

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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Project HOPE In Ukraine's Supreme Council delivers aid to Ukraine

by **Chrystyna Lapychak**
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — Two American military airplanes, carrying 150 tons of medical supplies and humanitarian aid, mostly for victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, landed at Kiev's Boryspil Airport on October 24 and 25.

The shipment was part of a \$5.4 million initiative by U.S. President George Bush, launched in February to ship aid directly to the Baltic states and Ukraine. It is coordinated by Project HOPE (Health Opportunities for People Everywhere), a non-profit agency specializing in emergency health assistance.

The first shipment, marking the first landing ever of an American military aircraft on Ukrainian soil, arrived on Thursday, October 24, and was followed by a press conference with Ukrainian health ministry officials, Ukrainian parliamentarians, a representative from the U.S. Defense Department, the U.S. Consul-General in Kiev and representatives from the contributing charities.

"I'd like to thank all Americans, especially all Ukrainian Americans for your good hearts, because right now, as Ukraine only begins to rise on its feet

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Chornobyl station to be shut down by 1993

by **Chrystyna Lapychak**
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — Five and a half years after a nuclear accident struck the Chornobyl nuclear power plant 70 miles north of Kiev, the Supreme Council of Ukraine voted on Tuesday, October 29, to shut down the infamous station no later than 1993.

The resolution came in response to a fire, which ravaged the turbogenerator of the No. 2 reactor on October 11, causing the reactor's immediate shutdown. No radiation was reportedly released.

The Ukrainian Parliament voted to keep reactor No. 2 shut down and to begin taking it completely off line immediately, while setting a deadline of 1993 for shutting down reactors No. 1 and 3.

Citing the October 11 fire as the reason for "a sharp heightening of socio-psychological tension within the population," the resolution said "it underlined the specific dangers of the station and forces a review of previously set deadlines for the shutdown of all energy blocks."

In a resolution dated August 1, 1990, the then Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR voted that the Chornobyl AES should be shut down by 1995.

"Chornobyl is the most dangerous



Anti-nuclear demonstrations, such as the one pictured above, held in April 1990, show Ukraine's citizens' commitment to shutting down the Chornobyl station.

atomic energy block in the world, particularly if one takes into account the sarcophagus surrounding the stricken fourth reactor," said Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak, Ukraine's minister of the environment. "The whole world fears what could still happen there," he said during a debate over the resolution in Parliament.

The resolution also sets a deadline of December 1 for the Supreme Council to

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Seven candidates vie for Ukraine's presidency

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The citizens of Ukraine will choose among seven candidates when they vote for their first president on December 1.

As of October 31, the last day to register as a candidate, seven men had collected over 100,000 signatures, the number necessary to be placed on the ballot.

Among the presidential hopefuls are current Supreme Council Chairman Leonid Kravchuk, who registered with 250,000 signatures, and Lviv Oblast Chairman Vyacheslav Chornovil, who collected over 176,000 signatures.

Others in the race include People's Deputy Lev Lukianenko, a former political prisoner; Ihor Yukhnovsky, the National Council chairman and head of the parliamentary committee on education; Oleksander Tkachenko, the minister of agriculture.

The last two men to register as candidates for the presidential bid were Leopold Taburiansky, a people's deputy from Dnipropetrovske who enjoys popularity in the eastern regions of Ukraine, and Volodymyr Hryniyov, an ethnic Russian who is

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Larysa Skoryk speaks at Canadian Friends of Rukh conference

by **Oksana Zakydalsky**

TORONTO — The Canadian Friends of Rukh held their second national conference on October 26-27 at St. Vladimir's Institute. The association, organized two years ago, is comprised of 14 branches throughout Canada; 11 of these (Montreal, Ottawa, Oshawa, Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, London, Windsor, Thunder Bay, Winnipeg and Vancouver) sent delegates to the conference. The other three (Edmonton, Regina and Saskatoon) sent in reports.

The question on everyone's mind was, of course, "whither Rukh?" now that Ukraine had proclaimed its independence. Both the association president, Erast Huculak, who had recently returned from Ukraine after extensive consultations with the Rukh leadership there and the special guest, Rukh Council member and People's Deputy Larysa Skoryk, assured the delegates that Rukh still had an important role to play in Ukraine.

As Ms. Skoryk said, "Rukh is the main structure and will remain the main structure which will direct and realize

reforms in Ukraine. Only when the aim for which Rukh was created, the independence of Ukraine, becomes a reality, will Rukh change into a body for the support of independence."

Branch reports describing activities and fund raising efforts of the various branches were presented, as well as reports of the national coordinating executive. Mr. Huculak gave the president's report and the committee chairs presented theirs: Olya Kalymon for the Economic Committee (standing in for Vasyl Kalymon), Chornobyl Committee (Dr. Jaroslav Shudrak), Emergency Task Force Committee (Mr. Huculak), Youth Committee (Motria Onyschuk), Technical Committee (Petro Baier) and the Press Committee (Roman Melnyk).

A substantial amount of time at the conference was devoted to the discussion of the constitution and the version finally adopted provided for a new method of selecting the national coordinating executive. Up to now, the executive of one branch (currently Toronto) also performed the functions of a national coordinating executive. The adopted constitution provides for the election of a national executive at

the annual conference. This conference chose the following national coordinating executive: Mr. Huculak (president), Yuri Okhrym (vice-president), Lida Huculak (coordinator), Teodosiy Woloshyn (secretary), and Bohdan Myndiuk (treasurer).

Among the resolutions adopted by the conference were the following: to prepare a detailed financial report of the funds given for aid to Ukraine by the end of December; to provide both moral and financial aid to Rukh activities on behalf of the referendum for an independent Ukraine.

At the conference Ms. Skoryk spoke about Rukh in Ukraine. The immediate task of Rukh is to ensure a positive result at the referendum. Ms. Skoryk underlined the weakness of Rukh in the southern and eastern regions of Ukraine. In some oblasts — Mykolaiv, Kherson, Zaporizhzhia, Odessa, Crimea — Rukh has merely a symbolic presence. In order to reach people in these regions, access to the mass media, particularly television, is crucial. It must be obtained at the oblast level because local television accesses the

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U.S. specialists travel to Ukraine to test eyes of Chernobyl children

by Bohdan Hodiak

PITTSBURGH — Sixteen scientists, doctors and technicians left for Ukraine on October 27 to examine the eyes of 1,800 children in three communities in what is described as "the first statistically valid examination" of the effects of Chernobyl radiation on children's eyes.

The project was launched by more than \$60,000 in donations from Pittsburgh area Ukrainians, raised primarily through Michael Komichak's Ukrainian radio program on WPIT. With that as a base, the Tri-State Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund was able to raise an additional \$90,000 in grants and donations of equipment from corporations. All of the specialists, a third of whom are not of Ukrainian background, are volunteering their time. The project has the support of the Ukrainian Ministry of Health.

The specialists will test 600 children each in the towns of Poliske and Narodychi, which are among the most radiologically contaminated areas where people still live. Then as a control, the group will travel to the radiologically clean town of Trostianets in western Ukraine to test 600 more children. The group will leave Ukraine November 17.

For more than half a year Marta Pisetska Farley, author of "Festive Ukrainian Cooking," has been working almost full time as the volunteer project coordinator. It was her idea to write to the president of Topcon Optical Co. in Japan. The result was a donation of \$50,000 worth of equipment. When Topcon asked where they should ship the equipment, Mrs. Farley told them Kiev, Ukraine, saving thousands of dollars in shipping costs.

Eastman Kodak repaid with a donation of \$5,000 worth of film and film processing so the inside of the children's eyes can be photographed. One man in Pittsburgh, a non-Ukrainian, said he

wanted to pay for one entire diagnostic slit lamp and contributed \$17,000.

"People are good. They want to help. You just have to give them the opportunity," Mrs. Farley said.

Besides testing the eyes, the researchers will conduct blood tests on 50 children to determine chromosome damage.

The unreliability of current medical examinations by Soviet doctors is one reason for the project. When this reporter returned from Ukraine last November he brought with him 21 medical records of children from Prypiat, signed by doctors, stating these 21 children were suffering from beginning cataracts. When several Pittsburgh doctors made an exploratory visit in the spring of 1991 they tested these 21 children with a slit lamp, a type of microscope that permits the doctor to look inside the eye. Only two were found to have possible cataracts.

The doctors are especially interested in cataracts because children almost never have them. A significant increase in cataracts among Chernobyl children would be the first scientific proof of the effects of the radiation.

If the researchers do not find any significant increase it will be very good news for Chernobyl children and their parents, for it will reduce some of the anxiety millions of people there now feel about the long-term effects of the radiation.

Either way, the committee plans to help after the project is completed. Lions Club International, which has many benevolent projects involving vision, has adopted this work. Mrs. Farley said. Many children in Ukraine today are unable to get eyeglasses.

The project is all being done through private donations. There are no government funds involved. Mrs. Farley attributed the project's success, so far, "to our volunteers and the donations and that it was community based. That impressed the foundation and corporation people."

Environmental official forges ties in U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO — Alexander Belov, an official in the international department of Ukraine's environmental ministry, completed a four-week stint working and meeting with environmental officials in California recently.

The Ukrainian Ministry for Environmental Protection, until recently a state committee, is headed by world-renowned environmental activist, author and Chernobyl expert, Dr. Yuri Shcherbak.

As a representative of a high-profile ministry of the Ukrainian republic, Mr. Belov exemplifies his country's efforts to establish direct ties with foreign states. He met with officials of the EPA's Region IX office in San Francisco and toured the facilities of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, one of the nation's toughest air pollution agencies. He visited the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory as well as various industrial facilities throughout California.

Mr. Belov also represents a small enterprise involved in ecological monitoring. Through the offices of the Enterprise Development Program of San Francisco's Center for U.S.-USSR Initiatives, he is spending a month at Condor Earth Technologies in Sonoma, California, to learn the ropes of U.S.-style private enterprise.

Mr. Belov's government encourages Western environmental firms to enter into joint ventures in Ukraine, where the ecological situation is catastrophic and environmental awareness is correspondingly high. Accordingly, he has met with representatives of General Environmental Management Systems, a California company interested in undertaking projects in Ukraine.

Protocol signed by Minchornobyl, environmental firms

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian Chernobyl Ministry (Minchornobyl) signed a formal protocol of intent with a visiting delegation representing a U.S. consortium of 10 environmental firms in Kiev on September 16.

The protocol established the basis of mutual cooperation between Minchornobyl, Los Alamos Technical Associates, Inc. (LATA) of Los Alamos, New Mexico; Far East Environment, Ltd. (FEE) of Boston, Massachusetts; and the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in eliminating the consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster.

The U.S. delegation traveled to Kiev for two weeks of meetings with Ukrai-

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UCC interns gain experience in Canadian Parliament

by Andrij Hluchowecy

OTTAWA — There exists a vast difference between reading about government and experiencing it firsthand. No matter how much one studies textbooks about the procedures in legislation, the interaction between political parties and interest groups in policy-making or even the proper way of formulating a standing order, the hands-on experience of the Ottawa political environment is indispensable to better understanding the policies and structures of the democratic political system.

It is with this in mind that the national executive of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress decided four years ago to fund a parliamentary internship summer program for Ukrainian Canadian students attending university. The internship application was opened to all students whose area of study included political science, history, Slavic studies, economics, psychology or sociology. It is no wonder that the competition for the four yearly summer positions was high.

This year's successful applicants had diverse interests and backgrounds.

Lydia Wakulowsky, an active member of the Ukrainian community in Toronto, earned a political science degree from the University of Toronto and is now in her second year of law at the University of Ottawa.

"I am interested in acquiring a sophisticated understanding of the Canadian political process," stated Ms. Wakulowsky in her cover letter to the Ukrainian Canadian Congress. "These practical skills combined with my background in political science and sociology and with my current study of law will allow me to participate meaningfully in promoting the Ukrainian community's goals and objectives through social and legal reform."

Ms. Wakulowsky was placed with Liberal Member of Parliament Sheila Copps of Hamilton East.

Andrij Hluchowecy is director of the National Information Bureau of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, based in Ottawa.

