

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

Vol. LIX

No. 34

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, AUGUST 25, 1991

50 cents

Populace alerted

General strike planned by democratic groups

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — As events surrounding the Kremlin coup unfolded throughout the USSR and the Baltic republics, in Ukraine, countless political and public organizations, oblast and local councils, unions and student groups sprang into action to prepare the populace for a general strike should developments in the republic warrant such a move.

The Popular Movement of Ukraine, or Rukh, on August 19 called on the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet to declare the so-called State Committee on the State of Emergency established in Moscow by the putschists illegal and to state that the committee's decrees are null and void on the territory of Ukraine.

In an appeal to the people of Ukraine, Rukh urged the public to remain calm, to be wary of provocations and to create structures for civil disobedience in preparation for a general strike.

The National Council, the opposition bloc in the Ukrainian Parliament, was tapped to serve as the coordinating center for all democratic parties and movements. Rukh, meanwhile, was designated as the executive arm of the coordinating center.

On August 20, representatives of the National Council and democratic organizations in Ukraine announced that all democratic groups had united in a coalition called Independent Democratic Ukraine in order to defend democracy and sovereignty of the republic.

The coalition issued a statement demanding that the Supreme Soviet's Presidium condemn the coup as an unconstitutional act, that it distance itself from the Emergency Committee.

(Continued on page 13)

Kravchuk criticized as Ukraine welcomes coup's collapse

by Chrystyna Lapychak
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — After two days of tension and uncertainty about the future, thousands of relieved Ukrainians welcomed news on Wednesday, August 21, of the collapse of the junta of Communist hardliners who had overthrown Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev two days earlier with a victory rally in the central October Revolution Square.

Chanting "Yeltsin! Yeltsin! Down with Kravchuk!" the crowd listened to representatives of the democratic opposition in the Ukrainian Parliament and various public groups express their gratitude toward Russian SFSR President Boris Yeltsin for his successful standoff against the instigators of the failed coup d'etat.

The speakers placed the blame for the coup on the Communist Party and the Soviet president himself for appointing the people who overthrew him, criticized Ukrainian leader Leonid Kravchuk for his failure to strongly condemn the junta and called for the creation of a national guard in Ukraine.

Leaders of Ukraine's Parliament reacted to the end of the coup and reinstatement of Mr. Gorbachev as USSR president by voting on Thursday to hold an extraordinary session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet on Saturday, August 24, to assess the political situation in Ukraine in the aftermath of the failed coup.

While the dramatic events unfolded early last week in the Russian republic and the Baltic states, Ukraine was relatively quiet as many Ukrainian parliamentary leaders, including the cautious Chairman Kravchuk, adopted a wait-and-see attitude in regard to the self-declared State Committee on the State of Emergency in Moscow.

It took two days for the Communist-

dominated Presidium to issue a statement on the coup, regarded by observers and members of the opposition as only a half-step because it contained neither a strong condemnation of the creation and actions of this self-declared committee as unconstitutional and illegal nor a phrase publicly supporting Russian President Yeltsin in his standoff at the Russian Parliament.

"It is painful, very painful that our Ukraine did not stand alongside with Yeltsin," declared USSR and Ukrainian People's Deputy Volodymyr Yavorivsky during the Wednesday victory rally in Kiev.

During a Thursday, August 22, press conference with foreign journalists, Chairman Kravchuk blamed the delay in issuing a statement on the make-up of the Presidium, which has only seven democrats out of 28 members. However, he defended his cautious approach as a way of preventing "a provocation" leading to a declaration of martial law in Ukraine.

"Here it was not a matter of strong words, but a matter of position. I am not the president. I cannot make decrees. As opposed to Yeltsin, I cannot

(Continued on page 2)

Specialists comment

What the coup meant for Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — "Leonid Makarovich Kravchuk acted judiciously and, I want to add, courageously," said Gennadi Udovenko, ambassador of Ukraine's Permanent Mission to the United Nations, commenting on the actions of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet chairman during the attempted coup d'etat by the hardline Communist conservatives in Moscow on August 19-21.

Mr. Kravchuk, who over the past year has been characterized as a clever politician — one who knows how to straddle a fence — was severely criticized by democratic opposition groups in Kiev on August 21. They felt that Mr. Kravchuk, a Communist and one-time ideological secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine who has his sights set on being Ukraine's first elected president, should have unequivocally supported Boris Yeltsin, the popularly elected democratic president of the Russian Federation.

Mr. Kravchuk did react quickly to the unfolding situation in Moscow, issuing a statement on Monday, August 19, in which he appealed to the citizens of Ukraine to remain "calm and patient." He assured them that no state of emergency existed in Ukraine and that Ukrainian SSR authorities remained in control.

The Ukrainian SSR Presidium's August 20 statement, echoed Mr. Kravchuk's words, stating that decrees by the State Committee on the State of Emergency had no legal force on the territory of Ukraine.

"The Ukrainian government acted carefully and gingerly, obviously it wanted to avoid confrontation while asserting its right to be guided by the

laws of the Ukrainian SSR," said Taras Hunczak, a professor of history at Rutgers University, who was scheduled to leave for Ukraine on Thursday, August 22.

"I surely wish that the speech made by Mr. Kravchuk had been a bit stronger, but he is not a Yeltsin, he is a man of a different character.

"This is by no means shameful behavior for a republic that wants to go its own way," said the historian who will be teaching a course on "20th Century Ukraine" during the fall semester at Kiev University and the Kiev Polytechnical Institute.

"Kravchuk was overly cautious; he covered himself and the Ukrainian government in case of the success of the coup," commented Prof. Vasyl Markus, a political scientist from Loyola University in Chicago.

"However, as the situation became clearer on Tuesday, August 20, he could have taken a much more decisive stand. "I think it was typical Kravchuk: his previous statements (during the last session of the Supreme Soviet) have been of the same kind," he added.

According to some Sovietologists, "typical Kravchuk" means that the Ukrainian politician can be labeled an opportunist. Dr. Roman Solchanyk, of the Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute, analyzed the events as they unfolded.

"Kravchuk's statement to the citizens of Ukraine on August 19, I think it fair to say, was a balanced one. The first day of the coup called for a balanced approach; it would be unfair to expect Kravchuk on the first day to outrightly condemn developments in Moscow."

What is disturbing, noted Dr.

(Continued on page 10)

Rukh's statement on the coup

Rukh, defending the right of the Ukrainian people to an independent, legitimate, democratic national state, recognizing the legality and full authority on the territory of Ukraine of constitutionally chosen and formed organs of government, governed by the Declaration of State Sovereignty and the Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR declares:

1. That the created extraconstitutional organ of authority — the State Committee on the State of Emergency in Moscow — is illegal and its decisions cannot have legal effect in Ukraine;

2. Rukh does not recognize the committee and does not regard its decisions obligatory for itself; and

3. Rukh calls all citizens of Ukraine not to submit to the will of the coup leaders, to create organized structures of active resistance, which will coordinate an all-Ukraine strike, to which we call as the sole peaceful, effective weapon in the struggle for freedom and welfare of our motherland, our Ukrainian state.

Ivan Drach
Chairman
August 20, 1991



Newsbriefs from Ukraine

• **KIEV** — The first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament, Ivan Pliushch, confirmed that Ukraine will not sign the union treaty until its new constitution is passed.

While meeting Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Ileszszky in Kiev, Mr. Pliushch said that it was necessary for experts to examine whether the treaty is consistent with the Ukrainian Declaration on State Sovereignty. Mr. Pliushch and Mr. Ileszszky decided to open a Hungarian consulate in Uzhhorod and discussed the possible involvement of Hungary in the privatization of U-

kraine's industry and agriculture.

Foreign Minister Ileszszky visited the Kiev, Lviv and Transcarpathian oblast on August 8-11. He said that the new relations between the two countries are a model of good-neighborliness, according to Ukrainform-TASS. (Interfax, RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — The former general consulate of East Germany on Yaroslavl Val Street has now been given to the Consulate of Canada. There will be an official opening reception as soon as possible. (Respublika)

(Continued on page 10)

Kravchuk criticized...

(Continued from page 1)

make a decision independently," said Mr. Kravchuk.

The parliamentary chairman said he had spoken to Mr. Yeltsin several times a day since the overthrow of Mr. Gorbachev and had informed him from the start that he would oppose "this unconstitutional act," "this adventure" and would never officially recognize the "self-declared" regime.

The statement issued by the Parliament's Presidium, as well as most of Mr. Kravchuk's public statements declared that the laws and Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR take precedence over all other laws or decrees on the territory of the republic.

The main point of contention in the presidium's statement was its call on the Ukrainian population to avoid strikes and public meetings and to exercise restraint in order to prevent a declaration of "an emergency situation" in Ukraine like in parts of Russia and the Baltics.

In contrast, the pro-independence opposition, which formed a coalition of democratic organizations and political parties called Independent Democratic Ukraine in response to the overthrow, called on the population to take to the streets and on labor to commence a general strike.

Over two dozen groups, led by the Popular Movement of Ukraine, Rukh, and the National Council, issued a joint statement on Monday demanding that the Presidium of the Ukrainian Parliament officially condemn the State Committee and convene an extraordinary session.

"I would like to emphasize that in this difficult situation under threat from this anti-constitutional junta with all our shortcomings only the National Council remained the actual acting Parliament while the Communist majority sat in the bushes waiting to see how it all ends," said Ukrainian People's Deputy Volodymyr Filenko of the Party for the Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine at the victory rally.

Members of the National Council who addressed the rally outlined several major issues that they hoped to bring up during the extraordinary session of the Supreme Soviet.

Dr. Ihor Yukhnovsky, head of the council, told the crowd that the opposition deputies would demand that the Supreme Soviet finally officially condemn the failed coup, that it once again discuss the National Council proposal that jurisdiction over the militia and KGB be turned over to the Ukrainian Parliament and that the Ukrainian Constitution be amended to give jurisdiction over all troops on

Ukrainian territory during certain emergency situations to the Presidium of the legislature.

People's Deputy Ivan Drach, Rukh's chairman, as well as many other speakers called for a discussion in Parliament of the idea of creating a national guard in Ukraine. Mr. Drach suggested this force should be made up of 40,000 to 50,000 soldiers.

People's Deputy Serhiy Holovaty called for the dissolution of the current Parliament and new elections. Many deputies were also hopeful that the failed coup attempt and its outcome would derail the new union treaty process.

"Today, we should cry ironically for (Gennadi) Yanayev, who has helped Ukraine and Russia not to sign this union treaty," said Mr. Yavorivsky at Wednesday's meeting.

During his Thursday, August 22, press conference with foreign journalists, Chairman Kravchuk said:

"It isn't necessary for us to rush into signing the union treaty. I believe that at this moment the Soviet Union needs to form a government for this transitional period, maybe a committee or council, perhaps with nine people or so, which could protect the actions of democratic institutions. All political forms must be re-evaluated. However, I do believe that we should urgently sign an economic agreement."

During the two days of existence in Moscow of the State Committee on the State of Emergency, the number of militia and gray-uniformed Interior Ministry forces on the streets of Kiev increased noticeably. After several impromptu rallies on Monday and Tuesday, August 19-20, the militia and Interior Ministry forces cordoned off October Revolution Square on Wednesday morning and it remained blocked off to pedestrians until 5 p.m. when the crowd of several thousand marched from Kiev City Hall to hold the victory rally. The militia peacefully retreated and allowed the multitudes to enter the square.

In response to rumors of various military maneuvers around Ukraine, Volodymyr Hryniov, second deputy chairman of the Ukrainian legislature, said that the Ukrainian government had reached an agreement with the commanders of the three military districts in Ukraine that the Presidium would be notified of all troop movements in Ukraine.

Although Ukraine was not declared to be in "a state of emergency" by the Moscow junta, the military on its territory was placed in a state of alert or combat readiness.

It was reported also that the Crimean ASSR officially recognized the State Committee on the State of Emergency.

Obituary

Dr. Bohdan Cymbalysty, psychologist, promoter of The Ukrainian Museum

GLEN SPEY, N.Y. — Dr. Bohdan Cymbalysty, chairman of the board of trustees of The Ukrainian Museum from 1978 to 1990, died on August 16 after suffering a heart attack.

Born in Borshechiv, Ukraine, on August 5, 1919, Dr. Cymbalysty studied psychology and sociology in Lviv, Berlin, Goettingen and Leuven. He earned a Ph.D. in psychology from the University of Goettingen in 1948.

From 1951 to 1957 Dr. Cymbalysty worked at the Oriente Europeo Institute in Madrid.

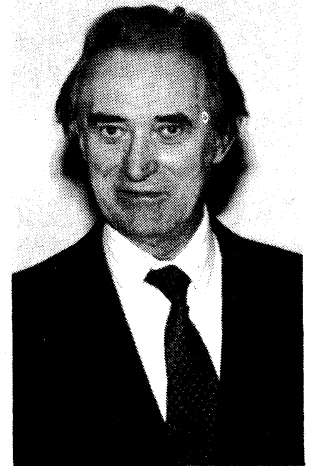
He came to the United States in 1959 and worked with psychologically impaired children until his retirement.

Dr. Cymbalysty was director of professional services of the New Jersey Training School for Boys, a consultant to the New Jersey Bureau of Children's Services, and was affiliated with the New Jersey Rehabilitation Commission and the New Jersey Bureau of Youth and Family Services.

He was an instructor at the extension division of Rutgers University and also had a private practice in clinical psychology.

He was a member of the American Psychological Association, the New Jersey Psychological Association and the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences.

He was the author of a book of four essays, "Growing Up in Two Cultures," published in 1987 by the Ukrainian National Association. The essays, designed primarily for parents, teachers, counselors and leaders of youth organizations, were originally published by the Ukrainian Research and Infor-



Dr. Bohdan Cymbalysty

mation Institute and in The Ukrainian Weekly. They described the problem of identity for youths, the issue of double loyalty, the positive effects of the ethnic community and the impact on ethnic education on both individuals and society.

Dr. Cymbalysty published many articles in his field of specialization and also in Ukrainian periodicals, where he tirelessly championed the cause of The Ukrainian Museum.

After his retirement he lived in Glen Spey with his wife, Martha.

Dzvin announces currency design contest

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Lviv-based literary journal, Dzvin, has announced a contest for the design of a new Ukrainian currency, sponsored by the people's deputies of Lviv's Shevchenko Raion and Chervona Kalyna Publishers.

The proposals will be judged by specialists in culture, art, economics and polygraphic arts. Entries will be critiqued on the subject, which should have something to do with Ukrainian history or culture; on the artistic rendering of the piece (composition and color range) and on

polygraphic quality and complexity.

The prizes are: first place, 3,000 rubles; second place, 2,000 rubles; third place, 1,000 rubles. The deadline is December 1, and the winners will be announced on the anniversary of the re-establishment of Ukrainian independence, January 22, 1992. The winners' proposals will be submitted to Ukrainian government officials in Kiev.

Send all entries to: 290005, Lviv-5, 6 Vatutin St., Publication of the Ukrainian Writers' Union "Dzvin."

THE Ukrainian Weekly FOUNDED 1933

An English-language Ukrainian newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, N.J. 07302.
(ISSN — 0273-9348)

Yearly subscription rate: \$20; for UNA members — \$10.
Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper.

The Weekly and Svoboda: UNA:
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036 (201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:
The Ukrainian Weekly
P.O. Box 346
Jersey City, N.J. 07303

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

The Ukrainian Weekly, August 25, 1991, No. 34, Vol. LIX
Copyright 1991 by The Ukrainian Weekly

Helsinki Commission leaders comment on Gorbachev's ouster

WASHINGTON — Rep. Steny H. Hoyer (D-Md.) and Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), chairman and co-chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission), have condemned the early-morning August 19 coup that overthrew President Mikhail Gorbachev, calling his ouster "a desperate and self-defeating move to turn back Soviet domestic reform and cooperation in international relations."

