

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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UNA grants \$82,000 for projects in Ukraine; Supreme officers deliver annual reports

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — As recommended during the May 1990 UNA Convention, \$82,000 from the UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine will be donated to various all-Ukrainian projects, reported the fraternal organization's Home Office recently. After perusing many petitions, the Supreme Executive Committee distributed the funds after its annual meeting on Friday, September 20, to the following groups:

\$50,000 for the publishing of 500,000 copies of a new primer and three readers for grades two through four. The project is being overseen in the U.S. by the Coordinating Committee for Aid to Ukraine, with the support of the Educational Council, Ministry of Education, Ukrainian Writers' Union and people tied to the Ukrainization of education. The American foundation "Dreams of Faith" headed by pastor Yaroslav Shepelavets matched the sum raised by the Ukrainian community, \$100,000.

\$15,000 for the Program of Economic Reform in Ukraine, worked out by the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University and Ukrainian economists.

\$10,000 for the Sabre-Svitlo Foundation in Lviv, which works with the Sabre Foundation in the United States to supply Ukraine with books. There are indications that American companies are becoming more interested in this project and may soon be donating to it as well.

\$4,000 for the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund based in Pittsburgh, Pa., which is working on a project to treat the afflicted children's eyes.

\$3,000 for the Ukrainian Writers' Union, for the publishing of a Russian-Ukrainian dictionary for business people.

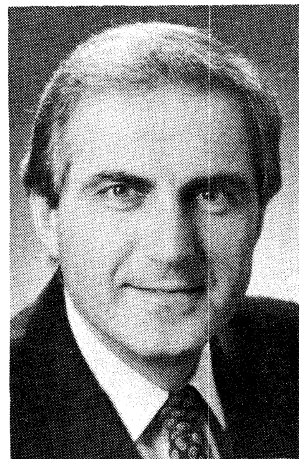
During the meeting, Supreme Executive Committee members President Ulana Diachuk, Supreme Vice President Nestor Olesnycky, Supreme Direc-

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Roy Romanow elected premier of Saskatchewan

by Christopher Guly and Andrij Hluchowecy
Ukrainian Information Bureau

OTTAWA — Roy Romanow, son of Ukrainian immigrants and leader of the New Democratic Party (NDP) in Saskatchewan, defeated Grant Devine's Progressive Conservatives (PC) on Monday, October 21, to become the province's next premier. He joins Gary Filmon, the Conservative premier of Manitoba of Ukrainian-Polish descent,



Roy Romanow

in culturally representing the country's one million Ukrainian Canadians.

Mr. Romanow's New Democrats easily took 55 of the 66 seats in the Saskatchewan legislature, leaving Mr. Devine's Tories with only 10. The lone Liberal, leader Lynda Haverstock, will join both men in the House.

Few doubted Mr. Romanow's victory during the 32-day campaign, with election eve opinion polls putting the NDP at 52 percent in popularity. In the end, he gained 51 percent of the popular vote, leaving the former government with 26 and the Liberals not far behind with 23.

"I'm very, very happy," Mr. Romanow told a cheering crowd of more than 1,000 at his campaign headquarters that was nationally broadcast on Canada's Newsworld network. "Saskatchewan is back. The people have entrusted us with a very great responsibility to rebuild this province. It will not be easy but we shall do it."

At 12:01 a.m. following election night, Mr. Romanow revoked Mr. Devine's proposed harmonized provincial sales tax (PST) agreement with the federal government. Under it, the PST would be added to charged items, including the federal Goods and Services Tax, costing taxpayers' money in a Tory plan to fund farm support programs.

Unlike his NDP predecessors, Premier-elect Romanow's agenda seems far from its socialist origins. During the

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In Ukraine's Supreme Council Deputies draft laws on military



Ukraine's Defense Minister Konstantin Morozov.

by Chrystyna Lapychak
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — On the heels of its decision not to sign the latest draft of an economic agreement between the former Soviet republics, Ukraine continued last week to assert its independence by taking further legal steps toward the formation of its own military forces.

The past week was also marked by rising tensions between Ukraine and the all-union authorities in Moscow. According to top Ukrainian officials, the central leadership of the rapidly deteriorating Soviet Union are clearly making efforts to bring this fledgling state of 52 million back into line: into an economic and political union.

Following remarks by Soviet Defense Minister Yevgeny Shaposhnikov and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev last weekend, calling the so-called "division of military forces by several republics," including Ukraine, "very dangerous and unlawful," the Supreme Council of Ukraine on October 22 passed the basic principles of seven laws regarding the creation of Ukraine's military forces.

Visibly irritated, President Gorbachev made his remarks during the opening session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the first since the coup, on October 21, Ukraine was among the republics which stayed away.

"These statements are forcing a tense situation: this is a political adventure," said People's Deputy Ihor Derkach, a

member of Parliament's defense and state security committee, during debate over the military laws.

"This is part of an ongoing public game aimed against Ukraine," he said.

The Ukrainian Parliament passed all seven draft laws on their first reading, although details and concrete mechanisms for the organization of Ukraine's armed forces must still be worked out by the appropriate parliamentary committees and voted on during a second reading.

The legislature approved a resolution creating a Defense Council of Ukraine, to be headed by the chairman of the Supreme Council of Ukraine and made up of the prime minister; chairman of the parliamentary committee on defense and state security; the state minister of defense, national security and emergency situations; the state minister of the defense complex and military conversion; the defense minister; the minister of foreign affairs; the chief of the National Security Service of Ukraine; the commanding officer of the Border Troops of Ukraine; the commanding officer of the Republican Guard of Ukraine; and the director of the Headquarters of the Civil Defense of Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Parliament also approved the candidates proposed by Supreme Council Chairman Leonid Kravchuk for the new posts of commanders of the Republican Guard of Ukraine and the Border Troops of Ukraine: Col. Volodymyr Kukharets, commander of the army association of the interior ministry forces, and Col. Valeriy Hubenko, commander of forces of the western border district, respectively.

A report by the Soviet news agency TASS on late Tuesday, October 22, fueled tension mid-week when it reported in the context of the Supreme Council's vote on the military laws that Ukraine had nationalized the nuclear weapons located on its territory.

While the report alarmed many in the West, the information was incorrect, according to the laws passed by the Ukrainian legislature.

"This is truly disinformation against Ukraine: no one from our leadership said anything of the kind," said Volodymyr Hryniw, second deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Council, during a press conference on the TASS report.

"As a means of raising their (the center's) own international authority, these attempts to present Ukraine as sabotaging the whole world are morally very dangerous for us," said Mr.

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Religious representatives meet

KIEV — Ukrainian presidential candidate and People's Deputy Ihor Yukhnovsky invited representatives of all religious confessions for a meeting to form a consultative council on religious affairs. Dr. Yuhhnovsky said that this council will eventually develop into a full ministry.

The Rev. Iwan Dacko, vicar general of the Archeparchy of Lviv, was sent by Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky to represent the Ukrainian Greek-Catholics; Archbishop of Lviv Marian Jaworski and Bishop from Zhytomyr Jan Porwinski represented Latin-rite Catholics; Bishop Volodymyr Romaniuk represented the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church; Iryna Krasolitska and Mykola Cheveltsa, two lay persons, represented the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate, and Head Rabbi Jacob Bleich represented the Jewish community. Representatives of Ukraine's Protestant and Moslem communities were also present.

Dr. Yuhhnovsky proposed five points as a working base that were

accepted by the other participants:

1) To recognize the need for and support the proclamation of independent Ukraine and support this position in the upcoming referendum on December 1.

2) To agree to the creation of a new religious council and have agreed to the formation of an organizing committee with representatives of each of the confessions.

3) To support the liquidation of the Committee for Religious Affairs of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR (the committee which existed under the former government and which was headed by Mykola Kolesnyk).

4) To agree to recommend to the Ukrainian Parliament to change the current law on freedom of conscience so that it better serves the need of believers in Ukraine.

5) To agree to propose to the Ukrainian Parliament the creation of a new consultative council on religious affairs and the eventual development of a special Ministry on Religion.

"I expect Ukraine will turn to all countries of the world with the proposal to liquidate all national nuclear weapons under the supervision of the United Nations. Ukraine will also propose an international fund for the destruction of nuclear weapons be set up, with deadlines for the destruction.

"However, Ukraine does not wish that nuclear weapons be transferred from its territory without its knowledge and consent," said Mr. Hryniw.

"In reality, right now Gorbachev has the key — nuclear weapons are under union command. (Russian President Boris) Yeltsin has said that he will have a second key soon. Ukraine should also have a key, however not for the usage but for the destruction of nuclear weapons.

"Ukraine was born on August 24 — a new state — a child with strategic missiles under each arm. This is unprecedented in world history," said Volodymyr Yavorivsky, chairman of Parliament's Chernobyl committee. "We must let the world know that we have Chernobyl and that we are ready to destroy these missiles as soon as possible."

On October 24, the Ukrainian Parliament passed a statement on its position on nuclear weapons emphasizing its desire for nuclear-free status and desire to liquidate all nuclear weapons on its territory by adhering to the START agreement of 1991. It also expressed the desire to open talks with representatives of the three other former Soviet republics with strategic weapons, Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan, to join the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a nuclear-free state and to conclude an agreement with the IAEA on guarantees.

Another move that served to raise tension last week was a telegram sent by USSR Vneshekonombank, the Soviet external bank in Moscow to the Ukrainian Zovnishekonombank, the text of which was read by the deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament, Ivan Pliushch, during Wednesday's session.

Mr. Pliushch said that the telegram ordered the Ukrainian external bank to transfer all of its hard currency reserves to pay Ukraine's part of the USSR's foreign debt.

In response the Ukrainian legislature issued a strong statement not permitting transfer of the funds, but affirming its responsibility for the freedom debt of the former USSR only in that portion agreed to by all the former republics.



Newsbriefs from Ukraine

• WASHINGTON — Four U.S. specialists testified before a Senate finance subcommittee on October 21 that individual republics of the former USSR might be better off not joining the new economic union. Jeffrey Sachs, Roger Robinson, Oleh Havrylyshyn and Robert McConnell spoke in favor of economic autonomy, agreeing that a single economic space and a common currency might be useful in transforming the former USSR into a market economy, but are not necessary. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KIEV — In the newest presidential polls 36 percent of the population favors Chairman Leonid Kravchuk, 11 percent favor Vyacheslav Chornovil, 5 percent favor Levko Lukianenko and 4.5 percent favor Ihor Yuhhnovsky.

• KIEV — During a visit to Kiev in mid-October, German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher voiced his disapproval of Ukraine's absence from the economic union. He said that the current ties being formed will allow the former USSR to join the European Economic Community. Radio Kiev said that he had seemed surprised at the idea that Ukraine feared for its independence when considering the treaty: Germany had no such fears in regards to its unification.

Later, on October 19, the German Foreign Ministry denied reports in Der Spiegel that Genscher had told Chairman Kravchuk that Germany would be willing to recognize Ukraine if it went through the legal steps of seceding — the ministry said that the issue had not been raised.

• MOSCOW — Mikhail Gorbachev presided over the signing of the economic treaty on October 18, which he also signed. He later said that he had talked to Ukrainian, Moldovan and Azerbaijani officials, and that he expected those republics to sign the treaty soon.

Some Ukrainian officials partially agreed with Mr. Gorbachev. Energy and Power Minister Vitaliy Sklyarov said on October 19 that since Ukraine needs continuous supplies of fuel, it is "only a matter of time" before it signs the economic treaty. Also, Deputy Supreme Council Chairman Volodymyr Hryniw said that the treaty is "badly needed."

President Yeltsin, on the other hand, said that Ukraine could become an

associate member or an observer of the new economic community. He added that either way, Russian-Ukrainian relations would be developed further through bilateral agreements. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• LVIV — Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky held memorial services for His Beatitude Josyf Cardinal Slipyj at the Cathedral of St. George on September 7, the seventh anniversary of the great Ukrainian Catholic Church leader's death. Several priests of the Archeparchy of Lviv participated.

A special outdoor service was held in Lviv's Shevchenko Park on September 8, Msgr. Iwan Dacko was the main celebrant. Msgr. Dacko had been chancellor and personal secretary to His Beatitude Josyf until his death.

Both Cardinal Lubachivsky and Msgr. Dacko recounted the years of suffering Cardinal Slipyj underwent during 17 years of imprisonment in Soviet prisons and labor camps. They also spoke of the years His Beatitude Josyf led the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church as major archbishop and his many accomplishments. It was also noted that 1992 is the 100th anniversary of the birth of His Beatitude Josyf and that special events and celebrations are being planned by the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church. Details of these events will be announced. (Press Office of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church)

• LVIV — The first humanitarian-theological lyceum in Lviv has been opened by the Greek Catholic Church, Ukrinform reported on October 12. It will prepare religion teachers for preschool and elementary school classes; 150 students have enrolled. Among the subjects taught will be Latin, Greek, Old Church Slavonic and the history of philosophy and religion. The teachers will include priests and monks. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• RIVNE — On July 12 the presidium of the City Executive Council decided to change the name of the main avenue, called Lenin Street, to Unity (Soborna) Street. A Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church is being built on that thoroughfare. Also, Lenin Plaza will be renamed Independence Plaza, and Komsomol Avenue will become Ivan Mazepa Street. (Respublika)

Deputies...

(Continued from page 1)

Hryniw. "This problem has two sides to it. On one side these are attempts to keep Ukraine in all-union structures by manipulating Western opinion for this. On the other hand everyone is concerned about a possible division of nuclear weapons, which is very dangerous — well this calling up of phantoms really scares people.

