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U.S. appeals court reopens Demjanjuk extradition case

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A federal appeals court in Ohio on June 5 ordered the reopening of the extradition case involving John Demjanjuk, the former U.S. citizen now making the final appeal of his conviction and death sentence for Nazi war crimes to Israel's Supreme Court.

Acting on its own initiative, a three-judge panel for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth District in Cincinnati said the extradition warrant issued in 1986 — which allowed Mr. Demjanjuk to be taken to Israel to stand trial for the crimes of the Treblinka death camp guard known as "Ivan the Terrible" — "may have been improvidently issued because it was based on erroneous information."

The appeals court order stated: "In a previous decision of this court in this case, we declined to stop the extradition by issuing a writ of habeas corpus. Our previous study of the record and numerous recent press reports and articles in the United States indicated that the extradition warrant by the Executive Branch may have been improvidently issued because it was based on erroneous information. Consideration should be given to its validity and to whether this court's refusal to grant the petition for writ of habeas corpus was erroneous."

Chief Judge Gilbert S. Merritt, Circuit Judge Damon J. Keith, and Senior Circuit Judge Pierre Lively, wrote: "In our previous decision we said that the extradition should be limited: 'The district court clearly certified that Demjanjuk was subject to extradition solely on the charge of murder. Though some of the acts which Demjanjuk is charged with may also constitute other offenses listed in the treaty, he may be tried in Israel only on that charge.'"

Thus, the statement notes that it was because Mr. Demjanjuk was believed to be the murderous "Ivan the Terrible" that he was extradited to Israel. Now, with new evidence pointing to another man, one Ivan Marchenko, as the real "Ivan," the basis for the extradition is under scrutiny.

In addition, some observers have noted that Israel would never have sought the extradition of Mr. Demjanjuk for offenses other than those of the brutal Treblinka guard.

Recent news reports, both in the print and broadcast media in the United States, have noted that it appears the U.S. Justice Department knew of the existence of Ivan Marchenko as early as 14 years ago. Indeed, Mr. Demjanjuk's Israeli lawyer, Yoram Sheftel, argued last week that the U.S., the USSR and possibly Israel had known

full well that his client was not "Ivan the Terrible" and that the U.S. had possessed exonerating evidence but withheld that information from the defense.

The Sixth Circuit Court ordered the Justice Department to produce by July 15 a brief "describing any items of evidence of any kind of which it has knowledge tending to show that the petitioner-appellant, Demjanjuk, is not the 'Ivan the Terrible' who committed war crimes at the Treblinka death camp, in particular murder, ... together with a statement of approximately when agents of the United States first learned of each such item of evidence."

As well, the court ordered the Demjanjuk defense to file a brief "describing affidavits, depositions or other statements of witnesses ... which tend to show that a man known as Ivan

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Western experts: radical economic reform must precede introduction of the hryvnia

by **Chrystyna Lapychak**
Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KIEV — A good deal of attention has been paid in the Western media to Ukraine's plan to introduce its own currency, but many Western and Ukrainian economists have warned that doing so without implementing radical economic reforms could threaten the fledgling state's transition to a market economy.

"As far as ultimate goals, we have few concerns," said Larry Summers, vice-president of the World Bank, on May 29 after a week of meetings with Ukrainian leaders in Kiev.

"We were encouraged by the commitment of officials toward a transition to a market economy based on free prices and private enterprise. But we have real concerns about transition and implementation steps toward reform," Mr. Summers told a news conference, reflecting what many World Bank and International Monetary Fund experts visiting Kiev have said privately.

"We are worried about the size of the budget deficit, the serious disincentive effects of high taxes and transfers, the heavy burden of state orders, regulations and price controls, the slow pace of privatization of small businesses and farms," he continued.

"We are concerned that without more rapid structural reforms along these lines, an introduction of a new currency would be very dangerous. So we urged the leaders that the pace of reform be accelerated ... and that a more compre-

U.S. ambassador arrives in Kiev Presents credentials to Ukraine's president

by **Marta Kolomayets**
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — U.S. Ambassador Roman Popadiuk presented his diplomatic credentials to Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk at Kiev's lavish Mariyinsky Palace on Tuesday afternoon, June 9, beginning yet another new page in U.S.-Ukrainian relations.

"I am very happy to be present here in Ukraine. I thank you for such a warm welcome, but it is I that should be greeting you. I welcome the rebirth of the Ukrainian people, I welcome the independence of the Ukrainian state," said the first U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, speaking in the Ukrainian language, as he stepped off the Lufthansa Airlines flight which brought him and his family to Kiev's Boryspil Airport on Monday afternoon, June 8.

"As an American of Ukrainian descent, Ukraine has a special place in my heart. Ukraine is the fatherland of my parents and thus, I was very much looking forward to my trip to Ukraine," said the 42-year-old diplomat as he stepped onto Ukrainian soil for only the second time in his life. (He had traveled to Ukraine with President George Bush in August 1991, serving as White House deputy press secretary at the time.)

"This is a dream come true to be able to play a role for the leading country in the world today to help maintain and support that independence. It is an honor and a historic opportunity... The only regret that I have is that my parents are not alive to witness this," Mr. Popadiuk told *The Washington Post* in an interview last month.

Ambassador Popadiuk, one of the youngest in Ukraine's growing corps of foreign envoys, was the 11th ambassador to be received by President Kravchuk since Ukraine declared its independence on August 24, 1991. After the United States recognized Ukraine as an independent state on December 25, 1991, the U.S. Consulate in Kiev was upgraded to an Embassy and Jon Gundersen, charge d'affaires, exchanged diplomatic notes in mid-January with Ukraine's foreign minister, Anatoliy Zlenko.

Upon arriving in Kiev, Ambassador Popadiuk, who was appointed by President Bush in March and confirmed by the U.S. Senate on May 25, reinforced U.S. commitment to Ukraine.

"The friendship between the United States and Ukraine is constant and deep-rooted. Our president, as you heard last month, spoke of not only a relationship, but a partnership between our two nations. The U.S. and Ukraine stand together; together we will cooperate for our mutual benefit, for the good of the entire world," he said as he was greeted with the traditional bread and salt by U.S. Embassy staff, including Mr. Gundersen, currently the deputy chief of mission, and his wife, Eike, John Stepanchuk, first secretary for political affairs; Maria Rudensky, vice-consul; and Bohdan Paschyn, administrative officer.

Ambassador Popadiuk's wife, Judith, a third-generation Ukrainian American, and their four children, Gregory, Matthew, Cathy and Mary, were also welcomed at the airport with bouquets of flowers and miniature American flags.

On Tuesday morning, June 9, the new ambassador started his day at the Embassy before making his way to the

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hensive policy approach be taken," said Mr. Summers.

The World Bank could offer hundreds of millions of dollars for imports crucial to Ukraine's economic recovery, depending on "the content of policy reforms undertaken," said Mr. Summers.

Ukrainian reformers have voiced frustration over the sluggish pace of the legislative process and particularly over implementation of the few laws already passed.

In a recent interview with Reuters, the young reformer and Vice Prime Minister Volodymyr Lanovoy said he would not rule out resigning his post if the pace of economic reform isn't hastened and if the government — still full of former Communist Party functionaries — isn't re-organized soon.

Mr. Lanovoy, whose economic reform program submitted by Ukraine for IMF membership won high praise from that organization, presented the long-awaited privatization program for 1992 to the Ukrainian Parliament on June 4.

Mr. Lanovoy also holds the portfolio of minister of the economy.

Implementation of the program, which outlines the goals and mechanisms of privatization of small and large businesses over the next three years, is an essential prerequisite to currency introduction, according to both Messrs. Lanovoy and Summers.

If adopted during its second reading by the Parliament before it breaks for the summer, the program would aim at

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INTERVIEW: Volodymyr Lanovoy comments on economic stagnation

by Volodymyr Stachko
IntelNews

KIEV — The Ukrainian populace breathed a sigh of relief when, three months ago, Volodymyr Lanovoy was appointed as vice prime minister. He was a new face among the power elite in Kiev with a personal vision of what Ukraine's economic future could be and a concrete plan to bring it about.

But, thus far, he has accomplished little. His economic agenda is at a standstill and politically he finds himself in an unusual position considering that the New Ukraine political movement he founded seeks to bring down the very government he represents.

Considering the opposition's failure in Parliament on June 3 to call a vote of no confidence, the situation has grown even more intriguing. And against this backdrop, Mr. Lanovoy, who is also minister of the economy, agreed recently to the following interview with IntelNews.

What do you think about the demands for Prime Minister Vitold Fokin's resignation?

I have worked for the government for three months and nothing has changed. Only 10 percent of what we have talked about has actually been realized.

Is that to say that you agree with the position of New Ukraine that the government has no mechanism to follow through and implement its policy decisions?

Yes, it is true. We must completely reconstruct the executive structures of government from the highest national levels to the district councils. I would like to stress that what has occurred over these three months has proven that there is no other way but to break the

bureaucratic structures that are resisting reform.

But what would happen in such a situation considering that the quality of life is declining and the volume of production is shrinking? Is there a possibility of economic collapse?

In one sense, declining production is not an indicator of the pace of economic reconstruction. That is because, when production falls in heavy industry, capital and labor shifts to the consumer sector, whose production meets people's needs. This shift forces the conversion of obsolete industries and creates a market. It is a very positive development. The reconstruction of an economy is never accompanied by increasing rates of growth in all branches.

But when we witness a recession in all sectors of the economy and a lasting, general stagnation, it is an indication that the economy is being undermined by outside pressures from legal, administrative and organizational policies. When such problems exist, no sector of the economy is stimulated. We have to put all of our reserves, all of our energy, into bringing about structural change, both quantitative and qualitative.

Does Mr. Fokin understand this?

Let me answer this way. Sometimes we don't always understand each other, and if nothing changes, it will be very difficult for us to continue to work together.

Are you threatening to resign?

I haven't been able to do anything in the three months I've been here. If after three months, I can't get anything done, I can blame myself and others, but then I have to do something.

reformers such as Mr. Lanovoy and the New Ukraine moderate opposition group blame President Leonid Kravchuk and his economic team for placing reform into the center of the rhetorical arena between Russia and Ukraine.

President Kravchuk and his top economic advisor, Oleksander Yemelianov, have made Ukraine's withdrawal from the so-called "ruble zone" and the two-step introduction of a new currency, the hryvnia, the top priority in their scheme of economic reforms — against the warnings of Western and Ukrainian specialists such as Messrs. Summers and Lanovoy.

"It's always a mistake to think of currency issues separate from economic policy," warned Mr. Summers on May 29.

"There is no magic in a new currency. It would be dangerous to prematurely introduce a currency — it would hurt the Ukrainian economy and Ukrainian pride," said Mr. Summers.

The consequences would be: hyperinflation, which would further complicate maintaining inter-republican trade and ties with "ruble zone" countries; an impediment to establishment of badly needed inter-enterprise trade; and re-creation of the old state order system, he said.

Mr. Summers said Ukraine will be ready to introduce its currency when it has control over purchasing power, when its budget deficit is under some control, when limits on supply of credits to enterprises are in place, and when structural changes are made to free the economic potential of private enterprises.



Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• **KRASNODON, Ukraine** — At least 38 coal miners were killed on June 9 when an explosion sent clouds of carbon monoxide gas swirling through a coal mine here, reported the ITAR-TASS news agency. Radio Russia said another 18 miners were unaccounted for and 27 more were taken to the hospital. Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk sent messages of condolence and the government set up a commission of inquiry under Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Slepichev. Thirty-one miners died in a similar accident in June 1991 at a mine in Donetsk. (Reuters)

• **KIEV** — On June 3 Ukraine's Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko presented a note about Ukraine's position on nuclear non-proliferation to the ambassadors of NATO member-states in Ukraine. In agreeing to nuclear non-proliferation, the note read, Ukraine expects technical and financial support from NATO and demands a guarantee of its own national security, given its voluntary renunciation of nuclear arms. Ukraine, on the basis of a previous agreement, will insist on Russia and Ukraine creating a system of control to guarantee the non-use of strategic nuclear arms now on Russian territory. Ukraine cannot automatically recognize the Russian Federation as the successor of the USSR, which signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1968. The note was delivered in the presence of diplomats from the United States, Canada, Germany, France, Belgium, Spain, Norway, Italy and Sweden. (Respublika)

• **KIEV** — On June 5 Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk met with former U.S. President Richard Nixon. During the meeting, means of creating appropriate conditions for privatization and business expansion in Ukraine were discussed. Mr. Nixon praised the level of Ukraine's political stability, noting that it was conducive to foreign investment, but added that all the requisite laws are not yet in place. If Ukraine were to settle its taxation problems, said Mr. Nixon, it would be able to acquire hard currency. President Kravchuk noted that the legal foundations for foreign business have been created — Parliament has approved a law on external economic

activity and the protection of foreign investments, and is currently examining a national privatization program. (Respublika)

• **KIEV** — President Leonid Kravchuk received former U.S. President Gerald Ford and former British Prime Minister James Callaghan in Kiev on June 4. President Kravchuk cautioned against viewing the CIS as "a continuation of the USSR with Russia in the dominant role." He said that economic reforms were not proceeding very quickly, but that the danger of "social explosions" if reforms were "rushed too much" had to be taken into account. He also said that the situation in the Crimea had been deliberately stirred up and welcomed a U.N.-sponsored commission to investigate accusations made by some politicians in Moscow about alleged violations of the rights of Russians living in Crimea. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — President Leonid Kravchuk met with a delegation of the U.S. Board for International Broadcasting on June 3. He told the delegation that Ukraine wants as full and unbiased coverage as possible, without being viewed through the "prism" of Russia's media, and that Ukraine wants to create a media and information flow system that befits a "civilized, democratic and independent" state. The president of the BIB, Malcolm Forbes Jr., opened an RFE/RL bureau in Kiev on the same day. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **BUDAPEST** — Ukraine is extending relations with the members of the Visegrad Triangle — Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland. On June 2, Ukraine signed an agreement with Hungary on cooperation between police forces. On June 3, a Czechoslovak military delegation arrived in Kiev as part of the bilateral agreement for 1992 on military cooperation between the two countries. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — The Ukrainian Parliament passed a new law on the formation and powers of its constitutional court and a law to start Ukraine's integration into the IMF, World Bank and other international economic structures. Radio Ukraine reported on June 3. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

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Western experts...

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privatizing 6,200 small and large enterprises, representing 4 percent of the State Property Fund, by the end of the year.

While Parliament has passed several "progressive" economic reform laws, laws on privatization of small and large enterprises and on foreign investment, many crucial steps "are stuck in political limbo," said Greta Bull, Kiev director of Harvard's Project on Economic Reform in Ukraine.

The Supreme Council has yet to adopt a budget for 1992, a crucial step toward gaining control over Ukraine's growing budget deficit, a requirement for obtaining desperately needed credits from the IMF and World Bank.

While the draft budget submitted by the Cabinet of Ministers has won praise from Western economic advisors, including Ukrainian Canadian Oleh Hawrylyshyn, it has encountered resistance among deputies who object to severe cuts in price subsidies and social programs.

Laws on privatization of housing and land are also caught in a legislative web, while leading reformers have launched a campaign to repeal a new tax law they view as suffocating new Ukrainian businesses with taxes as high as 80 percent.

While the conservative prime minister, Vitold Fokin, and his "old guard" allies within the Cabinet of Ministers have become the usual targets of criticism for resisting radical reforms,

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MESSAGE TO DIASPORA: Horyn on challenges, threats facing Ukrainian state

by Olena Stercho Henderl

Mykhailo Horyn, deputy to the Ukrainian Parliament, newly elected head of the Ukrainian Republican Party, and co-chairman of Rukh, addressed a wide range of issues currently affecting Ukraine, including its relations with the diaspora, in an appearance in Philadelphia on May 24. Mr. Horyn, who traveled to the West as a member of the official delegation accompanying President Leonid Kravchuk of Ukraine during his recent visit to the United States, later went on a speaking tour of Ukrainian communities in the United States and Canada. His Philadelphia appearance, an account of which follows, was sponsored by the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee — Philadelphia Rukh (UHRC).

PART I

Mr. Horyn opened his remarks by noting that when he had first spoken in Philadelphia two years ago, he had come in his capacity as a deputy to the Parliament of an occupied people; now, he spoke as a representative of a free nation. Analogizing Ukraine to a wagon, Mr. Horyn said, "Life does not stand still. This wagon, which we view as old-fashioned, wooden and on creaky wheels, nonetheless moves forward, and when it is difficult to see where we are on the road, it is worthwhile to pause and look to where we were one year ago. And when we wish to see where we will be down the road, we simply need to multiply the distance traveled by three or five. This is the source of my optimism, despite all of our dissatisfaction with the tempo of Ukraine's progress toward statehood."

Mr. Horyn then turned to the factors affecting the pace of progress. First, as during the period of the Ukrainian National Republic and the simultaneous collapse of the Russian Romanov dynasty and rise of the USSR, Russia has now fallen heir to much of the wealth, apparatus and trappings of the former Soviet empire. Ukraine, on the other hand, has been left empty-handed, despite the tremendous resources it poured into the imperial structure.

Second, Ukraine is now the object of the same kind of vicious propaganda as was directed against the young Ukrainian state in 1917-1918 by Marxist Russia. During the earlier era, Russia regarded Ukraine as a bourgeois, nationalistic state and, as such, a serious obstacle to the development of a new, Marxist democracy in Russia. Thus, Lenin viewed the subjugation of Ukraine as a necessary precondition to the establishment of a worldwide socialist empire.

Today, the Russian mass media portray Ukraine as the last bastion of bolshevism. At the same time, the patently contradictory image of Ukraine as a dangerous, nationalistic state is being propagated. Thus, Ukraine's purported national-chauvinism is blamed for rising Russian imperialistic tendencies, i.e. but for Ukrainian nationalism, there would be no expansionist inclinations among Russia's ruling elite.

Mr. Horyn emphasized that this massive Russian propaganda war against Ukraine has strongly influenced Western opinion. Thus, Ukraine is perceived as lacking national legitimacy, as a country that does not abide by its treaties, as a nation which foments conflicts and international tensions, and as the cause of Russia's current economic crisis. Filtered through this propaganda, Ukraine's claims to a portion of the Black Sea Fleet are

reduced to a disingenuous cover-up for its inability to cope with economic problems, rather than being regarded as a demand to fulfill a legitimate need. The dispute with Russia over the Crimea is given similar treatment.

Pro-Ukrainian Westerners, such as Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, former national security advisor to President Jimmy Carter, and Henry Kissinger, former secretary of state under President Richard M. Nixon, have recently warned that unless Ukraine succeeds in short order in reversing this negative media image, it will lose in the political arena. Ukraine effectively has been placed in informational solitary confinement, these advisors observed, and the situation can only be changed by journalists willing to take an objective but favorable stance. In no event, can Ukraine afford to have propagandists in Moscow shaping its news image in America and Europe.

Third, Mr. Horyn pointed out that Ukraine is presently engaged in two simultaneous, monumental tasks — that of state-building and of nation-building. "I can point to no other example in history in which a nation not yet matured to the point of statehood built a state," Mr. Horyn said. "No other nation which has risen from the ashes of the Soviet Union — neither in the Baltics, nor in the Caucasus — finds itself in such a difficult historical predicament. Thus, when we become frustrated by the pace of progress toward statehood, we must remember that the lack of a fully developed national consciousness is partly to blame."



Mykhailo Horyn

The absence of full-fledged national consciousness is evidenced by the lack of a systematic set of national values and priorities, foremost of which is the notion of statehood. The ideal of statehood must galvanize a people during their period of state-building, Mr. Horyn maintained. "If we are unwilling to sacrifice other priorities and needs for the sake of statehood, we will fail in our quest," he said. "We need to convince people to think as they did in Lithuania: 'Better to drink only water and eat only bread than not be independent.'"

Mr. Horyn emphasized that all of the foregoing factors explain why many specific conditions which cause consternation and dissatisfaction both in Ukraine and in the diaspora persist. Examples of such specific conditions include the continued use of Soviet postmarks on Ukrainian mail and the presence on Ukrainian soil of former Soviet troops who have refused to pledge loyalty to Ukraine.

Mr. Horyn next highlighted some of the achievements of the young Ukrainian nation. First, Ukraine has scored some successes in the international arena through various treaties with Turkey, Poland and Iran. More significantly, the attitude of the United States toward Ukraine appeared to undergo a substantive change during President Kravchuk's recent visit to Washington.

At the beginning of the visit, Mr. Horyn noted the U.S. government maintained its position that Ukraine was simply a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States, of which Russia was viewed as the undisputed leader. Things changed so rapidly during the course of President Kravchuk's visit, that a host of unscheduled meetings and appearances, such as Mr. Kravchuk's review of U.S. troops at the Pentagon, his trip to Camp David with President George Bush and his laying of a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery, took place. Thus, a working trip was upgraded almost to the status of a state visit.

Mr. Horyn noted that when he first held a round of meetings with officials of the Bush administration and members of Congress two years ago, that

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Profile of a Respublika founder: Larysa Lohvytska

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — In September 1990 the Independent Ukrainian Information Agency Respublika was created to provide objective information about Ukraine's newly emerging political parties and organizations.

Respublika emerged out of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union's press service, located in the apartment of former political prisoner Larysa Lohvytska, the press service's main contact. When the leading members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union formed the Ukrainian Republican Party, it was decided that information about all of Ukraine's political parties deserved widespread dissemination, and therefore Respublika declared itself an independent news agency unaffiliated with any political party.

Today Respublika is run out of an office with an expanding staff while its founder, Ms. Lohvytska, busies herself with the rebirth of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church.

Ms. Lohvytska's unique biography merits attention. Born in Kiev in 1954, she graduated from Kiev University with a degree in mathematics. In 1980 she was a founding member of the Kiev Democratic Club, a student organization that met in private homes to discuss Ukraine's political situation, debate philosophical themes, and write articles investigating Soviet society, national problems and the status of the Churches.

On January 12, 1981, to commemorate the Day of the Ukrainian Political Prisoner in Kiev, Ms. Lohvytska, Ina Cherniavska, Serhiy

Naboka and Leonid Miliavsky distributed flyers that expressed the group's solidarity with political prisoners and called on Ukraine's people to support those Ukrainian patriots imprisoned for their beliefs. They were arrested for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Ms. Lohvytska served her term at the Kharkiv colony for convicted criminals. She was released on January 12, 1984, and in 1987 co-founded

the Ukrainian Culturological Club in Kiev, where she was responsible for conducting religious seminars.

She became a founding member of the Initiative Committee for the Rebirth of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, which announced its establishment on February 15, 1989.

Meanwhile, Vyacheslav Chornovil and a group of his colleagues at the Ukrainian Herald formed the U-

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Larysa Lohvytska

INTERVIEW: Maria Drach on women's role in the rebirth of Ukraine

by Ika Kozmarska Casanova

Rukh founder and poet-cum-politician Ivan Drach, accompanied by his wife, Maria, an activist in the women's section at Rukh, were in the United States and Canada at the invitation of the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine and the Canadian Congress Committee from April 21 to May 19.

They visited the UNA offices on April 24, where they held a roundtable discussion with the editorial staffs of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly. Following is an account of that discussion. Mr. Drach's remarks are covered in part I; in part II, Mrs. Drach speaks.

CONCLUSION

"We are in a deep crisis," Mrs. Drach said in the course of her observations and equanimous reflections on the role of women. Women are now assuming and defining their role in the gradual emergence from the national, religious and cultural debasement that transformed Ukraine under Soviet rule into a physical and spiritual wasteland, Mrs. Drach explained.

Mrs. Drach prefaced her remarks by explaining that the women's section of Rukh functions as an integral part of Rukh, not as a separate entity, and, for the time being, also shares the same quarters. The organization has women from all walks of life and from various religious confessions. Its head is parliamentarian Larysa Skoryk.

Initially, women joined in the over-all struggle for Ukrainian independence, taking an active part in meetings and demonstrations, Mrs. Drach said. With independence, their work has, on the one hand, become more focused on specific areas of concern such as culture, education, public health, etc., and, on the other, has branched out to establish

contacts with other women's organizations both at home and abroad.

Mrs. Drach went on to point out that, particularly with respect to Ukrainian culture, there are noticeable differences between eastern and western Ukraine. "In the western oblasts, the situation is better, but in the eastern ones, where historical memory has been practically destroyed, one simply has to start anew," she noted.

"Given the widespread lack of knowledge of the most elementary aspects of the cultural and religious heritage of Ukraine, we had to start literally with the re-introduction of such basics as the traditional celebrations of Christmas and Easter," she explained. Mrs. Drach emphasized the veritable novelty of the experience and the joy which it elicited on the part of the countless number of women involved.

The actual impetus for organizing women came about as a result of the low turnout of women, and the high turnout of men, at a demonstration in Independence Square in Kiev, seeking to repeal the March 8 Soviet celebration of the Day of the Woman.

One of the first undertakings of the group was an appeal to President Leonid Kravchuk to phase out March 8 and introduce instead a Women's Day and Mother's Day, as a fitting tribute to women.

