they are. The fate of Ukraine will be decided in Ukraine. I agreed with President Bush when he said that we alone must do this, to raise our society to that level of consciousness to reach the goal of independence, to achieve democracy. We must arise ourselves and become strong, because only when we are strong will we feel the firm handshake of a partner, and that partner can be the United States.

However, in this situation which has arisen in Kiev I am most discouraged not by the position of the Soviet president, I ignore it; not by the U.S. president, I accept it, but I am most worried and discouraged about the position of the chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine, who to this day, as leader of

the Parliament, and according to the current constitution is head of state, has not opened up, has not revealed his position on the future of Ukraine, on the new draft of the union treaty, who to this day has not made any concrete steps to defend Ukraine, its Declaration on State Sovereignty from attack, from pressure of the union draft command.

Kravchuk has many words, but no real actions. Therefore this visit by President Bush to Kiev will have even further political consequences for Ukraine, taking into account the closed, concealed and deceitful position of Kravchuk regarding the union treaty, than if in place of Kravchuk another person were in power, one who instead of words, took concrete steps in defense of the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine.

Oleksander Moroz; Communist deputy and leader of the Communist majority.

I liked the president's address. There was nothing odd about the whole atmosphere surrounding his visit, taking into account the positive attitude in Ukraine toward the American people and to the actions of the president, who is regarded with respect.

I liked the content of his speech, especially because it was exactly what I had expected, because he showed respect toward our cause, to the processes taking place throughout the union and in Ukraine in particular. He also gave a clear distinction about what is freedom and what is independence and sovereignty, and actually here he sounded like a dialectical Marxist. Some may not like this. In principle he spoke very carefully, like the leader of a state, expressing all the same the expectations of the international community, which we should take into consideration. People hope that as we achieve sovereignty and develop democratic principles in our republic, that we will remain very wise, careful and won't destroy that which shouldn't be destroyed. This point of view, I believe, was characteristic of Bush's speech and his visit to Ukraine.

Of course, I am very pleased that he chose to come to Ukraine and not elsewhere. I think there were many reasons for this, not the least that it was on the way anyway. I think that the influence of Ukrainian Americans was significant. After my visit to the United States I came to the conclusion that the diaspora has a very good lobby in the U.S. Congress.

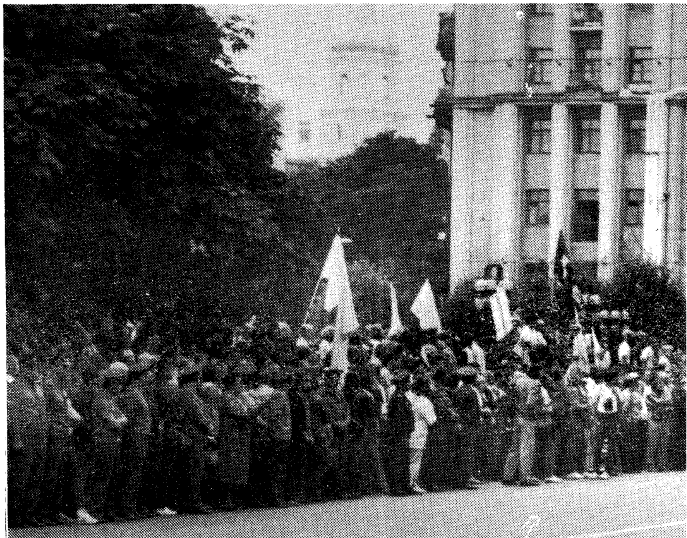
Another reason was probably that the international community is not indifferent to the events in the Soviet Union — and in the draft union treaty process, which is also interpreted in many different ways. Obviously the West was surprised that in this draft process, the Ukrainian delegation took a fundamentally different position, so maybe because of this it was necessary for him to see with his own eyes what this republic represents, what the political forces within it represent, as well as the leadership of the republic, that became a subject of interest.

I'd like to think that Bush liked what he saw because even with the differences of political opinion battling each other in the political arena, there is an element of equilibrium that prevails in Ukraine. Taking into account that this is such a large republic, in essence a large state, then he would have liked that we are taking a human path to true sovereignty and to independent decision-making, solving those problems which upset our people today in the economy, in political life etc.

I counted on this type of speech and I liked it very much.



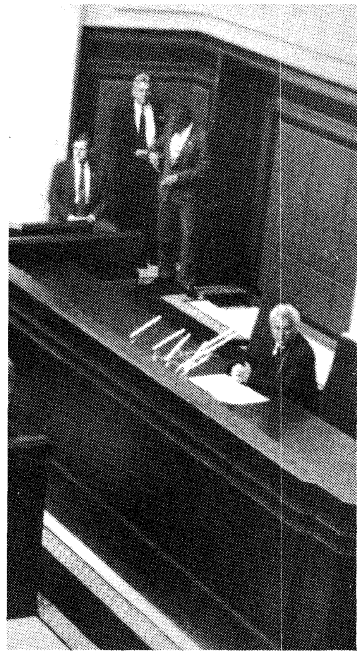
U.S. President George Herbert Walker Bush addresses the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian



Ukrainians, waving the blue and yellow flag of an independent Ukraine, await President Bush at the golden-domed St. Sophia Cathedral.



At the airport, independence-minded Ukrainians display English-language signs that read "NO!!! treaty with Moscow;" and "President Bush: Ukraine has c



and distinguished guests in Kiev on August 1.