"Ukraine has no intention of taking these nuclear weapons under its control — I am certain of this. Ukraine will participate in the joint command of nuclear weapons with the other former Soviet republics. The goal is not control but the destruction of those nuclear weapons and Ukraine will bear the responsibility jointly for their normal existence, for security until the time of their destruction.

"Ukraine has declared its intention to be neutral and nuclear-free in its declaration on state sovereignty of July 1990 and now in its laws on defense and military forces.

Brzezinski notes Ukraine's statehood

KIEV — During his two-day visit to Kiev, former National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski commented on Ukrainian independence during a stop at the Ukrainian Supreme Court on October 23.

"The United States has to make an adjustment in its policy towards the former Soviet Union based only on national and regional recognition, not on the center," he said.

"The U.S. faces a centrally important strategic choice, whether it will promote economic recovery and democracy or remain wedded to the notion of reform from the top downward. It's important for the West to realize they must accept the reality of Ukrainian statehood, which is not an anti-Russian act, but a contribution to making Russia a democracy. The probable and desirable sequence of countries that will recognize Ukrainian independence after the December 1 referendum will be: Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Canada and then the U.S.," said the U.S. political thinker.

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

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Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky reflects on Ukraine's aspirations for statehood

by Ika Casanova

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Born into a renown family of politicians, publicists, scholars and artists, Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky has been a journalist since 1919.

He was co-editor of the weekly Volya in Vienna, (1920-1922); member of the editorial staff and later editor-in-chief of the Lviv daily Dilo, (1922-1931; 1936-1939); parliamentary correspondent to the Polish Sejm in Warsaw, (1925-1931), and editor at the daily Svoboda in Jersey City (since 1953).

A sharp-witted, incisive, cosmopolitan and prolific writer, he may be said to be a veritable Homo Politicus (his fitting pseudonym).

Mr. Kedryn-Rudnytsky's memoirs — "Zhyttia-Podiyi-Lyudy" (Life-Events-People), appeared in 1976 in New York.

Your life of involvement in Ukrainian public affairs spans the three attempts to create an independent Ukrainian state in this century. How do you compare the attempts of 1917, of the 1930s-40s, and now?

In which way have the circumstances changed and how have the Ukrainians as a people/nation themselves changed?

The most serious attempt was in 1917, after the fall of the tsar, when in April, 1917 the Central Rada was established in Kiev, and in a matter of four to five months, the four Universals were proclaimed. On the so-called southwestern front, there was the Ukrainization of Russian units. But such measures were not enough to transform the nation and the army into a nationally conscious collective entity that would rally to the defense of "their" state.

The Ukrainian National Republic (UNR) fell not because the advancing Bolshevik forces led by Antonov-Ovsienko and Muraviev were stronger than Petliura's army, but due to a lack of sufficient national consciousness on the part of the people.

At the various military congresses held in Kiev, there were delegates representing the Ukrainized units, but it was a unit of young students from Kiev which was sent to fight at Kruty. For their part, the soldiers took their weapons and went home.

It's true that there was a national liberation movement; there were also individual acts of heroism. But the movement as a whole could not be kept under one command because each otaman constituted a law unto himself. Ultimately, this proved to be catastrophic.

With respect to the attempt to establish a Ukrainian state in 1940, the proclamation of January 30, both in form and content, cannot be compared to the proclamations of November 1, 1918 and January 22, 1919.

Present events cannot be compared with the events of the past. The collapse of Communism has led to the disintegration of the empire; all the republics which had been enslaved during the epoch of War Communism, have now been swept up in the surge of national revival.

It appears that there are already some 90 candidates for the upcoming elections. Why do you think that the nationalist democratic opposition has been unable to develop a unified strategy or a joint platform which is clearly distinct from that of Leonid Kravchuk and the reformed Communists? And, on the other hand, why do you think Mr. Kravchuk has been successful so far in promoting himself and his program?

I would say that it has been the misfortune of Ukraine, since the time of Kievan Rus', to show a centrifugal rather than a centripetal inclination. This tendency can be traced throughout Ukrainian history, up to the present.



Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky: As graduate of the Academic Gymnasium of Lviv, 1914, and today.

Here one should note that when the struggle against Communism was being waged in Poland, there was not a single political party — everything was centered around Solidarity.

In Ukraine, by contrast, there has been such a proliferation of political parties that only specialists can keep track of them, but, of course, some of them are simply fictitious.

In the diaspora we find exactly the same phenomenon. Up to this very day, for example, there are three OUN (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists); there were two UNDO (Ukrainian National Democratic Union); two URDP (Ukrainian Revolutionary Democratic Party), not counting the Socialists and the Hetmanites.

In view of the current situation in Ukraine, such political divisions in the diaspora make no sense at all.

What are your impressions of Mr. Kravchuk's visit to the U.S.? How do you see him as a statesman?

Mr. Kravchuk has been reproached for being a Communist.

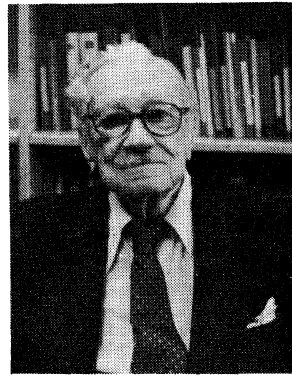
Having met him personally and having followed closely the appearances and the statements which he has made, I would say that he is a real politician and that, at present, he is the best candidate from among the various contenders for the presidency.

We may hold the other candidates, the former political prisoners, in greater esteem as true patriots and citizens, but, personally, I think that Mr. Kravchuk is the more astute politician. He is too seasoned a politician to make public statements, such as his address before the General Assembly at the United Nations, without realizing that they are binding.

Those who hold Mr. Kravchuk's Communist Party affiliation against him forget that Mykola Khvylovyi was also a Communist, that Volodymyr Vynnychenko was at one time editor of the Communist paper — Nova Doba, which came out in Vienna in 1920. Yet we are not about to deprive them of their place in Ukrainian history.

In my article in Svoboda, the Ukrainian-language daily, on the occasion of Mr. Kravchuk's visit to the U.S., I already pointed out that there are numerous cases of famous people who changed their views and that this, in and of itself, need not discredit them. (I mentioned, for instance, British Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli and President Ronald Reagan).

I would go as far as to ascribe the reproaches directed at Mr. Kravchuk to typical negative traits of the so-called "Ukrainian character," such as jealousy and the undermining of authority of one's own leadership (i.e., a trait that



Panteleimon Kulish portrayed so masterfully in his work — Chorna Rada (Black Council). This phenomenon persists to this day.

Clearly, this is not a good indication of the way in which we go about the

building of our state, but I must say that on the whole, I am optimistic. For the time being, there is chaos, but things will be sorted out, and ultimately, some order will emerge.

What should be the direction of foreign policy of an independent Ukraine? What should be its relations with its neighbors and historical antagonists — Poland and Russia?

The cases of Poland and Russia have to be considered separately. The Poles have undergone a revision of their geopolitical conception. Whereas formerly this conception entailed the division of Eastern Europe between Poland and Russia at the expense of Ukraine and Belarus, since the 1980s, I would say that the operative concept has been structured more along lines of an alliance against Moscow. This represents an entirely new configuration.

High-ranking government representation between Poland and Ukraine has already been established. Today, it would not make sense to consider the Poles the enemies that they once used to be. Times have changed, people have changed and politics have to be conducted accordingly; that is to say, from today's standpoint rather than from the standpoint of the past.

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Obituary

Dr. Yuriy Starosolsky, Chief Scout of Ukrainian scouting organization, 84



Dr. Yuriy Starosolsky

WASHINGTON — Dr. Yuriy Starosolsky, law professor, community activist, writer, artist and beloved Chief Scout of the Ukrainian scouting organization Plast, died on October 21 after a long illness. He was 84 years old.

Dr. Starosolsky was born in Lviv, western Ukraine. The son of Volodymyr and Daria Starosolsky, he represented the third generation of family jurists.

Dr. Starosolsky earned a master of laws degree from Polish State University in Lviv in 1931 and a doctor of jurisprudence from the Ukrainian University in Prague in 1940. He also received a master of arts degree in political science from American University in 1953.

Dr. Starosolsky practiced law in Lviv from 1941 to 1944. He was an associate professor of general jurisprudence, criminal law and procedure at the Ukrainian University in Munich from 1945 to 1949, as well as an assistant professor of commercial law at the UNRRA (United Nations Relief and

Rehabilitation Administration) International University in Munich from 1945 to 1947.

In 1949 Dr. Starosolsky immigrated to the United States, settling in the Washington metropolitan area. He worked as an indexer of medical literature at the Armed Forces Medical Library in Washington from 1953 to 1955.

From 1955 to 1977 he worked for the Library of Congress, retiring as head of the Translating Section of the Government Division in the Congressional Research Service.

As head translator, Dr. Starosolsky provided Members and Committees of Congress with translations from, and occasionally into German, Polish, Russian and several other languages. He also served the Congress as a simultaneous interpreter at various meetings with non-English speaking officials.

Dr. Starosolsky was active in numerous scholarly and community organizations. For many years he chaired the Washington branch of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. He taught law at the summer courses offered at the Ukrainian Free University in Munich and the Ukrainian Catholic University in Rome and wrote various university textbooks of law in German, English and Ukrainian. Dr. Starosolsky also penned the "Between the Capitol and the White House" column in the Svoboda Ukrainian daily newspaper. In 1988 he chaired the National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity of Ukraine.

Dr. Starosolsky also enjoyed painting, and held numerous well-received exhibits.

For many Ukrainians, however, Dr. Starosolsky will be best remembered for his tireless work for and devotion to the Ukrainian scouting organization Plast. As a young man in Lviv, Dr. Starosolsky was an active member of Plast, a member of its Lisovi Chorty fraternity.

(Continued on page 15)

Congressional support for recognition grows

by Adrian Karmazyn
UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — The list of Representatives and Senators supporting U.S. recognition of Ukrainian independence continues to grow. As *The Weekly* was going to press, 11 Representatives and six Senators had signed on to House Concurrent Resolution 212 or to the identical Senate Concurrent Resolution 65, which urge President George Bush to recognize Ukraine's independence and undertake steps towards the establishment of full diplomatic relations with Ukraine.

H.Con.Res. 212 was introduced on October 1 by Rep. Don Ritter (R-Pa.), ranking minority member of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, with Rep. Dennis Hertel (D-Mich.) as original co-sponsor. Hel-

sinki Commission Co-Chairman Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), together with Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), introduced an identical resolution, S.Con.Res. 65, in the Senate.

The following Representatives are co-sponsors of H.Con.Res. 212: Louise Slaughter (D-N.Y.), Mary Rose Oaker (D-Ohio), William Lipinski (D-Ill.), William Broomfield (R-Mich.), William Jefferson (D-La.), William Dannemeyer (R-Calif.), Christopher Cox (R-Calif.), Dana Rohrabacher (R-Calif.), Randy "Duke" Cunningham (R-Calif.), Brian Donnelly (D-Ma.) and Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.).

The co-sponsors of S.Con.Res. 65 are Senators Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.), Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.), Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.) and Donald Riegle (D-Mich.).

Zlenko speaks at NYC synagogue

NEW YORK — Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoly M. Zlenko spoke at a September 17 commemoration of Babyn Yar at the Park East Synagogue. He said that "for many years the tragedy of the total annihilation of Ukrainian Jews in Babyn Yar was hushed up," and that it "remains an unhealing wound for all of us."

Foreign Minister Zlenko also talked about the current situation of Jews in Ukraine. He said that in recent years the number of synagogues has risen from 14 to 28, and that "yeshivas are being opened to train local rabbis."

He added that "On the one hand, we will not hinder the free emigration of Jews, if the latter have definitely decided to move to the land of their

ancestors. But on the other hand, we do not conceal the fact that we are worried about the growing scale of this emigration and that the majority of the emigrants are young specialists, who are so needed for our science and economy."

Yuri Vorontsov, the Soviet ambassador to the United Nations, spoke about the past, criticizing "the unscrupulous politicians who manipulated the tragedy of Babyn Yar for their political benefit, adopting the tactic of divide and rule and exploiting bigotry, including anti-Semitism." "The days of those politicians are over, as recent events indicate," he told the gathering. "Democracy, freedom and glasnost offer us the possibility of removing national hatred and anti-Semitism from our midst."

Cleveland issues proclamation; supports U.S. recognition of Ukraine



Mayor Michael A. Ries of Parma, Ohio (seated) presents United Ukrainian Organizations of Greater Cleveland President Wasyli Liscynsky with a proclamation commemorating the 73rd anniversary of the Declaration of Independence in western Ukraine. Also included was a copy of Mayor Ries's letter to President George Bush, encouraging the United States to follow the lead of Canada and commit itself to be among the very first countries to recognize the independence of Ukraine after the December 1 referendum and presidential election in Ukraine.

Ivan...

(Continued from page 3)

As far as Russia is concerned, Mr. Kravchuk himself admitted that a lot of difficulties lie ahead.

One of the unwritten rules of historical processes is, of course, the element of uncertainty. We simply do not know what turn events will take. According to a recent article in *The New York Times*, there is fear in Moscow that the empire will go the route of Yugoslavia, i.e., civil war. This would, of course, be tragic, but, be it as it may, I do not think that the historical clock can be turned back.

In my view, any attempt on the part of Russia to oppose militarily the nations that have declared their independence would only lead to the isolation of Russia by the international community, something which it can ill-afford.

