

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

Ukrainian Weekly

Vol. LVIII

No. 32

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1990

50 cents

Celebrations of historic Kozak past revive national spirit in Zaporizhzhia



This painting by Ilya Repin, "Ukrainian Zaporozhtsi Writing a Letter to the Turkish Sultan," illustrates the days of the mighty Sich.

by **Chrystyna N. Lapychak**
RPI in Zaporizhzhia

ZAPORIZHZHIA, Ukraine — Up to half a million Ukrainians gathered near the cities of Nykopol and Zaporizhzhia over the weekend of August 3-5 for an unprecedented celebration of 500 years of Kozak history aimed at spreading the Ukrainian national renewal to this heavily Russified area.

Despite propaganda by local Communist authorities labelling organizers of the extravaganza from the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova "extremists," hundreds of thousands flocked to the village of Kapulivka near Nykopol and Zaporizhzhia for three days of emotional festivities, parades, rallies and other demonstrations of renewed national spirit.

Hailing from all corners of Ukraine, other Soviet republics and the diaspora in the West, participants, many dressed in colorful Kozak garb and national costumes, also marked the 310th anniversary of the death of a legendary Kozak leader, Otaman Ivan Sirko.

Chanting slogans such as "Freedom for Ukraine" and "Unity," and singing national songs, the crowds held a procession on August 4 to a

Chrystyna N. Lapychak, an associate editor at The Ukrainian Weekly is spending the month of August in Ukraine, where she is not only reporting for the newspaper, but also lending a hand at Rukh Press International, the news agency of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova.

monument marking Sirko's grave in the 500-year-old village of Kapulivka. A mass rally was held nearby afterward next to an old windmill, where over a dozen speakers, including deputies from the Ukrainian Parliament, representatives of popular fronts in Byelorussia, Latvia and Estonia and the Democratic Union of Russia called for independence for all the republics of the Soviet Union.

"We hope this event will serve as an impetus for the rebirth of our nation, culture, language, particularly in these Russified regions," said Bohdan Landryka, a young engineer who came all the way from Lviv Oblast, in western Ukraine, to take part in the celebration.

Among the speakers at Saturday's rally was Ivan Plyushch, vice-chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, whose speech was overshadowed by booing and whistling from the crowd. Other speakers included Rukh leaders and deputies Ivan Drach, Mykhailo Horyn, Volodymyr Yavorivsky and Dmytro Pavlychko.

On Sunday hundreds of thousands gathered on the island of Khortytsia, located in the Dnieper river near Zaporizhzhia, where the first Kozak fortress was built in 1490. Following a variety of Kozak rituals, the crowds followed a contingent of some 25 deputies from the Ukrainian Parliament and Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox clergy in a 12-kilometer long procession to a square overlooking the Dnieper river, where another major rally was held under the hot southern Ukrainian sun.

(Continued on page 14)

Ukraine's democratic deputies plan union treaty strategy

by **Chrystyna N. Lapychak**
RPI in Kiev

KIEV — Democratic deputies from the Ukrainian Parliament as well as regional and local councils began discussions on Wednesday, August 8, in Kiev City Hall, mapping out a strategy in response to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's recent push for talks on a new union treaty.

"Any talks about any sort of treaty with anyone can be held only when we realize all the principles in our Declaration of Sovereignty," said leading democratic deputy Mykhailo Horyn at the opening of the meeting.

Mr. Horyn and other deputies suggested that the Ukrainian Democratic Bloc, also called the National Council (Narodna Rada) should consider sending delegations for informal talks, beginning with economic cooperation among democratic factions in the parliaments of other republics, including the Russian Federation.

Amidst rumors that Mr. Gorbachev and Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin were conspiring on a new union treaty favoring the center, USSR deputy Yuriy Shcherbak defended the maverick Mr. Yeltsin as a supporter of horizontal talks between individual republics.

Dr. Shcherbak, who said he met with Mr. Yeltsin 10 days ago, asserted that the Russian leader expressed the desire to meet with a delegation from the National Council and suggested the deputies formulate a statement on how they view Ukraine's future relationship

with Russia.

Ukrainian Parliament deputy Volodymyr Pylypchuk proposed that the National Council confront the Communist Party of Ukraine on whether their political program includes the full realization of the July 16 Declaration of Sovereignty, i.e. a new constitution, before the two groups can enter into any talks.

"If they respond positively then we can cooperate in the struggle for sovereignty against the center," he said. "If they respond negatively then we will call for the liquidation of the Communist Party, which has no political mandate, but continues to hold on to the institutions of power. We will organize the population to strike against them."

At the Supreme Soviet

First session ends; economic law passes

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The first session of the 12th convocation of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR concluded on Friday, August 3, with the Ukrainian Parliament passing an economic independence law, reported TASS, the official Soviet news agency.

During two and one-half months of work in Kiev, the nation's capital, the Ukrainian Parliament declared Ukraine's sovereignty, formed its own government, steering and working

(Continued on page 2)

World Federation of Ukrainian Medical Associations opens third congress in Kiev; scheduled to visit Lviv

KIEV — Ukrainian doctors from Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, England, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Ukraine, the United States of America and Yugoslavia converged upon Ukraine's capital city of Kiev for the third international congress of the World Federation of Ukrainian Medical Associations, which commenced on Saturday, August 4, reported Olha Kuzmowycz, a Svododa daily newspaper editor taking part in the conclave.

The international conference — a historic first for Ukraine — began with opening ceremonies at the Kiev State Theater auditorium, attended by 250 Ukrainian doctors from the West and 307 doctors from Ukraine on Saturday evening, August 4. Dr. Yuriy Spizhenko, the Minister of Health of the Ukrainian SSR, who was appointed

and confirmed to that post only days earlier by the current Ukrainian parliament, welcomed conference participants to Kiev and asked Dr. Achilles Chreptowsky, the president of the WFUMA and conference co-organizer to deliver opening remarks.

This third congress of the WFUMA begins a new era for Ukrainian doctors, for doctors who belong to various professional societies, the Chicago-based doctor told the audience. "Because we all belong to one nation," he said.

In his moving opening remarks, Dr. Chreptowsky underscored the significance of the conference, which takes place at a momentous time in Ukrainian history, a time when the republic's Supreme Soviet has recently declared Ukraine's sovereignty.

(Continued on page 3)

A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Inside Ukrainian SSR politics: interview with Dmytro Pavlychko

by Dr. David Marples
and Chrystia Freeland

The following interview was conducted at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, on June 26.

Dmytro Pavlychko, a renowned poet, is a deputy of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, where he is head of the foreign affairs committee, a leading member of Rukh, and the Chairman of the Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian Language Society. He is one of the key figures in the Ukrainian reform movement. He visited Edmonton to deliver the annual Shevchenko Lecture at the University of Alberta titled "Five Years of Glasnost in Ukraine."

The interview was conducted for Radio Liberty and is published here with RL's permission.

CONCLUSION

Let us turn to the Shevchenko Ukrainian Language Society. How much progress has been made in opening Ukrainian schools outside Kiev and Western Ukraine?

The process is moving forward, but sluggishly because there is a certain resistance in some cities where there are no Ukrainian schools. There are still no Ukrainian nursery schools or higher educational institutions. In many areas, all official documentation is still in Russian. The creation of Ukrainian language schools must take place in conjunction with the Ukrainianization of all walks of life.

However, in Donetsk on September 1, the first Ukrainian school is being opened: a lycee affiliated with the university, in which Ukrainian will be the main language. This had not even been considered earlier. Many Ukrainian schools are being opened in villages in eastern Ukraine, and these are schools that were originally to have been Russian.

Also in cities like Zaporizhzhia, Dnipropetrovsk, Kherson, Odessa, and Kharkiv, where there are in practice no Ukrainian schools, the Ministry of Education has promised that, commencing in September, the first grades in many Russian schools will be taught in Ukrainian and in this way, the schools will gradually be converted to Ukrainian schools.

The Ukrainian Language Society of the United States has been a great help to us. Its chairman, Prof. Roman Voronka, brought us 60 computers for schools in eastern Ukraine, on condition that these computers would operate only in the Ukrainian language. If they are converted in any instance to the Russian language, then they could be returned (because of contract violation). So this is a time of great interest, a very important time.

How is the language of instruction determined? What legal mechanisms are in place?

The very idea of Ukrainian independence, the speeches in Parliament, all this fosters Ukrainianization and prompts parents to declare that their children should be instructed in Ukrainian. At present, the whole system is dependent upon the parents, because the law permits parents to choose the

language of instruction for their offspring.

It is a primitive law. In theory, it seems to uphold individual rights, which in turn are enshrined in various international laws. But in practice, this law guaranteeing individual rights (of the parent) is obstructive. The rights of the individual and those of the nation come into direct conflict. Such a situation would not even be contemplated in other countries.

Let me explain. Here in Alberta, Canada, French parents could organize a French school. But if we allow the rejection of the native language in a nation simply because another culture is predominant, then this right is profoundly anti-national.

We need a new law. A Ukrainian mother cannot choose freely the language that her child must learn because in selecting the language, she determines the national allegiance. In this way, the law has made our mothers national traitors. They have wanted their children to have good careers, to be well paid, to experience various benefits, and thus sent them to Russian schools.

At first they were oblivious of the national aspect to this affair. But subsequently, when the mothers realize what has happened to their children, they are in tears. We receive many letters from abject mothers who state that they have cut off their own children from their native language. But they did so because that was what the state intended them to do.

So we must change this law. A Ukrainian who lives in Kiev is registered as a Ukrainian; his children must go to a Ukrainian school. There must be no question about this, it cannot be based on the decision of the parents. No one in Moscow asks a Russian in what language his children will be educated. And why don't Russians living in Ukraine express a desire to have their children educated in Ukrainian schools? Why do they prefer Russian? It is because they recognize that there is a natural law, a law of birth, of belonging to a nation.

It is not a question of pure freedom of choice or a law that is fundamentally anti-people, anti-national and even anti-human. When analyzed objectively, it is plain that such a law is undemocratic. The right of the parents will remain insofar as it is the right of Poles to learn Polish, or Hungarians to learn Hungarian, and so forth. The right of the native Ukrainian population to be educated in its native language should be enshrined in a law for the defense of the people. And this will happen very quickly once the Ministry of Education becomes independent of Moscow.

We would like you to address the various actions taken by the government of Lviv, particularly regarding conscription to the army and the alleged ignoring of unpopular laws. Is there a revolution in Lviv, is it a breakthrough that contravenes the Ukrainian Constitution? Are these actions to be welcomed and encouraged? How are they regarded elsewhere?

There are three oblasts — Ivano-Frankivske, Ternopil and Lviv — where Soviet power now is in the hands of the Democratic Bloc. There have been no

(Continued on page 13)

Ukraine seeks membership in international organizations

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — With Ukraine's proclamation of sovereignty on July 16, Ukraine will consider applying for membership in international organizations, said Gennadiy Udovenko, the Ukrainian ambassador to the United Nations during a press conference in Geneva on Tuesday, July 24.

Ukraine will want to participate in Vienna's 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Mr. Udovenko told Randall Palmer of Reuters news service, adding that he would like Ukraine to become an observer at the meetings of the non-aligned movement.

Mr. Udovenko echoed the words of the Ukrainian declaration on sovereignty, which states that Ukraine would like to become a neutral state which would not participate in military blocs but would act as an equal and sovereign participant in international relations.

"My own proposal is to become an observer (in the non-aligned movement) in the near future," he said. "More important is to become a participant in the Helsinki process."

Mr. Udovenko, answering queries from Western European ambassadors

at the U.N. said it was up to the West to accept Ukraine. Ukrainians would deal with any obstacles that Moscow might raise, he said.

"We shall be consulting with Moscow on how to participate," he said. "I think now that we have declared (our sovereignty) Moscow will have to take (this) into consideration," reported Reuters.

In fact, Moscow's approval is not likely to be automatic.

A CSCE source told Reuters in Vienna that there was no chance of the Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania being granted the observer status they asked for last week.

The source said it would require consensus among the 35 member-states and the Soviet Union would clearly block this.

The Ukrainian and Byelorussian republics were given seats alongside the Soviet Union in the United Nations in 1945, as a way of giving the Soviet Union more than one vote.

But Soviet watchers say the arrangement whereby the two republics always toed Moscow's line could now break down and prove a headache for President Mikhail Gorbachev, reported Reuters.

First session...

(Continued from page 1)

bodies and enacted some 150 bills, including a decision on urgent measures to protect the populace from the effects of the 1986 Chernobyl accident.

Among the highlights of this first session of the 450-member Ukrainian Parliament, which includes over 140 Democratic Bloc deputies, was the adoption of a five-year moratorium on the construction of nuclear power and high capacity radar stations in Ukraine in response to the ecological crisis in the republic.

The Supreme Soviet legislature also adopted a resolution calling Ukrainian citizens to do army service on the territory of the republic. This statement was viewed by many DB deputies as a first step in realizing the republic's declaration of sovereignty.

According to reports from TASS, the law on economic autonomy of the Ukrainian SSR has been called the republic's "economic constitution" by many of the parliament's deputies. They have stressed that this program is the second most important document adopted by the new parliament, follow-

ing the sovereignty declaration. It is said to include all the best points contained in the 12 alternative laws on economic sovereignty submitted by specialists from Kiev, Lviv, Odessa, Kharkiv, Donetsk and Dnipropetrovsk.