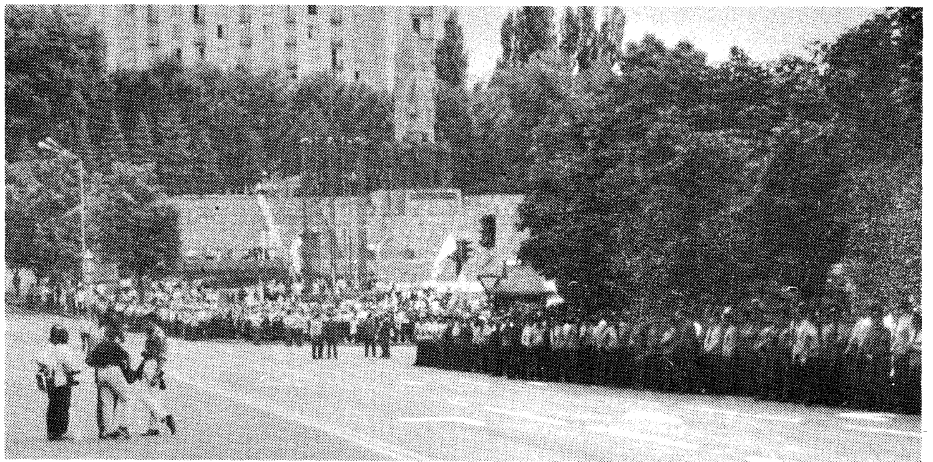
Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR Leonid Kravchuk and Ukrainian Prime Minister Vitold Fokin await the arrival of U.S. President George Bush, the first American head of state to visit Ukraine since President Richard M. Nixon's journey in 1972.



U.S. Consul General Jon Gundersen prepares to meet President Bush at Boryspil. Pictured behind him is Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko.



All photos by Chrystyna Lapychak
val in Kiev's city center. In the background is



At the intersection of the Khreshchatyk and October Revolution Street thousands of Kievans line the sidewalk to greet President Bush's motorcade.



aine-USA Friendship"; "No to the colonial
ed a nuclear-free zone."



At a National Council (Narodna Rada) press conference, on July 31, organized by journalist Dmytro Ponamarchuk (center), democratic deputies Ihor Yukhnovsky, chairman of the National Council; Ivan Drach, head of Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine; Levko Lukianenko, chairman of the Ukrainian Republican Party; and Vyacheslav Chornovil, head of the Lviv Oblast Council, discuss the impending U.S. president's visit.

BOOK REVIEW

New version of old favorite teaches Ukrainian language

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

You'll have one less gift to worry about, because just in time for the pre-school and kindergarten set there is a new Ukrainian book — the classic "Ripka" (The Turnip) by Ivan Franko, adapted and illustrated for early childhood and Ukrainian language acquisition by Halia Savytska Dmytryshyn of Winnipeg.

Ms. Dmytryshyn is a kindergarten teacher at Ralph Brown School in Winnipeg, one of the schools in Manitoba offering the Ukrainian-English bilingual program (now 11 years old), where instruction is given one-half day in Ukrainian, the other in English. Beginning with Grade 4, children are also taught French.

In kindergarten, the children are immersed in Ukrainian, with no English spoken at all from the first day. Most children know no Ukrainian at all when they begin this program. Ms. Dmytryshyn has found that the available Ukrainian-language children's books are written in a level of Ukrainian too difficult to understand for children just learning the language through immersion.

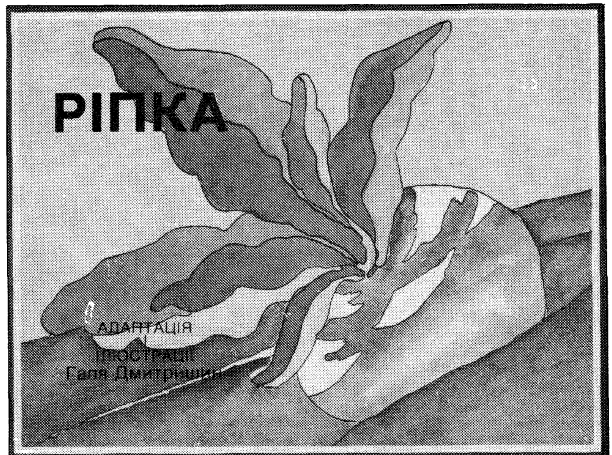
In pedagogical terms this book's "text is developed for early childhood language acquisition. It stresses simple sentence structure with repetitive rhyme to encourage children's interest and participation in the reading of the

story." Ms. Dmytryshyn says that, ideally, children learn literature and the love of books on their mother's, or grandmother's, knee. This is where the folk tales — the "narodni kazky" — should be taught, and where transmission of culture originally occurs.

It is evident in class which children have developed an early love and contact with books, Ms. Dmytryshyn notes. And yet there are few books available in Ukrainian geared specifically for the very young child. Another difficulty is that many or most of the parents sending children to the bilingual program know little or no Ukrainian themselves, at least not enough to read to the children.

During her 10-year career as an early-childhood specialist and with a background in fine arts, Ms. Dmytryshyn has used her artistic and language talents to create illustrations, posters and stories specifically for her classroom children's needs. Parents have been urging her to publish her books, to share these striking works with the whole community.

"If I knew ahead of time about the technical aspect of the printing and publishing process, I would have given myself much more time. I certainly learned much about color separation and paper quality and weight — and other actual mechanics of printing," she reflects. Because there was no publisher



in Winnipeg willing to take on a Ukrainian-language children's book ("not a viable market"), Ms. Dmytryshyn published "Ripka" herself.

Retold in simple Ukrainian, the book has large letters and vibrant and clear illustrations. A charming touch is a line illustration in the corner of one page hinting at who the next turnip puller will be on the succeeding page.