Greg Nakonechny, a 21-year-old from Edmonton, is now completing a political science major from the University of Alberta. Active in the local Ukrainian community, Mr. Nakonechny epitomized the calibre and expertise sought by the UCC. His political placement was with Liberal Parliamentarian Mac Harb of Ottawa Centre.

"I am keenly interested in Canada's political institutions and history and I take great pride in my Ukrainian heritage," remarked Mr. Nakonechny, "and I am very enthusiastic about the opportunity this position presents."

There was also Bohdan Sawchak of Garson, Ontario, who was placed with Conservative Member of Parliament, the Honourable John Bosley of Metropolitan Toronto. Pursuing a management and economics degree at the University of Guelph, Mr. Sawchak was still able to find time to head the Ukrainian Students' Club at the university.

The experience and excitement of working for a federal Member of Parliament in Ottawa was noted in Mr. Sawchak's comments on the pending Parliament Hill experience. "As I was introduced to this position, it brought upon an extremely exciting feeling to think I might actually have the chance to be involved in the working of our government."

A fourth intern, Chrystia Freeland of Edmonton, was chosen for the 1991 summer Ukrainian Canadian Congress Internship, but due to an opportunity to travel to Kiev and freelance for several European and North American newspapers on the tumultuous events enveloping Ukraine and the rest of the former Soviet Union, her decision was to go to the Ukrainian capital. Her many articles in the Financial Times, the Toronto Star and the Economist on the rebirth of Ukraine and its drive for independence show that her decision was timely.

During the course of the four-month internship program, that was coordinated and run by the Ukrainian Information Bureau in Ottawa, the Ukrainian Canadian interns undertook research projects, performed constituency work, wrote standing orders and speeches and

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Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, third from left, pictured with Andrij Hluchowecy, Lydia Wakulowsky, Oksana Kowalchuk, Greg Nakonechny and Bohdan Sawchak.

Philadelphia's Academy of Music hosts star-studded Chernobyl benefit

by Christine Perfecky

PHILADELPHIA — Philadelphia's renowned Academy of Music, a concert hall that plays host to the music world's brightest luminaries each year, witnessed a marvelous tribute to the victims of Chernobyl on Sunday, October 13. The concert, a benefit organized by the Ukrainian Federation of Greater Philadelphia in conjunction with the medical community of the Delaware Valley, featured a star-studded line-up of performers, headed by Metropolitan Opera's legendary soprano Roberta Peters.

Ms. Peters was joined on stage by pianist Alex Slobodyanik, Jr., a 17-year-old sensation from Ukraine, who re-



Alexander Slobodyanik, Jr.

cently won the Young Concert Artists International Auditions and the Marlboro Music Festival scholarship, and by two choirs — the internationally recognized Philadelphia Boys Choir and Chorale, (Robert G. Hamilton, artistic director), and the Ukrainian National Choir, (Michael Dlyaboha, conductor and musical director). Singers from the latter hail from the United States and Canada. Ms. Peters was accompanied by pianist Warren Jones; Mia Bach and Alexandra Rudyj accompanied the Ukrainian National Choir.

The concert was opened by Dr. Zenia Chernyk, who welcomed all present and

thanked them for supporting this most worthy cause. In her very brief remarks the speaker called the Chernobyl region the "world's largest laboratory."

As befitting an event dedicated to helping ailing children, the gala began with a magnificent performance by the Philadelphia Boys Choir and Chorale. The young voices, tuned to perfection by their founder and director, Dr. Hamilton, sang seven selections which ranged from Mozart's solemn "Dixit Dominum" and "Laudate Dominum" to "Shenandoah" and the deeply patriotic "America the Beautiful." The choir was accompanied by Joseph P. Fitzmartin, the ensemble's assistant director.

As soon as the voices of the young chorists faded away, the Academy of Music resounded once more with youthful talent. This time it was the musical artistry of Mr. Slobodyanik, son of celebrated Ukrainian pianist Alexander Slobodyanik, that captivated the attention of the audience. Mr. Slobodyanik, who at the age of 15 was the youngest pianist ever to win the Young Concert Artists International Auditions, played Frederic Chopin's "Sonata No. 3 in B Minor, Opus 58." During the 1991-1992 season the young pianist will have an artist's residency at the University of California at Davis.

The second half of the concert was opened by the Ukrainian National Choir which expertly sang the first part of Mykola Lysenko's "Rejoice, Unwatered Field" to the words of Taras Shevchenko and two excerpts from the Finale of Act 11 of Dankevych's "Bohdan Khmelnytsky" with soloist Myron Kasian.

However, it was the appearance of Ms. Peters that brought the house down with three standing ovations and as many encores. Charming, elegant and possessing great showmanship, Ms. Peters instantly mesmerized the audience with her incandescent vocal radiance. The evening's repertoire extended from opera and operetta to Italian "arie antiche" as she sang "Voi che sapete" from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro;" "Quel Guardo il Cavaliere," from Donizetti's "Don Pasquale;" "The Merry Widow Waltz" and "Vilja" from "The Merry Widow" by Lehar; "O mio bambino caro," from Puccini's "Gianni Schicchi;" and Victor Herbert's "Italian Street Song."

Immediately following the concert, VIP guests and performers were invited

to an elegant cocktail reception which was held at the Academy's Crystal Ballroom. Present among the guests was a sizeable representation from the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations that included Second Secretary Serhiy Koulik and Councillor Alexander Boutsko and his family. The latter is also Cultural and Press Attache. Ms. Tania Huzar of WPVI TV, the Philadelphia ABC affiliate, was the emcee of this portion of the gala, while Vera Andryczyk served as chairperson of the entire fund-raising event. Posters for the concert were designed by artist Taras Lewyckyj.

The objective of this gala fund-raiser was two-fold. It was organized to deepen the American medical community's awareness of the continuing after-effects of the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl on the population of Ukraine, especially on its children, and at the same time to raise funds to purchase and air-lift to Ukraine much-needed hospital equipment and medications. On both counts the event was an unequivocal success.

Since the target population of the concert was the American medical community, "Dear colleague" letters were written by Dr. Alexander Chernyk, president of the Ukrainian Federation of Greater Philadelphia, and sent to 4,000 physicians in the tri-state Delaware Valley. The letter informed its readers about the overwhelming health problems that physicians in Ukraine face in the wake of the nuclear catastrophe and about the deplorable conditions under which they work.

The letter stated: "Ukrainian physicians have no diagnostic or therapeutic modalities to take care of the suffering and the dying victims. During our visit and assessment we found a total of two operational CT scanners serving a population of 51.7 million. The hospitals are in deplorable condition. There are no standards of practice. There is usually one glass syringe for an entire floor, sterilized so many times that it is impossible to see the calibration. There are no medications, particularly chemotherapeutic agents, making the prognosis for children with leukemia very bleak."

The response to this letter and to the ensuing concert at the Academy of Music was extremely positive. Several major contributors, among them the Hospital of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine, Cooper Hospi-



Roberta Peters

tal, Sunoco and Exxon, purchased entire blocks of tickets for their respective members and staff; some of these were distributed free of charge to medical students who attended the concert. The profits from this gala not only netted \$50,000, which will be used to cover part of the cost of air-lifting medical supplies to Kiev later this year, but the event also generated much interest and support for this cause.

Several physicians and individuals from Massachusetts, Alabama and California have called the Philadelphia-based Ukrainian federation with offers of help, as have local institutions and schools. Among the latter, the faculties and student bodies of the Farrell School at Fox Chase and Castor Streets and the Notre Dame Academy have expressed a desire to do something to join in the effort to aid the children of Chernobyl.

According to Dr. Zenia Chernyk, director of the Health Care Program of the Ukrainian Federation of Greater Philadelphia, the October 13 gala concert was the first of several anticipated fund-raisers. Plans for other aggressive fund raising events are already under way. The federation is now in the process of organizing a milestone concert which will mark the sixth anniversary of the Chernobyl catastrophe in April 1992.



Philadelphia Boys Choir and Chorale.

State Department seeks interpreters

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Department of State is seeking individuals interested in serving as free-lance Ukrainian interpreters.

Promising applicants will be tested by the department. Successful candidates would serve primarily as escort-interpreters for distinguished Ukrainian visitors invited to the United States under the International Visitor Program. The average duration of such travel assignments is 30 days.

Applicants must have a strong command of Ukrainian and English, at least four years' U.S. residence, working papers, and preferably a college degree.

For further information, call Erica Ginsberg collect at (202) 647-3493 or write to: Interpreting Division, Room 2212, Office of Language Services, U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20520-2204; Attention: Ms. Erica Ginsberg.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Good morning, Ukraine!

by Teras Szmagala

As our United States Air Force Jet landed in Kiev, all I could think of was my father. President George Bush had appointed me to a Presidential Delegation to the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the tragedy of Babyn Yar. Our seven member United States delegation was led by the President's brother, Jonathan. Six of us were arriving from Andrews Air Force Base, just outside of Washington, to be joined later by the seventh member, Ambassador Robert Strauss. The delegation was sent at the invitation of Chairman Leonid Kravchuk to President Bush during Mr. Kravchuk's September visit to the White House.

Here I was in Kiev again, for I had visited there only a few months ago. But this time was different, this time the blue and yellow flag was flying over the Parliament building, independence had been declared and independent leaders were making independent decisions. Decisions like recognizing and memorializing the tragedy of Babyn Yar and publicizing that sad history, not only to the citizens of Kiev and Ukraine, but to the entire world.

There was at least one other major change in Kiev which was obvious and very pleasing. I actually heard far more Ukrainian spoken than Russian. With one exception, all events were conducted with Ukrainian as the primary language.

Perhaps the most significant example happened shortly after we arrived. The delegation gathered in the lobby of our hotel, the October Hotel, previously used only by high-ranking Soviet officials. We were to proceed to an event honoring Ukrainians and others who had saved Jews, a "Ceremony for the Righteous."

As the head of our delegation, Jonathan Bush, came down in the elevator he asked the operator how to say "good morning."

Fresh with his new knowledge he approached the delegation and cadre of security and local officials and said "dobroye utro." "Oh no, Mr. Bush," said one of Chairman Kravchuk's staff, "that's good morning in Russian. In Ukrainian good morning is "dobryi ranok." Immediately the delegation was put on notice that we were in Ukraine. Ukraine was not Russia, and that feeling of pride of the language and culture prevailed throughout our visit.

The events of the commemoration were very emotional. The details were covered very well by our Weekly editor based in Kiev, Chrystyna Lapychak. However, how do you put into words the feeling you experience when you see an elderly Jew kiss a Ukrainian who has just been honored for saving him from death at Babyn Yar? Or the feeling of walking down the path which thousands of human beings, Jews, Ukrainians and others, walked to their demise

Teras Szmagala, UNA supreme auditor, traveled to Kiev as part of the official U.S. delegation to Babyn Yar, September 29-October 5. Mr. Szmagala, a long-time activist in the Republican Party, was the executive assistant to former Sen. Robert Taft of Ohio and chaired the Ukrainian Americans for Bush Committee.

during that terrible tragedy. It is something that I will not forget, and that I hope that the world will not forget.

Chairman Kravchuk, Deputy Prime Minister Serhiy Komisarenko and the other Ukrainian officials who planned and conducted the commemoration events deserve recognition for their efforts.

They deserve recognition, not just because events were well organized and well received, but because the Babyn Yar commemoration has a far deeper meaning.

Ukraine is building a democracy. A democracy that is open and that includes and protects all minorities. Only by building a democracy that protects even the smallest minority, can its founders be assured that democracy itself will be protected, never again to return to the rule of a few over the masses.

I remember Mykhailo Horyn making that very point to the American media during his trip to the United States. The commemoration of Babyn Yar was a major step toward building that democracy. The commemoration recognized the importance of truth and openness in a democracy. The Ukrainian officials reached out to the Jewish community in Ukraine and asked that they become a part of this fledgling democracy and assured them that never again would the sins of the past be allowed to recur.

I commented to Chairman Kravchuk, both in our formal delegation meeting and later at his reception in the Mariansky Palace, that the success of Ukraine's new experiment with freedom would depend on the continuation of this approach toward democracy.