(Incidentally, Mrs. Drach explained that originally the first week in March was traditionally associated with the first plowing of the season. As such, March 8 was, literally, the day of the horse; horses were led out into the fields and festooned with flowers. Moreover, in the Jewish tradition, this was a time of mourning. On both counts, therefore, the day was deemed inappropriate to be singled out as a day of tribute to women.)



Maria Drach

Initially, most of the work of the women's section of Rukh was carried out on what could be called the ethnographic level, Mrs. Drach said. Increasingly, however, the women's sector is becoming more involved in issues having to do with the status of Ukrainian women in society and the workplace, their rights, their representation in government positions, etc.

For Mrs. Drach perhaps the best indicator of the depth of the crisis is the fact that Ukrainian children do not know their native language.

To illustrate her point, she offered a few significant incidents:

- Children were offered the opportunity to spend some time with Ukrainian families in Poland, with a single proviso — that they would have to take lessons in Ukrainian in order to be able to communicate with the host family. (Mrs. Drach noted that, personally, she found it very sad that such "enticements" had to be used so that Ukrainian children would learn Ukrainian.)

- In the Ukrainian school attended by her children in Kiev, Ukrainian was the language of instruction in the classroom. Once class was over, however, the teacher would automatically address the students, and the students would converse among themselves, in Russian. The only exception were her daughter and a friend, and they felt compelled to speak Ukrainian in "hushed tones."

- Activists working towards the implementation of the existing legislation on the usage of Ukrainian in schools, found out not only that there was no information on such usage, but that the general prosecutor himself, in charge of implementing the law, had not learned to speak Ukrainian.

Mrs. Drach went on to point out that, ever more frequently, Ukrainian women are taking part in international women's conferences, in addition to organizing conferences of their own.

A forthcoming international conference, to be held in Kiev, will be on Ukrainian national pedagogy. In this context, Mrs. Drach commented on the

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Ukrainian parliamentarians travel to U.S. on fact-finding mission

by Bohdan Vitvitsky

MAPLEWOOD, N.J. — Two members of Ukraine's Parliament, Andriy Mostiskiy and Alexander L. Nechiporenko, traveled to the United States in May on a fact-finding and information-exchange visit sponsored jointly by the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey (the Ps & Bs) and The Washington Group.

Mr. Mostiskiy, a geologist by profession who is the third-ranking member of the Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee, represents an election district in Volyn. Mr. Nechiporenko, an attorney and the vice-president of the Association of Ukrainian Advocates, is likewise a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and he represents an electoral district in the Kiev region.

The two parliamentarians visited New York, Washington and Boston. While in New York they were provided with a private tour of the New York Stock Exchange and had a meeting with Prof. Alexander Motyl at Columbia University's Harriman Institute.

In Washington the pair met with Prof. Michael Mandelbaum of the Johns Hopkins School of International Affairs and the Council on Foreign Relations and had a series of meetings with Congressional staffers as well as with personnel at the State Department, the Commerce Department and the Library of Congress. They also met with officials at the National Endowment for Democracy and the AFL-CIO.

While in Boston and Cambridge, Messrs. Mostiskiy and Nechiporenko had meetings with professors at Har-

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Ivan Drach on art and politics

At an evening of poetry reading at the Ukrainian Institute of America on May 8, Ivan Drach, former head of the Ukrainian Writers' Union, poet and screenwriter, had the following to say on art and politics in contemporary Ukraine.

The major obstacle to the development of Ukrainian culture was the statelessness of Ukraine. We became fully aware of this when we were in the process of forming various associations that were to take up the issue of the Ukrainian language. We understood then that without statehood, we would never have anything.

The future of Ukrainian culture will depend on how we bring about the rebirth of the Ukrainian state.

At present Ukrainian culture is in a very difficult situation. Everything is in a state of flux. The status of the various associations has also undergone a change. What all this is probably leading up to is that literature and art will probably revert to being literature and art.

We are in a time of transition. We often have disagreements within the Writers' Union; similar processes are taking place in other professional associations.

Over all, we have reached the conclusion that we must do what needs to be done. Many people from the arts are currently actively engaged in the political process. Concurrently, there are those, particularly the younger generation, that



Ivan Drach

believe that this is the time to pursue pure art, art-for-art's sake. I envy them; I wish them well; I enjoy reading their poetry. But for the time being, I am convinced (perhaps because I already have had the opportunity and experience of working in this field) that first a firm foundation has to be laid to ensure that Ukrainian art and literature have a future of their own, so that they are no longer ignored, persecuted and suppressed; that they no longer take on upon themselves tasks that were unworthy of them.

Once there is an independent Ukraine, there will be art and there will be culture.



Members of Ukraine's Parliament Alexander L. Nechiporenko (third from left) and Andriy Mostiskiy (second from right) are seen with officers of the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey, (from left) Dr. Bohdar Worch, Bohdanna Vitvitsky, Oksana Trytjak and Bohdan Vitvitsky.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Statement and appeal of the UNA Supreme Auditing Committee

The Supreme Auditing Committee of the Ukrainian National Association — comprising William Pastuszek, chairman; Anatole Doroshenko, vice-chairman; Stefan Hawrysz, secretary; Wasyl Didiuk and Taras Szmagala, members — in discharging its duties, on March 23-27 conducted a review of UNA assets and organizing status, as well as the operations of its publications, Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and Veselka, its resort, Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp., its fraternal activities office and the Canadian office in Toronto.

As a result of the review, the Supreme Auditing Committee affirms the following:
 1. The Ukrainian National Association, in the 98th year of its existence, has continued the tradition of devoted service to its members, enriching their achievements with its multi-faceted activity.

2. Despite the economic crisis in the U.S., as well as payments to members of dividends totalling \$1,204,834.43, scholarship grants amounting to \$117,385, maintenance of the UNA Washington Office at a cost of \$183,375.05, and other major expenditures and donations — UNA assets increased during the report period by \$1,236,000 and as of December 31, 1991, totalled \$65,903,466 (not taking into account the UNURC and Soyuzivka). Membership dues collected totalled \$2,596,614.22.

3. The year's organizing campaign brought in 1,344 new members insured for a total of \$9,432,000. The average face value of a certificate was \$7,158.

The enrollment of these new members is the result of tireless efforts by secretaries and other branch officers, as well as members of the Supreme Assembly.

4. The Recording Department of the Ukrainian National Association conducted multi-faceted work, engaging in extensive correspondence with branch secretaries, promptly responding to their letters, providing them with exemplary service and offering full insurance service to members. It should be noted that this department efficiently took care of such matters as issuing new certificates of life insurance, amending these certificates as requested by members and preparing reports and minutes of meetings.

Preparations are now under way for a reformed dues structure for term life insurance certificates as well as for the introduction of a new class of insurance, universal life.

5. A review of the UNA publishing house, especially its publications, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, revealed that, now that Ukraine has become a free and independent state, they have become ever more important sources of information for Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike. The UNA Press Bureau in Kiev, thanks to our professional journalists, is becoming more and more active in establishing contacts with Ukrainian and foreign news information media.

6. Soyuzivka, as always, has fulfilled its role as a Ukrainian cultural center with appearances by the best performers and artists of not only the diaspora but Ukraine as well. It has become an attractive center where youth and other professionals gather, and this is due to the major renovations already completed, such as the installation of air conditioning, telephones and televisions. Thanks to these improvements and the professional work of the manager, Soyuzivka is now the best Ukrainian vacation resort in America.

The Supreme Auditing Committee, having reviewed operations at Soyuzivka, affirms that income during the report period totalled \$1,139,786, while disbursements added up to \$1,706,924. The deficit was due, as previously stated, to the major renovations that had to be undertaken at the resort; this is a good investment for the future.

8. The UNA building — the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp. — collected \$2,772,782 in rents during the report period; thus, income rose by \$250,980 in comparison with the previous year. As of December 31, 1991, the UNA's loan to the UNURC came to \$6,911,911, while UNA members held promissory notes for a total of \$7,549,932.

The Auditing Committee confirms that the Executive Committee continues to exert all efforts to rent the vacant floors in the building, regardless of the fact that new office towers have been built in the neighborhood.

The Supreme Auditing Committee recommends that the Executive Committee purchase a suitable building for the UNA Press Bureau and for the future UNA office in the capital of Ukraine. Also, we recommend that the staff of the press bureau be increased.

The Supreme Auditing Committee calls on the Executive Committee to do everything possible so that the 100th anniversary of Svoboda, to be marked in 1993, is celebrated with the utmost piety.

The Executive Committee has adopted an organizing plan for this year in accordance with which 2,000 new members insured for \$10 million are to be enrolled. In conjunction with this, the Supreme Auditing Committee urges all members of the Supreme Assembly and all branch secretaries and officers to work toward 100 percent fulfillment of this quota.

The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec
 Fraternal Activities Coordinator

Father's Day at Soyuzivka

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The UNA On Sunday afternoon guests will have the opportunity to attend a special



Kazka Ukrainian Folk Ensemble.

Day celebration this year on the weekend of June 20-21 at Soyuzivka.

Entertainment will begin Saturday night with a full concert by the Kazka Ukrainian Folk Ensemble from the anthracite coal region of northeastern Pennsylvania, followed by a dance to the music of Sounds of Soyuzivka.

performance by Lybid, a well-known Ukrainian women's trio from Kiev. To add to the variety, Kazka will also perform a few dances.

The Kazka Ukrainian Folk Ensemble, since 1986 has been known for its unique repertoire of Ukrainian song.

(Continued on page 13)

Young UNA'ers



Triplets born to Bohdan and Irene (Farion) Danylewycz are among the newest members of UNA Branch 364 in Cleveland. The babies, born December 1, 1991, are: Chrystyna Maria, Petro Bohdan and Orest Andrii. They were enrolled into the UNA by their grandmother, Anna Danylewycz. The late Petro Danylewycz (grandfather) was president of Branch 364.

UNA seminars available

Need a speaker for your organization's next meeting? Want to learn more about the new products and services the UNA is now offering to its members such as free advice from estate planning attorneys and competitive mortgage loans for our members? Want to understand more about how the UNA's tax-deferred savings account which is currently paying 6.75 percent interest guaranteed for one year works?

Then contact Robert M. Cook, CLU, ChFC at the UNA, (201) 451-2200 or 1-(800) 253-9862, to arrange for an informative seminar which will be tailored to your group or organization.

Seminars are provided by the UNA at no charge to groups, if located in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania or New England.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Questions for Yeltsin

While Russian President Boris Yeltsin visits Washington, where he will hold a summit meeting with President George Bush and address the U.S. Congress, he will no doubt try to convince administration officials, legislators, policymakers and opinion leaders that he is committed to democracy, economic reform and peace. To gauge Mr. Yeltsin's and Russia's true intentions, however, one must pose certain questions.

• 1. Does Russia truly accept Ukraine's independence?

The Kiev newspaper Vechirniy Kyiv reported on the existence of a secret document outlining scenarios for Russian policies toward Ukraine. Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty reported this week that the document recommends that Moscow pursue a policy aimed at restricting Ukraine's economic growth and independence, and isolating Ukraine in the political arena; and that Ukrainian politicians should be put under "international fire" by creating an image of an "authoritarian-nationalistic and neo-Communist regime in Ukraine."

• 2. What is Russia's position on the Black Sea Fleet?

Although Mr. Yeltsin has said that through negotiations the fleet should be divided between Russia and Ukraine, his defense minister, Pavel Grachev, on June 10 insisted that fleet be regarded as part of the CIS armed forces.

• 3. Does Russia intend to abide by its bilateral agreements with Ukraine and international accords, such as those of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which guarantee the inviolability of borders?

The Russian Parliament has declared the 1954 transfer of the Crimea to Ukraine null and void, and Russian activists have been agitating for the Crimea's independence from Ukraine.

• 4. Why does Russia interfere in the internal affairs of Moldova?

RFE/RL reported on June 5 that Russia's 14th Army is transferring arms and ammunition to forces in the Trans-Dniester Republic proclaimed by Russian separatists in Moldova. In addition Cossacks from Russia's Don region have traversed the territory of southern Ukraine to join the fighting in Trans-Dniester.

• 5. Why are armed Russian legions appearing in parts of eastern and southern Ukraine?

People's Deputy Mykhailo Horyn reported that Russian Cossack legions have arisen in an area extending from Kharkiv to Luhanske, from Donetsk to Zaporizhzhia and southward to the Crimea. Thus, a militaristic pro-Russian movement is threatening left-bank Ukraine.

And there are other questions. When will Russia remove its troops from the Baltic states? When will it allow joint control over nuclear weapons transferred to its territory by other nuclear states of the CIS?