"It raises doubts about the arms agreements concluded with the USSR and threatens a deterioration in relations all over the globe," noted the Helsinki Commission leaders.

"This is an attempt by reactionary forces in the Soviet Union to safeguard their own positions and reverse the historic progress that has been achieved toward political reform, decentralization, democracy and detente with the West," said Chairman Hoyer. "We condemn this illegal takeover of power and we call upon this self-proclaimed junta to return power to the lawfully elected leadership of the Soviet Union."

"The solution to the serious problems confronting the USSR is more democracy, not a coup orchestrated by military-KGB-Communist Party hardliners," said Co-Chairman DeConcini. "The Soviet Union's only hope of joining the community of law-abiding and prosperous countries is the ballot box, not tanks and armored personnel carriers."

"We are particularly concerned about the fate of the Baltic peoples," added Sen. DeConcini. "There are reports that

the Soviet military has taken over control of the Baltic region and that anyone who resists the takeover will be arrested. We condemn any moves against the democratically elected parliaments of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia."

"We are also very worried about the people in those republics whose lawfully elected leadership has refused to sign the union treaty," said Rep. Hoyer. "We have heard reports of Soviet forces moving against Georgia, a republic the Helsinki Commission intends to visit in September. We are also alarmed at reports that democratic politicians in Russia, such as Leningrad Mayor Anatoly Sobchak, have been arrested."

The surprise ouster of President Gorbachev and the unpredictability of events has placed in question the CSCE Meeting on the Human Dimension, scheduled to begin on September 10. "The importance of a state of emergency and the shutdown of the democratic process raises grave questions about whether a meeting on human rights will be held in Moscow," Rep. Hoyer said.

The leadership of the Helsinki Commission believes that the United States should take the lead in coordinating a Western response to the crisis in the Soviet Union. One such possibility is the calling of an emergency meeting of the CSCE.

Rep. Hoyer and Sen. DeConcini plan to lead a Congressional delegation to Moscow and Georgia to meet with Soviet, Russian Republic and Georgian leaders on September 3-10.

UCC urges condemnation of coup

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — The Ukrainian Canadian Congress called on the Canadian government to condemn the military dictatorship which seized power from Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on August 19 and to extend immigration and refugee provisions for Ukrainians currently in the country.

In an August 19 communique, Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, urged Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to "support all pro-reform, pro-democratic forces" and "reform-minded republics" including the Russian Federation, the Baltics and Ukraine.

Although the federal government has frozen aid to the Soviet Union during the crisis, Canada's External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall has refused to publicly support Russian President Boris Yeltsin and those opposing the military-KGB junta.

However, Mr. Mulroney joined other Western leaders in praising President Gorbachev as a "responsible participant in world affairs" and suggested that it is in "no one's interest to try to turn back the clock" on progress made under his leadership.

The Ukrainian Canadian Congress also urged External Affairs to issue special immigration and refugee provisions to allow Ukrainian and other Soviet visitors to remain in Canada "as a result of the precarious situation in the USSR." Dr. Cipywnyk added that the Canadian government should establish an emergency crisis hotline to provide information to Canadians about relatives in Ukraine.

According to External Affairs spokesperson Denis Laliberte, 162 Canadians are registered at the Canadian Embassy in Moscow. All were urged to stay at home in case of further violence.

Canada has 17 diplomats in the Russian capital, with another three employed at the newly opened consulate in Kiev.

In a telephone interview on August 19 from his headquarters at the October Hotel in downtown Kiev, Canadian Consul-General Nestor Gayowsky described the situation in Ukraine as "peaceful." He, like most of the staff at the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, heard about Mr. Gorbachev's fall through the media.

"I found out about it at around 8:30 a.m. while listening to the radio," he said.

Mr. Gayowsky also confirmed an appeal issued by Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk, calling on all citizens of Ukraine to be wise and not to do anything rash.

Canada's diplomatic representative in Kiev said that despite two minor street demonstrations, all state-controlled operations continued to function and that no state of emergency would likely be declared. However, rumors continued to abound from Moscow and Kiev, including an incident of shots being fired in Crimea, where Mr. Gorbachev was being detained.

But despite the relative calm in the Ukrainian capital, Mr. Gayowsky had more personal concerns for safety. Both his mother and sister had just arrived for a visit from Canada.

A roundtable discussion with Yuriy Shukhevych

by Roma Hadzewycz

For many years, Yuriy Shukhevych — referred to as "the eternal prisoner" — was the subject of numerous defense actions conducted in the West. He was a Soviet political prisoner since the age of 15 until age 54, receiving sentence after sentence for being the son of the commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), Gen. Roman Shukhevych (Taras Chuprynka), and refusing to denounce his father.

While visiting the United States and Canada, Mr. Shukhevych has addressed Ukrainian community meetings and met with various organizations in his capacity as chairman of the Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly, a coalition of political groups formed in 1990.

In July he paid a visit to the Ukrainian National Association, where he met with the association's supreme officers and editors of its two publications, *Svoboda* and *The Ukrainian Weekly*.

At the UNA, Mr. Shukhevych was engaged in a roundtable discussion with the UNA officers and editors.

CONCLUSION

You noted that nothing would be gained by pursuing only the parliamentary route unsupported by anything else. What kind of support do you mean?

It should be supported, first of all, by an organized workers' movement. Secondly, you understand, the armed forces of the empire are falling apart. This is a fact, and though it may not be happening as quickly as we would like, these forces are falling apart. And I think that these imperial armed forces

must be dismantled.

But this does not mean that we should wind up without armed forces. We have great potential. Please do not forget that 70 percent of Soviet officers are Ukrainians. Well, not all of them, to be sure, are ready to take our position on independence, but very many accept this idea in a positive manner. I think that — having those armed forces that exist today and having the opportunity to proceed in such a fashion that all new draftees in Ukraine will serve only within the borders of Ukraine — we can somehow Ukrainize army units stationed in Ukraine. In this manner, despite Moscow's wishes, we can have our own armed forces. This is the most promising path for Ukraine — not the creation of various unofficial units as was done in some other republics.

So you can use the parliamentary path to enact laws regarding military service?

Such units will be gained not so much via a parliamentary path as through pressure on the Parliament in the sense that we called on our boys not to join the army if they were not guaranteed that they could serve on Ukrainian territory. As well, there is the pressure exerted by the Committee of Soldiers' Mothers. We were the initiators of their groups also, and it was we who encouraged them to pressure for Ukrainian armed forces.

They began to demand the creation of Ukrainian armed forces, they picketed the Supreme Soviet, they conducted agitation not only among the informed segments of the population, but also among army units. And they achieved significant successes — maybe not as much as we would like to see because

these committees are not uniformly active throughout the country, but we see that, after all, they have in fact achieved something.

To what degree will these young soldiers realize not only that they are serving in Ukraine but that they are serving Ukraine?

First of all, these boys cannot find themselves influenced by the political and other processes taking place in Ukraine. Thus, today they enter the army with certain ideas — this is not new to them. There is also the subjective desire of each to serve in Ukraine, not somewhere in the Far East or in Azerbaijan, for example.

As regards the officers, there is no doubt that they were kept closed off from social-political life. But they, too, cannot help but be influenced by these processes. Add to this their social status, which most recently has declined. They are not provided for, they have many problems. This, too, plays a role.

They understand that perhaps this empire cannot solve their problems, and that is why they are leaning toward the idea of Ukrainian armed forces.

How is the Communist Party of Ukraine changing? How is it that Leonid Kravchuk and Ivan Plushch, for example, are now playing the roles of democrats?

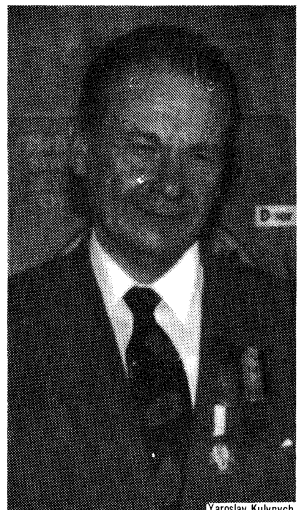
The Communist Party of Ukraine is losing its authority. It is also losing members. Thus, there are two processes at work here. We were skeptical in our position toward the first secretary (of the CPU) Hurenko, but, you know, recently he came out with reservations

against the union treaty. I would sooner trust (Stanislav) Hurenko than Kravchuk, whose reservations regarding the union treaty I do not believe.

There are other processes affecting the party. Many are quitting the party but in spirit remain Communists — and this frightens me a bit. In which parties will they wind up? What kinds of policies will they promote?

Nonetheless, the party today is disintegrating, especially the lower echelons of the party. As regards the leadership, it continues to hold on to its privileges and does not intend to lose them. However, they are ready, if there is a

(Continued on page 12)



Yuriy Shukhevych

Yaroslav Kulynych

Sofia Ilczyszyn is crowned Miss Soyuzivka 1992

by Kristina Lew

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — On a balmy summer night at half past midnight, Miss Soyuzivka 1992 was crowned at the Ukrainian National Association's Catskill resort in Kerhonkson, N.Y.

Capturing the coveted title of Miss Soyuzivka 1992, as well as a \$500 prize and a free week's stay at Soyuzivka, 23-year-old Sofia Ilczyszyn of Brooklyn, N.Y., enthusiastically accepted her reign from departing Miss Soyuzivka Marta Kuropas at the resort's Veselka terrace.

Helen Shulha of Whitehouse Station, N.J., was chosen first runner-up and former Ternopil, Ukraine, resident Irina Hupka, now of Glendale, Ariz., was selected second runner-up at Soyuzivka's 37th consecutive late-summer pageant held August 18.

The evening's program, hosted by mistress of ceremonies OIia Chodoba-Fryz, began with cabaret singer Alex Holub's final Soyuzivka appearance of the season. Mr. Holub entertained the resort's guests, weaving his way through the candlelit tables on the Veselka terrace to the accompaniment of the Sounds of Soyuzivka Band.

The outgoing Miss Soyuzivka was then presented with roses and bid a fond adieu by Ms. Chodoba-Fryz. Ms. Kuropas presented her farewell address in both Ukrainian and English, highlighting her summer spent working at Soyuzivka and praising the many improvements made by Soyuzivka's management.

Tuned-up and ready to go, the Vodohray band from New York provided music for Soyuzivka's guests, playing an exceptional kolomyika which showcased the talents of Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky's dance camp participants.

Shortly before 11 p.m., Soyuzivka's program director, Anya Dydyk-Petrenko, announced that applications for Miss Soyuzivka 1992 were being accepted.

While guests danced to the beat of Vodohray, a four-member judges' panel directed by Ms. Dydyk-Petrenko and comprising Ms. Pryma-Bohachevsky, Oksana Borbycz-Korduba and Mr. Holub, questioned the five Miss Soyuzivka contestants on their knowledge of contemporary Ukraine, Rukh and the UNA.

During their interviews the prospec-

tive Miss Soyuzivkas, all single members of the UNA over the age of 17, were carefully judged on their responses to various questions, their involvement in both the Ukrainian and American communities, their appearance and Ukrainian language fluency.

At 12:30 a.m. a hush descended on the Veselka terrace revelers as Ms. Dydyk-Petrenko approached the stage to announce the judges' decision. The new Miss Soyuzivka, Ms. Ilczyszyn, and her runners-up, Ms. Shulha and Ms. Hupka, bedecked with flowers, were crowned by Ms. Kuropas and congratulated by UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk.

Miss Soyuzivka 1992, who will represent the resort and the UNA in the upcoming year, shared her first waltz with Soyuzivka manager John A. Flis. Ms. Shulha was escorted onto the dance floor by Soyuzivka's assistant manager John Kocur, and Ms. Hupka, by UNA Supreme Advisor and former long-time Soyuzivka manager Walter Kwas. Ms. Kuropas danced with Mr. Holub.

The festivities continued into the early hours of the morning, with Mr. Flis occasionally joining the band on stage to play his harmonica.



Miss Soyuzivka 1992 Sofia Ilczyszyn



Soyuzivka program director Anya Dydyk-Petrenko joins outgoing Miss Soyuzivka Marta Kuropas for a refreshment.



UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk congratulates second runner-up Irina Hupka, Miss Soyuzivka Sofia Ilczyszyn and first runner-up Helen Shulha.

Being Ukrainian has enriched my life, says new Miss Soyuzivka

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Miss Soyuzivka 1992 is no stranger to Soyuzivka, or for that matter to the



Sofia Ilczyszyn

Ukrainian National Association. Twenty-three-year-old Sofia Ilczyszyn of Brooklyn, N.Y., spent three consecutive summers, from 1985 to 1987, working at Soyuzivka. Since the spring of this year, the Hunter College cum laude graduate has been administrator of Svoboda, responsible for overseeing the daily operations of the Svoboda Ukrainian daily, The Ukrainian Weekly and the Svoboda Press print shop.

Born in Cleveland on April 10, 1968, Ms Ilczyszyn has been an active member of the Ukrainian community, dancing for the Kashtan and Chaika dance groups, attending Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky's dance camps, working in her father's Ukrainian gift shop in Parma, Ohio, and participating in Plast and TUSM.

Working for Soyuzivka, however, was a turning point in her life. "Through my job at SOYUZIVKA I met literally thousands of people. This

encouraged me to move from Parma to New York where I feel I am able to take a more active part in being Ukrainian in my everyday life."

Ms. Ilczyszyn admits that she often takes being Ukrainian to an extreme, but feels that working for a Ukrainian organization is the direction she has chosen in her life.

"Becoming Miss Soyuzivka is very symbolic of what I've done in the past, what I'm doing in the present, and what I plan to do in the future. For those who know me," explains Ms. Ilczyszyn, "they know how important it is for me to be Ukrainian and to take part in as many Ukrainian activities and organizations as I possibly can."

Ms. Ilczyszyn envisions her role as Miss Soyuzivka as representing young people in America and encouraging them to take part in being Ukrainian, whether it be via political, social, artistic or religious participation.

"Because being Miss Soyuzivka is

symbolic for me, I want to reach out to people, to talk to people as much as I can, and to help them understand that being Ukrainian is only to our advantage. We have the choice of two different kind of lives. We are enriched with a tradition, a beautiful language, with a country that for most young people is simply a map on a wall."

Ms. Ilczyszyn encourages young people to travel to Ukraine, where, she states, "people can experience for themselves what an awesome feeling it is to fit into a country so comfortably and to feel so proud that we as people born in America are appreciated by those in Ukraine."

She is grateful to her parents for giving her "an enriched and full life," and concludes: "I sincerely want to thank my parents for never pushing me to do anything that I chose not to do. They always encouraged me to make my own decisions and to see for myself what a plus it is to be able to be a part of two different worlds."

PRESIDENT BUSH'S VISIT TO KIEV

For the record

Statement by Sen. Dennis DeConcini

Following is the full text of Sen. Dennis DeConcini's statement to the Senate regarding President George Bush's visit to Ukraine. The statement is dated August 2. Sen. DeConcini is co-chairman of the U.S. Helsinki Commission.

I would like to take this opportunity to make a few comments on President Bush's historic visit to the Ukrainian capital in Kiev. This was an extremely significant visit in that it recognizes the rapidly growing importance of the republics, and especially, the crucial Ukrainian republic. The president's visit to the site of the brutal Nazi massacre at Babi Yar near Kiev was especially meaningful and moving.