You may recall the situation in Lithuania in January 1991 when the attempted crackdown resulted in several casualties. Due to the reaction in the West, Gorbachev was forced to withdraw the troops and change his policy. Ultimately, Mr. Gorbachev lost.

In the case of Ukraine, as the second-ranking republic in the former USSR, the situation would be all the more exacerbated. Particularly, if one takes into account the emergence of a certain local patriotism among the Russian, Jewish and Polish minorities in Ukraine who have come to realize that they are being exploited economically by Russia. It seems that they would opt for an independent Ukraine rather than dependence on Russia. Actually, it is Mr. Kravchuk who is generally credited with being instrumental in bringing about this awareness.

I think that Russian President Boris Yeltsin realizes that the natural resources of Siberia are so vast that he does not need Ukraine. In any case, as Mr. Kravchuk has pointed out, economic problems could be alleviated by bilateral trade agreements.

Ukraine does not have the oil or minerals needed for heavy industry, but it does have grain. Unfortunately, as Mr. Kravchuk has pointed out, there is a dire need for farming equipment and machinery. Only modern agricultural technology will permit Ukraine to utilize its chornozem to full productive capacity.

I may add that Mr. Kravchuk and his supporters are realists; they know the direction politics should take so as to ensure that Ukraine gets what it needs without signing any "Union Treaty."

Which role should and could the diaspora play in the entire process?

Given the current situation in Ukraine, the role of the diaspora should be to keep out and not meddle in the processes under way.

Those active in politics in Ukraine have a better understanding of the situation and are in a better position to decide which action to take.

The meddling of the Ukrainian diaspora in the politics of Ukraine is most unfortunate and it can only have deleterious results. Such interference, done without any regard to the possible negative consequences, is simply irresponsible.

Many of the leading politicians have visited us and I would say that we have had the opportunity to see that they are first rate.

As for the plethora of presidential candidates, the majority of them cannot be taken seriously; in any case, they will not have the 100,000 signatures necessary for registration.

Possibly, there are three serious candidates. All three are good. Each

one of them would make a good president. But personally, I think that Mr. Kravchuk is the best candidate because he is the most astute politician.

One cannot deny that he has the advantage of operating from an established base and it is precisely this base that has supplied him with the training and experience. The other candidates may be more worthy, we may even empathize more with them for they have been in the Gulag, but this does not mean that they are qualified statesmen.

How would you evaluate, retrospectively, these 40-some years of diaspora experience?

As far as the political sphere is concerned, my assessment would be a negative one. In the cultural sphere, however, my assessment would be positive, although not in all the fields. Take Ukrainian emigre literature for example. I would say that its status is rather poor. Academic scholarship, on the other hand, is on an appropriately high level.

A substantial number of good books have been published, along with books of lesser value, but this is generally the case.

In my view, achievements in the fine arts have been among the highest. I would say that if international conditions were more propitious, some of our artists would be among the top-ranking and their works would be in the most prestigious museums of the world. Once Ukraine become a full-fledged nation, it will be easier to achieve recognition.

You follow the press and publications which come out in Ukraine today. From your experience, what are the strengths and weaknesses in this sphere?

I do not consider myself a specialist on the Ukrainian press.

When I write for *Svoboda*, my primary sources are, first of all, the leading American papers. There is little time for much else and, at this stage, my eyesight does not permit me to read the print with ease, (particularly the small print of the Ukrainian press is most difficult to make out).

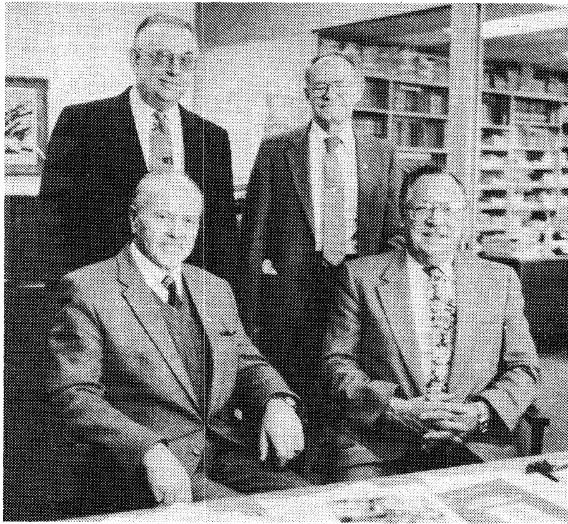
What I would like to comment upon is the following. I think that once there has been a revamping of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, which still harbours a lot of Communists and Russians within its ranks, then the task of cleaning up the Ukrainian language can be taken up. Today, the Ukrainian press is littered with Russian and Polish words and idioms. In the midst of state-building, this may not seem a first priority, but eventually the Ukrainian language will have to be cleared of these influences.

At the end of the interview, the 95-year-old Mr. Kedryn-Rudnytsky noted that having spent 70 years in journalism and after having written five books, he regrets not having had the time nor the opportunity to have written two additional books on subjects closest to his interests whose history still remains to be written; namely, a history of Ukrainian political thought and a history of the Ukrainian press.

In Mr. Kedryn-Rudnytsky's view, neither topic has received adequate scholarly treatment. He regards the entry on the Ukrainian press in the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine (EU)* deplorable; it only offers factual data with no indication as to the political orientation or affiliation of the various publica-

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA auditors complete semi-annual review



The Supreme Auditing Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, elected at the 32nd Regular Convention of the UNA in May 1990, conducted a semi-annual review of the fraternal organization's assets, operations and organizing status. As well, the auditors examined operations at Svoboda Press — which encompasses the Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and the Veselka children's magazine. The audit, which took place from Saturday, October 19 through Wednesday, October 23, also included Soyuzivka, the UNA's estate in the Catskills. The review was conducted by (seated, from left) Wasyl Didiuk and William Pastuszek and (standing) Taras Szmagala and Stepan Hawrysz. Anatole Doroshenko, also a member of the Supreme Auditing Committee, was not able to participate in the review. A report on the committee's findings and recommendations will be published in the UNA newspapers.

UNA grants...

(Continued from page 1)

tor for Canada John Hewryk, Supreme Vice-Presidentess Gloria Paschen, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and Supreme Treasurer Alexander Blahitka listened to reports delivered by the fraternal's officers. Supreme Auditor Stefan Hawrysz was also present at the all-day meeting.

Supreme treasurer's report

In the past seven months, Mr. Blahitka said UNA expenses were \$375,000, the main portion of this amount being the payment of dividends, which equaled \$1,200,000. Last year at this time expenses totalled \$688,782 because of the \$400,000 convention. The total amount of income at the end of July this year was \$64,264,526.

As for Soyuzivka, profits were \$46,000 more than last year, and expenses were \$16,000 less.

The publishing income was \$1,227,000, while expenditures were \$1,202,000.

The UNA Urban Renewal Corporation has shown a total income of \$1,519,677, \$70,000 more than in 1990.

Five new businesses moved into the UNA headquarters building, renting out 28,292 square feet. However, one of them seems to be going bankrupt, and so will probably reduce its size or move out altogether.

Because of the weak economy and lower rates for bonds, the UNA is investing in members' mortgage loans. The member will not only pay lower rates on the loan, but the UNA increases its amount of life insurance because each person who takes out a mortgage must also take out life insurance.

The UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine (as of September 20) has grown to \$225,658, and out of that sum, \$75,024 has been allocated: \$15,000 for the Program of Economic Reform at Harvard; \$10,000 for Oleh Havrylyshyn's book on economics; \$5,000 for a Lviv student at an American University from which he received a full scholarship; \$4,294 to cover the expenses of English teachers in Ukraine; \$3,408 for the printing of the Rukh statuto; and \$2,215 for the visit of Mykhailo Horyn to the convention of the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine.

A new agreement with our bank allows the UNA to keep in the account for dividend checks only the amount of money needed to cover the days cashed checks. In all our preceding years the UNA had to deposit the entire sum of dividends — over \$1,000,000. The FDIC insures up to \$100,000. The UNA's bank, United Jersey Bank, is financially healthy and the UNA does not expect any problems. The UNA's funds can now earn more interest by being kept in the bank longer.

In the past seven months members invested \$222,979 in our pension plans. \$72,000 was invested in three months of last year, when the interest rate was 8 — 8.5 percent.

The rate decreased to 7.5 percent on September 18 this year because the bigger banks lowered their prime rate from 8.5 to 8 percent the week before. Even at 7.5 percent the UNA competes strongly with other institutions.

Supreme secretary's report

In the preceding 8 months, Branch Secretaries and organizers admitted 891 new members for \$6,368,000 of in-



The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

Information, Communication and Action

As we enter into the fall season, I would like to remind our members and Branch officers to get their fraternal activities "in gear." I suggest making this fall a time to help Ukraine. Let our help be multi-faceted and involve Information, Communication and Action.

Under Information, I mean staying informed about new developments in Ukraine. The best sources of information are The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda. If you are not a subscriber, this is as good a time as any to become one.

You may wish to have your relatives or friends in Ukraine receive a copy of one or both of these newspapers, as well as the children's magazine, Veselka. Arrangements can be made by contacting the Svoboda administration office, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302, tel. (201) 434-0237.

Under Communication we mean communicating and staying in contact with someone in Ukraine, whether it is your friend, relative or pen pal. If you are involved in working with a Ukrainian school or a youth organization, urge young people to write to their counterparts in Ukraine. If you need Ukrainian pen pals, I will be happy to supply you with some names and addresses.

Under Action, we mean doing your part to aid Ukraine. You may provide direct aid to someone you personally know in Ukraine, or indirectly, by donating to organizations like the UNA-sponsored Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine, the Children of Chernobyl Fund or other funds.

Of course, there are many other religious or charitable organizations, which were created with the purpose that our aid should reach those for whom it was intended. If you are an active member of such organizations or if you support them by your contributions, you are already helping to rebuild Ukraine.

Under Action, we also mean contacting your government representatives to gain U.S. or Canadian government's support for Ukraine's efforts to achieve complete freedom and independence, as well as responding to action items, which often appear in The Ukrainian Weekly.

A reminder to UNA Branches: The Fraternal Corner welcomes any articles or news about your UNA Branch fraternal activities. Send them to the UNA, care of: Fraternal Activities Coordinator.

Mr. Sochan reported. This included 326 juveniles, 433 adults and 132 adults with Accidental Death certificates. The average amount of the new certificates was \$7,147 in 1991.

During this period 37 new annuity certificates with initial payments totalling \$323,038 were issued. In the same period last year 9 new members signed up for annuity certificates having initial payments of \$57,1000. To date 46 annuity certificates have been issued. However, our annuity certificate campaign has not achieved the anticipated tempo, despite the fact that the terms of these annuity certificates are very advantageous to members and are fully competitive with such insurance policies in the annuity market.

The most popular class of insurance enrolled continues to be the 20 Payments Life Class (190) totalling \$1,105,000, followed by class 20-Year Endowment (117) totalling \$511,000 insurance, then by Whole Life (98) totalling \$542,000 and Juvenile Endowment at age 18 (65) totalling \$542,000 insurance. Term insurance gained in popularity during this period of 1991, with 43 members acquiring 10-year term insurance for a total of \$1,010,000.

Grandparents have been giving their grandchildren certificates, and in other cases, parents have been signing up their children under single premium certificates. Currently the annuity certificates have been competing for popularity, because they also are excellent gifts for children, being tax exempt to an established date.

The 7-month loss in membership is less than in previous years, while cash surrender cases have increased in the period, probably due to the financial crisis in the country.

As of July 31, the UNA had 40,125 active members and a total membership of 67,712. In the 7-month period, the total membership lost was 911.

In the development of the new term certificates, the two new annuity certificates and the Universal Life class certificates, the undersigned conferred with our UNA actuaries and with insurance expert Robert Cook. Other changes are planned in the UNA life insurance as well as in the re-insurance fields, regarding medical requirements and investigation reports on applicants for higher amounts of insurance.

A few days prior to this meeting, the Secretary of the Convention Barbara

(Continued on page 13)

Reunion weekend slated for November 1-3

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — "Thanks for the Memories," the Soyuzivka workers' reunion, will be held here from November 1 through November 3. The bands Tempo and Rushnychok will also be uniting on stage to play for the Soyuzivka guests, and partial proceeds from the nostalgic weekend will benefit the Children of Chernobyl Fund.

"It might be a while before Rushnychok and Tempo ever share the stage again," said John A. Flis, manager of Soyuzivka. He has urged members of the tri-state area to join the festivities. He has made arrangements for the Granit Hotel nearby to accommodate last-minute guests. For further information, call (914) 626-5641.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Be prepared

Last week, with the death of Dr. Yuriy Starosolsky, the Ukrainian community lost a valued and respected member; the Plast scouting family lost a spiritual father, a tried and true scout.

He wrote the definitive words on Ukrainian scouting. His booklet, "The Great Game," has served as an outline of Plast's ideology and methodology, an inspiration to evoke meditation and contemplation, a guide to Plast's philosophy of life.

On the dedication page of "The Great Game," the Chief Scout relates a story about the year 1940, when thousands of people from western Ukraine were being shipped to Siberia, punished for their feelings of nationalism, patriotism, punished for their faith in God.

In one car, two young people, a brother and a sister traveled with their elderly, sickly mother. Around them, they heard cries of despair, anxiety, fear and hopelessness. But the siblings kept their wits about them; they went from car to car trying to make the journey from their homeland — one most difficult — less painful, helping the poor, supplying the weary with food and drink, offering words of comfort.