It is time for the U.S. to ask Mr. Yeltsin some tough questions.

June
16
1991

Turning the pages back...

It seems strange that Ukraine has been independent for less than a year; somehow it seems longer. However, a year ago, one year after Ukraine's 1990 declaration of

sovereignty, the political situation in Ukraine was growing more complex by the month — the Communist Party still was in power, but Rukh, a coal miner-student activist alliance and other political forces were coming into the foreground. Dr. David Marples analysed this pre-coup and pre-independence situation in the June 16, 1991, issue of *The Ukrainian Weekly*.

Following are excerpts from Dr. Marples' analysis:

"The political situation in Ukraine has become increasingly complex. The March 17 referendum manifested overwhelming support for sovereignty in the republic, but the form of that sovereignty continues to be contested. Many observers would argue that the Communist Party of Ukraine is becoming less influential, while the Ukrainian Komsomol organization is experiencing drastic losses in membership that are threatening its demise. ...

"Within the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet over the past year, unity has been reached on the twin issues of sovereignty and economic independence partly as a result of the moderate policies of the Parliament's chairman, Leonid Kravchuk. The latter has emerged as a politician of stature. Over the past year, his popularity "rating" has risen from 3-4 percent to 30 percent in Ukraine as a whole, and 45 percent in Kiev (comparable with the most popular politicians). During this period, Mr. Kravchuk has promoted Ukraine's sovereignty, denounced the notion of a "restored union" and on several occasions has had differences with Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow, and the Ukrainian First Party Secretary Stanislav Hurenko. ...

"Mr. Kravchuk has also actively promoted Ukrainian interests abroad over the past few months, particularly in Switzerland and Germany. In April, during a visit to the latter country, his delegation surprised their hosts by demanding that official communication be in Ukrainian and German, rather than Russian and German. He also argued persuasively for close economic ties between Germany and Ukraine and for the idea that Germany might print Ukraine's new currency. ...

"In short, to date, Mr. Kravchuk has not only adopted popular policies — some of which had been advocated initially by Rukh — but has also shown that he is prepared to provide strong personal backing for the concept of Ukrainian statehood. In turn, he has maintained that the USSR's powers within Ukraine after the signing of the union agreement should be severely limited. Essentially, he is a man of flexibility. ...

"However, within the Supreme Soviet, he is dealing with constant changes in political forces. The former polarization between the Communist "Group of 239" and the National Council is being replaced by new formations. The "Communists for Democracy" movement, for example, has divided Communist deputies. ..."

Cleveland fund-raising banquet to honor Ambassador Bilorus

by Chrystyna Hirniak-Rakowska

Now that Ukraine has re-entered the diplomatic arena as a fully sovereign nation, the building of the infrastructure of the new, democratic government, the economy and the diplomatic corps, presents an exciting yet mind-boggling challenge.

For example, Ukraine had contributed at least 16 percent toward the wealth of the former Soviet Union, its military installations (such as the Black Sea Fleet), its diplomatic installations (such as several buildings in Washington). Russia insists that Ukraine assume part of the debt incurred acquiring these assets. Ukraine has accepted this obligation. Yet Russia is not willing to let go of a proportionate part of these assets of the defunct Soviet empire.

And so, in the area of foreign relations alone, penniless Ukraine suddenly must establish formal international relations with dozens of countries, and staff and establish embassies, missions and consulates.

On Tuesday, May 5, Dr. Oleh Bilorus, Ukraine's first ambassador to the United States, presented his credentials to President George Bush. On the same day, President Leonid Kravchuk officially opened Ukraine's Embassy in Washington.

Now is the time to support generously not only the many needs in Ukraine, but

Chrystyna Hirniak-Rakowska chairs the Public Relations Subcommittee of the Committee to Greet Ambassador Bilorus in Greater Cleveland.

also to help establish — without delay — the necessary diplomatic facilities befitting one of the largest countries in the world. Ukrainian Americans are enthusiastically undertaking this burden.

In this spirit, the Ukrainian community of Northeast Ohio will welcome Ambassador and Mrs. Bilorus at a \$100-a-couple banquet fund-raiser on Friday, June 19, at St. Pokrova Ukrainian Community Center, 6819 Broadview Road in Parma, Ohio. Cocktails will start at 7 p.m.; the banquet is at 8 p.m. Ambassador Bilorus will deliver the keynote address.

Seating is limited, hence timely purchase of tickets is essential. Tickets are available at the Cleveland Self-reliance Credit Union, 6108 State Road Parma, OH 44134; or they may be obtained from the various committee members.

Those unable to attend the welcoming banquet but who wish to express their best wishes, are invited to send their contributions to Foundation in Support of Diplomatic Missions of Ukraine, Account No. 6748, Cleveland Self-reliance Credit Union.

Lydia Bazarko of the Ukrainian Social Services Committee chairs the United Ukrainian Organizations' Committee to Greet Ambassador Bilorus in Greater Cleveland. All organizations have been asked to participate in the planning of this event. For additional information, call Dr. Bazarko at (216) 566-2244, or Vasyli Lisycynsky, head of the United Ukrainian Organizations of Cleveland at (216) 888-4220.

Embassy fund created in Canada

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — In an effort to assist the Ukrainian government in opening Ukraine's Embassy in Canada, the Ukrainian Canadian Congress has created a fund to collect monies for securing appropriate accommodations in Ottawa.

The UCC-Ukraine Embassy Fund, created at the bidding of Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will allocate funds to procure, fully furnish and equip Ukraine's Embassy, and to ensure proper living quarters and salaries for Ambassador Levko Lukianenko and his diplomatic staff. The proposed budget for the undertaking is \$1.25 million for the first year.

The embassy fund will be entirely administered by the UCC Headquarters with the assistance of a special action committee comprising the vice-presidents and secretary-general of the UCC Headquarters. As the fund-raising campaign is of a political nature, in accordance with regulations set out by Revenue Canada, receipts for income tax purposes cannot be issued.

The UCC urges all members of the Ukrainian Canadian community to assist in the procurement of one of Ukraine's cornerstones of nationhood — an embassy in Canada — by participating in the fund-raising campaign.

The special action committee envisions four categories of supporters: donor \$100-\$499; founder \$500-\$999; benefactor \$1,000-\$4,999; patron \$5,000 and over.

The UCC Headquarters will acknowledge all supporters with a non-charitable receipt and will publish a roster of names in the UCC Bulletin on a quarterly basis.

In order to raise the requisite budget as quickly as possible, the UCC appeals for the prompt forwarding of funds to the UCC Headquarters in Winnipeg. Checks or money orders should be made payable to UCC-Ukraine Embassy Fund and sent to: UCC-Ukraine Embassy Fund, 456 Main St., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 1B6.

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that as of June 11, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 11,190 checks from its members with donations totalling \$297,972.73. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

Please make checks payable to UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine.

NEWS AND VIEWS

St. Sophia appeals for funds

WASHINGTON — The St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics (U.S.A.) is appealing to the Ukrainian community to help fund the renovation of the residence of the Ukrainian ambassador in Washington.

In a ceremony held at the association's headquarters on Tuesday, May 5, representatives of St. Sophia welcomed the Ukrainian delegation headed by President Leonid Kravchuk.

The Ukrainian ambassador to the United States, Oleh Bilorus, and his staff will take residence as soon as renovations are completed and all legal requirements are met.

"This is another example of the far-sighted vision of the late Patriarch Josyf Slipyj and of his faith in God and in the Ukrainian people," said Dr. Leonid Rudnytsky, secretary of St. Sophia.

Patriarch Josyf had instructed St. Sophia to purchase a building in Washington in the early 1970s. The building, located in the city's prestigious embassy district, has served as the affiliate of the Ukrainian Catholic University in Rome, offering a public lecture series, publications and an information service. Patriarch Josyf foresaw that when Ukraine regained its freedom, such a building in the nation's capital would be needed.

Valued at over \$1.5 million, the building will function as suitable quarters for Ukraine's representatives to the United States. However, before the ambassador and his staff can move into the building, several major repairs and renovations need to be made, and for this reason, St. Sophia is turning to the Ukrainian American community for help.

"We have a great opportunity to ensure Ukraine's fitting representation in Washington," said Dr. Romana Nawrockyj, vice-president of St. Sophia. "And with the help of the community, we hope to do it in a short time," she continued. Needed repairs include plumbing, air-conditioning, and some repainting. The ambassadorial residence must also be furnished appropriately and equipped with a fax machine, photocopier, and a new telephone system. The estimated cost of this project is \$50,000.

Tax-deductible donations (made out to St. Sophia Religious Association) may be sent to: St. Sophia Association, 7911 Whitewood Road, Elkins Park, PA 19117.

Donors may specify whether they would like their contribution to be used for repairs or furnishing. All contributions will be acknowledged in the press.

Ukraine's president inaugurates ambassadorial residence in D.C.

by Markian Bilynsky

The sound and spectacle of diplomatic motorcades ferrying their important charges were not unusual for that part of town. Yet for the people waiting in the steady drizzle outside the Washington headquarters of the St. Sophia Religious Association on the evening of May 5, the approaching kaleidoscope of flashing lights and the accompanying cacophony of sirens was anything but ordinary.

The object of their eager anticipation was Ukrainian President Leonid M. Kravchuk who, accompanied by his wife, was arriving to perform a ceremonial opening of the future official residence of the Ukrainian ambassador to the United States. Among the official party were Ambassador Oleh Bilorus and his wife, Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko, Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs Dmytro Pavlychko, Rukh Co-Chairman Ivan Drach, as well as a host of presidential advisors and security personnel.

Following a brief sidewalk greeting extended by St. Sophia's vice-president, Dr. Romana Nawrockyj, and its secretary, Prof. Leonid Rudnytsky, President Kravchuk walked up the stairs past the Ukrainian national flag which had been raised for the occasion toward the main entrance. There, he cut the blue and yellow ribbons suspended across the threshold, and following a brief wave to acknowledge the applause of the spectators, entered the building.

Inside, before an exclusive group of invited guests, Dr. Nawrockyj spoke movingly of the historical significance of Mr. Kravchuk's visit. She observed that many people had worked and suffered so that a president of a free Ukraine might one day visit Washington. Specifically, she pointed out the

contributions of the late Patriarch Josyf Slipyj, who had worked tirelessly for the good of the Ukrainian nation.

Among the patriarch's achievements was the establishment in 1973 of a religious center in Washington that "may some day serve at least for a while as the Ukrainian embassy." Almost 20 years later "the vision of Patriarch Josyf Slipyj is being realized. We (the St. Sophia Religious Association) are therefore handing over this building for the use of the Ukrainian Embassy in the United States in the belief that it will serve the cause of a free and Christian Ukraine," she said.

Prof. Rudnytsky then invited Myroslav Labunka, professor of the Ukrainian Catholic and La Salle universities, to propose a toast for the health of the distinguished guests, at the conclusion of which those present — including St. Sophia board members and clerical advisers — offered a rousing chorus of "Mnohaya Lita."

The president, too, commented on the historical importance of his visit. He especially emphasized the significance of his having officially opened the first ever Ukrainian Embassy in the United States. He proceeded to outline some of the major difficulties confronting Ukraine on the road to statehood and voiced his sincere gratitude to the Ukrainian community in the United States for having provided Ukraine with the means for establishing a diplomatic presence in Washington. In conclusion he stated that Ukraine is "and will be a powerful, civil and democratic state." The assembly then launched into a spontaneous rendition of "Sheche ne Vmerla Ukraina."

Although he was expected by his security detail to visit for no more than half an hour, the president stayed for well over an hour and partook of the sumptuous buffet that had been prepared by a host of volunteers from Philadelphia, Washington and New

(Continued on page 14)

COMMENTARY ON UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC SYNOD

Synod of Bishops affirms existence of Patriarchate

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario — In the closing pastoral letter of the synod of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church held May 17-29 in Lviv, Ukraine, the bishops of that Church "unanimously asked the holy Father, Pope John Paul II, that he finally realize the decree of the Second Vatican Council and not create, but rather recognize the Kiev-Halych Patriarchate of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church."

The affirmation by the synod goes beyond any formal statement of the Church and its primate, Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, on the issue, since Patriarch Josyf Slipyj began using the title of patriarch in the 1970s, noted the St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics in Canada.

Cardinal Lubachivsky has been reluctant to use the title "patriarch," although many within his Church address him as such. On a number of occasions the Cardinal has stated that only the pope can grant the title, although his Church (the only major archbishopric in the Catholic communion) has a status equal to that of a Patriarchal Church.

As recently as last week the cardinal's press office reminded everyone that the cardinal's proper title was "major archbishop," not patriarch.