Nevertheless, Mr. President, I was stunned by some of the comments made by the president in his remarks to the democratically elected members of the Ukrainian Parliament. During his remarks, the president asserted that he wants to maintain relations with both the center and the republics. He also stated, correctly, in my view, that the United States would not pick sides between the center and the republics, but would support "those in the center and the republics who pursue freedom, democracy and economic liberty." However, no sooner had he said this than he proceeded to endorse Mr. Gorbachev's program, and in particular, the draft union treaty. This is the same union treaty, Mr. President,

that the Ukrainian Parliament has rejected until it has a chance to ensure that this proposed treaty is in the interest of the people of Ukraine. Is this not the prerogative of the Ukrainian people? Furthermore, the president's veiled attempts to equate the relationship between the center and republics with American federalism ignores both the brutal history and the involuntary nature of this union.

Most egregious was the president's implication that the people of Ukraine aspire to "replace a far-off tyranny with a local despotism." These remarks are inexplicable. How can the president intimate that a nation that lost millions as a direct result of Moscow's policies would promote "a suicidal nationalism based upon ethnic hatred"? The fact of the matter is that Rukh and other democratic forces are committed to democratic principles and respect for the rights of all the peoples of Ukraine. Indeed, Mr. President, it is ironic that President Bush embraces Mr. Gorbachev — a leader who has never been elected by the people — while at the same time refusing to meet with democratically elected parliamentarians from Rukh.

President Bush quotes the great Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko: "Only in your own house can you have the truth, your strength and freedom." The people of Ukraine seek nothing more than this — to rule their own house.

Bush dashes Ukrainians' hopes

by Dr. David R. Marples

President George Bush's visit to Kiev on August 1 should be perceived as a negation, in the strongest possible terms, of the aspirations of Ukrainians and those of other national republics to political and economic sovereignty.

The United States has changed its attitude towards the Gorbachev regime. Last winter, the Soviet Union appeared to be dominated by the hardline Soyuz faction in the Supreme Soviet. Talk of a military take-over was common, and Mikhail Gorbachev was seen to be appeasing the more conservative elements in his leadership. However, his current, "liberal" phase and his efforts to have the union treaty signed by nine of the 15 republics have met with favor in Washington.

U.S. strategy appears to favor a centralized union as a means of ensuring stability in the country. Isolation, declared Mr. Bush, is a "hopeless course." In April, however, the chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament, Leonid Kravchuk, informed the weekly Moscow News that Ukraine could not possibly sign the existing treaty as this would deny the republic the sovereign rights enunciated in the declaration of July 16, 1990.

conducted with neighbors such as Hungary and Poland. Particularly close trading relations have been developed with Germany, which like most. West European countries has a strong diplomatic presence in Kiev. The Ukrainian presence in the United Nations, a formalistic one since 1945, is becoming a reality.

It may be true that there is a fringe within Ukrainian society that supports, as President Bush suggested, "a suicidal nationalism based upon ethnic hatred." It comprises, however, a small minority. Over 80 percent of Ukrainians supported sovereignty in the republican referendum last March. Such sovereignty entails control over economic resources, currency and foreign relations, while questions of national defense remain to be discussed. Ironically there have been few models other than the U.S. and its Western allies on which to model this fledgling system, with its proposed transition to a market economy.

Thus when Mr. Kravchuk informed the U.S. president that Ukraine had chosen the route of "democracy, market economy and sovereignty," he may have expected at least crumbs of encouragement. The response was a sharp retort to "toe the line," to support Gorbachev, to take another step on what has been

...when (Leonid) Kravchuk informed the U.S. president that Ukraine had chosen the route of "democracy, market economy and sovereignty," he may have expected at least crumbs of encouragement. The response was a sharp retort to "toe the line," to support Gorbachev...

Within the Ukrainian Parliament a substantial portion of the Communist majority (termed "sovereignty Communists" as opposed to the hardline "imperial Communists") and the various political parties that comprise the democratic National Council have united on the issue of Ukrainian independence.

Mr. Kravchuk has emerged as the leading spokesperson for the position that maintains that the current economic exploitation of the republic by the center is inadmissible. An estimated 56 percent of Ukrainian enterprises and 90 percent of natural resources are controlled directly or partially from Moscow.

In turn, the economic situation has deteriorated rapidly over the past year. Ukraine has issued its own coupon system, soon to be transformed into a national currency. It has reduced its disproportionately high contribution to the union budget and restricted the export of food and other goods required locally. It has implemented its own program to deal with the ramifications of the 1986 Chernobyl disaster. In short, through Parliament, the republic has made important moves toward economic autonomy.

Moreover, on the international stage, Ukraine has taken significant steps since its Declaration on State Sovereignty. Diplomatic relations and exchanges of consular officials have been

described by cynics as "70 years on the road to nowhere." In short, Ukrainians have been told to forget their aspirations to self-determination and sovereignty in favor of a centralized system that in the eyes of a vast majority has never worked.

The logic behind President Bush's policy seems to be as follows: Mikhail Gorbachev is responsible for most of the gains made toward democracy in the present-day Soviet Union and, moreover, the alternative could be chaos and civil war. Among the Ukrainian intelligentsia this is perceived as flawed reasoning. Leaders of Rukh and, evidently, even the Communist Mr. Kravchuk, maintain on the contrary, that only by withdrawing from central control can Ukraine's aspirations be satisfied. Why, they ask, could a republic with 25 percent of the Soviet GNP not survive as a European state in the 1990s?

Mr. Gorbachev has little popular support either in Kiev or Moscow. He is regarded as a reformer without a clear-sighted strategy, an unelected president who is clinging to office largely as a consequence of his standing in the Western world. Above all, he represents only the center of a crumbling empire — indeed, Boris Yeltsin, as the elected president of Russia, has a far more substantial popular power base.

The consequences of Bush's Kiev trip, therefore, will be intense disappointment among Ukrainians and other nationalities at the apparent single-mindedness of the world's largest democracy; the country that acted as a magnet to democratization in the Soviet republics but has markedly failed to acknowledge the fruition of this process.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Congratulations to Dr. Kuropas

Dear Editor:

A thousand congratulations to Dr. Myron B. Kuropas for his excellent "Bush Visit a Bust" commentary (August 11). His views on the President Bush's visit to Kiev, Ukraine, are shared not only by all freedom-loving Ukrainians, they are shared by all other nationalities striving to break the Soviet chains of enslavement and tyranny.

As a Ukrainian of parents who in 1943 escaped from the Soviet tyranny and whose relatives perished during the Soviet-made famine in Ukraine, I can appreciate the doctor's deep concern and outrage.

I shall make copies of this commentary and mail it to my government representatives including the president. But most of all I shall save a copy so my children can read it when they are old enough to understand and appreciate a Ukrainian patriot.

W. Zurawel
Pine Brook, N.J.

Bush: no friend of Ukrainians

Dear Editor:

President George Bush is no friend of the Ukrainian American community or

of Ukraine.

Mr. Bush's trip to Kiev showed the Ukrainian American community that he does not respect and understand the Ukrainian struggle for freedom and independence. It seems that Mr. Bush has a false understanding of history and reality.

Instead of the president of the United States imparting words of encouragement to the Ukrainian people, Mr. Bush acted and spoke as if he was a school teacher lecturing school children for not repeating their lessons properly. Mr. Bush has rebuffed the Ukrainian people for trying to become recognized citizens of the world.

The time has come for the Ukrainian American community to question whether or not they still want to support a Republican Party and president that are inconsiderate to their needs and interests. Mr. Bush has spoken about a "new world order," but it is nothing more than the same old world order.

Paul Zajac
Irvington, N.Y.

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

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

Dr. David R. Marples is a senior research scholar with the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. His new book, "Ukraine Under Perestroika," has just been published by St. Martin's Press.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Chicken in a coup

Commenting on the failed coup in Moscow, U.S. President George Bush said: "This is a fine day for democracy." "This is a fine day for democracy in Russia," would have been a more appropriate statement.

For throughout the three days of unfolding turbulent events in Moscow, Russia's President Boris Yeltsin acted courageously, standing firmly for the principles of democracy and freedom. In the tiny Baltic republics, which have seen violence and chaos more than once in this period of glasnost and perestroika, Lithuanians were ready to defend their homeland, while Estonians and Latvians declared immediate independence. In Moldova, hundreds of thousands came out to condemn the actions of the Moscow junta.

But in Ukraine, the second most populous republic of the Soviet Union, the Communist leadership acted, as it said, "cautiously." Observers have called the actions of Leonid Kravchuk, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR's Supreme Soviet, indecisive, with Comrade Kravchuk refusing to take a strong stand.

Although Ukraine will undoubtedly benefit from the positive repercussions of the Yeltsin triumph, its citizens remain without a decisive, strong and courageous leader: Mr. Kravchuk faltered in this role and no Yeltsin-styled chief emerged from the democratic opposition.

The Parliament's Communist leader, Mr. Kravchuk, did react quickly: he appealed to the 52 million citizens of the republic to remain calm and patient, observing the constitutionally elected powers in the republic.

Democratic opposition leaders in Ukraine were much more categorical in their approach to the potentially explosive situation in Moscow, immediately issuing statements condemning the State Emergency Committee declaring its decisions null and void; denouncing the putsch and expressing full solidarity with Mr. Yeltsin.

As early as August 19, Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, called on citizens to defend the right of the Ukrainian people to an independent, legitimate democratic national state, to be prepared for an all-Ukraine strike, and not to submit to the will of coup leaders.

By August 20, an ad-hoc coalition of democratic opposition forces, calling itself Independent Democratic Ukraine, was formed to oppose the organizers of the coup d'etat. Students were ready to start their hunger strikes; a tool they had used successfully last October to topple the Ukrainian prime minister. The Donbas miners were prepared to begin a general strike in support of Mr. Yeltsin. And in Lviv Oblast, the bastion of the Ukrainian national sentiment, the citizens waited for the word "go" to walk off their jobs in a show of civil disobedience against the Emergency Committee in Moscow.

Some may say that Ukraine's caution and passivity may have paid off in the end. But it also shows that Ukraine is in serious need of a leader. This was underscored at the victory rally staged on October Revolution Square where thousands gathered, chanting: "Yeltsin, Yeltsin. Down with Kravchuk."

Apparently, Mr. Yeltsin had spoken by telephone to Mr. Kravchuk on August 19 and the Ukrainian leader had condemned the military takeover. But Mr. Kravchuk took no action in support of the Russian Federation's president.

Although Mr. Kravchuk appealed to Ukrainians to "defend democracy," and called the extraconstitutional power structures inadmissible, he had sent mixed signals to Moscow, tap-dancing between the two forces vying for power. Perhaps, Mr. Kravchuk's adamant statements declaring that there was no state of emergency in Ukraine were an attempt to keep the citizens composed as events unfolded in Moscow. But by his hesitancy to seize the moment, to express support for the democratic forces in the USSR, Mr. Kravchuk has cast doubt on his credentials as a democratic-minded leader of a sovereign Ukraine.

The presidium of the Ukrainian SSR issued a meek statement on August 20, which stated that Ukraine's laws take precedence over the all-union laws, and that the actions of the coup committee in Moscow had no legal authority on the territory of Ukraine, but it did nothing to condemn that committee and it offered no direct clear-cut support to Mr. Yeltsin.

Why did Mr. Kravchuk, a candidate for president of Ukraine, take such an unduly cautious stance?

He may have wanted to show Moscow that there was no reason for tanks to roll into Kiev, that he had the situation well in hand, as the people heeded his wishes to continue business as usual in Ukraine. A much more plausible explanation, however, is that Mr. Kravchuk was trying to gauge the situation before joining the winning side — whichever it might prove to be.

Yet at times of a coup, when the future of nations is at stake, readiness and decisiveness dictate, with deeds speaking louder than words. This indecisiveness, this ineptness and the lack of resolve on the part of the leader who in the past year has never missed an opportunity to show his commitment to the causes of democracy, freedom and sovereignty looks like a betrayal of these causes.

This was not the time for a leader to remain neutral. It brings to mind the Ukrainian proverb: one cannot simultaneously keep the wolves well fed and the herd of sheep intact.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Thank you to Slupchynskij

Dear Editor:

The readers of The Ukrainian Weekly owe Dr. Oleh Slupchynskij (News and Views, June 30) a great debt for raising awareness that Ukraine faces other public health problems than those caused by Chernobyl. In fact, there is substantial epidemiological and other evidence that Chernobyl may not be Ukraine's main health care crisis.

The H.I.V. epidemic may, in fact, be another future and potentially preventable Chernobyl facing Ukraine. Sadly, the simple commercial production and availability of disposable syringes is probably likely to lead to an increase in H.I.V. infection rates in Ukraine.

First, no increase in disposable syringes is likely to make up completely the shortfall that currently exists. No western consortium or internal Soviet manufacturer can quickly begin to produce or pay for all the syringes that the USSR needs. This shortfall will result in inevitable re-use of unsterilizable disposable syringes in the health care setting as apparently has already happened, and in a black market for new disposable syringes.

Because of low wages and scarcity, physicians in the USSR are reportedly a leading supplier of illegal narcotics in that country. In addition, such physicians would undoubtedly be eager salesmen of disposable syringes to the black markets. Reports from Eastern Europe indicate that drug cartels are already marketing their wares there and that street money changers are becoming involved in the drug trade. Sadly, prostitution is also becoming widespread in major Soviet cities because of its ability to earn hard currency. Thus simplistic entrepreneurial solutions are not likely to prevent the spread of H.I.V. infection in Ukraine.

Rather, Ukraine needs sound proven public health measures to deal with the H.I.V. epidemic. Simultaneous implementation of needle exchange programs along with increases in clean needle-syringe availability offers the best hope for containing drug abuse related H.I.V. infection in Ukraine. Needle exchange programs have been shown to work in Amsterdam, Glasgow, Australia and throughout Canada in containing the H.I.V. epidemic in those countries. Disposable needles and syringes are only one method of providing clean medical venipuncture materials. Old fashioned, but still useful glass syringes are another. Neither, however, is a replacement for meticulous sterile technique in hospitals. This does not

require any Western investment.

Clearly, sexual behavior and blood transfusions are other methods of H.I.V. dissemination to which Ukraine would appear to be highly vulnerable at this time. The Ukrainian Ministry of Health will have to approach these with equal urgency and with enlightenment. Unfortunately, if neighboring Poland is any indication, we must fear the worst.

In addition, poor nutrition, a stressed political climate, risky behavior (nicotinic and alcoholism), air pollution caused by outdated industrial plants, cheap coal, and leaded gas, and water pollution produced by outdated sewage plants, by industrial nitrates, by pesticides, and by inadequately designed toxic waste dumps pose public health threats in every corner of Ukraine. Political chaos, an inadequate medical infrastructure and a declining economy all indicate that these problems will worsen in the future.

Bohdan A. Oryshkevich M.D., M.P.H.
Albany, N.Y.

OSI must be investigated

Dear Editor:

I wish to add emphasis to the July 21 column by Dr. Kuropas. The Office of Special Investigations (OSI) is a blight on the integrity of American justice. Thorough review and meaningful reform of the office are absolutely necessary.

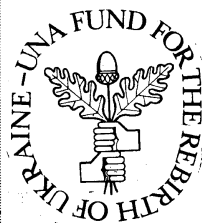
The tribulation of the Demjanjuk family offers the best available avenue for such correction. No other instance provides clearer or more extensive documentation of the subversion of justice.

The foremost requirement is that the Israeli phase of this case be successfully concluded. I encourage Weekly readers to redouble their efforts to ensure this first step. We can then expect our own government to begin to face the unpleasant realities which are to be found in OSI operations and in time see the establishment of proper standards of conduct in the office.

Given the history and present status of Ukraine, it is fitting that the means of correcting the Soviet/OSI alliance should come as a result of the wrongful prosecution of Mr. Demjanjuk and that Ukrainian Americans should bear a large part of the responsibility for that correction. I expect that Weekly readers will find much satisfaction in supporting the Demjanjuk defense generously.

Jeffrey Ojeda Bellinger
Wheatland, Wyo.