According to the economic sovereignty declaration, relations with the center, Moscow, will take on different forms, and the republic will take greater control of its economic well-being. In order to ensure the economy's transition to market relations, guarantees of equal legal protection for all forms of ownership will be introduced, according to the new legislation. The republic is currently in the process of establishing its own financial and budgetary system, headed by a national bank subordinate solely to the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The regulation of the economy will be carried out by applying certain taxes, quotas, credits, subsidies and licenses. TASS also reported that this will rule out direct interference by state administrative organs in enterprises' economic activities.

The second session of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR is scheduled to begin in early October.

THE Ukrainian Weekly FOUNDED 1933

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

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

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

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

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

Editor: Roma Hadzewycz
Associate Editors: Marta Kolomayets
Chrystyna Lapychak

The Ukrainian Weekly, August 12, 1990, No. 32, Vol. LVIII
Copyright 1990 by The Ukrainian Weekly

World...

(Continued from page 1)

In conclusion, he expressed his gratitude to the Ministry of Health, and government officials, who facilitated in the logistics of housing and transporting the large number of conference participants. He also thanked Scope Travel based in New Jersey and the World Federation of Ukrainian cooperatives for organizational and financial aid.

Next to speak from the stage which featured a presidium of 36 doctors representing the various regional medical association, as well as Soviet Ukrainian government officials, was the chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, Vitaliy Masol.

Mr. Masol noted that sitting alongside the Ukrainian doctors from the West were delegates for the Ukrainian nation, which only recently declared its sovereignty. He expressed hope that Ukraine will bloom as a young nation.

Dr. Spizhenko also spoke to the conference delegates, offering words of thanks to all those who have aided the victims of Chernobyl. He noted, in particular, the work of Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky and his wife Nadia, the executive director of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, based in New Jersey.

Dr. Spizhenko, who has been the acting Minister of Health in Ukraine since the removal of Anatoliy Romanenko in 1989, also thanked Ukrai-

nian writers and parliamentarians Ivan Drach, Volodymyr Yavorivsky and Dmytro Pavlychko, who through their writing have made the Western world, and more specifically, the Ukrainian diaspora, aware of the tragedy of Chernobyl.

Volodymyr Brovchenko of the Ukraina Society also welcomed the Ukrainian doctors to Kiev, adding that three or four years ago such a gathering in Ukraine would not have been possible.

On behalf of Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, Ukrainian deputy Serhiy Koniev, delivered brief remarks and read the Supreme Soviet's position regarding health and medicine in Ukraine.

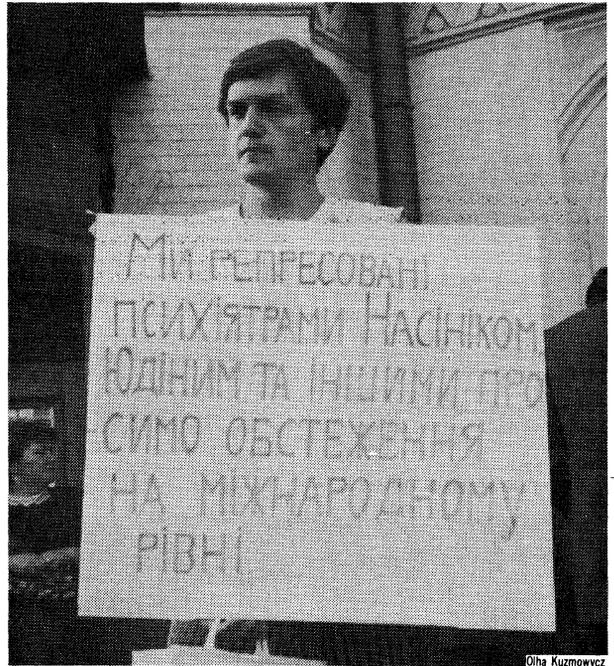
Two brief academic presentations followed the various greetings at these opening ceremonies by Dr. Spizhenko and Dr. Paul Dzul.

Concluding this first official session of the congress, Dr. Chreptowsky asked that deceased members of the WFUMA be remembered with a moment of silence. All the delegates then sang the Ukrainian national anthem.

An entertainment program featuring representatives from Kiev's foremost choruses, ensembles and music groups concluded the evening's activities. The program, which began with the prayer "Oche Nash," (Our Father) sung by the Kievan choirs, highlighted a number of religious songs and concluded with Mykola Lysenko's "Bozhe Velyky Yedyniy."

Delegates, who had spent Saturday sightseeing, prepared to not only view the majestic scenery of Kiev, but also

participate in conference lectures and hospital tours before they prepared to move onto Lviv, in western Ukraine.



One of the demonstrators outside of the WFUMA congress building.

Prison and exile: school of life for poetess Iryna Senyk

by Chrystyna N. Lapychak

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — "My life unfolds/like a scroll of linen..."

These are the first lines of a poem that Iryna Senyk penned during her second imprisonment for writing similar poems in the early 1970s.

Images of embroidery, a passion for the 64-year-old poet, appear often in her verse, as evident in her recent collection, "Scroll of Linen," published in New York this year.

Throughout her painful, arduous life, this Ukrainian woman sought to create things of beauty within the gray confines of labor camps and exile far from her native land. Despite a lifetime of isolation, illness, cold and hunger, the few who read her poems found only in samvydav were touched by their depth, simplicity and lyricism.

In his preface to one of Ms. Senyk's samvydav collections of lyric poetry, Vyacheslav Chornovil called her "A woman created to love."

Ms. Senyk discussed her life and creative work in an interview recently in the offices of The Ukrainian Weekly. She was invited to visit the United States by Natalia Danylenko, a childhood friend of the poet's late sister, who along with Nadia Svitlychna published "Scroll of Linen" in Leonida's memory.

As a 19-year-old university student in Lviv, western Ukraine, Ms. Senyk was active in the youth educational groups of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN). She was arrested in 1945 and sentenced by a military tribunal to 10 years' hard labor followed by an indefinite sentence in exile for Ukrainian nationalism.

The poet described her grueling transport to the Stalinist labor camps of the Far East. "There were 80 women, all Ukrainians, in our group, in a train car for cattle. There were also men — prisoners of war, soldiers on the train we were on, not knowing the whole time where we were going. When we arrived in Novosibirsk, a pathetic place at that time, people threw stones at us, shouting 'Fascists!' It was horrible," she said.

The trainload of prisoners eventually arrived in Tayshet. "This was a notorious camp with logging, a quarry, a mica factory, turnip farming and road-building."

The prisoners were placed into categories based on their health conditions and ability to work. "Obviously everyone was put in the first category — able to perform hard labor and fulfill quotas.

"The conditions were awful. Practically speaking

the type of barracks found in today's camps did not exist then...there was only temporary public shelter, like some sort of tent or a quickly refurbished swinery..."

"I worked at different jobs," said the poet, "and it seems to me that one of the best jobs was mica, because it was in a heated factory. However, practically speaking, the work quota was impossible to fill.

"During the day, ordinary workers worked there, while at night the women prisoners worked. I could never fill my quota, no matter how hard I tried, so I could stay in the heated area. Of course, I was punished... placed in solitary confinement during the day."

However difficult the camp conditions were during her 10-year sentence, Ms. Senyk met a number of interesting individuals serving sentences for Ukrainian nationalist activity.

"In 1950 in the quarry, I met Oksana Yakivna Meshko. There we chiseled rock together and became acquainted with each other. Whenever there was a free moment, mealtime perhaps, we sat together and talked, and dreamt about the future."

Both women in the late 1970s became members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group.

After serving her sentence Ms. Senyk was transported, again in stages, to her place of exile, Anzhero-Sudzhensk in Kemerovskaya Oblast in the Kuzbas, where she was reunited with the rest of her family. According to a new law at the time, members of a single family who were released from labor camps were to live together in exile.

"First my brother (Roman) was released, who was punished as a juvenile. Then my mother (Maria), who was imprisoned in the Arkhanhelsk camps in the notorious Yertsovo camp. Then my older sister (Leonida), who had also been at the Tayshet camps, although relatives could not be together in the camps. Finally I came.

"There I spent 13 years before I returned to Ivano-Frankivsk in 1968. It was true that in exile I received a medical education and worked as a nurse. In the beginning it was difficult to get a job and the work was difficult — near the coal mines, however good fortune gave me the possibility to work as a nurse and really this was a wonderful job.

"Prison and exile are special schools, higher schools of life," declared Ms. Senyk.

In 1968 Ms. Senyk was permitted to return to Ukraine after signing an agreement that she would not settle in to her native Lviv or even in Lviv



Iryna Senyk

Oblast. So she moved to nearby Ivano-Frankivsk, where despite difficulties she was registered for residency and landed a job in a local hospital as a nurse.

During this period the poet remained under KGB surveillance as she met with other well-known Ukrainian national rights activists and continued to write her poetry.

"First of all, (Valentyn) Moroz appeared on the horizon," she said. "He was released, and even though there were others one could associate with, well, here he was." Thus the KGB surveillance intensified and Ms. Senyk's home was subjected to a thorough search, her samvydav was confiscated. This was followed by her signature on several petitions protesting the arrest of Sviatoslav Karavansky as well as others.

"I was not arrested with everyone else. Everyone

(Continued on page 16)

SPOTLIGHT ON: "Ukraine and Diaspora" conference at Univ. of Illinois

by Myrosia Stefaniuk

URBANA, Ill. — For the ninth consecutive year, this sleepy college town in the Midwest, home of the University of Illinois, hosted a week-long conference in late June devoted to topics concerning Ukraine and Ukrainians.

This year's topic, "Ukraine and Diaspora," explored the various complex relationships between Ukrainians in the Soviet Union, in Eastern Europe, Canada and the United States.

Among topics examined during the week's proceedings were the meaning of "Fatherland" and diaspora in existential psychology; the demographic state of Ukrainians in Ukraine and the diaspora, and perspectives for the future; Rukh and political activities in Ukraine during perebudova; conditions of development of Ukrainian literature in Czechoslovakia after 1945; conditions of development and cooperation between Ukrainians in Poland and in

points, needs, desires, frustrations. The conference provided the ideal forum for developing a dialogue, while keeping the "thrashing about" down to a minimum by means of well-established academic procedures and protocol.

This year, there was little of the "empty lecture hall syndrome" and casual gatherings over coffee in the adjoining lounge. Most people stayed glued to the edge of their seats from morning until evening, not wanting to miss a thing. Discussions continued through lunch, dinner and late into the night. The one valid complaint was that there just wasn't enough time (or energy toward the end of the week).

The cross section of backgrounds, interests, attitudes, and generational differences was concentrated into a lot of pulsating energy looking for direction. The focal point was Ukraine, not only in theory but, at last, in practice. And that's as it should be. In a nutshell, we were all seeking that which we need most — unity in diversity.

Below are highlights and post-confe-

rence comments from some of the participants. Regretably, it was impossible to include them all.

Valerian Revutsky, (Canada), University of British Columbia, Ukrainian theater specialist:

What impresses me most about our guests from Ukraine is their tremendous optimism and firm faith. Although my life's path and experiences have not placed me among the optimists, I think it is very important as a source of faith and strength and we should support it.

As a theater man, I enjoyed immensely Ihor Rymaruk's poetry and reading style. It belongs to the "school of intellectual reading," that is, one of discovering text through thinking, characterized by extreme depth and a psychological-dramatic interpretation. It is not for everyone, but I find it a very healthy sign that this intellectual style appeals to Ukraine's new poets.

Dr. Juraj Baca, (Czechoslovakia), University of Presov:

My first trip to the United States was 21 years ago in 1961 and this has been a wonderful opportunity for me to renew old friendships and make new ones. The papers presented here were on a high

academic level, well-researched on a spectrum of interesting subjects and we need to work hard to keep up with this precedent.

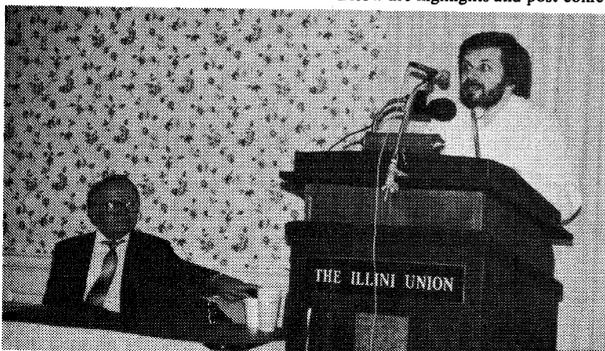
For me, one surprising but very pleasant aspect of the North American diaspora is that in spite of 40 years of being falsely accused and reproached for being "traitors, agents, corrupt exteremists, etc.," the Ukrainians here feel no resentment toward their accusers, although that would be justifiable. Instead, you bend over backwards to find a common language, bridge differences and search for appropriate solutions to our common problems. This is very positive and we are very grateful. Upon returning home, I will re-examine, evaluate and relate what has occurred here and will do my best to address the needs and requests made.

Larissa Onyshkevych, (USA), "Sucasnist," Newark, N.J.:

This is a wonderful way for Ukrainians from all parts of the world to meet, become acquainted and gain an understanding of one another. Also, it has converted the proceedings to the Ukrainian language, almost exclusively, and that's very positive because it makes us work on terminology in our respective fields.

On the more critical side, the large

(Continued on page 11)



Ukrainian historian Serhiy Bilokin lectures to the audience in Urbana. Seated beside him is conference organizer Dmytro Shtohryn.

Ukraine.