The Chief Scout ends his dedication, relating that a passenger on that train, a Polish woman, who was able to return from exile, told her story of these two young, brave souls, who made a difficult journey tolerable for the repressed. She said that the two young people were "plastuny," scouts, who never lost their dignity in times of adversity, who knew how to return faith into the lives of the people on the train, a ray of hope in times of hopelessness.

It is to those two people and others like them that the Chief Scout dedicates his writings.

Be prepared, he writes, quoting one of his scouting mentors, Sir Baden-Powell, the founder of the Boy Scouts. Be prepared to create such condition for peace and good will among people, be prepared to contribute with your insignificant life on this earth, use it as a building block to a greater Tomorrow. Be prepared, said the Chief Scout, to fulfill your responsibilities, your responsibilities to God and country.

And today, as Ukraine stands on the threshold of freedom and independence; with democracy in its infant stages, it faces many difficult times ahead.

The road to nation-building is treacherous and unstable. Ukraine will look for leaders — its brightest sons and daughters who will take responsibility, who will put God and country before themselves and their ambitions.

It is hoped that the principles outlined in "The Great Game," will unite "plastuny," scouts on both sides of the ocean; it is hoped that more young people will heed the call of "The Great Game," and work for the common good, contributing their talents for the new, independent Ukraine, offering the kind of example set by the two young Ukrainians in 1940.

Oct.
31
1803

Turning the pages back...

Petro Kalnyshesky, the last Kozak leader (koshovy) died at the age of 113, on October 31, 1803.

A little known character in comparison with Hetmans

Bohdan Khmelnytsky or Ivan Mazepa, Kalnyshesky was not the usual perception of a Kozak, but one of the wealthiest landowners in Zaporizhzhia. At a time when friction between classes was growing, he was part of a Kozak elite that was not always very popular. According to Orest Subtelny in the reference work, Ukraine: A History, he owned 14,000 head of cattle, and "his fellow officers were as wealthy."

Because of this, "sharp socio-economic distinctions developed between the Zaporozhzhian starshyna (ruling body) and the property-less rank and file (holota) and conflicts often broke out between the rich and poor at the Sich. In 1768, for instance, an especially violent clash forced the starshyna to flee to the nearby Russian garrisons, disguised as monks." This uprising was suppressed by the Russian troops, but unrest at Sich continued.

Zaporizhzhia was becoming more settled in the late 1770s and farming, trading and raising of livestock were becoming common occupations, especially for those Kozaks who were married. By 1770, many of the 200,000 inhabitants of the Zaporizhzhian lands were not even Kozaks, according to historian Subtelny.

Kalnyshesky supported the married kozaks (it had once been prohibited for Kozaks to marry) and, according to the Encyclopedia of Ukraine, "encouraged the colonization of Zaporizhzhian territory and the expansion of grain production and trade." Much of these activities were directed by the Kozak officers.

The Encyclopedia of Ukraine says that Kalnyshesky was "sent as an envoy to St. Petersburg to defend the territorial rights of Zaporizhzhia from encroachment by the Russian army government and the foreign army colonies that were established in southern Ukraine." While waiting for the Russian commissions to look over the

(Continued on page 11)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ukrainian issues need "real media"

language newspaper exist concerning Ukrainian issues?

Robert Hanulak
Toronto, Ontario

Dear Editor:

Ukraine has long suffered and been tormented by information deprivation and disinformation, where only until recently typewriters and photocopiers were feared and banned. And the world is generally still ignorant and uninformed about Ukraine, leaving in the void only sparse and, usually, intentionally negative information, concocted and maliciously churned out from the empire totalitarian propaganda epicenter — Moscow.

The world's Ukrainian diaspora media, whether press services or newspapers, on the other hand, appear to be uncoordinated and in some cases unknown.

Taras Kuzio's letter (September 15) refuting Larissa M. Fontana's letter (July 21) "What We Need: Press Agencies" I believe, proves my point, and seems like a sad circular joke. I have never heard of this London, England-based press service and wonder how many other North American and Western European Ukrainians haven't either before Kuzio's letter?

If the "world-wide" diaspora is really serious about helping Ukraine free itself, then it must be a credible, quick and reliable messenger to the rest of the world's media, and must properly organize itself first. A "real" media centralization and inter-communication of "all" of the world's Ukrainian diaspora is promptly required. Why to this day, doesn't a "world class" English

Flag colors need standardization

Dear Editor:

We Ukrainians ought to make a serious attempt to standardize the colors of our national flag.

Recently, I've had a few fine opportunities to observe protest rallies in Kiev, Lviv as well as in Washington. Seeing a sea of Ukrainian flags waving in the breeze was an exhilarating and inspiring sight.

I must admit to being bothered by the countless numbers of different blues and yellows. The blues ranged from a deep royal blue to a very light and almost bleached out color.

I'm sure this is a judgement that must eventually come from Ukraine. I'm not suggesting, at this time, any particular blue or yellow but I do urge a consistency.

We could select from any one of the color systems that are used in industry and by printers, and I suggest either the Pantone system by Letraset or the Munsell system. Color swatches can be distributed and/or numbers of the colors. These can be made available to flag makers and all Ukrainian organizations.

In the meantime, let's keep displaying our national Ukrainian flag. Long may it wave.

Alexander B. Musichuk
Parma, Ohio

ACTION ITEM

On October 1, Congressmen Don Ritter (R-Pa.) and Dennis Hertel (D-Mich.) introduced House Concurrent Resolution 212 (H. Con. Res. 212) in the U.S. House of Representatives, and Senators Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) and Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.) introduced Senate Concurrent Resolution 65 (S. Con. Res. 65) in the U.S. Senate. Both resolutions urge the President to "recognize Ukraine's independence and undertake steps toward the establishment of full diplomatic relations with Ukraine."

It is vital that the resolutions pass before the Congress finishes its session in November! You can help by writing to your Representative and two Senators urging them to co-sponsor the resolutions and by getting family and friends, including non-Ukrainian friends, to write.

Letters should be short and to the point and can be typed or handwritten on stationery or a postcard. Just ask: Senators to co-sponsor the S. Con. Res. 65 and Representatives to co-sponsor H. Con. Res. 212. The addresses are: For S. Con. Res. 65: The Honorable (name of Senator), United States Senate, Washington, DC 20510. For H. Con. Res. 212: The Honorable (name of Representative), U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515.

For more information, please contact the Washington Office of the Ukrainian National Association (202) 347-8629.

— submitted by the UNA Washington Office

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of October 24, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 9,264 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$234,770.78**. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

BOOK REVIEW

Profile of magnate-Jewish relations

The Lords' Jews: Magnate-Jewish Relations in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth during the Eighteenth Century by M.J. Rosman. Harvard University Press for the Center for Jewish Studies, Harvard University and the Harvard University Ukrainian Research Institute, Cambridge, Mass., 1990. 256 pp.

by Marius L. Cybulski

In the study of interrelationships between Jews and other ethno-economic groups in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, this new monograph by M.J. Rosman occupies a very significant place. It is the first in-depth treatment of magnate-Jewish relations.

The author's approach is that of a case study. The particular example which he has selected, the Sieniawski-Czartoryski family in the 18th century, gives an excellent illustration of the complex dynamic that moulded the activity of the Commonwealth's magnates. The specimen will, incidentally, be of interest to the Ukrainian reader because of the Sieniawski-Czartoryskis' Ukrainian ancestry and the location of some of their estates in Ukraine.

After an overview of the magnates' ideological profile, and a description of a typical latifundium, or a magnate-owned complex of land possessions, Dr. Rosman introduces in Chapter 2 the Sieniawski-Czartoryski family in the 18th century. Related through marriage in 1731 between August Czartoryski and Maria nee Sieniawska Denhoffowa, they owned together more land than any other magnate in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

Sieniawski-Denhoffowa alone had acquired by 1731 some 30 towns and as many as 700 villages; their common possessions were scattered from Royal Prussia through Mazovia, Little Poland, with a considerable concentration in Galicia and Podolia, and several estate complexes in the Byelorussian lands of the Grand Duchy. Such a tremendous latifundium, spanning the whole of the Commonwealth, required for its profitable functioning scores of administrators, leaseholders, merchants, artisans and residents: most of these services were provided by Jews. Their position as latifundium residents is the subject of Chapter 3.

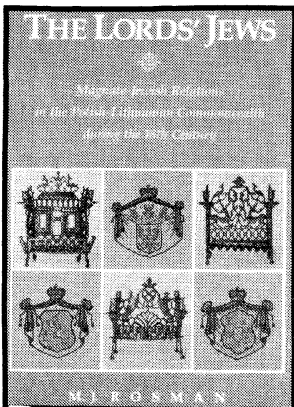
Arriving from Germany since the 12th century to serve Polish kings as bankers, minters or commercial agents, Jews began drifting toward the most affluent magnates from the second third of the 16th century. As a result, by 1765 over half of the Commonwealth's 750,000 Jews lived in private latifundia. Dr. Rosman estimates their number in the Sieniawski-Czartoryski possessions in 1765 at 30,000. Most of them were settled in Little Poland and in the Ukrainian lands with one large community in Byelorussia: in the local towns Jewish population ranged from 20 to 60 percent.

In the analysis of their economic position in the towns, Dr. Rosman notes two basic occupational tendencies: commerce and artisanry. Well-established merchants and arrendators owned large stone houses, usually concentrated around the marketplace, while artisans predominated among tenants. Jews composed the majority of both house owners (e.g. over 80 percent of the houses in Medzhybizh belonged to them in 1710) and that of people who owned no home. Multiple employment was a characteristic aspect of Jewish economic life, with brewing and distilling as the most typical supplementary occupations.

Dr. Rosman's analysis of Jewish rights and obligations, specified in a charter granted to the first settlers in each locality, shows that Jews' main

duty was to pay a wide variety of taxes. In exchange, they were given the right to engage without restriction in commerce and crafts. They were also granted unrestricted freedom to practice their religion, to establish communal religious institutions and rabbinical courts; rabbis were exempt from taxes. In addition, magnates guaranteed justice, protection from violence and intercession before outside authorities.

In these two basic rights — to live securely as a religious community and to engage in economic pursuits — Dr. Rosman sees the chief advantage for Jews to settle in magnate towns, rather than in their royally-chartered counterparts, where the guilds tended to curtail Jewish enterprise and the Catholic establishment was not always well-disposed to religious freedom.



As the author concludes, the role assigned by magnates to Jews in the 16th century "in a key economic function as the main link between the agricultural and commercial sectors; in a central political position as allies against (the king and royal towns) and in an important social capacity" continued to resonate in Poland, Ukraine and Byelorussia into the 20th century. An expert archival documentation and a historical analysis of this interaction in the 18th century make the monograph singularly commendable. It is supplied with appendices, a glossary, a listing of archival sources, extensive bibliography and an index. There are maps in the text as well as diagrams and tables.

A graduate of American universities, Prof. M.J. Rosman was in the past a fellow at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. At present he is a senior lecturer in Jewish history at Bar Ilan University in Israel. His articles on various aspects of the history of Jews in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth have appeared in scholarly journals.

"The Lords' Jews" comes out as a joint edition of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute in its Monograph Series and the Center for Jewish Studies in Harvard Judaic Texts and Studies. The publication of the volume has been made possible by the Wolodymyr Oleyko Fund for Ukrainian Studies and the Yanoff Taylor Lecture and Publication Fund.

The new Harvard title may be ordered from: Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138. Cost (including postage) is \$21.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Preserving our faith

"For decades we have lived a virtual theological schizophrenia," the Rev. Andriy Chirovsky recently told a National Catholic Register reporter. "We have been taught to think like a Latin and pray like a Greek or a Ukrainian."

The Rev. Chirovsky was speaking of Ukrainian seminarians who attend Latin-rite institutions of higher learning in order to complete their theological training.

"Ukrainian Catholic priests who have studied at Latin-rite seminaries have often played mental gymnastics," the Rev. Chirovsky told the reporter. "There are those who have attempted to modernize the liturgy for facing the congregation [as in the Latin-rite]. But in the Byzantine tradition, it's not a gathering around the table but a journey toward God's kingdom. So in that sense, if the priest's back is not facing the people, he then becomes the fulfillment of that journey and the entire journey is lost."

For years the Rev. Chirovsky dreamed of establishing a Ukrainian Catholic theological institute to provide Ukrainians with the kind of spiritual formation that was destroyed by Stalin in 1946. He began to realize his dream in 1986 when he helped found the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies at Chicago's Catholic Theological Union where he taught. At the time, its mandate was to offer a four-week summer graduate course in Eastern Theology at Mount Tabor Holy Transfiguration Monastery in Redwood Valley, California. Mt. Tabor is part of the Chicago Ukrainian Catholic eparchy headed by Bishop Innocent Lotocky.

Fearful of disrupting the monastic environment, the number of students at Mt. Tabor was initially limited to 10, so as not to exceed the number of monks. Once it became clear that students could fit into the monastic environment, the number was doubled.

Students have come to Mt. Tabor from the United States and Canada as well as from Lesotho in southern Africa, Dominica, a small Roman Catholic island in the Caribbean, Italy and Puerto Rico.

A variety of fascinating courses have been offered at the summer institute including "The Heritage of Eastern Christianity," taught by the dynamic Rev. Peter Galadza; "The Theology and Spirituality of Icons" and "An Introduction to Patristic Theology and Spirituality," taught by the Rev. Chirovsky; and "Monastic Spirituality" and "The Eucharist: The Byzantine Perspective," taught by Archimandrite (Abbot) Boniface.

It was the Rev. Boniface who brought the monastery to Redwood Valley 18 years ago. A former peritus (adviser-specialist) at the Second Vatican Council, he has taught at several American universities, served as a Latin-rite missionary in Africa, and founded a Byzantine-rite monastery in the Belgian Congo, now Zaire. The Rev. Boniface is an expert on prayer in the Byzantine tradition.