For children used to English books with colorful, well-executed illustrations, this is a fine book they are sure to enjoy. In Winnipeg, it is being sold through the Ralph Brown School Ukra-

inian Parents' Committee and at local Ukrainian book stores.

It is this writer's sincere hope that Ms. Dmytryshyn continue her writing, illustrating, and publishing career, with books both in Ukrainian and English (in addition to her teaching). Her work is so delightful and good that it would be a shame to keep it within the Ukrainian community only.

The 24-page book costs \$5 (U.S.) or \$5.50 (Canadian), plus \$1.25 postage and handling. It may be ordered from: Halia Dmytryshyn, 121 Summerview Lane, Winnipeg, Manitoba. R2V 3W2; (204) 339-5868. (ISBN 0-9694783-0-5).

BOOK NOTES

Novel describes trials on the prairie

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Sonia Slobodian's first book, "The Glistening Furrow," is a novel about the trials and tribulations of Ukrainian settlers in Canada.

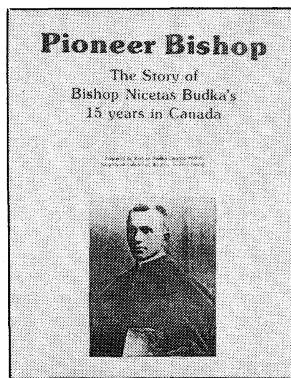
Based on actual events, it tells the story of a Ukrainian family holding on to its traditions at the same time it adapts to the new world. The depiction of the daily life of a frontier settler is realistic and detailed, since Mrs. Slobodian herself lived on a prairie farm.

The book is now being translated into Ukrainian.

For information on ordering "The Glistening Furrow" write to: Sonia Slobodian, 4311 103rd Ave., Edmonton, Alberta, T6A 0S4.



Story of pioneer bishop released in Canada



JERSEY CITY, N.J. — "Pioneer Bishop: The Story of Bishop Nicetas Budka's 15 Years in Canada," a new book about Bishop Budka, has been published to coincide with the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the first Ukrainian immigrants to Canada in 1891.

The book tells the story of a courageous man faced with a difficult job as bishop of the largest diocese in the world composed of recent settlers.

Bishop Budka spent 15 year in Canada struggling to unite and establish the Ukrainian Catholic Church. His goal accomplished, he left for Ukraine, only to tragically die in a Soviet labor camp.

As stated on the book jacket: "The first section of the book, by Bernard Korchinski, explains the problems facing Ukrainian immigrants in Canada

prior to Bishop Budka's arrival. The second section deals in detail with the bishop's background, his arrival in Canada and the problems he faced while in this country. A brief section by the Very Rev. Rudolph Luzney describes the bishop's death in a Russian labor camp."

Edited by Michael Shykula and Mr. Korchinski, the book was released by the Bishop Budka Council No. 5914 of the Knights of Columbus in Regina, Saskatchewan. Its cost is \$9 (soft cover) or \$15 (hard cover). There is also \$2 postage and handling for the first book ordered; \$1 postage for each additional copy.

The book may be ordered from: Michael Shykula, 3360 Albert St., Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 3P1.

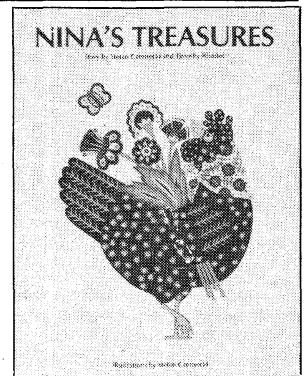
Folk art featured in children's book

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — "Nina's Treasures" is a charming new children's book about a "little grandmother" and her hen, Nina. It tells of their life together and how Nina comes to the rescue by laying special eggs, the likes of which no one has ever seen.

The illustrations, one on every other page, are vivid and bright, inspired by the folk art of Maria Primachenko. They include traditional Ukrainian village motifs — sunflowers, poppy seeds, storks on the roof, etc.

The authors of this book, Stefan Czernecki and Timothy Rhodes, have collaborated on two previous books: "The Time Before Dreams" and "The Bear in the Sky."

"Nina's Treasures" was inspired by Mr. Czernecki's Ukrainian heritage and his fascination with folk art. In fact, he is the book's illustrator.



A hardcover book of 56 pages, it costs \$14.95 (U.S.) or \$19.95 (Canada), and is suggested for ages 4 and up.

For ordering information write to: Sterling Publishing Co., 387 Park Ave. S., New York, N.Y. 10016-8810.

Updated history tells of Ukrainian Canadian life

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — An updated first volume of the two-volume History of Ukrainian Canadians by Michael H. Marunchak has been released in Winnipeg.

This second edition of the volume (the first edition appeared in 1968) has been published on the occasion of the centennial of Ukrainian settlement in Canada.

It includes exhaustive information on all aspects of the Ukrainian Canadian experience, from the beginnings in 1891 to the establishment of Ukrainian

(Continued on page 12)

President...

(Continued from page 3)

Abraham Lincoln once said, "We cannot escape history." Mikhail Gorbachev has promoted truth in history — "not to settle political scores, or cause suffering, but to render due tribute to everything that was heroic in the past and to learn lessons from mistakes and miscalculations."

Today, we stand at Babi Yar, and wrestle with awful truth. We marvel at the incredible extremes of human behavior. We make solemn vows.

We vow that this sort of murder will never happen again.

We vow never to let the forces of bigotry and hatred assert themselves without opposition.