Other topics included: Ukrainian theater and the diaspora during perebudova; psychological and ethno-cultural aspects of Ukrainians in the diaspora; legal and economic problems of joint ventures and other Western business enterprises in Ukraine; new formal and non-formal periodical publications in Ukraine.

This partial list gives the reader a glimpse of the broad spectrum of themes covered in one week.

The general format of the conference was essentially unchanged from years past. Six very full days of listening to papers being presented (an average of 6-8 per day), evening programs with panels and roundtable discussions, or the latest videos on events in Ukraine, followed by "long table" discussions over pitchers of beer at the local university hangout, "Coslow's," and then small group discussions, singing, or poetry reading sessions until wee hours of the morning back at the Illinois Tower Residence Hall. The marathon of information, ideas, impressions, and memories was brought to a close with the annual finishing touches of the Friday night banquet and the Saturday night afterglow reception traditionally hosted by Prof. Dmytro and Mrs. Shtohryn.

While the basic format of the proceedings was essentially characteristic of past conferences, the atmosphere and tone was notably different, reflecting the accelerating rate and intensity of the sweeping changes in Ukraine. Like the current events in that part of the world, conference participants were caught up in the whirlwind, seeking free expression of the entire spectrum of view-

Dmytro M. Shtohryn, (USA), University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, conference organizer:

Three major factors made this one of the most interesting and most successful conferences thus far. The participation of guests from Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Western Europe and, of course, the United States and Canada provided enormous amounts of new materials, fresh ideas, updates on current events and an opportunity to become acquainted with their view of academia. This sharing of ideas showed us how we can cooperate and work together both in utilizing the findings made by the diaspora, and in making them available to Ukraine. The final point, most rewarding to the organizers of these conferences, is the fact that each year Urbana's Ukrainian Center gains support and acclaim, and will undoubtedly become one of the more important Ukrainian research centers in the country.

Ihor Rymaruk, (Ukraine), Union of Writers of Ukraine, Kiev poet and editor of "Svitovyd" Quarterly, a joint Ukraine and diaspora publication:

When I was in the States last year, there was still a barrier between us. Now it is gone and I see that Ukraine has tremendous intellectual potential not only at home but in the diaspora as well. It is very important to unify all these forces. This is the first such conference

Flying solo in a black hole, or why I go to conferences

by Myrosia Stefaniuk

This was my fifth annual conference at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. There have been others as well — UVAN summer seminars at Hunter, N.Y.; AATLSEEL gatherings in Canada and the United States; and assorted university symposiums and workshops, to say nothing of the recent barrage of lectures and meetings with guests from Ukraine.

"Why do you go to all of these?" friends ask me. "You are neither academician nor scholar," they remind me.

"That's precisely why!" I tell them. Perspective. That's what I get. In my self-afflicted role of freelance writer — namely, one who collects masses of information and impressions on individuals, groups, societies and events — I repeatedly have to stop, pull it all together, take it all apart, sort it out, reassemble, and present it in a palatable form for that great enigma that awaits it out there somewhere — "the general readership."

And since I don't have the sources, guidelines, methodology, abstract models, focus on singular detail, and feedback from brilliant colleagues that is available to academic scholars, I go to conferences. In my world, I fly solo, grapple in the dark, depend on a source of light from within, and feed my written conclusions into a huge black hole. So I need the conferences. They provide an invaluable framework, an opportunity for minuscule observations at close range, a kaleidoscope of viewpoints, discussions and disputes, plus interaction with representatives from all fields of study from many parts of the world. And that gives me what I need to keep my feet planted firmly on solid earth, plus the stimulus to

keep probing, dissecting, forging it all together and putting it into words.

One way or another, I've been doing this for most of my life. It comes with the territory, if you're a conscious and conscientious "Ukrainian in the diaspora." (Yes, I've been accused of being impractical, extremist, idealist and pushy, and have been stamped with the incongruous label of dreamer-activist).

So what does all of this have to do with the 1990 Conference entitled "Ukraine and Diaspora?" Simply, that for the first time in the life which I've lived in that rather nebulous diasporic sphere of "world within a world, society within society," created in the mind of the marginal man-woman caught between two worlds — those two worlds have, at last, come together.

"We have been heading toward each other from opposite ends for a long time, and we have finally met. And we have discovered that we speak the same language (literally and figuratively), and seek the same goals. It's almost as if we had never separated," a newly-found friend from Ukraine summed it up for both of us.

"How lovely," the casual observer sighs. What about the deep-rooted underlying differences inherent in opposing socio-political structures? What about corruption, disintegration of values, assimilation, russification, indifference, extremism, deficiencies, needs, and demands, demands, demands? Ah, but that's what this conference was all about. And this is only the beginning. Or as Mykhailo Horyn, the chairman of the Secretariat of Rukh, who was scheduled but unable to attend the Illinois conference put it: "God, give us wisdom and tact, and in all of this, O Lord, grant us success!"

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

And the winner is...UNA resort prepares for Miss Soyuzivka pageant



During last year's pageant, as the smiles indicate, everyone was a winner: Soyuzivka manager John A. Flis, second runner-up Zina L. Zuk, Miss Soyuzivka 1990 Lydia Zaluckyj, first runner-up Stenia Dziadiw and UNA Supreme President John O. Flis, who retired earlier this year.

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — A tradition as old as the Ukrainian National Association resort, Soyuzivka, continues during the weekend of August

18-19 as a panel of judges chooses Miss Soyuzivka 1991 at the 36th annual pageant held here in the scenic Catskill Mountains.

The lucky winner who will represent not only this Ukrainian resort, but also its fraternal organization, the 96-year-old Ukrainian National Association will receive a \$500 scholarship and a free one week stay at Soyuzivka. The runner-up will be awarded a free week at the resort and the second runner-up will be entitled to a free weekend stay at the UNA grounds.

Young ladies ages 18 to 25 are encouraged to enter the pageant, reports Walter Kwas, former Soyuzivka manager and pageant organizer. It will be conducted on Saturday evening, August 18, during the weekly dance. All contestants must be members of the UNA.

But the weekend is not only for Miss Soyuzivka hopefuls; guests at the resort will be entertained on Saturday evening by soprano Marianka Suchenko-Kotrel, a former Miss Soyuzivka, who will be accompanied on the piano by Sophia Beryk-Schultz. Violist Hanna Kolessa will perform with pianist Adelina Kryvshyna also.

The evening's festivities will be emceed by Anya Dydik-Petrenko and guests will dance to music by the A. Chudolij Band.



Miss Soyuzivka 1990 Lydia Zaluckyj

by Lydia Zaluckyj

Wearing the crown of Miss Soyuzivka 1990 has been the high point of 15 years of happy memories at the UNA resort. I attended my first camp in 1975 and worked as a counselor before becoming camp director in 1989.

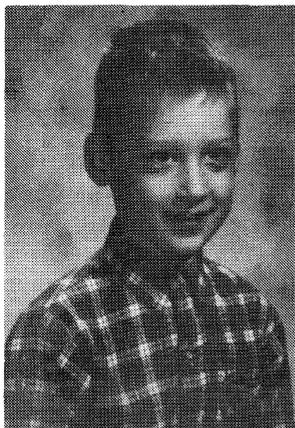
A member of UNA Branch 86, I graduated with honors from Saturday school at St. George Ukrainian School in New York City. I attended St. Ignatius of Loyola Grade School and Academy of Mount Saint Ursula High School. Active in many clubs, including the student council and drama, I received honors in history and English.

I graduated from New York University, where I was president of the Ukrainian Students Club, with a B.A. in broadcast journalism. For the next year and a half I was the travel coordinator for ABC-TV's "Good Morning America," where I am currently free-lancing in various positions.

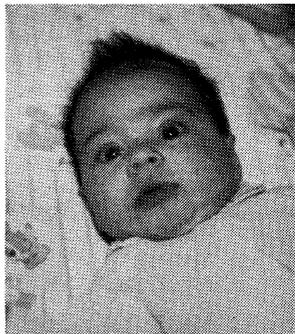
A long-standing member of Lidia Krushelnytsky's theater group, Roma Pryma Bohachevsky's dance ensemble Syzokryli, and the Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization, I have enjoyed performing at Soyuzivka. I was especially honored to be a participant in the 95th anniversary concert of the UNA at Avery Fisher Hall.

Once again, I would like to thank the UNA for the honor of being its representative, and for helping myself and thousands of other young people with its generous scholarships and funding of the arts. Best of luck to the future Miss Soyuzivka!

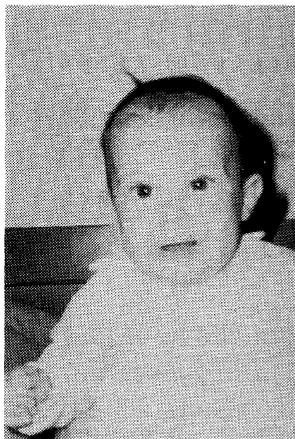
Young UNA'ers



Andrew Zachary Milinichik, 7, son of Janice and Walter Milinichik of Whitehall, Pa., is the newest member of UNA Branch 147, of which his mother is secretary.



Kathryn M. Chornomaz, daughter of David and Donna Chornomaz of Naugatuck, Conn., is the newest member of UNA Branch 490 of Irvington, N.J. She was born on November 18, 1989, and is the 10th grandchild of Sam and Helen Chornomaz of Union, N.J., to become a member of the Ukrainian National Association. Helen Chornomaz is secretary of Branch 490.



Nicole M. Morykan is the youngest member of UNA Branch 47 in Bethlehem, Pa. She was enrolled by her grandmother Helen Morykan.



Alyssa Nicole and Matthew Gregory Karp are the two newest members of UNA Branch 266 in Amsterdam, N.Y. Their parents are Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Karp of Johnstown, N.Y., and their grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Julius Karp.



Five-year-old Kristan and her 3-year-old sister Tanya are daughters of Roman and Helen Barabash. They are new members of UNA Branch 379 in Chicago.

The UNA:



96 years
of service

THE Ukrainian Weekly

The Fourth Estate

Although Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's policies of glasnost and perestroika have been making headlines in the West for more than five years now, it was only a few days ago, on August 1, that the Soviet law abolishing censorship and allowing individuals to found media went into effect.

Thus, for the first time in more than 70 years, the people of the Soviet Union have a legal alternative to the Communist Party, state-run press.

But, what this newly granted freedom will bring still remains to be seen. For although the ban on censorship has been lifted, the state still controls both the distribution of papers and technical facilities, making the actual production of a newspaper quite difficult.

Already there are those critics who are skeptical of the new legislature, those who remember the days of samydyv with nostalgia. The Financial Times of London recently interviewed Lev Timofeyev, a former political prisoner who began publishing his own magazine, Referendum, more than two years ago, using a personal computer and a Xerox machine.

"Before, we always had a certain room for maneuver, when our journal was a symbol an act of protest against the lack of press freedom," he said. "Now we must operate normally, but the economic conditions do not exist for it," he added.

Mr. Timofeyev makes a valid point; by no means should the mass media be thwarted by these constraints. Recent actions in Ukraine illustrate that indeed, the people, for many years wary of their press, now search for and demand truth in their mass media.

Even before Mr. Gorbachev announced his intention to lift censorship laws in the Soviet Union, journalists from the Ukrainian broadcast media expressed their discontent with the lack of democratization, pluralism of views and glasnost within the Communist Party-controlled media and penned a letter to the deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR.

In July, the editorial board of the Lviv-based literary journal Dzvyn, (which changed back to its original name earlier this year) exited from within the ranks of the Communist Party, stating that only by being non-partisan can they truly be a free press.

The August 2 issue of Literaturna Ukraina also notes the fact that this is the first issue released void of censorship.

Even the latest issue of the magazine Ukraina has tested the boundaries of censorship by publishing "artsy" photos of nude female models.

Now, we must observe and monitor, carefully scanning the pages of the Soviet Ukrainian press intently listening to the airwaves, glued to news programs on the republic's television to see if the Ukrainian mass media will dare to test the waters of Mr. Gorbachev's reforms.

The playwright Arthur Miller once wrote: "A good newspaper is a nation talking to itself." Will Ukraine talk and will anybody listen?

August
15
1856

Turning the pages back...

Ivan Franko, western Ukraine's greatest literary figure, was born on August 15, 1856, in the poverty-stricken village of Nahuyevychiin Galicia's Drohobych county. The son of an illiterate peasant, a blacksmith, Franko overcame many obstacles, including the untimely deaths of, first, his father, and shortly thereafter, his mother, to receive an education. Undaunted by the ridiculing he often had to bear in school because of his deprived conditions, Franko was, rather, spurred on to help better the conditions of his poor community.

Once Franko began attending Lviv University and became a member of an academic club, he took part in discussions about national problems and his civic concerns grew.

By co-founding the magazine "Hromadskyi Druh" with Mykhailo Pavlyk (which was subsequently renamed "Dzvyn" and then, "Molot" after it was confiscated by the authorities under its original name) and working with various journals and newspapers, Franko pursued his heartfelt and determined drive against social injustice and political repression. In the process, he left his mark on the literary world and earned respect and admiration as a prominent writer, scholar and critic and a Nobel Prize candidate.