Ukrainian Catholic bishops in Canada invited the Rev. Chirovsky to move the Sheptytsky Institute to Canada in 1989 and to expand its work. The move was made soon after the Rev. Chirovsky received his doctorate in

theological studies. By special arrangement, the Institute is now located on the campus of St. Paul University, run by the Oblate Fathers, in Ottawa.

The Rev. Chirovsky plans to raise \$3 million for the much-needed institute and to that end a foundation has been established. Some \$300,000 has been raised thus far. "Our plan is to finance the institute's work from the interest on the capital," explains the Rev. Chirovsky.

In addition to his work in North America, the Rev. Chirovsky has spent time in Ukraine helping the Catholic church renew itself there. During his first visit to Ukraine in March of 1990, he preached to some 7,000 people each night for seven nights. "The people in Ukraine are hungry for Christ," he told me soon after his return. "They will stand for hours just to hear a sermon and seem disappointed when it is over."

"Our task in Ukraine is tremendous," the Rev. Chirovsky has said. "We need to rebuild theological education in Ukraine after almost a 50-year gap. It's an incredible goal."

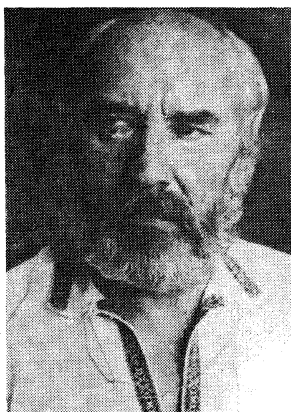
Today Ukraine has 946 seminarians. To assist them in their studies, a 30-hour introductory course in Byzantine liturgical studies has been completed on video at St. Paul University, which has its own television studio. Commissioned by Bishop Basil Losten of Stamford (the bishop responsible for providing assistance to the Ukrainian church in Ukraine), the tapes will soon be ready for distribution. A series of tapes are in the planning stage, each at a cost of some \$10,000.

Future plans at the Sheptytsky Institute include the development of a graduate curriculum leading to the first doctoral program in Eastern Christian theology in the western hemisphere; diaconate training; correspondence course for priests, religious, and laity alike, publications and scholarly articles in Ukrainian and English.

The Rev. Chirovsky is committed to training future Ukrainian lay leaders as well as priests and religious. "Our institute will educate people for a variety of ministries," he says. "We want talented and spirit-filled lay people to receive the training they will need to be effective leaders in our Church. This is a vision of empowerment."

The initiative of our North American bishops has come at a most opportune time. It renews a tradition begun by Metropolitan Sheptytsky in 1929 and offers great hope for Ukrainian Catholics both here and abroad. Having some familiarity with our Church on both sides of the Atlantic, I am more concerned with our Church here than in Ukraine. The people in Ukraine want a Church that is spiritual and can provide moral and theological guidance to them in their everyday lives. Ukrainians on this side of the ocean have a different view of our Church. If church attendance is any indication of desire, we seem more interested in having our Church become a national museum rather than a center of spiritual renewal.

The Metropolitan Sheptytsky Institute needs our help in preserving our faith. For more information contact Roman Curkowskyj in Canada (613) 236-1393, ext. 331 or Andrew Browar in the United States (708) 789-0999. You can also write to the Institute at St. Paul University, 223 Main Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 1C4, Canada.



Zinovy Krasivsky

by Marta Kolomayets

The Ukrainian philosopher Yevhen Sverstiuk referred to Zinovy Krasivsky as "the last of the Mohicans," who did everything he could for his people — and even more — as he bid him a final farewell at funeral services in Morshyn, Lviv Oblast, on September 22.

Mr. Krasivsky died on Friday, September 20. He had suffered a heart attack earlier and had been recuperating in his home in Morshyn, when he suffered a second fatal attack. Thousands attended the funeral in his town, in the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, which he had helped build just last year. Services were conducted by the Rev. Iwan Dacko, chancellor of the Archeparchy of Lviv. Representatives of political parties, and civic and religious organizations, as well as a number of Ukrainians from abroad arrived to pay their last respects to a man who gave his life to Ukraine.

Throughout the pages of his biography, it is evident that Mr. Krasivsky put his love for Ukraine above all else: it was for Ukraine that he gave up 26 years of his life as prisoner of a system that he never came to terms with.

Born on November 12, 1929, in the Ivano-Frankivske Oblast, Mr. Krasivsky experienced the wrath of the Soviet judicial system at an early age, yet he never lost his vigor, enthusiasm or optimism.

Mr. Krasivsky spent more than a quarter of a century in Soviet prisons, psychiatric hospitals and in exile, yet he often joked that it was precisely this isolation that preserved his good nature and humor.

In 1947, when he was 18, he was sentenced to five years in a labor camp after attempting to escape from Kazakhstan, where he and his family had

Zinovy Krasivsky: a prisoner is free

been exiled along with thousands of others from western Ukraine.

While serving this term, Mr. Krasivsky worked in the mines where he was severely injured in an accident and declared an invalid. After completing his sentence, he came to Lviv and graduated from the university, majoring in philology.

Mr. Krasivsky's literary career began in the 1960s, when he wrote a historical novel about the days of Kozak glory. He became one of the co-founders of the Ukrainian National Front, which openly advocated Ukrainian independence through non-violent, constitutional and legal means.

The activities of the group were limited to a memorandum sent to the first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, demanding Ukrainian independence and the publication of a journal, *Fatherland and Freedom*.

In March 1967, he was arrested again and sentenced to five years' prison, seven years' labor camp and five years' internal exile under Articles 62 ("anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda") and 56 ("betrayal of the fatherland") of the Ukrainian SSR Criminal Code.

In 1971, a "cell case" was brought against Mr. Krasivsky while he was in the notorious Vladimir Prison for "manufacturing and circulating, orally and in writing, verses of a nationalist content, in particular, the poem, 'Apocalypse.'"

As a result, early in 1972, he was sent to the Serbsky Psychiatric Institute for examination. Deemed mentally incompetent, he was first sent to a special psychiatric hospital in Smolensk; in 1975 he was transferred to a general psychiatric hospital in Lviv. He was deprived of all his visiting privileges during his confinement and subjected to forced "treatment" with heavy doses of debilitating drugs.

Finally released from the mental hospital in 1978, Mr. Krasivsky was in deteriorating health, yet his spirit remained strong. In the late summer of 1979, Mr. Krasivsky joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group; by the following winter he was once again arrested. Although no charges were formally brought against him, he was accused of having feigned mental illness to avoid completing his 1967 sentence, even though it was the Serbsky psychiatrists who had maintained he was insane.

Mr. Krasivsky was released in 1985 and in September 1987, I had the God-granted fortune to meet this man, who proved to be my link to Ukraine, the embodiment of a true Ukrainian patriot.

I had been asked to buy a car for him; he had taken upon himself the responsi-

bility of caring for the invalid poet and literary critic Ivan Svitlychny and needed a vehicle to transport the man whose health had been destroyed by years in Soviet labor camps.

Cars had become a necessity for Mr. Krasivsky, who placed little value on material possessions. Soon after his return from exile, Mr. Krasivsky decided that his car would become his home, as he traveled around Ukraine. He was already close to 60 years of age, yet he had seen little of his beloved Ukraine, its cities and countryside.

"I am poor in what I have to show for myself," he would say, "but I am rich in the people whom I have come to know." And indeed, he would tell stories of his second wife, Olena Antoniv, whom he married in 1979 and who died tragically in a trolley accident in February 1986. He would tell stories of great love, of compassion, of warmth and conviction.

He would talk of his two sons, as well as of his stepson, Taras Chornovil, whom he often worried about, in a way a father only can. He would talk of his photography, of his plans to build a museum for fellow political prisoner and artist Opanas Zalyvakha, of his work for the re-emerging Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church.

Often in my mind, I still hear his laughter, his deliberate way of speaking and enunciating every word spoken in a Galician dialect.

I remember how I met him, standing on the stairs at the Dnister Hotel in Lviv. It was in the early days of glasnost and perestroika. Naively, I believed that this democratization was also taking place in Ukraine... and I thought Pan Zenko, as I came to call him, was of like mind. His childlike enthusiasm was contagious, as he took me to the homes of Mykhailo Horyn and Slavko Chornovil, as he introduced me to the spirit of nationalism which was re-emerging in Lviv.

I remember being in awe, for Mr. Krasivsky was the first dissident I had ever met. When I told him I knew of him and of his correspondence with Iris Akahoshi of Amnesty International's New York City branch (the letters had been published in the *Washington Post* in the early 1980's), I thought he was genuinely surprised that I knew who he was and what he stood for.

He would sometimes recite fragments of his poetry, which had been published in 1984 in a collection titled "Laments from Captivity," (Nevolnyski Plachi), and in his words I would hear his yearning for freedom.

He loved people, as is often evident in his correspondence with Iris. "Life has narrowed down my needs to the prison rations and the simplest of clothing. My sons think that the USA is a country notable for blue jeans and cowboy hats, but I think that it is a country mostly

In trik

Within the last six weeks, Ukraine lost two dissidents Zinovy Krasivsky and the Rev. Y death of these two men occurred within a m

The last time the Rev. Lesiv spoke at a large, days of the Ukrainian National Front in the 15 and 1980s. Mr. Krasivsky, who often dedica

dedicated his poem "Don Quixote" to the Church activists and national and human ri Helsinki Group. Together, they had broken i Ukraine. However, their dream on this earth

On these pages, The Weekly pays tribute to their convictions, paying the harsh price of So for the idea of a free Ukraine.

remarkable for people like you Ms. Iris, people who lift themselves above the pettiness of everyday life," he wrote.

Other letters to the Amnesty International branch in New York, would tell more of his character: "Everybody calls me Zenko. In our language, my name has several pet names: Zenko, Zinko, Zenyk, Zenvo. I like diminutive forms and I like sincere epithets and kind words. I never drained the cup of human kindness. I lived among coarse and primitive people and recently among pathological people. I have no particular sentiments toward an individual, but, in general, for people, for humanity — I have profound respect."

I last saw Pan Zenko at the Congress of the Politically Repressed and at the convention of the Ukrainian Republican Party in May. He had already acquired a van; no longer did he drive a small Zhuguli, as he had in 1987. He invited me to have lunch with him and his friends — where else, but in his car. I gladly went. In his trunk, he had planks of wood. "We're finishing up the church and this is exactly what we need," he informed me.

Already gathered near the car, were his friends, Mr. Sverstiuk and Levko Lukianenko with his wife Nadya, as well as Ukrainian rights activist Mykhailo Zelenchuk. Pan Zenko began pulling out tomatoes, bread, cheese, mineral water (he was a vegetarian and did not drink alcohol). We feasted, we talked, we laughed. As usual, Pan Zenko was in a hurry because he had promised to help someone move that night.

At Mr. Krasivsky's funeral, Mr. Sverstiuk said of his colleague that he was not a great poet, or a great activist, but he was full of pure love for Ukraine and thought of it every moment. Mr. Krasivsky was a great patriot.

In Mr. Krasivsky's collection of poetry, there is one poem called "Messiah." It contains the following lines, which, I believe, are Zinovy Krasivsky's epitaph: "Remember, an idea is alive only when a man thirsts to die for it."



Olena Antoniv and her husband, Zinovy Krasivsky, in 1979.



Zinovy Krasivsky (center) with his compatriots, from left: Oksana Horyn, Vyacheslav Chornovil, Taras Chornovil, Mykhailo and Olha Horyn, in Lviv, September 1987.

ite to

ost loyal sons, former political prisoners and v Lesiv. It is perhaps transcendent that the f each other.
 e gathering was to mourn his friend from the om the days of the Soviet gulag in the 1970s s writings to friends and compatriots, had esiv. Both men, Ukrainian Greek-Catholic aders, had been members of the Ukrainian and prayed for an independent, democratic hort-lived.
 en who throughout their lives stayed true to rd labor camps, giving up personal freedom

by Olena Stercho Hendler

BOLEKHIV, Ukraine — The Rev. Yaroslav Lesiv, a political prisoner for many years and confessor and confidant of radical Ukrainian People's Deputy Stepan Khmara, was killed near Bolekhiv, Ivano-Frankivske Oblast during the week of October 6, under circumstances which suggest foul play by reactionary forces.

According to a reliable source, "mysterious" telephone calls were received by the hierarchs of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and the Russian Orthodox Church, which over one year ago renamed itself the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, to send representatives to Kiev for a meeting to negotiate a resolution to the inter-confessional conflicts which continue to plague various regions of Ukraine.

Presumably, in connection with this mission, the Rev. Lesiv, who was nearly blind as a result of hunger strikes staged while a political prisoner, travelled to Kiev in a car with a private driver. During the return, in the vicinity of Bolekhiv, a black Volga with tinted windows reportedly struck the vehicle in which the Rev. Lesiv was a passenger, head-on. Some reports indicate that the Rev. Lesiv was killed instantly. According to other unconfirmed reports, the priest's driver, who survived the accident, saw the Rev. Lesiv alive after the collision, and alleges that the priest was killed by militia who arrived on the scene. Persons who attended the Rev. Lesiv's viewing reported that he had suffered massive head injuries, which were consistent with either an automobile accident or foul play.