We vow to ensure a future dedicated to freedom and individual liberty, rather than to mob violence and tyranny.

And we vow that whenever our devotion to principle wanes, we will think of this place. We will remember that evil flourishes when good men and women refuse to defend virtue.

Let me quote the poet Yevgeni Yevtushenko whose poem about Babi Yar helped restore remembrance of this place, and of its history. He wrote:

"On Babi Yar weeds rustle; the tall trees/Like judges loom and threaten.../ All screams in silence; I take off my cap/ And feel that I am slowly turning gray./ And I too have become a soundless cry/ Over the thousands that lie buried here./ I am each old man slaughtered, each child shot./ None of me will forget."

None of us will ever forget.

The Holocaust occurred because good men and women averted their eyes from unprecedented evil. The Nazis fell when good men and women opened their eyes, summoned their courage and faith, and fought for democracy, liberty, decency and justice.

This memorial proves that eventually the forces of good and of truth will rise in triumph. No matter how black our lives may seem, this fact should comfort us. It should inspire us to spare future generations from horrors like the one that claimed nearly 100,000 souls at Babi Yar.



The Babyn Yar monument was erected in 1976 in memory of the Soviet citizens who died there. President Bush laid a wreath at the memorial during his visit to Kiev to honor those who perished during the German occupation of Ukraine, 1941-1943.

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D.C. community's...

(Continued from page 6)

nians that Americans will not support independence "in order to replace a far-off tyranny with a local despotism." One wonders how these words of caution would have been received by the American colonies seeking to throw off the English yoke in 1776? Words in the New Testament come to mind, "Love thy neighbor as thyself" and "Do unto others as you would have others do unto

you."

Mr. President, we have come to the sad conclusion that in this visit to Kiev, Ukraine, you have done Mr. Gorbachev's bidding well. However, Ukraine will become independent, in spite of the Gorbachev-Bush coalition, as sure as the sun rises. And, we, your fellow Americans who you claimed were with you on your performance in Kiev, were not and are not with you. We will take the lesson we have learned to the elections polls in 1992.

Updated...

(Continued from page 10)

media to the role play in modern Canada.

At 464 pages the Ukrainian-language tome chronicles the social and political reasons for the emigration of Ukrainians; the founding of schools, churches and community organizations; newspapers; the first publishers, printing presses and bookstores; the flowering of the arts; Ukrainian Ca-

nadian writers and how ties to Ukraine were maintained. In short, it describes how the Ukrainian community in Canada became what it is today.

The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, the book's publisher, has announced a special offer. The book costs \$28, but if readers buy an additional copy for friends or relatives in Ukraine, the total cost is \$50. Write to: Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, 456 Main St., Winnipeg, R3B 1B6.



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Is Bush...

(Continued from page 6)

all the other republics of the Union when he said: "We will maintain the strongest possible relationship with the Soviet government (the center) ... but, we also appreciate the new realities of life in the USSR. We, therefore, want good relations — improved relations — with the republics."

This is more or less an even-handed policy, based on the U.S. national interest in the area. Ukrainians liked when George Bush alluded to the thriving spirit of liberty in Ukraine, Russia, Armenia and elsewhere. But they were not very happy when he outrightly denigrated the aspiration of independence by references to "tyranny with local despotism" and "a suicidal nationalism based upon ethnic hatred." Ukrainian leaders, especially those in the parliamentary opposition bloc, have time and again attested that their nationalism is of a different kind, than that described by President Bush.

They have declared time and again, that they are anxious to cooperate with Russia and other republics, but on the basis of equality, mutual respect for national sovereignty, and without central dictatorship. What Ukrainian Chairman of the Supreme Soviet, Leonid Kravchuk, stated in his welcoming address to President Bush in Kiev was of a singular importance to Ukraine, the second largest state of the USSR. He said that Ukraine wants to be treated as a newly emerging nation, a subject of international law. The U.S.

President sidetracked this plea of the national-Communist leader by lecturing on the advantages of Mr. Gorbachev's "nine plus one" plan to save the disintegrating union. This met with Ukrainian skepticism whether the union can be saved at this stage. Some support an outright notion of "nine minus one," meaning minus Ukraine, and others, more moderate, feel that in order to have a democratic arrangement, a viable association of sovereign states, the concept of "nine minus zero," and by "zero" they mean Gorbachev, would be more appropriate. That is, it would be a free association of equal republics without the dictate of the all-powerful center which Mr. Gorbachev promotes.

It seems that in the triangular relationship — U.S.-Moscow-republics — Ukraine has scored a few points on this visit, but not many. It has acquired a de facto recognition, a factor to be reckoned with, and it has appeared on the world map as a new international entity. Just by the fact of the presence of an American President in Kiev, the cause of Ukrainian independence was also promoted.

However, the American support of Mr. Gorbachev's efforts to keep the republics under central control has weakened their prospects to become independent soon. The agenda was stalled. For the dream to have their "own Washington, with a new and righteous order," as President Bush said in Kiev, quoting the great Ukrainian bard of the 19th century, Taras Shevchenko, Ukrainians will have to wait a bit longer. President Bush, had he not tried so hard to be even-handed, could have speeded up the process of democracy and national liberation. Then his side trip would have been really worthwhile.

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Prof. Viktor Pynzenyk

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

Young Woman." "Karmeliuk," a second volume of "Folk Tales and other Stories," she incorporated a great deal of folklore and ethnographic data into her work.