They must build the type of government which we enjoy in the United States, which allows everyone to participate in the process of government and which recognizes the importance of all minorities. That type of democracy is really why I, the son of a Ukrainian immigrant, was there in Kiev representing the President of the United States. My father would have been proud. Good morning, Ukraine!



Chrystyna Lapychak

The Israeli and Ukrainian national flags are lowered in memory of the victims at Babyn Yar.



Teras Szmagala

During a ceremony for the righteous in Kiev, Ukrainians who saved Jews from the Babyn Yar massacre are honored for their heroic efforts.



The U.S. delegation to Babyn Yar, headed by President George Bush's brother, Jonathan Bush (fifth from left), meets with Ukraine's Supreme Council Chairman Leonid Kravchuk (sixth from left). Also in attendance were U.S. Consul-General Jon Gundersen (fourth from left) and Teras Szmagala (third from right).

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Third largest nuclear power?

Over the past few weeks, the West has devoted unprecedented attention to Ukraine, expressing fear that as Ukraine emerges as an independent state, it may not want to give up its nuclear weapons. The West has become well-aware of the fact that Ukraine houses multiple-warhead rockets and builds ballistic missiles. Ukraine could conceivably become the third-largest nuclear power on earth once independent.

To be sure, Ukraine is committed to becoming a nuclear-free zone. After the tragedy of Chernobyl, it became a living symbol of the dangers of nuclear power. Just this week, the Ukrainian Parliament voted to shut down the Chernobyl station two years earlier than originally planned. Its commitment to becoming nuclear-free is strong: as early as July 16, 1990, when it declared its sovereignty, it passed a nuclear-free declaration; this position was once again reaffirmed on August 24, when Ukraine declared its independence.

Although it is true that all of Ukraine's leaders have said that Ukraine wants to become a nuclear-free zone, Ukraine must have a say in the future of these weapons. But, the course they follow must be pragmatic and responsible. Here, Ukraine has the opportunity to show its political savvy. It has been proposed on more than one occasion that Ukraine move its stocks of missiles into the Russian republic. "What state hands over its nuclear weapons to another state?" asked Vyacheslav Chornovil, a people's deputy, Lviv Oblast chairman and presidential hopeful.

Leonid Kravchuk, the chairman of the Supreme Council and currently also a leading candidate for president, has also stressed that he favors "destroying all nuclear weapons under international supervision." Until that day, he added, Ukraine will not relinquish control over its missiles and will demand to take part in disarmament talks.

Ukraine's leaders have assured the West, including U.S. President George Bush, that they want Ukraine free of nuclear weapons once it has gained full independence.

However, at this time Ukraine can use its nuclear weapons as a bargaining chip. It is not interested in nuclear weapons; as it emerges as an independent nation it is interested in financial and economic assistance from the West.

One political writer, Thomas Omestad of the journal *Foreign Policy*, has written: "The West now enjoys considerable moral authority and leverage with Ukraine and Kazakhstan. They are entering a painful transition to mixed economies and they badly need Western financial and technical aid. The West should deliver a blunt message: keep your nukes and lose our aid."

"Second," he writes, "if these nations become fully independent, the West must encourage and, if necessary, pressure them to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and other arms-control accords previously signed by the USSR."

Ukraine's leaders have often expressed their willingness to do so. Now, isn't it time for the West to show how much it can do for Ukraine, how much it is willing to support this emerging nation?

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Turning the pages back...

Composer Mykola Lysenko died on November 6, 1912. Born into an old Kozak family in 1842, he was "a decisive influence on the development of Ukrainian musical

culture."

According to Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia, "Lysenko was brought up in an atmosphere of Ukrainian songs and customs. He acquired his musical education first in Kiev, later in Leipzig and St. Petersburg. Under the influence of the newly emerging interest in folk music and folk art during the middle years of the 19th century, Lysenko devoted much attention to Ukrainian folk music. He himself conducted research and was particularly interested in the old historical songs, called *dumas*."

According to the Encyclopedia of Ukraine, Lysenko also made arrangements of "chumak songs, folk songs about the life and adventures of the *chumaks*. The themes of the songs were very diverse and dealt with every aspect of the wagoners' daily life: their departure, the misery of their families, their nostalgia, the hardship of life on the road, the loss of oxen, Tatar attacks and robbers, illness and death, longing for a beloved, the hard life of a hired hand, momentary distractions, their return home, love and marriage, the longing of waiting wives."

Some of the *chumak* songs by their epic quality are similar to the Ukrainian *dumas*. The melodies of these songs are suited to the text: they depict the beauty of the steppe and the tragedy of illness and death on the road."

Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia continues: "By acquiring knowledge of the essential features of the Ukrainian folk song, its rhythmical, tonal and harmonic peculiarities, Lysenko laid the foundation for the development of a Ukrainian music style. An important place among his works goes to the music he wrote to the words of Shevchenko: numerous solo songs and choral works with broadly constructed choral-orchestral cantatas, such as "Raduisia, nyvo nepolytaia" (Rejoice Unwatered Meadow), and "Biut porohy" (The Rapids Roar). The list of his piano compositions is extensive: "The Ukrainian Suite," a sonata, two rhapsodies, and numerous smaller works. His compositions in the field of opera were also diverse: two folk operas, "Natalka-Poltavka" and "Chornomortsy," the operetta "Eneida" (Aeneid), three grand operas, "Rizdviana nich" (Christmas Eve), "Utopliena" (The Drowned One), and "Taras Bulba," the miniature opera "Noktiurn" (Nocturne), and three operas for children.

In the history of Ukrainian music, Lysenko gained immortality by providing its direction and national character. Under his inspiration, an end was put to backwardness and dilettantism, and once again, as in the 18th century, a professional standard was set for musical creativity and performance."

A VIEW FROM WASHINGTON

U.S. recognition of Ukraine not certain

by Eugene M. Iwanciw
UNA Washington Office

While the Ukrainian American community is focusing its attention on the December 1 referendum in Ukraine, too little attention is being focused on United States policy toward Ukraine. Even after the independence referendum passed on December 1, U.S. recognition of Ukraine is far from certain.

While U.S. recognition is important in and of itself, tied to United States recognition is access to a host of financial institutions which are indispensable to the building of the Ukrainian economy. U.S. government institutions include the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and the Export-Import Bank (Ex-Im Bank) while international institutions include the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Currently, it appears that there is significant Administration resistance to recognition of Ukrainian independence. On October 27, the Philadelphia Inquirer carried a story which said: "Two U.S. officials said in separate interviews Friday, (October 25), that the administration was becoming increasingly concerned about the Ukraine's moves toward independence and its plans to raise an army of 420,000 troops and assert partial control over Soviet nuclear weapons on Ukrainian soil."

The article went on to quote one U.S. official saying: "We have no intention of recognizing them. We just won't do it." "Just because a state is peeling off from the Soviet Union doesn't mean it has an automatic call on our help" was the comment of another official.

It appears that the U.S. and other industrial nations are involved in a concerted effort to force Ukraine to join the new economic union. The Financial Times of October 19-20 stated that "the G7 (Group of seven industrial nations) plans to tell the Ukraine in blunt terms that it cannot count on western assistance to go it alone," i.e., Ukraine must

remain a colony of Moscow.

A White House source stated that the view of the President is that a union must be preserved and that this would be impossible if Ukraine became independent. A State Department official confirmed that view. At the same time, John Lenczowski, a former staffer of the National Security Council, stated on public television that the Bush Administration's policy is at odds with reality. One State Department official could not understand why after 45 years of trying to dismantle the Soviet Union, the U.S. is now trying to put it back together after it has fallen apart peacefully and of its own accord.

It appears that Ukraine, but not Russia, or the Soviet government, is fair game for criticism. The Philadelphia Inquirer quoted an official as saying "We're going to have a hard time dealing with any state as long as it's... trying to build a big army and pursuing fairly conservative economic policies."

For the past year the State Department has argued that in order to be recognized Ukraine must control its borders. When Ukraine voted to create an army for that purpose, the State Department immediately suggested that an independent Ukraine would be hostile to its neighbors, Poland and Russia, and could destabilize much of Eastern Europe. No one asked Poland or Russia if they felt threatened. No one at the State Department mentioned that 420,000 Ukrainian troops would replace 1.5 million Soviet troops in Ukraine, a 72 percent reduction in troops.

When Russia demanded that all nuclear weapons be turned over to the Russian Republic, not a word was heard from the State Department. When Ukraine refused to turn its nuclear weapons over to Russia but offered to destroy all nuclear weapons under international supervision, the response by a senior official was "We've made it very clear to them that it would be a serious, serious mistake to believe that this supposed ownership of nuclear

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ACTION ITEM

It appears that the United States is not inclined to recognize Ukraine whatever the outcome of the December 1 referendum. Rather, pressure is being exerted on Ukraine to be part of a new Soviet Union. It is vital that U.S. President George Bush know that Americans support the independence of Ukraine.

Write to President Bush urging that he extend full diplomatic recognition to Ukraine immediately after the December 1 referendum. Get members of your family and friends, including non-Ukrainians, to write or call the White House. Make your voice heard.

Letters should be short and to the point and can be typed or handwritten on stationary or a postcard. The address is: President George Bush, The White House, Washington, DC 20500. The telephone number is (202) 456-1414.

— submitted by the UNA Washington Office

Notice to publishers and authors

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

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

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

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Independence
despite Bush

Dear Editor:

In spite of President George Bush's assertion that the United Nation's defeat of Saddam Hussein ushered in the hopeful era of "the new world order" based upon justice and respect for national rights, the United States conducts its policy with Moscow the same old way by attempting to preserve the Soviet Russian Empire at the expense of Ukraine's right to independence. The attitude and actions of our Department of State, as well as some of the American press, toward Ukraine are highly questionable.

In my previous letter to the press (The Star-Ledger, October 11) I pointed out the U.S. administration's attitude toward Ukraine's independence. This letter calls attention to a shameful attempt by "power brokers" in Moscow and Washington to manipulate a Holocaust commemoration event for political expediency. Let the record of chronology of events speak for itself.

The government of Ukraine held weeklong ceremonies (September 28-October 5, 1991) in memory of the victims of Nazi atrocities at Babyn Yar in Kiev. The events were organized by Ukraine's deputy prime minister, Serhiy Komisarenko. On Monday, September 30, Leonid Kravchuk, chairman of Ukraine's Parliament and de facto head of state, in his speech at the United Nations in New York, condemned anti-Semitism and called for the repeal of an old United Nations resolution that equated Zionism with racism.

Strangely Mr. Kravchuk's speech has neither received publicity nor was it commented upon in American mainstream newspapers including The New York Times. However, a week later on October 7, The New York Times printed a lead story: "Gorbachev Condemns Anti-Semitism Past and Present." The story informed readers that Babyn Yar is located in "Soviet" Ukraine. Please keep in mind that Ukraine declared its independence on August 24, and adopted a new name for the republic without the adjective "Soviet."

It seems strange that President Kravchuk's speech of September 30 was not mentioned, that Ukraine is referred to

as "Soviet" and that Mikhail Gorbachev was allowed to "upstage" Mr. Kravchuk a week later. It is even stranger when we consider that two weeks earlier Mr. Gorbachev had refused to support the U.N. repeal of the old anti-Zionist resolution.

To let Mr. Gorbachev play "realpolitik" with the memory of Holocaust victims is plainly shameful. Injustice hurts and it creates a climate conducive to extremism, which is counterproductive to a democratic process.

Prof. Ivan Z. Holowinsky
New Brunswick, N.J.

UNA should
play active role

Dear Editor:

The Ukrainian National Association must take an active role in the upcoming Ukrainian presidential elections, in order to prevent a defeat of Ukrainian interests. Pick a candidate and then support him with all the political and economic force you can bring to bear. Drum up support for him from all Ukrainians, both in Ukraine and in the diaspora. Convince other candidates who have no real chance of winning to bow out of the race gracefully, and to support the chosen candidate.