Funeral services were held for the Rev. Lesiv in his home village of Bolekhiv on Sunday, October 13, and were attended by thousands of people

Yaroslav Lesiv: for God and country

from Lviv, Ivano-Frankivske and Ternopil oblasts. Mourners came by chartered bus, private car and on foot in a steady stream which lasted four hours. The crowd was so immense that Bolekhiv was closed to vehicular traffic and cars on the main highway were rerouted past the village.

Travelers in the area reported that the highway, as far as 10 kilometers away from Bolekhiv, was lined with processions of mourners who walked to the funeral from surrounding towns and villages. Typically, each village representation was led by its local priest, followed by persons carrying church banners and blue and yellow Ukrainian flags, with others marching behind. It was learned that priests throughout Halychyna announced the Rev. Lesiv's funeral at Sunday liturgies and urged parishioners to attend.

The Bolekhiv village church and country lane on which it is located were far too small to accommodate all of those who came to pay their respects to the Rev. Lesiv. Thus, as new groups arrived, already present mourners left, often reluctantly. A palpable mood of deep sorrow, intertwined with anger, prevailed. From conversations with mourners, it was clear most believed that the Rev. Lesiv had been murdered; thus, the massive outpouring for the funeral bore many of the hallmarks of a protest.

The Rev. Lesiv was a long-time political prisoner, a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, a poet, a teacher and a priest. He was one of the few persons who People's Deputy Stepan Khmara of Chervonohrad agreed to see during his imprisonment pending trial on trumped-up charges of assault and robbery of a militia colonel in November, 1990. The Rev. Lesiv is credited with persuading Dr. Khmara to end his hunger strike, which Dr. Khmara began to protest his detention.

Yaroslav Vasylovych Lesiv was born on January 3, 1943 in the village of Lyzhky, Ivano-Frankivske Oblast. As a young man, he befriended several Ukrainian activists, notably Zinoviy Krasivsky, a poet and philologist.

In 1964, Mr. Lesiv, then 21, joined Mr. Krasivsky and six other leading activists in the region in forming the Ukrainian National Front, a nationalist group, which called for the liberation of Ukraine from Soviet rule. Between 1965 and 1967, the group issued a monthly journal, "Batkivshchyna i Svoboda" (Fatherland and Freedom), in which

they publicized their program. Members also published their literary works in an anthology, "Mesnyk." (Avenger).

The Front also submitted a memorandum to the 23rd Communist Party Congress and to Petro Shelest, then head of the Communist Party of the Ukrainian SSR, demanding Ukrainian independence.

By 1967, however, the army of official repression came down on the group. Nine men were arrested for their connection with the group, including Messrs. Lesiv and Krasivsky, who were sentenced respectively to six and five years imprisonment. In addition, both were sentenced to five years' internal exile.

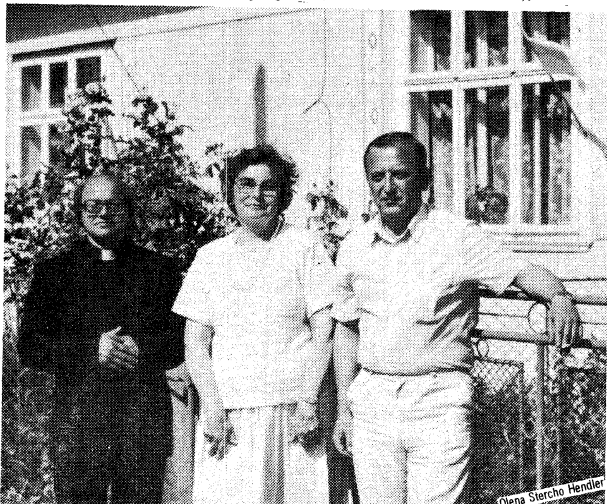


Yaroslav Lesiv

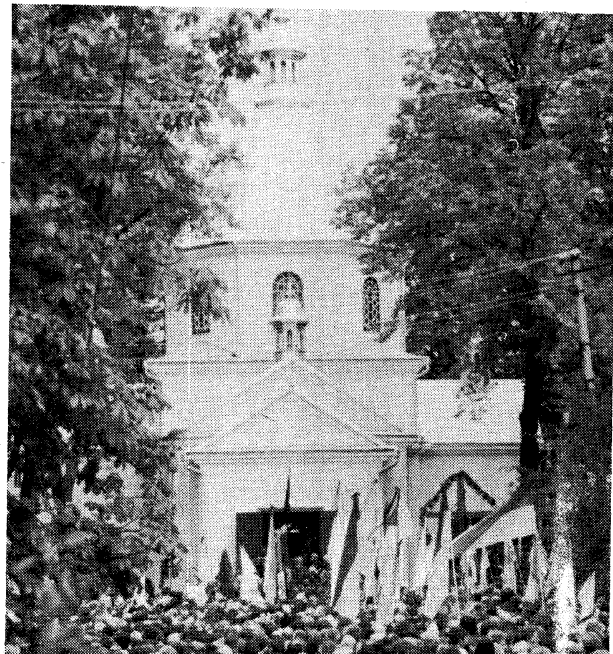
(Continued on page 15)



The Rev. Yaroslav Lesiv, pictured with People's Deputy Stepan Khmara and his wife Halyna, after Dr. Khmara's release from prison, April 1991.



The Rev. Yaroslav Lesiv with Irena Stercho of Philadelphia and Vasyi Lutsyk, mayor of Bolekhiv, in July 1990.



A scene from the funeral of the Rev. Yaroslav Lesiv, held in his native Bolekhiv on Sunday, October 13.

Army athlete wins trophy

PARMA, Ohio — U.S. Army Captain Rick Oleksyk recently received a trophy for having participated in over 100 international games overseas, a trophy awarded only three times before. He is the captain of the U.S. National Handball team, which recently won third place in the 1991 Pan-American games in Havana, Cuba, and won first place in 1987.

Mr. Oleksyk is a 1985 graduate of West Point Military Academy, and is a former altar boy at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Parma, Ohio. He is a member of UNA Branch 22.

Graduates from law school

UPPER SADDLE RIVER, N.J. — Victor Joseph Herlinsky Jr., was graduated from the American University Washington College of Law with a degree of juris doctor.

He is a 1984 graduate of Don Bosco Preparatory High School and 1988 graduate of Bucknell University.

He has worked for the Department of Justice in both the Anti-Trust Division and the United States Attorney's Office. After taking the bar exam this summer, he is looking forward to a career in criminal prosecution.

Mr. Herlinsky is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Herlinsky Sr. of Upper Saddle River, N.J.

He is a member of UNA Branch 325.

Receives doctorate in education

PHILADELPHIA — Myron Holinko received his doctorate in education from Temple University on May 19, 1988. He completed his undergraduate studies at Drexel University in 1970, and then a master's in education in 1976 from Farleigh Dickinson.

Notes on people

His doctoral thesis was "Job Satisfaction, Leadership Styles and Personal Values in a Federal Government Environment." Dr. Holinko is a member of UNA Branch 245.

Cadet completes special training

ELTINGVILLE, N.Y. — Cadet Ihor Kobryn, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Atanas Kobryn, completed special training at the Fort Lewis ROTC Advanced Training Camp, Fort Lewis, Wash.

Afterwards, from July 26 to August 24, he attended the Cadet Professional Development Training with the 611th Ordnance Company in Europe, with an emphasis on logistics.

He began his senior year at St. John's University in September.

Mr. Kobryn is a member of Plast and of UNA Branch 130.

Elected president of Kiwanis Club

STATEN ISLAND, N.Y. — Atanas T. Kobryn was elected president of the Kiwanis Club of Staten Island, the oldest and largest club in the Metropolitan New York division of the Kiwanis International.

President-Designate Kobryn will take over the leadership of his club as of October 1, which is the beginning of the administrative year in the Kiwanis organization.

Prior to his arrival in Staten Island more than 15 years ago, Mr. Kobryn was a member of the Kiwanis Club in Buffalo, N.Y. He was responsible for many programs and activities, including several very successful Captive Nations Week observances and "Operation Drug Alert" seminars and workshops. In his new role as president-designate Mr. Kobryn will be the club's delegate

to the Kiwanis International Convention in June 23-27, in Anaheim, Calif.

Mr. Kobryn is employed as business officer of Staten Island Development Disabilities Services Office by the New York State Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities. He is a member of UNA Branch 130.

Boy Scout receives Eagle

WAYSIDE, N.J. — Victor Holinko, 16, has received his "Eagle," an honor given by the Boy Scouts of America.

For his Eagle project, he planned, organized and led the renovation of a playground in Wayside.

Mr. Holinko is a junior at Ocean Township High School. He has been on the soccer team for the past three years and is currently on the swimming team. He is a Spartan Scholar, has been involved with various clubs, and is a member of the National Forensics League.

In addition to Boy Scouts, Mr. Holinko is involved with the Medical Explorers.

Mr. Holinko is a member of UNA Branch 245.

Participates in panel discussion

STATEN ISLAND, N.Y. — Alexander Z. Kobryn participated in the panel discussion of "International Video: Challenges and Opportunities" at the April 9 meeting of the Tampa Bay chapter of the International Television Association.

He also acted as the interpreter for the guest speaker, Gennadii Bouldo, who is the director of the Committee for Ukrainian Television viewing and an independent producer specializing in musical and ethnographic programming in Kiev.

Mr. Kobryn is the ITFS manager at the Lakeland Campus of the University of Southern Florida and owner of his own production company, AMTV. He has had 22 years of production experience in South America, Europe and Canada.

Mr. Kobryn is a member of UNA Branch 130.

Festival launched on "Spirit of N.J."



New Jersey Secretary of State Joan Haberle stands with Lauren and Tom Severini, in Ukrainian attire, aboard the "Spirit of New Jersey," where some 100 people gathered on Monday to launch the 13th annual N.J. Ethnic Festival, which will take place September 21 and 22 at Liberty State Park in Jersey City. Lauren and Tom are the children of Charles and Andrea Severini and grandchildren of Andrew and Evelyn Keybida. All are members of UNA Branch 322.

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- "I know of no other case in which so many deviations from procedures internationally accepted as desirable occurred."
- Professor Willem Wagenaar, author of Identifying Ivan: A Case Study in Legal Psychology, Harvard Press 1988.
- "If John Demjanjuk — whom I believe to be an utterly innocent man — hangs on Eichmann's gallows, it will be Israel that will one day be in the dock"
- Patrick J. Buchanan
- "I believe this case stinks...I am asking for an investigation into the John Demjanjuk American citizen case, and also into the actions of the Special Office of Investigation in this country."
- Congressman James Traficant, Congressional Record, June 20, 1989.
- "I believe the Demjanjuk case will no more be forgotten by history than was the Dreyfus case."
- Count Nikolai Tolstoy

Twelve years of tireless efforts have brought us this far. Mr. Demjanjuk's defense is on the brink of financial ruin. Without your immediate financial assistance, Mr. Demjanjuk's appeal to the Supreme Court will not be possible. Please help us successfully complete the final chapter of this twelve year nightmare.

Please send donations to:

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P. O. Box 92819
Cleveland, Ohio 44192

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

Kozaks territorial claims, colonists imported by Russia began to be harassed by the Kozaks.

According to Zenon E. Kohut, writing in his book, "Russian Centralism and Ukrainian Autonomy," "in his exasperation at the lack of progress in settling Zaporizhzhian grievances, Kalnyshesky even threatened to seek Turkish protection for the Host (the ruling body) — the same political alternative advocated by the Kozaks who has revolted against the starshyna."

In spite of the elitist starshyna, the Zaporizhzhians were known for being "fomentors of social unrest," according to Dr. Kohut. While they were fighting for Russia against the Turks, they were honored and decorated by Catherine II.

However, continuing social unrest and territorial demands, plus their role in the Haidamaky rebellion and offering shelter to the rebellious Russian Kozak Emelian Pugachev and his men (both of these events were during the term of Kalnyshesky) convinced Catherine II to destroy the Sich. After the 1768-1775 war against the Turks was over, a Russian army razed the fortress to the ground. Kalnyshesky and the rest of the starshyna were sent to Siberia, despite having followed a pro-Russian line, according to Subtelny.

Kalnyshesky was exiled to a monastery on the Solovets Islands until 1801, when he became a monk there at 110. He remained there to his death in 1803.

UPDATE / UPDATE / UPDATE / UPDATE / UPDATE

A high ranking Ukrainian Government Delegation has postponed its visit to Boston, New York and Washington, D.C. to mid November, 1991. Members of the delegation would like to meet with principals interested in doing business with Ukraine, specifically in privatization, joint ventures, banking, commodity & stock exchange.

INTES, INC. an American trading company servicing the interests of the American business community in Ukraine and other republics in the former U.S.S.R. is organizing working meetings/conferences with members of the delegation. Any interested parties, please FAX or telephone your specific interests to us, for us to determine if mutually beneficial meetings can be arranged with the delegation.

Please reply by Monday, November 4, 1991

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UNA — financially healthy: fact or fiction?

You may have read about certain bank and insurance company failures and/or takeovers by regulatory state agencies. If you are concerned about your insurance coverage with the Ukrainian National Association, please don't. The UNA is not in any danger!

In these times of speculation and rumors, we feel it prudent to state some pertinent facts:

1. The UNA invests and always has invested in the highest quality bonds. Ninety-three percent of the \$48 million in our bond portfolio is rated in the highest quality possible as determined by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners which is the foremost authority on valuation of securities.

Another 6.5 percent is in the next highest quality category. To summarize: 99.5 percent of our entire bond portfolio is graded either highest or high quality. Therefore, 76 percent of our total assets of \$65,603,645 (as of June 30, 1991) are invested in the two highest quality grades of bonds.