She lived for a while in St. Petersburg, and then in 1859 she began to travel around Europe. She lived in Germany, Switzerland, England, Italy and France. After her husband's death, she remarried a landowner named Lubach-Zhuchenko. From 1867 to 1878 she again lived in St. Petersburg, where she wrote in Russian, for Ukrainian was forbidden. From 1878, through the last years of her life she lived in Ukraine.

Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia describes her work as follows: "Marko Vovchok's stories may be divided into two groups according to the preponderance of Romantic or Realistic elements: the first is devoted to the life of the peasants under serfdom, ... and in particular, the life of women.

"These are realistic descriptions of the village life of the time... The stories in the second group belong exclusively to ethnographic Romanticism. While using devices borrowed from folklore, they present the figures of heroes with unbreakable will power and irrepressible passions..."

The reference work also notes that "in perfecting her style of 'ethnographic' narrative, Marko Vovchok freed Ukrainian prose from the coarseness which it had acquired from travesty, and which neither Storozhenko nor Kulish was able to eliminate."

At Soyuzivka...

(Continued from page 16)

The first prize winner will receive a \$500 scholarship and a one-week stay at Soyuzivka (valid anytime between Labor Day 1991-Labor Day 1992). The first runner-up will win a week at Soyuzivka and the second runner-up will be entitled to a weekend at Soyuzivka.

But the weekend is not only for Miss Soyuzivka hopefuls; guests at the resort will be entertained by cabaret singer Alex Holub during the Saturday evening concert. The program, which begins at 8:30 p.m., will be emceed by OIia Chodoba-Fryz. Mr. Holub, who is known among both Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian audiences for his light, show-biz

style, will be accompanied by Oles Kuzyszyn. Mr. Kuzyszyn, a talented musician, is known to Soyuzivka audiences as the leader of the now-defunct band Iskra and the Oles Kuzyszyn Trio.

A dance to the sounds of Vodohray will begin at 10:30 p.m. and at 11:30 p.m. Miss Soyuzivka 1992 will be crowned.

On Friday at 9:30 p.m. there will be a dance featuring the Sounds of Soyuzivka band.

During the weekend, the works of late Ukrainian artist Jacques Hnizdovsky will be on exhibit in the Soyuzivka Main House.

On Sunday, the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will host its annual "Women's Day" (Den Soyuzianky).

Correction

In the article titled "Ukrainians on both sides of the Atlantic forge ties in sports," the coach of USCAK's swimming team was misidentified as Ireneus Isajiw. Marika Bokalo coached the swimming team; Mr. Isajiw served as assistant coach.

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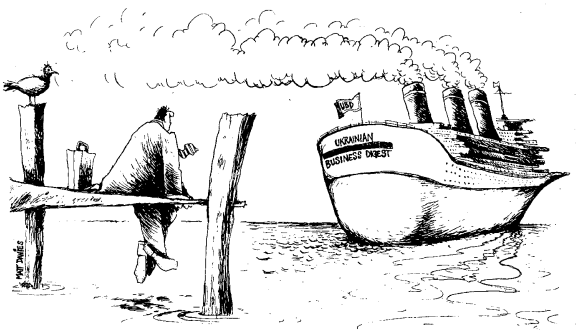
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Ukraine and...

(Continued from page 2)

porter: "Our chief aim is the political and economic independence of the Ukrainian state."

Already on the morning of June 27, after a meeting in Kiev's central square, a large crowd headed for the Supreme Soviet building determined to make its anti-union treaty views heard by the people's deputies. There it was met by a cordon of militia backed up by OMON detachments. There were some skirmishes and tear gas was fired into the air, but a full scale confrontation was avoided after Volodymyr Hrynirov, a deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet, addressed the crowd.

Against this background, the morning session of the Supreme Soviet began with a statement from the parliamentary majority urging the deputies not to be influenced by the "ideological raid" from western Ukraine — i.e., the demonstrators outside the Supreme Soviet building. Then a draft resolution on the union treaty sponsored by 41 deputies from the parliamentary majority was circulated among the people's

deputies, which urged that the draft union treaty be approved in principle. If, in the course of discussion, there should be any proposals that conflict with the draft, these should be appended to the document. The draft resolution also proposed that a Ukrainian delegation headed by Mr. Kravchuk be formed and empowered to sign the union treaty.

The Narodna Rada, which groups together the parliamentary opposition, also made clear its well-known stand against the union treaty. Levko Lukianenko, who heads the Ukrainian Republican Party, read out the resolution adopted by the June 23 meeting in Kiev.

Altogether, 118 people's deputies registered to address the Parliament. Outside the Supreme Soviet building the crowd continued its action, and during a break Mr. Kravchuk addressed the demonstrators, assuring them that for the time being no one was about to sign the union treaty.

With the Supreme Soviet still in session, the students began putting up their tents outside the Parliament building. SUS leader Volodymyr Che-

mery explained that this was meant to be a warning: if the Supreme Soviet decides in favor of signing the draft union treaty, the students will begin a hunger strike.

In all, only 36 people's deputies succeeded in addressing their colleagues. All of the speakers, including those representing the parliamentary majority, raised objections to one or another aspect of the draft.

Robitnycha Hazeta reported: "As a whole, none of the deputies who spoke that day accepted the proposed draft union treaty without reservations. Even its ardent supporters had not a few comments. In the main, the corrections concerned the division of powers between the republic and the union."

Even Stanislav Hurenko, first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, was not entirely satisfied with document. All together, according to Mr. Kravchuk, about 20 addenda to the draft union treaty were submitted to the Secretariat of the Supreme Soviet, and these will be examined in the course of the next two months.