Although arrested several times, Franko's enthusiasm was not quelled. In an article by Louis J. Shein, reprinted in the recently-released "Ivan Franko: Moses and Other Poems" translated by Adam Hnidj, Prof. Shein writes: "Franko, like the prophets of old, felt himself called by destiny to liberate his beloved Ukrainian people from ignorance, injustice, and oppression and to bring them into the 'promised land' of freedom and justice." Two quotations from Franko as cited by Prof. Shein in his article, perhaps best sum up the aspirations and convictions of this great writer:

"If I feel myself a Ukrainian and to the best of my powers and strength work for the Ukraine, it is not for reasons of sentimental character. A feeling of doglike obligation forces me to it... My Ukrainian patriotism... is a heavy yoke laid by fate upon me. I can shudder, I can quietly curse the fate that has laid such a yoke upon my shoulders, but I cannot throw it off... For I would be ignoble in my own eyes..."

"I always attached the greatest importance to the attaining of common rights, for I know that a people engaged in battling these common human rights will by so doing also conquer national rights for itself. In all of my activity I have desired above all to be not so much a poet, a scholar, or a publicist, as to be a man."

NEWS AND VIEWS

Documentation center needs aid

by Myroslaw Prytulak

The Ukrainian Famine Research Center, the producer of the award-winning film "Harvest of Despair," is being choked by its very own success.

As far as the Great Famine of 1932-1933 is concerned, the Center is already short of space to hold its 60,000 meters of video and audio tapes and the countless boxes of important documents; nor is it ready to handle the continuous flow of additional material stemming from the archives of Germany, Italy, the U.S., United Kingdom, and Ukraine.

The center also assumed, by virtue of necessity, the role of the custodian of everything worth preserving.

In addition, it is in the process of producing a documentary film, a gigantic undertaking in itself, dealing with Ukraine's involvement in World War II.

Although, the center has already changed its original name of Ukrainian Famine Research Center to the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center, in order to reflect its true present character, it finds it difficult to relocate its quarters.

And, if it ever hopes to fulfill its role, according to the center's capable, dedicated and tireless archivist, Iroida Wynnycka, it desperately needs, and deserves, more than the two crammed basement rooms of St. Vladimir's Institute, which it presently occupies.

The Institute, by the way, already kindly offered to place its entire second floor under the center's disposition. This floor could easily accommodate a controlled-atmosphere vault for storage of documents, a quiet and private room devoted to intensive research and study, a small film-screening and lecture-

holding auditorium, and an administrative office.

The only problem that remains unresolved, however, is finding the \$150,000 to \$200,000 needed for its remodelling. Conditionally, the Ontario government has agreed to assume one-third of this sum, if only the Ukrainian community would collect the other two-thirds.

The center is also short of volunteers, especially of individuals who would be willing to locate, and after some training, conduct interviews with eyewitnesses to the events of World War II. Since the center's area of operation is worldwide, only worldwide participation by many individuals could possibly produce the desired results.

If you would like, then, to get involved, donate time or money, or merely get better acquainted with the center's activities, or with the distinguished scholars on its roster, please ask for the first issue of the center's Bulletin by writing to: Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center, 620 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2H4; (416) 923-3318.

Irrespective of what you'll eventually decide to do, please remember that all of us, without a single exception, who are able to help but won't, will be damned if we don't — and commended if we do our best to preserve the legacy of our generation.

It's not too late yet to do it, but will be, once we decide to let someone else to do it for us. After all, as the 18th century Irish statesman and political thinker, Edmund Burke, once said: "All that is necessary for the forces of evil to win the world over, is for enough good men to do nothing."

For the record

Religious education needed

Appeal of the hierarchy of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Ukraine regarding Ukrainian theological education.

Dear Brothers and Sisters!

Several times already, when asked, "How can we in the diaspora assist our Church in Ukraine?" We have replied: with learning. We have good, fervent pastors who are confessors of the faith, but we lack theologians who could serve as professors in our future seminaries and someday in the renewed Theological Academy of Lviv. We lack spiritual literature; not only bibles and prayerbooks but textbooks for religious education and for higher theological studies.

In order for our resurrected Church to be able to stand with dignity among the Churches of today's world we need theological

education at the highest level. In order for the Good News of Christ to speak to all the levels of society in Ukraine, we need preachers that are well-prepared. Higher theological learning is a very high priority for our Church both now and in the long run.

For this reason we appeal to you throughout the diaspora to support the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute at St. Paul University in Ottawa. This institute has as its goal to help train new ranks of Ukrainian theological scholars for Ukraine and the diaspora. They will receive accredited scholarly diplomas and will be able to lecture in our seminaries, rebuilding the 1,000-year-old heritage of Ukrainian Christian learning in the spirit of ecumenism, according to the example of the Servant of

(Continued on page 14)

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of August 9, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 2,516 checks from its members with donations totalling \$61,983.10. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payment on promissory notes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Asks for dialogue
with Buffalo foundation

Dear Editor:

Numerous articles have appeared recently in The Ukrainian Weekly concerning fund raising and fund disbursement. There have been several articles and letters about the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund, as well as proposals to support Rukh, set up tax-exempt funds, provide communications equipment, fax machines, computers and cameras, open press offices, fund education, Bibles, trade, and many other types of aid to Ukraine.

The sincere desire of the diaspora to aid Ukraine is self-evident. The proposals show creativity and intelligence, the discussion shows the rudiments of democracy, and hard work shows national will. All of these factors are essential if the diaspora is to most effectively aid Ukraine, and not be fooled and exploited by the opposition, or become paralyzed by interecine bickering.

One proposal seeks to establish new tax-exempt funds while simultaneously developing an organizing structure (Burachinsky, The Ukrainian Weekly, June 10, 1990). This approach is ambitious, but it seems to ignore, and therefore does not benefit from, the existing infrastructure of the Ukrainian diaspora. Is it realistic to form a new consensus-seeking mechanism when the diaspora cannot unite behind the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, or the Ukrainian Canadian Congress? The ability of Ukrainians to form new organizations is legendary. The danger of this is that we do not benefit from the lessons of the past.

In the spirit of democratic discussion, please consider a proposal where:

1. Various funds are organized for various purposes; this is the existing situation, no changes are necessary.
2. The programs and purposes of each fund are published and discussed; this is partially done presently; independent criticism is encouraged.
3. Let the people decide.

From a practical point of view, the elusive "unity" that Ukrainians seek should in this case be confined to "unity of purpose" and not unity of thought or method. This unity of purpose requires communication, good will, and some coordination, it does not require ideological conversion, monolithic conformity, or the creation of a new superstructure.

In this spirit let me discuss the Ukrainian American Freedom Foundation Inc.

The UAFF was incorporated in 1972 as a section 501.C.3 tax-exempt educational foundation. The UAFF is a membership organization, where the board of directors is elected by the general membership.

This is an abbreviated list of purpose:

- a) to initiate research and activity to communicate the past and present situation of Ukraine to the American public;
- b) to aid the advancement of Ukrainian Americans in the American community;
- c) to sponsor the preservation of Ukrainian language, culture and heritage in the family and in the school system;
- d) to disseminate information re-

garding the struggle of Ukraine for freedom and independence;

e) to promote Ukrainian scholarship;

f) to solicit, pursue and provide funds for programs in support of stated objectives;

g) to support the ideals of American democracy;

h) to promote American ideals and the American way of life.

As anyone who has attempted to establish a tax-exempt fund is aware, this is not an easy process. These funds must be designated as either "charitable" or "educational." The preliminary work of forming an educational tax-exempt fund does not have to be duplicated, if the UAFF can serve the desired objectives. The structure is available to be used by the diaspora. This can be considered an organizational "reawakening" similar to the present reawakening of Ukraine.

The UAFF seeks to strengthen its ability to serve the Ukrainian community. To this end all communication and dialogue are encouraged.

Please send correspondence to: UAFF, Ukrainian Home Dnipro, 562 Genesee St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14204.

Emil Bandriwsky
Buffalo, N.Y.

CCRF should publish
periodic financial reports

Dear Editor:

In the July 15 issue some interesting points were raised in the letters to the editor section. Firstly, I must agree with M. Jowyk about the need to raise the Chornobyl tragedy in American forums. Here in Washington, the Ukrainian American community formed a Chornobyl Committee, headed by Mrs. D. Wasylkiwsky, and did take part in the Earth Day activities. The effort was successful and worthwhile.

Secondly, I would like to address the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund. The work of the CCRF is valuable and laudable. However, because of the fact that Ukraine is not a free society, rumors such as those reported by Mr. Mazurkevich abound. When Orest Vlokh spoke in Washington June 20, he was asked as to the whereabouts of the rubles collected in the Soviet Union during a telethon, and dollars collected in the United States by the Rev. Robert Schuller to aid the Chornobyl victims. Mr. Vlokh replied that the rubles are in a Moscow bank account, and he was totally unaware of the whereabouts of the dollars collected in the United States.

As we are all aware from reading American press articles, the Soviet Union is now beset by greed and corruption, with all facets of the nomenklatura trying to save its privileges at the expense of the population. Ukraine, also falls into the category, and we have to be very realistic, that while some relief efforts do arrive at their destination, others do not. As good business people, it is our obligation and duty to ask pertinent questions which will serve in aiding the entire process.

In order to avoid the possibilities of destructive innuendoes from hampering this important effort, the simplest solution is to periodically publish financial reports as to how the CCRF funds are dispersed, as well as how

(Continued on page 14)

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Books on Demjanjuk growing

Evidence continues to mount that the so-called "trial" of Ivan Demjanjuk in Israel was a travesty of justice, a government-orchestrated drama designed to keep alive memories of the Holocaust and to settle accounts with an old and hated enemy.

Even before the trial began, prominent Israelis had reached a verdict.

"He's a Nazi; he's a killer," proclaimed Shimon Peres.

"A new generation has arisen," intoned Gideon Husner, chief prosecutor in the Eichmann case, on the eve of the trial. "It is important that the young generation in Israel and in the world be able to get a grasp of the atrocities of the Holocaust."

Held in a converted theater, the trial began on the day the Israeli justice minister went on national radio and declared: "Today begins the trial of Nazi murderer and war criminal John Demjanjuk."

As the "trial" progressed, thousands of Israeli school children were brought to the hall to view the "Nazi" while spectators freely yelled epithets against Demjanjuk from the gallery.

Given the international interest in the case, it was inevitable that books on the trial would appear soon after it was over. Two examples are "Identifying Ivan: A Case Study in Legal Psychology," by Willem Wagenaar (Harvard University Press, 1988) and "John Demjanjuk: The Real Story," by Jim McDonald (Amana Books, 1990).

A professor of experimental psychology at the University of Leiden, the Netherlands, Dr. Wagenaar testified as an expert witness for the defense. His 187-page book is a case study in legal psychology aimed at demonstrations by eyewitnesses during legal proceedings.

In his book, Dr. Wagenaar examines the process by which John Demjanjuk came to be identified as Ivan the Terrible. He discusses mugshots, line-ups, showups, contacts among witnesses, recordkeeping, the training of investigators, instructions to participants, cueing of eyewitnesses, and dozens of other areas crucial to the process of eyewitness identification. Rigorously impartial and professionally detached, he concludes that the procedures used for identifying Ivan were gravely flawed.

"There was 46 rules applicable to the identification of Ivan," writes Dr. Wagenaar. "Four of these are meant for use by the court, not the investigators. out of the 42 remaining rules, 37 were directly or indirectly violated by the investigating authorities."

Of special interest is the fact that Dr. Wagenaar is Jewish. Unlike Elizabeth Loftus, another Jewish psychologist who refused to testify for the defense because, as she confessed in Newsweek magazine (June 29, 1987) "the cost of testifying ... would have been too great for the people I love most," Dr. Wagenaar elected to follow the path of Judaic righteousness.

"After a careful study of the immense file," Dr. Wagenaar writes, "I chose to act as an expert witness summoned by the defense of John Demjanjuk because I felt some matters had to be presented in court. No individual scientist could be forced to testify in this case. But what about the obligations of science as a

collective? What if all psychologists, for personal reasons, refused to say the things that had to be said? Loftus quoted Emerson, who said that 'A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds.' What if all provisional expert witnesses would adopt this canon for not testifying? Would not the basic right of the accused to their defense be endangered? And how do we know whether decisions that are consistent with this right are foolish? Can the canon be reversed, by saying that consistency with a moral principle proves one's littleness? Emerson's quote helped Loftus, it did not help me."

Dr. Wagenaar concluded his book by asking if John Demjanjuk is really Ivan of Treblinka. He referred to the trial verdict, adding, "It is the best answer we have."

In a letter to Peter Jacyk (April 29, 1989) Dr. Wagenaar explained what he meant: "Since the court was the only body that had access to all information presented at the trial, and since the court was the only body that had the public obligation to express an opinion (there is in this case nothing else but opinions), I feel that the court's answer is the best answer that we have. Which by no means implies that their answer is anything close to the truth."

Jim McDonald, the author of "John Demjanjuk: The Real Story," was hired by Mark O'Connor, Demjanjuk's first attorney in Israel. He served as principal investigator for the defense in 1986/1987 and his 84-page book is based on his experiences and his review of the 15,000 page verdict and the defense appeal.

Although the book provides a useful, if incomplete summary of what transpired prior to, during, and after the Israeli trial, the book's strongest section relates to the unprofessional and unconscionable behavior of the three Israeli judges. As Jim McDonald points out, the trial judges:

- consistently interrupted defense attorneys during cross examination;
- disallowed defense questions some 95 percent of the time;
- badgered defense witnesses in a hostile and prejudicial manner;
- permitted a circus-like atmosphere to prevail during the course of the trial, rarely objecting, for example, to shouts of contempt and foul language in the courtroom
- completed a 15,000 page verdict in a matter of two months suggesting that much of it was written long before the trial ended;
- held frequent "judicial" briefings with reporters which contributed to the hysteria the trial.