This closing declaration of the synod affirms the widely held view that public opinion on this issue is so strong in Ukraine that the bishops had to make a strong statement or face widespread disillusionment.

It now seems that Cardinal Lubachivsky has accepted the *vox populi* and recognizes that he must present the Vatican with a fait accompli as far as the patriarchal title is concerned, rather than further await a decision from Rome.

Supporters of the patriarchal title have become increasingly indignant over the Vatican's delays because in the 1970's and 1980's they were repeatedly told the patriarchal title could not be granted since the head of the Church was not resident on his territory. When Cardinal Lubachivsky returned to Ukraine last spring this condition was met. However, Vatican concern over the reaction of the Russian Orthodox Church to a Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate meant a further delay was forthcoming. The latest reason for delay: the precarious state of Catholic-Orthodox relations.

Now it would seem that further delay on the Vatican's side may create a nasty and public rift with the Synod of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church.

Orthodox Bishop Vsevolod urges unity among Ukraine's Churches

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario — At the recent Synod of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Lviv, a major breakthrough in Catholic-Orthodox relations occurred, when on May 26 Ukrainian Orthodox Bishop Vsevolod (a U.S. resident) of the Ecumenical Patriarchate addressed the synod.

For the first time since the Union of Brest in 1596, when the Orthodox bishops of Ukraine entered into ecclesial communion with Rome, an Orthodox bishop of the Ecumenical Patriarch in Constantinople addressed a Synod of Ukrainian Greek-Catholic bishops, noted the St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics in Canada.

Recognizing the historical significance of the occasion, Bishop Vsevolod of Scopelos decried the "sin of disunity" and stated: "Our task is to lead our flock on the right road according to the will of Jesus Christ in the path of Church unity, to walk in the Orthodox faith with a truly catholic love which embraces everyone."

The Orthodox hierarch has long been an outspoken defender of the ecumenical movement and, at a time when many Orthodox and Roman Catholics are calling the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church an obstacle to unity, he boldly declared that Orthodox-Catholic ecumenism in Ukraine is far from dead.

But he also reminded his fellow bishops that "people are losing patience with our divisions and many of them are departing from the salvation which can only be found in our Church." He remarked that in the new spirit of freedom many former Catholics and Orthodox are seeking spiritual comfort elsewhere, going over "to fundamentalism, to sectarianism, to the occult and to other forms of spiritual deceit."

The only adequate response to such events, Bishop Vsevolod believes, lies in the evangelical appeal which he addressed to his hosts: "Let us love one another, my beloved brothers, not sparing any effort to restore the unity of our Kievan Church."

In their pastoral letter at the conclusion of the Synod, the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic bishops noted their "special joy" at greeting the remarks of Bishop Vsevolod. They commented that Bishop Vsevolod, an Orthodox bishop, spoke to them in the spirit of two great Catholic hierarchs, the Servant of God Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky and Patriarch Josyf Slipyj.

They concluded that they, too, recognize their ideal "to return to the Kievan Christianity of St. Volodymyr the Great, when the Church of Kievan Rus' was in the full union with the Churches of the Christian East and West and when the understanding of 'Catholic' and 'Orthodox' were not in opposition but rather in fulfillment of each other."

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Why doesn't Ohio honor Gorby, too?

Dear Editor:

Having recognized the noble contributions of George "Chicken Kiev" Bush to the cause of freedom for Ukraine and other East European countries ("Bush receives Freedom Award," May 31), it behooves Ohio to confer a similar honor upon an equally distinguished statesman — Mikhail Gorbachev.

Walter R. Iwaskiw
Arlington, Va.

Markian Bilynsky is a research associate at the St. Sophia Religious Association in Washington.

MUSIC REVIEW: Young Slobodyanik in concert at Chicago's UIMA

by Yuri Myskiw

The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in Chicago presented a piano recital on Sunday, May 17, by Alex Slobodyanik, the 17-year-old son of the internationally acclaimed pianist Alexander Slobodyanik. Before the concert began the audience may have wondered whether the young man was a "chip off the old block" or a totally new-formed musical entity.

That speculation was resolved as soon as Alex (that's how he wishes to be distinguished from Alexander Sr.) Slobodyanik began to play, demonstrating that Slobodyanik fils and Slobodyanik père are as far apart in musical expression as Johann Strauss and Richard Strauss were in musical composition. Indeed, the young Mr. Slobodyanik revealed a technique and exuberance well on its way to mature virtuosity. Slobodyanik père's known sensitive lyricism is doubled in fils; the father's sense of dramatics is sheer drama in the son.

Mr. Slobodyanik started his musical training at the age of 6 under the guidance of his mother. A year later he entered the Moscow Special Central Music School, studying under Rene Shereshevskaya. He went on to study with the famed Vera Gornostayeva at the Moscow Conservatory. In the United States he attended the Manhattan School of Music for two years and is currently working with Sergei Babayan at the Cleveland Institute.

In 1990, at the age of 15, he was the youngest participant to win the Young Concert Artists International Auditions. There he also carried off two additional awards: the Richmond Symphony Concerto Prize and the Hudson Valley Chamber Music Circle Prize. This led him to solo appearances with the Richmond Symphony and to his first U.S. recital.

In June of 1991, Mr. Slobodyanik won first prize and the Ivo Pogorelich Grand Prize at the Stravinsky Awards International Piano Competition at

Champaign-Urbana, Ill. He went on to appear at the Ivo Pogorelich Festival in Germany. In December of that same year he made his much-acclaimed debut recital in the Great Hall of the Moscow Conservatory. He is also the recipient of a Bagby Career Grant.

Mr. Slobodyanik soloed in the Rachmaninoff Concerto No. 2 with the Oklahoma Youth Symphony and the Chopin Concerto No. 2 with L'Orchestra in the Berkshires. His recitals include the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York, Glassboro State College in New Jersey, Ruth Eckerd Hall in Florida, Mary Baldwin College in Virginia, University of Iowa in Iowa City, the Ambassador Auditorium in Pasadena, Calif., and an Artist's Residency and recital at University of California-Davis.

Just prior to his concert at the UIMA, Mr. Slobodyanik completed a series of concerts in Germany. This summer he has several engagements in France and Russia.

There was something memorable in Mr. Slobodyanik's appearance at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in Chicago. His playing, like that of all young artists, echoed the style and technique of more eminent realists heard at this institution in the past, yet added something individually and uniquely personal.

Mr. Slobodyanik created a moment — something to be filed into musical memories. His confidence and placid control announced an artist with impressive credentials. Among the recent pianists who have graced the UIMA with their recitals, his was the performance to note. The elder Mr. Slobodyanik seemed to emanate an atmosphere of ennui here, while Mykola Suk picked through his repertoire like a nervous survivor of the London blitz.

Alex Slobodyanik's presence was asserted at once with Haydn's Sonata in G Major and Bach's English Suite in G Minor. His sensitive lyricism, phrasing, and technique captured the listener. The

Haydn piece was ethereal, elegant in clarity; the Bach piece playful, crystalline in texture.

Myroslav Skoryk's Chorus from Partita No. 5 offered the audience another glimpse of a contemporary Ukrainian composer. Before the recent demo-cassette of his music, we in the West, only heard the "Hutsul Triptych" in the film "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors." This cassette reveals Skoryk, in the "Carpathian Concerto for Orchestra," his piano, violin and cello concertos, to be a composer worthy of performance and dissemination. With major recording companies vying for the works of Gubaidulina, Schnittke and Denisov, let us hope Skoryk's compositions will follow the same fate.

Skoryk's piece is otherworldly in atmosphere. Loud chords of sound are punctuated and contrasted with soft arpeggios. Mr. Slobodyanik played it with uncanny control and feeling. It was the first chance in the program for him to unleash some aural pyrotechnics. He did it with subtle control, devoid of bombast. It became a worthy prelude to the Scriabin, with which he was to end the first half.

Sonata No. 5 is Scriabin's most frequently performed sonata. Its volatile, neurotic changes of mood defeat the interpretation of even the best soloists. Critics have insisted that the only "unimpeachable" recorded version dates back to 1983 with the great Richter. Indeed, if one listens to Ashkenazy's pounding fortissimos, it brings back Sergei Taneyev's comments when he first heard this composition by his pupil, Scriabin. He mentions that he felt as if someone were beating him with sticks. So such reservations apply to Mr. Slobodyanik. Obviously he has to mature into this piece like all artists, but what came out was incandescent and exciting. The fluctuating changes of mood and complex layerings of inner musical strands were handled masterfully. The quiet passages — almost sexually sensual — were logically linked with the white-light fortes. Mr. Slobodyanik's execution of the sonata presages wonderful omens were he to explore the later "White Mass" and "Black Mass" (Sonatas 7 and 9) or the "Sonata of Insects" (No. 10).

The second half was devoted solely to Chopin's Sonata No. 3 in B minor. Mr. Slobodyanik began the Allegro with assertive authority, handling the bold figuration and rich modulations with what seemed like a preconceived plan. In the melodic themes he again underlined, as he did with the Haydn piece, his innate feeling for the lyric line. The Scherzo had the right tempi, without the accelerated rush that other pianists fall into. The Largo was a poignant reverie, poetically coherent with Chopin's excessive middle section. The last movement again demonstrated Mr. Slobodyanik's ability to architecturally shape the whole sonata as soon as he began the challenging octaves and epic chords of the opening. He built stirring momentum through the rondo, and brought it, through the coda, to a fiery conclusion.

The icing on the cake came with the two encores. The Chopin Etude in B Minor and the Bach Prelude in G Major ratified Mr. Slobodyanik as a heavy-weight contender in the world of the keyboard.

Kudos should go to the UIMA's chairman of the board and the head of its Music Committee, Lubomyr Krushelnitsky, whose efforts on behalf of the concert series at the institute brought Alex Slobodyanik to Chicago.

SPOTLIGHT C

by Myrosia Stefaniuk

"A dancer must have an eagerness for life, memory that remembers more than has yet been courage to explore unknown feelings, and it to feel them and let them become a part of it. It's scary, downright terrifying. But dance because they must. They are brave enough to challenge."

—Martha Graham, founder of modern dance

There will be 36 dancers meeting that during their concert tour in Ukraine this J. Szykryli Dance Ensemble, under the artistic chair of Roma Pryma Bohachevsky, will be Lviv, Kolomyia, Kalush, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kharkiv from June 22 to July 3. Many groups from the U.S. and Canada have traveled to Ukraine and returned with raving stories, but the Szykryli dancers held in Ukraine was free and independent.

"I didn't want the group to tour a Co Ukraine," explained Ms. Bohachevsky. "Our themes have always been closely knit with Ukraine, and the former government would have allowed them." In the light of the fantastic chaos of the past year, however, all systems are going to be an unprecedented style of Ukrainian dancing.

The dancers

Most of the dancers are students and professionals, ranging in age from 14 to 25 with diverse backgrounds and career goals. "graduates" of Ms. Bohachevsky's School of Ukrainian Dance in New York City, students, assistants and instructors at the summer dance camps and workshops in the Mountains at Soyuzivka and at Verkhovyn: Spey, N.Y. Several are pursuing dance studies with other master teachers, or with regional companies in the country.

In the current ensemble, only one is a professional dancer: Orlando Pagan, a Puerto Rican who loves with Ukrainian dance and has been in the ensemble for eight years. But all have trained in classical ballet, modern dance, character dance as well as in traditional Ukrainian dance forms giving them considerable flexibility and spectrum in performance.

It also allows Ms. Bohachevsky, dan innovator in her own right, to choreograph a unique contemporary interpretative style severing ties with antiquity and tradition.

"We have maintained and perpetuated our treasure and have passed it on to our child emphasized. "But circumstances on the two the ocean differ considerably, and our life: psychological make-up are reflected in the create and express ourselves. It will be inter

Chicago's Anatole Kolomayets honored for participating in Ethnic Art Exhibit



Illinois' First Lady Brenda Edger awarded Anatole Kolomayets of Chicago with a certificate from Gov. Jim Edgar for participating in the 1992 Ethnic Art Exhibit sponsored by the Governor's Office of Ethnic Affairs. The art exhibit showcased works of 50 Illinois artists from 28 different ethnic communities. Mr. Kolomayets is pictured here with one of his works, "Chornobyl Tragedy."



A flying

The Syzokryli Dance Ensemble on the eve of their tour of Ukraine

see how audiences in Ukraine react to our program and style." To understand how that style evolved, it must be viewed in the general context of dance development.