What will happen after September 15 is, of course, difficult to predict. However, it should be pointed out that, although questions were raised on the eve of the discussion in the Supreme Soviet as to the possible outcome, no one seriously expected that such a large majority would set itself in opposition to Mr. Gorbachev's plans.

Further doubt about how Ukraine will eventually act is to be expected after Mr. Kravchuk's latest public statements, particularly his recent interview with Radio Kiev, which arguably is the toughest stand yet taken by the Ukrainian leader vis-a-vis the new union treaty and the center. Mr. Kravchuk repeated his oft-stated position that the March 17 republican opinion survey confirmed that the people of Ukraine voted in favor of remaining in the union but only on the basis of the republic's Declaration on State Sovereignty.

At the same time, he accused unnamed individuals of attempting to treat the voting results as proof of support for the draft union treaty: "They say that the people voted for the union treaty. They did not vote for the treaty. They voted for a union in which everyone would have equal rights and be the master of his fate, his culture, and his existence. That is what they voted for. And now the kind of a document has to be written that would correspond to this concept."

The draft sent from Moscow, argued Mr. Kravchuk, is not satisfactory; it is not in line with the republic's declaration on state sovereignty "on many points." The process of bringing the two documents together "requires time." He said: "We want to be heard. And we want our conditions to have priority, and not what they tell us. If you do not want to, well, then we do not want you."

Asked by the Radio Kiev correspondent if he envisioned a scenario whereby the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet would refuse to sign the draft union treaty, Mr. Kravchuk responded that he saw nothing terrible in such a development; it would not be a "tragedy" for the union. The draft union treaty, he pointed out, states that the union is open to democratic states, "and I do not think that this must necessarily happen in one day."

In the course of the interview, Mr. Kravchuk also noted that the position taken by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet was made clear to both President Gorbachev and Chancellor Helmut Kohl during their recent meeting in Kiev and that there would be no backtracking. On the eve of that meeting, there was speculation that Kiev was chosen as the venue in order to exert pressure on the Ukrainians to fall in line with the other republics that have already announced their over-all support for the new union treaty. If this was indeed the case, it appears to have failed.

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Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

• **ODESSA** — The founding congress of an all-union association representing the interests of Soviet Jews, former inmates of Nazi concentration camps and ghettos in the USSR and abroad was held June 3-7. The congress was held under the auspices of the Confederation of Jewish Communities and Organizations and was attended by foreign guests, including Israelis. According to David Taubkin, chairman of the congress sponsoring committee, the association's founders intend to ask the Soviet government to determine the legal status of a ghetto inmate; request the German government to settle the question of moral and material compensation to Soviet Jews; coordinate work to immortalize the memory of fallen Jews; and find out the names of people of other nationalities who saved Jews from annihilation to send their names to the Yad Vashem Memorial Institute in Israel. (Ukrinform — TASS)

• **KIEV** — Pravda Ukrainy reported the following statistics on children in Ukraine on June 1: children under the age 14 constitute 20 percent of the republican population; 2.4 million youngsters from 1 to 6 years of age have a place in kindergarten, although 182,000 of them are on waiting lists; 964,000 pupils in the republic (20 percent of all urban pupils) are forced to attend school during a "second shift" (in the afternoon) due to a shortage of schools and teachers; the republic has 63 boarding schools with 11,000 places for invalid children; and in 1990, medical authorities registered 478,500 children with eye defects, 21,300 with hearing problems, 164,200 with speech defects and 85,500 suffering from scoliosis. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — Ukraine will offer unemployment benefits starting July 1. Benefits will be calculated according to the number of family members and will be funded by the republican employment fund, which will receive up to 3 percent from local and republican budgets and contributions from enterprises' production costs, determined on a yearly basis (0.6 percent in 1991). Unemployment bureaus will also earn money from their own commercial activities.

Officially, there are only 242 unemployed in Kiev, 80 percent of whom are engineers and technical professionals, although there are 26,000 vacant blue-collar positions in Kiev. (RFE/RL Daily Report based on Molod Ukrainy and Radio Kiev)

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The Carpathian Ski Club of New York
under the auspices of the
UKRAINIAN SPORTS ASSOCIATION OF USA and CANADA (USCAK)
will hold
THE ANNUAL
TENNIS AND SWIMMING COMPETITION
at SOYUZIVKA

August 30 — September 2, 1991 (Labor Day Weekend)

TENNIS TOURNAMENT

for individual CHAMPIONSHIPS of USCAK
and trophies of the

Ukrainian National Association, Soyuzivka, (including the B. Rak, Dr. V. Huk and J. Rubel memorial trophies), Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and the sportsmanship Trophy of Mrs. Mary Dushnyk and prize money.

Qualifications: This competition is open to any player whose club is a member of USCAK. — Singles matches are scheduled in the following division: Men, Women, Women (35 and over), Junior Vets. (35-44), Senior Men (45- and 55), Junior (Boys and Girls).

Juniors are persons aged 18 and under, while seniors are those over 45 years of age.

Registration for tennis matches, including name, age divisions and the fee of \$15.00 should be sent to:

Mr. George Sawchak
7828 Frontenac, Philadelphia, Pa. 19111

Registration should be received no later than August 22, 1991. No additional applications will be accepted before the competitions, since the schedule of matches will be worked out ahead of time.

TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE:

R. Rakoczy, Sr., Z. Snylyk, G. Sawchak, Dr. Z. Matkivsky, G. Popel.

SCHEDULE OF MATCHES:

FRIDAY, August 30, Soyuzivka, 1:00 p.m. Men's preliminary round.

