

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Ukraine's army takes beginner's steps despite difficulties and criticism

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Although Soviet Defense Minister Yevgeny Shaposhnikov has recently announced that he supports a Ukrainian army, the perceptions of it in the West are still largely negative, as reported recently in the Christian Science Monitor and The New York Times.

Although as late as October 20, Gen. Shaposhnikov said that he would not allow Soviet forces or weapons to be divided, in a November 1 meeting he agreed "in principle" to a bilateral agreement that will be worked out by representatives from both the Soviet and Ukrainian ministries, said Ukrainian Defense Minister Konstantin Morozov during an interview. This would clear the way for a Ukrainian army.

Part of the future agreement will entail the "resubordination" of some Soviet troops to the Ukrainian Defense Ministry. Gen. Morozov said that Gen. Shaposhnikov had already decided to "order...the commanders of three military districts deployed here... to give up some officers to staff the Defense Ministry of Ukraine."

However, according to the draft law passed by the Ukrainian Parliament, no Soviet troops, whether stationed on Ukrainian land or not, would be forced to join a Ukrainian army.

Now that the Soviet position has undergone a turnaround, the West is

lagging behind. The U.S. response to a Ukrainian army was more or less negative, perhaps because of "an unspoken desire to support Gorbachev," as one U.S. official in Kiev put it. The U.S. also has valid worries about how Ukraine will pay for a 400,000 person army in the midst of an economic crisis and restructuring.

A major reason for all of the fuss is that Western nations are nervous about the nuclear arms on Ukrainian territory, reported the Western media. A flurry of rumors was started recently when various newspapers erroneously reported that Russian President Boris Yeltsin was considering a nuclear strike against Ukraine, and that Ukraine was thinking of taking control of its nuclear weapons.

Ukraine's Parliament stated that it had no intention of taking over the nuclear arms on its territory, but did reserve the right to veto their use.

At a meeting at the main naval base of the Black Sea Fleet in October, Leonid Kravchuk, chairman of Ukraine's Parliament, said that there are 1,330 military industrial enterprises in Ukraine. He said that Ukraine maintains 176 rocket launching installations and producers about 40 percent of the Soviet Union's nuclear weapons.

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## Travel to Ukraine

### Visas now issued at Boryspil

by Marta Kolomayets

NEW YORK — Tourists and businesspeople traveling to Ukraine no longer have to undergo the, at times, excruciating experience of getting a visa at the Soviet embassies or consulates in the West.

According to Viktor Kyryk, chief of the consular department of the Foreign Ministry of Ukraine, effective November 1, the Foreign Ministry has established a service at the Boryspil Airport near Kiev to issue visas to incoming Westerners.

Representatives from the consular department have the authority to issue visas to foreigners arriving from the West, if the travelers possess a valid passport, two black and white photos, an invitation from a private individual or a registered organization, and approximately \$50 (U.S.) for an entry/exit visa.

Not only is this process less frustrating than awaiting an answer from the Soviet Embassy, it also benefits Ukraine's economic growth, he said. The hard currency for the visas will be deposited into Ukraine's account — not into a Moscow-centralized budget.

Mr. Kyryk, who is currently in New York with a delegation to the U.N. Central Assembly exploring issues and adding resolutions to the Vienna Con-

vention on Consular Relations, explained the various types of visas available and their costs. He reported that a 12-hour transit visa will cost about \$25 (U.S.); a 24-hour transit visa, about \$30 (U.S.); a transit visa for 72 hours will cost about \$40 (U.S.) The cost of an entry/exit visa will run about \$50 (U.S.). The cost is established by the commercial rate of the ruble.

Since November 1, officers from the consular division have been meeting every incoming flight from the West. If for some reason, there is no one from the Foreign Ministry at the airport, when travelers arrive they are advised to call the visa support division of the Foreign Ministry in Kiev at 293-0066, or the consular division information number at 293-4488.

However, Mr. Kyryk cautioned that due to technical problems at the airport, lack of space and outdated equipment, as well as a small staff at the consular division, it will be difficult and time-consuming to issue visas to planeloads of passengers. He hopes that with time, these difficulties will be overcome; there is talk of building a new airport or expanding the present facilities.

The Foreign Ministry hopes to extend this visa service to other cities, for example, Lviv and Odessa, but until it can afford to man stations in these

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## An interview with Defense Minister Morozov: building an independent army

by Chrystyna Lapychak  
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — After capping a successful career by rising to the highest military post in an independent Ukraine, Gen. Konstantin Morozov faces a contradictory, yet fundamental task as Ukraine's new defense minister.

Along with Ukraine's Parliament, Gen. Morozov must establish an independent Ukrainian armed forces while presiding over Ukraine's demilitarization and disarmament.

With 1.2 million troops, a formidable military-industrial complex, a significant stockpile of nuclear weapons on its soil, Ukraine must work out the mechanisms for reducing all three and technically taking control of the first two with the cooperation of a hesitant Soviet Defense Ministry.

With these tasks in mind, Ukraine's new defense minister gave this reporter an interview in his new office on the newly-renamed Bank Street, no. 6, in the Ukrainian capi-

tal, on Sunday morning, November 3.

**In your recent meeting with Soviet Defense Minister Yevgeny Shaposhnikov, during his November 1 visit to Kiev, were there any changes in his attitude toward the establishment of a Ukrainian armed forces?**

Yes. I felt some differences from the time we started to implement our idea of creating a Ukrainian national armed forces. I felt that for the first time, our talk with the defense minister was... well, he expressed some interest in that idea as well, for the first time.

We talked about recent changes in Ukraine and their irreversible character, their irreversible nature, and we recognized that we do not have any reasons to hope that the character of these changes could change.

For the first time, our (Ukraine's) opinion that we should look for some common ways to resolve this problem was met with understanding.

We agreed that now we start staffing the defense ministry (of

Ukraine) structure with personnel, that we should also reach an agreement over the preparation for the creation of armed forces in some real terms.

We agreed that the general concept of this should be divided into two steps, two stages. At the first stage we should create a defense ministry. At the second stage we should create the actual armed forces or combat forces, themselves.

We can say that we are now beginning the fulfillment of the first stage.

The most difficult questions, the most complicated questions are ahead. We agreed, in principle, to have groups of experts from both ministries sit down to one table and work out an agreement, which would satisfy both sides.

As you could mention, during the past two months we (Ukraine) haven't taken any illegal steps and we are hoping now that our treatment of this problem will be met with the

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Gen. Konstantin Morozov

# Ukraine, the Kremlin, and the Russian White House

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk  
RFE/RL Research Institute

## CONCLUSION

When the USSR Supreme Soviet opened on October 21, Ukraine was not represented. Mr. Gorbachev's address in essence repeated the main points outlined in his television appearance on October 12, adding that the draft of the union treaty could be made public in mid-November.

At the same time, he announced that members of the State Council had decided to appeal to the Ukrainian Supreme Council to participate in the preparation of a new union treaty. The draft had been sent to the Ukrainian leadership, he said, "and we hope to get a positive response from our Ukrainian brothers." The appeal, signed by Messrs. Gorbachev and Yeltsin and the leaders of seven republics, also repeated statements made by Mr. Gorbachev on October 12 that Ukraine was "irreplaceable" and that the union without Ukraine was "unimaginable."

These conciliatory remarks were in sharp contrast to his warning against the "nationalization" or "privatization" of armed forces in unnamed republics, which he characterized as "dangerous," "trivialous," "irresponsible" and "illegal," and to his threat to take unspecified "measures of a constitutional character" if the appropriate conclusions were not drawn in the republics. Speaking to reporters afterwards, Mr. Gorbachev said: "As president I am responsible for all of this. I will simply annul these actions as illegal and contrary to the Constitution."

On the next day, the Ukrainian Supreme Council began discussing and adopting a legislative package authorizing the creation of republican armed forces numbering almost half a million men, a republican guard of about 30,000 and republican border guards. In addition to the prospect of a drawn out conflict with the USSR Ministry of Defense on this issue, which had already become apparent earlier from remarks by USSR Minister of Defense Yevgeni Shaposhnikov, the question of who would control the nuclear arms located on Ukraine's territory assumed major proportions not only in Moscow but in Washington and London as well.

Russian officials, including Mr. Yeltsin, as well as Chief of the General Staff General Vladimir Lobov, are on record as saying that all nuclear weapons in the former USSR should be transferred to the RSFSR. In Ukraine, there are those who propose retaining these weapons on Ukrainian territory or, at least, not handing them over to Russia. Among others, such prominent Ukrainian political figures as Vyacheslav Chornovil, Levko Lukianenko, and Mr. Hryniyov, who hold differing views on a variety of political issues, all agree that the Soviet nuclear arsenal should not be simply transferred to the RSFSR.

In the midst of these polemics, *Moskovskie Novosti* reported that Mr. Yeltsin had discussed with his military advisers the feasibility of a preventive nuclear strike against Ukraine. The idea was reportedly dropped as technically impossible. Although an official denial was issued by the RSFSR Ministry of the Press and Mass Media and Russia's top defense official General Konstantin Kobets dismissed the allegations as "nonsense," the impact of this affair on Ukrainian-Russian relations is fairly obvious.

The tension surrounding the question of nuclear weapons was only partially relieved by the statement adopted by the Ukrainian Supreme Council on October 24 reaffirming Ukraine's non-nuclear status, which maintained that:

- 1 the presence of nuclear weapons of the former USSR on Ukraine's territory was temporary;
- 2 these weapons were currently under the control of appropriate structures of the former USSR, but Ukraine insisted on the right to exercise control over the non-use of nuclear weapons on its territory;
- 3 Ukraine would pursue a policy aimed at the total destruction of these weapons as soon as possible, depending upon legal, technical financial, organizational and other possibilities and with a view towards ecological safety;
- 4 it will abide by the agreements between the USSR and the United States concerning cuts in the nuclear arsenal of strategic offensive weapons and is prepared to conduct negotiations with Belarus, Kazakhstan, the RSFSR, and the appropriate structures of the former USSR with regard to the destruction of strategic nuclear weapons covered by the Soviet American agreement;
- 5 it is prepared to destroy all other nuclear weapons on its territory and ready to discuss this with all interested parties;
- 6 it will take the necessary measures to ensure the physical safety of nuclear weapons on its territory until such time as they are destroyed; and
- 7 it intends to adhere to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty as a non-nuclear state.

In essence, the official Ukrainian position amounts to a commitment to eventual non-nuclear status and, in the interim, a voice in matters impinging on nuclear weapons on its territory. Nonetheless, the over-all question of a separate Ukrainian military force and, all the more so, the specific issue of nuclear weapons on Ukrainian territory is certain to continue to exacerbate relations with the former center and perhaps to a somewhat lesser extent with Russia.

Ukrainian officials, including Chairman Kravchuk, have flatly stated that Moscow is engaging in provocations concerning military and nuclear weapons issues in order to block Western recognition of Ukraine as an independent state. But the essence of the problem was succinctly expressed by Mr. Hryniyov, who was recently quoted as saying that "Gorbachev and Shaposhnikov should realize that we are building a country."

Finally, Ukraine's relations with the Kremlin and the Russian White House are bound to suffer as a result of the resolution overwhelmingly adopted by the Ukrainian Supreme Council on October 25 stating that it considers inappropriate participation in any interrepublican structures that could lead to Ukraine's inclusion in another state. On the basis of that resolution, it was decided to form a delegation from among its members to attend only the Council of the Republics of the revamped USSR Supreme Soviet, and only with observer status.

As for the economic treaty, the Ukrainian lawmakers decided to continue taking part in the negotiations and did not exclude the possibility of adhering to the treaty on condition that its demands were unconditionally accepted. Chairman Kravchuk was more

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## Newsbriefs from Ukraine

• **MOSCOW** — An opinion poll conducted by the military information (Voенно-информационное агентство) agency was published by the agency's 1991 bulletin. Only three percent of the Soviet population see foreign aggression as the main threat to the USSR, down from six percent in 1990.

The main threats, in the eyes of the populace, are crime (63 percent; 1990: 47 percent), the lack of food (60 percent; 1990: 61 percent) and interethnic conflicts (51 percent; 1990: 44 percent).

Radical reductions in Soviet nuclear weapons were supported by 91 percent of the population in Lithuania, 57 percent in Russia and 59 percent in Ukraine.

USSR membership in NATO was favored by 59 percent of those polled in Russia, 56 percent in Ukraine and 47 percent in Lithuania. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — A delegation of Ukrainian

Greek-Catholic Church representatives, led by Msgr. Iwan Dacko, returned to Lviv on September 7 following a series of meetings in Kiev with government representatives. Of greatest priority was resolution of the issue of a church for the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic community in Kiev.

Kiev City Council officials had promised during the official visitation to Kiev of Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky on May 23-27 that the congregation would be given a church in the center by mid-June. That promise has not been realized. The current delegation returned from Kiev with an agreement from City Council officials that a church will be given to the congregation by week's end.

The delegation also met with the consuls general of the Canadian, German and United States Consulates. (Press Office of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church)

## Rukh condemns economic treaty

**JERSEY CITY, N.J.** — Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, chaired by People's Deputy Ivan Drach recently issued a statement condemning the initialing of the economic treaty in Moscow by Ukraine's Prime Minister Vitold Fokin. The text of the statement follows:

On November 6, 1991, an event took place which represents a real threat to Ukraine on its path toward statehood.

On the proposition of the Prime Minister, the Supreme Council gave its consent to the signing of an international economic treaty.

The government of Ukraine has proven once again that it is not prepared to fulfill the functions of a true government of a sovereign state, and prefers to retain the functions of a colonial administration. The signed economic treaty foresees no mechanisms for the solution of economic problems, and is primarily a political document aimed at preserving the Soviet empire. This treaty stands in contradiction to the Act of State Independence of Ukraine, the Law on the Economic Independence of Ukraine, and creates a real danger

of economic expansion by neighboring states, the ruination of a consumer market and the social infrastructure of Ukraine.