Unfortunately, I have certain misgivings about Mr. McDonald's book. These include his reliance on references such as "Spotlight," a source many Ukrainians believe is anti-Semitic; certain factual errors (surrounding Gustav Boraks was not dismissed as a witness as McDonald claims (p. 36) nor did John Demjanjuk ever serve as an IRO officer in Landshtut (p. 48); and a perceived disdain for the present Demjanjuk defense team prompted, no doubt, by Mr. McDonald's reverential treatment of Mark O'Connor.

The definitive book on John Demjanjuk and his trials has yet to be written. If justice prevails, the book will have a happy ending.

There's no place like Soyuzivka for the summer: a photo album

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Summer activities are in full swing at Soyuzivka, as these photos by photographer Roman Iwasivka illustrate. Soyuzivka manager John A. Flis and his staff have been keeping busy providing guests with great food, good fun and plenty of sun.

So, if you haven't made the pilgrimage to the UNA resort this summer, it's not too late to enjoy the hospitality and entertainment Soyuzivka has to offer.

Vacationing guests this year have participated in parades, competed in various sporting events, or simply lounged by the pool and savored the tranquility of the scenic resort. Many have attended the dance performances, musical recitals and choral concerts that are always a key attraction of Soyuzivka's ample entertainment schedule. Those who enjoy a good party have twirled the night away at the dances held every weekend, and those who consider shopping effective therapy, have browsed in the gift shop or perused the weekly exhibits.

If tantalizing dishes, good company, beautiful landscapes, and fun-filled summer activities sound appealing to you, then Soyuzivka is where you want to be!



Walter Kwas, the legendary Hutsul, flanked by the Krul sisters of Silver Spring, Md., celebrates the Fourth of July in Ellenville, N.Y., marching down Main Street.



John A. Flis, Soyuzivka's manager, rides in the annual Fourth of July parade with a group of Soyuzivka tots. The sign on the float proclaims "Our children are born free."



The Dumka women's sextet performs a variety of songs during the Soyuzivka stage show on Saturday evening, August 4.



Members of Homin Stepiv Bandura Ensemble harmonize for the audience at Soyuzivka on Saturday, July 28.

Soyuzivka campers take part in the camp's closing ceremonies displaying their musical talents.

Pershi Stezhi Plast sorority runs camp for pre-schoolers at Soyuzivka

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Seventy-four children from 10 states thoroughly enjoyed their stay at Soyuzivka during the first two weeks in July as participants of a Plast camp for pre-schoolers (Tabir Ptashat).

The camp was divided into two separate one-week sessions; the first, held July 1-7, was attended by 39 children, the second July 7-14, by 35. The 1990 day camp was built on the success of last year's one-week camp — the first ever organized by Plast.

As in 1989, this year's camps were organized for the Pershi Stezhi Plast Sorority by Neonila Sochan. The camp director was Marusia Darmohraj-Mulyk a member of the Chornomorski Khyvli Sorority. Camp doctors were Dr. Yuri Sosenko and Dr. Natalia Koropecky, the latter also a member of the Pershi Stezhi unit.

In addition, there were 12 counselors for the two weeks, among them members of six Plast sororities — all of them young mothers of children who participated in the day camp.

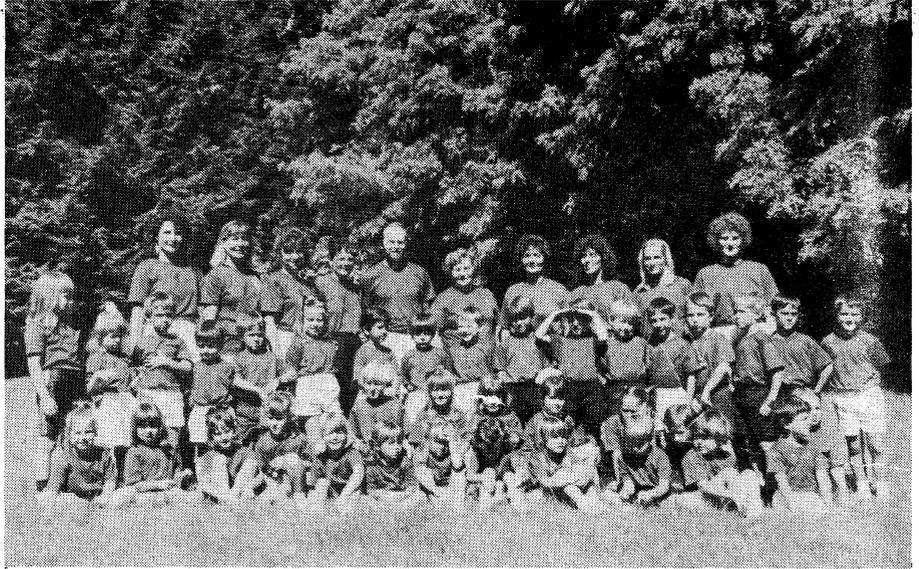
The camp program included morning prayer and a salute to the American and Ukrainian flags, a puppet theater, games, nature walks, arts and crafts, Ukrainian folk dancing, singing and a closing ceremony at the end of day's activities.

As well, the program included a farewell campfire and a concluding state presentation, during which the youngsters performed all they had learned to the delight of their proud parents and grandparents. A group of campers also performed for Soyuzivka guests during a Wednesday night talent show.

The campers were grouped into several troops of between eight and 12 members, each with its own designated counselor. A highlight for the 6-year-olds', the oldest campers, was the construction in the woods of a hideout for troop members.

At the conclusion of each session of the day camp, all youngsters received gifts courtesy of the Ukrainian National Association: UNA portfolios, Soyuzivka T-shirts, copies of the Veselka children's magazine and other items. The UNA also provided seed money for the camp's start-up expenses.

Present at the camp's closing ceremonies were: UNA Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, Supreme Advisors Walter Kwas and Roma Hadzewycz, and John A. Flis, Soyuzivka manager.



Campers and counselors of Plast's second annual day camp at Soyuzivka (Tabir Ptashat) are seen above and below. The top photo shows the participants of the camp's first week; the bottom depicts the campers from the second week's session.



It's puppet theater time for the campers in the lounge area of the Kiev villa at Soyuzivka.



One of the features during the camp's closing program was a performance of songs learned by the youngsters, seen here singing their hearts out.

Sheptytsky Institute holds annual program in Eastern Christianity

REDWOOD VALLEY, Calif. — A select group of 30 students from the U.S., Canada, Dominica, Lesotho and Italy attended the fourth annual Summer Institute of the Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies.

Founded at Chicago's Catholic Theological Union in 1986, the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies offers students the possibility of learning about the 1,000-year-old heritage of Ukrainian Christianity and about the Eastern Churches in general through lectures, reading and above all through lived experience.

The only program of this kind in the world, the Sheptytsky Institute's summer course is a four-week intensive program in Eastern Christian theology, liturgy and spirituality. Participants get to live at a Ukrainian Catholic monastery (Mt. Tabor) in the mountains of northern California and receive six graduate quarter credits from CTU. The daily schedule involves some five hours of liturgy (in English, with Ukrainian liturgical music and according to Ukrainian liturgical usage) as well as lectures, reading and discussion.

Several of the students who attended past summer programs offered by the Sheptytsky Institute are now pursuing a master of arts in Eastern Christian Theology with the Sheptytsky Institute director, the Rev. Andriy Chirovsky. The success of the institute has been such that the Ukrainian Catholic bishops of Canada have negotiated its relocation and multi-phase expansion in Ottawa at St. Paul University.

In Ottawa the Sheptytsky Institute will offer undergraduate and graduate degree programs in Eastern Christian theology, coordinate continuing education for clergy in North America and Ukraine, and develop a publishing program. A foundation has been set up to collect a \$3 million endowment for the institute.

Building on the success of the previous three years, the Sheptytsky Institute drew another capacity enrollment this summer. Three courses are offered in 1990: "Seminar in Monastic Spirituality" (taught by the Rev. Abbott Boniface Luykx), "Heritage of the Eastern Churches" (taught by the Rev. Peter Galadza) and "Theology and Spirituality of Icons" (taught by the Rev. Chirovsky).

New Yorker donates banduras for Brazil

NEW YORK — A new transport of banduras left New York on April 18 bound for Prudentopolis, Brazil. This latest transport of 10 banduras is headed for the Ukrainian Seminary, whose director is Elavatore Dmytriw.

They were a gift from George Kravetz of Ridgewood, N.Y.

Last year, Mr. Kravetz donated two banduras for the Ukrainian community in Chardino-America in Argentina. Although now retired, he was a well-known saddlemaker for the New York Police Department, whose work is on exhibit at the New York City Police Museum. His displays are prominently marked: George Kravetz, Ukrainian.

Mr. Kravetz generously contributes to many religious, cultural and community organizations.

Academically speaking Teaches ESL in Kiev



Zirka Voronka

RIVERDALE, N.J. — Zirka Voronka of Maplewood, N.J., assistant professor of English as a second language (ESL) at Passaic County Community College, was recently invited by the Kiev Polytechnical Institute to teach an intensive oral communications course in Ukraine this summer.

The course was directed towards scholars and faculty at the institute who are planning travel to English-speaking countries for the purposes of lecturing and presenting papers. Mrs. Voronka spent four weeks in Ukraine, teaching 18 students.

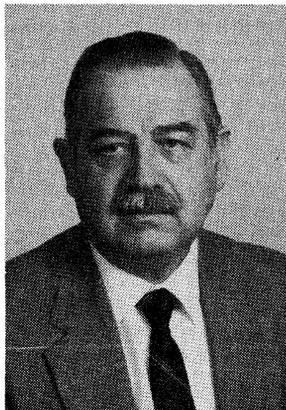
Earlier this year Mrs. Voronka had traveled to Kiev on behalf of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund (CCRF) to formalize procedures for continued assistance to the children of Ukraine who are victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. That trip, which was at the invitation of the Ukrainian Writers' Union, received extensive

coverage by both the Ukrainian and general Soviet press and television.

Mrs. Voronka has been teaching ESL for 13 years, with prior experience at both Hudson County College and Essex County College before her present post at Passaic County Community College.

Born in Poland, she is a World War II refugee who emigrated to the United States after the war. In addition to English, she is fluent in Spanish and German, and conversant in Polish and French.

Appointed associate dean



Dr. Iwan Z. Holowinsky

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. — Dr. Iwan Z. Holowinsky, member of the Ph.D. graduate faculty in psychology and professor at Rutgers University since 1966, has been appointed associate dean of the Graduate School of Education, commencing July 1.

According to a statement by Dean Wilkinon, Dr. Holowinsky's "considerable experience within the school and his outstanding academic qualifica-

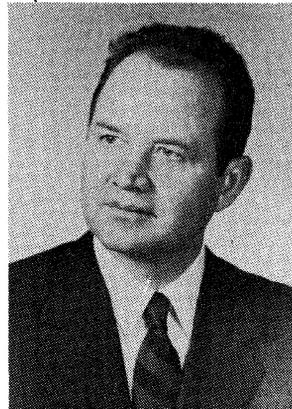
tions make him an ideal choice for this position of academic leadership."

As the associate dean, Prof. Holowinsky will oversee the daily operations of the Graduate School of Education. The school, which offers master's and doctoral degrees currently enrolls 1,200 students of whom nearly 400 are in the process of dissertation writing.

Nearly 70 professors are organized into faculties of doctoral studies and teacher training, as well as three departments: educational psychology; educational policy, theory and administration; and learning and teaching. The school offers studies in nearly 25 specialization areas.

Retires from Syracuse U.

SYRACUSE, N.Y. — The Slavic department of Syracuse University lost a great teacher and scholar when, on December 31, 1989, after 33 years of



Dr. Jacob Hursky

service, Prof. Jacob P. Hursky officially retired from Syracuse University.

(Continued on page 15)

First Lady Barbara Bush honors Ukrainian Museum



The Ukrainian Museum was one of 300 recipients of the Institute of Museum Services General Operating Support Awards, presented at a White House garden reception on May 18, and hosted by First Lady Barbara Bush. The museum's grant was in the amount of \$33,600. Director Maria Shust (third from right) attended the ceremony. Across the nation, 1,368 museums submitted applications for grants which are awarded on the basis of leadership in exceeding professional museum standards. In her address to the audience, Mrs. Bush said, "You hold the cultural legacy of America, and you make unique contributions to the cultural literacy of our people. As museum directors, you have two major charges: to keep your collections for future generations and to share the ideas and values they represent. And this sharing is how museums help so much to meet our country's educational challenges."

"Ukraine and Diaspora"...

(Continued from page 4)



Radio Liberty Ukrainian service director **Bohdan Nahaylo** discusses his recent trip to Ukraine; Ukrainian deputy **Orest Vlokh** of Lviv (left) listens intently.

number of spectators and guests who come to observe and listen has presented some problems in recent years because they (instead of the researchers and specialists in the respective fields) sometimes dominate the discussions. This tends to change the format and tone from an academic conference to a community seminar and needs to be worked out.

Bazyli Nazaruk, (Poland), University of Warsaw:

It's been a most exciting opportunity for me, my first to the United States, and my brief stay in Urbana has truly opened up a whole new viewpoint on the academic and cultural life of the diaspora. Many very current issues have been presented, but at the same time, there was good coverage of more general questions — historiography, sociology, ethnography, politics, arts and literature. The research and conclusions are most valuable both for Poland and Ukraine, particularly in providing superb models for methodology in such areas as language study, assimilation and research.