As a political-military analyst (Soviet Union and East European Foreign Area Officer), I have made several observations. There will not be a primary election to cut down the field of candidates. The man with the most votes will win. Leonid Kravchuk appears to be the front runner to win the election, and will most likely receive strong support from ethnic Russians and former Communists. He has a pro-Moscow tilt and intends to maintain ties with the central government, which does not appear to be in the best interests of a free and independent Ukrainian state. Ukrainian American organizations have failed to take a united stand and support a single candidate. Instead of trying to influence the situation and help elect a man they trust and believe in, it looks like they are sitting back and waiting to see what happens next.

One does not have to look long or hard to find examples of elections that

(Continued on page 15)

Centennial
sojourn

by Christopher Guly

UKRAINIAN CULTURAL HERITAGE VILLAGE, Alberta — The relaxed Sunday shopper casually strolls past a table loaded with homemade jams and jellies. At an adjacent table, a smiling, apple-cheeked woman sells freshly baked bread and rolls.

Windows boast of colorful pysanky. Kids run across spacious grassfields, chasing after a Model-T Ford. Summer-time scents of preserves and field flowers intermingle on this sunny Sunday afternoon. Most people here are celebrating a birthday. Their birthday, in a way, of a century-long residence in the new land, Canada.

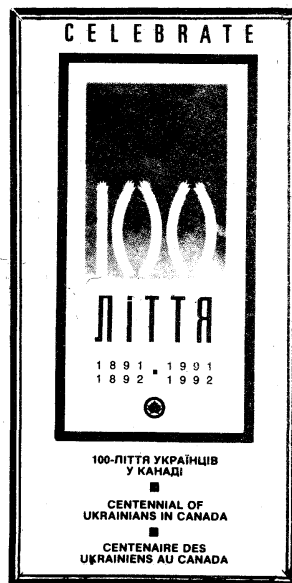
What better way to mark it on this centennial weekend on the Labor Day weekend, than to be at the Alberta government's gift to the Ukrainian Canadian community: the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village. Here, on 320 acres, 20 minutes east of Edmonton, is a larger than life snapshot of immigrant life in east central Alberta between 1892 and 1930.

Thirty restored buildings, from grain elevators to churches and general stores, line this cultural microcosm. They and their own individual stories tell the tale of the waves of mostly western Ukrainian newcomers who settled in the area.

It's the result of a project undertaken in 1971 by the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village Society. The open-air museum idea struck a positive chord with the Alberta government, which assumed control of it four years later. Today, the results are truly breathtaking.

Beyond its village look, the complex is augmented by role-playing actors who recreate the spirit of prairie life. In the Pylpov home, the third house built by Ivan, who, with Wasyl Eleniak, is considered to be the father of Ukrainian immigration to Canada, wife Maria and niece Annie greet visitors with freshly-baked clay oven bread. Some of the hungrier linger for an extra slice with a healthy slab of butter. Annie, who manages a few English words in character, smiles shyly to the side.

Over at the general store, Wasyl Knysz, sells his wares. Well, doesn't



really, but the odds and ends seem perfectly intact to the day.

Over at the five-bedroom Hawreliak home, the adolescent Annie is left somewhat speechless as she is hugged by a tearful actual descendant of the family she represented. It's an incident which could only happen at the village during this kick-off centenary celebration.

Buildings, like the houses, vary according to the time and the circumstances. Unlike the somewhat affluent Hawreliaks, Anastasia Semko, playing a young woman looking younger than her supposed 35-year-old role model, welcomes people to her clay-floored dwelling. Eight people, including an infant in the crib, occupied a single room with oven. These were truly tough times back then.

To the credit of the village's organizers, that ambience is truly well-captured. Each of the interpretive actors, education officer Anna Eliuk explains, must be well briefed on narrative history as well as detailed background on the materials and structures of their representative buildings. So, the "Pylpov family" better know how much and what each member knew about language, customs, practices and daily life, as well as the finer details of household dimensions and landscape.

(Continued on page 12)

Senate resolution needs your help

The following Senators from states with large Ukrainian American populations have not yet co-sponsored S.Con.Res. 65, the resolution introduced by Senators Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) and Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), which urges the President to extend full diplomatic recognition to Ukraine after the December 1 referendum. These Senators need to hear from their constituents. Their address is: The Honorable (name of senator), United States Senate, Washington, DC 20510.

California:

Alan Cranston
John Seymour

Illinois:

Alan Dixon
Paul Simon

Minnesota:

Dave Durenberger
Paul Wellstone

Colorado:

Tim Wirth
Hank Brown

Indiana:

Richard Lugar
Daniel Coats

New Jersey:

Frank Lautenberg

Connecticut:

Joseph Lieberman

Maryland:

Paul Sarbanes
Barbara Mikulski

Ohio:

John Glenn
Howard Metzenbaum

Delaware:

William Roth
Joseph Biden

Massachusetts:

Edward Kennedy
John Kerry

Pennsylvania:

Arlen Specter
Harris Wofford

Florida:

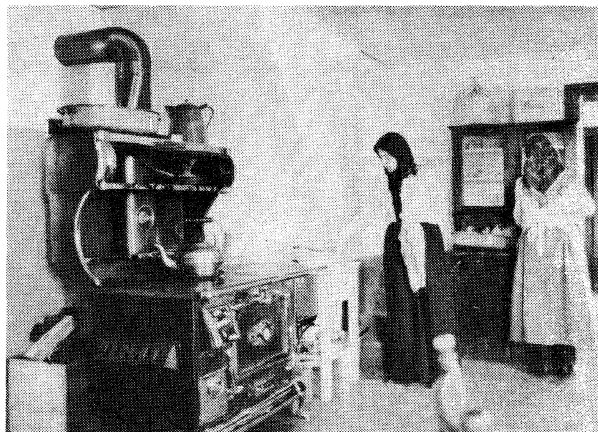
Bob Graham
Connie Mack

Michigan:

Carl Levin

Wisconsin:

Bob Kasten
Herb Kohl



The kitchen of the Pylpov house is part of a tour given at the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village. Ivan Pylpov, credited with inspiring many Ukrainians to emigrate to Canada, arrived in the Canadian West in 1891.

UIMA celebrates 20th anniversary; opens two new galleries

by Yuri Myskiw

CHICAGO — On the weekend of November 9-10, The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, here, will mark its 20th anniversary with a two-day celebration. Slated for the afternoon of Saturday, November 9 (1:30-5 p.m.) are workshops by artists long associated with the UIMA: Alexandra Kochman, ceramics; Alexandra Kowanko, watercolors; Lialia Kuchma, weaving; and Konstantin Milonadis, sculpture.

Saturday's events will culminate with a concert at 7 p.m. by the Leontovych String Quartet from Ukraine. On Sunday, November 10, at 2 p.m. the UIMA will hold a 20th anniversary banquet with Prof. Myroslava Mudrak-Ciszewycz, art historian from Ohio State University as keynote speaker.

The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art actually began its anniversary festivities with the opening, on September 22, of an exhibit entitled "In Celebration of 20 Years."

According to guest curator, Lydia Litwin, this group show is a retrospective look at artists who played a major role in the growth of the UIMA over the past 20 years. Indeed, the works of Ms. Diachenko-Kochman, Joan Evanchuk-Kind, Jaroslaw Kobylecky, Ms. Kowanko, Ms. Kuchma, Mr. Milonadis, Arkadia Olenka-Petryshyn, Lida Petruniak-Colucci, Jurij Solovij, Jurij Strutynsky, and Mychajlo Urban have graced the premises of the UIMA on many occasions during its 20-year history.

Their works helped to shape the Institute's aesthetic canon and defined, for the public at large, the essence of modern art. As Ms. Litwin states in her introductory essay to the exhibit, this was a "venturous move" on the part of both the artists and founders of the UIMA. Their task to educate the public involved a contradiction in terms. Traditional Ukrainian art had always been perceived as limited to the arts and crafts of a traditional folk culture. "Modern" Ukrainian art is anti-traditional and speaks a new language, vested in symbolism, abstraction, expressed through experimental technique.

The UIMA sought out young artists of Ukrainian heritage whose artistic style reflected this contemporary temper in art and provided them with a forum to present their aesthetic views to the Ukrainian community, as well as the broader art world outside of it.

During the opening of this retrospective exhibit, the UIMA unveiled two new galleries added to its facilities. Both rooms are filled with the works of painters and sculptors of Ukrainian descent that span the North American continent and Europe. The addition of this new space was the result of the untiring efforts at fund-raising and actual construction by long-time committee member, Jaroslaw Strutynsky. The UIMA honored Mr. and Mrs. Strutynsky by dedicating one of the new rooms in their honor.

The 20-year span of existence of the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art asserts, above all, the vision of individuals with an affinity for modern art. Institutions or movements are often created that way. It takes dedication and hard work to nurture

(Continued on page 13)



A view of the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art's newest space, the J. and E. Strutynsky Gallery.

Chereshnovsky retrospective opens at The Ukrainian Museum

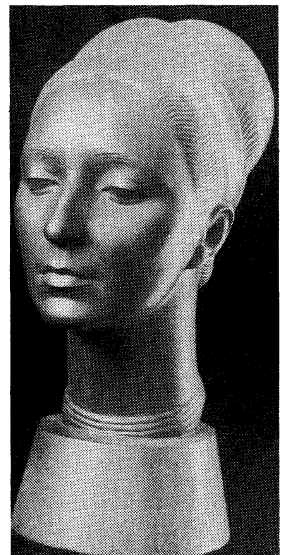
NEW YORK — A retrospective exhibition of the works of sculptor Mykhailo Chereshnovsky will open at The Ukrainian Museum in New York City on Sunday, November 10 at 2 p.m. and will be on view through January, 1992.

Spanning almost five decades of the artist's creativity (1940s-1980s) on view will be 41 works in various media: wood, plaster, bronze, as well as commemorative emblems and medals. There will be photographs of statues/memorials which are exhibited in parks and outdoor settings in the United States and Canada. The memorials are life-size statues or busts of noted personages from Ukrainian literary and political history.

Born in 1911 in the village of Stezhnytsi in western Ukraine, Mr. Chereshnovsky began his art studies in the School of Woodcrafts in Kolomyia, western Ukraine. He later studied at the School of Decorative and Applied Art in Cracow, Poland. While in Cracow the artist participated in various exhibitions.

During his early years he had created over 30 works in wood, stone and porcelain — all were lost in the chaos of war. World War II diverted the sculptor from his creativity. After emigrating to the West in 1947 Mr. Chereshnovsky resumed sculpting, creating a number of sculptures in wood, plaster and bronze.

Mr. Chereshnovsky has participated in many group shows in galleries in New York City and vicinity. In 1977 he participated in an exhibition of works by Ukrainian American artists held at the Newark Museum. The exhibit was reviewed by David L. Shirey of The New York Times



Sculptures by Mykhailo Chereshnovsky on view at The Ukrainian Museum include Gen. Taras Chuprynka and the artist's wife.

who singled out three artists in the show — Alexander Archipenko, Jacques Hnizdovsky and Mr. Chereshnovsky as the most outstanding. One of Mr. Chereshnovsky's sculptures is in the National Museum in Lviv, Ukraine. His works are in private collections in Europe, the United States and Canada.

The sculptures on exhibit are from the artist's as well as from other private collections. Organized by The Ukrainian Museum the exhibition is guest curated by Bohdan Pevny, critic and art editor of the

journal, Suchasnist. Mr. Pevny is the author of the catalog accompanying the exhibition. The extensive bilingual catalog contains a comprehensive essay about the artist, a full list of his works that are known to exist, the artist's biographical chronology and a bibliography. It is illustrated with over 70 photographs from his life and of his works.

The Ukrainian Museum is located at 203 Second Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003, tel.: (212) 228-0110. It is open Wednesday through Sunday, 1-5 p.m.

Anatoliy Sierikov on Ukraine's heritage and current efforts to preserve it



Anatoliy Sierikov, editor of Pamiatky Ukrainy.

by Ika Koznarska Casanova

PART I

Anatoliy Sierikov, chief editor and founder of the journal *Pamiatky Ukrainy*, or *Landmarks of Ukraine*, has also to his credit the publication of the bi-weekly *Starozhytnosti* and the English-language digest *Ukrainian Heritage*; the founding of two publishing houses — *The Library of the Journal Pamiatky Ukrainy* and *Mapa Inc.*; the establishment of *The Diaspora Library*; as well as the organization of various archaeological expeditions, under the auspices of the *Society for Landmark Preservation*.