2. The UNA has invested approximately \$5 million in first mortgages for our members' home or churches. This represents eight percent of our total assets. By limiting loans to a maximum of 66 percent of the appraised value not exceeding \$100,000, the 20-30 percent drop in value of real estate in the northeast during the recessionary period did not adversely affect the security of our mortgage loans since we had a 34 percent cushion.

3. The UNA granted a mortgage on the UNA building and the balance as of June 30, 1991 is approximately \$6 million or 12.5 percent of our assets. The market value of this building conservatively calculated, based on today's market, would not only satisfy this \$6 million and the promissory notes to our members of \$7.8 million but the UNA would receive approximately \$13 million in addition.

4. The UNA has no debt.

5. The UNA has actuarial reserves set up in excess of \$34 million for our obligations to our members.

6. The UNA has more than \$20 million in surplus funds for the added protection of our members.

7. The UNA is regularly audited by the N.J. Insurance Department, New Jersey Division of Taxation, I.R.S., and an independent CPA firm.

8. The UNA has not received a substandard audit report during its 97-year history.

I trust the above statistics confirm your confidence in the financial strength of the UNA. I would be happy to further discuss these points as well as anything else about which you may have a question.

Please write or call the UNA Home Office, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302, (201) 451-2200.

Roy Romanow...

(Continued from page 1)

recent autumn campaign, he promised to trim government expenditures and work more closely with the private sector. By not expanding the PST, the people of Saskatchewan await the Romanow government's \$180 million tax break commitment.

Premier-elect Romanow's win caps a remarkable career in public life. The 52-year-old Saskatoon lawyer was first elected to the legislature in 1967, representing the city riding of Riversdale. Three years later, at the age of 31, he was narrowly defeated by Allan Blakeney for his party's leadership.

That year, Mr. Blakeney formed the government, the second NDP administration in Saskatchewan history. Mr. Romanow served as deputy premier and attorney general in the Blakeney government for 11 years. He was responsible for the introduction of many justice system reforms including the introduction of a provincial legal aid plan; the creation of the Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission; the introduction of a Saskatchewan Human Rights Code; and the creation of the Provincial Ombudsman's Office.

In 1979, Mr. Romanow was appointed Saskatchewan's first Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs. As one of the key players in the federal-provincial negotiations on constitutional matters — along with then federal justice minister Jean Chretien — he was instrumental in bringing the British North America Act home to Canada from the control of the British Parliament which resulted in the Constitutional Accord of November 1981. Messrs. Chretien and Romanow were then affectionately referred to by Canadians as "the Toque and the Uke" — a joke they both used in reference to their ethnic backgrounds.

However, nine days after the April proclamation of this new blueprint for the country, Mr. Romanow lost his own seat, by 19 votes, in a Saskatchewan general election. His victorious opponent was a 22-year-old female university student and part-time gas station attendant.

With Tory Premier Devine in power, Mr. Romanow pursued his legal practice until 1986, when he was re-elected to his old riding of Saskatoon-Riversdale. One year later, he succeeded Mr.

Blakeney as leader of the opposition and the party.

Mr. Romanow's views on Ukraine are well-known. As a member of the recently-created Advisory Council to the Presidium of the Ukrainian Parliament co-chaired by Bohdan Hawrylyshyn, the former director of the International Management Institute in Geneva, Mr. Romanow brings to the position an immense portfolio of expertise in economic and social reform.

His strong position on Ukrainian independence was articulated in a 1989 keynote address to the Ukrainian Canadian Congress Independence Day celebrations on Parliament Hill in Ottawa. That January evening Mr. Romanow presented an insightful and prophetic analysis of the prospects of glasnost and perestroika on the Ukrainian nation.

"Opportunity has presented itself in this new policy of glasnost," remarked Romanow that evening, "we must take full advantage of it and press for our fights — for full recognition of our language, our religion, our literature, art, and music — for full recognition of what it is to be Ukrainian. We must use this window of opportunity to press for even greater freedoms and laws until finally, we can achieve the inevitable — an independent Ukraine."

"The people of Ukraine have been strong in the building of an independent Canada — now, the people of Canada must be strong in the building of an independent Ukraine," exclaimed Mr. Romanow.

In his message to Canadians of Ukrainian heritage, Mr. Romanow expressed his great pride in his Ukrainian ancestry.

"It is with a great pride that I call myself Ukrainian," stressed Mr. Romanow, "the principles I hold most dear — love of freedom, love of independence, love of justice and fairness — are in many ways the result of that heritage. That heritage has helped to mold and shape me as a Canadian citizen."

Indeed, Mr. Romanow's victory in the Saskatchewan elections underscores the many personal accomplishments of the one-million strong Ukrainian Canadian community in preserving their heritage in Canada while achieving the highest reigns of power in Canada. The Governor General of Canada Ray Hnatyshyn, Supreme Court Justice John Sopinka, Deputy Prime Minister Don Mazankowski, Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan Sylvia Fedoruk, Consul General to Ukraine and Moldova Nestor Gayowsky and now Saskatchewan Premier-elect Roy Romanow are all testimony to the benefits of the progressive multicultural nature of Canadian society.



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OCT. 29 **BOSTON, MA**
Tuesday
7:30 p.m.
St. Andrew's Ukr. Orthdx. Church
24 Orchardhill Rd., Jamaica Plain, MA

OCT. 30 **ALBANY, NY**
Wednesday
7:30 p.m.
Ukrainian-American Citizen's Club
402 - 25th St., Watervliete, NY

NOV. 2 **MONTREAL, P.Q.**
Saturday
8:00 p.m.
Rosemont H.S. Auditorium
3737 Beauport St. East

NOV. 3 **OTTAWA, ONT.**
Sunday
4:00 p.m.
Ukrainian Orthdx. Church Aud.
1000 Byron Ave.

NOV. 5 **ST. CATHARINES, ONT.**
Tuesday
7:30 p.m.
Black Sea Hall
455 Welland St.

NOV. 7 **OSHAWA, ONT.**
Thursday
7:30 p.m.
Dnipro Hall
681 Dnipro Blvd.

NOV. 9 **HAMILTON, ONT.**
Saturday
7:30 p.m.
Sir Winston Churchill Auditorium
1715 Main St. E.

NOV. 10 **TORONTO, ONT.**
Sunday
3:00 p.m.
Central Tech Auditorium
corner of Harbord & Lippincott Sts.

NOV. 11 **LONDON, ONT.**
Monday
7:30 p.m.
Ukrainian Center
247 Adelaide St. S.

NOV. 13 **WINDSOR, ONT.**
Wednesday
7:30 p.m.
Sts. Volodmyr & Olha Ukr. Cath. Ch.
corner of Shepherd & Langlois Sts.

NOV. 16 **DETROIT, MI**
Saturday
7:30 p.m.
Fitzgerald H.S. Auditorium
23200 Ryan Rd., Warren, MI

NOV. 17 **CHICAGO, IL**
Sunday
4:00 p.m.
Chopin H.S. Auditorium
Rice St.

NOV. 18 **MILWAUKEE, WI**
Monday
7:30 p.m.
To be announced

NOV. 21 **PITTSBURGH, PA**
Thursday
7:30 p.m.
To be announced.

NOV. 22 **CLEVELAND, OH**
Friday
7:30 p.m.
Brecksville H.S. Auditorium
6376 Mill Rd., Brecksville, OH

NOV. 23 **BUFFALO, NY**
Saturday
7:30 p.m.
McKinley H.S. Auditorium
1500 Elmwood Ave.

NOV. 24 **ROCHESTER, NY**
Sunday
4:00 p.m.
St. Fokrova Ukr. Orthdx. Ch. Hall
3176 St. Paul's Blvd.

NOV. 25 **SYRACUSE, NY**
Monday
7:30 p.m.
Fowler H.S. Auditorium
227 Magnolia St.

NOV. 28 **SCRANTON, PA**
Thursday
7:30 p.m.
To be announced

NOV. 30 **HARTFORD, CT**
Saturday
7:30 p.m.
Bulkeley H.S. Auditorium
300 Wethersfield Ave.

DEC. 1 **NEW YORK, NY**
Sunday
3:00 p.m.
Ashar-Levy School Auditorium
185 - 1st St.

DEC. 4 **YONKERS, NY**
Wednesday
7:30 p.m.
Ukrainian Youth Center
301 Fallside Ave.

DEC. 5 **TRENTON, NJ**
Thursday
7:30 p.m.
St. Yuri's Ukr. Orthodox Church
839 Yardville-Allentown Rd.

DEC. 6 **WASHINGTON D.C.**
Friday
7:30 p.m.
Archsbp. Carroll H.S. Aud.
4300 Harewood Rd. N.E.

DEC. 7 **NEWARK, NJ**
Saturday
7:30 p.m.
To be announced!

DEC. 8 **PHILADELPHIA, PA**
Sunday
4:00 p.m.
Ukr. Educat. & Cultural Center
700 Cedar Rd.

Tickets may be obtained from the usual Ukrainian stores & credit unions, or at the door, one hour before curtain time. Children 14 and under: FREE admission.

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The Ukrainian Weekly.
Ukrainian perspective on the news

UNA grants...

(Continued from page 5)

Baczynska gave us the completed minutes of the last Convention. In a short time, this Convention Report will be published.

Supreme president's report

The enrollment of 891 new members for \$6,368,000 of insurance filled this year's quota to 44.5 percent. At the same time last year, the quota was 58 percent filled, with 1,153 new members. Once again, Mikhailo Kihichak, Branch 496, enrolled the most new members, with a total of 112. Following up were: Joseph Chabon, Branch 242, with 35 members; William Pastuszek, supreme auditor, with 21 members; Stepan Hawrysz, supreme auditor, with 18 members; Dr. Atanas Sliusarchuk, Branch 174, with 16 members; and Michael Turko, Branch 63 with 14 members.

Among districts, the Troy-Albany District Committee is in first place with 76 percent of its quota filled. Close behind is the district of Shamokin, with 74 percent filled. Following Shamokin with fifty or more percent filled are: Boston, Montreal, Wilkes-Barry and Passaic.

Mrs. Diachuk thanked all 215 organizers for their work in expanding the UNA.

In Canada, the Montreal District Committee is in first place, with the following two far behind. Canada's quota was 29 percent filled, with 63 new members out of a quota of 220.

Soyuzivka's summer season was successful from the beginning on Memorial Day weekend. Six hundred people attended on Father's Day, when the Yavir quartet from Ukraine performed. Buses came from Rhode Island and, for the first time, Montreal.

All the Soyuzivka camps were filled to maximum capacity this year. There were two "Ptashata" camps, run by the Plast sorority "Pershi Stezhi."

There were fewer staff members hired than in the preceding two years. Unfortunately, many of them quit two weeks before the end of the season, causing a shortage of employees, especially in the dining room. There are no accurate financial closings from the past eight

months due to the fact that many of the office workers had to work in the dining room for the last two weeks.

There was a dearth of rain this year, which necessitated water conservation. Once, the fire department had to deliver a cistern of water to increase the water pressure.

A new carpet was installed in the Main House and air conditioning was installed in the offices and the Vorokhta Guest House. In the future, Mr. Diachuk said, fans should be installed in the Main House.

Soyuzivka has all its rooms filled for weekends from now until the end of the year.

The most urgent matter now in publishing is the expansion of The Ukrainian Weekly. The price of a new unit that would print more pages has

dropped from \$57,000 to \$47,000, or \$33,000 without renovation. An older model can also be bought for \$20,000. All these will be available this November. A new system of distribution is also being considered, but this was difficult to coordinate during the summer.

The Supreme President then spoke of Dr. Myron Kuropas' work on the UNA history, which will be published in two languages, and about the new Kiev Press Bureau, where Chrystyna Lapychak of The Weekly is currently working. Raisa Rudenko, of Svoboda was also scheduled to arrive in Kiev in mid-September to begin working from the bureau.

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24 HOURS 7 DAYS A WEEK

Woonsocket, R.I. District Committee of UNA Branches

announces that its

DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

will be held on

Saturday, November 9, 1991 at 1:00 p.m.
at St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Parish Hall
74 Harris Avenue, Woonsocket, R.I.

