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Demjanjuk begins appeal to Israel's Supreme Court

JERUSALEM — The Israeli Supreme Court on Monday, May 14, began hearing the final appeal of John Demjanjuk, 70, the former Cleveland autoworker found guilty two years ago of Nazi war crimes.

A Jerusalem District Court had ruled that Mr. Demjanjuk was the notorious Treblinka death camp guard known as "Ivan the Terrible" and handed down a death sentence.

The appeal, being heard by five judges in a courtroom of the Supreme Court Building that seats 100, is expected to last five weeks. Mr. Demjanjuk's original trial was held in a converted theater in the presence of hundreds of spectators.

The New York Times reported that Yoram Sheftel, Mr. Demjanjuk's Israeli lawyer, argued that the court had no jurisdiction to charge the defendant with general crimes like genocide because the American-Israeli extradition treaty does not provide for it. "The appellant can only be put on trial for one crime, if anything — namely, murder," Mr. Sheftel said.

Mr. Sheftel also said that the three-judge lower court had disqualified itself

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Second shipment of Chernobyl relief bound for Ukraine



A group of well-wishers poses before the Aeroflot cargo plane as it is being loaded for its second trip to Ukraine with CCRF relief aid.

by Marta Kolomayets

NEW YORK — "Whether this be the second plane or the 102nd plane, relief aid is no common or ordinary event," said Volodymyr Yavorivsky, a people's deputy of both the Soviet Union and

Ukraine, addressing a press conference on Thursday morning, May 17, at the United Cargo terminal, John F. Kennedy International Airport, as a crew busily loaded a shipment of 134 tons of goods bound for Ukraine and Byelorussia.

Outside, in the constant drizzle, the Antonov-124 was being loaded for its second mission of mercy organized by the New Jersey-based Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, which is scheduled to leave for Kiev, Ukraine's capital city, on Friday afternoon, May 18.

The four-engine Aeroflot cargo plane, called the Ruslan, landed at JFK Airport on Tuesday evening, May 15, almost empty save for a few boxes of administrative materials for the Ukrainian Mission of the United Nations, a crew of 20 and three passengers — Konstantyn Masyk, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, Mr. Yavorivsky, a leading spokesperson for the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, commonly known as Rukh and its Kiev chairman, and Anatoli G. Bulenko, the deputy chief designer at the Antonov Design Bureau in Kiev.

It will depart on Friday afternoon, May 18, filled to capacity with approximately \$7 million worth of donated supplies: vitamins, disposable syringes, medical supplies, baby food, paint, presented by various corporations in the United States, such as Heinz, Squibb, Pfizer, American Vitamin Product, to name but a few. Accompanying this shipment will be representatives from the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, including its executive director, Nadia Matkiwsky, and Taras Hunczak, chairman of the Children of Chernobyl Relief and the Rukh Funds.

Arthur De Cordova of Americares, a charitable organization based in

(Continued on page 4)

New Parliament in Ukraine opens session

by Iaroslav Trofimov
Rukh Press International

KIEV — More than 3,000 picketers met the members of the newly elected Supreme Soviet (Council) of Ukraine, who gathered for their inaugural session on the morning of Tuesday, May 15.

Protesters carried hundreds of Ukrainian flags and placards calling for Ukrainian independence and non-Communist rule of the country.

During the session itself, the first voting results showed that the Communist Party had 240 to 270 supporters out of 450 members of the Supreme Soviet. In addition, all five members of the session's presidium belong to the Communist bloc.

Not even Ivan Saliy, the pro-democratic first secretary of the Podil District Communist Party Committee, could manage to get elected to the presidium.

[The Ukrainian Press Agency based in London reported that other candidates for the presidium who did not succeed in being elected were Ivan Drach, chairman of Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, and Democratic Bloc member Serhiy

Holovaty. The UPA said Democratic Bloc members appear to have 162 seats in the new Parliament.]

Tensions grew as the question of session's coverage in the Ukrainian news media was raised. Representatives of the democratic faction proposed that the event be broadcast live and in full. After hours of debates, the Parliament voted for live coverage on Ukrainian Radio and full recorded broadcast on Ukrainian TV.