The Popular Movement of Ukraine gives notice: the ratification of the treaty signed by Prime Minister Fokin would cancel out the greatest achievements along the path of national-liberation struggle, would become a real danger to the rebirth of a Ukrainian state.

Chosen in the context of a one-party dictatorship, the highest organ of legislative power, which disregards the interests of its people with its decisions, by taking such a step would deprive itself of the right to exist further.

The will of the Ukrainian people to their statehood is not extinguished, which will be attested to in the referendum of December 1.

Our "Yes" to the Act on State Independence of Ukraine will become a powerful guarantor of Ukraine's progress toward real statehood, toward the defense of the interests of our people.

The document is signed by Mr. Drach.

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## An interview...

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appropriate reaction on the other side.

**Have you reached an agreement on the autumn call-up of conscripts? I understand that the Soviet defense ministry wants to call-up 130,000 conscripts from Ukraine this year.**

Specifically, about the call-up problem, I heard from the minister that yes, the (USSR) defense ministry will go along with the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, according to which the troops deployed here in Ukraine will consist of conscripts called up from Ukraine.

According to what the USSR defense ministry wanted, those 130,000 conscripts should have been sent for service in the strategic forces of the USSR.

We agreed upon one point, that we couldn't change the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers, but if there were any volunteers, we could let them serve wherever they wanted to serve.

**Did you and Gen. Shaposhnikov also discuss the rumors that military equipment was being prepared to be shipped out of Ukraine?**

We have many such facts and such reports about those happenings and we discussed this fact with Marshal Shaposhnikov. But all this data can be divided into three parts.

The first part is that a lot of directors of local military production facilities do not know the plans for relocation and repair of military equipment and they are acting on their own without knowing the prescriptions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

The second part is that the commanders are acting on their plans of combat preparation, of combat training, and according to those plans, various maneuvers or field training are being conducted and, of course, this is usually accompanied with some equipment and troop relocation. The public is very alarmed by this and we hear many protests from the public. People suspect that the commanders are trying to ship the military equipment out of Ukraine. But we are trying to clear up all such occurrences and situations.

The third part is that in real terms, there really were some attempts to remove military equipment out of Ukraine by some local commanders

and this was the very question I put before Marshal Shaposhnikov. We agreed along with Marshal Shaposhnikov to prevent such development, but we are also doing some things on our own to prevent these developments, too.

On the territory of Ukraine we have stockpiles of military munitions and equipment. Those stockpiles were designated for use not only for the troops deployed here in Ukraine, but also for the troops stationed in other regions of the USSR. What we should do now is sit down together with the representatives of the USSR defense ministry to correct the plans of use of those stockpiles and of all the military facilities deployed or based here in Ukraine.

**How large are the strategic forces currently deployed in Ukraine and how large will they be in the future? Have you reached an agreement on this issue with the USSR defense ministry?**

We have ahead of us the signing of an agreement between the defense ministry of the USSR and the Ukrainian defense ministry, according to which the troops here will be re-subordinated to our defense ministry, but not all the troops stationed here in Ukraine at one time. What Marshal Shaposhnikov has already decided to do is to give an order to the military districts' commanders deployed here in Ukraine to provide some officers to staff the defense ministry of Ukraine. The most important thing is to sign an agreement which we hope will be signed in the nearest future.

As for the strategic forces, there was no and there is no dissent between us. We agreed upon preservation of the unified or the single command for the strategic forces as it existed in the past, but we are to decide specifically what units of the strategic forces will be included in the agreement. Preliminarily, I can say included will be some units of the strategic missile troops, strategic aviation, a great portion of the forces of the Black Sea Fleet and also the Anti-Aircraft Defense Troops. But specifically what units and what the total amount of troops will be, as well as the equipment included in those strategic forces will be decided by the special experts' groups that will be working on the precise text and contents of this agreement.

I think the question of strategic forces deployment here in Ukraine

cannot be perceived as a menacing fact because we agreed upon one basic thing, and we will adhere to it. The national armed forces of Ukraine will never be equipped with strategic forces and nuclear weapons of their own and those strategic forces and nuclear weapons stationed here in Ukraine will be reduced in the shortest time possible, but naturally on the basis of international, and primarily, the bilateral agreements (between the United States and USSR).

During all those debates on the destiny or on the future of the nuclear arms stationed here in Ukraine, the question raised was not how to use or how to obtain the possibility to use those nuclear arms based here in Ukraine, but how to get rid of them in the shortest possible period. And the Supreme Council of Ukraine decided on this question on October 24.

With its declaration, the Ukrainian Supreme Council declared its political intention to have the right of veto on the use of nuclear arms and it also confirmed its adherence to non-nuclear principles.

The elaboration of all technicalities, the technical means of the fulfillment of that veto right of Ukraine should be the task of the groups of experts that can elaborate all of those technicalities and find agreement among all sides involved in this issue.

The reduction of nuclear armaments stationed in Ukraine will be and must be done in accordance with the agreement between the U.S. and USSR. At the moment Ukraine does not take part in the work of the UN-Union Parliament, which is working now in Moscow, but Ukraine is asking the USSR Parliament to ratify this agreement and immediately after that the Ukrainian Parliament will proclaim its adherence to all the provisions of that agreement.

We can also find another formula, but Ukraine has no intention to impede this process and we think there is no use and there is no point of abandoning the provisions of that treaty between the USSR and the U.S.

**Why have you envisioned such a large army, 400,000 to 430,000 troops? Can Ukraine afford it?**

Speaking about the number of troops or military groupings stationed here in Ukraine, we are not

going to make this figure a final one. The earlier we could resolve all the problems of a social defense nature for servicemen, the earlier we can reduce the number of troops. I cannot say that this figure, this number of troops is what we really need. We define this figure as the one that allows us to have armed forces and at the same time free some resources to meet the needs and aspirations of people. I'd like to emphasize this fact: the better the social conditions we could create for our military, the earlier and the greater number of troops will be reduced.

This figure is a transitional figure for the transitional period and we are not going to have more troops and more military equipment than we need. The lower figure can be of 200,000 to 250,000 troops. I do not know the exact figure yet, but I think the fewer troops we have the better it is both for Ukraine and for our neighboring states because we can devote more money for social programs and other governments won't have the impression Ukraine is becoming a militarized state.

## Committee encourages diaspora to vote on Ukraine's referendum

NEW YORK — A Diaspora Ad Hoc Committee on Ukraine's Referendum (DAHUR) was formed in late October "for the sole purpose of providing the Ukrainian diaspora with the opportunity to vote in the referendum on the Act of Proclamation of Sovereignty and Independence adopted by the Verkhovna Rada (Supreme Council) on August 24."

The ad hoc committee, headed by Dr. Lubomyr Wroch, notes in a letter being distributed in the Ukrainian community that absentee ballots on Ukraine's referendum must be post-marked no later than November 24, and that the ballots will be counted with the assistance of the committee and will be recognized by the government of Ukraine.

However, according to Gennadi Udovenko, Ukraine's ambassador to the United Nations, Ukrainian Americans do not have the right to participate in this December 1 vote, not because Ukraine wants to shun them, but because at this time its law on citizenship does not make provisions for such an action. He added that Ukraine is not yet an independent country, it is not recognized by the United States and, thus, it has no bilateral agreement with the U.S. to make such a vote possible.

But, Radio Kiev on Tuesday, November 12, reported that the ad hoc committee had approached the Presidium of the Ukrainian Parliament, which was scheduled to review a proposal to include the Ukrainian diaspora in this referendum. This would be considered an extraordinary circumstance, and was scheduled for discussion by the Presidium on November 14-15.

Although members of the ad hoc committee have stated that Mr. Udovenko would bring the results of the diaspora referendum to Ukraine, the ambassador said he had no knowledge of this. During an interview on Tuesday, November 12, Mr. Udovenko noted that he was told of the existence of this committee only after its inception.

"This action, promoted by the ad hoc committee can only be symbolic. It has

Following is a table comparing armies throughout the world. The table was supplied by the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations.

	Defense (in U.S. dollars)	Percentage GNP for Defense	Population (in millions)	Armed Forces	National Guard	Total Military	Armed Forces as Percentage of Population
Ukraine	?	2.80	52.00	400,000	30,000	430,000	0.83
USSR (1989)	119.44	11.58	288.56	3,988,000	1,020,000	5,008,000	1.74
USA (1989)	300.33	5.78	248.85	2,117,900	570,700	2,688,600	1.08
Poland (1989)	0.70	1.09	38.48	312,800	0	312,800	0.81
Romania (1988)	0.79	1.40	23.29	163,000	0	163,000	0.70
Hungary	0.77	2.81	10.57	94,000	0	94,000	0.89
Czecho-Slovakia	2.94	4.66	15.69	198,200	0	198,200	1.26
Italy	16.69	1.95	57.30	389,600	0	389,600	0.68
France	28.58	2.98	56.41	461,250	0	461,250	0.82
Turkey	2.10	2.67	55.86	647,400	0	647,400	1.16
United Kingdom	33.41	3.73	56.64	306,000	0	306,000	0.54
Spain	6.91	1.85	39.86	274,500	0	274,500	0.69
Greece	3.17	5.72	10.14	162,500	0	162,500	1.60
Austria	1.41	1.12	7.55	42,500	0	42,500	0.56
Sweden	4.46	2.36	8.34	64,500	0	64,500	0.77
Egypt	6.81	6.68	54.77	450,000	0	450,000	0.82
Iran	9.90	2.11	52.05	504,000	150,000	654,000	1.26
Israel	6.02	15.08	4.58	141,000	0	141,000	3.08

Source: The Military Balance, 1990-1991, London, 1990.

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## Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk: a life in service to the church

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — The gravelly, sometimes incomprehensible, voice belies his smallest 5'4" frame. A little Napoleon beneath a jewelled miter, who appears as detached by ceremony as he is passionate about scripture and process.

He has been called brilliant yet insensitive; both loyalist and traitor; aloof while promoting ecumenical dialogue; an Old World aristocrat, a reform-minded church father; liberal and conservative; autocratic and democratic. The labels cover a varied spectrum as long as his own episcopal record.

On October 30, Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk, Ukrainian Catholic archbishop of Winnipeg, turned 80. One week later, he marked his 40th anniversary as bishop and 35th year as the country's first Ukrainian Catholic metropolitan.

Where most bishops might welcome a rest at the usual retirement age of 75, Metropolitan Hermaniuk has enjoyed the exclusions Eastern-rite hierarchs have for adhering to this automatic resignation within the Roman Catholic Church. But unlike his peer, Toronto's Bishop Isidore Borecky, the Winnipeg archbishop has not bucked the Vatican to hold onto power. The Holy See has yet to accept the departure of one of their most loyal church leaders.

In fact, amid his still hectic travel schedule, Metropolitan Hermaniuk chairs a Ukrainian Catholic commission which has put the finishing touches to a canon law code unique to the largest Eastern-rite in the Roman Catholic Church. One of its provisions will include a retirement age of 75 for Ukrainian Catholic bishops. The new charter is a result of diplomacy, dialogue and perseverance, hallmarks of Archbishop Hermaniuk's own career.

Born in the western Ukrainian town of Nove Selo on October 30, 1911, the young Maxim seemed destined for a career based on tact rather than ambition. His father Mykyta, who was a "dyak" or church cantor, spent Sunday afternoons with the family following the morning liturgy, quizzing the kids on the day's sermon.

"My father would eventually turn to me and say, 'Maxim, you should know better, what was the theme of today's homily?'" recalls the archbishop. "Luckily, I was pretty attentive and always managed a satisfactory answer."



Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk officiates at moleben service with visiting Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk (center) and Winnipeg's Ukrainian Catholic Auxiliary Bishop Myron Daciuk at Blessed Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church in Winnipeg, June.

Dad's devotion to the richness and ceremony of the faith rubbed off on young Max. He would spend hours drawing pictures of priests' vestments, becoming more interested in pursuing his own vocation.

Mykyta tried twice to get his son into the Redemptorist College at Zboiska, near Lviv, but missed the deadline each time. Finally, in 1927, Maxim entered and eventually completed his high school studies in 1932.

The following year, he left for Belgium, where he entered the Redemptorist seminary and pursued studies in philosophy and theology. Maxim returned to Lviv in the summer of 1938, where he was ordained to the priesthood.

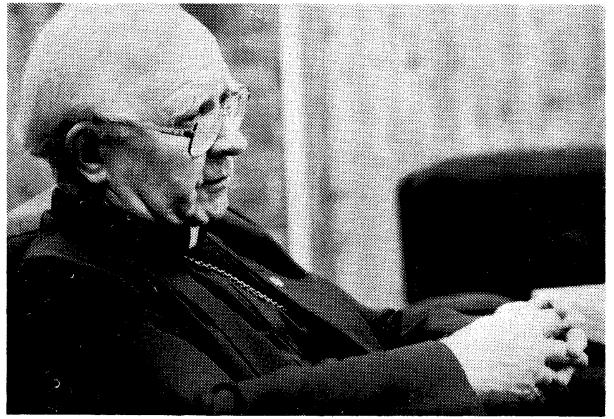
But his superiors obviously detected the same brain power in him that his father did and bundled him off to the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium to further his academic background.

Supplement it he did. After studying such subjects as Oriental philology, (a historical and scientific overview of languages), Hebrew, Assyro-Babylonian and Oriental history, he received his baccalaureate in theology in 1940. Two years later, a licentiate in the same discipline. In 1943, the Rev. Hermaniuk not only received his doctorate in theology, but also acquired another licentiate — this one in Oriental languages and history.