One could say that the underlying concept in all these initiatives is the creation of a Ukrainian public sphere — to publish materials, texts and documents of Ukrainian culture hitherto unavailable to the general public, to publicize civil initiatives which have emerged to save, preserve and rebuild Ukrainian culture; and, ultimately, to make public information which the regime had wanted to keep secret.

In the context of a political system that has tried to organize all aspects of life from above, the most significant aspect of Mr. Sierikov's and his colleagues' endeavors is the fact that it was the initiative of private citizens aiming to act autonomously apart from the official organizations.

Ukraine urgently needs the emergence of such private initiatives, autonomous organizations and voluntary associations in all spheres of life so as to counteract the prevailing civil and political apathy fostered by an all-controlling, harsh paternalistic state.

Another important aspect of Mr. Sierikov's work is the attempt to establish links with the Ukrainian diaspora, to reintegrate and reappropriate the cultural, material and technological achievements of the diaspora as an integral part of Ukrainian culture.

It is evident from Mr. Sierikov's comments that for him the diaspora can play a multiple role: that of reinforcing a positive image of Ukrainian self-identity and self-worth, that of serving as a source of professional expertise, technological know-how and financial resources; and that of being a window and conduit to the West.

Mr. Sierikov was in the United States at the invitation of the *The Academy of Sciences in the U.S. (UVAN)* as guest lecturer at its summer seminar held in Hunter, N. Y., on August 12-16.

Although the interview took place before the failed Soviet coup and prior to Ukraine's declaration of independence, the content of the interview remains as relevant as ever.

Next week, in Part II of the interview, Mr. Sierikov discusses:

- interdenominational conflicts and church property;
- Leonid Kravchuk's position on the reappropriation of Ukraine's national treasures;
- *The Diaspora Library*;
- his forthcoming book on the history of the destruction of the medieval historic landmark, *St. Michael of the Golden-Domed Monastery* in Kiev.

Would you tell us something about **The Ukrainian Society for Landmark Preservation, the journal *Pamiatky Ukrainy*, of which you are editor-in-chief, as well as of your multi-faceted publishing ventures?**

The Ukrainian Society for Landmark Preservation was founded in 1969; that same year the society came out with its publication "*Pamiatnyky Ukrainy*," on which the present publication *Pamiatky Ukrainy*, or *Landmarks of Ukraine*, is based.

My affiliation with the journal goes back to 1980 to the time of the completion of my studies in the field of journalism at Kiev University. Subsequently, in 1984, I started work as assistant editor, and since 1989, I'm the editor-in-chief.

The kind of work that our editorial staff is involved in has served as a focal point for people who, not being apathetic, want to become involved in the process of national revival.

Of course, the realization of this idea entails a whole spectrum of work, ranging from the mundane to the intellectual.

When our editorial staff was envisioning what kind of publication we wanted the journal to be, the inclination was to think of it as a publication with broad-based appeal, in the positive sense of the word; that is to say, that it would be read both by a locksmith and an academician. I can't say if we have been successful in effecting such a synthesis but perhaps a measure of our success is to be gauged by the increase in circulation from 32,000 to 100,000 subscriptions. (Here I must note that unfortunately, at present, the circulation has been reduced to 65,000 due to the severe economic crisis prevalent in Ukraine and, specifically, to the exorbitant rise in subscription rates which makes it prohibitive for the average person to afford the regular number of issues.)

I must say that from the outset we did not want to limit ourselves to the journal as the sole base for creating a sphere of influence. Accordingly, we were able to expand our endeavors to the field of publishing.

This year our publishing house — *The Library of the Journal Pamiatky Ukrainy* — has come out with a series of publications, a number of which address issues of critical importance for the current situation in Ukraine.

Our first publication, "*Natsionalna symbolika*" (The National Symbols of Ukraine), proved to be very much in demand. Among the other publications that came out this year are: "*Ukrainske vidroddzhennia i natsionalna tserkva*" (The Ukrainian Revival and the National Church) — a collection of articles; "*Zlochyn viku: nevidomi storinky znyshchennia Mykhailivskoho zlatoverkhoho soboru v Kyivi*" (The Unwritten History of the Destruction of St. Michael of the Golden-Domed Monastery in Kiev) — a compilation of documents and archival material; *Koliadky* (Christmas Carols); "*Netsenzurovaniy Taras Shevchenko*" (The Uncensored Taras Shevchenko) — an anthology of Shevchenko's poems, with an epilogue by Ivan Dzyuba; "*Okhorona pamyatok kultury na Ukraini: 1917-1990*," W. Akulenko (The Preservation of the Cultural Landmarks of Ukraine:

1917-1990, W. Akulenko) "*Ukraina bahatopartiynna: prohramni dokumenty novykh partyi*" (The Political Parties of Ukraine: Documents and Party Platforms.)

These books came out in editions ranging from 20,000 to 100,000 copies. This is an indication that there is a need for such a publishing venture and that it is timely.

Apart from our publication series, there is the English-language digest - *Ukrainian Heritage*, based on material from *Pamiatky Ukrainy*, and the newspaper *Starozhytnosti*.

The aim of the latter is to keep the public abreast of the processes of national revival underway in Ukraine as well as to inform our readers about the Ukrainian diaspora.

We would like to have a regular feature on the Ukrainian communities abroad, with particular focus on the achievements and contributions that individual Ukrainians have made on both the national and international levels.

Apart from being informative, this would be instrumental in enhancing the prestige of "ukrainstvo" ("things Ukrainian") in our own country. For example, when a well-known scholar or businessman or someone of international stature comes to Kiev from abroad, and speaks fluent Ukrainian — this leaves an indelible impression and helps restore a badly needed positive image and a sense of self-esteem. Apart from the image of success and well-being that these people generate, this is of inestimable value in raising the prestige of and respect for the language and culture.

Apart from the aforementioned periodicals, there is "*The Sphinx*" — a bilingual magazine (in Ukrainian and Russian) which is geared toward the younger generation and its interests.

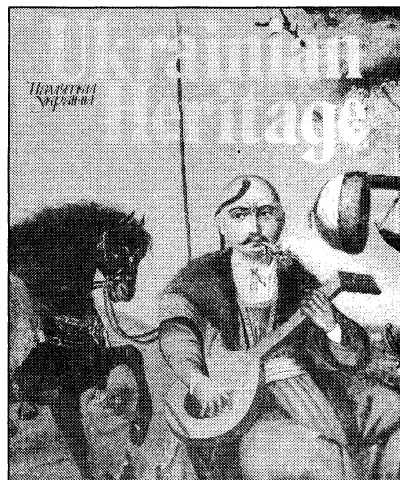
As far as future projects are concerned, we are planning to put out a political journal which is to be called "*Borychiv Tik*" (in reference to Borych as mentioned in the epic "*Slovo o polku Ihorevi*" and the fact that our editorial offices are located on Borychiv Tik in the Podil section of Kiev).

We are also in the process of setting up a second publishing enterprise which will deal exclusively with cartographic publications. The first publication of *Mapa Inc.* has already appeared; namely, "*Kievan Landmarks Destroyed in the 20th Century*," edited by *Liudmyla Protchenko*.

Finally, we are currently in the process of incorporating *Pamiatky Ukrainy*, perhaps even internationally, in view of the fact that we now have our representation in Munich, Germany, and most recently in New York, in affiliation with *The Ukrainian Museum*.

Of course, it is financial backing that permits us to carry out the various projects. Our sponsor is *Yuriy Kolesnikov*, president of *Krym Kontinental* and now co-publisher of *Pamiatky Ukrainy*.

Mr. Kolesnikov's association with *Pamiatky Ukrainy* (PU) goes back to the "*Zaporizhka Sich*" expedition, which he funded, allotting 50,000 karbovantsi for the project. Now he has pledged 14 million (Continued on page 11)



The covers of the English-language digest *Ukrainian Heritage* and *Pamiatky Ukrainy*, or *Landmarks of Ukraine* — journals focusing on the history, architecture, folk art, traditions and customs of Ukraine in the context of landmark preservation, archaeology and ecology.

World class musicians highlight MATI '91-'92 season

by Tamara Tershakovec

NEW YORK — The "Music at the Institute" series will open its 1991-1992 season with a concert on Saturday evening, November 9. This year the series will feature a total of seven concerts and several extras, such as concerts featuring specific composers and master classes by the artists-in-residence.

Begun in 1989, the original purpose of MATI was to showcase foremost Ukrainian artists and composers in order to give both them and the Institute more exposure.

Due to the influx of musicians from Ukraine to the West, this season features an unprecedented number of eminent musicians from Ukraine.

MATI was started when internationally acclaimed artists Oleh Krysa and Alexander Slobodyanik signed a contract to do a series of recitals, chamber music concerts and master classes. Mr. Krysa, winner of the Montreal International Violin Competition, the Tchaikovsky Competition, the Wieniawski Competition and the Paganini Competition, and Mr. Slobodyanik, who was the laureate of the Chopin Competition in Warsaw in 1960



Oleh Krysa

and won the Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow in 1966, will be back to perform this season.

One difference from previous years is the new focus on chamber music, mainly for the reason that the institute is well-suited for this kind of performance. Since chamber music is written



Alexander Slobodyanik

for small halls or private rooms (hence the name "chamber"), the recital hall, which used to be a parlor when the institute was a private residence, is ideal. The only drawback to its intimate size (it fits 150-200 people) is that it may not hold all those who want to see the performance.

So this year, the Artistic Director of the MATI series, Mr. Krysa, formed the new Chamber Music Society of the Institute, modeling it on Lincoln Center's Chamber Music Society. The society provides its members a sort of home base to work from, and will help establish the institute's place on the musical map.

The opening of the season will be on November 9 at 8 p.m. The Lysenko String Quartet from Kiev will perform Mozart's String Quartet in G major, K 387. Pianist Juliana Osinchuk will then join them for the U.S. premiere of Borys Lyatoshynsky's Piano Quintet "Ukrainian."

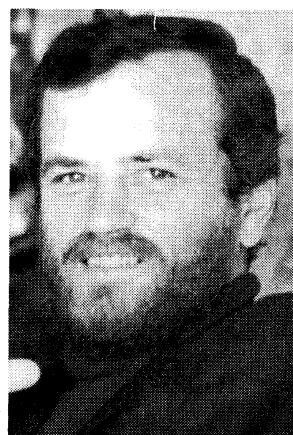
After the intermission, Mr. Krysa and Suren Bagratuni will perform Erwin Schulhoff's Duo for Violin and Cello. Mr. Bagratuni is an Armenian-born cellist who later studied in Moscow and won the silver medal in the 1986 Tchaikovsky Competition.

Antonin Dvorak's Piano Quartet in E-flat major will wrap up the evening. This will be performed by Thomas Hrynkiw, an American pianist of Ukrainian descent and winner of the Gold Medal at the 1967 Geneva Competition; Paul Neubauer, winner of numerous awards and the youngest principal string player in the history of the New York Philharmonic; and Messrs. Krysa and Bagratuni. A reception will follow the concert.

The second concert of the series will be on December 14 (all of the concerts are held at 8 p.m.), when the Nova Chamber Ensemble will play a program of Mozart, Martinu, Shostakovich and Haba.

The third concert will be by the newly-formed Chamber Music Society of the Institute, which will play Kodaly, Brahms and Chausson. Messrs. Krysa and Slobodyanik will perform, as well as other prominent musicians: Maria Tchaikowska, Tatiana Tchekina (Mr. Krysa's wife), Simon Kobetz, Theodore Kuchar and the Leontovych Quartet.

On February 8 Hryhoriy Hrytsiuk will make his New York debut. Mr. Hrytsiuk has won the Glinka and Tchaikovsky Competitions, and has been lauded by The New York Times as having "superior technical control...



Mykola Suk

sure forward movement of the music-making, leavened with a nice poetry and wit."

The excellent Mazurkevich Violin Duo will play on Saturday, March 14, and the Chamber Ensemble of the New York City Symphony will play on Saturday, April 11. This concert will also feature the New York debut of cellist Natalia Khoma — who has been described by the press as a "technically dazzling" artist who gives "a performance imbued with feeling."