At last Ukrainians from the entire world are meeting each other and discovering that they have so much in common. They no longer live in their own isolated worlds. Plus, the contacts between the intelligentsia and youth, in every aspect of society, has drawn interest to our issues on the part of the countries in which we live. This link of East with West will have a tremendous impact.

Jaroslav Rozumnyj, (Canada), University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, program committee 1990:

If Ukrainian scholarship is to flourish, one very important immediate goal should be to coordinate the publishing field, particularly the publication of textbooks in all fields, from humanities to natural sciences. We really need to work at this. The Academy of Sciences of Ukraine should certainly take more

initiative and active participation in this regard. Ukrainian emigre publications, for example, should not have to be smuggled into Ukraine by tourists like contraband. There should be a plan presented by the academies in Kiev and Lviv for transporting these materials and making them available. Times have changed and Ukraine now knows that has nothing to fear from the diaspora. We need only to speak openly and treat these matters seriously.

This conference, like last year's has brought about important results in the productiveness of Ukrainian studies outside of Ukraine, as well as in Ukraine itself. It has stimulated discussions on necessary changes in the structure of MAU (International Association of Ukrainists), for example, which should strive to unify many academic research institutions which have existed in the diaspora to date. Rather than limiting membership to select institutions, it should include a wider span of scholars thus forming a forum of colleagues who could truly fulfill the needs of Ukrainian studies today.

Assya Humesky, (USA), University of Michigan at Ann Arbor:

What I find most valuable is that the academic approach to issues has now evolved into discussions on practical solutions and methods of help to Ukraine, cooperation and coordination of ideas and efforts. Truly, an ecumenical group gathers here in Urbana. In addition, the atmosphere is one of warm friendship and many have come to view this meeting of minds as a major event with important and far-reaching effects. As Dr. James Mace had stated — it has historical significance. The formation of a council of specialists on Ukraine, for example, was primarily a result of last year's conference.

I am very pleased to be a participant in this. I don't view it as some sort of obligation. I simply find it one of the most interesting and important events in the American diaspora.

Myrosław Czech, (Poland), Catholic University in Lublin:

A stimulating, much needed and important conference. An important conclusion on the contemporary relationship between the diaspora and Ukraine is that the diaspora needs to re-examine its thinking about Ukraine itself, as well as about its own role in the processes occurring today. Up to this point, the diaspora was primarily a "keeper of the home fires" and preserved everything from the most elementary things, such as language and ritual, to the most subliminal forms of national structure and existence. Today, while all of these are no less important, they must undergo a certain degree of modification. And the conference participants became keenly aware of this need for modification.

First, as events in Ukraine continue to ultimate independence, our diaspora will become a "normal diaspora" lose its need for "messianism" in preserving identity. Our strong roots and sense of tradition will see us through.

We also need to distinguish academic fields from political ones. In the former, one major priority should be preservation of our established institutions which would enable us to create a corpus of accumulated knowledge and records available to a wide number of readers. Academic centers in major western universities would play a vital role in propagating information about Ukraine to the world. This would be instrumental for the political arena, particularly in the creation of a lobby, not only for providing information, but for active participation in government policy decisions — an absolute must for a sovereign Ukraine.

For me, a participant from Eastern Europe, without minimizing the need of practical and specifics aid to Ukraine, what is more interesting is the long-range perspective of what all of this will be like in ten years, when we reap then what we sow today. In this regard, it is important to publish proceedings of our discussions here and make them accessible to others.

Bohdan Rubchak, (USA), University of Illinois at Chicago, program committee 1990:

It is absolutely mandatory to establish formal and official research cen-

ters, both here and there, where young scholars and researchers would have access to the most up-to-date materials and publications on the immigration and Ukraine, respectively, and on contemporary problematics. There, such a center could be affiliated with the Shevchenko Institute or the Academy; here, perhaps at the University of Illinois. Librarians and bibliographers need to provide bibliographies on most recent publications. For example, a bulletin of the more interesting articles, in English translation, supplemented with abstracts of other works, would be most beneficial for Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian researchers.

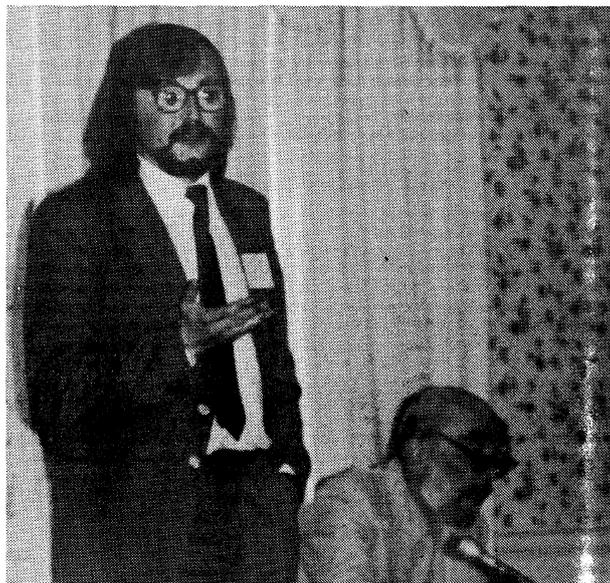
Foremost, is the problem of direct accessibility of books and periodicals from Ukraine. Thusfar, the very few that are available can be obtained only from commercial intermediaries who charge exorbitant prices.

Beyond the practical considerations, there is also the question of theory. Ukraine and the immigration have distinct and different styles of expression, be it in politics, culture or academic research. We need to study each other in order to achieve some sort of synthesis, that is, a more encompassing understanding of style and psyche. In that respect, Ukrainian researchers need to incorporate pure research theory into their work, i.e. parameters, structures, models. Simply enumerating facts is not enough. They need to be examined and analyzed from an interesting or unusual viewpoint or slant. Finally, researchers must take responsibility for their claims and support them with accreditation, footnotes and acknowledgement of source materials.

Wsevolod Isajiw (Canada), University of Toronto:

This was very valuable in expression and exchange of ideas and I see the current changes in the nature of the conference as very positive, on one hand, but on the critical side, one of the problems was that it included papers both on the diaspora and the situation in Ukraine. There was so much diversity and dispersion that it is difficult to find a focus — not only thematically, but

(Continued on page 12)



Ukrainian poet **Ihor Rymaruk** offers an analysis of the current literary situation in both Ukraine and the West. Seated beside him is panel moderator **Bohdan Rubchak**.

FIVE REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD SUPPORT JOHN DEMJANJUK

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

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

Please send donations to:

John Demjanjuk Defense Fund
P. O. Box 92819
Cleveland, Ohio 44192

"Ukraine and Diaspora" ...

(Continued from page 11)

also in the level of the papers. Some were truly scholarly and well-researched, others were very subjective and impressionistic description of current events.

Perhaps it would have been more apropos to divide the conference into two parts — one which would deal in more structured terms with the diaspora and the other, the other a more loose and free-flowing examination of events in Ukraine. This would probably allow for more valid conclusions to be drawn in both areas.

Vera Andrushkiw, (USA), Wayne State University, Detroit:

The most outstanding change is that all of this research and knowledge has come alive — and is no longer theoretical. This year particularly, we see that much of this accumulated knowledge can indeed be converted into action, into practical application and that's why the sessions were so lively. I don't think it detracts or demeans pure research. On the contrary, I think this enriches it. Right now, circumstances require this

direction and while the academic world should not neglect academic methods and goals, neither should it stand aside and apart from what is happening. This, after all, is the vital reality.

Here, it was most interesting to observe how all these different "types" and generations of Ukrainians interacted and to witness how different psyches and viewpoints developed within their respective milieu and societies. This was reflected particularly in the diverse attitudes towards events in Ukraine, even among those who had come from the same country. An important lesson for all of us is to learn to listen to all of these views and to be tolerant toward those that differ from ours. Our dialogues and discussion at this conference were invaluable for gaining an understanding for the basis of these differences.

Serhiy I. Bilokin, (Ukraine), Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences, Kiev:

My impressions may be a bit unusual because, you see, I never really conceived your world as a "real" one. It always seemed like a world of which one could get a glimpse, but never really touch. Something beyond the world in which we lived. After 42 years, I finally arrived here — and saw that indeed there is real earth, grass, and trees here and normal, very lovely, warm and hospitable people. I feel very fortunate that I was able to be here — at one of the most pleasant conferences that I have ever attended. (He added with a rare open smile and laughter) "All in all, everything is okay!"

**SKIN DISEASES
SKIN CANCER
VENEREAL DISEASES
HAIR LOSS
COLLAGEN INJECTIONS
and
WRINKLE TREATMENTS**

JACOB BARAL, M.D.

American Dermatology Center

(212) 247-1700

210 Central Park South
New York, N.Y.

(bet. 8 way & 7th Ave.)

Open on Saturday

Medicare Accepted By Appt. Only
Find us fast in the NYNEX Yellow Pages

**SINCE 1928
SENKO FUNERAL HOMES**

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

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

Senko Funeral Home
83-15 Parsons Blvd., Jamaica, N.Y. 11432
718-657-1793

Senko Funeral Home Hempstead Funeral Home
213 Bedford Ave. 89 Peninsula Blvd.
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11211 Hempstead, N.Y. 11550
1-718-388-4416 1-516-481-7460
24 HOURS 7 DAYS A WEEK

PACKAGES TO UKRAINE

We carry a complete line of popular items for Ukraine

ELECTRONICS	KEYBOARDS	TABLECLOTHS
VCR'S	DRY GOODS	MISC.
RADIOS	SCARVES	AUTOMOBILES
CAMCORDERS	THREAD	FOOD PACKAGES
TV'S	SWEATERS	MEDICINE

- Shipped directly to Ukraine or to your home
- All duties are prepaid receiver pays no fees!!!!!!
- Services are all guaranteed

Call for more details or orders

UKRAINIAN GIFT SHOP

11758 Mitchell ■ Hamtramck, MI 48212 ■ (313) 892-6563



СОЮЗІВКА • SOYUZIVKA

A Year Round Resort

**EXHIBITS AT SOYUZIVKA
SUMMER 1990**

Aug 11-12	Sabra Segal Ceramic Jewelry and Paintings	Lobby
Aug 11-12	Jacques Hnizdovskiy Graphics Sale	Library
Aug 11-12	Bohdan Kondra Paper Mache Figures	Library
Aug 18-19	Nina Grechniw Jewelry Sale	Lobby
Aug 18-19	Bohdan Kondra Paper Mache Figures	Library
Aug 18-19	Roxolana Luchakowsky Armstrong Water Colour Paintings (for sale)	Library
Aug 25-26	Cathy Bichuk Pysanky Sale and Demonstration	Lobby
Aug 25-26	Daria Hanushewsky Ceramics, Hutzul and Trypylian, Sale	Library
Sept 1	Marika Tymyc Jewelry Sale	Lobby
Sept 1-2	Michael Korhun	

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

VARSOVIA TRAVEL & SHIPPING, Inc.

74 East 7th Street, Manhattan, NY 10003
Tel.: 1 (212) 529-3256

PARCELS to USSR — 22 lbs \$27.00
FOOD Parcels: Ham, sugar, rice, noodles — 20 lbs \$22.00 plus charge \$9.00
and many more from catalogue.

INVITATION — USSR \$60.00

SPECIAL — LATVIA — AIRLANE TICKET

RT \$869 from June 20 to September 20/90

Open every day from 9 am to 6 pm
Saturday from 9 am to 4 pm
Sunday from 10 am to 3 pm
ATTENTION — Full service to POLAND

AIRPLANE TICKETS: FIN AIR — to Moscow RT \$705.00 price to Apr. 31/90
to Leningrad \$655.00

PAN AM — Moscow RT — \$865.00 Leningrad \$865.00 to May 30/90

JAT 4/30 — Moscow RT — \$670.00 5/31 Moscow \$720.00

CARS: LADA 2107 — \$6,058.00, LADA NOVA — \$5,445.00 and many more
MONEY to USSR — minimum \$200.00 plus charge \$15.00 (family receive 1000 rubli)

No. 32

Inside...

(Continued from page 2)

violations of the Constitution in these oblasts. There are individuals who do not wish to join the army, or say they want to serve only in Ukraine. But this has nothing to do with persuasion from oblast government leaders such as Vyacheslav Chornovil. The affair is in the hands of the citizens themselves.

And Chornovil — I heard him make this statement — declared that his commission would look into this matter, but he has never called upon young people to violate the Constitution. There should be no misunderstanding about this affair.

It is a trumped-up problem, fabricated by the central authorities in Kiev in order to challenge these oblasts on the grounds that they are acting illegally. As a result, there has been a conflict between Kiev and Lviv and Ivano-Frankivske. But Chornovil has several times spoken at the Supreme Soviet to deny that there have been violations of the Constitution.

These oblasts governments are taking concrete steps, however, to improve the standard of living. For example, they approached those to whom meat was shipped and severed the arrangement because it was too one-sided. So this meat now remains in Lviv and people are starting to live better.

Why has this step been taken? It demonstrates to the rest of Ukraine that in places in which the Rukh has taken power, life is better. And this is perfectly normal. These are economic matters that can be arranged in many ways. The local government considers it necessary to keep its "home-made" butter, meat and milk, and to give these goods to its own people, rather than export it as it had done hitherto.