From 1943 to 1945, the future bishop was appointed professor of moral philosophy, sociology and Hebrew at the Redemptorist Seminary in Beaulieu, Belgium. The only Ukrainian Catholic priest in war-time Belgium, the Rev. Hermaniuk organized the Ukrainian Relief Committee, helping displaced Ukrainians with finding shelter while avoiding forced repatriation. He also found time to publish both a Ukrainian newspaper and a monthly magazine, as well as organizing a students' group, called Obnova, to help Ukrainian students enter Louvain University through scholarships and bursaries.

But along with his nationalistic humanitarianism, Dr. Hermaniuk possessed unbridled scholasticism. In 1947, he successfully published and defended a thesis on the study of the parables in the gospel and received the highest degree, the "maître agrege en theologie" from Louvain University.

One year later, the Rev. Hermaniuk arrived in Canada where he served as



Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk of Canada.

vice-provincial superior for the Ukrainian-rite Redemptorist Fathers in Canada and the United States. His base was his congregation's seminary at Waterford, Ontario, where he taught moral theology and sacred scripture.

In the fall of 1950, the Rev. Hermaniuk was offered his first pastoral assignment at Holy Eucharist Church in east Toronto. Five months later, a visit by the secretary to the late Cardinal James McGuigan of Toronto, cut short both his academic and parochial careers.

The meeting was long enough to leave the Rev. Hermaniuk with a letter from Pope Pius XII, appointing him an auxiliary bishop to Archbishop Basil Ladyka of Winnipeg. "I was surprised, but as a religious I knew what I could

never accept any church dignity," the metropolitan remembers.

"So I wrote to the pope, thanked him for considering me but declined the appointment... Well, when I later met with Cardinal MacGuigan, he closed the door to his office and began to laugh so hard that the walls shook."

"He said, 'You should know better than to fight the Holy Father. He knows your situation and has given you dispensation from that rule.' He then told me that I couldn't leave his office without first signing the acceptance. Well, let me tell you, it was probably the ugliest signature I have ever put on paper in my life."

It was also probably his last diploma.

(Continued on page 13)

## Bishop Losten of Stamford celebrates 20th anniversary

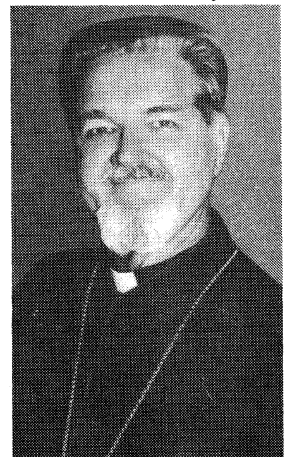
STAMFORD, Conn. — Bishop Basil H. Losten, bishop of the Diocese of Stamford, an eparchy which includes New York State and all of New England, celebrated the 20th anniversary of his episcopal ordination earlier this year.

Bishop Losten, who departed for Ukraine on October 29 to complete negotiations for the return of a Ukrainian Catholic cathedral in Uzhhorod, has most recently been responsible for raising funds and coordinating all assistance efforts for the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Ukraine as Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky's personal emissary for the Relief and Development of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine.

His episcopacy, however, can be best characterized by his tireless efforts to educate the world community about the Ukrainian Catholic Church, his devotion to the education of seminarians, and his campaign to encourage greater participation of youth in the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Bishop Losten was born on May 11, 1930, in Chesapeake City, Md. The youngest of 10 children born to John and Julia Petryshyn Losten, he attended St. Basil College Preparatory School in Stamford and graduated St. Basil College with a bachelor of arts degree in philosophy in 1953.

From 1953 to 1957 he prepared for the priesthood at St. Joseph Major Seminary in Washington, and was awarded a licentiate in sacred theology from The Catholic University of America. On June 10, 1957, he was ordained a priest by Archbishop Constantine Bohachevsky in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Philadelphia.



Bishop Basil H. Losten

As a newly ordained priest, the Rev. Losten worked in Philadelphia-area parishes, first as parochial vicar at Immaculate Conception Cathedral, then as pastor of Patronage of the Blessed Virgin Mary Parish in Bristol, Pa., and pastor of St. Michael's in Camden, N.J.

In addition to his pastoral ministry, he served as chancery secretary from 1958 to 1962. Metropolitan-Archbishop Ambrose Senyshyn, OSBM, appointed him as his personal secretary in 1962.

On the occasion of the 70th birthday of the then-imprisoned Archbishop Josyf Slipyj, the Rev. Losten spearheaded the publication and dissemination in 1962 of 10,000 copies of "Shepherd in Chains: Persecution of the Ukrainian Catholic Church." (Continued on page 11)

## IN THE MOSCOW PRESS

## Thoughts on the Ukrainian question

The Moscow newspaper *Izvestia* on September 3 published an article titled "Thoughts on the Ukrainian question" by Leonid Kapeliushny. The commentary, which reflects on Ukraine's desire to proceed on the path of independence, was reprinted recently in the Ukrainian-language newspaper *Visti z Ukrainy* (News from Ukraine) with the following notation: "In view of the fact that opinions of the editorial board of *Izvestia* are close to those of the centrist circles of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, we consider it necessary to acquaint readers of *Visti z Ukrainy* with this article."

Below is a translation (by Roma Hadzewycz) of Mr. Kapeliushny's commentary as it appeared in *Visti*.

The Ukrainian question is once again on the agenda in all its colossal potential. Having announced its secession from the Soviet Union, Ukraine in fact handed down the verdict on the establishment of a renewed federation.

Before accusing the Ukrainian Parliament of insidious separatism and nationalism (something that is easy to do), it is worthwhile to think about the following: What drove the Supreme Council to take such a decisive step?

The August coup was no doubt the final straw in a long history of suffering. The traitorous retreat from the Novo-Ogarevo agreements signified the end of Ukrainian sovereignty, no matter how nominal. What self-respecting Parliament would tolerate this in silence?

Now the coup has been suppressed, the last straw has been declared illegal, and yet Ukraine stands by its decision. Why? Because the cup has overflowed. If we want to find a way out of this crisis situation, then the truth must be told about why the cup has overflowed.

Since 1654 when the Ukrainian state was united with tsarist Moscow, there has been a deliberate, progressive policy of destroying Ukraine as a national state. The Russian empire was like a boa constrictor that strangled a large country and was slowly digesting it. Beginning in the 11th century, the history of Ukraine is filled with dramatic events of mass and individual attempts to resurrect the nation. Mazepa's folly and the Haydamak uprisings, peaceful delegations of the Zaporozhian hetmans and revolts all are part of this history. There isn't a single — I emphasize not a single Russian ruler or notable political activist whom Ukraine would accept as a defender of its national interests.

Perhaps there would be no need to speak of distant history if that history had been more noble. But even the Soviet period of Ukrainian history is marked by such horrible events as the artificial famine of 1933 that cost millions of lives, the deportation of innocent people from western Ukraine, the deliberate Russification of the republic that caused the language and culture of a nation of 40 million to teeter on the brink of extinction. The Chernobyl nuclear accident was the culmination of this epic of industrial usurpation of Ukraine's natural and material resources. And its beginning may be found in the legendary Dniiprohes (Dnieper hydroelectric power plant) project, followed by the insane concentration in Ukraine's south of harmful industries and the establishment of monster cities. Kryvyi Rih, Dniprodzerzhynsk, Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhia, Mariupol, Lysychanske and Donetsk — these are locations of

misfortune, another Chernobyl disseminated across the entire republic.

For many decades the entire country [i.e. USSR], without exception, lived on Carpathian oil and Donetsk coal, Kryvyi Rih metal, Nikopol manganese and Zaporizhzhia titanium and ferrous alloys. Ukraine did not spare itself, nor did it consider its losses. Today, an area of Ukraine equal to the Odessa Oblast can no longer be utilized for agriculture as a result of this industrial development. Consult a map. Compare the size of this territory to that of neighboring western states. Then, perhaps, you will be able to comprehend the magnitude of Ukraine's suffering.

I bring this up because a call for individual salvation has already appeared during this new phase of perebudova. Lithuania and Estonia, Latvia and Georgia, and Armenia and Moldova have already jumped off the slow-moving train. Russia declared the priority of its national interests over all others. While fulfilling its obligations, Ukraine found itself in the position of a naive idiot. It maintained the level of its deliveries at 80 percent, yet received less than 60 percent.

In the referendum on preserving the union, about 80 percent of the republic's residents voted for republican sovereignty. This was 10 percent more than those who wished to save the union. This already was sufficient for the Ukrainian Parliament to speedily enter into the war of laws and declarations, and to demonstrate its ambitions. However, Ukraine maintained its moderation, while the leaders of our young democracy presented laurels to all those who were successful in the fall of the hated union.

During the years of perebudova the political situation in Ukraine has remained more than complex. It was driven by the economic crisis, by small steps toward reform. But there is one advantage Ukraine has over many regions of the country: it has successfully avoided inter-ethnic violence. There are 40 million Ukrainians in the republic, and 10 million people who are referred to as the "Russian-speaking" population. Fortunately, the republic did not embark on the path of forced Ukrainization, it did not resort to dividing the nation into natives and foreigners. If one does not take into account isolated instances, then one can say that Ukraine, with dignity, passed the exam of political tolerance; it did not react reflexively with animal-like anti-communism.

I have observed with interest how representatives of Rukh in the Russified southern cities of Ukraine easily and logically resolve the language problem: it is not important which language we speak, what is important is what we say. Once there is a policy for rebirth of the Ukrainian language, there will be an environment for that language.

Perhaps the most important thing today is not to disturb inter-ethnic harmony in Ukraine, not to sow discord. I say this knowing that there will be those enthusiasts who will seek to "save and defend" the Russian-speaking population and its interests — not from a real, but from an imagined, future threat. We have already experienced this in other areas of ethnic tension. May God help us not to repeat this mistake in Ukraine.

From time to time, the political opposition in Ukraine disseminates

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## NEWS AND VIEWS

## Where does Ukraine fit?

by Iko Labunka

It seems the more things change, the more they stay the same. I'm referring specifically to the current political trends and economic policies in Russia and Ukraine, as well as the policy of the United States towards these countries. Almost three months after the failed coup d'etat which nearly cost Mikhail Gorbachev his job, the Soviet president is still in power, albeit weaker, referring now to a "new Soviet Union." Better yet, Mr. Gorbachev is still the "master" in President George Bush's eyes.

By now it is quite clear what the common denominator for Messrs. Bush and Gorbachev has always been: preservation of the Soviet Union at all cost. The Bush-Gorbachev years should go down in history as the "feet-dragging era" of the 20th century. President Bush stalled the recognition of the independence of the Baltic states, probably because he felt it wouldn't be "prudent" to recognize them, since such action might offend Mr. Gorbachev. The United States government never recognized the annexation of the Baltics and, therefore, it was uncalled-for to wait before over 40 countries took the initiative and recognized Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

If President Bush wishes to be a "lame duck" president and at the same time cannot take a decisive stand on foreign affairs, he should shift attention towards his domestic policy and attempt to take a stand on at least one issue. The only trouble is, President Bush doesn't seem to have a domestic agenda.

Meanwhile, President Gorbachev's feet-dragging and stubbornness have not benefited him either. Sadly, even after the dog days of August, Mr. Gorbachev has not learned from his miscalculations and the disintegrating union is not something he wishes to confront or even think about. Who cares if he does or doesn't believe in socialism? Furthermore, as witnessed in Madrid, Mr. Gorbachev's position as player in the international political arena — although not entirely — has been abridged by many obvious factors, including Boris Yeltsin.

One might ask, where does Ukraine fit into this scheme? Unfortunately, somewhere "in the middle of things," i.e., between the decisions of the "Glimmer Twins of the Kremlin," a.k.a. Tsar Boris I and Mikhail "Menshikov" Gorbachev, and that of Mr. Bush. This is precisely why the notion of the "brotherhood of nations," must be thrown out the window once and for all.

For example, at present, Russia is playing mind games and conducting psychological warfare with the Ukrainian Parliament over such issues as economic cooperation and the control of nuclear weapons. For the past few weeks, I have read, listened to and viewed conflicting reports as to who will control Ukraine's nuclear arsenal and whether the Ukrainian Parliament did indeed sign the economic agreement.

Firstly, Russian Vice-President Aleksandr Rutskoi's manipulative statement — "I don't know if the Ukraine will survive without Russia, but Russia will definitely survive without the Ukraine (Newsweek, October 28) — clearly demonstrates why Ukraine is stuck between a rock and a hard place. Add to

this the fact that the United States and Germany, among others, have actually threatened not to give economic aid and recognition to Ukraine if it does not sign the economic agreement, the Ukrainian Parliament finds itself in a desperate damned-if-you-do, damned-if-you-don't situation. In any case, it is commendable that the Ukrainian Parliament has managed to hold out as long as it has on the actual signing of any type of economic accord. Nevertheless, it would be a blow to self-determination if Ukraine did ultimately commit to such an agreement.

As the English statesman Benjamin Disraeli once forwarned, "Colonies do not cease to be colonies because they are independent." In other words, I wouldn't hold my breath for Mr. Bush to recognize Ukraine as an independent country, even if the referendum passes.

Secondly, there is no need for Russia's eagerness to acquire Ukraine's nuclear weapons, since Russia possesses enough of these weapons on its own territory. Of vital importance is the fact that Ukraine wishes to share control of its nuclear weapons until these weapons can be disposal of properly. In a recent *Financial Times* article, former National Security Adviser Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski said that Ukraine had the capability to "enforce its resolution on nuclear weapons in which the Parliament claimed veto power over the nuclear missiles...and reasserted the Ukraine's intention to become a nuclear-free state." Dr. Brzezinski added that nuclear weapons in Ukraine would be neutral, precisely because the Ukrainian Parliament does not seek to acquire the ability to fire the missiles.