The closing concert will feature members of both the Lincoln Center and Ukrainian Institute Chamber Music Societies in a gala collaboration. This grand finale of the season will include Mr. Krysa with Ms. Tchekina on piano for the U.S. premiere of a Silvestrov sonata.

Artist-in-residence Mykola Suk, first prize winner of both the Liszt and Bartok Competitions in 1971, will join Ani Kavafian, Mr. Krysa, Mr. Neubauer and Fred Sherry for Shostakovich's piano quintet. The last piece of the season will be Schubert's String Quartet in C major, played by Messrs. Krysa and Neubauer, Ms. Tchaikowska and Mr. Sherry.

These concerts are \$20 each, but a subscription to all seven is discounted \$20 for a total of \$120 instead of \$140. Senior citizens' tickets are \$10 and students can purchase tickets for \$5. The institute also greatly encourages contributions, which are of course tax-deductible.

The "special attractions," also all at 8 p.m., are as follows: a concert of works by composer Myroslav Skoryk on Saturday, November 30; an evening with composers Valentyn Bibyk on Saturday, February 22; and a students' concert on Saturday, March 28. These are all \$10 per ticket, \$5 for seniors and students for free.

There will also be a concert of works by Leonid Hrabovsky at Alice Tully Hall on Saturday, February 29, for which tickets must be purchased separately.

Six master classes will be held, two by each of the artists-in-residence at the institute. Mr. Krysa will give his on February 22 and March 21, Mr. Suk will give his on November 16 and December 7, and Mr. Slobodyanik will give his on January 11 and March 7. Each master class will be held from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and is free of charge.

To order tickets, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope and check made payable to: Ukrainian Institute of America — MATI, 2 East 79th St., New York, NY, 10021. For further information, call (212) 288-8660.

Greene County Music and Art Center wins praise



Pictured at the Grazhda are (from left): Music and Art Center Director Ihor Sonevitsky, violinist Oleh Krysa, pianist Tatiana Tchekina and composer Myroslav Skoryk.

JEWETT CENTER, N.Y. — The ninth season of the Music and Art Center of Greene County elicited kudos from the local press in this upstate region of New York.

Paul Smart, correspondent of the Daily Freeman in a lengthy article on the Music and Art Center, called it "a brain child of Ukrainian composer Ihor Sonevitsky, a rising arts organization given to presentations of some of the Northeast's most inspiring chamber music, as well as a treasure trove of folk arts and tradition."

Among those who performed were: pianists Larysa Krupa, Oksana Protenic, Juliana Osinchuk, Alex Slobodyanik, Jr., Mykola Suk, Tatiana Tchekina, Volodymyr Vynnytskij; violist Halyna Kolessa; cellists Eric Friedlander and Suren Bagratuni; violinist Oleh Krysa; and bass Stefan Szakafarovsky.

The music critic of the Woodstock Times wrote that "Grazhda's artists are the finest to appear in the mountains or the Hudson Valley, between Tanglewood and New York." The other local press — The Mountain Eagle, Windham Journal and Daily Journal of

Kingston also reported on events at the Music and Art Center.

The highlight of the season was a fund-raising concert at which a work commissioned by the Music and Art Center from Myroslav Skoryk, "Violin Sonata No. 2," was premiered by Oleh Krysa. This concert incidentally coincided with the Ukrainian declaration of independence, issued on August 24. The Woodstock Times wrote, "...inside the wooden walls of the Grazhda hall, which transmit tone as though a listener hears from within the instrument played, the power and Olympian precision of Mr. Krysa made the concert something like church, celebrated with the Almighty Himself presiding."

Pianist Volodymyr Vynnytskij from Kiev played the last concert of the season. The Daily Freeman wrote of his performance: "There is a beauty in his touch — fluid runs, celestial strikes in the keyboard's upper register... Beyond specific voicings and structures, Vynnytskij seems to spin the threads of musical nuance into a web that captures the very fantastical source of a composition rather than its finality. The effect is intimate, occasionally even seductive."

Anatoliy Sierikov...

(Continued from page 9)

karbovantsi (rubles) for setting up a printing press for our corporation-to-be. Naturally, we should very much like to have our own printing press so as not to have to rely on others.

In Europe, landmark preservation is under the auspices of the government. Your work began as a result of private initiative. What are your relations, if any, with the Ministry of Culture or any other relevant institutions?

It was the process of national revival under way in Ukraine that served as the major impetus for our work in general, and for the projects associated with our journal, in particular. Given the exigencies of the current situation, we felt that it was not enough simply to write, and, therefore, we deemed it necessary to expand our activity to include various undertakings, such as, for example, scholarly expeditions. We were, so to speak, driven to this in view of the fact that had the appropriate academic institutions taken up such matters of their own initiative, as may well be expected, then journalists would not have to feel called upon to take up such projects.

As for these expeditions, they are organized with the participation of scholars who, for the most part, are not affiliated with the Academy of Sciences or other official institutions.

Since 1989 we have been conducting, on a yearly basis, an expedition called "The Zaporozhian Sich — the Ruined and the Extant," under the directorship of the renowned art historian, Olena Apanovych. Thus, we were successful in focusing attention on the present state of the historic sites of the Zaporozhian Sich. The need for this was especially acute in 1989.

For the past two years we have been sponsoring the underwater exploration of the sunken Siches. As you may know, six of the eight Zaporozhian Siches have been flooded over as a result of the creation of the so-called man-made lakes on the Dnieper. In view of this situation, it was imperative to salvage the wealth of

archaeological material that is to be found there. The Dniener Center of Oceanographic Archaeology, which we had set up, and The Regional Museum of Zaporizhzhia are working on this project.

We also want to draw attention to the various topographic landmarks which, up to now, for ideological reasons, were unacceptable to the government. I'm referring specifically to all landed estates or, as they are still persistently referred to in official jargon — "recreational/park facilities."

A number of these estates remain extant; the most noteworthy are to be found in Sokyrensi, Trostyntsi. We intend to draw up a proposal regarding their preservation and landmark designation.

Another area of concern for us is the matter of military cemeteries in Ukraine. Up until now only Soviet soldiers were accorded military burial.

We approach this matter from the standpoint that it is one's Christian duty to pay final respects to those who have died. There is a saying that the dead do not carry on hostilities. Unfortunately, there are cemeteries such as those of the Sich Riflemen (Sichovi Striltsi) and the soldiers of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) which have been desecrated.

To bring attention and remedy this matter, we have recently organized the expedition "Forgotten Burial Sites," which has elicited broad-based support, especially on the part of the younger generation. Accordingly, we're planning to compile a register of Ukrainian cemeteries, particularly those that constitute part of Ukrainian military history, starting with the Kozak period and going up to the present. We would also like to reinstate the Society for the Upkeep of Military Cemeteries, which existed formerly in Lviv up to 1939.

Finally, there is the Chernobyl catastrophe and its impact on our historical and cultural heritage. It is understandable, but nonetheless regrettable, that the evacuees from the Chernobyl zone took along with them what they considered to be their personal valuables, leaving behind family heirlooms and ethnographically priceless material.

Unfortunately, the region of Polissia, which is considered to be the most archaic and to have the best preserved artifacts from among the various ethnogra-

phic regions of Ukraine, was the most adversely affected in the Chernobyl fallout.

It is disheartening that no one has voiced concern in the matter. To date, the one individual who has expressed genuine concern about the plight of the Ukrainian Polissia is the restoration specialist Hryhoriy Bezsonov, a Russian. His concern was such that we could not but lend him our support and, accordingly, last year we set up "The Chernobyl Expedition."

A group, made up of volunteers and scholars, was able to salvage a large quantity of ethnographic artifacts. Amidst the wealth of material salvaged, of particular value and unique in their own right were manuscripts from the 17th and 18th centuries.

The Academy of Sciences became interested in this matter, "approving" the work which we had initiated. The matter was taken up at a session of the Supreme Council which, together with the presidium of the Academy of Sciences, passed a resolution stating that henceforth this endeavor should be carried out by governmental agencies. (Up until that time the work had been carried out and financed exclusively by our editorial office.)

More than half a year has elapsed, and the resolution has not been acted upon. Consequently, this project has come to a virtual standstill. The salvaged artifacts have been catalogued and stored — and that is the extent of it.

There are a lot of artifacts, however, that remain to be salvaged from Chernobyl as well as the 10- and 30-mile zones, and one should probably take into account that additional regions will eventually be designated as evacuation zones. But at this stage, no one has expressed any foresight in the matter, there are no plans, and no one is in charge.

What I consider to be of utmost importance in this matter is that the world community is not aware of this problem. I personally think that it would be most expedient to appeal to leading scientists and restoration experts from throughout the world who would work on the problem posed by restoration and nuclear decontamination. As yet, no such procedures have been worked out.

Larysa Skoryk...

(Continued from page 1)

Kiev network only when something unimportant is being broadcast.

In the longer run, Ms. Skoryk said, Rukh will leave the political arena to the political parties and take up more concrete tasks. She enumerated four areas in which Rukh needs to become active in order to make Ukraine's independence a reality: the creation of an independent financial system and Ukraine's own money, national armed forces, control over trade and privatization. The establishment of a financial system will require substantial credits from Western governments and Ms. Skoryk called on Friends of Rukh to use their influence with their governments to help secure such credits.

Ms. Skoryk was also the featured speaker at the \$100-a-plate fund-raising dinner attended by 400 persons. In her presentation she gave a general analysis of the political situation in Ukraine stressing the dangers facing the establishment of real independence. The most important impediment is the fact that all the executive and administrative mechanisms of state government, both at the national and local levels, are still under the control of the old apparatus, she said. In the eastern regions they are totally committed to blocking independence and even in the western regions they have escaped thorough reform. At the top, said Ms. Skoryk, the Council of Ministers is the most reactionary structure and should be thoroughly changed.

Another obstruction to self independence is what Ms. Skoryk called the "autonomization of Ukraine" — i.e. certain regions demanding independence and wanting to be subject to a Union government rather than to a national Ukrainian one; for example, nine oblasts are attempting to form a south-eastern autonomous republic.

Another is the Rusyn movement in the Transcarpathia region also demanding regional autonomy. Ms. Skoryk bemoaned the fact that the writings of Prof. R. Paul Magocsi of the University of Toronto claiming that the Rusyns are not really Ukrainians are frequently quoted in the local press as support for this movement's demands. She stated that the movements for regional autonomy are being initiated and controlled by the former communist network.

As a threat from the outside, Ms. Skoryk sees Russian imperialist chauvinism replacing bolshevism. There is no support for Ukrainian independence either — from the "pseudo-democratic leaders of an undemocratic Russia" — or even from the Russian intelligentsia. Only Yelena Bonner, Andrei Sakharov's widow, has been a consistent supporter.

It is very important to reassure the minorities living in Ukraine of their place in an independent Ukraine, Ms. Skoryk pointed out. Rukh has always been active and successful in this area, but there are always forces ready to speculate on this and foment discord.

Ms. Skoryk also mentioned her work in the parliamentary committee investigating collaboration in the August putsch. The committee has been successful in having some important reforms passed by Parliament: the Communist Party has been declared illegal, the prosecutor dismissed, central television reformed (although not completely), the Party press eliminated, the KGB reorganized — its functions split up. Unfortunately many of the reforms have been implemented only at the national level; the oblasts have their own committees and their commitment to true reform varies.

Before her return to Ukraine on October 31, Ms. Skoryk was scheduled to speak in Hamilton and London, Ontario.

Skoryk speaks on Kravchuk

by Oksana Zakydalsky

During her recent visit to Toronto, People's Deputy Larysa Skoryk offered her views on Supreme Council Chairman Leonid Kravchuk, considered to be the leading candidate for the post of Ukraine's first president. Elections are slated for December 1.

"This is not an ordinary person," Ms. Skoryk stated. "I am his opponent, to the extent that I am an opponent of that whole command — an ideological opponent and an active opponent. Yet I look at it differently now, after he removed himself from the party and from that command. He knows very well that formally and de jure there is no return.