Only the intervention of Leonid Kravchuk, a high-ranking Communist official who has developed the reputation of a reformist leader, secured adoption of the democrats' proposal. TV coverage will begin at 6 p.m. daily. A proposal to install loudspeakers outside the Parliament headquarters to broadcast to the picketers was not adopted.

A group of Communist Party members called on the Kiev militia to disperse the picketers outside the Parliament building, and a special commission was created in order to "ease tensions on the square."

A Democratic Bloc Parliament member from Lviv, Ihor Derkach, made a statement accusing the militia in Poltava of "bandit-style violence against

Ukrainian citizens" in that eastern Ukrainian city. Several dozen young Ukrainian activists were injured in Poltava on May 13 while celebrating the anniversary of Symon Petliura, independent Ukraine's command-in-chief.

[Also on the first day of the Parliament session, according to the Ukrainian Press Agency, the secretary of the presidium, Mykola Khomenko, read out an agenda which included: election of the chairman of the Supreme Soviet and the chairman of the Council of Ministers, creation of a constitutional review committee, and discussions on a declaration on the events in Lithuania, and a new union treaty.]

On May 13, two days before the Parliament session opened, a Rukh-organized rally brought more than 20,000 people to the huge Stadium Square in downtown Kiev.

Hundreds of Ukrainian flags, as well as flags of independent Lithuania, Armenia and other nations, were in evidence. "Power to the people and Communism to the Communists," read the largest placard.

Others included calls for the dismissal

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A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

Communist Party plenum in Ukraine reveals loss of prestige and power

by Dr. David Marples
Radio Liberty Research

The recent plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine delineated, the principles by which the party will be guided during the transition of the republic into an economically sovereign state. Based largely on proposals included in a speech by First Secretary Volodymyr Ivashko, they indicate in their ambiguity the current bewilderment and lack of direction of the Communist Party of Ukraine.

Traditionally guided by the party leadership in Moscow, the Ukrainian party leaders are groping for a new direction at a time when Ukraine's economic and social problems are particularly severe, and when major regions of western Ukraine are no longer under the supervision of Communist Party members.

As a result, Mr. Ivashko and associates have been obliged to advocate much broader economic and political rights for the republic, approaching political independence, while awaiting the reformation of the federated union.

The March 31 plenum stated that the key task of the Communist Party was to affirm the political and economic sovereignty of Ukraine within a new Soviet federation, and expressed its belief that such a path represented the only means out of the present impasse.

By "political and economic sovereignty" is signified the "full" authority of the republican Supreme Soviet in Ukraine; the territorial unity of the Ukrainian SSR; the right of the republic to decide which questions should be resolved at the all-union level; and the establishment of the republic as an "authentic subject" of international law, with the wide development of its economy, science and culture, and cultural connections with foreign countries.

As was elaborated in First Secretary Ivashko's speech, the plenum resolutely opposed what it described as attempts by "extremist elements" to take Ukraine out of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Ivashko's speech (and the subsequent decree modeled closely on his statements) was divided into four sections. The first focused on the "Social Orientation of the Economy." It re-emphasized the control of the "Ukrainian people" over their land, raw materials, mineral resources, forests, territorial waters and other natural resources and advocated the enunciation of new principles for economic relations between Ukraine and Moscow, and Ukraine and other republics.

One major point was that as the transition to a market-oriented economy with state regulation will involve, of necessity, some economic hardship, the more vulnerable citizens, such as pensioners, children, young people and low-income families, must be guaranteed social protection.

Under the mantle of increased health care needs was listed the population suffering from the effects of the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

The Communist Party of Ukraine announced a new agricultural program in this first section, with a proposed social reconstruction of the Ukrainian village, a better balance between the amount of agricultural products purchased and the resources of a particular region, and diverse forms of land

ownership.