Therefore, The New York Times editorial (November 4) on "The Soviet Disunion's Missiles" which stated that "ardent nationalists threaten to overwhelm nuclear abolitionists in Ukraine" and that "a nuclear-armed Ukraine would cause special alarm" to countries such as Lithuania, Poland and Germany, is absolutely ludicrous. Such journalism is nothing but a sinister attempt to discredit the integral intentions of the Ukrainian Parliament. If The New York Times is worried about "ardent nationalists," it should send a correspondent to Berlin.

Furthermore, the "Glimmer Twins" in the Moscow Kremlin must begin to take Ukraine seriously and treat its Parliament in a rational manner. If Yeltsin continues to bully Ukraine, the Ukrainian Parliament should stand up to "big brother" as long as possible. This is not an easy task, but certainly not futile either.

For example, already in September, the leaders in Moscow decided on the fate of the Olympic teams of the republics: there weren't going to be any teams representing the republics! Only one team representing the entire Soviet Union would be sent to Barcelona for the Olympics in 1992. Upon hearing this, Ukrainian Parliament Chairman Leonid Kravchuk stated that a committee had convened to look into the possibility of a Ukrainian Olympic Team in Barcelona. The fact that Mr. Kravchuk announced his desire for a Ukrainian team is significant in itself and even if no separate team is sent to Spain in 1992, Moscow should realize that Ukraine means business.

Finally, with the emergence of the republics of the Soviet Union, the time

(Continued on page 12)

Iko Labunka is a staff assistant at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute in Cambridge, Mass.

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## Happy Birthday, Ukrainian Museum!

In its brief 15 year - history, the Ukrainian Museum in New York City has flourished, has grown as a showcase of Ukrainian culture, history and tradition. It is indeed a sparkling jewel in the crown of the Ukrainian people.

Founded in 1976 by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, this institution has achieved acclaim, recognition and support from Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike. Today, the Ukrainian Museum enjoys a reputation as one of the most interesting and dynamic small museums in New York City.

Now, as it begins a new era of expansion, amid an atmosphere of an emerging, democratic and independent Ukraine, its mission gains even greater significance.

It has always been committed to building its role as the nation's major institution devoted to the preservation, study and propagation of Ukrainian culture. But today, as non-Ukrainians in the West watch Ukraine emerge on the world map, the Ukrainian Museum takes on the role of teacher and promoter.

Some critics have observed that with Ukraine on the road to freedom, is there a need for a representative Ukrainian Museum in New York City or even in the diaspora.

Titus Hewryk, president of the Museum Board of Trustees wrote in his 1990 report:

"It may seem that all of our efforts should now be channelled to support Ukraine and its institutions. I disagreed with this reasoning then and now. Last year's flow of visitors from Ukraine, the Museum's ever widening correspondence with Ukraine's artists, art historians, cultural institutions and museums, both in Kiev, in Lviv and in the provinces, seem to challenge us to increase our efforts in realizing our goals. Our friends in Ukraine tell us that in developing a strong and viable representative museum in New York City, we are at the same time helping Ukraine. A prominent art collector from Ukraine visited the Museum and upon the return to his homeland wrote to us the following: 'We want to establish a fund called Yevshan Zillia in your Museum, for it is ours also! We are concerned with the institution's present as well as with its future, because we are aware that it is our cultural embassy in this metropolis.'"

Now is the time to support the Ukrainian Museum, as it has launched its 20-month fundraising campaign in order to provide more spacious facilities for its holdings and exhibits. Its fund-raising goal is \$3 million to construct a museum on East Sixth Street for all Ukrainians to be proud of.

Happy Birthday, Ukrainian Museum. May you flourish and grow for generations to come.

Nov.  
17  
1981

## Turning the pages back...

On November 17, 1976, Gen. Petro Grigorenko, Mykola Rudenko, Oksana Meshko, Oles Berdnyk, Lev Lukianenko, Ivan Kandyba, Oleksiy Tykhy, Nina Strokata, Mykola

Matushevych and Myroslav Marynovych founded the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. Five years later, Ukrainian Americans and others paid tribute to the courage and determination of the people who braved labor camps, prisons, internal exile and psychiatric institutions in their stand for human rights.

On November 17, 1981, the fifth anniversary of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group was celebrated in Washington, D.C. The day's events were covered by The Weekly as follows: A demonstration in front of the Soviet Embassy, a special order of the House of Representatives and a congressional reception all marked a daylong commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the formation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group held in the nation's capital on November 17.

In addition, the day before, three former Ukrainian dissidents and members of the Kiev-based group — Gen. Grigorenko, Mrs. Strokata-Karavansky and Volodymyr Malynkovych — joined attorney Myroslav Smorodsky in testifying before a special hearing of the Congressional Committee on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) concerning the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and human-rights in Ukraine.

Some 60 demonstrators passed out flyers in front of the Soviet Embassy condemning the Soviets for their flagrant violations of the Helsinki Final Act and for actions against the 37 members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

Steve Lodge, an assistant to Pennsylvania Rep. Charles Dougherty, attempted to deliver a letter from the congressman to Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, but embassy officials said that the building was closed for the day.

In the letter, Rep. Dougherty, a member of the Ad Hoc Congressional Committee on the Baltic States and Ukraine, expressed Congress's concern "for the welfare of the men and women of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group."

The letter also informed the Soviet ambassador about the special order of the House to address the fate of the Ukrainian group and to commemorate its deeds...

During the special order of the House, Rep. Dougherty paid tribute to the 37 members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group and scored the Soviet Union for its "inhumane treatment of Ukrainian citizens."

(Continued on page 7)

## Include non-Ukrainians in campaign

by Eugene Iwanciw  
UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — An effective campaign for United States recognition of Ukraine cannot be limited to the Ukrainian American community. The message that U.S. recognition of Ukraine is in America's interest and has broad popular support must reach the White House.

The organization of this support is dependent on Ukrainian Americans, who should turn to other ethnic groups, business leaders, state and local officeholders, and political activists as allies in the effort.

Over the years, the community has worked with other ethnic organizations on national and local levels. Now is the time to turn to these groups for assistance in contacting the president and members of congress in support of U.S. recognition of Ukraine.

Likewise, non-Ukrainian businessmen either doing or seeking to do business in Ukraine should be contacted and made to understand that U.S. recognition would create a more favorable economic climate between Ukraine and the United States. To achieve this result requires their active involvement to convince the president and members of congress that recognition immediately after the December 1 referendum is important for promoting U.S. business interests.

State and local government officials can also be mobilized in these efforts. While it has been beneficial for governors and mayors to proclaim January 22 as Ukrainian Independence Day, it is

now important that they actively support U.S. recognition by writing directly to the president and the members of congress from their area. It is up to Ukrainian Americans to deliver this message to them. City councils can also be encouraged to pass resolutions of support and forward the resolutions to the White House and the state's congressional delegation.

Those Ukrainian Americans active in local politics should approach Republican and Democratic leaders such as state and county chairmen with requests that they voice their support for U.S. recognition to the White House, Congress, and national party officials. Local politicians or party activists can have a major impact since these are the same people who help elect the officeholders.

When Ukrainian Americans contact their senators and representatives, the approach should be polite and positive, i.e. a request from a constituent for support. This does not, however, mean that one cannot be firm. A non-responsive answer from a member of congress such as "I have always supported self-determination" is clearly not acceptable if the member does not also commit to co-sponsorship for the resolution. At that point, the constituent is within his or her rights to point out that U.S. recognition of Ukraine is the most important issue facing the Ukrainian American community and that the community expects the member to co-sponsor the resolution. A polite reminder that the community will remember its "friends" on election day next year is also appropriate.

## Ukraine's army...

(Continued from page 1)

In The New York Times, Frances X. Clines referred to Ukraine's "huge" projected army, and said that, "if realized, [it] would be one of the largest in Europe." This may be so, but, as Radio Liberty researcher Kathy Mikhailisko said, "as viewed from Ukraine, the republic's long-term military goals would benefit European security in that they would, in principle, result in a significant troop reduction [there are currently between 1.2 million and 1.5 million troops in Ukraine]... and in a lowering of the nuclear threat." "The problem, in the end," she said, "is one of differing perspectives."

It seems that Ukraine's army may end up being smaller than originally planned. Gen. Morozov said that "this figure is a transitional one for a transitional period. The figure can be as low as 200,000 to 250,000 troops. I think the fewer troops we have, the better it is both for Ukraine and for our neighboring states, because we can devote more money to social programs, and other governments won't have the impression that Ukraine is becoming a militarized state."

In The New York Times, Mr. Clines writes, in a story headlined "Soviet Army on Defense, in the Ukraine," of the problems of confused Soviet Army troops stationed in U-

kraine, using a profile of the Yavoriv base near Lviv to illustrate the situation.

"I serve where I'm told," said Andrei Makleyev, one of those stationed at Yavoriv. "But I don't think I'd want to serve in a Ukrainian army. I wouldn't want to defend just the Ukrainians and forget everybody else."

Partially due to the brutal hazing in the Soviet Army that claims the lives of over 5,000 new soldiers per year, some Ukrainians soldiers in other republics have been unofficially swapped back into Ukrainian territory.

Mr. Clines reported that Gen. Viktor N. Samoilov, Russia's military liaison with the union government, sees other republics' attempts at an independent army "more as talk than anything else. New leaders want to show one another their resolve to establish absolute sovereignty, but none of the new laws allocate a single kopek to the actual cost of an army." He said that the Russian republic has no plan for its own army.

No one can doubt that Ukraine has a long (and expensive) way to go in establishing its own army. But amidst Western suspicion, lack of funds and questions of organization, the army is beginning: the first complete military division, in the Prykarpattia region, sent a telegram to the Ukrainian Parliament stating that its members are ready to serve the republic.

## UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of November 14, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 9,320 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$236,176.85**. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

## A VIEW FROM CANADA

### Reflections on Kravchuk's visit

by Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk  
and Andriy Hluchowewy

Most people thought he came seeking recognition of Ukraine's independence. Actually Leonid Kravchuk, chairman of the Supreme Council of Ukraine, had a more relaxed purpose on his visit to Canada and the United States this past September.

But, cautious as ever about upsetting Moscow, and aware that a month earlier Kiev had confirmed Ukraine's desire for independence, the foreign policy establishments of the West were nervous. Canada's Department of External Affairs assigned junior officers to manage Mr. Kravchuk's visit, according to a status less than normally assigned for a head of state. A press scrum between the prime minister and Mr. Kravchuk was cancelled unceremoniously.

Somehow a clause in the document Declaration on Relations Between Canada and Ukraine, which called for an immediate exchange of envoys whose purpose would be to strengthen direct contacts between the two countries, was scratched. And top advisors in External Affairs kept insisting that any relations would be not on a "country to country" basis but rather on an "entity to entity" level, whatever that reveals about their understanding of Canada, much less Ukraine.

Aside from insipidity of this sort, Chairman Kravchuk was feted nicely enough. He enjoyed the company of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, a private dinner with the governor general of Canada, Ramon Hnatyshyn, and even received a rare standing ovation in the House of Commons. Few noticed that, on the very next day, Leader of the Opposition Jean Chretien committed the same sin Barbara McDougall, Canada's minister of external affairs, had during her summer visit to Kiev, where she referred to Ukraine as a "country." A sigh of relief must have echoed in the halls of the Pearson Building.

A similar pattern of events unfolded in the United States, at least at the start of Mr. Kravchuk's "private visit." Like their faint-hearted colleagues in External Affairs, State Department officials began briefings explaining that Mr. Kravchuk's discussions with President George Bush did not signify recognition of Ukrainian independence.

But something happened to change U.S. timidity. The White House called the Ukrainian leader back for a second unplanned evening session — an uncommon courtesy. Some suggested this harkened a reversal in American wariness about pro-independence forces in the former Soviet Union. If so, the attitudinal change this represents is enormous.

In August Mr. Bush had lectured Ukrainians against independence and "suicidal nationalism," in what was derided as his "Chicken Kiev speech." At the time it was thought his remarks indicated an American preference for dealing solely with Moscow. But State Department officials now describe the president's address as "an unfortunate

*Lubomyr Luciuk is a professor in the department of politics and economics at the Royal Military College of Canada. He recently returned from an international conference on Ukraine and European security held in London. Andriy Hluchowewy is director of the Ukrainian Information Bureau in Ottawa.*

speech." And, unlike Canada, the United States agreed to exchange specialists with Ukraine, who will arrange for future relations between them.

The Oval Office door has cracked open and careful observers already spy American recognition of Ukraine's independence on the other side. And that is to be welcomed, as anyone paying attention to what Mr. Kravchuk said in Ottawa, Toronto, New York and Washington, would know. For the most part, and most unfortunately, the North American press was apparently busy not doing its job.

From what Mr. Kravchuk said, aboard a historic Air Ukraine flight from Ottawa to Toronto, we judged him to be sincere in his convictions although, like many other Canadian Ukrainians, we wonder how a Communist Party apparatchik can, overnight, become a reforming democrat. That lingering worry aside, his message bears listening to.

We live in a time when past notions about freeing the "captive nations" are being replaced by mean-spirited commentaries that equate the nationalism of the newly emerging states with Nazism, accounts which selectively mine the past searching for reasons the West should not recognize the independence of countries like Ukraine, at least not before the latter agree to myriad preconditions. Listening to the new "politically correct" rhetoric underscores why we must pay attention to what Mr. Kravchuk said.