"I cannot give a final definition of this person. But I can make judgments on some things. Is it his ambition, is it reflections that come to a person who has had intimations of his mortality, perhaps some mechanisms that have never been called upon are at work. When our committee came to the Supreme Council with the proposal to outlaw the Communist Party — it was Mr. Kravchuk who had it passed. And he was the only hero of this affair. He did it with extra class. It could only have been done by a person who knows that gang very well, who knows how it can be manipulated, how it can be pressured and how it can be twisted around one's finger. In this he is an ace.

"He is an extremely clever person. To say that this is a man with high

moral values, I cannot, because a person who went into that field, who chose to climb up the rungs of the communist ladder, had to be ready to act amorally. And this is the single fact that I find most disturbing. That, in a moment of some danger, which can come from one knows not where, to await heroic action from such a person is futile. One cannot count on this. And one should keep this in mind. But, on the other hand, is the given moment really one which demands heroics or is it a moment where super diplomacy is needed.

"On October 23, Mr. Kravchuk went to a session of the Crimean Oblast Council. We spoke to him before he left and he said that he had the right to speak his mind. I asked him if he knew that they also wanted to invite Yeltsin. He replied, 'If they want to invite Yeltsin, then I will go to Rostov-on-the-Don.' He gave us to understand that if Yeltsin is going to have designs on Crimea, then Ukraine will look to Rostov and other such regions.

"It is a tangled web. The only thing that I believe him on — feel that we can trust his position — is that he is categorically against either uniting Ukraine with Russia or putting it under the protectorate of Russia. Categorically. What directs him? Is it competition, is it ambition, is it lack of affection for this or that Russian leader, I don't know. I find it difficult to believe that he is moved by the same convictions that we are. But in this situation our positions coincide."

Centennial...

(Continued from page 7)

The educational benefits from a trip to the village are without comparison. There's even a special children's program which allows kids to play-act a given scenario, along with summer student employment opportunities to live "history" between the school years.

Throughout the years, the calendar is filled with special programming, including a special Ukrainian Day in mid-August.

This Alberta complex is simply one of the finest ongoing tributes to Ukrainian Canadiana in the country.

Its hours of operation are: May 15 to Labor Day from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily; Labor Day to Thanksgiving Day (Canadian) 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Winter hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. weekdays.

The admission is: \$3 for adults and \$1 youths 7-17.

For children under 7 admission is free. The museum is free for all on Tuesdays.



St. Vladimir's Greek-Orthodox Church is representative of the large Ukrainian churches built in towns of east central Alberta in the 1920s.

U.S. recognition...

(Continued from page 6)

weapons would get them a seat at any international forum."

The Soviet government has not instituted any real economic reforms but rather has spurred inflation by increasing the supply of rubles. Realizing that a stable currency is required for a free market economy, Ukraine opted not to sign the economic union and to grant its own currency which will be convertible. Yet Kiev, not Moscow, was pushed by the State Department of pursuing conservative economic policies.

The key to the success of Ukraine is access to the financial institutions to which other nations have access. U.S.

recognition of Ukraine's independence is required for that access. The key to U.S. recognition of Ukraine is the actions of the Ukrainian American community. One source in the Administration privately said: "If you want recognition, then you better put on all the pressure you can."

If Ukraine is to survive, then the White House must hear the voices of the Ukrainian American community through letters, petitions, postcards, and telephone calls. The President must know that the U.S. Congress supports U.S. recognition which is being expressed through the resolutions in the House and the Senate. It is vital that as many members of Congress as possible co-sponsor these resolutions. They will do so only if they hear from their constituents.

The time to act is now. Elected officials respond to the electorate when the electorate is vocal. If the survival of an independent Ukraine is important to the community, then it must be made clear to President George Bush and members of Congress. Next year elections for president, all Representatives, and one-third of the Senators will be held. Ukrainian Americans should make it clear that their vote cannot be taken for granted but will be given to those individuals who support U.S. recognition of Ukraine. Silence now and retribution later will not be beneficial to anyone.

Nostra culpa

In the October 27 interview with Ivan Myrny-Rudnytsky, the reference to the Proclamation of the Ukrainian Independence in 1940 should have read June, not July 30.

Also, in the same issue, the headline on page 4, regarding a November 1 proclamation issued by Mayor Michael Ries should have read: Parma issues proclamation.

Kovaliv prizes to be awarded

NEW YORK — Dr. Myron B. Kuropas has won first prize in the ninth annual Lesia and Petro Kovaliv UNWLA Fund Competition for his book "The Ukrainian Americans: Roots and Aspirations, 1884-1954."

The second-place prize was awarded to Nadia Diuk and Adrian Karatnycky for their book, "The Hidden Nations: The People Challenge the Soviet Union From Lithuania to Armenia, the Ukraine to Central Asia."

The presentation of the awards (\$2,000 for first prize and \$1,500 for second) will be held at the UNWLA building, 108 Second Ave., on November 9 at 6 p.m.

The jury, composed of Dr. Leonid Rudnytsky, Dr. Marta Bohachevska-Chomiak and Dr. Zenon E. Kohut, unanimously chose the winners. For more information on the awards ceremony, call (212) 533-4646.

Project HOPE...

(Continued from page 1)

your help right now as it rises will affect our future generation," said Dr. Natalia Preobrazhenska of Zelenyi Svit (Green World) during the news conference.

Vyacheslav Peredriy, first deputy health minister, Maksym Drach of the health ministry's foreign affairs department, Volodymyr Yavorivsky, chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament's Chernobyl commission, and others delivered remarks.

"The assistance that you are giving to someone as seriously ill as Ukraine after Chernobyl is not a simple gift — you are giving us life," said Mr. Yavorivsky.

The shipment, which included 300,000 pounds of antibiotics, asthmatics, anesthetics, bandage dressings, surgical gloves, disposable syringes and anti-coagulants, was geared toward 10 hospitals throughout Ukraine, according to Louis Pierce, director of international relations at Project HOPE.

Through the intercession of a Ukrai-

nian American, Dr. Natalia Szczerbak, employed at Abbott Laboratories, that pharmaceutical firm donated \$2 million of medical supplies for the mission. Another \$622,000 worth of aid was donated by a special program at the U.S. Defense Department, according to the speakers at the press conference.

Also intimately involved in the project were the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, the Brother's Brother Foundation, which helped with transportation, the U.S. State Department and U.S. Consulate in Kiev, and U.S. AID (Agency for International Development).

Rep. Les Aspin, chairman of the house armed services committee, was also named as key in organizing the relief shipment by Robert Walkers, deputy assistant secretary of global affairs at the defense department, during his remarks.

Also present at the press conference were Luke Hingston, executive director of Brother's Brother, U.S. Consul-General Jon Gundersen and Dr. Zenon Matkivsky, president of Children of Chernobyl.

Chernobyl...

(Continued from page 1)

set up social guarantees and other employment for the 4,000 Chernobyl AES employees, while maintaining the greatest number of specialists needed to guarantee safety during all stages of the reactors' shutdown.

The measure also gives Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers until November 15 to look into the formation of a state organ of atomic energy of Ukraine.

The Ukrainian legislature issued an appeal to the United Nations to initiate an international competition between private and public companies over who could create the safest and most efficient program of shutting down the Chernobyl AES and finding a permanent solution to the "sarcophagus" problem.

"The Chernobyl catastrophe in 1986 was the greatest technogenetic global

catastrophe in human history, which revealed to the whole world to what fatal limits we have approached as a result of an unprecedented growth in the capacity of industry, generated by the military-industrial complex," said the appeal.

"In the last five years the world has seen great political changes, resulting in active nuclear disarmament, faith and striving for fruitful cooperation."

"Independent Ukraine and its Parliament understands its responsibility before the world community. Together with this, the extraordinary complexity of the scientific and technological problems, the total lack of experience by the world's community in shutting down atomic energy stations and burial of its by-products, as well as economic difficulties do not allow Ukraine to solve this problem independently and force us to appeal to the United Nations and governments of the world for aid," said the appeal.

Seven candidates...

(Continued from page 1)

vice chairman of the Supreme Council and a leader among the Party for the Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine.

All seven candidates are entitled to receive 75,000 rubles from the Su-

preme Council for their campaigns. Donations for each campaign cannot exceed 150,000 rubles from outside the Supreme Council, thus no candidate can spend more than 225,000 rubles on his campaign.

On December 1, the citizens of Ukraine will also vote on Ukraine's independence.

Information about the Ukrainian National Association

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UIMA...

(Continued from page 8)

and maintain them. It is so with the UIMA. At its inception in 1971, two artists, Mychajlo Urban and Konstantin Milonadjo sought to translate that vision into reality. Their affinity led them to like-minded individuals and patrons of art — Dr. Achilles and Vera Chreptowsky. Their generosity provided the necessary funds to establish the UIMA as an institution.

As founder and first president, Dr. Chreptowsky possessed the acumen to seek out staff members who would implement UIMA's basic aims. Among the first was Oleh Kowerko, who has served as president for much of those 20 years. Mr. Kowerko's untiring dedication has kept the institute functioning on a day-to-day basis. As curator for many years, Vasyl Kacurovsky selected, with impeccable taste and critical eye, artists and works which enhanced the UIMA's prestige in the public eye, especially among critics outside of the immediate Ukrainian community.

The UIMA began to add other fine arts events to its program. Over the years there were literary evenings dedicated to poets Bohdan Boychuk,

Yuriy Tarnawsky, Bohdan Rubchak, Vasyl Baika, Vera Wowk, Bohdan Nyzankivskiy, Ivan Drach and others.

A series of concerts, dedicated to modern and contemporary music, was begun by violinist Eugene Gratotich and composer, George Flynn and their ensemble, Chicago Soundings. It was a unique venture: here was music that complemented the kind of visual art being offered by the UIMA's many exhibits. Recitals included such names as Juliana Osinchuk, Andriy Dobrianskyj, Virko Baley, Eugene Gratotich and Sylvia Golmon, Thomas Hrynkiw, Adrian Bryttan, Michael Holian, Alexander Slobodyanik, Oleh Krysa and Tatiana Tchekina, Maria Tchakovska and Mykola Suk.

The audio-visual department presented film weekends showing the works of Alexander Dovzhenko and Slavko Novitsky. Summers were occupied by children's art workshops and exhibits of student works organized by students.

It would take much space to fully describe all of the work done by the officers and staff of the UIMA. They are a small group of individuals dedicated to the same cause. Theirs is

the job of keeping the institution in working order and open for the public on six days of the week. All of them are not salaried. They give up hours of their free time to mount exhibits and manage the institution daily.

Finally, after 20 years, what does the future hold for the UIMA? State and municipal aid for fine arts is more difficult to get. Grants have been cut even to larger institutions than the UIMA. It has to rely solely on private donations from the Ukrainian community now. Those contributions are small and sparse. With the current situation in Ukraine many funds are channeled toward charitable aid in our homeland.

Modern art, its upkeep, seems such an insignificant cause compared to hunger and human need. Historically, the arts have always been second to economic and material welfare. But there are positive signs for the UIMA. They have come from Ukraine. With the arrival, in the 80s, of artists Volodymyr Maka-

renko, Volodymyr Solomukha, Volodymyr Strelnikov and Jurij Sazonov in the West, we saw that modern art, indeed, does exist and is nurtured in Ukraine. Other recent exhibits in the United States have proven that point.

Ukrainian artists have communicated to and recognized the UIMA as a center for modern art in the free world. There are more and more of them, since travel is no longer restricted. They have a lot to say visually. Theirs is a modern style wedded to the symbols and subject matter of native tradition, to a culture and history we have treasured. Perhaps, as their works are exhibited more frequently in the United States and the West, the UIMA will gain more of an audience, more public support from Ukrainians, who will find something familiar to their hearts, and Americans, who will see something fresh, unseen, perhaps a new movement in the canon of modern art.

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UCC interns...

(Continued from page 3)

generally became involved in nearly every aspect of a Member of Parliament's duties.

"The interns were placed in various Members of Parliament offices from both sides of the House of Commons to experience Ottawa's decision-making process" stated Oksana Kowalchuk, the Parliamentary Internship Coordinator working from the Ukrainian Information Bureau in Ottawa. "This gave them the opportunity to gain first-hand knowledge of the direct roles played by various political, social, judicial, bureaucratic and economic institutions within the nation's capital."