Through the historical looking glass

From the outset, our ancient forebear expressed fear, pain, passion, ecstasy and aspiration through impulsive movements, following natural rhythms and laws. As individual desire gave way to group custom, dance became an integral part of social and religious ritual. All important events of life and all manifestations of nature were symbolized in magical incantation and bodily movement. They were expressed instinctively and spontaneously with stamping, leaping, clapping, swaying and chanting, without awareness that this was making art. Our most familiar representations from this era are "hahilky" — the spring rituals that date back to our pagan ancestors.

It's impossible to say exactly when man's creative impulse first led him to fashion beautiful forms for their own sake. Observation and intellect evolved, and with that came restraint, choice and conscious search for aesthetic elements. Dance remained rich in meaning, but became more deliberate and studied in form. In the village, folk dance retained its vitality, simplicity and spontaneity, but on the urban stage, the dance art form insisted more and more on perfection of technique, classical symmetry and grace.

In Ukraine, unfortunately, little of the rich aristocratic dance legacy from our golden period of history survived the repeated periods of cultural suppression. Only folk dancing, non-threatening and natural, remained and retained its freedom of expression.

Where dance was allowed to flourish amidst cultural freedom, new forms were created to replace traditional ones. Modern dance, which originated as a revolt against the stylistic confines of pure technique sought a return to free-form and natural movement — a "taking off" from solid learned foundations, not unlike abstract drawing based on sound knowledge of anatomy. Its many schools and styles reflect the more fully awakened man in a world that is highly complex, aware and analytical.

Today, in order to meet such demands, dancers must have considerable formal training and strength. The greater their skill and competency, the greater their ability to maintain that delicate balance between passion and critical sensibility, between indulgence in sensation and need for form and order, between the yearnings of the soul and expression through the body.

In Ukrainian dancing, thanks to the foresight and talent of such 20th century pioneers as Vasyly Avramenko, who researched and recorded regional folk dance variations, and such dance masters as Pavlo Virsky in Ukraine and Roma Pryma Bohachevsky in North America, Ukrainian dance today has undergone the artistic transformation that merits it a rightful place among refined dance forms of the



Otto M. Berk

A segment from Ivasiuk's "Tango: Chervona Ruta."

modern world. But it is best to let the dance speak for itself.

The repertoire

Ms. Bohachevsky's program opens with "Pryvit" (Greeting), to music by E. Zwodecky. Unlike traditional welcoming dances, Syzokryli dancers greet the audience with bread and salt in stylized costumes from the Hetman era, their slow and dignified movements reflecting the pride and glory of the past, and the recently recovered dignity of the Ukrainian nation today.

The second number, done in two parts to the "Rhapsody on Ukrainian Themes" by S. Liapunov, was conceived and choreographed in commemoration of the Millennium of Christianity. Icons come to life and step forth from the Iconostasis, in exquisite gold lame costumes, to portray events from the New Testament: the Annunciation, Birth of Christ, Passion, Crucifixion and Resurrection.

This merges into a depiction of the pagan era in old Rus'-Ukraine: spring rituals (hahilky) venerating an idyllic nature in costumes from the Princely Era, the appearance of Princess Olha in search for the true faith, and the transition to Christianity through baptism by Prince Volodymyr the Great.

Next is "The Fight for Freedom," executed to music by V. Holomaka and dedicated to the victims of the Chernobyl tragedy. This number is particularly relevant and timely because it depicts the historical struggle of the Ukrainian nation against the yoke of tyranny and oppression, sustained by their faith and invisible strength. Despite such devastating sacrifices as Chernobyl, in the end, the nation is resurrected and the dance concludes with rebirth and hope for a brighter future through new generations.

There is a multi-faceted approach to the battle scene in this number, where the enemy side is danced by the male ensemble and the victorious Ukrainian fighters are portrayed by women.

"The symbol of Ukraine is a feminine figure — the mother, the nurturer, the fertile earth," Ms. Bohachevsky explained, "She is the antithesis to domination and power for power's sake. Throughout our history, Ukrainian women have had the pivotal role of balancing sensitivity and strength. Today, they are in the forefront of that struggle."

Dedicated to the memory of the outstanding young composer Volodymyr Ivasiuk, "Ivasiuk Suite Excerpts" are contemporary numbers which incorporate the interpretive technique of modern dance and jazz with such songs as "Invite Me into Your Dreams," "Tango: Chervona Ruta," "Don't Smolder the Fire," and "A Song of You."

The final portion of the program is a medley of dances from the Hutsul region, not in traditional folk style but rather a balletic stylization to composed music on Hutsul themes. "The Hutsul Rhapsody," a number from the Kupalo cycle titled "Wreath Weaving" and "The Hutsul Wedding" illustrate yet another aspect of the ensemble's versatility where

staminal from classical training and the technique of individual dancers shines through.

The "Hopak finale" also differs from popular versions in which men exhibit showy leaps and acrobatic skills. The Syzokryli Hopak gives equal time to women for displaying their skills with intricate and complex step combinations. All the numbers were conceived and choreographed by Ms. Bohachevsky and use composed music rather than traditional folk melodies.

"Performance is not the only important aspect of our tour," Ms. Bohachevsky. "This is a prime opportunity for young people born here to see that Ukraine is not a fairy-tale country but a real place where people have hopes, problems, wishes, needs. By the same token, Ukrainian youth there need to recognize that their contemporaries in the West did not succumb to an easy life of comfort and contentment, but have worked consistently at preserving and treasuring their culture and identity."

The logistics

Of course, no monumental undertaking is possible without its own "invisible team" of workers behind the scenes. The Ukraine Tour 1992 Committee, headed by Mykhailo Shulha, is the front name for four dedicated mothers: Chrystyna Buk, Chrystyna Baranetsky, Anetta Kowal and Olenka Yurchuk. These "stage moms," who will be going to Ukraine to press costumes, control backstage hysteria and wipe away tears, have dedicated countless hours to running fundraisers, sewing costumes and accessories, and attending to myriad details in pre-tour preparation, sorting and packing. With an inventory of well over 1,200 costume items, the amount of packing and tracking is mind-boggling:

- 131 pairs of assorted men's and women's footwear, including boots, "postoly," ballet slippers and character shoes;
- 103 pairs of multi-colored tights, socks and stockings;
- 197 headress pieces, such as wreaths, ribbons, garlands, scarves, braiding, wigs and hats;
- 153 embroidered shirts and 188 skirts, underskirts and aprons;
- 95 dresses and tunics and 93 jackets, vests and capes.

And there's more: belts, beads and collars; numerous weapons, such as spears, swords, bows and arrows and hutsul axes; even wings and halos for "Ikona" archangels, plus stage props and backdrops.

The mastermind juggling all the concert schedules, travel arrangements and luggage transport is none other than Scope Travel's Marijka Helbig, whose newest cooperative business venture, AUSCOPRUT (Austria, USA's Scope and Ukraine's Prut) is a partial sponsor of the concert tour.

During the performances, Daria Jakubowycz will provide background on dancers and dances, with narration written by a Svoboda editor, Olha Kuzmowycz. The Ukrainian National Association is

(Continued on page 10)



the "Hopak Finale."

U.S. vs. Ukraine**The U.S. team**

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J. — The U.S. World Cup Team will field the best players in the country against the newly formed Ukrainian National Soccer Team.

The U.S. team will have all its top players for the first time since the last World Cup in Italy. Among the players selected by Coach Bora Milutinovic to play against the very experienced Ukrainian players are: Marcelo Balboa, Fernando Clavijo, John Harkes, Chris Henderson, Janus Michallik, Tony Meola, Bruce Murray, Hugo Perez, Brian Quinn, Tab Ramos and Peter Vermes. English League star Roy Wegerle and German Bundesliga defender Thomas Dooley will also join the U.S. team.

"This is going to be a very exciting game," said Gene Chyzowych, director of the U.S.-Ukraine game. "The U.S. will play at home — this is an advantage."

"The national team of Ukraine must understand that the United States is in excellent condition as they just concluded playing in the U.S. Cup '92 against powerful teams like Italy, Portugal and Ireland," he said.

In the latest telephone communication with the Soccer Federation of Ukraine, the president of the federation, Viktor Bannikov, assured Mr. Chyzowych that the Ukrainian team will have both experience and youth at every position and a host of talented players facing the U.S. World Cup Team.

For information and tickets call Dnipro, (201) 373-8783 between 9:30 a.m. and 4 p.m., or Ticketmaster, (212) 307-7171.

CORRECTION

In last week's issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, donors of the Ukrainian National Soccer Team's uniforms were misidentified. Contributions for the purchase of the Adidas uniforms were collected by Gene Holuka on behalf of the Ukrainian Sports Club. Julian Bachynsky's East Village Meat Market is a major sponsor.

U.S. appeals...

(Continued from page 1)

Marchenko was the 'Ivan the Terrible' referred to in paragraph 1."

The court also ordered that both parties file briefs on or before August 1 stating their respective positions on whether the court should reconsider its earlier decision regarding Mr. Demjanjuk's extradition. An oral hearing in the case was set for August 11.

Reacting to the U.S. court's action, Mr. Sheftel said, "I look at the Cincinnati order as a clear warning to the Israeli court not to disregard the terms of the extradition." He added, "The entire case has become an embarrassment and nothing else."

The New York Times reported on June 11 that the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals had ordered the reopening of the extradition case after the Justice Department had failed to reply to two letters inquiring about its handling of the case. In January and May, the Times reported, the clerk of the appeals court had written to Robert S. Muller III, head of the Justice Department's criminal division, asking whether the department had any information that Mr. Demjanjuk was not "Ivan" when that court had rejected his 1985 appeal to halt his extradition.

Justice Department officials denied that they had been stalling or ignoring the court's requests. The Times quoted a

U.S. ambassador...

(Continued from page 1)

three-minute ceremony at which he presented his credentials.

The ambassador walked past a color guard that lined the walk to the Mariynsky Palace before making his way to the reception hall. As protocol dictates, Mr. Popadiuk spoke to President Kravchuk in English during the official presentation, and then took a few minutes to pose for pictures with his staff and Mr. Kravchuk, Foreign Minister Zlenko and other presidential advisers.

After the official ceremonies, the new ambassador and President Kravchuk, along with their entourages, met privately to exchange greetings and well-wishes.

The new ambassador and his family now reside at Pushche-Vodytsia, about a half-hour's drive outside of Kiev, formerly a resort for high-level Communist leaders. East German leader Eric Hoenacker was one of the last dignitaries to stay at this guest house.

department spokesman as saying that a response had been in the works but was delayed because Justice Department officials wanted to provide the court with a report on its internal review of the case's handling.

Other officials told the newspaper that a series of responses had been drafted, but that none had been approved by senior officials. One response that was considered included a summary of the department's findings from its internal review that exonerated officials of the Office of Special Investigations, the Justice Department's Nazi-hunting unit, of any wrongdoing. The Times noted that it is not clear when the review was completed and that it had not been made public.

The highly unusual action taken by the Sixth Circuit Court came as Israel's Supreme Court had nearly concluded hearing Mr. Demjanjuk's appeal of his 1988 conviction and death sentence. It is not known whether the U.S. court's order will have any bearing on the case in Israel.

The Associated Press reported that on June 8, a Supreme Court judge had challenged the prosecution's final argument that Mr. Demjanjuk could be found guilty of genocide even if the court threw out his conviction as "Ivan the Terrible."

Prosecutor Michael Shaked told the court that he has proved Mr. Demjanjuk was a guard at another Nazi death camp, Sobibor, and had participated in killings of Jews there "as a servant of Satan."

Justice Aharon Barak told Mr. Shaked that Sobibor was mentioned only as an aside in the indictment to back up the main charges involving Treblinka, the AP reported.

"If you have no proof beyond a reasonable doubt that he was at Treblinka, then there is no point in proceeding," Justice Barak told Mr. Shaked.

The prosecutor argued that the depositions of Treblinka camp guards who identified another Marchenko as "Ivan the Terrible" are filled with contradictions. "They cannot be given any weight concerning Marchenko because his case is riddled with problems, like a sieve," the AP quoted him as saying.

Mr. Shaked had previously said that if the court gives weight to the guards' depositions, he could make a case that there were two "Ivans" operating the gas chambers at Treblinka and that one of them was Mr. Demjanjuk.

Earlier the defense had produced 80 depositions from 37 former guards and forced laborers at Treblinka who said Marchenko was the notorious "Ivan."

Manor alumna is appointed academic dean

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — For the first time in the college's 45-year history, a Manor graduate has been appointed academic dean at Manor Junior College, announced Sister M. Cecilia OSBM, president.