The Ukrainian leader insisted that the August 24 act proclaiming the independence of Ukraine brought into being a democratic state whose constitution ensures the legal bases for a truly pluralistic and free market society. All citizens of Ukraine, regardless of their ethnic, religious or racial heritage, can expect to enjoy the full rights and privileges of Ukrainian citizenship. Everyone will be encouraged to use Ukrainian in dealings with the government, but minorities have the right to speak whatever language they wish at home. Russian will remain a useful language for inter-republican dealings well into the foreseeable future. Indeed, Ukraine's Russian-speaking citizens can perform a valuable service by making their linguistic skills available to promote regional trade and cooperation.

Aware of the crimes against humanity perpetrated on Ukrainian lands since 1917, the government, to the full extent possible and practical, intends to bring those responsible to justice, regardless of who they are and when or where they committed crimes, if not before the courts of Ukraine then before the bar of history.

In the sphere of international relations Ukraine plans to develop bilateral ties with nearby states and with other countries in Eastern and Western Europe. A founding member of the United Nations, Ukraine also wants an active role there as "a full-fledged and esteemed member of the world community."

With respect to disarmament, the country has declared its intention of becoming a neutral and nuclear-free zone, ready to negotiate the reduction or elimination of nuclear arsenals at all levels, a policy it expects neighboring countries to pursue simultaneously.

Ukraine has no territorial claims against any neighboring state.

(Continued on page 15)

## Centennial sojourn

by Christopher Guly

WINNIPEG — St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church, Canadian provincial headquarters of the Order of St. Basil the Great (Basilian Fathers) and one of the city's architectural tourist attractions, recently marked its 25th anniversary in ceremony and tradition.

The main altar and church were officially and permanently consecrated as part of the celebrations. Before, a portable structure could be used to consecrate the Eucharist. Normally, this also marks the paying off of the mortgage, which occurred six years ago. But the Rev. Cornelius Pasichny, pastor of St. Nicholas explained that it was postponed to celebrate the church's silver anniversary.

The service, officiated by Auxiliary Bishop Myron Daciuk (a former pastor and provincial superior), as well as current and past pastoral teams, began by carving five openings into the surface of the altar. Relics of Basilian Archbishop St. Josaphat, St. Theophil and St. Laura would be placed into the central opening beneath the tabernacle, with icons of the four evangelists deposited into the other four.

According to the Rev. Roman Dusanovsky, spiritual director at Ottawa's Holy Spirit Ukrainian Catholic Seminary, relics of saints must always be present for a priest to celebrate a divine liturgy. "It's the whole notion of the altar being a place of sacrifice. Where the bread and wine are consecrated into the body and the blood of Christ. The relics belong to people who through their lives and their deaths, sacrificed themselves to the Lord."

Following the litany of the word, the clergy, wearing white utility coats to protect their ornate vestments, began a series of three washings of the cleared altar. Each symbolized the eastern tradition of the Trinity and each used soap with a different liquid.

The first, using water, represented the cleansing powers of the Father. The second, employing wine, embodied Christ's blood as sacrifice and the third, using rose water, stood for the spiritual scent of the Holy Spirit.

Reciting Psalm 84, the "Desire for the Sanctuary," Bishop Daciuk then blessed the sanctuary and the church interior with holy water, preparing it for consecration. The altar was then anointed with holy chrism, along with 12 positions on the church walls; three in the sanctuary and nine in the nave.

Processing outside the church with the relics, the bishop then blessed the doors with them, re-entered and walked around the altar three times. The relics were then placed into the cavities, sealed with hot wax and covered with brass plates.

## Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

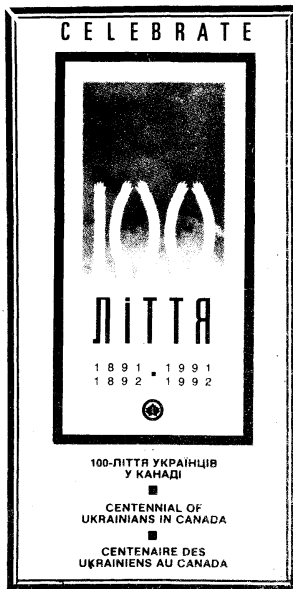
Pennsylvania Congressman Don Bailey commended the bravery and idealism of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, adding that the emergence of the group "reaffirmed to the Soviets and our Western nations that the Ukrainian people's movement for national and human rights is very much alive."

The democratic congressman went on to praise the Ukrainian Helsinki Group's adherence to the letter and spirit of Soviet law, for it "has demonstrated imperialist Russia's wanton disregard for its own laws and for the international agreements it has signed."

Calling the formation of the Ukrainian group "a brave act," Rep. James L. Nelligan praised the Ukrainian nation for struggling to survive long years of Russian oppression.

He called on the U.S. government to support the national aspirations of Ukrainians as a "consistent element of American foreign policy."

"I believe a major factor in the ongoing battle for human rights in Ukraine is the spirit of the Ukrainian people themselves," said the Pennsylvania Republican.



The Rev. Pasichny, who belonged to the parish as a boy, felt that the ceremony's symbolism brought richness to a congregation already blessed with diversity. "The one thing about St. Nick's is its community, its cross-section of people. We have pioneer members as well as very young families who make it a very dynamic parish."

Beyond the consecration, other activities were geared to different sectors within the church. Children from Saturday religion classes were given an educational tour of the history, architecture and Byzantine traditions of the church's interior — before cutting into a giant birthday cake.

Meanwhile, a mini-mission of renewal was held for adults and conducted by the Rev. Modest Gnesko, a former parish priest.

Ottawa-based the Rev. Vladimir Shewchuk, who, as pastor from 1964 to 1970, was responsible for building the church, remembered his feelings 25 years ago.

"I remember on the day (July 16) of the official opening, (assistant pastor) the Rev. Myron Chimy (now based in Mundare who attended the celebration) and I got up early — at 5 a.m. to be the first to celebrate mass at the new church's main altar. We were very happy and very excited."

The cross-shaped, multi-million dollar Byzantine church is the third to house the city's oldest Ukrainian Catholic congregation. The first church, a simple lumber building, was built in 1901 deep in the city's North End.

Three years later, a more permanent structure was completed that remained until the current one was finished in 1966.

## Tracing roots: an unpredictable journey in discovering one's heritage

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — As one million Canadians of Ukrainian descent mark the centennial of their origin, Vancouver's Muryl Geary has particular cause to celebrate.

Almost 12 years ago, she began a journey to discover her own ethnic roots. It wasn't easy. Her father's family name was "Anderson," her mother's adopted family name was "Normand." Was she English or Scandinavian, French or French-Canadian?

Ms. Geary began the odyssey with her father's side, traveling to Denmark and spending an entire decade in Copenhagen learning what she thought to be the language of her paternal ancestors.

Her search came to a screeching halt when her mother obtained a copy of her birth certificate in order to qualify for her old age pension. Both were shocked to discover that a "Sawchuk" had suddenly replaced "Normand."

After working at a myriad of jobs, ranging from a veterinarian's assistant to a factory employee, Ms. Geary embarked on a genealogist's path.

She spent days in libraries, poring over reference books, telephone directories. Her efforts not only offered leads in tracing the "Sawchuk" clan, but the

"Andrejciw" side of her father's lineage. Suddenly, Muryl Geary became a Ukrainian Canadian.

"In school, we were always asked to identify our ethnic background," she recalls. "I would always change it, year after year."

With this lifelong mystery quickly become unravelled, Ms. Geary began tracing birth, baptismal, marriage and death records. As village names emerged, maps were consulted. She wrote letters to the Soviet Union, located some tax and land records, and sent further correspondence to individual Ukrainian communities seeking some family.

In 1987, she made the first of four trips to Ukraine. Her first mission discovered paternal relatives in the Ternopil oblast. This past fall, Ms. Geary located family members on her mother's side in the Ivano-Frankivsk region.

She remembers the first trip, a group tour, with particular fondness. "When we arrived in Ternopil, a group of people stood waiting for our bus with flowers. A man, who was part of our group, said, 'There are my relatives,' and raced out."

A couple of minutes later, he returned and came to me and said, 'They're not my family, they're yours.'"

"Well, I could only manage a few words in Ukrainian. But let me tell you, we hugged and held each other and cried for so long. I just can't describe that feeling. I'll never forget it."

Using the momentum, Ms. Geary became involved in genealogical groups and organized the Ukrainian Village Registry. For the last three years, the Registry and the Ivan Franko Community Society has sponsored a one-day seminar encouraging and guiding other Ukrainian Canadians to locate their own personal histories.

The Centennial Festival of Ukrainian Genealogy was recently held in Vancouver, in which some of North America's top East European historians talked about family roots and trees. Dr. Stella Hryniuk, a history professor at the University of Manitoba, was among the guest speakers.

Using birth certificates, land titles and passports, the Winnipeg-based historian was able to track members of her paternal family, "Michalchushyn," and those from the "Kuzyk" clan, on her mother's side.

Yet even with the trained eye of an academic, Dr. Hryniuk speaks of difficulties. "Two of my father's brothers changed their name to 'Michaels' and I have an uncle on my mother's side who spelled his last name, 'Cussack.' So, it's always best to begin by asking your family questions."

Following that, Dr. Hryniuk offers several suggestions. The National Archives in Ottawa hold various documents, including arrival records and passenger manifests from ports in Halifax, St. John's (Newfoundland) and from several U.S. entry zones.

Provincial land title offices maintain homestead registers, while Vital Statistics hold birth, baptismal, marriage and death certificates.

Naturalization papers can also be traced at the Canadian Citizenship office in Sydney, Nova Scotia.

"If there's a name change in the family, it would have been announced in a newspaper," says Dr. Hryniuk. "Church records are another good bet."

Government records in Lviv and Kiev are also now more accessible. "There are no government stats from the 1890s where there weren't also church stats to go with them," she adds.

Family names are also a big clue. Jeff Picknicki, a graduate student working with Dr. Hryniuk, recently published a book titled, "Generations," in which he explains the art of genealogy. Onomastics, or the study of names, took flight in Canada following the second world war.

Mr. Picknicki cites the work of several Ukrainian Canadian scholars who have looked at the origin of names. Prior to the 13th century, only first

(Continued on page 14)



Photo courtesy of "Ukrainians in North America, an Illustrated History" by Drest Substeyn.

Many immigrants arrived in Canada in the early 1900s; today their relations look for roots in Ukraine.

### Some sources for finding your roots

HOWELL, N.J. — A new group, Ukrainian Tracing Systems, Inc., has been formed as a result of the many inquiries Ukrainians have had about their lost friends and family. It was begun in Ukraine to seek out relatives in the U.S. and now a branch has been set up in the U.S. to do the reverse. The opportunity has never been better to find those left behind after the war or otherwise, and this group also searches for lost loved ones in Belarus. To contact Ukrainian Tracing Systems, write them at: P.O. Box 270; Howell, N.J. 07731; call (201) 491-9100; or fax (201) 491-9101.

PHILADELPHIA — The Philadelphia Convention and Visitors Bureau has begun a new program which explores America's heritage. "Do Your Own Heritage," an interactive, touch-screen computer, lets visitors explore their ethnic heritage through any of 19 self-guided tours of Philadelphia attractions, museums and sites.

"Do Your Own Heritage" is a key component of Neighbors in the New World, Philadelphia's commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the Columbus voyages. Neighbors in the New World honors all the people of the world who were explorers like Columbus and who came to discover America in Philadelphia, America's birthplace.

At "Do Your Own Heritage" kiosk computer stations, visitors can choose a heritage from up to 19 ethnic groups listed. If a visitor chooses Ukrainian, for example, the computer will provide a free printout of Ukrainian sites in Philadelphia that are easily accessible to visitors. The 20th choice is an "Ethnic Sampler" selected from the other 19 groups. From the printout, visitors can design their own heritage tours.

The 19 ethnic heritages included in the program are African American, Baltic states (Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian), British Isles (British,

(Continued on page 15)

### BOOK REVIEW

## Discovering one family's history

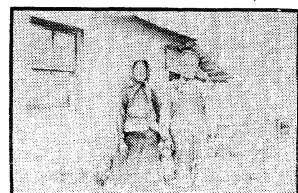
*Generations: a Family History.* Jeff Picknicki. Stella Hryniuk, editor. Winnipeg: (Published by author), 1990, 196 pp. \$40.

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

There is something special, something reverent, about family ties. Having those roots, knowing about them, tracing them back as far as possible adds to a family's pride and sense of belonging. Even though every family is in itself unique, being able to trace a family history back many generations makes it even more distinctive.

Jeff Picknicki's large family should be happy he's around and doing what he so enjoys doing. While still a student, he began writing down his grandmother's family stories. This innocent exercise later turned into a genealogical quest to trace, collect and write his family's history.

In doing so, Mr. Picknicki breaks every one of the rules of genealogy, because this book focuses on the family stories and not on a strict inventory of family lineages. Yet, by breaking the rules, he has brought his ancestors to life. Instead of monotonous listings of underlined and asterisked names and dates connected by straight lines, this book is full of reminiscences, very old photographs, drawings and township plans, which together recreate in the reader's mind the Ukrainian villages of the last century, the exploratory trip to Canada, the journey by ship to a new land, and homesteading in the Lac du Bonnet region of Manitoba (Brightstone, Landerville and Red Deer).



Imagine being able to trace your family back to your great-great-grandparents — on both sides! Mr. Picknicki not only lists their names and dates of birth, marriage and death, but includes the reminiscences of his elderly relatives about them, as well as their photographs from the beginning of this century.

Again the author broke the rules, beginning with his maternal and paternal grandparents, then proceeding back in time to the great-grandparents and great-great-grandparents. At the end of the book there is a "who's who" of family members.

The family reminiscences would be interesting enough on their own because individual life stories combined create history. Mr. Picknicki enlivens the text with explanatory notes at the end of every chapter. He shows the depth of his knowledge and research especially in these notes, explaining specific Ukrainian customs, birth, marriage and death rituals, historical background, terms and events, family events, even the uses and beliefs surrounding medicinal plants. These notes make fascinating and educational reading on their own.