"Upon completion of the highly-intensive program," continued Ms. Kowalchuk, "the students will return to their respective regions equipped with a theoretical and practical understanding of the legislative process and be better prepared to actively participate in municipal, provincial, federal and community processes."

Indeed, this political bug for politics is widely contagious and the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) Parliamentary Internship Program has played the pivotal role in igniting the flame for many of the intern alumni to walk and work the corridors of power in Ottawa.

Three UCC interns from previous years have remained in Ottawa and have been hired to work on the parliamentary staff of Members of Parliament. Katherine Tron of Lethbridge, Alberta was hired by Blaine Thacker, Conservative MP for Lethbridge. Natalie Mychajlyszyn of Winnipeg has worked for Marlene Catterall, Liberal MP for Ottawa West and currently is employed by Dr. Rey Pagtakhan, Liberal MP for Winnipeg North. There is also Taras Zalucky of Montreal who is presently in Ron

Duhamel's office, a Liberal MP from St. Boniface, Manitoba.

Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress is very excited about the UCC Parliamentary Internship Program and its participants. "They are a bright, energetic and responsible group of young Ukrainian Canadians" he said. "I think everyone will and has benefitted greatly from their participation and work on Parliament Hill."

An added highlight to the four months in Ottawa, the Ukrainian Canadian interns were given the unique opportunity to meet privately and get their photos taken with the most senior leaders and policy-makers of Canada. Organized through the top level contacts of the Ukrainian Information Bureau in Ottawa, meetings were held with the Governor General of Canada, Ray Hnatyshyn, the Prime Minister of Canada, Brian Mulroney, the leader of the Official Opposition, Jean Chretien, the leader of the New Democratic Party, Audrey McLaughlin, and Supreme Court Judge John Sopinka.

Finally, in retrospect the UCC Parliamentary internship program's short and long term benefits are numerous. By encouraging student participation within Canadian political institutional structures, the Ukrainian Canadian community develops a base of future expertise in those areas which are vital to its survival in Canada. Indeed, some positive results show that upon completing the program, students have returned to their regions equipped to participate within both Ukrainian and mainstream institutions more effectively.

The recent infrastructural developments by Ukrainian Information Bureau (UIB) in the running of the Ottawa internship program have received high accolades from both political and community circles.



Interns Greg Nakonechny, Bohdan Sawchuk and Lydia Wakulowsky pose with Canadian Governor General Ray Hnatyshyn.

MP's are well aware of the professionally-run UCC internship program and look forward to take a Ukrainian Canadian student in.

The Ukrainian Information Bureau this year took on an added responsibility of coordinating the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Internship in Ottawa, funded through the Chair of Ukrainian Studies in Toronto, which saw, for the first time in history, three students from Ukraine work for Federal MP's. Marianna Drach, Ivan Tkatchenko and Solomia Khmara worked for Jesse Flis, Liberal MP for Pardale-Highpark, Chris Axworthy, NDP MP for Saskatoon Clark's Crossing, and

Alan Redway, Conservative MP for Don Valley East respectively.

The success of the past four years has resulted in a consensus from all the participating interns that direct participation in the political process provides students with an implicit understanding of the institutionalized processes which shape Canada's political system. With the new Canadian constitutional debate, Ukrainian independence on the horizon and the pending resolution of the Ukrainian internment issue of World War I at the forefront of the political agenda, it should indeed be an exciting time to be on Parliament Hill in the upcoming year.



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UKRAINIAN INSTITUTE SEEKS ADMINISTRATOR

The Board of Directors for Mohyla Institute, a Ukrainian university student residence and cultural centre in Saskatoon, is inviting resumes for the position of ADMINISTRATOR.

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Protocol signed...

(Continued from page 3)

nian officials to discuss specific Chernobyl-related projects, which include providing overall program management support related to reactor contain-

ment; decontamination of soil, water, buildings and equipment; remediation of existing disposal sites; and construction of new, environmentally safe repositories for radioactive wastes.

Members of the delegation visited the 30-kilometer Chernobyl zone on September 10-11 for inspections of the reactor No. 4 containment structure as well as other contaminated areas.

The following companies have signed agreements with LATA to support joint projects with Minchornobyl: AWC-Lockheed, Metcalf & Eddy, Harding Lawson Associates, Environmental Surveillance Associates, Bechtel National, CompuChem Laboratories, New Jersey Marine Sciences Consortium and Westinghouse.

For further information contact Vasil Kovalchuk of Minchornobyl in Kiev, 296-87-65, or Phil Reinig in Los Alamos, (505) 662-9080.

UNA...

(Continued from page 7)

have been lost by split votes. Harold Washington became mayor in my home town of Chicago. His victory was made possible by the total support and votes provided by a united black community. The lesson learned was clear. The phrase "United we stand, divided we fall" should be going through all of our heads, especially those of the candidates. Every effort should be made on our part to prevent our people from splitting their vote and losing this critical election.

In our army commanders are taught that in order to win battles, they must concentrate their forces at decisive moments on the battlefield. The main effort needs to be heavily weighted to ensure success. On December 1, Ukraine will fight a decisive battle in its continuing war with Moscow for independence. I ask the leadership of the Ukrainian American community: Who have we picked and what are we doing to help him?

Capt. Gregory R. Perchatsch
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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

November 7

CHICAGO: Prof. Wolodymyr Wasylenko from Kiev University, a member of the Ukrainian delegation to the General Assembly of the U.N., will give two lectures: one at 11:30 a.m. at the Loyola University Political Science Department, Lakeshore Campus, 6525 N. Sheridan Rd., Cudahy Hall Room 207; and the other at 6 p.m. at Loyola School of Law, 1 E. Pearson St., Room 240. The subject of his talks will be "Ukraine: Its Entry into International Relations." Both lectures are open to the public.

November 8

CHICAGO: Prof. Wolodymyr Wasylenko will give a lecture on "Ukraine's Foreign Relations: Problems and Prospects" at 7 p.m. in the Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave. This lecture is sponsored by the Association of the Friends of Rukh and the Chicago Branch of the Ukrainian Catholic University. For further information, call (312) 489-1339.

November 9

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, (UMANA) N.Y. metro branch is sponsoring a symposium and open house for health care professionals on medical aid to Ukraine at 7 p.m. at the Ramada Hotel and Conference Center, 130 Route 10 W. The keynote speaker will be Dr. Wolodymyr Mediwsky from Toronto, and the other speakers will be Drs. Alexander Chernyk, Zenon Matkiwsky and Lubomyr Woroch. A question and answer period and open floor discussion will follow. Coffee and dessert will be

served afterwards, and a cash bar will be open. The donation is \$12.50, students free. For further information, call Alexandra Baranetsky, (201) 736-5916.

November 9-November 10

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art will celebrate its 20th anniversary with a free workshop on Saturday at 1:30 p.m. to 5 p.m. on ceramics, watercolor, weaving and sculpture. At 7 p.m. there will be a concert by the Leontovych String Quartet, donation is \$25. On Sunday there will be a banquet at 2 p.m. (cocktails at 1 p.m.). The keynote speaker will be Prof. Myroslava Mudrak Ciszewycz, an art historian of Ohio State University. The donation is \$100. For further information, call Vira Chreptowsky, (708) 789-2721, or Kalyna Pomirko, (312) 486-0847.

November 13

YONKERS, N.Y.: Branch 30 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will hold a course on making gerdany (traditional beaded necklaces) at 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. at St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church, 21 Shonnard Place at North Broadway. The one-night course costs \$20, which must be received by November 8. Checks are payable to UNWLA Branch 30 and should be sent to: Nadia Cwiah; 10 Lake St. Apt. 6B; White Plains, NY 10603. For further information, call (914) 949-7010.

CHICAGO: Michael Semkiw, president and owner of Semkiw and Cemkib, will

give a brief seminar on how to produce great printing on a budget as part of the Chicago Group's Business and Professional Education series at 7:30 p.m. It will be at the Ukrainian Cultural Center 2247 W. Chicago Ave. and will cost \$3 for members and \$5 for non-members. For further information, call Lydia Marchuk, (312) 507-7774 or (312) 281-8896.

November 16

CLIFTON, N.J.: The senior chapter of the Ukrainian Orthodox League will sponsor a beefsteak dinner to benefit Medical Aid to Ukraine at 7 p.m. at Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Parish Hall, 635 Broad St. Tickets are \$22, by reservation only. For further information, call (201) 473-8665.

SCOTTSDALE, Ariz.: There will be an "Evening in Kiev" at the Registry Resort, 7171 N. Scottsdale Rd., hosted by "Ridna Shkola" and SUM, Ukrainian Youth Association. It will feature "Odnoshchast" from Toronto, and will be held in the Phoenician Room. Cocktails begin at 6 p.m. and dinner is at 7 p.m. Ticket prices are \$50 for adults, \$40 for students. Evening attire requested. For further information, call Ulana Badynskyj-Martindale, (602) 461-8137, Maria Groll, (602) 861-1478, or Lydia Dydych, (602) 948-2683.

VANCOUVER, B.C.: The Centennial Ball and Auction will be held beginning with cocktails at 6 p.m. at the Century Plaza Hotel. Dinner will be at 7 p.m. with entertainment by the Cherymshyna Dance Ensemble, and the auction will begin at 9:30 p.m. with auctioneer Andre Danyliu. Dancing will begin at 10:15 p.m. with music by the Chervony Mak Ukrainian Dance Band. Black Tie is optional, and the cost per ticket is \$100, \$50 charitable tax receipt. For further information, call (604) 687-2052.

November 17

IRVINGTON, N.J.: There will be an educational affairs and press conference in the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Prospect Ave., hosted by the New Jersey Regional Council of the UNWLA in conjunction with the New York and Philadelphia Regional Councils. Registration will be at 9:30 a.m. and the program, which will cover educational topics, such as day care centers, "svitychky," children's literature and Saturday Ukrainian School, will begin at 10 a.m. The afternoon session will cover press topics such as publishing "Our Life," writing articles and professional journalism. Admission, which includes a buffet

lunch, is \$6. For further information, call Oksana Stanko at (908) 766-9644.

NEWARK, N.J.: There will be a fall open house at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic School for parents of pre-school and school-age children to meet with representatives of St. John's. A program will present the school's mission, curriculum, programs and activities at 11 a.m. in the church hall, 719 Sanford and Ivy. For further information, call Irene Sawchyn-Doll, (201) 762-5838.

TORONTO: The Ukrainian Dance Ensemble Hromovytzia of Chicago's Ss. Volodymyr and Olha parish will perform at Brockton High School, 90 Croatia St. at 3 p.m. The Troyanda vocal ensemble will be featured as special guest performers. Tickets are \$12 for adults, \$10 for seniors and children under 10. Tickets may be purchased on the day of the performance or at Arka West, 2282 Bloor West, (416) 762-8751.

PHILADELPHIA: Post 4 of the Ukrainian American Veterans will hold its annual Veterans Day memorial, after the divine liturgy (about 11:45 a.m.) at St. Vladimir Orthodox Cathedral. This year, the 50th anniversary of Pearl Harbor, will also be commemorated. All veterans must be in proper uniform.

November 21-24

SLOATSBURG, N.Y.: The Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate will have a live-in for women at Saint Mary's Villa. For further information, call Sister Michele, (914) 753-5100 or (914) 753-2581.

November 23

DETROIT: The Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor will hold their annual Ukrainian of the Year Scholarship Banquet at the Stephenson Haus in Hazel Park. Dr. Stephen W. Mamchur has been selected as the 1991 "Ukrainian of the Year." For further information, call Roman Stadnyk, (313) 828-7295, or Ralph Blacklock, (519) 736-6362.

BLOOMINGDALE, Ill.: St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church will host its traditional banquet in honor of the 20th anniversary of their sisterhood in the Ivan Truchly Auditorium at St. Andrew Church, 300 East Army Trail Rd. Cocktails will be served at 6:30 p.m., dinner at 7:30 p.m., and afterwards dancing with the band "Akula." There is a \$30 donation. For further information, call (708) 543-0533.

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