Yet I do not consider that these

people's governments are breaking any laws. In fact, they are abiding closely to the Constitution in order to forestall any sort of military intervention on the part of the authorities.

Turning to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, can you explain why the Communist Party is so dominant, how it managed to win so many seats in the elections?

They won seats in districts that were not as politicized as the western regions. But in Kharkiv and Kiev, there were many Democratic Bloc victories. There is no evidence that the party actually "cheated" in these elections, rather in those areas in which its candidates won, the old stereotypical attitudes were still prevalent.

The voter turnout was quite heavy, but the Communists won by very narrow margins, sometimes by only a handful of votes. In the future, however, they will no longer win. All Ukraine now comprehends that the majority of Ukrainians are represented by the minority in Parliament.

The important thing is not the party's majority, but the fact that there is an opposition. It is akin to a light in the darkness. And even a very small light, such as a firefly, can illuminate the darkness that surrounds it. Our opposition is not a small light but a great fire that rages and blows.

We have not yet elected a Parliament that can be fully democratic, for many reasons. One reason is political apathy, the refusal of the people to believe that there could be major improvement. In other areas — the Donbas, for example — where there are many Russians, the candidates elected were indifferent to Ukrainian issues.

Elsewhere, economic factors played a major role. Candidates promised material goods to voters in order to be elected. This even occurred in Ternopil

Oblast, in addition to the east. It is still possible to buy votes because the democratic, national liberation movement still has not won a serious victory over the consciousness of the people.

How many deputies does the Democratic Bloc have in the Supreme Soviet, and what are the objectives of this bloc?

To date, the bloc has about 140 members. At first there was a much smaller total, but a Communist faction has joined us, namely the Democratic Platform of the Communist Party of Ukraine, which has 30 members. Thus we have grown considerably.

We hope that we shall continue to grow in the future if not into the majority in Parliament, at least to one-third of all members, and then we will be able to block much legislation. The ultimate goal of the Democratic Bloc is to attain the majority in Parliament, and then to declare an independent Ukraine.

Are there any conflicts within the Democratic Bloc, or Rukh? Are there factions?

There are, there are. On the one hand, it is unfortunate that such factions exist, but on the other, it can be perceived as a healthy development. The danger is that the factions might begin to split not only

the Democratic Bloc, but its supporters, the people themselves. This has not yet occurred. The public has not begun to call for this or that particular leader and continues to regard us as a single entity, which is good.

But I am not opposed to the existence of a left wing, right wing and center. Unanimity on all issues is in principle very harmful. Movements that seek such unanimity ultimately fail because of lapses into totalitarianism. We have already seen where totalitarianism leads. So there should be some conflicts within the Democratic Bloc. The bloc should have a book in one hand and a spear in the other.

And the future?

Everything is possible except a return to the past. We will endure the difficult period that may lie ahead, even if there are some setbacks. But there is no question that an independent Ukraine will eventually be created.

The Ukrainian Mountain Club presents

Zadaba

featuring the Raging Hutsuls direct from Toronto, Ontario

Sunday, Sept. 2, 1990, 8:00 p.m.

at Xenia Motel Ballroom Jewett Center, Hunter, N.Y. (Route 23A, 5 miles west of Hunter)

Rock N Roll Dancing & Full Buffet

Reserve your room today by calling (518) 263-4700

a.e. smal & co.
Гординський, Пастушенко
Смаль
Insurance — Real Estate
Residential ■ Commercial ■ Industrial
Investment
Auto ■ Life ■ Bonds
1733 Springfield Avenue
Maplewood, N.J. 07040
(201) 761-7500
FAX: (201) 761-4918

Oksana Asher:
A UKRAINIAN POET IN THE SOVIET UNION
New York, 1959, printed by Svoboda Press, Jersey City, pp. 49.
Price \$5.00.
Life and works of Ukrainian poet Dray-Khmara written by his daughter Oksana Dray-Khmara-Asher.
SVOBODA BOOK STORE
30 Montgomery Street ■ Jersey City, .J. 07302
New Jersey residents please add 7% sales tax.

Zadaba "Xnesib"
„XMEN in Wildwood"
Saturday, August 25, 1990
V.F.W. Hall, 3816 Pacific Ave. (at Spicer), Wildwood, N.J.
The whole world is invited to our Sixth Annual Dance (for \$5) at 8:00
Music by EXITZ — entertainment by The Roman Show

OFFSET PRINTING
SPECIALISTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF BOOKS
■ BOOKS ■ CATALOGS ■ JOURNALS ■ MANUALS
NOBLE BOOK PRESS CORP.
900 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003
(212) 777-1200 FAX (212) 473-7885

UKRAINIAN TYPEWRITERS
Ukrainian Orthodox League Convention special bonus for Ukrainian portable typewriters highly reduced prices.
JACOB SACHS
251 W. 98th St.
New York, N. Y. 10025
Tel. (212) 222-6683
7 days a week

GLEN SPEY, N.Y.
Two minute walk to St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Catholic Church, five minutes to Verkhovyna and St. Peter & Paul Orthodox Church. This cozy and comfortable home has two bedrooms, den, livingroom, kitchen, bathroom plus attached garage. Many fruit trees. Only \$79,000.00.
GEBBA REALTY ASSOCIATES, INC.
(914) 856-6629

СОЮЗІВКА • SOYUZIVKA
Ukrainian National Association Estate
Foondmore Road Kenilworth, New York 12440
914-626-5641

MISS SOYUZIVKA PAGEANT 1991
Saturday, August 18th 1990 — 8:30 p.m.

■ PROGRAM

Marianka Suchenko-Kotrel — soprano
Sophia Beryk-Schultz — accompanist

Hanna Kolessa — violist
Adelina Kryvoshyina — pianist

■ Dance 10:00 p.m. Orchestra: A. Chudolij Band
Mistress of ceremonies — Anya Dydyk-Petrenko

Religious...

(Continued from page 6)

God Metropolitan Andrey and Patriarch Josyf the Confessor.

The Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute will coordinate all of its efforts in Ukraine and for Ukraine with the rector of the central seminary in Lviv, and will operate under the aegis of His Beatitude Myroslav Ivan and the Synod of Bishops. The institute will send lecturers in various branches of theology and practical church subjects into Ukraine. This work has already begun with successful lectures in Lviv in March. In addition this institute will also publish scholarly theological works which we so clearly need. As

our bishops in Canada have already explained in their appeal of September 1989, this institute will also do much for you in the diaspora. This is a matter of our common good.

If you want to help our Church in Ukraine, continue to support such projects of scholarship and publishing, and especially the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute in Eastern Christian Studies.

Given at Transfiguration Church in Lviv, Saturday, March 17, 1990, at the Conference of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Bishops of Ukraine.

Signed in the name of all the bishops, by

†Volodymyr (Sterniuk), Archbishop
Locum tenens of the Metropolia of
Halych

CCRF...

(Continued from page 7)

other funds to Ukraine are being channelled. This will increase the number of financial donations, for the community will have a more accurate idea as to how the funds are dispersed.

These are critical times for Ukraine, let us take every precaution that our aid is used effectively — to do any less could be tragic.

Larissa Fontana
Potomac, Md.

MEDICAL INSURANCE

FOR VISITORS — TOURISTS
IN AMERICA

ALLBEST INSURANCE AGENCY
7071 Leicester St., San Diego, CA 92120

HUCULKA

Icon & Souvenir's Distribution
2860 Buhre Ave. Suite 2R
Bronx, NY 10461

REPRESENTATIVE and WHOLESALER of EMBROIDERED BLOUSES
for ADULTS and CHILDREN
Tel. (212) 931-1579

AN APPEAL TO THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY

RUKH has asked the Ukrainian Family Bible Association for 1 million Ukrainian Bibles to help meet the spiritual hunger of the Ukrainian people. Currently most of the Bibles being shipped to Ukraine are in the Russian language sent by non-Ukrainian ministries.

Please send a generous gift to the Ukrainian Family Bible Association for printing and delivery of the Ukrainian Bibles requested by RUKH. Ukrainian Bibles will be distributed by RUKH free of charge. The Ukrainian Family Bible Association is a non-profit and non-denominational association. Please help us in getting God's Word to Ukraine and send a generous contribution.

Thank you and God bless you All.

UKRAINIAN FAMILY BIBLE ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 3723, Palm Desert, CA 92261-3723
Tel.: (619) 345-4913

— UNCHAIN —

Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network
P.O. Box 300, Newark, N.J. 07101 ■ (201) 373-9729
PRESENTS

A PUBLIC MEETING WITH CONGRESSMAN JAMES TRAFICANT

WHO WILL SPEAK ON THE:

CASE OF JOHN DEMJANJUK OSI'S INVOLVEMENT DEFAMATION OF UKRAINIANS

PHILADELPHIA — Friday, September 7, 1990, 7:00 P.M.
Ukr. Cultural Center, Cedar Rd., Philadelphia, PA.

NEWARK — Saturday, September 8, 1990, 2:00 P.M.
Gym of St. John the Baptist UCC, Newark, N.J.

NEW YORK — Saturday, September 8, 1990, 6:00 P.M.
Ukrainian National Home, 2nd Avenue, New York, N.Y.

The following attorneys will also speak:

ANDREW FYLYPOWYCZ — Philadelphia
BOHDAN VITVITSKY — Newark
ASKOLD LOZYNSKY — New York

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE TO AID JOHN DEMJANJUK WILL GIVE A BRIEFING
ON THE NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND THE APPEAL OF THE CASE.

Nostra culpa



In the front page story on Metropolitan Ioann, (Weekly, July 29), one of the hierarchs in the photo caption was misidentified. The caption should read: Metropolitan Ioann of Ukraine (left) with Patriarch Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (right) and Bishop Antony in South Bound Brook, N.J.

Celebrations...

(Continued from page 1)



Otaman Ivan Sirko

Many of the speakers called for unity among nationalities in the region as well as greater political involvement by residents of the Zaporizhzhia and Dnipropetrovske Oblasts in the life of the republic. Vice-chairman I. Plyushch was greeted more favorably during the Sunday meeting when he discussed "an independent Ukraine" for the first time ever.

GLEN SPEY, N.Y.

NANNY needed for new baby and light housekeeping. Salary plus room and board.

Call (914) 856-7880 or
(914) 856-6629, ask for Mrs. Geba.

U.S. SAVINGS BONDS 1-800-US-BONDS

HURYN MEMORIALS

FOR THE FINEST IN CUSTOM MADE MEMORIALS INSTALLED IN ALL CEMETERIES IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA of New York including Holy Spirit in Hamptonburgh, N.Y., St. Andrew's in South Bound Brook, Pine Bush Cemetery in Kerhonkson and Glen Spey Cemetery in Glen Spey, New York.

We offer personal service & guidance in your home. For a bilingual representatives call.

IWAN HURYN

P.O. Box 121
Hamptonburgh, N.Y. 10916
Tel.: (914) 427-2684

BOHDAN REKSHYNSKYJ

45 East 7th Street
New York, N.Y. 10003
Tel.: (212) 477-6523

Канадська
Фундація
Українських
Студій



Canadian
Foundation
for Ukrainian
Studies

Fondation
canadienne
des études
ukrainiennes

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF UKRAINE NEEDS YOUR HELP!!

What will your dollars support? They will allow the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies to help underwrite the coordination, translation, photographs, cartography, research, computer entry, manuscript editors' salaries, subject editors' honorariums, project office, typing and many other costs related to the completion of the many, many entries for the three remaining volumes of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine. Although governments have been kind in assisting with the ultimate printing costs, the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies must bear the high production costs for this most important project. Will YOU help?? Send your tax deductible gift today to:

CANADIAN FOUNDATION FOR UKRAINIAN STUDIES
500 - 433 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 1B3

Notes...

(Continued from page 10)

The high degree of respect the Slavic department of Syracuse University enjoys within the academic and professional communities in Syracuse is largely due to Dr. Hursky's hard work and dedication. Prof. Hursky had chaired the Slavic department since 1976.

In particular, much of his scholarly work has been devoted to the Ukrainian language. He has spent numerous summers teaching at the Ukrainian Free University in Munich, West Germany, and is currently the editor of linguistic entries for the Encyclopedia of Ukraine. Dr. Hursky was recommended for the position by Prof. George Y. Shevelov of Columbia University, who described him as "one of the few qualified Ukrainian linguists outside of Ukraine."

The Ukrainian language has been taught at Syracuse University for the last 30 years at both the undergraduate and graduate levels.

Through the years, students and scholars of Slavic languages and linguistics in Germany and Yugoslavia as well as at Harvard, Penn State, Dickinson College and elsewhere have benefited from Dr. Hursky's expertise in teaching and Slavistics. More than 300 students, for example, have completed Ukrainian courses at Syracuse University.

While often maintaining an overload of teaching responsibilities, as well as the chairmanship of the department, Dr. Hursky continued his professional endeavors. He has been involved in the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Ukrainian Research Institute of Harvard University, and the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S. At present, Dr. Hursky is working on a Macedonian-Ukrainian Dictionary.

A retirement dinner in his honor took place at Drumlins Country Club in Syracuse. Over 100 of Dr. Hursky's colleagues, friends, family members, and former students attended the gathering. Those that could not be present in person remembered their friend and teacher in testimonials and letters which were bound together as a lasting reminder of their appreciation.