Both from the explanatory notes and in the foreword, the reader quickly realizes that the author is a natural writer. Even before meeting him, this reviewer caught a glimpse of the author's personality through his words and turns of phrase.

As Canada and the Ukrainian community celebrate the centenary of Ukrainian settlement in Canada, the publication of this book is well-timed. Even though other families may have come from other villages and regions, and settled in different areas of the prairies, there is a common experience that binds them all.

(Continued on page 14)



## Thoughts and afterthoughts: Kiev Music Fest '91

by Virko Baley

KIEV — Festivals, like journeys, even the best, are unpredictable. They are never what one expects. Together with great highs and unexpected discoveries, one experiences frustrations, disappointments. One appreciated constant, however, was the delightful weather: sunny, generally warm, the breeze gentle.

Although the majority of the concerts took place as planned, the opening had to be changed due to a scheduling conflict with the conclusion of the 50-year commemorations of Babyn Yar. A few of the foreign guests did not receive their visas on time. A few cancelled at the last moment. All that was normal and expected. But given the breadth and depth of the event it was remarkable how much of what was planned did occur.

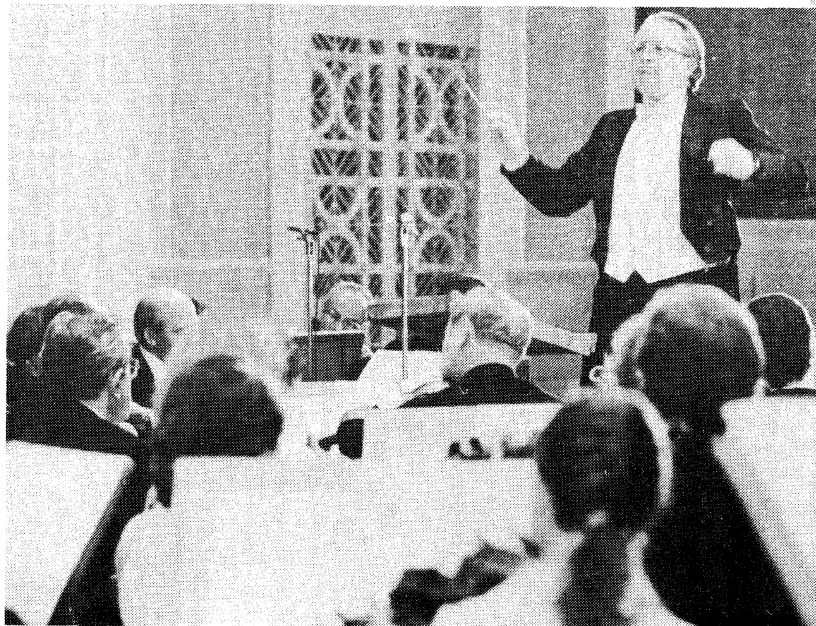
Let me state from the outset that this narrative will be primarily a series of impressions, and not a complete and total listing. A detailed account would be a mere cataloguing. Thus, I write now with the memory still fresh, trusting it to give this narrative a correct shape, and to somehow find the right words for the immense profusion of data that has collected in my head. The "facts" are as accurate as I can remember them — thus subject to future correction. Since the main interest is in music and the men and women who write and perform it, and the Marian and Iwanna Kots Composition Competition that was inaugurated this year and has immediately become the heart and magnet of the Festival, I've decided to devote each section to a general theme. I will address three aspects of the festival: (a) the festival itself, its main guests and highlights and its sponsors, (b) The Marian and Iwanna Kots Composition Competition and (c) its potential future and its needs.

### Kiev Music Fest '91

The Second International Ukrainian Music Festival, now better known as Kiev Music Fest '91, was held in Kiev from October 5-12. It was established by the Composers' Union of Ukraine in 1990 to be an annual event. The decision to have a Festival occurred the minute Ukraine declared its first "sovereignty" about two years ago. As that decision pertained to the festival, it meant that the Composers' Union of Ukraine could now inaugurate such an event without asking Moscow for permission. At first, it was suggested that it be a biennial. I felt strongly, however, that it should be annual, since the main purposes of the festival were to raise awareness of Ukraine in the world community, introduce Ukrainian music to international audiences and re-develop Kiev as the great cultural center of Eastern Europe. Ultimately, annual was agreed upon. The first such festival, "Kiev Music Fest '90," concentrated on the music of the Ukrainian diaspora. That theme was more fully developed in April of 1991 by a festival in Lviv that was devoted exclusively to that theme.

The "Kiev Music Fest '91" program was grander in the scope of contemporary international and Ukrainian music, than the first. In addition, it marked the year's most prominent music anniversaries connected with the names of Mozart and Prokofiev. "The Festival included over 22 concerts: seven symphonic, nine chamber, three choral, as well as concerts with a special theme, such as, "An Evening of the Contemporary Quartet," "An Evening of Piano Duets," etc. The festival concerts presented the music of composers from many countries the United States, Canada, England, France, Japan, Brazil, Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Czech-Slovakia, Poland, Russia, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Turkmenia. A significant part of the program was the music of approximately 50 Ukrainian composers.

The best performing artists of Ukraine had been invited to participate in the Festival. These included seven symphony orchestras (The State Symphony Orchestra of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Radio and Television Symphony Orchestra, the Symphony Orchestra of the Kiev Opera Theater of T. H. Shevchenko, the Dniepropetrovske Symphony Orchestra, Lviv Philharmonic Orchestra, Kiev State Children's Music Theater Symphony Orchestra, Ukrainian National Popular Music Orchestra) and the Kiev Chamber Orchestra, Kiev Camerata, various choral and instrumental ensembles, and soloists. The festival also hosted foreign music stars, the winners of the most prestigious competitions in the USA, Brazil, Germany, France and Czech-Slovakia.



Virko Baley conducts the Lviv Philharmonic Orchestra during the festival.

Such an event in western countries would run into hundreds of thousands of dollars, if not over a million or two. With the new economic realities within Ukraine (and the rest of USSR as well) the Composers' Union could no longer rely on government sponsorship. Thus, private sponsors had to be found. And they were found, both in Ukraine and abroad.

The principal sponsor of the Festival was Craine International Trading. They not only contributed the bulk of the ruble costs, but also held a press conference at their headquarters, arranged for Moscow Television News to cover the closing concert and hired a dirigible, on which was written: "Kiev Music Fest '91," to fly the friendly skies of Kiev the week of the festival. Other sponsors included the International and National Festivals in Ukraine "Goloseyevo," The "Dniipro" Association and the Konvet Corporation in Uzhhorod. A number of individuals, organizations and businesses contributed to pay a variety of additional costs that could only be paid with hard currency. They included Air France, Redex Packaging Corporation (Chicago, Illinois), Marta Farion and Ihor Wyslotsky, owners; Vladimir and Luba Palashewsky, Josef and Stefania Porajko, Michael and Roxolana Yarymovych, Irene Stecura, Maria Tereshakovec, Roman Havryliak, Hryhoriy Zarytsky and Zenia Logush, as well as an anonymous patron. An active part was also taken by Roman Mac, who brought with him to the festival a number of musical accessories as gifts. He hopes he will be able to establish cooperative ventures in this

field, and to establish distribution for future cooperative ventures. Special thanks must go to Kobasniuk Travel Inc. for providing as their donation a ticket for the brilliant American trombonist Miles Anderson, from New York to Kiev and back.

The decision was also made to print a bilingual program book and, since that is still problematical in Ukraine, to do it in the United States. The bilingual program was printed by Marian Kots. Invaluable assistance in translating and computer inputting was provided by Anna Melnyk, Sofia Kachor and Halyna Hryn, all three from Winnipeg, Canada.

One aspect of such an international event is to have a broad cross section of the international community present. This is not only to give them the chance to meet with the Ukrainian community, its music and culture, but to give the local population a chance to meet and exchange ideas with those working at the forefront of music. Many problems still exist in being able to carry out this part of the festival, but the main one is money. Most that were asked were happy to contribute their services, but expected to have their expenses paid for. The Festival Committee was able to provide everything needed in Kiev, but airfare from the United States, France or Italy was the problem. For this hard currency was needed and limited the number of possible invitations. The following is a partial listing of the more important names and ensembles that did arrive: from the United States,

(Continued on page 10)



Trombonist Miles Anderson, Virko Baley and Donald Erb at Kiev Fest '91.

## Thoughts...

(Continued from page 9)

Donald Erb, composer, Mr. Anderson, trombonist, David Eaton, conductor (Music Director of New York City Symphony); from France: Michel Beroff, pianist, Delphine Koliot, soprano, Michel Liaplani, baritone, Chamber Chorus of the City of Seintes; from Canada: Luba and Ireneus Zuk, duo-pianists; from Armenia: Avet Terteryan, composer; from Azerbaïdzhan: Faradz Karayev, composer; from Russia: Georgiy Dmitriev, composer; from Turkmenia: Chary Nurymov, composer; from Poland: Roman Rewakowicz, composer; from Holland: Otto Ketting, composer.

It would be impossible to list or discuss the hundreds of works that were performed during the Festival, but here are some highlights: One of the main events was the premiere of Yevhen Stankovych's "Requiem" ("Kaddish") for tenor, bass, chorus and orchestra on poems by Dmytro Pavlychko, part of the 50-year commemoration of the tragedy of Babyn Yar. This work was performed three times, the first time on October 5 at Babyn Yar, and the second two times at the Shevchenko Opera and Ballet Theater. The performers were the Symphony Orchestra of Kiev — Shevchenko Opera and Ballet, Volodymyr Kozhukhar, music director and conductor, The State Chorus "Dumka," Yevhen Savchuk, music director and conductor, Stepan Fitych, tenor, Mykola Shopsha, bass. This 80-minute work brought the house down. The presentation and performances were superb.

The Ukrainian premiere of Donald Erb's "Trombone Concerto," performed by trombonist Mr. Anderson with the Lviv Philharmonic, Virko Baley conducting, proved to be the most intriguing piece of the Festival for the Kiev audiences. Mr. Anderson's performance was sensational. His mastery of the many avant-garde techniques that the piece requires made a powerful impression on listeners: as one composer told me after the performance, "We have never heard a player like him."

Another work that provoked a tumultuous response was the Ukrainian premiere of "Symphony No. 3" by Armenian composer Avet Terteryan. The performance was by the State Academic Symphony Orchestra of the Ukrainian SSR, Ihor Blazhkov, music director, although the concert on which this piece was performed was conducted by Volodymyr Sirenko. The symphony is a primordial hymn to the glory of sound. It is a powerful and evocative work, whose additional appeal is the use by Terteryan of two Armenian folk instruments, zurna and duduk, performed by specially imported soloists Arai Bakhtykyan and Armen Kazaryan.

A surprise hit of the festival was the concert performed by the Dnipropetrovske Symphony Orchestra. Its music director Vyacheslav Blimov captivated the audience, and the orchestra is proving to be one of the best and most dynamic organizations in Ukraine. The Ukrainian debut of the American conductor David Eaton impressed both orchestra members and audience. In spite of having to perform Prokofiev's Piano Concerto No. 4 on an

inferior piano, the French pianist Michel Beroff quickly proved his elegant and refined pianism.

Ukrainian composers were very well represented. Judging by audience reaction, the prize winning works of Levko Kolodub, Oleksiy Skrypnyk and Volodymyr Zubysky met with much approval, especially Kolodub's Symphony No. 3 "In the Style of Ukrainian Baroque." Also one should mention the Ukrainian premiere of Leonid Hrabovsky's "La Mer," as well as seminal works by Myroslav Skoryk (who tied for the first prize with Kolodub), Lesia Dychko, Valentyn Sylvestrov, Ivan Karabyts and Valentyn Bibyk.

### The Marian and Iwanna Kots Composition Competition

Unquestionably, one of the focal points of the Festival was the inauguration of the Marian and Iwanna Kots Composition Competition. This competition is now planned for the next three years, this first being a retrospective competition open to all composers living within the boundaries of the USSR. Each composer could submit one symphonic work written between the years 1960 and 1990 inclusively. The jury that was selected was the following: co-chairs Donald Erb (USA) and Georgiy Dmitriev (Russia) and members Avet Terteryan (Armenia), Faradz Karayev (Azerbaïdzhan), Chary Nurymov (Turkmenia), and Vyacheslav Blimov (Ukraine). Executive coordinator of the composition competition was Mr. Baley. For some reason, most likely due to the novelty and newness of such an event, only 12 works were submitted. The preliminary jury chose 6 of the works to be performed during the festival as the final round. The final vote was taken by the jury on the closing day of the concert and the following winners were declared: Tied for first place: Levko Kolodub for Symphony No. 3 "In the Style of Ukrainian Baroque" (1980) and Myroslav Skoryk for Concerto for Orchestra, "Carpathian" (1972). Each received \$1,750. There was no second place awarded. Tied for third place were: Volodymyr Zubysky for Symphony No. 2

"Concertanta" (1979) and Oleksiy Skrypnyk for Symphony (1988). Each received \$750.

The jury also inaugurated and awarded the first "Kiev Music Fest '91 Prizes" to the following composers: Yevhen Stankovych, Valentyn Sylvestrov, Ivan Karabyts and Valentyn Bibik. All the prizes, in addition to cash awards, will also have recording and publication contracts attached to them. Erato Records of France has agreed to release on CD a representative part of the awarded composers; other aspects of the prizes are being negotiated at this time.

### Conclusion

First of all, the readers must be made aware that not everything notable has been included in this report. Space limitations do not allow it.