Sally Kuzma Mydlowec of Feasterville, Pa., a 1966 graduate of Manor will begin her duties as academic dean on July 1. As dean, Ms. Mydlowec will be a member of the Manor administrative council. Ms. Mydlowec's responsibilities will include: curriculum development, review and assessment of student academic performance, management of instructional programs, budgeting and planning for instruction and academic support, management of the college computer center, the library and the Manor Dental Health Center.

Ms. Mydlowec is a 1969 graduate of Temple University. She also received her master's from Temple University, graduating summa cum laude with a 4.0 average. Her areas of teacher certification are biology and general science.

Ms. Mydlowec has taught biology, anatomy and physiology for over 20 years in the following school districts: Central Bucks School District, Philadelphia School District and Centennial School District. Her most recent teaching position was with the Central Bucks School District teaching academic and practical biology.

Ms. Mydlowec holds membership in various professional associations including: National Association of Biology Teachers, National Science Teachers Association, Bucks County Science Teachers Association, Bucks County Biology Teachers Association and Pennsylvania Science Teachers Association.

In addition, Ms. Mydlowec has served the MJC board of trustees for a total of 17 years. She served as the board chairperson of student affairs and was a member of Manor's Middle States Accreditation Committee. She also chaired the education and recruiting committee of the advisory board.

Manor Junior College is a private, Catholic, co-ed, two-year college founded in 1947 by the Ukrainian Sisters of St. Basil the Great.

The Syzokryli Dance...

(Continued from page 9)

sponsoring all the publications — fliers, programs and posters — printed by the Svoboda Press.

Meanwhile, even as you are reading this, the dancers and Ms. Bohachevsky are putting final touches on every conceivable detail during their workshop at the Verkhovyna estate, and it's no picnic. Throughout the year, the ensemble met at a New York City studio for six to eight hours of rehearsal every Saturday. During the final countdown, namely 10 days of workshop (aptly nicknamed "sweatshop") just prior to departure, the dancers are putting in 12 to 15 hours of grueling practice daily.

In simple layman's terms, that means that in addition to giving up weekends all year, the dancers will take off five weeks from work, school, vacation time, etc., in order to participate in the tour. And they are all paying their own travel expenses to boot. Driven "to doing what they must," bonded by courage, talent and dedication — theirs is truly a labor of love.

Donations to help cover tour and costume costs may be sent to: Syzokryli 1992 Tour, P.O. Box 298, Livingston, NJ 07039.



The Syzokryli ensemble in Ivasiuk's "A Song of You."

Otto M. Berk

Horyn speaks...

(Continued from page 3)

only one official — Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney — had voiced support for Ukraine. Now, all U.S. government officials express ostensibly pro-Ukrainian views.

"Nonetheless, I do not believe that the prevailing view in the U.S. is pro-Ukrainian," Mr. Horyn warned. "The U.S. government has in some measure extended a hand to Ukraine and its people. However, this is not the case with the mass media. President Kravchuk's visit was virtually ignored by the television and print media alike. Moreover, the media chose to ignore this rising star while at the same time printing the photograph of a political has-been — Mikhail Gorbachev — on every front page. Thus, to this day, the American public has not been adequately informed that a great new nation is appearing on the European continent."

Mr. Horyn emphasized that the tempo of progress in Ukraine is slow in part because Ukraine elected to take the evolutionary approach to social change. "Had we picked a course of armed conflict and succeeded, all of the old structures would have been quickly eradicated and we could have built upon the barrenness left behind," Mr. Horyn said.

"However, I doubt that an armed revolt could have successfully overcome the opposing forces in Ukraine. Thus, we chose the longer, evolutionary road. It is noteworthy that those publications which have examined the recent changes in the world, consider the Ukrainian revolution to have been the most peaceful. We achieved independence without shedding a drop of blood and this we accomplished in a multi-ethnic society."

Twenty-five percent of Ukraine's population is either ethnically non-Ukrainian or composed of "de-nationalized" ethnic Ukrainians. Therefore, it is truly remarkable, Mr. Horyn stated, that with 11 million non-Ukrainian citizens, Ukraine has succeeded in avoiding the ethnic strife that has plagued the Caucasus and even the Baltics. He credited both the government and democratic forces, in particular, Rukh, in this regard.

Turning to the subject of the Ukrainian army, Mr. Horyn stated that Ukrainian troop strength has now reached 560,000 and that there are an additional 30,000 in the border patrol, national guard and internal security forces. He emphasized that all of these forces are in their formative stages.

One step toward forming units composed of Ukrainian citizens only, was Defense Minister Konstantyn Morozov's May 14 decree forbidding oblast military recruiters and commanders of divisions from accepting recruits from neighboring states. The decree was provoked by CIS Commander-in-Chief Yevgeny Shaposhnikov's recent order to Russian reserve troops who had served in Ukraine to return to their units in Ukraine — an order which was regarded by the Ukrainian government as a gross violation and test of Ukrainian sovereignty.

Sixty percent of current officers in the Ukrainian army still are from neighboring republics of the former USSR. In addition, 320,000 Ukrainians serve as officers in the armies of neighboring countries. About 50,000 of these Ukrainian officers have requested transfers to Ukraine, thereby raising the question of how such transfers can be effected, particularly since there is little room for them either in military or civilian life.

As a partial solution, Ukraine and Russia have agreed to exchange 18,000 Ukrainian officers for a like number of Russian officers during the coming year. The trade will not be random; rather it will be based on military specialties where the greatest need exists. Mr. Horyn emphasized that the Ukrainian government is anxious to expedite the return of these officers who have sought transfers because "they are already patriots, who can lead a Ukrainian army, as contrasted with those who lead an army stationed on Ukrainian soil."

Mr. Horyn also said that a program has been designed to socialize and "re-Ukrainianize" ordinary troops, who generally lack national values. The Soviet Army followed strict policy of building a wall between the average soldier and the citizens of the republic in which he served so that attachments would not be formed. In order to build loyalty to Ukraine, the new program proposes pairing soldiers with families in the area where the soldier is stationed, and providing him with leave regularly to socialize with his host family and, in general, to have a continuing taste of civilian life. National values are also to be cultivated through educational programs, seminars and sports activities. In short order, Mr. Horyn predicted, the value system of the army will be re-oriented to a new and patriotic bent.

Mr. Horyn noted that the slow progress in resolving the military situation in Ukraine is a prime example of the kind of circumstance that causes people to demand "Why are you doing this so badly?" — rather than to posit

"How can we do this better?" Too many politicians in Ukraine have failed to mature beyond the stage of being capable only of criticism. "For 30 or 40 years, we were concerned with ruining the empire. We were destroyers," Mr. Horyn said. "Now the time has come when destroyers must transform themselves into architects of the Ukrainian state. We should be statesmen first and foremost, and we should understand that it is important for a statesman to know not only what needs to be done, but to ask how it should be done."

As an example, Mr. Horyn noted that it is not sufficient to merely demand the removal of Ukrainian Prime Minister Vitold Fokin, but to determine whether the means and mechanism to accomplish this end exist and are prepared to proceed. Under Ukrainian law, the Parliament is empowered to remove the Cabinet of Ministers, upon the president's recommendation. President Kravchuk, in fact, proposed the removal of the Cabinet of Ministers, but the Parliament rebuffed him and demanded that Mr. Kravchuk step down, resulting in a political crisis.

Thus, Mr. Horyn warned that those who constantly demand Mr. Fokin's removal should be wary of the consequences, given the unpredictable mood of the Parliament. In addition, he cautioned that those who would turn to the citizenry to demand Mr. Fokin's removal, in light of Parliamentary inaction, must consider whether the time for public strikes and demonstrations is appropriate, given the weak state of Ukraine's economy.

Mr. Horyn emphasized that Prime Minister Fokin ultimately should be removed because his politics and conduct often run counter to the state-

building process. As an example, Mr. Horyn cited Mr. Fokin's handling of a recent situation in which President Kravchuk forbid the airplane of Russian Vice-President Aleksander Rutskoi to land in Crimea. Mr. Fokin then advised President Kravchuk that proper protocol required a Russian request to land on Ukrainian territory. When Mr. Kravchuk questioned why no such request had been made, Mr. Fokin contacted Russian President Boris Yeltsin and told him that he should make such a request, to which Mr. Yeltsin responded, "So made." Mr. Horyn observed that "for Fokin to ask Yeltsin to ask him..." was a great denigration of Ukrainian statehood and was consistent with the conduct of a colonial underling.

Turning to the subject of Ukraine's economy, Mr. Horyn advised that productivity in Ukraine dropped 15 percent in the first four months of 1992, bringing the economy to the brink of collapse. Mr. Horyn partly blamed poorly conceived tax legislation for the continuing decline. Tax rates, ranging from 28 to 70 percent on wealth and income, were designed to generate badly needed revenue to offset the government budget deficit. The opposite has occurred, however, as entrepreneurs have avoided taxation by forming joint ventures with Russian firms, through which profits are laundered and then subject to lower tax rates in Russia.



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Thursday, July 2

- 6:00 p.m. — Traditional Soyuzivka "Hutsul Night"
- 10:00 p.m. — Social Get-together in the "Trembita" Lounge
Music: "SOUNDS OF SOYUZIVKA"

Friday, July 3

- 7:00 p.m. — Screening of the documentary: "UKRAINE: THIRD JOURNEY TO INDEPENDENCE"
- 8:30 p.m. — CONCERT — Vocal-instrumental ensemble "FATA MORGANA"
- 10:00 p.m. — DANCE, music provided by "TEMPO"



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Library: OLEKSANDER TKACHENKO — Multi-Media
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EUGENIA WOROBKEVICH — Gerdany; Embroidery
Exhibit Coordinator: SONIA SEMANYSZYN
Mistress of Ceremonies: MARIANKA HAWRYLUK

"SOUNDS OF SOYUZIVKA" musicians: HRYC HRYNOVEC; STEPAN BEN

Saturday, July 4

- 4:30 p.m. — Screening of the documentary: "UKRAINE: THIRD JOURNEY TO INDEPENDENCE"
- 8:30 p.m. — CONCERT, VOLOSHKY Ukrainian Dance Ensemble
- 10:00 p.m. — DANCES, music provided by "TEMPO"; "FATA MORGANA"

Sunday, July 5

- 1:00 p.m. — Screening of the documentary: "UKRAINE: THIRD JOURNEY TO INDEPENDENCE"
- 2:15 p.m. — Veselka Pavillion OUTDOOR CONCERT — "FATA MORGANA"

Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

• **KIEV** — Ukraine will stop using the ruble for everyday payments beginning July 1, when reusable coupons will become the interim currency before the introduction of the hryvnia. The ruble will continue to be used in trade with other former Soviet republics. Salaries are already being paid in coupons, which are accepted at state-owned stores. The World Bank has warned Ukraine that replacing the ruble before making structural reforms may cause hyperinflation. (The Wall Street Journal)

• **KIEV** — Lt. Gen. Ivan Bizhan, a Ukrainian deputy minister of defense, refused the request of the commander of CIS long-range aviation for six strategic bombers based in Ukraine to partici-

pate in an air show in Moscow. Lt. Gen. Bizhan said that no decision had been made on what exactly constitutes strategic forces, so there was no reason to consider these planes part of the CIS Joint Armed Forces. The bombers included two Tu-160 "Backfires," which means that previous Western reports saying that all these bombers had been moved from Ukraine to Russia were incorrect. The six bombers had been wanted for a celebration of the international day of aviation. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **BUCHAREST, Romania** — On April 2 Ukrainian and Romanian parliament leaders signed a cooperation agreement to extend economic, political, cultural and other bilateral links. Ukrainian Parliament Chairman Leonid Plushch said on April 3 that

135,000 Romanians and 350,000 Moldovans live in Ukraine. He invited Romanian President Ion Iliescu to visit Ukraine and also warned him that bilateral relations could take a bad turn if territorial questions (Northern Bukovyna became part of Ukraine only in 1940; previously it was a part of Romania) were seen through historical blinders instead of looking at the real situation. On April 5, President Iliescu said that the Dnister region conflict is being caused by a foreign army infringing on Moldova's sovereignty. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — A group composed of people's deputies, writers, historians and journalists sent a letter on April 30 to President Leonid Kravchuk on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Great Famine of 1932-1933 which claimed between 7 and 10 million lives in Ukraine. The letter writers proposed that a special government committee, as well as local committees, be created in order to spearhead nationwide days of mourning in the spring of 1993 to commemorate the national tragedy. Also proposed is the publication of various scholarly and documentary materials about the famine, as well as the opening of previously closed ar-

chives of the Soviet regime's secret police that contain information about the Stalin-instigated famine and other crimes of the regime. Among the signatories of the letter are People's Deputies Ivan Drach, Les Taniuk, Zinovy Duma and Arsen Zinchenko, and Mykola Zhulynsky of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. (Respublika)

• **KIEV** — Dzennik Kijowski, a Polish-language newspaper in Ukraine, resumed publication in March (it was also published in 1908-1918). After Lviv's Gazeta Lwowska, Dzennik Kijowski is Ukraine's second Polish publication. The publisher is the Union of Poles in Ukraine. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — The summit meeting between Presidents Boris Yeltsin of Russia and Leonid Kravchuk of Ukraine which was to take place on June 1 in Briansk, Russia, has been indefinitely postponed. The announcement was made on May 29 during a meeting of the Presidium of Ukraine's Parliament. (Respublika)

• **KIEV** — The Union of United Cooperatives and Enterprises of Ukraine, the Council of Trade Union Federations, and other free enterprise organizations in Ukraine picketed Parliament on May 13. At a press conference the demonstrators presented the demands of the free enterprise sector to the president, Parliament and government of Ukraine.