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of August 21, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 8,805 checks from its members with donations totalling \$219,111.99. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Conference in Kiev focused on Ukrainian-Jewish relations

by John-Paul Himka

Recently I was fortunate to attend the international conference on "Problems of Ukrainian-Jewish Relations" held in Kiev on June 7-9. The conference was jointly sponsored by the Republican Association of Ukrainian Studies, the Republican Society of Jewish Culture and the Sholom Aleichem Jewish Cultural-Enlightenment Society of Kiev. The organizing committee was headed by Ivan Dzuba.

The conference program was packed with speakers (140 appear on the official list), each of whom was strictly limited to 20 minutes (reduced to 15 minutes on the second day of the conference). Most of the speakers were Ukrainians and Jews living in Ukraine, but many scholars from the Ukrainian diaspora in North America and Western Europe also took part. Jewish scholars from North America and Israel were largely, and notably, absent from the conference.

The conference often resembled a political meeting more than a scholarly symposium. Many of the speakers concentrated on the current political situation and its implications for Ukrainian-Jewish relations. There were many personal testimonials.

But there were also some fine scholarly papers. Of those that I was able to hear, I would single out two. Yaroslav

John Paul Himka is an associate professor of history affiliated with the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta in Edmonton.

Dashkevych of Lviv spoke on how one should approach the study of Ukrainian-Jewish relations. He argued that too much attention is focused on moments of conflict; the long interaction of Jews and Ukrainians in Ukraine was largely peaceful and constructive, only occasionally upset by a few years of intense conflict. Serhiy Plokhyy of Dnipropetrovsk read an insightful paper on Jewish themes in the documents of Bohdan Khmenlytsky. The conference organizers plan to publish the proceedings.

The atmosphere at the conference was very positive, with many speakers stressing the need for cooperation between Ukrainians and Jews in Ukraine. I left with the firm impression that the Ukrainian-Jewish dialogue is much healthier in Ukraine than in the diaspora.

The most controversial question at the sessions I attended was whether to use the term "zhyd" or "yevrey" when referring to Jews. Jewish participants were unanimous in their insistence on the word "yevrey," but a minority of the Ukrainian participants preferred "zhyd".

Many conference participants had the opportunity to see the Ukrainian version of "Fiddler on the Roof" titled "Tevya-Tevel." It was an outstanding production, with excellent settings and, above all, a remarkable performance by Bohdan Stupka as Tevya the milkman.

In conclusion, I would like to express my gratitude to the contributors of the Ukrainian Studies Fund for the financial support which enabled me to attend this important conference.

Centennial sojourn

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — The cradle of Ukrainian settlement in Canada will be the site of the official opening ceremonies, set to take place in Edmonton from August 29 to September 1. Organized by the Alberta Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee, in conjunction with the National Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Commission of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, the Labor Day weekend of celebrations will include a gala dinner, featuring Governor General Ray Hnatyshyn and his wife, Gerda, and a Cultural Extravaganza, to be attended by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and his wife, Mila.

The events kick off on Thursday, August 29, with a black tie dinner at Edmonton's Westin Hotel. Mr. Hnatyshyn will unveil the official commemorative centennial stamps to be issued by Canada Post Corporation. The following day, the governor general (Canada's head of state) will participate in a tree planting ceremony with Edmonton Mayor Jan Reimer, launching a national reforestation program.

Mr. Mulroney is also scheduled to attend a special luncheon and that evening's "Salute from the Provinces" cultural extravaganza at the Edmonton Convention Centre. Co-presented by the Alberta Council for Ukrainian Artists, the concert will include the singer Luba, comedienne Luba Goy, Edmonton's Shumka Dancers and the Dnipro Choir.

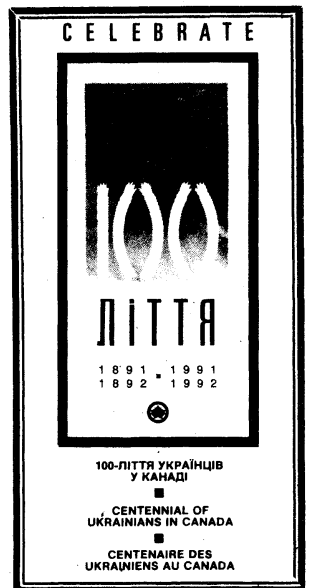
It's mainly running and dancing on Saturday, Aug. 30, with an early morning 100-km. (60-mile) multi-cultural torch relay run scheduled from Edmonton to Star-Edna, site of the first permanent Ukrainian settlement in Canada. Organizer Gene Zwodzsky explains that a smaller-scale "fun-run" will follow in the afternoon, along with an 800-yard pioneer walk for those unable to participate in the more serious athletic competitions. He predicts participation from more than 3,000 runners.

That evening, some may choose to attend a centennial command performance by the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus of North America and the Cheremosh Ukrainian Dancers at the Jubilee Auditorium, others can enjoy a hoe down barn dance that will be held at the Edmonton Convention Centre.

An interdenominational religious service, featuring representatives from the Asian, Middle Eastern and Black communities, will take place on Sunday, September 1. The Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village, just outside the city, will also host a special exhibit. That afternoon, Alberta Premier Don Getty will officially close the weekend celebrations at the village, during a special cultural variety show. Mr. Getty is also scheduled to dedicate a special centenary monument on the Alberta Legislative grounds.

Mr. Zwodzsky is hoping that more than 100,000 people will participate in the first official weekend of the Ukrainian Canadian centenary. But Alberta's festivities are far from over once the weekend concludes.

Among the 50 centennial projects and events is MODA 91, a show profiling the world of fashion designers of Ukrainian heritage, set for the weekend. This fall, Paris-based composer Marian Kouzan will premiere a special commission for the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra and a book is scheduled for



release, titled "Ukrainian Literature in Canada."

Earlier this month, close to 700 direct descendants of Wasyl Eleniak, one of the two of the first pioneers to arrive 100 years ago, gathered at Star-Edna for a family reunion. Dubbed "Ukrainian Day," Mr. Zwodzsky says that close to 700 people joined in marking the event which also included a family-issued commemorative coin and stamp set and a family tree and history booklet.

IN TWO WEEKS: Christopher Guly will cover the official opening ceremonies from Edmonton.

Some background: the first settlers

OTTAWA — Although Wasyl Eleniak and Ivan Pylypiw may have been the first Ukrainians to arrive in Canada 100 years ago, they weren't the first to establish a permanent settlement here.

That distinction goes to Anton Paish and Nykola Tychkovsky who claimed the first colony in the Beaver Hills district northeast of Edmonton. The pair were among 35 colonists recruited by Pylypiw from his hometown in Nebyliv in Kalush county of Galicia, western Ukraine.

Born into a financially successful family, Pylypiw entered some bad business ventures and was forced to sell off parts of his land in Galicia. Having heard of the potential the New World offered, he persuaded one of his former employees, Wasyl Eleniak, an illiterate peasant, to accompany him on a fact-finding mission.

In 1891, they traveled from Hamburg to Liverpool and boarded the ship Oregon, arriving in Quebec City on September 7. By train, they headed for Winnipeg, where they eventually stopped in Landenberg, Saskatchewan, a hamlet southeast of Yorkton. The itinerant pair made it as far as Calgary before their finances dwindled and they returned to Manitoba, where they were hired by some Mennonite farmers near Gretna, southwest of Winnipeg.

Pylypiw decided to return to Ukraine to sell his property and bring his family to Canada. The following

(Continued on page 14)

Aug.
10
1980

Turning the pages back...

For all those readers who have picked up The Weekly for the first time: Canadians are celebrating the Centennial of Ukrainian immigration to Canada this year.

Eleven years ago a similar Ukrainian Canadian jubilee was celebrated — the 75th anniversary of Alberta, at which a monument to a Ukrainian pioneer family was unveiled.

Following is an excerpt of a report of this event, which appeared in The Ukrainian Weekly of August 24, 1980.

EDMONTON — With more than 10,000 in attendance on the grounds of the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village, Ukrainians celebrated the 75th anniversary of Alberta with the unveiling of a monument to the Ukrainian pioneer family on August 10. The bronze monument, which was presented as a gift to the province of Alberta by the Ukrainians of Canada, was designed by sculptor Leonid Molodozhanyan, a member of the Royal Academy of Arts of Canada.

The festivities were organized by the Provincial Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee of Alberta, headed by Wasyl Kunda, and by a citizens' committee, headed by member of Parliament Mr. I. Batiuk.

During the unveiling ceremonies, Peter Lougheed, premier of Alberta, spoke of Ukrainian contributions to the development of the province. He noted that the monument would remain a symbol of Ukrainian achievements.

The day's festivities commenced with the consecration of a moleben by Archbishop Borys of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Bishop Neil Savaryn of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and other clergy.

After the unveiling ceremonies, there was a concert with performances by Ukrainian choirs, ensembles and soloists from Edmonton, Calgary and Lloydminster.

The Ukrainian Weekly.
Ukrainian perspective on the news

BOOK NOTES

Perestroika's effects in Ukraine

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Dr. David R. Marples' new book, "Ukraine under Perestroika: Ecology, Economics and the Workers' Revolt," is an insightful analysis of the impact of environmental problems on the rise in political activism.

The author of "Chernobyl and Nuclear Power in the USSR" and "The Social Impact of the Chernobyl Disaster," Dr. Marples includes, but also goes beyond, the Chernobyl issue. He covers irrigation projects, demonstrations, industrial pollution, the role of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, the Green Party and its leader, Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak. He also devotes a chapter to the Donbas miners and the 1989 coal strike.

Providing a useful economic overview in the beginning, Dr. Marples explains the recent ecological accidents and political movements in the context of glasnost and perestroika.

In his introduction he writes: "By the end of 1989, it was plain that whatever crisis the Soviet Union had endured, there were two that would persist: the

nationalities question and the struggling economy. Together they have insured the lasting success of glasnost and almost certain failure of perestroika."

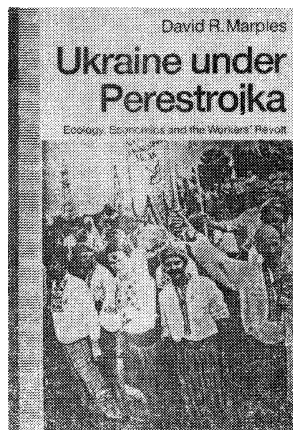
In analyzing the situation, Dr. Marples sees four characteristics of a future Ukraine: less heavy industry, heavy borrowing to eliminate problems caused by Chernobyl, independent trade unions and heightened national consciousness in eastern Ukraine.

He says, however, that this "is but a prognosis, and one that is purely speculative. The chances of economic failure remain very high for Ukraine. Moreover, all the measures suggested, from deindustrialization to the Chernobyl clean-up, require sums of money that the present government simply does not possess. Above all, the question arises whether Ukrainians have the unity and moral will to survive as an independent nation."

On a more optimistic note, he says that "there is a definite and vibrant spirit in Ukraine, and that this spirit has grown and flourished during the Gorbachev years, 1985-1990." He says that Ukraine is not apathetic, and that people finally feel that they will get some relief from addressing their problems, for example, whereas permission to build a factory once came from above, it now comes from the vox populi.

Dr. David R. Marples, is the director of the Stasiuk Program for the Study of Contemporary Ukraine at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. His new book, "Ukraine under Perestroika," will be released on September 30.

It costs \$45 (hardcover), \$16.95 (paperback) and may be ordered (include \$4.50 for postage and handling for the hardcover, \$3 for the softcover) from: Publishers' Book and Audio, P.O. Box 120159, Staten Island, NY 10312. VISA, AmEx or Mastercard orders may be placed by phoning (800) 288-2131.

**Identifications and the Demjanjuk case**

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — "Identifying Ivan: A Case Study in Legal Psychology" gives an impartial, precise analysis of the legal procedures (and deviations from them) in the Demjanjuk case.

It is written by Willem Wagenaar, professor of experimental psychology at the University of Leiden in The Netherlands and an authority on forensic

identifications in eyewitness testimony.

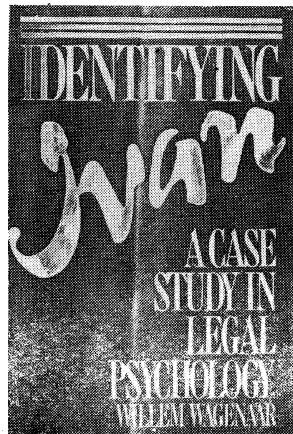
Citing various earlier cases where innocent people were fingered by eyewitnesses, Prof. Wagenaar explains the pitfalls of (as described in the book jacket) "mugshots, line-ups, show-ups, contacts among witnesses, record-keeping, the training of investigators, instructions to participants, cueing of eyewitnesses and dozens of other areas crucial to the process of eyewitness identification."

Making no judgement on whether John Demjanjuk is guilty or not, Prof. Wagenaar criticizes the weight given to eyewitness testimony, and the unfair emphasis on those who positively identify a defendant as opposed to those who do not.

For example, he cites the case of Lazlo Virag, an innocent man who was convicted only on the basis of eyewitness testimony. Eight people identified him from a line-up, while many others, including those who had spent a substantial amount of time with him, did not. The fact that the court considered the evidence of those who positively identified him more heavily than those who did not led to a flawed verdict.

Besides the need to reform the procedure of identification, Prof. Wagenaar discusses the deviations from that

(Continued on page 14)

**Ukrainian tradition cont**

by Kristina Lew

SILVER SPRING, Md. — On the outskirts of a main thoroughfare cutting through suburban Maryland's more progressive county of Montgomery, stands the beginnings of a centuries-old tradition.

A classic wooden church in the Hutsul style, shaped in the form of a cross and built in the age-old Ukrainian tradition of notched logs and wooden pegs, is being constructed with modern tools by local craftsmen who have never seen a Ukrainian church.

Construction of the church began in May 1990 with assurances from various lending institutions that a mortgage would be in place before the nearly \$500,000 worth of collected funds were exhausted. Construction was suspended in November; those promises not honored. The seven-acre site on New Hampshire Avenue lay dormant, surrounded by racks of hemlock logs. In February of 1991 a mortgage was secured and construction resumed.

Today, the foundation and first tier of the wooden church and the almost completed "prykhodstvo," or priest's residence, stand

as a testament to the Spring parish of Holy Trinity Church.

Its roots are in the community's desire for grandchildren. And community, the parish and given of their own man.

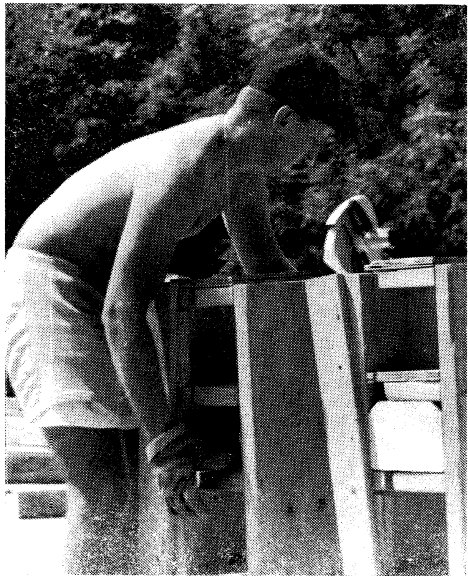
In a fine balancing act, safeguarding the old, modern general contractor, traditional Ukrainian

Four mornings a week, Yuriy Kostiw arrives with his tradesmen of the Holy Trinity Ukrainian church. They, in English, are translated by Danylo Fontana, who has much of the instruction and air sketching.