Kiev Music Fest '91 has tremendous potential for disseminating Ukrainian culture and informing Ukrainians of the cutting edge activities in the world. But it needs financial help, which at this point the government is either unable or possibly unwilling to supply. What are the monies needed for? Primarily to pay for expenses for providing transportation for visiting artists, for providing proper recording equipment and supplies to document the Festival and to make the tapes available to radio stations the world over, and to publish appropriate PR materials so that all information can be properly disseminated. Kiev Music Fest has the potential of becoming a window to the West for many countries of the Soviet Union, and thus become a conduit of immense importance — a role that Moscow was supposed to play, but in reality did but rarely. I still maintain, however, that the most immediate need is to insure that important composers and performing ensembles will begin to see Ukraine via Kiev Music Fest as an important center for their activities. This will result in breaking down the still powerful sense of isolation that pervades Ukraine. Lack of contact and lack of first hand knowledge must be overcome, and in this various individuals, organizations and businesses can be of enormous help.



Myroslav Skoryk



Levko Kolodub

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## Bishop...

(Continued from page 4)

lic Church," an English-language booklet which effectively brought the plight of the Ukrainian Catholic Church to the attention of bishops and churchmen throughout the United States. Additional responsibilities were given him in 1964 as comptroller of the archdiocese, as consultant and as member of the Archdiocesan Building Commission.

He was instrumental in the construction of Ascension Manor, a senior citizen housing complex in Philadelphia. Upon its completion, he became the first president of the complex.

During the same period, he also headed the Archdiocesan Information Bureau and was executive director of the Archdiocesan Insurance Commission. In recognition of these accomplishments he was raised to the rank of Papal Chaplain with the title of Monsignor in 1968. In that same year, he was responsible for the planning and coordination of, and the logistics involved in Cardinal Josyf Slippy's first tour of Ukrainian Catholic parishes and communities in the United States.

At the age of 40, Monsignor Losten was appointed a bishop. The Most Reverend Luigi Raimondi, apostolic delegate to the United States, announced on May 4, 1971, that on March 24, 1971, His Holiness, Pope Paul VI had appointed Monsignor Losten to the episcopate as the titular Bishop of Arcadiopolis and auxiliary to the Archbishop of Philadelphia for Ukrainians. Monsignor Losten and the late Monsignor John Stock were consecrated bishops by Archbishop Senyshyn and Bishops Jaroslav Gabro of Chicago and Michael Dudick of Passaic on May 25, 1971, in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

During the illness of Metropolitan Senyshyn, Bishop Losten was appointed by Pope Paul VI on June 8, 1976, to be the apostolic administra-



Bishop Losten points to a list of Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund contributors.

tor of the archeparchy. While in this post, he established the priests' senate and instituted the priests' pension plan.

On September 22, 1977, Bishop Losten was named Bishop of the Diocese of Stamford and was installed as its third ordinary on December 7, 1977, by his predecessor, Metropolitan-Archbishop Joseph Schmondiuk of Philadelphia.

On March 5, 1980, Bridgeport, Conn.'s Sacred Heart University and its Center for Ethnic Studies conferred an honorary Doctor of Laws degree on Bishop Losten "in recognition of his efforts in helping to preserve and strengthen the language and culture of the Ukrainian heritage."

A champion of seminarian education, Bishop Losten established a \$2.5 million endowment fund for St. Basil College Seminary in October 1981. He also created a permanent diaconate program, a diocesan Office of Religious Education and an office of Young Adult Apostolate. Bishop Losten serves as president of

the Board of Trustees of St. Basil College, and member of the Board of Trustees of Sacred Heart University in Bridgeport.

To encourage greater participation of youth in the Ukrainian Catholic Church as well as to encourage greater communication, Bishop Losten hosted two Youth for Christ gatherings in 1985 and 1990.

In 1986 Bishop Losten founded the English and Ukrainian language bimonthly diocesan newspaper, *The Sower*.

In 1987-1988 he worked to promote the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine, staffing a full-time Millennium Office in the Diocesan Center in Stamford, hiring a Washington-based public affairs firm to disseminate information on the oppressed Ukrainian Catholic Church, and commissioning a millennium press kit to be sent to every bishop, Catholic and major secular newspaper in the United States.

In the fall of 1989 Bishop Losten spearheaded a congressional mailing

campaign urging Mikhail Gorbachev to legalize the Ukrainian Catholic Church prior to his historic visit with Pope John Paul II.

On June 25, 1990, Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky appointed Bishop Losten his personal emissary for the Relief and Development of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine.

In August, Bishop Losten was named a member of the Ad Hoc Committee of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops Aid to Liberated Churches of Central and Eastern Europe and was sent on a 13-day fact-finding trip to Moscow, Vilnius, Riga, Minsk and Lviv.

On December 9, 1990, Bishop Losten, as a religious leader in the Ukrainian Catholic community in the United States, was among 101 U.S. citizens who were awarded the Ellis Island Medal of Honor for his notable contribution to the American national identity while preserving the distinct values and heritage of his ancestors.



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# Ukraine, the Kremlin...

(Continued from page 2)

optimistic, saying that Ukraine would initial the treaty within 15 to 20 days after familiarizing itself with all of the details. In any case, the possibility of Ukraine adhering to some sort of political union, which is favored by both Messrs. Gorbachev and Yeltsin, appears to be out of the question.

The reaction in Moscow is already evident. In an interview in Moskovskie Novosti, Mr. Gorbachev has once again come out for "a new entity." In a rather unfortunate choice of words, he urged

the former republics to "keep marching forward in close formation."

Mr. Yeltsin, meanwhile, in his address to the opening session of the RSFSR Congress of People's Deputies, renewed his threat to charge world prices for Russian exports to those former republics insisting on "... especially isolating themselves from the economic and political community." Like Mr. Gorbachev, Mr. Yeltsin called on Ukraine and others to join the economic community and sign a political treaty. If this failed, he warned that Russia could take upon itself the responsibility of the rightful heir to the [Soviet] Union. What this means is anybody's guess.

# Thoughts on...

(Continued from page 5)

leaflets giving a comparative analysis of that republic and other European states in terms of production of raw materials and energy. Ukraine, it is indicated, does not drop below third place in any category. And, comparing it with France and Great Britain, one has to pose a logical question: Won't the Ukrainians live like the British or French when they leave the union? And, does the union have the right to keep Ukraine within its sphere, be it via tanks or persuasion?

To be sure, another question arises: But will Ukraine be able to organize its economy as an independent economy? If one is to believe Ukrainian specialists and foreign experts, then among all republics of the union Ukraine is the most ready for transformation to a market economy, and it has a high level of readiness for an independent economy.

So, it looks as if all arguments support immediate self-determination.

that there is no point in waiting for December and no need to spend money on the referendum.

But we live in a strange country. It probably isn't bad that we are guided not by strict calculations but by biblical morality, good will and emotions. We do not bear grudges that can be as burdensome as a rock, and we can distinguish between wrongs perpetrated by the regime and those committed by a particular person. We have thousands of sympathies, thousands of invisible connections among individuals, families, cities and nations which make our existence more fulfilling. How can we evaluate these "secondary factors"?

The time has passed when the most eloquently worded declaration could stop the movement of the historical process. Relations in the state of the future must give its members an absolute guarantee that national interests can be satisfied.

# Where...

(Continued from page 5)

has arrived to consider altering the term "Soviet studies" to something more appropriate, namely Russian studies, which is what it has been for quite some time. Hopefully new terms such as Uzbek studies, Belorussian studies, Armenian studies... will take their rightful places in colleges and universities and become more commonplace throughout the world.

Since the Ukrainian referendum is less than a month away, time is of the essence and the opportunity for change is now.

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## Metropolitan...

(Continued from page 4)

tic fumble. Soon, the Rev. Hermaniuk's career took off with a meteoric rise. Five years after his episcopal consecration, he succeeded Archbishop Ledyka and was installed as Canada's first Ukrainian Catholic metropolitan.

While Archbishop Hermaniuk worked to build a church consisting of three distinct waves of Ukrainian immigrants, the Vatican took notice of his leadership skills. Pope John XXIII invited him to participate in the historic Vatican II process, in which he first astounded, then rallied the world's bishops to his concept of collegiality and internal church democracy.

Dr. Stella Hryniuk, a history professor at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg, says that Metropolitan Hermaniuk gave the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada a polish. "All the pioneering work had already been done for him. He put the finishing touches on."

Metropolitan Wasyl Fedak, primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada, agrees that his Ukrainian Catholic counterpart's success has been based on insightful discretion. "He's very diplomatic and probably gets away with many things because he's not bombastic," he says. "He's very smooth, he knows how to deal with people."

But where Archbishop Hermaniuk forged friendly ties with other churches, members of his own flock sometimes accused him of overlooking their needs. "The more educated appreciated where he was coming from," explains Metropolitan Fedak. "Ordinary people, perhaps, saw him as more intellect than pastor, who catered to the Latin-rite

more than to his own."

Not as far as Archpriest Semen Izyk is concerned. Appointed editor of Progress, the Winnipeg-based Ukrainian-English weekly newspaper in 1958, by the metropolitan, he gives his boss high marks for accessibility.

"Every time I need advice, I go to him and he supports me. And when someone gives him good advice, he will respect that and will continue to come to you for more."

Bishop Jerome Chimy, head of the Ukrainian Catholic eparchy of New Westminster, B.C. credits Metropolitan Hermaniuk's close ties with the Vatican with forging progress within his own church. "We are a minority within the Roman Catholic Church and I think Archbishop Hermaniuk's good public relations skills ensured that our voice was heard."

Sometimes that has meant becoming a thorn in the side, as Dr. Hryniuk suggests, especially to members of the Roman Curia. "Here you have this eastern-rite bishop who has always kept a Ukrainian perspective in all of his stands."

That voice was heard as far back as 1962 when, as chairman of the Ukrainian Catholic delegation attending Vatican II, Metropolitan Hermaniuk decried the absence of the head of their own church.

In an 1987 interview, Metropolitan Hermaniuk recalled that the Russian Orthodox patriarch was allowed to attend but the Soviet Union refused to release the then-imprisoned Ukrainian Catholic Archbishop-Major Josyf Slijip of Lviv.

"We printed (a letter) in (Rome's) daily newspaper, Il Giornale D'Italia, on November 22, 1962, calling for

absentee ballots. "Due to current economic conditions in Ukraine, this referendum must be self-funded, write the committee members on the ballot blanks.

The DAHCUR list of committee members includes the religious hierarchy and clergy of the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches in the United States as well as over 20 Ukrainian community members, including some in Canada, and Brazil. For more information on the DAHCUR, please write to P.O. Box 104, New York, NY 10009, or fax (914) 965-2740.

## Committee encourages...

(Continued from page 3)

no legal basis in Ukraine," he commented.

"I think that the energies of this ad hoc committee could have been directed toward speedier recognition of Ukraine by the United States. What significance will the fact that 10,000 people voted for Ukraine's independence in the United States have? I understand that everyone wants to be involved; it is an honorable idea. But this action holds no practical, no political weight," he concluded.

The Ukrainian American Coordinating Committee Council, chaired by Ulana Diachuk, issued a statement on the ad hoc committee, commenting that its referendum balloting is "illegal and, thus, fruitless and possible harmful to our cause." The statement was released on Monday, November 11.

The ad hoc committee is asking for donations of \$25, or an optional amount, from persons who wish to cast

good will in releasing Cardinal Josyf Slijip. Up until that point, the issue was too sensitive for any of the bishops to handle."

"That day all of the bishops attending Vatican II learned first-hand that we had no official voice, but that day the whole church listened to our voice."

As a result, Pope John XXIII sent a delegation to Moscow and, on February 10, 1963, Metropolitan Slijip arrived in Rome. "I remember the feeling I had when we all walked into the Second Session...You could hear a pin drop."

The move gave the Winnipeg hierarchy Vatican clout. A 1965 doctrinal explanation during the final session of Vatican II resulted in the revocation of a long-standing excommunication between the pope and the Orthodox patriarch of Constantinople. More recently, the Permanent Synod of Bishops has accepted his proposed chapter of family rights and support for his idea of an elected collegial body of bishops may one day become reality.

But Metropolitan Hermaniuk's global church campaign is far from over. These days, his attention is increasingly directed towards Ukraine. Just two years ago, the archbishop felt safe enough to return to his homeland after a 51-year absence. Two years later, he

now looks forward to attending regular meetings there with his brother bishops in Ukraine and in the diaspora.

"It's a miracle, like the one revealed by the Virgin Mary when she appeared to the children at Fatima (Portugal in 1917). She said that communism would perish in Russia without any great suffering or bloodshed. And, it has."

Metropolitan Hermaniuk considers his life and career to have been closely linked to divine intervention. "During my darkest moments, I would always say, Lord, it's absolutely up to you what I will do. Relief came in knowing that I was trying to do what I thought was his will."

His next career move will likely follow the path of retirement. Although speculation points to a possible plum awaiting the longtime Ukrainian Catholic archbishop of Winnipeg with some Vatican commission, his sights are more modest.

"I would like to preach and maybe teach at a university," he says. He's also thinking about accepting an offer from the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies at Ottawa's Saint Paul University to edit "Logos," a theological quarterly he founded 41 years ago.

"I'm available to be anywhere at anytime."

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**Tracing...**

(Continued from page 8)

names were used in Ukraine. People were identified by their father as in, "Taras, son of Pavlo." Nicknames developed and soon, surnames appeared in legal documents.

These assignments were first accorded to the upper classes. By the 16th and 17th centuries, profession and occupation would help determine the last name

of a person from the middle class. The practice, Mr. Picknicki suggests, was initiated by Kievan Metropolitan Petro Mohyla, who dispatched clergy to record births, baptisms, marriages and deaths.