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers and 32nd Convention Delegates of the following Branches:

73, 93, 122, 177, 206, 241

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

AGENDA:

1. Opening
2. Review of the District's 1991 organizational activities
3. Address by UNA Supreme Treasurer ALEXANDER G. BLAHITKA
4. General UNA topics
5. Adoption of membership campaign plan for the balance of the current year
6. Questions and answers
7. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Alexander G. Blahitka, UNA Supreme Treasurer
Alex Chudolij, UNA Supreme Advisor

For the DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

Leon Hardink, Chairman
Helen Trinkler, Secretary - Ukrainian
Theodor Klowan, Secretary - English
Janet Bardell, Treasurer



Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports for June

RECORDING DEPARTMENT MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	Juv.	Adu's	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF MAY 31, 1991:	17,769	44,501	5,764	68,034
GAINS IN JUNE 1991:				
New members.....	33	39	10	82
Reinstated.....	20	74	2	96
Transferred in.....	19	41	7	67
Change of class in.....	4	5	—	9
Transferred from Juv. Dept.....	—	—	—	—
TOTAL GAINS:	76	159	19	254
LOSSES IN JUNE 1991:				
Suspended.....	16	31	23	70
Transferred out.....	19	43	7	69
Change of class out.....	4	5	—	9
Transferred to adults.....	—	—	—	—
Died.....	—	80	—	58
Cash.....	25	33	—	58
Endowment matured.....	15	38	—	53
Fully paid-up.....	26	63	—	89
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	—	—	—
Cert. terminated.....	—	1	7	8
TOTAL LOSSES:	105	294	37	436
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:				
GAINS IN JUNE 1991:				
Paid-up.....	26	63	—	89
Extended insurance.....	1	11	—	12
TOTAL GAINS:	27	74	—	101
LOSSES IN JUNE 1991:				
Died.....	—	37	—	37
Cash surrender.....	11	13	—	24
Reinstated.....	4	4	—	8
Lapsed.....	3	5	—	8
TOTAL LOSSES:	18	59	—	77
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF JUNE 1991	17,749	44,381	5,746	67,876

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT INCOME FOR June, 1991

Dues From Members.....	\$193,303.38
Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....	391,044.97
Investment Income:	
Bonds.....	\$409,337.62
Certificate Loans.....	1,448.27
Mortgage Loans.....	40,531.85
Banks.....	4,773.18
Stocks.....	16,675.31
Real Estate.....	158,582.69
Total.....	\$631,348.92
Refunds:	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$16,510.65
Scholarship Ret'd.....	500.00
Refund Secretary Exp. Ret'd.....	70.49
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	10,125.67
Reward To Organizer Ret'd.....	11.03
Advertising Ret'd.....	500.00
Dividend To Members Ret'd.....	18.65
Insurance Dept. Fees Ret'd.....	500.00
Fraternal Activity Ret'd.....	2.50
Investment Expense Ret'd.....	230.00
Office Expense Washington Office Ret'd.....	2,886.39
Total.....	\$31,355.38
Miscellaneous:	
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured.....	\$90.04
Exchange Account-Payroll.....	10,864.42
Donation To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine.....	5,903.77
Transfer Account.....	511,255.97
Total.....	\$528,114.20
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$378,649.50
Mortgages Repaid.....	104,013.19
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	3,131.09
Total.....	\$485,793.78
Income For June, 1991.....	\$2,260,960.63

DISBURSEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1991

Paid To Or For Members:			
Cash Surrenders.....	\$20,342.66		
Endowments Matured.....	76,598.50		
Death Benefits.....	55,792.48		
Interest on Death Benefit.....	403.37		
Payor Death Benefits.....	363.84		
Reinsurance Premiums Paid.....	248.32		
Dividend To Members.....	455.00		
Dues From Members Returned.....	1,022.61		
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	2,100.00		
Scholarships.....	500.00		
Total.....	\$157,826.78		
Operating Expenses:			
Washington Office.....	\$22,042.40		
Real Estate.....	198,101.59		
Svoboda Operation.....	129,462.25		
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	76,516.37		
Organizing Expenses:			
Advertising.....	\$2,107.24		
Medical Inspections.....	416.40		
Reward To Special Organizers.....	8,802.50		
Reward To Organizers.....	12,340.03		
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers.....	2,290.00		
Supreme Medical Examiner's Fee.....	1,500.00		
Field Conferences.....	619.82		
Total.....	\$28,075.99		
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:			
Salary Of Executive Officers.....	\$17,662.27		
Salary Of Office Employee's.....	45,765.44		
Employee Benefit Plan.....	97,207.03		
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages.....	21,249.71		
Tax-Canadian Investment.....	15,729.00		
Total.....	\$197,613.45		
General Expenses:			
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses.....	\$5,560.00		
Furniture & Equipment.....	207.64		
General Office Maintenance.....	4,520.52		
Insurance Department Fees.....	3,446.88		
Operating Expense of Canadian Office.....	175.00		
Postage.....	7,351.53		
Printing And Stationery.....	1,453.77		
Rental Of Equipment And Services.....	330.11		
Telephone, Telegraph.....	3,650.16		
Traveling Expenses-General.....	4,374.50		
Total.....	\$31,070.11		
Miscellaneous:			
Auditing Committee Expense.....	\$150.00		
Expense Of Annual Session.....	1,647.71		
Investment Expense.....	3,000.00		
Loss On Bonds.....	60.93		
Ukrainian Publications.....	8,300.00		
Youth Sports Activities.....	200.00		
Fraternal Activities.....	77.48		
Donations.....	4,000.00		
Donation From Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine.....	3,146.47		
Exchange Account-Payroll.....	10,864.42		
Professional Fees.....	1,800.00		
Transfer Account.....	495,416.00		
Profit On Bond Ret'd.....	197.84		
Total.....	\$528,860.85		
Investments:			
Mortgages.....	\$273,062.49		
Stock.....	13,132.43		
Certificate Loans.....	4,063.27		
Real Estate.....	56,610.86		
E.D.P. Equipment.....	17,631.85		
Total.....	\$364,500.90		
Disbursements For June, 1991.....	\$1,734,070.69		
BALANCE			
ASSETS	Liabilities		
Cash.....	\$1,436,938.06	Life Insurance.....	\$65,481,354.88
Bonds.....	48,103,301.94	Accidental D.D.....	1,918,976.21
Mortgage Loans.....	5,165,199.78	Fraternal.....	(887,214.40)
Certificate Loans.....	606,854.03	Orphans.....	417,753.95
Real Estate.....	2,338,461.04	Old Age Home.....	(1,385,938.63)
Printing Plant & E.D.P.....	298,451.95	Emergency.....	58,713.26
Equipment.....	1,516,486.43		
Stocks.....	1,516,486.43		
Loan To D.H. - U.N.A.....			
Housing Corp.....	104,551.04		
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....	6,033,401.00		
Total.....	\$65,603,645.27	Total.....	\$65,603,645.27

Alexander Blahitka
Supreme Treasurer

Yaroslav...

(Continued from page 9)

After completing his term, Mr. Lesiv returned to Ukraine. His eyesight, which was always poor, deteriorated to the point that he was nearly blind; he suffered from heart trouble, diabetes and severe myopia. He joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group in the 1970s and he became the object of official harassment, which culminated in his narcotics arrest.

He became part of the group of dissidents and political prisoners charged and sentenced for fabricated criminal rather than overtly political offenses. This practice, devised while Yuri Andropov was head of the KGB, was instituted by the Soviets in an attempt to legitimize their claim that political deviationists are, at bottom, criminals.

In October 1979, he was summoned for an X-ray examination in Bolekhiv.

Ordered to leave his clothes in an adjoining room, he went in for the exam. Later, during a sudden police raid on his home, agents discovered two tablets and a tobacco-like substance in the lining of the jacket he had worn to the examination.

Although he denied any knowledge of the uncovered substance, Mr. Lesiv was arrested and charged with "narcotics possession" under Article 229 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code.

After serving his sentence in the Rivne region, Mr. Lesiv was arrested again, on the eve of his scheduled release in November 1981. He was sentenced to a regime of hard labor in the Sycholdolsky camp, Voloshylohrad (now Luhanske) Oblast, in a camp which housed only criminal recidivists and no political prisoners. While in that camp, he went on a 192-day hunger strike which further deteriorated his health.

Mr. Lesiv was released from prison in April 1986 and returned to Bolekhiv, where his wife, Stefania Fedorivna, and children had settled. A son, Taras, was born while Mr. Lesiv was in exile. In Bolekhiv, he continued the work of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, later Ukrainian Helsinki Union, and became a member of the Committee in the Defense of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, headed by former political prisoner Ivan Hel. Mr. Lesiv was ordained a priest of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in 1989. He also edited the samvydav journal, Karby Hir, which appeared in Kolomiya.

Dr. Yuriy Starosolsky...

(Continued from page 3)

In 1948 he penned the definitive book of Plast ideology, "The Great Game," which has twice been reprinted.

Following the death of the first Chief Scout of Plast, Prof. Severin Levytsky, Dr. Starosolsky was initiated Chief Scout at the 1972 Jubilee Plast Jamboree. He served in this capacity until his death.

Dr. Starosolsky is survived by his wife, Oksana; his daughter Anna; his sister Slana Starosolsky; and family in Ukraine. A funeral service was scheduled at Hines Rinaldi Funeral Home in Silver Spring, Maryland on Friday, October 25; interment was to follow at St. Andrew the First-Called Apostle Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J. on Saturday, October 26.

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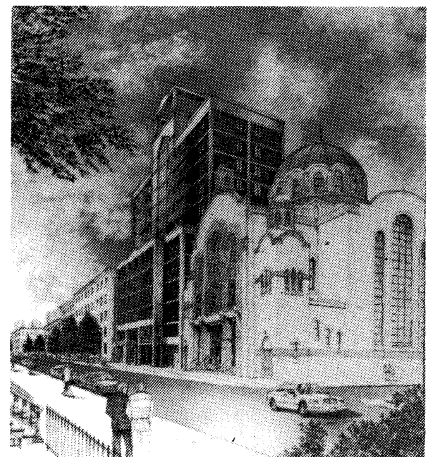
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November 3

WARREN, Mich.: The Desna Dance Ensemble from Toronto will begin its tour of the United States with "Ukrainians on Broadway," a production of dance, comedy and music at Fitzgerald Auditorium, 23200 Ryan Rd. The show will be at 3 p.m. Tickets are \$15, \$12.50 or \$10, with \$2 off for advance tickets. For further information, call (313) 897-5976 or (313) 689-5921.

NEWARK, N.J.: Plast will commemorate the November 1 Ukrainian Independence Day, at a 9:30 a.m. mass in St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church on Sandford Ave. There will be a meeting afterwards in the school gym.

PARMA, Ohio: There will be a dinner/dance at St. Vladimir Fellowship Hall, 3425 Marioncliff Dr., with cocktails at 1 p.m., dinner at 2 p.m. U.S. Congressman James A. Traficant will speak on new evidence in the John Demjanjuk case. Tickets are \$25 per person, all proceeds will go to the John Demjanjuk Fund. For tickets and further information, call (216) 243-1730 or (216) 886-1528.

November 7-November 9

BERGENFIELD, N.J.: St. Anthony's Orthodox Church will have its annual international food and holiday shopping festival at 385 Ivy Lane, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. There will be live entertainment at night and traditional Greek, Slavic and Middle Eastern foods will be available. For further information, call Nike Bach, (201) 947-0756.

November 8

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America is sponsoring an exhibition of

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

new paintings by Ilona Sochynsky. A preview reception for the artist will be held at 6-9 p.m. at the institute, 2 E. 79th St. The exhibition will be open from November 10 to November 18, noon to 6 p.m., except Mondays. For further information, contact Daria Hoydysh, art exhibit chairman, (212) 628-3062.

PARMA, Ohio: There will be a dinner/dance sponsored by the Parma Ukrainian community at St. Vladimir Fellowship Hall, 3425 Marioncliff Drive. Congressman James A. Traficant will speak on new evidence found during his investigation of the John Demjanjuk trial. The cost is \$25 per ticket, and all proceeds will be contributed to the John Demjanjuk Fund. Cocktails will be at 1 p.m., and dinner at 2 p.m. Music will be provided by the Roman Orchestra. For tickets and further information, call (216) 243-1730 or (216) 886-1528.

NEWARK, N.J.: Ukrainian Women's League of America, Branch 28, will sponsor the Ukrainian Bandura Trio from Lviv for an evening of songs at St. John's School Gym, 762 Sandford Ave., at 7:30 p.m. The three graduates of Lyseko Conservatory have performed in Kiev, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, the Far East, Western Europe and have appeared on the Ukrainian national television network. Admission is \$10, senior citizens \$8 and children \$5.

November 9

JERSEY CITY, N.J.: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Inc., will hold its traditional fall dance at the Ukrainian National Home, 90-96

Fleet Street, at 9 p.m. The "Tempo" orchestra will play. Tickets are \$10 for adults and \$5 for students. For reservations and additional information, call Stella Maciach, (201) 963-0936.

SPRING VALLEY, N.Y.: The Ukrainian American Veterans of Post 19 will host a buffet and dance at the Ukrainian Hall, 16 Twin Ave. at 7 p.m. Music will be at 8 p.m. to 12 a.m. and donations are \$18 per ticket or two for \$35. For tickets, call Commander Teddy B. Dusanenko, (914) 634-5502, Michael Wengrenovich, (914) 735-5241, or Joseph Brega, (914) 268-6523.

November 10

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Massachusetts-Ukraine Citizens Bridge presents Vladimir Shamo, soloist with the Kiev State Philharmonic Orchestra and recipient of the Merited Artist of Ukrainian SSR Award, 1989. He will perform at Paine Hall at Harvard University at 2 p.m. For further information, call the "Bridges" office, (508) 587-7989.

NEW YORK: The board of trustees of The Ukrainian Museum invites the public to attend the opening of the exhibition of works of sculptor Mykhailo

Chereshnovsky at 2 p.m. at the museum, 203 Second Ave. The exhibition will be on view through January 13, 1992. For further information, call (212) 228-0110.

November 10-December 11

SASKATOON: Synergos I: Art from Ukraine will be exhibited at the Ukrainian Museum of Saskatoon, 910 Spadina Crescent East. The opening and reception will be on November 10 at 2:30 p.m. For further information, call Rose Marie Fedorak, curator/education director, (306) 244-3800.

November 14

TORONTO: "Beyond Socialist Realism: Soviet Ukrainian Painting in the Post-Stalin Period" is the subject of a talk by Dr. Daria Darewych of York University and chief curator of the "Treasures of Ukraine" exhibition. This will be at the Board Room, Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 43 Queen's Park Crescent E., at 4-6 p.m. For further information, call (416) 978-3332.

November 16

PHILADELPHIA: There will be a concert by the Leontovych String Quartet at the Woodmere Art Museum, 9201 Germantown Ave., at 8 p.m. Tickets are \$12. For further information, call (215) 247-0476.

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