SATURDAY, August 31, Soyuzivka, 8:30 a.m.
Men, junior vets, senior men 45 and over;
1:00 p.m. — junior boys and girls, women;
3:00 p.m. — senior men 55 and over.
Time and place of subsequent matches will be designated by tournament director G. Sawchak.

Players in men's division, scheduled to compete Friday but unable to arrive on this day, as well as losers in the preliminary round, can compete in the consolation round.

Because of limited time and the large number of entries, players can compete in one group only; they must indicate their choice on the registration blank.

Players who fail to report for a scheduled match on time will be defaulted.

REGISTRATION FORM — TENNIS ONLY
Please cut out and send in with registration fee of \$15.00

1. Name _____
2. Address _____
3. Phone _____
4. Date of birth _____
5. Event _____ Age group _____
6. Sports club membership _____
Check payable to: K.L.K. American Ukrainian Sports Club

SWIM MEET

Saturday, August 31, 10:30 a.m.
FOR INDIVIDUALS CHAMPIONSHIP of USCAK
and Ukrainian National Association Trophies & Ribbons
TABLE of EVENTS

Boys/Men		INDIVIDUAL	Girls/Women	
Event #	Age		Age	Event #
1	13/14	100m im	13/14	..... 2
3	15 & over	100m im	15 & over	..... 4
5	10 & under	25m free	10 & under	..... 6
7	11/12	25m free	11/12	..... 8
9	13/14	50m free	13/14	..... 10
11	15 & over	50m free	15 & over	..... 12
13	10 & under	50m free	10 & under	..... 14
15	11/12	50m free	11/12	..... 16
17	13/14	50m back	13/14	..... 18
19	15 & over	50m back	15 & over	..... 20
21	10 & under	25m back	10 & under	..... 22
23	11/12	25m back	11/12	..... 24
25	13/14	50m breast	13/14	..... 26
27	15 & over	50m breast	15 & over	..... 28
29	10 & under	25m breast	10 & under	..... 30
31	11/12	25m breast	11/12	..... 32
33	13/14	100m free	13/14	..... 34
35	15 & over	100m free	15 & over	..... 36
37	10 & under	25m fly	10 & under	..... 38
39	11/12	25m fly	11/12	..... 40
41	13/14	50m fly	13/14	..... 42
43	15 & over	50m fly	15 & over	..... 44
RELAYS				
45	10 & under	4 x 25m free	10 & under	..... 46
47	11/12	4 x 25m free	11/12	..... 48
49	13/14	4 x 50m free	13/14	..... 50
51	15 & over	4 x 50m medley	15 & over	..... 52

Swimmers can compete in three (3) individual and one (1) relay events. Relay teams will be established by team coaches or representatives.
ENTRY DEADLINE: Entry forms, provided below, must be submitted by August 17. There will be NO registration at poolside. Registration fee is \$10.00 per swimmer.

Name: (English) _____
(Ukrainian) _____
Address _____
Zip _____
Telephone _____ Age _____
Male _____ Female _____
Club/Youth Association _____
Event _____ Entry time _____
Event _____ Entry time _____
Event _____ Entry time _____

Please send this entry form with entry fee (checks made out to "Ukrainian Sports Federation") to:

- CHORNOMORSKA-SITCH** **SUM**
Maria Bokalo Olena Malkowycz
742 Linden Avenue 94 Fycke Lane
Rahway, N.J. 07065 Teaneck, N.J. 07666
(908) 382-2223 (201) 692-1471
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

August 11

SAN DIEGO: There will be a pot-luck picnic at Our Lady of Perpetual Help Ukrainian Catholic Church at 4014 Winona Ave. The event will honor the Church's teachers and students and Ted Wolanyk, a sailor who served in the Persian Gulf.

POTTSVILLE, Pa.: There will be a "meet-the-artist" reception with Frank "Wyso" Wysockanski at the Schuylkill County Council for the Arts, 1440 Mahantongo St. from 1 to 3 p.m. The reception will open the exhibit of his works in Galleries 3, which will last through September 22. For more information call (717) 622-2788.

August 12-16

HUNTER, N.Y.: The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S. will hold a seminar at the Karpatia House. This year Dr. Myroslav Popovich of Kiev's Institute of Philosophy at the Academy of Arts and Sciences will lecture on the history of Ukrainian philosophy, and Anatoly Serykov, the editor of the quarterly magazine (Pamiatky Ukrainy) will lecture on the "The Preservation of Ukrainian Historical and Cultural Artifacts." For further information call Dr. O. Tretyak at (215) 236-8226, or the Karpatia House at (518) 989-6622.

August 16

CLEVELAND: Ukrainian Museum-Archives and Cleveland State University's Ethnic Heritage program will present an evening of Ukrainian composers: Maksym Berezovsky, Mykola Lysenko, Vasylyl Barvinsky and Denys Sichynsky. The music will be performed by violinist Lubomyr Lekhnyk from Ukraine, accompanied by Dozia Sygida-Krislaty, at Mather Mansion (CSU), 2605 Euclid Ave.

The concert begins at 8 p.m. with a reception following at 9 p.m. Donation is \$10. For reservations please call (216) 687-8566 or (216) 356-2584.

August 18

HORSHAM, Pa.: The Philadelphia District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association will host a picnic on the Tryzub picnic grounds. The program includes recognition of distinguished UNA leaders and guests, remarks by the executive members of the UNA and live music by the Karpaty band, children's games, food, prizes and dancing. The picnic begins at 1:30 p.m., rain or shine, at Lower State and County Line Roads.