"Born-again" or "new wave" Ukrainians, as Ms. Geary refers to similar identity-seekers, also have other venues to pursue. University of Alberta Prof. John Paul Himka, who also addressed her conference, recommends a quick study of Ukraine's history, geography

and language as a starting point. Fellow historian Frances Swyripa and he have also co-authored a basic text for Ukrainian family research titled, "Sources for Researching Family History," published by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies in Edmonton.

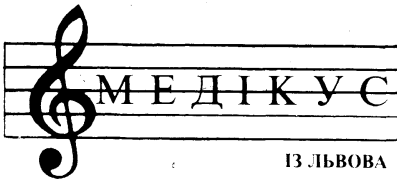
Numerous genealogical groups abound throughout Canada and should be contacted. The Ukrainian Genealogical and Historical Society of Canada in Calgary both collects names and helps trace them.

On a more global scale, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormons), based on Salt Lake City, Utah, has an inventory of 100 million

names on microfiches. Local churches are also available to assist with a family search.

Ms. Geary finds this centennial year especially appropriate to pursue one's genealogy. "It says I care about those family members who had the guts and courage to leave everything behind, go to a strange land in search of a better life for themselves, their family and me."

Some contacts for family root-seeking include the Ukrainian Village Registry, Box 42038; South Oak, P.O.; Vancouver, B.C. V6P 6S6; tel.: (604) 321-5453 and in Ukraine: AHRAF, vul. Martovycha 2; 290005 Lviv, Ukraine, tel.: 72-30-63.



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With the freedoms being experienced in Ukraine, many artistic groups from Ukraine have been presented here in the United States in the past year.

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Last year Medicus competed in the renowned International Music Festival in North Carolina and took the Grand Prix Award. Their music is fresh, lively, friendly and romantic.

This combination of warm and caring physicians singing the music of Ukraine, is not to be missed. They have taken their bedside manners to the stage and have truly captured the hearts of all.

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Nov. 16	Sat	St. Vladimir's Parish Center	226 Uniondale Ave	Uniondale NY
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Nov. 17	Sun	Ukrainian Hall	Twin Ave	Spring Valley NY
1:00 pm				
Nov. 17	Sun	Ukrainian American Citizens Club	Corner 25th St. & 5th Ave.	Watervliet NY
7:00 pm				
Nov. 19	Tue	Ukrainian National Home	961 Weathersfield Ave.	Hartford CT
8:00 pm				
Nov. 21	Thu	Ukrainian National Home	140 2nd Ave.	New York City NY
7:00 pm				
Nov. 23	Sat	To Be Announced Later		
7:00 pm				
Nov. 24	Sun	St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church	Route 10 East & Jefferson Rd.	Whippany NJ
5:00 pm				

**Discovering...**

(Continued from page 8)

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The fine cover illustration is a watercolor by Tania Misjuk (of Crestwood, N.Y.) of Mr. Picknicki's great-grandparents, Mykhailo and Magdalena Morski, taken from a very old photograph. A selected bibliography of sources and a list of contributors appear at the end.

The book would have benefited from a full-page map of Ukraine and the ancestral villages (instead of the smaller maps), as well as a map of the Lac du Bonnet area homesteads. Maybe in the second edition? Or does the young author also have other books in mind? This reviewer hopes he does.

A note about the author: Mr. Picknicki recently received his M.A. in Slavic studies from the University of Manitoba, and is planning to enter the Ph.D. program in history.

Copies of "Generations" are available from: Jeff Picknicki, 62 Pontiac Bay, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3K 0S7.

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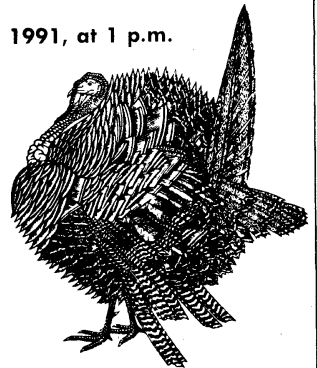
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## Reflections...

(Continued from page 7)

What else could Ukraine have offered the West? Minorities will not be persecuted. Nuclear arsenals will be destroyed under international supervision and in cooperation with other nuclear powers in the region. An independent judiciary will be set up. A convertible Ukrainian currency will be issued. Ukraine will assume its share of the all-union debt and has passed a law protecting foreign investment.

And, perhaps most importantly, this nation of 52 million "clever and industrious" people, the fifth largest country in Europe, has not simply gone begging for aid. "No foreign injections will rejuvenate our inefficient economy," said Chairman Kravchuk, for "we have to solve our problems ourselves...but external business assistance

is capable of helping [Ukraine] out of this state."

But Mr. Kravchuk went home without any Western government having recognized Ukraine's independence.

Was his trip a failure? No. He spoke eloquently, forthrightly and rationally about the most pressing concerns various naysayers have raised against recognizing Ukraine's independence and its integration into a common European homeland.

If the West listens, well and good. If it does not, it won't matter much. Mr. Kravchuk speaks for his country when he says, "We will be independent because we want to be." Most Ukrainians will confirm that by voting for independence on December 1 with or without our blessing.

Will the West finally recognize Ukraine? Canada has promised to. It should. If not now, then after December 1. No more excuses.

## Some sources...

(Continued from page 8)

Scottish, Welsh), Chinese, French, German, Greek, Irish, Italian, Japanese, Jewish, Korean, Latino (Puerto Rican, Central and South American), Native American, Polish, Portuguese, Southeast Asian, Swedish and Ukrainian.

A "Do Your Own Heritage" station is housed at the following sites: Philadelphia Visitors Center, 16th Street and John F. Kennedy Boulevard; Independence National Historical Park Visitors Center, 3rd and Chestnut Streets; The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, 7th Street between Chestnut and Market Streets; and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 13th and Locust Streets.

The "Do Your Own Heritage" program was developed and is coordinated by Philadelphia's Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies and the Philadelphia Convention and Visitors Bureau.

For more information about "Do Your Own Heritage," write or call the Philadelphia Visitors Center, 16th Street and JFK Boulevard, Philadelphia, PA 19102, 1-800-537-7676.

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The Weekly: Ukrainian perspective on the news

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November 17

**NEW YORK:** The Lysenko String Quartet and Laryssa Krupa will perform a program of Beethoven, Shostakovich, Wasył Barvinsky and Mykola Lysenko at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton St. (near Chinatown, City Hall Park and the World Trade Center). The program will start at 7 p.m.; tickets are \$10.

**NEW YORK:** The "Charivny Struny" bandura ensemble, composed of 12 young bandurists (ages 9-12) from Ukraine, will perform at the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave. at 2:30 p.m.

November 19

**HARTFORD, Conn.:** The Medicus Ensemble of Lviv, singing doctors from Ukraine, will perform at the Ukrainian National Home, 961 Weathersfield Ave. at 8 p.m.

November 21

**NEW YORK:** The Medicus Ensemble, singing doctors from Lviv, will perform at the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave. at 7 p.m.

November 22

**MORRISTOWN, N.J.:** The Nova Chamber Ensemble will play at 8 p.m. at the Church of the Assumption, 91 Maple Ave. James Schiefer, Laryssa Krupa and the Lysenko String Quartet will perform Mozart's Flute Quartet in D major, Wasył Barvinsky's Piano Quintet and String Quartets of Shostakovich (No. 7) and Brahms (No. 2). For further

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

information, call the church at (201) 539-2141, or Ms. Krupa, (201) 539-4937.

November 23

**EAST HANOVER, N.J.:** Virlana Tkacz will give a lecture on "The Ukrainian Theater and Les Kurbas" at the Ramada Hotel. Cocktails will be at 7:30 p.m. and the lecture will begin at 8 p.m. Donation is \$10, \$5 for students. The evening is sponsored by the Ukrainian American Professionals and Business Persons Association of New York and New Jersey.

**BETHESDA, Md.:** Washington's Ridna Shkola will hold a book bazaar at Westland Intermediate School, 5511 Massachusetts Ave. from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. There will be new, used, language and children's books available, as well as videotapes.

**NEW YORK:** The Shevchenko Scientific Society will host a lecture by Laryssa Onyshkevych of the Princeton Research Center on "Professional Actors or Jesters in the works of Mykhailo Hrushevsky" at 5 p.m. at 63 Fourth Ave., between 9th and 10th Streets.

November 24

**NEWARK, N.J.:** There will be a Christmas bazaar sponsored by the Mothers' Club of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic School from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. in the Church hall, St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, 719 Sanford Ave. Arts and crafts, ceramics, works of art, a raffle and a coffee hour will be

included. For further information, call Poxolana Misilo, (201) 376-4807.

**LAS VEGAS:** The Rev. Innocent Lotocky, Bishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the St. Nicholas Diocese in Chicago, will celebrate the divine liturgy at St. Joseph Husband of Mary Church, 7260 West Sahara Ave. He will be assisted by the Rev. Joseph Chupil from Phoenix, Ariz. After the service there will be a dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nestor Wasylun at 7030 West Darby. For further information, call Mary Piz, (702) 878-3280, or Vera Wasylun, (702) 873-9182.

**WHIPPANY, N.J.:** The Medicus Ensemble, singing doctors from Lviv, will perform at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, Route 10 and Jefferson Rd. at 5 p.m.

November 29

**WARREN, Mich.:** The Metropolitan Detroit Ukrainian Bandurist Tour Fund Raising Committee, in conjunction with the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus invites everyone to a bandurist film viewing at 7:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Rd. The film is "Apostoly Bandury," directed by Tatiana Mahar with screenplay by Stanslav Lazebnyk and Ms. Mahar, who will present the film. The film is based on the 1991 Bandurist Concert Tour, and produced in Kiev by the Ukraina Video Corporation. Admission is free, and coffee and sweets will be served.

November 30

**CLEVELAND:** "Ridna Shkola" School of Ukrainian Studies will hold a dance in the Astrodome at St. Joseph's at 7 p.m. The graduating class will be presented at 8 p.m. and the "Romen" group will provide the music. Tickets are \$20 for adults and \$12 for students.

December 1 - December 27

**PHOENIX, Ariz.:** The 11th annual Christmas festival of international

Christmas trees and dolls will be held at Valley Bank Center, 201 N. Central Ave. (at Van Buren Street). The event is open every day from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. with special noontime programs on weekdays, December 2-18. A special "make'n take" ornament and card program will be held on December 7 from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Besides Ukrainian, there will be more than 30 other cultures represented. For further information, call Jo Ann Johnson, Valley Bank Center Concourse Events Coordinator, (602) 221-1005.

December 5

**TORONTO:** Yevhen Slupsky, Ph.D. candidate, Institute of Linguistics, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, will give a presentation on "Perspectives on the Dynamics of Ukrainian-English Language Interference" at the Board Room, Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 43 Queen's Park Crescent E., at 4-6 p.m. For further information, call (416) 978-3332.

## Visas...

(Continued from page 1)  
cities, the plans remain on hold, he added.

According to Mr. Kyryk, travelers to Ukraine may also ask their sponsoring organizations (organizations that have issued them the invitation) to amend their visas to include travel to other republics of the former Soviet Union.

Is there a possibility that once a traveler arrives in Kiev with all the necessary documents, he will be refused a visa? "Every country has the right to refuse a traveler entry," said Mr. Kyryk. "But today, Ukraine's Foreign Ministry decides all consular questions, including multiple entry," he added.

"It is doubtful that travelers would be refused a visa when in Kiev, unless there is some kind of criminal record. The days of the black list are gone," he concluded.

## Ukrainian Museum celebrates 15th anniversary

**NEW YORK** — The Ukrainian Museum will celebrate its 15th anniversary on Sunday, December 1 at The Helmsley Place Hotel, 455 Madison Ave.

The festive event will begin with a wine reception, to be followed by a luncheon and a musical program featuring guest artists bass Paul Plishka, pianist Thomas Hrynkiv and the "Promin" vocal ensemble. Prof. Albert Kipa will act as master of ceremonies. A donation of \$100 per person is requested. Reservations should be made through the museum by November 20; tel.: (212) 228-0110, fax: (212) 228-1947.

The featured artists at the event include Mr. Plishka, who has been a leading member of the Metropolitan Opera roster since 1967. He has also appeared regularly with major opera companies in North America and Europe. Mr. Hrynkiv participates annually in the Newport Music Festival as

performer and music advisor to the director. An avid chamber music player, he has performed with the Hillyer-Lucarelli-Hrynkiv Trio, the New American Trio, the Audubon Quartet, and Contrasts. He is currently a member of the Piano Faculty at Wilkes University and director of the New York branch of the Ukrainian Music Institute.

The vocal ensemble "Promin" under the direction of Bohdanna Wolansky has been in existence for 18 years. The ensemble performs a widely varied repertoire, from simple folk songs to complex modern compositions, striving for purity of style, accuracy of execution and depth of interpretation.

Dr. Albert Kipa, who will act as master of ceremonies, is professor of foreign languages and literature at Muhlenberg College in Allentown, Penn.

## Mria plane on exhibit in Newark

**NEWARK, N.J.** — The Antonov 225 Mria, the world's largest airplane, is on exhibit at Newark International Airport from November 11 to November 25. It will then take off to deliver 150 tons of medical supplies to three Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund hospitals in Lviv, Kharkiv and Kiev.

The exhibit aboard this unique Ukrainian-built plane will feature its 24-person crew, an art exhibit by Peter Yemetz, artwork by children from the evacuated towns and a video explaining the accident and its aftermath.

The exhibit will be open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. at Newark International Airport, North Terminal, Entrance Door 2. Admission is \$10 for adults, \$5 for children under 10, and free for children under five. There are also special school rates. All proceeds will go towards buying additional medical supplies and the most needed medicine, asparaginase, for treating leukemia.

For further information about the exhibit or the fund call (800) 231-FUND, or the Airport Marriott Press Room, (201) 623-0006, ext. 947.

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