Mr. Kostiw, who has worked for Hunter and Glen Spivey in Chatham, N.Y., a proponent of tradition, insists on the specifications of the Holy Trinity construction that he will live to see. The great grandson



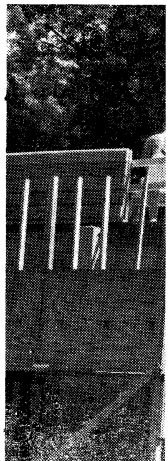
A craftsman prepares the hemlock logs for a wooden peg.



Holy Trinity parishioner Danylo Fontana fits a log into a special casing designed to notch wood.



Master builder Yuriy Kostiw



Plans in construction of wooden church in Maryland suburb

faith and hard work of the Silver Spring Particular Ukrainian Catholic

in addition of a Ukrainian Christian would build a church for its children and in the traditional fashion of such a church as Holy Trinity have raised funds, to build something uniquely Ukrainian.

of incorporating the new while Holy Trinity P.U.C.C. Corp. has hired a contractor while retaining the supervision of a professional church builder.

79-year-old master church builder and site to teach the carpenters and the P.U.C.C. Corp. how to build a traditional church. Mr. Kostiw, who speaks little English, is a 50-year-old Holy Trinity parishioner employed by Gilcon for the summer. However, his work is in the form of arm waving.

the Ukrainian wooden churches of the U.S., as well as the chapel at the East Camp Vovcha Troja, is a staunch right man, he commands the six-man crew to build the wooden church to the exact traditional. He is incredibly devoted to the Silver Spring church and prays to God for its completion.

Boiko master builder and himself a

builder since the age of 17, Mr. Kostiw was introduced to the Silver Spring church project nine years ago. "I build these churches lovingly, so that our grandchildren will be proud of them and not let them disappear."

He grumbles that the carpenters prefer to use saws instead of his beloved tool, the axe, although he concedes that it is physically easier to use the former.

The carpenters and tradesmen have a great respect for Mr. Kostiw and depend on him to lead them through the church building process. "In the beginning," said Mr. Kostiw, "I drew them one beautiful picture (of the church), then another. They didn't understand, so I built them a model to scale. Now I think they know what to do."

Patrick Gilcrest, president and owner of the Gilcon Co., describes the conflict of incorporating the traditional with the modern. "A lot of the techniques we are using have never been done here before. Three hundred years ago they didn't have building codes, but today our structural engineer must run calculations on roof systems, logs and cupolas to appease county code regulators. It's a timeless way of building."

In 1980 the newly formed parish of Holy Trinity Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church began the planning for the construction of a traditional Ukrainian church.

Two months shy of 10 years after the creation of the parish, in May of 1990, the first logs went up.

Mr. Gilcrest estimates that the church, which Mr. Kostiw claims will be "lovely," will be under-roof complete by the end of September and ready for occupation by Christmas.

Officially registered as a parish of the Philadelphia Archdiocese of the Ukrainian Catholic Church on July 13, 1980, the group of tradition-minded laypeople that today comprise Holy Trinity P.U.C.C. had originally organized in June of 1978 as the Corporation of Holy Trinity Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church, which celebrated holy liturgy at the St. Sophia Chapel at the branch of the Ukrainian Catholic University in Washington while safeguarding funds until a parish could be established.

With the blessing of Patriarch Josyf Slipyj and then Metropolitan Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, Holy Trinity Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church was received by the archdiocese as a parish on the basis of several unique specifications: the celebration of all religious holidays by the Julian calendar, and the preservation of the Ukrainian Catholic tradition and rite and the Ukrainian language; support for autonomy (particularness) of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and its patriarchate; and the distinction of Holy Trinity P.U.C.C. Corp. as maintaining the community's financial obligations, while Holy Trinity Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church parish fulfills the spiritual needs of the community.

The parish immediately began planning for the construction of a church by organizing an artistic commission, chaired by the late Mykhailo Kushnir, which determined that the wooden church in the Hutsul style would be most representative of Ukrainian spirituality. "We wanted a traditional church," said the Rev. Taras Lonchyna, pastor of Holy Trinity. "The artistic commission agreed on the Hutsul style because it is a beautiful style, designed in the form of the cross, culminating in the conical central cupola which is representative of the soul aiming toward God."

The corporation purchased land, commissioned Ukrainian architect Ihor Steura to design the church, and began the arduous task of raising funds for the church's construction.

A small parish comprising 90 families, Holy Trinity

members began holding garage sales, selling Ukrainian wares and ethnic fare at festivals and hosting Sunday after-mass brunches organized by parish women. Last year's mailing throughout the U.S. brought close to \$18,000 worth of donations toward the building fund. Holy Trinity's 10th anniversary celebrations witnessed an additional \$25,000 in donations.

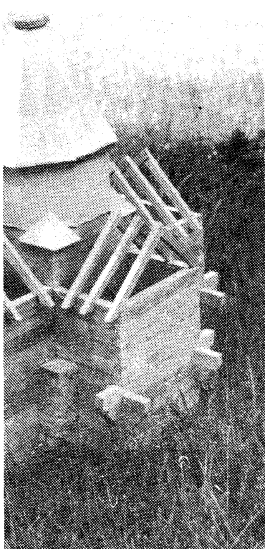
Having battled years of zoning red tape, bidding wars and broken promises, the chairman of the board of directors of the Holy Trinity P.U.C.C. Corp., Mykola Stawnychy, and the corporation's general manager, Wasyl Lew, explained their tenacity in building a second Ukrainian Catholic church in the Washington metropolitan area.

Ukrainians in the diaspora are unofficial ambassadors of Ukraine, explained Mr. Stawnychy. "When we first came to America, very few people really knew what Ukraine was, who Ukrainians were, and I think, thanks to us, people do know who we are. Building a church, and especially the one that we're building, is bringing something unusual to this part of the world, something that looks completely different, something that is built completely different, with the help of a national genius. In doing this we will preserve, as much as possible, our traditions, our rites and our language."

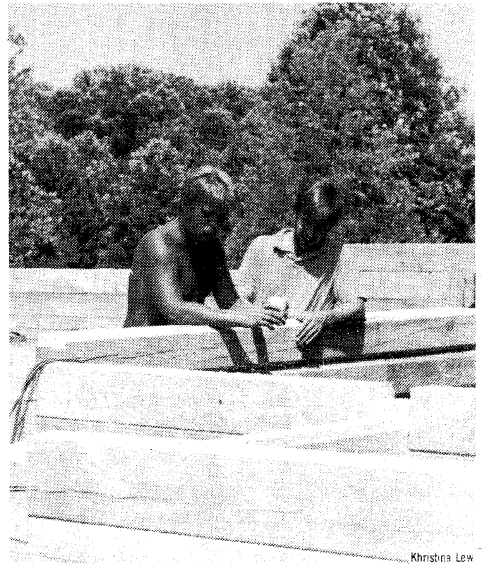
The director of the Maryland Ethnic Society has already inquired about the construction of the wooden church and has updated his places of interest bulletin for Montgomery County tour guides.

"What we're building here is a proponent of our traditional building style," stated Mr. Lew. "The Ukrainian community in Washington is large enough, varied enough both geographically

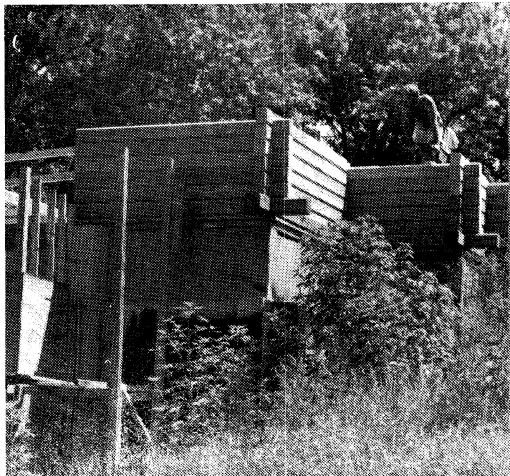
(Continued on page 10)



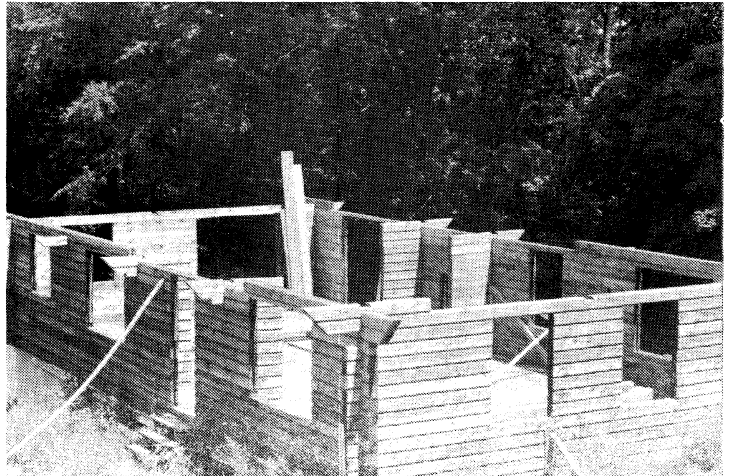
Kostiw's to-scale model of the Silver Spring Hutsul church.



Gilcon foreman Art Lynn confers with Patrick Gilcrest, Gilcon Co.'s owner and president.



Side view of the wooden church's first tier.



The almost completed "prykhodstvo," located in a grove of trees behind the church.

What the coup...

(Continued from page 1)

Solchanyk, is an interview Mr. Kravchuk gave to *Vremya* on the same day (appropos the putsch). "That which has happened should have happened, although maybe not in the form in which it happened," were the words used by Mr. Kravchuk.

Then, in a Radio Kiev interview on Tuesday, August 20, Mr. Kravchuk said the State Committee on the State of Emergency had made some mistakes at the beginning; but that this can happen during a committee's first attempts. In that interview Mr. Kravchuk also asked that Mr. Gorbachev be present at the forthcoming session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

• KIEV — Col. Vilen Martirosian, an ethnic Armenian, was elected head of the Committee of Officers of Ukraine. The committee's proposals include the creation of a Ukrainian national guard and, after certain legislation has been passed, a Ukrainian Army (separate from the army of the Soviet Union). Col. Martirosian said that 60 to 70 percent of the officers supported these proposals. (Financial Times)

• KIEV — The Ukrainian Spiritual Republic Party has chosen Oles Berdnyk as its candidate for president of Ukraine. Mr. Berdnyk, who is the head of the USRP, will have political scientists, economists, teachers, scholars and businessmen on his campaign team. They will help him to form his platform, which will be made public as soon as possible. (Respublika)

• KIEV — Archimandrite Panteleimon Romanovsky was consecrated bishop of Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhzhia on July 21. Patriarch Mstyslav I, Bishop Antony of Rivne and Zhytomyr, and Bishop Roman of Mykolayiv and Kherson, officiated at the ceremony at Holy Protectress Church. The hierarch will also act as bishop of the Kirovohrad region. (Patriarchal Chancery)

• KIEV — A conference on the reconstruction of the Hetman Ivan Mazepa building, located in the Podil section of Ukraine's capital city, was held here recently.

The renovation, which has already begun, includes drainage of the surrounding grounds, reinforcement of the foundation, sketches and documentation of the entire renovation, historical research, architectural studies and the planting of more trees and shrubbery.

The building is to house the Museum of Statehood. S. Krolevets, the director of the historic preserve "Ancient Kiev," hopes for more donations since the cost of the renovation has doubled due to inflation.

The project is expected to cost over 4 million rubles. Donations may be sent to: Self-Reliance Federal Credit Union, Mazepa Fund (Account No. 5891), 558 Summit Ave., Jersey City, NJ 07306.

• ZVYNYVKA — On June 22 the first Greek Catholic church in the Donets region was opened. The residents of Zvynivka are mostly people who were resettled from the Ivano-Frankivsk region during the 1940s. Nuns of the order of St. Basil the Great came from Lviv and the representatives of other church organizations also attended. The opening service lasted for five hours. (Respublika)

"Mr. Kravchuk's comments on the Emergency Committee attest to his implicit recognition of that group of eight," commented Dr. Solchanyk.

But on August 21, just hours before the coup leaders fled, Mr. Kravchuk telephoned Anatoliy Lukyanov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to say that he personally does not and never will recognize the State Committee on the State of Emergency. Once again, Mr. Kravchuk stressed that the USSR Supreme Soviet cannot be convened in the absence of Mr. Gorbachev.

Recapping the events of the three days, Dr. Solchanyk noted that Mr. Kravchuk's stand on the first day was appropriately calm. On the second day, he allowed the Presidium to make further decisions; the responsibility rested with the collective body, which adopted a wait-and-see attitude. And, on the third day, Mr. Kravchuk made the appropriate calls, in a step Dr. Solchanyk called opportunistic. He also noted that Mr. Kravchuk joined the Yeltsin support camp after Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev.

"This coup was not a storm of our (Ukraine's) making. We kept our heads low and politically this is not a bad policy to follow. It may not be heroic, but that is not Ukraine's ultimate goal," commented Dr. James Mace, a historian and former staff director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine.

"What matters now is the republics; the situation almost played into the hands of the republics and it has put Ukraine in a much better position," said Dr. Hunczak.

"On the whole, Ukraine will only benefit from this situation. And just as the ruling group took over to prevent the decentralization of power, it will be the Soviet republics, not the

Soviet presidency, that determine the final outcome. The question now is whether the republics will retain the power attained through democratization," remarked Dr. David R. Marples, an associate professor of Russian and Soviet history at the University of Alberta.

"And now, if there is a union treaty, it will be greatly revised from the original text. Ukraine now is in a strong position, it can demand its own taxes, monies, armed forces. Gorbachev is now only a figurehead," he added.

"We've all learned a lesson from this situation and that is that no central government ever again will have the chance to dictate what is permissible for other republics," stated Dr. Mace.

"The union treaty will now be a way station to independence, a steppingstone toward full independence," he added.

"Without a doubt, we cannot ignore what happened in the last few days, we cannot disregard these events when the Ukrainian Parliament composes its own version of a union treaty which is in harmony with the principles stated in the Declaration on Sovereignty," commented Mr. Udovenko.

What next for the Ukrainian Parliament? According to Dr. Mace, the Supreme Soviet should continue its discussion of the union treaty so that Ukraine can concentrate on decoupling its economy from that of the Soviet Union, otherwise the consequences can be disastrous.

"If Ukraine adopts its own currency which is convertible and the ruble still exists in the Soviet Union, once again Ukraine will be raped economically," he noted.

"After the events of the last few days, Yeltsin will get anything he wants," added Dr. Mace, "and U-

kranians should take advantage of it."

Dr. Marples noted that this is a good time to call for the dissolution of the current Parliament, and new elections based on democratic principles. "In theory, the Ukrainian government could have seized the moment, said Dr. Marples. But this lack of leadership in the republic is a crucial issue," he added.

How the events developed suggests that the democratic opposition forces in Ukraine are not very well organized. "Where were Chornovil and Lukianenko at a time when they had access to the Western press?" he asked.

"In a sense, it may have been too early for Ukraine to move on independence; if you don't have mass support, you can't make it stick, and the depth of the democratic bloc's base (excluding western Ukraine and Kiev) is questionable," said Dr. Mace.

"The democratic movements have to do more than hold mass meetings; that is all very nice, but historically in Ukraine, if you don't have the support of the countryside, your actions are bound to fail," commented Dr. Mace on the opposition's position.

"They will have to begin showing up at factories, collective farms. It's grass-roots politicking time."

"One gain that the democrats may have made for the upcoming presidential campaign comes from the non-committal position taken by Kravchuk. Kravchuk certainly endangered his position as a prime candidate for president. The democratic opposition candidates may use this episode against him," said Prof. Markus.

"Kravchuk's chances have not improved after these three days; he's still very closely identified with communism," added Dr. Mace.

Ukrainian tradition...