They said the confiscatory tax policies of the Ukrainian government has led to the bankruptcy of more than one-third of all small enterprises, cooperatives and other forms of private businesses in the country since the beginning of the year.

The president of the Union of United Cooperatives and Enterprises of Ukraine, Arnold Romanenko, said, "Business circles no longer want to tolerate the state's economic whims and are ready to challenge government authorities." He stressed, "If the reaction from the government to today's protest is not satisfactory, we will have the Union of Industrialists — which itself unites the directors of vital factories, first of all the defense sector — join us. We have already received support from the Union of Industrialists on this issue and their participation in the fight for real economic reform could lead to massive strikes in the largest plants in Ukraine."

At the press conference a statement from Kiev enterprises was distributed. The statement called for the "immediate resignation of the anti-people, pro-communist Vitold Fokin" and the formation of a new "competent government based on broad political understanding." (Intelnews)

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Father's Day at...

(Continued from page 5)

dance, music and comedy. Composed primarily of second- and third-generation Ukrainian Americans from Pennsylvania's northeastern anthracite region, they represent professionals from fields such as engineering, education and banking, who take pride in their dedication to their Ukrainian heritage.

The ensemble is composed of Paula Duda, Sandra Minarchick, Joseph Zucofski, Michael Duda and Daria Derewicka, most of whom perform two roles, vocalists as well as dancers. Helena Kozak is the group's choreographer. Of course, there are also up to 12 additional dancers.

Among Kazka's past performances are those at Soyuzivka, the Garden State Ukrainian Festival, the Seven County Arts Gala of Northeastern Pennsylvania, the Bethlehem Musikfest, the Pennsylvania State University Slavic Festival, the Ukrainian Festival at Manor Junior College and at Ellis Island National Park.

The group has recently received two consecutive grants from the Pennsylvania Council of Arts as well as from the Schuylkill County Commission to study

Lemko folk dances and costuming. In August of this year Kazka will perform at the Hromada International Folk Festival in Lviv, Ukraine.

The Lybid Trio was "born" in 1989 and in three years became one of the most popular women's ensembles in Ukraine. The trio is heard on Ukrainian radio and TV.

Lidia Mykhailenko, its artistic director, Natalia Jatchenko, its director, and Valentyna Mykhailova make up the trio. All have a strong musical education and all are laureates of Ukrainian song competitions. Lybid's repertoire includes Ukrainian songs, religious songs, songs of contemporary Ukrainian composers and popular Ukrainian songs of the 20s and 30s.

The trio is no stranger to international performances. In August of 1991 the girls performed at Canada's Dauphin Ukrainian Festival and Winnipeg's Folklorama, and in the fall they toured Poland. Soon thereafter they were honored as laureates at the International Ukrainian Song Competition.

UNA members and non-members alike are invited to attend this festival. It is still possible to take advantage of off-season rates at Soyuzivka. Two-day reservations are recommended for this event. (Soyuzivka's telephone is 1-914-626-5641).

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Similar program to boys' camp; same fee

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Profile...

(Continued from page 3)

kraianian Helsinki Union on the basis
of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.
The Ukrainian Culturological Club
joined the organization, creating the
Kiev branch of the Ukrainian Helsin-
ki Union.

Ms. Lohkvytska, too, joined the
Ukrainian Helsinki Union and
worked on its newspaper, The Voice
of Rebirth. She became the contact
for the newspaper, and with Svitlana
Riaboshapka and Messrs. Naboka
and Miliavsky disseminated informa-
tion about human-rights violations
in Ukraine. Much of the information
was published in the Svoboda U-
krainian Daily newspaper, as well as
in The Ukrainian Weekly.

Today, with Respublika up and
running, Ms. Lohkvytska devotes
most of her time to the rebirth of the
UAOC. She works for the parish
council of St. Nicholas Prytyska
Church in the Podil district of Kiev

and is a member of the council of the
Kiev eparchy of the Ukrainian Auto-
cephalous Orthodox Church. She is
also the secretary for the Kiev re-
gional organization of the All-U-
krainian Orthodox Brotherhood of
St. Andrew the First-Called Apostle.

Ms. Lohkvytska recently traveled
to the United States at the invitation
of the International Visitors program
sponsored by the United States In-
formation Agency. Invited to repre-
sent Ukraine's religious activists in
forums on "The Church and the
Nation, the Church and Society," Ms.
Lohkvytska met with representatives
of numerous religious confessions in
Washington, New York, San Fran-
cisco, Seattle, Salt Lake City, Lin-
coln, Neb., and Charlotte, N.C., to
discuss the Ukrainian Churches'
problems and learn about other
faiths' spiritual life.

While in the U.S., she paid a visit
on April 10 to the editorial offices of
Svoboda and The Ukrainian Week-
ly.

Ukraine's...

(Continued from page 7)

York. Making his way out of the
building, President Kravchuk, like all
seasoned politicians instinctively "pres-
sed the flesh" of all those within reach —
including one slightly embarrassed
member of his security team stationed
at the main door!

The evening left many fond memories
in the hearts and minds of all those

fortunate enough to have been present.
Yet, as is often the case on such occa-
sions, it is the seemingly trivial that
makes a lasting impression. For this
witness, it was the sight of a blue and
yellow pennant fluttering from the
presidential limousine — a small but
immensely significant symbol of the
dramatic changes that had made such a
visit possible, and an indicator of the
fact that Ukraine was now truly estab-
lished as a member of the world family
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Maria Drach on...

(Continued from page 4)

unique character of Ukrainian ethnopedagogy, noting that it furnished, to a large extent, the foundation for the teachings of Hryhoriy Skovoroda, and later, of Vasyl Sukhomlynsky. The work of Sukhomlynsky, who has not enjoyed wide popularity in Ukraine, has already been published in Japan in several editions, she added.

Moving on to problems related to Chernobyl and ecology, Mrs. Drach referred to statistical data compiled by Dr. Zoreslava Shkiriak Nyzhnyk of Kiev, which evince a rise in general mortality rates, and child mortality rates in particular; as well as male sterility, etc.

Mrs. Drach concluded her remarks by drawing attention to the fate of talented Ukrainian youngsters, especially in the arts, who, for lack of funds, have been unable to take part in international competitions.

These children, who place high in competitions, are deprived of the exposure and recognition abroad that are their due. Moreover, when they did compete in the past they were often passed off as Russians.

Mrs. Drach cited an example of a competition finalist who was unable to go abroad to take part in a competition for lack of the modest sum of \$70.

There is now a fund at Rukh to help cover the costs involved in such cases, Mrs. Drach noted.

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Ukrainian parliamentarians...

(Continued from page 4)

vard Law School, the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, where they met with the institute's director, Prof. George Grabowicz, and the Russian Research Center at Harvard. They also had meetings with officials at the World Affairs Council, the Massachusetts Council of International Trade and Investment, and the Sabre Foundation.

At a public meeting of the Ps & Bs,

the two parliamentarians discussed various issues related to Ukraine's conduct of foreign affairs, ranging from the Russian-created controversy over the Crimea, to relations with other neighboring countries and the West.

In Washington Messrs. Mostiskiy and Nechiporenko visited the Ukrainian National Association's office and were guests of The Washington Group at the going-away dinner for the U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, Roman Popadiuk.

As a result of a number of the meetings attended by the two parlia-

mentarians, particularly as the result of meetings at Columbia, Harvard and the Fletcher School, a variety of exchange projects involving Ukrainian parliamentarians, scholars and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are currently under exploration and discussion.

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KASHTAN Aug. 19 - Sept. 3 (16 Days) *Kosiv Exc.	Lufthansa	Budapest - transit Uzhorod Ivano Frankivsk or Lviv - Bkfst basis Budapest	Aug. 20 20-21 21-28 2-3 2-3	Aug. 28 - Sept. 1	\$1999	Sgl: \$150
ZHURAVEL II Sept. 3 - Sept. 16 (14 Days)	Lufthansa	Budapest - transit Uzhorod Lviv - Bkfst basis Kiev/Kaniv	Sept. 4 4-5 5-12 12-16	Sept. 16	\$2239	Sgl: \$150
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Поїздка підготовлена агенцією Ковбаснюк, включає:

- 3-го липня — виїзд з Нью Йорку до Бруселю і Києва.
- 4-го до 11-го поїзду у Києві. Включає поїздки до Канева.
- 12-го липня — приїзд поїздом до Львова.
- 12-го до 20-го — поїзду у Львові.
- 20-го липня — виїзд до Бруселю через Варшаву.
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Ukrainian Festival at Garden State Art Center

HOLMDEL, N.J. — The Ukrainian Festival U.S. will unfold for the 18th time on the grounds of the Garden State Art Center on Saturday, June 20.

As in the past, there will be something for everyone. For sports enthusiasts, there will be volleyball and soccer competitions starting at 9 a.m.

At 11 a.m., the Outdoor Plaza Program promises to delight young and old alike with performances by the following: Vesna Dance Ensemble from Monroe, Conn.; Zirky and Zoria Ukrainian Dance Ensemble from New Britain, Conn.; Druha Kimmata from Edison, N.J.; Cheremosh Ukrainian Hutsul Dance School from Melrose Park; Dzvin Orchestra from St. Leonard, Quebec; and master bandurist Roman Lewycky from Elizabeth, N.J.

Fine and folk art will be exhibited from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Ukrainian foods will also be sold at that time. For those younger at heart, there will be a Children's Corner featuring clowns,

games and entertainment from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

All this will lead up to a stage concert at 3:30 p.m. This year's concert features performers from as far away as Kiev, Ukraine. Scheduled to perform are as follows: Fata Morgana, a pop/rock band from Kiev; Volya Dance Ensemble from Edmonton; Lybid Trio, a vocal ensemble from Kiev; Oles Kuzyszyn Trio; and Cheres Instrumental Ensemble from Kiev; Iryney Kowal will serve as master of ceremonies.

Those interested in purchasing concert tickets may contact Jaroslav Iwachiw, (908) 369-5164.

There is also a zabava (dance) at 9:30 p.m. at the Ramada Hotel, Route 10 West, East Hanover, N.J., to the sounds of the Oles Kuzyszyn trio and Dunaj from Toronto.

For those interested in meeting with the performers, there will be a Celebrity Dinner preceding the zabava at the Ramada Hotel. All interested should call Luba Siryj, (908) 874-4225, or Anna Miele, (908) 699-9144.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

June 14

NEW YORK: Archbishop Antony will celebrate Holy Trinity Day with a Divine Liturgy in Holy Trinity Church, 359 Broome St. at 10 a.m. All are invited to attend.

Shevchenko Scientific Society, 63 Fourth Ave. Participating will be Maria Zubrytska (Lviv), Serhiy Halchenko (Kiev), Larissa Onyshkevych (U.S.), Leonid Rudnytsky (U.S.), and the playwright's son, Volodymyr Kulish.

June 21

NEWARK, N.J.: Pre-School Music ("Muzychne Doshkillia") under the direction of Marta Sawycky, will present the fairy tale "Adventures of a Shepherd Boy and His Goat" (by I. Narizhna) at 3 p.m. in the gymnasium of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic School on Sanford Avenue. For enrollment in the 1992-1993 school year, please call (908) 276-3134.

June 20

NEW YORK: Marking the centenary of birth of the leading Ukrainian playwright of the century, Mykola Kulish, the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences are holding a conference, at 5 p.m. at the

PLEASE NOTE: Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Preview items will be published only once (please indicate desired date of publication). All items are published at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS, a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.), — typed and in the English language — along with the phone number of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information, to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

Schedule of Tennis Tournaments at Soyuzivka in 1992

July 4-5	USCAK-East
August 1-2	USCAK Doubles
September 5-7	USCAK Nationals
September 19-20	Plast Doubles
October 10-11	KLK Tournament

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