Former students from as far away as Berlin and the Holy Skete Prophet Elias Monastery at Mt. Athos, Greece, recorded his "love and enthusiasm for languages" and his dedication to his students. His tenacity and perseverance for the Slavic department over the years were noted by many colleagues. Students remembered his patience, his helpful attitude, and his fervent desire for each one to learn the language, whether it was Russian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian or Macedonian.

A former student, Borys Gudziak, wrote: "You challenged us in the discipline of learning by your example as a dedicated pedagogue and a responsible scholar." Anita Welych reflected upon her experience in the classroom: "I have to learn it... how can I disappoint Prof. Hursky? He tries so hard. His expectations and our great guilt spurred us on to higher understanding than any other language teacher could have done."

A common thread present in all the letters was his dedication to his students. Dr. Hursky has always put his students first. Although now retired, he continues to advise four doctoral candidates, including his daughter, on their dissertations. He can truly be described by the words of Henry Adams, a 19th-century American educator: "A teacher effects eternity. He can never tell where his influence ends."

Dr. Hursky is a member of UNA Branch 39.

The Carpathian Ski Club of New York

under the auspices of the

UKRAINIAN SPORTS ASSOCIATION OF USA and CANADA (USCAK)

will hold

**THE ANNUAL
TENNIS AND SWIMMING COMPETITION
at SOYUZIVKA**

August 31 — September 3, 1990 (Labor Day Weekend)

TENNIS TOURNAMENT

for individual **CHAMPIONSHIPS** of USCAK
and trophies of the

Ukrainian National Association, Soyuzivka, (including the B. Rak, Dr. V. Huk and J. Rubel memorial trophies), Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and the sportsmanship Trophy of Mrs. Mary Dushnyk and prize money.

Qualifications: This competition is open to any player whose club is a member of USCAK. — Singles matches are scheduled in the following division: Men, Women, Women (35 and over), Junior Vets (35-44), Senior Men (45- and 55), Junior (Boys and Girls).

Juniors are persons aged 18 and under, while seniors are those over 45 years of age.

Registration for tennis matches, including name, age divisions and the fee of \$15.00 should be sent to:

**Mr. George Sawchak
7828 Frontenac, Philadelphia, Pa. 19111**

Registrations should be received no later than August 22, 1990. No additional applications will be accepted before the competitions, since the schedule of matches will be worked out ahead of time.

TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE:

R. Rakoczy, Sr., Z. Snylyk, G. Sawchak, Dr. Z. Matkivsky, G. Popel.

SCHEDULE OF MATCHES:

FRIDAY, August 31, Soyuzivka, 1:00 p.m. Men's preliminary round.

SATURDAY, September 21, Soyuzivka, 8:30 a.m.

Men, junior vets, senior men 45 and over;
1:00 p.m. — junior boys and girls, women;
3:00 p.m. — senior men 55 and over.

Time and place of subsequent matches will be designated by tournament director G. Sawchak.

Players in men's division, scheduled to compete Friday but unable to arrive on this day, as well as losers in the preliminary round, can compete in the consolation round.

Because of limited time and the large number of entries, players can compete in one group only; they must indicate their choice on the registration blank.

Players who fail to report for a scheduled match on time will be defaulted.

SWIM MEET

Saturday, September 1, 11:30 a.m.

for
INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP of USCAK
and
**Ukrainian National Association
Trophies & Ribbons**

TABLE of EVENTS

Boys/Men Girls/Women

INDIVIDUAL			
Event #	Age	Event #	Age
1	13/14	100m im	13/14
3	15 & over	100m im	15 & over
5	10 & under	25m free	10 & under
7	11/12	25m free	11/12
9	13/14	50m free	13/14
11	15 & over	50m free	15 & over
13	10 & under	50m free	10 & under
15	11/12	50m free	11/12
17	13/14	50m back	13/14
19	15 & over	50m back	15 & over
21	10 & under	25m back	10 & under
23	11/12	25m back	11/12
25	13/14	50m breast	13/14
27	15 & over	50m breast	15 & over
29	10 & under	25m breast	10 & under
31	11/12	25m breast	11/12
33	13/14	100m free	13/14
35	15 & over	100m free	15 & over
37	10 & under	25m fly	10 & under
39	11/12	25m fly	11/12
41	13/14	50m fly	13/14
43	15 & over	50m fly	15 & over

RELAYS

45	10 & under	4 x 25m free	10 & under
47	11/12	4 x 25m free	11/12
49	13/14	4 x 50m free	13/14
51	15 & over	4 x 50m medley	15 & over

Swimmers can compete in three (3) individual events and one (1) relay.

Registration fee is \$5.00 per swimmer.

Swimmers from Chornomorska Sitch, SUM, Tryzub and Plast-Montreal must register by August 25, 1990. Please register with:

Chornomorska Sitch, Maria Bokalo (201) 382-2223
SUM, Olena Halkowycz (201) 692-1471
Tryzub, Eugene Zyblikewycz (609) 983-0621
Plast-Montreal, Maria Gerych-Bussier (514) 653-4643

Other swimmers can register at poolside on Saturday, September 1, 1990 from 9 to 10 AM ONLY.

SWIM MEET COMMITTEE: E. & S. Zyblikewycz; M. Bokalo; O. Halkowycz; J. Huk; M. Gerych-Bussier; O. Napora; E. Soltys; T. & L. Kalyta; G. & M. Chatyrka; T. Danyliw.

Reservations should be made individually by the competitors by writing to:

Soyuzivka, Ukrainian National Ass'n Estate, Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446. Tel.: (914) 626-5641

REGISTRATION FORM — TENNIS ONLY

Please cut out and send in with registration fee of \$15.00.

1. Name

2. Address

3. Phone

4. Date of birth

5. Event age group:

6. Sports club membership

Check payable to: K.L.K. American Ukrainian Sports Club

August 17-19

SYRACUSE: The Van Rensselaer Division of Kiwanis International of New York, in support of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund Inc., will present an exhibit and will participate in a workshop during the 73rd New York District of Kiwanis International Convention to be held at the Hotels at Syracuse Square. The exhibit will be open to the general public. The Kiwanis Club is seeking donations toward the purchase of antibiotics, chemotherapeutic agents, vitamins, radiation monitoring equipment, basic diagnostic devices and medical disposables, such as syringes and sterile gauze. Also, over-the-counter medical supplies and soaps are desperately needed. For more information on donating or shipping large equipment, contact Dr. or Mrs. Zenon Matkivsky, (201) 376-5140 or Rev. John I. Kulish, (518) 828-3121.

August 19

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J.: The Elizabeth, Passaic, Newark, Jersey City, New York and Yonkers branches of the Ukrainian Organization for the Defense of Lemkivshchyna are sponsoring their annual picnic at the Ukrainian Cultural Center on Davidson Avenue beginning at

noon, rain or shine. Music will be provided by Zhuravli and there will be dancing performances, lottery drawings and many surprises. For further information call (201) 772-3344.

HORSHAM, Penn.: The District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association of Philadelphia is sponsoring a picnic — "UNA Day" — at 1:30 p.m. on the Tryzub Picnic Grounds, Lower State and County Line roads, rain or shine. The program will feature a performance by the song and dance ensemble "Kazka," live music by Karpaty, dancing, games, Ukrainian food and surprise prizes, as well as remarks by the executive members of UNA and recognition of distinguished UNA leaders and guests.

COHOES, N.Y.: The United Branches of the Capital District (Albany area) of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America will hold their annual picnic at the Ukrainian Park on Meadow Street, I-9 p.m. Featured will be a Ukrainian Kitchen consisting of pyrohy, holubtsi, borscht, kovbasa and kapusta; children's and adult games; a volleyball tournament; and Ukrainian music. For more details contact Michael Sawkiw, Jr., (518) 237-4700.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

August 21

NEW YORK: Stefan Szkafarowsky will make his debut with the New York City Opera in the role of Raimondo in Donizetti's Lucia di Lammermoor. Mr. Szkafarowsky, hailed as one of America's important young artists, will sing the lead bass role in Tuesday's performance at 8 p.m. Tickets and further information may be obtained from the opera box office, (212) 870-5570.

August 25

JEWETT, N.Y.: The Music and Art Center of Greene County Inc. presents violinist Oleh Krysa, with Tatyana Tchekina at the piano, in performance at the Grazhda, 8 p.m. Tickets are \$5 for members, \$7 for senior citizens and \$10 for all others. For more information call (518) 989-6479.

August 26

NEW YORK: Stefan Szkafarowsky will sing the principal bass role of Raimondo in the New York City Opera's production of Lucia di Lammermoor. The performance begins at 2 p.m. Further information may be obtained from the

opera box office, (212) 870-5570.

August 31 — September 2

SAN DIEGO, Calif.: The House of Ukraine invites the public to attend Ukrainian Festival 90 to be held during the Labor Day weekend. The festivities will kick off with a welcome bonfire (vatra) at Mariners Point in Mission Bay at 7 p.m. on Friday. Registration for sporting events such as volleyball and tennis, as well as bridge, chess and children's games, to be held at the War Memorial Building in Balboa Park, begins at 10 a.m. on Saturday. In the evening, the Vitrez Dance Ensemble from Canada's Rosedale Dance Group will be the featured performers at the East County Performing Arts Center in El Cajon. The program, which also includes many talented singers and performers from the San Diego Ukrainian community, will begin at 7 p.m. Proceeds from the concert will benefit the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund. On Sunday, the lawn program will be presented on the House of Pacific Relations stage in Balboa Park at 2 p.m. In the evening, a banquet will be held at the Spyridon Parish Hall, starting at 6:30 p.m. and will be followed by dancing to the music of the Electrocarpathians. For more information call Michael Pomiak, (619) 487-9276 or Jaroslav Sysyn, festival coordinator, (619) 448-1242.

THE MANAGEMENT OF SOYUZIVKA cordially invites you to participate in the SUMMER 1990 ENTERTAINMENT at SOYUZIVKA

Saturday, August 18 — 8:30 p.m.
1991 Miss Soyuzivka — Weekend
Marianka Suchenko-Kotrel — soprano
Sophia Beryk-Schultz — accompanist
DANCE — 10:00 p.m. — A. Chudolij Band

Sunday, August 19
"SOYUZIANKA DAY"

Saturday, August 25 — 8:30 p.m.
DANCE ENSEMBLE — Roma Prima Bohachevsky
DANCE — 10:00 p.m. — "Veselka" Band

Friday, August 31 — 8:30 p.m.
DANCE — 10:00 p.m. — Oles Kusyshyn Trio

Saturday, September 1 — 8:30 p.m.
Vocal Ensemble — DARKA & SLAVKO
DANCE — 10:00 p.m. — "Tempo" & "Vodohray" Bands

Sunday, September 2 — 8:30 p.m.
Vocalist — Alex Holub
DANCE — 10:00 p.m. — "Tempo" & "Vodohray" Bands

Ukrainian National Association Estate
Foondmore Road Kerkhankson, New York 12446
914-626-5641



СОЮЗІВКА
SOYUZIVKA

Prison and exile...

(Continued from page 3)

was arrested on January 12 (1972), but my home was only searched and, of course, materials were confiscated. By then I began going to Lviv for interrogations. In prison already were Chornovil, (Mykhailo) Osadchy, (Iryna) Kalynets, (Stefania) Shabatara.

"Practically speaking, I was connected with Chornovil because he wrote a review of my poems. In other words, when he was arrested they also found my poems."

Ms. Senyk described the details of the KGB provocation that she said finally led to her arrest in November 1972. While she worked in the surgery department of the oblast hospital, Ms. Senyk was approached by a local official to artistically prepare a certificate for her chief cardiologist's 50th jubilee using a Russian text. When she refused, the hospital director threatened to fire her for Ukrainian nationalism, but managed to keep her job a while longer, until her arrest on November 17.

The poet was charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and sentenced to six years' labor camp and five years' exile as "an especially dangerous recidivist."

An interesting detail about Ms. Senyk's trial was her refusal to accept a lawyer, and instead the poet insisted on representing herself.

"No one had ever refused a lawyer," she said. "The judge requested that I stand up and explain why. It was a simple story. After having leafed through 15 volumes of similar cases I saw that not a single Soviet lawyer was able to help any political prisoner. For three days he sits here, and sits, and then charges 150 rubles.



"Scroll of Linen," (Syviv Polotna), a Ukrainian-language collection of poems by Iryna Senyk, is available for \$15 from Natalia Danylenko, 121 Harvard Ave., Somerdale, N.J., 08083. It was published this year in New York by Spilka. Cover design is by artist Hryhoriy Herchak.

This debt of 150 rubles follows the prisoner to camp, depriving him of the money to buy something in the camp commissary."

Ms. Senyk served her term in the women's zone at Barashevo in Moldavia, where she met a number of other Ukrainian women political prisoners, such as Daria Husiak, Maria Palchak, Nina Strokata, Stefania Shabatara, Iryna Kalynets and Nadia Svitlychna. She was exiled in Kuibyshev in Kazakhstan.

FLORIDA VACATION

"SAN BAR RESORT" on beautiful private Fort Myers Beach offers reasonably priced motel rooms and apartments with AC and Cable TV. Close to many attractions: boating, fishing, golfing, etc. Half hour from Ft. Myers airport. To speak in Ukrainian ask for my mother Lena.

(813) 463-6992

Special rates from now until December.

HOUSE WANTED

W/land in the vicinity of Hunter, Lexington or Jewett, N.Y.

Please call

Marko (718) 599-0248

The Ukrainian Weekly
read it and share it