(Continued from page 9)

and in terms of their interests and their perceptions of their Ukrainianism to support two churches. The fact that our parish has been in existence for 10 years and is able to garner sufficient funds to start construction, and to continue construction, and God willing to complete construction, indicates that we can support it."



A wooden peg is driven into a log.

Emotions run high in discussing the construction of the church. Mr. Stawnychy continues: "Our children grew up going to church in someone's living room. We want them to go to a church that they can be proud of, that they can show off and say, 'hey, this is something very unusual. And beautiful.'"

"Imagine having the church in Hunter in a metropolitan area," adds the Rev. Lonchyna, "and being able to celebrate holy liturgy there not once in 10 years during your vacation, but every week."

Mr. Lew concludes: "We want our children to be married there, to baptize their children there. We want to be buried there."

The parishioners of Holy Trinity are not alone in their enthusiasm over the construction of a traditional Ukrainian church. On July 8 National Public Radio aired a nine-minute news story on its "Morning Edition" program about the construction of the wooden church, featuring interviews with Messrs. Gilcrest, Kostiw, Lew and Stawnychy.

The Rev. Lonchyna reports that he has received numerous inquiries about the church as a result, fielding phone calls from California to Florida and hosting interviews with architectural magazines such as New York-based *Metropolis*.

And so the small parish of Holy Trinity is hoping to give back a little of what it has taken. In the words of parishioner Larissa Fontana at Holy Trinity's 10th anniversary celebration: "By reinforcing our Churches and institutions in the West, we will be able to provide human and material resources for the emerging Churches in Ukraine. The completion of our church, the Church of the Holy Trinity, is an investment in ourselves, our children, Ukraine and the U.S. It is the greatest gift we can leave for future generations."

For more information or to make a donation contact Holy Trinity Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church, P.O. Box 4214, Colesville Branch, Silver Spring, MD 20914.

FOCUS ON THE ARTS

Kouzan's compositions performed in Paris

PARIS — The work of composer Marian Kouzan was performed in March at the Church of St. Augustine in Paris. The composition, "Nunc Dimittis," was part of a concert marking the 20th anniversary of the death of the French organist Dupre.

Mr. Kouzan, who lives in Paris, also participated in the recent festival of "Ukrainian Music from Abroad." The first took place in Kiev last fall and was the first time Mr. Kouzan had visited Ukraine for a long time. The other took place in Lviv in April and was highly acclaimed by the Ukrainian press. Mr. Kouzan was especially commended for his work "Psalms of David," in which he set the poetry of Taras Shevchenko to music.

Mr. Kouzan's other contributions in the Ukrainian sphere include an oratorio written for the Millennium celebrations of Ukraine's Christianity titled "Neophytes." That composition too was written to poetry by Shevchenko.

Paul Plishka discusses career

NEW YORK — Paul Plishka has been a star of the Metropolitan Opera for almost two decades, during which he has been acclaimed for his performances as Raimondo in "Lucia," Prince Gremin and the King in "Aida," Colline in "La Boheme," Leporello in "Don Giovanni," and others.

Most recently he has been singing the starring role in "Boris Godunov." Recently, in an interview in Opera News, the most prestigious opera magazine in the United States, Mr. Plishka discussed his career and influences.

Mr. Plishka cites his wife as one of his chief advisors when it comes to his singing. She is an opera lover who will sometimes go to 14 productions of the same opera in a row.

Mr. Plishka says that "as a singer, I need her. I never really hear myself, and she knows my voice better than anyone, knows when it's veering off the path. I've learned over the years to trust her completely."

Mr. Plishka was born in Old Forge, Pa. He told Opera News: "My family was Ukrainian, but I had a sense of really being an American." When he was first doing smaller roles in Boris Godunov an interviewer said, "this should be easy for you, because you're Russian." Mr. Plishka replied, "Well, I'm not Russian, I'm Ukrainian."

Afterwards, he said, "Ukrainians who had a strong nationalistic feeling for Ukraine read that article and approached me. Came out in full force...It was a very enlightening time, to look back and discover your background."

VIDEOCASSETTE CONVERSIONS AND DUPLICATIONS

from any worldwide system to American system using Super Hy Grade tape also

Audio cassette duplication from

1/4" tape, DAT or cassette
Best prices in town
We speak Ukrainian
Electro-Nova Productions
342 Madison Ave. NYC, NY
(212) 687-5838

Zenowij Onyshkewych: "The Sky is My Studio"

FAIRFIELD, Conn. — Fairfield University art professor Zenowij "Zenko" Onyshkewych confronts nature through direct experience. His landscapes, depicting snow-capped alpine peaks, majestic glaciers and ferocious, angry seas, serve to record his journeys and are imbued with a charismatic sense of the "elan vital."

"The Sky is My Studio — Thirty Years of Painting on Location with Zenko Onyshkewych" will open at Fairfield University's Gallery of the Center for Financial Studies on Sunday, September 15. A reception is planned from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m., and the exhibit will continue weekdays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. until October 30.

"The Sky is My Studio" represents a major retrospective tribute to the artist and is comprised of 40 oils, watercolors and drawings. The show will include his "Long Island Sound" series, plus many European paintings done on location in Switzerland, Italy and France. A new series inspired by the pastel colored atmosphere of the Caribbean Sea will also be presented.

Born in Lviv, Ukraine, Prof. Onyshkewych witnessed the horrors of World War II in his homeland before coming to the United States in 1949. His works tackle a variety of subjects. "I like to paint everything," the artist explained, "In my opinion so-called 'specialization' when one paints only landscapes, only seascapes, only portraits, or only flowers, etc., is very dangerous. This leads to a dead-end. The repetition or sameness of something, no matter how successful or monetarily rewarding can become routine, and routine is good in manufacturing uniforms, but not in art."

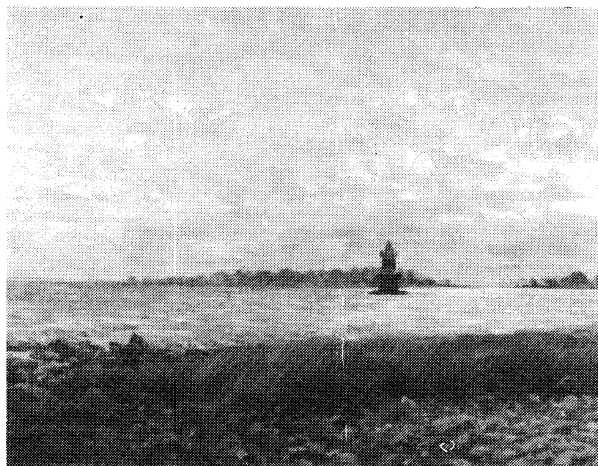
"Each painting has to stimulate an artist — it should be a challenge and a struggle to achieve this illusive 'something.' I really hope that this 'something' comes through in my work and the viewer can see it and feel it. Nature is my source of inspiration, my love and my intimidation. Nature is my most severe critic and, in the words of the great painter of the past, Claude Monet, 'nature is the best teacher,'" he said.

"I would like the viewer to experience with me the elation of finding the motive, starting — and hopefully successfully finishing — the painting. I would like the person to see through my eyes, and feel what I feel while working. I know that sounds very idealistic but the artist should strive for it."

Light is the most important factor in Prof. Onyshkewych's works. It makes the painting, creates the value contrast, warms or cools the colors and establishes the mood. Therefore, the sky is the key. Since it is his primary light source, it affects everything. This is especially noticeable in his seascapes.

Dr. Philip Eliasoph, university curator and professor of fine arts at Fairfield University, commented, "The pleasures of his landscape paintings are immediately understood. While they are spontaneous and fresh beyond any doubt, a fact underscored by the simple fact that he will erect an easel on the icy summits of the Swiss Alps or along the breezy beaches of the Caribbean, the immediacy of the location takes on permanent eloquence. The echoes of Zenko's painterly influences — Boudin, Corot, Monet, Degas, Sargent — are everywhere visible in his vision."

Prof. Onyshkewych has taught life drawing and painting at Fairfield University for the past 15 years. He also



"Old Norwalk Lighthouse" (oil) by Zenowij Onyshkewych.


conducts private studio workshops in oil and watercolor. He studied drawing and painting for two years at the Art Student's League of New York under Reginald Marsh, continued at the National Academy of Fine Arts under Robert Phillip on two consecutive scholarships and graduated from the Pratt Institute with a bachelor's degree in fine arts. He is a member of the American Watercolor Society and a life member of the Art Students' League of New York.

Prof. Onyshkewych has also exhibited with the National Arts Club, the American Watercolor Society, the Salmagundi Club, and the Invitational Commemorative National Arts Club show. In 1965 and 1969 he received the

Salmagundi Club prize for watercolors, and he has had one-man shows in New York, Washington, Chicago, Rome, Italy and Toronto.

While working in Rome, he completed a life-size portrait of Pope Paul VI in 1967, and a life-size portrait of Cardinal Josyf Slippy, as well as portraits of Cardinal Antonio Samore, Cardinal Mario Casariego of Guatemala, and many others.

In addition he has done drawings, paintings and editorial illustrations for The New York Times, NBC-TV, Reader's Digest, St. Martin's Press, McGraw Hill, Random House, and Golf Digest. His work is included in numerous national and international collections.



COIO3IBKA • SOYUZIVKA
Ukrainian National Association Estate
Foordmore Road Kertchuk, New York 12440
914-676-5641

A Year Round Resort

SUMMER PROGRAMS 1991

LABOR DAY ENTERTAINMENT PROVIDES A LITTLE BIT OF EVERYTHING

Friday, August 30, 8:30 p.m. — CONCERT OF CLASSICAL CHAMBER MUSIC
HALYNA KOLESSA — Viola, VOLODYMYR PANTELEYEV — Cello,
ADELINA KRYVOSHEINA — Piano

Saturday, August 31 — 8:30 p.m. concert featuring "HRONO"

Sunday, September 1, 2:15 p.m. — OUTDOOR UKRAINIAN ROCK CONCERT
"HRONO" (w/balloons)

Sunday, September 1, 8:30 p.m. — Actor-humorist BOHDAN BENIUK
OLIA CHODOBA-FRYZ, vocalist
ANDRIJ STASIW, pianist

DANCES: Friday: "VODOHRAY"
Saturday: "TEMPO"; "ODNOCHASNIST"
Sunday: "TEMPO"; "ODNOCHASNIST"

**Plus, exhibits of fine and folk arts, as well as crafts:
Prints, woodcarvings, ceramics, etc., by artists from Ukraine.
Jewelry creations by Marichka Sochan-Tymcy.**

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

A roundtable...

(Continued from page 3)

need, to repaint themselves and change if only to retain power.

Which group or segment of society should take the lead in the state-building process?

We will have to re-educate the cadres — and not only in Ukraine, but beyond its borders as well. There are very interesting and very good people outside of Ukraine. The situation was such that many people could not attain fulfillment in Ukraine, and they were forced to leave Ukraine and settle beyond its borders. It was a bit easier there; there was less control.

I think it would be worthwhile to bring these people back to Ukraine. They would be very valuable.

What is your opinion of the work of the National Council in the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR?

My opinion of its work is far from positive. (Stepan) Khmara had said sometime in the fall (of 1990) that about 20 — or 20-something — members remain in the National Council. Then when he was released for Easter, he said that there were four or five persons left in what could be called the National Council. That is why I was able to say at a public meeting that there actually is no Group of 239 plus 1, but that there is now a Group of 450 minus one.

You have said that even the "so-called democratic forces" in Ukraine create obstacles to the building of an independent state? What do you mean?

You know, the concept of "democratic forces" is a very broad concept. There

are many people who only yesterday threw away their party cards and today have assumed important positions in the administration (of democratic groups). These administrators generally are people that cannot be trusted.

We cannot tell when a person left the party of his own accord, or when this person was given this assignment to leave the party. And that is why these persons primarily are those who sabotage the implementation of various decisions and create obstacles. ... Very diverse forces are united in that group that we have become accustomed to calling the democratic bloc.

Will the Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly demand the dissolution of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR?

We will not achieve anything via this Soviet Parliament.

What concrete steps are being taken toward the building of an independent state?

We are registering citizens of Ukraine. When we register a sufficient number we will conduct elections to a national congress, just as Latvia and Estonia did, even though there this congressional route was not supported by other means. We have to do this through the workers' movement and the armed forces.

Citizens registered on the basis of the law adopted in March 1918 by the Ukrainian Central Rada (Council) — i.e. those who were born in Ukraine or who have lived on the territory of Ukraine for at least three years — will take part in the national congress. However, we will make an exception for those who were repressed and their children, who due to certain circumstances were forced to leave Ukraine and wound up in Siberia or in the

emigration.

Thus far we have more than 3 million registered. This registration process had slowed somewhat, but now we are renewing this drive. It will be successful and will now move forward quite quickly, especially in view of the most recent developments such as the recent strikes in the Donbas which have raised the level of national consciousness in Ukraine.

Didn't the student strikes of last October play a role?

You are mistaken if you think that they did such great work. Yes, this movement resulted in a great uplifting of spirits in Ukraine. This was a time that the Communists were faltering and one could decisively influence the Supreme Soviet to win certain concessions. But what happened was that we were preparing to strike in support of the students. The deputies of the National Council were pressuring the students to end their hunger strike. A strike was to take place on Thursday in Lviv and Kiev, and then Donetsk was to join in. Meanwhile, on Wednesday, this lamentable agreement was signed. Its terms were never executed, and it in effect paralyzed the student movement — it paralyzed it for quite a long time.

The students were disheartened and it is just recently that the student movement has once again begun to gain strength and it is now beginning to mobilize. Since October until now I would say that the student movement per se was dead.

And what about the new workers' organization, the All-Ukrainian Union of Strike Committees (now the All-Ukrainian Union of Workers' Solidarity)?

The strike committees emerged in 1988. We worked on this workers' movement and we did everything to activate these strike committees. A coordinating council headed by Mykhailo Ratushny (now a co-defendant in the Stepan Khmara case) once existed. He is an activist of the Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly and within the UIPA he was in charge of the workers' movement.

Now the All-Ukrainian Union of Strike Committees has been established, but according to our understanding, strike committees are a temporary structure. We must build something more solid — a true movement of professional workers in the form of a Ukrainian National Confederation of Labor. We are presently working on this.

How many members or groups belong to the Inter-Party Assembly?

The Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly is a federation of parties, groups and public organizations, so it is difficult to speak of a number of members. One would have to count how many members each party has. That is how it was in the beginning.

But now we have over 3 million citizens registered and we have created citizens' committees, though not in all of the oblasts. These citizens' committees are local organs of the Inter-Party Assembly and they are organs of those registered citizens of Ukraine. Each one of these committees sends 10 representatives to the assembly session. A significant number of those 3 million registered are willing to work actively.

There are also several thousand registered abroad. They are not represented because there are no citizens' committees abroad. Such citizens' committees should be created here as well. They would represent our interests, would make our ideas known to the Ukrainian emigration, to the American people, the U.S. government.

What is the significance of the Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly's recognition of the Ukrainian government in exile (Ukrainske Derzhavne Pravlinnia) headed by Bohdan Fodorak?

The Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly approached both the Ukrainske Derzhavne Pravlinnia (UDP) and the Ukrainian National Republic in exile. Only the UDP agreed to cooperate with the assembly. Mr. (Mykola) Plawiuk (of the UNR) declined to even meet with Hryhoriy Prykhodko (when Mr. Prykhodko was in the U.S. last year).

We still do not have any news from the UNR about whether it is ready to work with us. We consider the UDP our representation abroad since it alone agreed to work with us.

What is the main message you would like to convey to the Ukrainian emigration?

The main thing is that the diaspora should realize the necessity of unity. I think it is time to be done with these arguments and conflicts. This is my advice and my hope.

On the other hand, I have this sincere wish that these disputes of the emigration will not be transferred to us. The diaspora should realize that this will not bring any benefit to Ukraine — this can only be harmful.