August 27

HULL, QUEBEC: There will be a media preview for the Art and Ethnicity exhibit at the Canadian Museum of Civilization at 10:30 a.m., located at 100 Laurier St. The preview will feature the bandurist group Hnat Khotkevych. The exhibit, which centers on the Ukrainian tradition in Canada, contains more than 100 works of art and a collection of multi-colored eggs. It will be open for the public on August 27, 1991, and run through February 21, 1993. For further information, call Josee Desjardins, the media relations coordinator, at (819) 776-7169.

August 24

WILDWOOD CREST, N.J.: The Spartanlyk Plast sorority will hold its annual mixed triples volleyball tournament on the beach in front of the Pan Am Hotel. The tournament will begin at 8:30 a.m. and registration is \$30 per team. Space is limited, so for pre-registration and further information, call Chris Stasiuk at (908) 686-1576 or (201) 488-3917.

August 30 - September 2

SMITHTOWN, N.Y.: The Byzantine Bazaar, Long Island's largest Labor Day festival, will be held at the Byzantine Catholic Church grounds. The festival will feature food, entertainment and crafts of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Ukraine, Hungary, Bulgaria, Croatia, Slovenia and Yugoslavia. Admission and parking are free. The grounds are located at Edgewater and Juniper Avenues, one block south of Main Street (Route 25) at the top of the hill, two blocks from the Long Island Railroad station.

August 31 - September 1

SAN DIEGO: The House of Ukraine invites the public to attend the San Diego 1991 Ukrainian Festival. Saturday evening the festivities will be held at the Balboa Park Club which is adjacent to the International Cottage lawn area. The banquet begins at 6:30 p.m. A performance by the Flying Kozaks will follow, and then there will be a dance with music by the Electrocarpathians. On Sunday the Ukrainian lawn program will be presented on the House of Pacific Relations stage in Balboa Park at 2 p.m. The House of Ukraine cottage will be open at 12 for art displays, souvenirs and samplings of traditional food. Banquet tickets must be ordered in advance, at \$40 per person, to be received by August 23. Include a stamped, self-addressed envelope for your tickets to: House of Ukraine, 4364 52nd St., San Diego, CA, 92115. For further information call (619) 487-9276.

At Soyuzivka: August 17-18



Miss Soyuzivka 1991 Marta Kuropas trips the light fantastic with Soyuzivka Manager John A. Flis at last year's crowning ceremonies.

As Miss Soyuzivka 1991, Marta Kuropas has represented Soyuzivka and the UNA for the past year. Her agenda consisted mostly of emceeing at banquets, attending functions and acting as a public relations person for the UNA. While working at Soyuzivka this summer, Ms. Kuropas was able to expand on her responsibilities. As she said, "there is no set role (for Miss Soyuzivka); it's what you make of it."

Ms. Kuropas described her function at the resort as a jack-of-all-trades. Among other things, she helped in the gift shop, taught aerobics and helped OIia Chodoba-Fryz

emcee in the evenings, at this upstate New York resort.

"I had a lot of fun with it," she said. During the past year Ms. Kuropas has been active in the Ukrainian community. She organized a press conference when Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev came to Washington, and helped with a drive for books to send to Ukraine. Currently, she is a counselor in Plast, the Ukrainian scouting organization.

Ms. Kuropas will begin her last year at Wayne State University this fall. Afterward, she plans to get an MBA and go into international marketing.

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — An essential part of late summer, the traditional Miss Soyuzivka pageant will be held for the 37th consecutive year on the weekend of August 17-18, here at the UNA resort nestled in the rolling hills of the Catskills.

Young single ladies over 17 years of age are encouraged to enter the pageant, which will be directed by Anya Dydik-Petrenko, Soyuzivka's program director.

Contestants must be members of the Ukrainian National Association,

fleunt in both the Ukrainian and English language and have never before placed in a Miss Soyuzivka pageant.

Miss Soyuzivka 1991 Marta Kuropas will assist in the ceremonies, which are not merely a beauty contest. The contestants will be quizzed on their knowledge of Ukraine, the UNA, Ukrainian immigration, Rukh and other contemporary issues concerning Ukraine.

(Continued on page 13)



Alex sizzles at Soyuzivka on Saturday night, August 17.

Ukrainian courses scheduled at York

DOWNSVIEW, Ontario — Several Ukrainian courses, taught by Dr. Romana Bahry, will be offered at York University between September 1991 and April 1992.

The following will be offered:

- Intermediate Ukrainian, AS/UK2000.06 (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday; 11 a.m.) Basic elementary grammar is systematically reviewed by means of oral and written drills.

- Special Topic: Advanced Ukrainian Level II, AS/UK4800.06; (Wednesday; 1-4 p.m.) This course aims to develop further the student's speaking, reading, writing and comprehension ability.

- Ukraine: Literature, Society and the Arts, AS/UK2750.06/HUMA 2990C.06 (Tuesday; 1-4 p.m.), is a general survey of the society, literature, the fine and folk arts of Ukraine. Slides, films and musical recordings are used.

Join the UNA

All readings, lectures, assignments and discussions are in English.

For more information call the Department of Languages, Literatures and Linguistics (416) 736-5016. All courses are open to all students, including first year students, mature students and part-time students.

NYU offers Ukrainian I

NEW YORK — New York University's School of Continuing Education, Foreign Language Department, will be offering Ukrainian I, X25.9451.01 during the fall semester.

Classes are scheduled for Thursdays at 6:10 - 8:05 p.m.; 12 sessions; at the Washington Square campus. The cost is \$330, plus \$20 registration.

Ukrainian II is scheduled to be offered in the Spring Term. For additional information, or for a copy of the current bulletin, please call (212) 998-7030.