The Saskatchewan Provincial Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC)

is currently accepting applications for the following positions:

UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER — EDUCATION

The successful applicant is to provide co-ordination and continuity in the area of Ukrainian language education in Saskatchewan and work towards the promotion and establishment of Ukrainian educational programs at all levels of education. Applicants must have extensive experience in Ukrainian language teaching and be familiar with the Saskatchewan education system. Post-secondary Ukrainian language study is a prerequisite. A teaching certificate is an asset.

UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER — CULTURE AND HERITAGE

The successful applicant will help in the development and institution of programs that facilitate cultural retention and greater cohesion in the Ukrainian community in Saskatchewan. A major responsibility will be co-ordinating programs for Ukrainian seniors. A degree or diploma in the Social Sciences is required.

UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER — ARTS

The successful applicant will assist, facilitate and co-ordinate the planning and development of Ukrainian culture/cultural arts in Saskatchewan and help institute UCC programming on a provincial scale.

All applicants must be fluent in English and Ukrainian, and possess superior communication skills. Organizing presentations, workshops and seminars is required. Candidates should have experience in organized Ukrainian community life.

Application deadline for all positions is September 15, 1991.

Please send resumes to:

Ukrainian Canadian Congress
Saskatchewan Provincial Council
P.O. Box 141
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 3K4

Or telephone: (306) 652-5850

Fax: (306) 665-2127

3 A B A B A !

BALLROOM & ROCK-N-ROLL DANCING

Featuring members of the

RAGING HUTZLS and SPECIAL GUESTS

will be here to entertain
YOU!

Sunday, September 1st 1991, 8 p.m.

ALL NIGHT BUFFET

Hosts: Kooterville Society of Associated Arts and Agriculture

XENIA MOTEL

Jewett Center, Hunter, N.Y. 12442. Tel.: (518) 263-4700

General strike...

(Continued from page 1)

convene a special session of the Supreme Soviet and safeguard the activity of all means of mass communications in the republic.

The statement also appealed to members of the armed forces in Ukraine to do their duty and defend their people, and not submit to the orders of the Emergency Committee.

As well, the statement appealed to the public to not obey the decrees of the coup organizers and to participate in an all-Ukrainian political strike at noon on August 21 to demand that the coup organizers be arrested and tried. (That day, of course, the coup began unraveling.)

The statement was signed by the National Council, Rukh, the Association of Democratic Councils, numerous political parties, among them the Ukrainian Republican Party, Democratic Party of Ukraine, Party for the Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine, Peasants' Democratic Party, Green Party of Ukraine, Social-Democratic Party of Ukraine, the Liberal Democratic Party, National Party and the Ukrainian Christian Democratic Party, as well as by many public organizations.

Individual parties issued their own separate statements and appeals as well. For example, the Green Party of Ukraine joined forces with its sister organization, the Green World Ecological Association, to condemn the coup and its organizers.

During the first two days of the coup, many other appeals to the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine, to the people of Ukraine, and to the military were issued throughout Ukraine. (Copies of most of these statements were disseminated in the West by the London-based Ukrainian Press Agency.)

The All-Ukrainian Union of Workers' Solidarity called on workers to prepare for a general strike and announced the creation of an ad hoc All-Ukrainian Strike Committee. That strike committee later called on the Supreme Soviet to convene an extraordinary session in order to rescind the decrees of the State Committee on the State of Emergency. As well the strike committee declared a state of strike readiness throughout Ukraine.

The Union of Ukrainian Students expressed condemnation of the coup and declared that students throughout the republic would be ready to engage in acts of civil disobedience. It also demanded that the Ukrainian Parliament declare a political strike in the event of repressions being carried out in Ukraine on the orders of the State Committee on the State of Emergency.

Still other statements protesting the coup, urging public caution and preparedness for a general strike came from Lviv Oblast deputies, 50 deputies representing Donetsk on the national, oblast and local levels, the Kiev City Council's democratic bloc, the Cherkasy City Council, the Democratic Forces of Kharkiv and the Lviv Committee of Citizens' Agreement.

Bubka sets yet another record

MALMO, Sweden — Serhiy Bubka has once again broken the world record for pole vault, being the first to clear over 20 feet outdoors. Breaking his own record, he cleared 20 feet, ¼ inch on Monday, August 5.

Breaking the world record is a major milestone for any athlete, but Mr. Bubka must be at least a little used to it. This is the 28th record he has broken — the eighth this year. Only one person, Finnish distance runner Paavo Nurmi, has held more world records — just one more than Mr. Bubka.

Mr. Bubka won victories at the 1983 and 1987 world championships, and the gold medal at the 1988 Olympics. At this point, he is competing only with himself, breaking his own records. This has become so commonplace for the Ukrainian pole vaulter that The New York Times reported the event with the headline "Another Record for Guess Who?"

Mr. Bubka said that he did not expect to do particularly well at this event because he had only one day of rest from competing in Monaco, and because his left leg hurt him. But when the crowd of over 20,000 people started chanting "Bubka, Bubka," his attitude changed.

"The atmosphere was great," he told

the Associated Press. "The fans helped me. They gave me power. I felt very fast and very strong. I changed my mind because of the fans. They fired me up."

Audience expectations also helped Mr. Bubka in the Goodwill Games of 1986, where he set the world record at 19-8¾. Before the competition "people kept coming up to me and asking me if I would break the world record in the Goodwill Games. That was a lot of pressure."

At 6 feet and 175 pounds, Mr. Bubka is shorter than most pole vaulters, but he makes up for this by being more muscular in the neck and shoulders. This enables him to hold the pole closer to the end. In addition, he can run 100 meters in 10.2 seconds and long jump 26 feet.

Even by Mr. Bubka's standards, this has been an exceptional year. Within eight days in March he set three world records for the indoor vault — starting with 20-¼ in Spain, then 20-½ in his hometown, Donetsk, Ukraine, then 20-1 in France.

When the outdoor season began he scored another record, 19-11, on May 6 in Japan. On June 9, in Moscow, he reached 19-11¼, and then 19-11¾ on July 18 in Italy.

MR
Marine Risk, Inc.

111 John Street, New York, N.Y. 10038
Complete Travel Accident Insurance for Visitors from USSR
Bi-Lingual Medical Emergency I.D. Card.
Insurance Brokers for the Bolshoi Opera Tour 1991
Call for Application:
Phone: (212) 349-5500. Fax (212) 227-5689

PRESENTS FROM KIEV UKRAINE

VIDEO TAPES
RECORDS
CASSETTES
LOW PRICES

Write for catalogue.

APON RECORD CO.
P.O. Box 3082 Steinway
Long Island City, N.Y. 11103
718-721-5599

SINCE 1928

SENKO FUNERAL HOMES

New York's only Ukrainian family owned & operated funeral homes.


- Traditional Ukrainian services personally conducted.
- Funerals arranged throughout Bklyn, Bronx, New York, Queens, Long Island, etc.
- Holy Spirit, St. Andrews Cem. & all others international shipping.
- Pre-need arrangements.

HEMPSTEAD FUNERAL HOME —
89 Peninsula Blvd. ■ Hempstead, N.Y. 11550
516-481-7460

SENKO FUNERAL HOME —
83-15 Parsons Blvd. ■ Jamaica, NY 11432
1-718-457-1793



SENKO FUNERAL HOME —
213-215 Bedford Ave. ■ Brooklyn, NY 11211
1-718-388-4416

24 HOURS 7 DAYS A WEEK

 COI03IBKA • SOYUZIVKA
A Year Round Resort

"Thanks for the Memories"
SOYUZIVKA WORKER'S REUNION 1953-1975
November 1-3, 1991

Prices per person, two or more in a room — 2 nights includes the following itinerary: lodging, all meals, 2 hour open bar Friday evening and buffet, Saturday — brunch, cocktail hour, banquet, (Pan Kwast roast), and dance to the music of your most popular bands of the 70's. Sunday — farewell brunch.

TEMPO and RUSHNYCHOK

- \$160.00 per person (tax and gratuity included)
- Children ages 5 to 13 half price
- Children age 4 and under free (We suggest adults only)

Make your reservations early, sellout expected! Former workers given priority. Don't be placed on a waiting list!

Deadline for reservations with \$25 deposit per person is October 1. Call Soyuzivka today! 1-914-626-5641 for any information. Mastercard and Visa accepted.

PART OF THE PROCEEDS WILL BE DONATED TO BENEFIT THE CHILDREN OF CHORNOBYL.

Ukrainian National Association Estate
Foordmore Road Kerhonkson, New York 12446
914-626-5641

RIGHT NOW IS THE TIME TO PLAN YOUR FUTURE!

SENSIBLE PERSONS LIKE YOU SHOULD TAKE STEPS TO ASSURE FUTURE INCOME

YOU CAN ABSOLUTELY COUNT ON

AND REPLACE THE EARNINGS YOU HAD WHILE BEING EMPLOYED.

CALL OR WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON

UNA FLEXIBLE PREMIUM ANNUITY

PAYING PRESENTLY 8½% TAX-DEFERRED INTEREST.

To: Ukrainian National Association, Inc.
P.O. Box 17A, Jersey City, N.J. 07303 ■ (201) 451-2200

I would like to know more about:

UNA FLEXIBLE ANNUITY

I am not a member, but would be interested in U.N.A. insurance;

For myself For my family

I would also like information about

Name

Street or P.O. Box

City State/Province Zip/postal code

Home Phone: (.....) Office Phone (.....)

My Age: Spouse's Age: Children's Ages:

Identifications...

(Continued from page 8)
procedure in the Demjanjuk case.

For example, the two Israeli investigators, Miriam Radiwker and Martin Kolar, did not have the proper training to lead or design identification line-ups, and so broke many rules of procedure — often without even knowing that they did so.

The author compiles a list of 50 rules for the conduct and interpretation of identity tests.

Prof. Wagenaar notes: "...the procedures used for the identification of Ivan are notoriously invalid. Although I admit that not all of these [50] rules are accepted as an international standard, it is easy to see that at least some of the violations are extremely worrying. I will not say that the investigative procedure was a farce, but a total farce could have violated only a few more rules."

Prof. Wagenaar's point that the judicial system needs to drastically change the methods of eyewitness identification to make it more reliable and his detailed exposition of the Demjanjuk case are excellently researched and argued. "Identifying Ivan: A Case Study in Legal Psychology" is written in a way that makes legal intricacies absorbing and relevant to real-life cases.

As Steven Penrod of the University of Wisconsin said, "This book should be read by everyone concerned about the impact of investigative procedures on the quality of criminal justice decision-making — investigators, attorneys, judges, researchers and laypersons alike."

At \$20, the hardcover book may be ordered (include \$2 for postage and handling) from: Harvard University Press; 79 Garden St.; Cambridge, Mass. 02138 or by calling (617) 495-2577 (Mastercard and VISA are accepted).

FRATERNAL INSURANCE ACCOUNTANT

Degreed Accountant with working knowledge of statutory accounting principles and experience in putting together insurance company quarterly and annual reports. Position requires knowledge of a computerized general ledger system and the ability to create and analyze management reports.

Salary is commensurate with experience. Good benefits. Pleasant working conditions.

Send resume to:

Alexander Blahitka
Ukrainian National Association
30 Montgomery Street
Jersey City, N.J. 07302

ШКОЛА УКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВА при ОУА „Самопоміч” в Нью Йорку

подає до відомо, що

НАВЧАННЯ

в новому Шкільному Році 1991/92

розпочинається

в суботу, 7-го вересня 1991 року
СЛУЖБОЮ БОЖОЮ в ЦЕРКВІ СВ. ЮРА
при 7-й вулиці в Нью Йорку, Н. Й.

- Збірка всіх учнів по класах о год. 9-й ранку
- Навчання після Служби Божої триватиме до год. 12-ої дня
- Вписи нових учнів від 1-ої до 12-ої класу, як також передшкільна відбудуватимуться в перші суботи місяця вересня в канцелярії школи (вхід Т. Шевченко Плейс) між 6 і 7 вул.

При школі існує СВІТЛИЧКА, що є під зарядом
83-го Відділу Союзу Українок.

Some background...

(Continued from page 7)

year, amidst a persuasive recruitment campaign, the Galician entrepreneur struck a deal with a Hamburg firm and became an emigration sub-agent in the Ukrainian region.

Authorities of the Austro-Hungarian empire, of which Galicia was a part, were nonplussed by the possible exodus of Pylypiw was instigating. On May 12, he was arrested on charges of sedition, fraud for taking advances on tickets and for inciting emigration. He spent the next few months in prison. (While incarcerated, Paish and Tychkovsky settled in Alberta.)

Pylypiw finally left Ukraine with his family during the spring of 1893. He worked for some time in Gretna and in North Dakota before finally settling in the Edna-Star region outside of Edmonton. By the time of his death in 1936 (at the age of 77),

Pylypiw had acquired 800 acres of farmland.

Meanwhile, Eleniak and his family homesteaded not far in Chipman, Alberta. A fervent Ukrainian Catholic, Pylypiw's former employee maintained little contact with his former boss and Russian Orthodox follower during their latter years. Eleniak died in Chipman in 1956 at the age of 96.

Among the national plans of this centennial year of Ukrainian settlement in Canada is a family reunion by the Eleniak Heritage Society in Vegreville and Edmonton. Close to 1,500 are expected to unite at an August celebration. Other Eleniak family projects include a commemorative stamp and coin set in his honor, a family tree historical booklet and a special commemorative book, tracing his life and arrival to this country a century ago.

NOW IN STOCK THE ENGLISH EDITION OF ENCYCLOPEDIA OF UKRAINE

Edited by Volodymyr Kubijovyc

Managing editor Danylo Husar-Struk

First and second of a five-volume work of Ukrainian scholarship in the diaspora (the last three volumes are scheduled to be released by 1992)

A-F — \$119.50 — 968 pp.

G-K — \$125.00 — 737 pp.

includes shipping and handling

Alphabetical/Encyclopedia of Ukraine, based on 25 years of work, completely revised and supplemented edition of Encyclopedia Ukrainoznavstva, richly illustrated with many color plates, black-and-white photos and maps, first-class index of life and culture of Ukrainians in Ukraine and diaspora.

Published by the University of Toronto Press for the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, the Shevchenko Scientific Society and Canadian Foundation of Ukrainian Studies.

SVOBODA BOOK STORE

30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302

New Jersey residents please add 6% sales tax.

ATTENTION NEW JERSEY INSUREDERS!!!

Is your auto insurance presently in the JUA or MTF?

Think you're overpaying for your policy?

Can't get that good service you need & deserve?

Then we are the one you are looking for!!!

DON'T WAIT OR HESITATE

CALL US TODAY!!!

ALEXANDER E. SMAL & CO.

Hordynsky, Pastushenko, Smal

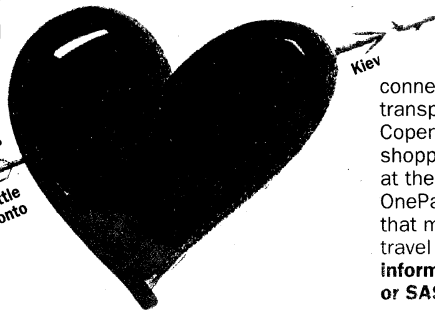
INSURANCE — REAL ESTATE

(201) 761-7500

FAX: (201) 761-4918

The right flight to Kiev

New York
Chicago
Los Angeles
Seattle
Toronto



If your destination is Kiev, fly SAS from North America via Copenhagen to Moscow. The daily flight from Copenhagen to Moscow

connects easily with onward transportation to Kiev. While in Copenhagen Airport, visit the large shopping center for wonderful savings at the tax free shops. Mileage Plus and OnePass members earn mileage credit that may be redeemed later for free travel awards on SAS. For more information contact your travel agent or SAS at 1-800/221-2350.

SAS

SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES

Soyuzivka worker's reunion slated for November 1-3

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The time has come for, what else, but another famous Soyuzivka workers' reunion. This time Soyuzivka workers will go back from 1953 to 1975. Can you imagine? Workers getting back together to share battle stories with each other when "Suzy-Q" was still just a baby. Workers who were under the watchful eyes of former managers Walter Kwas and Danny Slobodian (even fired by Kwas, hired by Slobodian, fired by Slobodian hired by Kwas). Famous Suzy-Q historians have even uncovered

evidence that the notorious Mr. Kwas fired a certain Wasylyk character a total of 17 times.

Finally, under the constant prodding of manager John A. Flis, it was decided that a reunion be organized for former workers who helped Soyuzivka grow to its present-day stature.

The date: November 1-3.

John Kocur was able to arrange for two of the most popular bands at Soyuzivka to return: Tempo and Rushnychok. (Wonder what those guys from up north look like? Will they jam once more in Trembita Lounge until 4:30 a.m.?)

"The only problem that we have," says Mr. Kocur, "is that our records of names and addresses are pretty much non-existent. We're depending on former workers to get the word out about this. More info will be coming out in the upcoming issues of Svoboda and The Weekly. You can even call Suzy-Q for info and make reservations now since some rooms are already being booked. I hope that this reunion will be a real blast. Mr. Flis has even agreed that part of the proceeds from our reunion be donated to help the children of Chernobyl."

The deadline for reservations is October 1. Make plans to see what your best friend or old flame may be up to. Or you may have to bring your wife or husband whom you met at Suzy-Q and worked with. One thing for sure is that Mr. Flis has assured organizers that Mr. Kwas and Mr. Slobodian will not be going around firing anyone who is late the next morning for breakfast and partying too much the night before.

To make things easier, Suzy-Q now takes Mastercard and VISA. (Amazing how we've progressed. Great job, Mr. Flis.)

At Soyuzivka...

(Continued from page 16)

This summer Ms. Chodoba-Fryz is also the mistress of ceremonies in residence at Soyuzivka. In addition she also conducts various activities and entertainment for the resort's guests, including aerobics, swim-nastics and talent shows, and sings with the Sounds of Soyuzivka band.

Mr. Stasiw has a B.A. in music from Wayne State University. For three years he was musical director and conductor of the Trembita Choir of Detroit and Prolosok, a Ukrainian students' choir. He has toured Ukraine and North America, and is featured with the well-known duo Darka and Slavko and on their recordings.

Also during the weekend, fine and folk arts by artists from Ukraine, as well as jewelry creations by Marichka Sochan-Tymyc will be on display at Soyuzivka.

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

Philatelic society announces auction

SILVER SPRING, Md. — The Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society (UPNS) will hold its 55th mail auction closing on September 15, featuring about 800 lots of Ukrainian philately and numismatics.

These auctions, which have been in existence for 20 years, feature exclusively Ukrainian material and offer an outstanding opportunity for collectors to obtain scarce, seldom seen material at very reasonable prices. Most of the auction materials will include trident overprints, including many local issues.

The auction will also feature a selection of Western Ukrainian postal history, an unusual assortment of Ukrainian Cinderella stamps and an extensive collection of Ukrainian bank-

notes, including the Soviet Ukrainian coupons currently used with Soviet currency. These can be viewed as fore-runners of Ukrainian national currency if the reforms in Ukraine continue.

To obtain the illustrated auction catalogue along with the society's newsletter, Trident, send \$1 for postage and handling to UPNS, Auction, P.O. Box 3711, Silver Spring, MD 20918.

BUY U.S. SAVINGS BONDS
For the current rate call...
1-800-US-BONDS

HUCULKA
Icca & Souvenir's Distribution
2860 Buhre Ave. Suite 2R
Bronx, NY 10461
REPRESENTATIVE and WHOLESALE of EMBROIDERED BLOUSES for ADULTS and CHILDREN
Tel. (212) 931-1579

TORGSYN TOPГCИH TORGSYN Telephones: (415) 752-5546 (415) 752-5721 (415) 752-5721 (FAX)

5542 Geary Blvd., San Francisco, CA 94121

WE HAVE ALL THE ITEMS WHICH ARE VERY POPULAR IN THE USSR

THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE U.S.A. WE TAKE ORDERS OVER THE PHONE FROM ANY CITY IN THE U.S.A. OR FROM OTHER COUNTRIES. WE SELL CARS FOR RELATIVES IN THE USSR. WE TRANSFER MONEY.

TV-SETS VCR'S TELEPHONES CAMCORDERS Voltage 127/220 COMPUTERS WITH RUSSIAN KEYBOARD	FOOD KIT # 1 (Imported foods) \$152 including delivery 1. Imported Ham 1 lb. 2. Imported Sausage 2.2 lb. 3. Mincedmeat 0.75 lb. 4. Freshfishers 1 lb. 5. Danish cheese . 0.88 lb. 6. Beef stew 1.1 lb. 7. Meat in white sauce 1.1 lb. 8. Ground coffee or: 1.1 lb. Instant coffee . 0.44 lb. 9. Condensed milk 0.75 lb.	10. Imported Tea .. 1.1 lb. 11. Cocoa 1.1 lb. 12. Dry spices 1 box 13. Imported chocolates 1 box 14. Chocolate-dipped zephyrs 1.1 lb. 15. Buckwheat or Spagheethi 2.2 lb.	* Children's foods \$87 (kit) * Cars ("LADA") from \$5,600 * Refrigerators \$500 * Health spa packages CALL * Condominiums CALL * Dishwashers from \$500 * Laundry machines from \$550 * Minitractors from \$2,000
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

ALSO AVAILABLE:
 French medications
 * Family health care kit \$109
 * Kids' health care kit \$70

Duty-free Prompt To-Door Delivery At No Charge!
DELIVERED WITHIN 5 DAYS IN THE MOSCOW REGION OR WITHIN 15 TO 20 DAYS ELSEWHERE IN THE USSR

Our store ships and delivers all kinds of radio and electronic equipment to the USSR with prepaid custom's fee or without it.

HOURS: Monday - Wednesday 11:00-6:00
 Thursday - Saturday 11:00-7:00

JOBS IN KUWAIT/SAUDI
HIRING \$37,500-\$150,000 YRLY
 Construction/Oil refinery/Medical Office/Welders/Most skills. Transportation, housing. Incredible opportunities
 Call 1-206-736-7000 Ext. 6890W4

PACKAGES to UKRAINE
 VCR's, Radios, Video cameras, electronics, sweaters, kerchiefs, food packages.
ALL DUTY PREPAID; RECEIVER PAYS NO DUTY!!!!
UKRAINIAN GIFT SHOP
 11758 Mitchell, Hamtramck, MI 48212
 (313) 892-6563

PHARMACEUTICAL OPERATORS

Openings exist for experienced Operators in Tablet Compression/Granulation and Coating Departments. Must possess minimum 1-2 years related experience, have good math skills, be detail-oriented, have good command of English and be able to work overtime.

We offer a competitive starting salary and excellent benefits. Please apply in person or send your resume to:

PAR PHARMACEUTICAL, INC.
 One Ram Ridge Road
 Spring Valley, N.Y. 10977

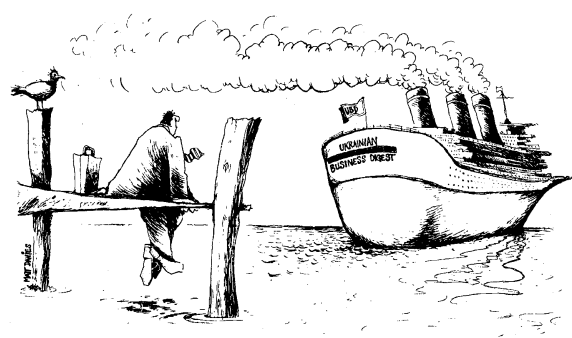
NO AGENCY INQUIRIES OR PHONE CALLS PLEASE!
 Equal Oppty employer M/F/V/H

DON'T MISS THE BOAT...

Ukrainian Business Digest is an incisive, monthly report on business and economic developments affecting Ukraine. It is designed to help Western companies develop business opportunities and to provide accurate, useful information and guidance in dealing with the country's regulations, customs and attitudes. We report on joint ventures, foreign investment, technology transfer, scientific and technological advances, and cultural exchanges.

We help you to operate effectively in one of Europe's most promising markets.

SUBSCRIBE TODAY!
 Send the subscription blank below to:
Ukrainian Business Digest
 21 Bridge Square
 Westport, CT 06880
 (203) 221-7450



UKRAINIAN
 Український Комерційний Дайджест
BUSINESS DIGEST

YES! Please send me a full year's subscription to Ukrainian Business Digest at the regular subscription rate of US \$245 for individuals, or \$495 for institutions.

Name _____ Address _____
 Position _____
 Company _____ Country _____
 Product/Service/Specific Areas of Interest _____ Telephone _____

Subscription Guarantee: If you are dissatisfied with Ukrainian Business Digest at any time, we will refund the unused portion of your subscription.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

September 7

MORRISTOWN, N.J.: There will be a molenen at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Whippany, N.J., at 10 a.m. to start off the school year. After this there will be registration for the Lesia Ukrainka School of Ukrainian Studies of Morristown. Classes will begin on September 14 at 9 a.m. at the Frelinghuysen Junior School on Hanover Avenue in Morris Township, N.J. Registration will continue and there will be a parents' meeting at 9:30 a.m. For further information, contact Chris Kryzaniwsky, (201) 377-7234, George Stanko, (201) 766-9644, or Lida Cherniczenko, (908) 879-4978.

CHICAGO: Ridna Shkola classes, from preschool to grade 11, will begin at the St. Nicholas School, 2224 W. Rice St. Registration will also be held that day. For further information, call Ms. Christina Taran, (708) 439-8499.

September 8

CHICAGO: A new church building fund-raiser for the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Catholic Church will be held at 1:30 p.m. There will be a groundbreaking and blessing of the new site in Palos Hills (131 Street and 86th Avenue). After this there will be a dinner at the Palos Hills Country Club, complete with raffles and art display/auction. For more information, call (312) 737-0733. Donations may be sent to New Church Building Fund; 4952 S. Paulina; Chicago, IL 60609.

September 28 - November 16

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Museum will hold an embroidery course on Saturdays from 1 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. Students will start from the basic cross stitch and advance to little-known stitches and intricate cut-work techniques. Students will also explore the history and evolution of the styles, techniques, colors, threads and fabrics used traditionally in the various regions of Ukraine. The eight-session course is open to adults and children over age 10. The fee, which includes all materials, is \$55 for adults; \$50 for seniors and students over 16; children 10-16 free. Members receive a 15 percent discount. For information and registration, call (212) 228-0110. This program is partially funded by the New York State Council on the Arts.

Ukrainian courses at Columbia U.

NEW YORK — A two-semester course in intermediate, or second-year, Ukrainian will be offered in September by the department of Slavic languages and literatures. The course is sponsored by the department and by the Program on Soviet Nationalities and Siberian Studies, directed by Prof. Alexander Motyl, at Columbia University.

The course will be taught by Prof. Myroslava Tomorug Znayenko of Rutgers University. Students will read and discuss contemporary fiction and non-fiction (newspaper and journal articles), depending on their specific interests. For students with a background in Russian, Polish, Czech or Slovak, linguistic parallels will be drawn.

The course will be taught Mondays and Wednesdays, 6:10 - 7:25 p.m. in 408 Hamilton Hall. Department approval is necessary. Please contact the Slavic Department, 708 Hamilton Hall, (212) 854-3941, or call Prof. Znayenko, (212) 866-1906.

At Soyuzivka: Labor Day weekend

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Soyuzivka's Labor Day weekend program, which traditionally marks the end of the summer season, will feature a variety of entertainment, ranging from chamber music to rock, with a touch of humor and popular music.

The resort's spotlight will shine most brightly on Hrono, a rock group from Kiev, Ukraine, that will perform two concerts: one on Saturday evening, August 31, at 8:30 p.m. and another on Sunday, September 1, at 2:15 p.m. outdoors on the Veselka terrace.

Hrono, which has performed at various other Ukrainian resorts and events this summer, including the Verkhovyna Festival in Glen Spey, N.Y., has been extremely well received by audiences of all ages. The group performs rock ballads and songs on current themes, including the devastation wrought by the Chernobyl nuclear disaster and the Communist enslavement of the Ukrainian people. Hrono's lead singer is Taras Petrynenko; the female lead singer is Tetiana Horobets.

The weekend festivities will begin on Friday evening, August 30, with a concert of classical chamber music performed by Halyna Kolessa, viola, Volodymyr Panteleyev, cello, and Adelina Kryvosheina, piano.

Ms. Kolessa, who hails from Lviv, studied at the Moscow Conservatory under the noted violist Juri Bashmet. She was a winner of the Ukrainian republican music competition and was concertmaster for violas of the Moscow Conservatory Orchestra. She is currently studying at the Juilliard School of Music with the noted Paul Neubauer. Ms. Kolessa has performed in the USSR and the U.S., including New York, Philadelphia, Hunter and Kerhonkson, N.Y., and most recently appeared by special invitation in three concerts with the Utica Symphony Orchestra.



Taras Petrynenko and Tetiana Horobets, vocalists of Hrono.



Ms. Kryvosheina is a laureate of the Ukrainian republican piano competition, the all-union piano competition and the Moscow International Music Festival. She studied and taught at both the Leningrad and Kiev conservatories, was concertmaster of the Dumka Choir of Kiev, and was affiliated with the Kiev Philharmonic and the Kiev Theater of Opera and Ballet. She has concertized widely throughout the U.S. since arriving here in 1990.

Mr. Panteleyev is professor at the Kiev Conservatory, winner of the Lysenko Prize, and holds the title of outstanding artist of Ukraine. He has performed throughout the USSR and Europe. Twenty years ago he became a co-founder of the famed Leontovych String Quartet and has been a member of the ensemble ever since then. The quartet won the third prize and bronze medal at the Leo Weiner International Competition in Budapest in 1978. Since its arrival in the U.S. in March of this year, the quartet has performed a series of concerts, including appearances at the United Nations and Music Mountain in Connecticut.

On Friday night, the Vodohray band will provide music for the dance that begins at approximately 10 p.m.

Two bands will be featured during dances on Saturday and Sunday evenings, also beginning at 10 p.m.: Tempo and Odnochasnist.

The Sunday evening concert will feature actor-humorist Bohdan Beniuk of Kiev, and singer Olia Chodoba-Fryz, who will be accompanied by pianist Andriy Stasiw.

Mr. Beniuk is a noted actor with the Ivan Franko Theater in Kiev who originally hails from the Ivano-Frankivsk region. He studied at the Karpenko-Karyi Theater Institute in Kiev and has appeared with the Kiev Youth Theater. His program includes a host of original characters, humorous songs and satire.

Ms. Chodoba-Fryz is probably best known for her performances as a singer and bandura player. She has performed with the Echo of the Steppes Bandura Ensemble, the Promin Vocal Ensemble and the Chervona Kalyna band. Most recently she joined the Vodohray Band of New York City.

(Continued on page 15)



Halyna Kolessa



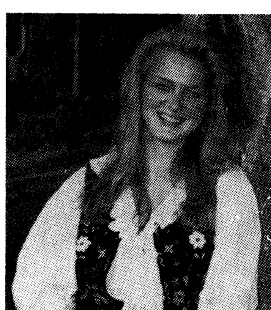
Volodymyr Panteleyev



Adelina Kryvosheina



Bohdan Beniuk



Olia Chodoba-Fryz



Andriy Stasiw