The need for a reform of the price mechanism and a sharp rise in consumer goods merely echoed the demands made earlier by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in Moscow. Ukraine's housing situation remains serious, stated Mr. Ivashko, with 2.5 million families in need of improved housing or their own apartments.

Finally, the work discipline level in the republic has fallen alarmingly. In 1989, the "losses" in working time amounted to 5.3 million labor days, a rise of 140 percent over the previous year; and the present tempo of increase in the volume of production in Ukraine



Volodymyr Ivashko, first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine.

(excluding factors such as hidden inflation) is a very poor 1 percent.

The second section of the speech, titled "On the Road to Popular Authority" examines the development of "socialist democracy" in Ukraine. First Secretary Ivashko emphasized the predominance of Communist Party members among the people's deputies of the USSR (85 percent), but bemoaned the low percentage of elected workers (less than 6 percent), rank-and-file collective farmers (0 percent), women (less than 3 percent), and members of the Komsomol (1.1 percent).

However, the reality of the past elections could hardly be ignored either, and the Ukrainian party leader observed the predicament for the party in areas such as Lviv and Ivano-Frankivsk oblasts, where "politicized associations" (the Ukrainian Helsinki Union and Rukh) have achieved majorities in local soviets. Mr. Ivashko referred to such associations as the benefactors of "political camouflage."

Mr. Ivashko's dilemma, as that of the Communist Party of Ukraine as a whole, was to rationalize a situation in which sizeable areas of the republic have been effectively wrested from party control for the first time. The party, he asserted, must reveal to the public the "real faces" of these people, many of whom occupy overtly separatist and anti-socialist positions. The alternatives could only be, in his view, anarchy or dictatorship.

The acute political problems in
(Continued on page 15)

1. One observer has noted that when the new administration took over at the Lviv Oblast Soviet, its first act was to remove the large depiction of Lenin from the meeting room. Radianska Ukraina, April 19.

Ukrainian and Polish parliamentarians seek better relations between nations

by Bohdan Nahaylo

MUNICH — A historic Ukrainian-Polish parliamentary meeting to discuss Ukrainian-Polish relations was held on May 4-5 in the Jablonna palace outside Warsaw. It brought together about 40 prominent representatives of the democratic forces in the two neighboring countries.

Among those attending from the Ukrainian side were: Ivan Drach, the leader of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, or Rukh, Mykhailo and Bohdan Horyn, Dmytro Pavlychko, Vyacheslav Chornovil and Myroslav Popovych; and from the Polish side Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, Bronislaw Geremek, Zbigniew Bujak and Janusz Onyszkiewicz.

The two main themes discussed were "The Polish Route to Democracy," and "Ukrainian-Polish Relations in the Past and Present." The participants agreed

on the need to hold a Ukrainian-Polish round-table on "blank spots" in Ukrainian-Polish history, which has been provisionally scheduled for the beginning of October in either Kiev or Lviv.

They also issued a joint communique calling for better ties and closer cooperation between their two nations, the dismantling of negative stereotypes about one another, and for joint research projects by Ukrainian and Polish historians into "blank spots" in Ukrainian-Polish history.

One of the participants, Lviv parliamentarian and Ukrainian Republican Party activist Bohdan Horyn, told Radio Liberty's Ukrainian Service that he regarded the meeting as a major breakthrough which had laid the foundations for a new chapter in Ukrainian-Polish relations. The meeting was covered on Polish television.

New Parliament...

(Continued from page 1)

of Volodymyr Ivashko, first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, and the arrest and trial of Valentyna Shevchenko, president of Ukraine, for her role in the Chernobyl disaster's cover-up.

Several members of the Democratic Bloc in the Ukrainian Parliament also spoke at the rally.

An exceptionally cordial reception was accorded the new chairman of Lviv Regional Council, former political prisoner Vyacheslav Chornovil. "We ousted Communists from power in Lviv and we have to do the same everywhere in Ukraine," he said.

Mykola Porovsky, a Parliament member from Rivne in western Ukraine and senior Rukh official, called for immediate help to be granted to rebel Lithuania. "We shall not let Moscow put freedom-loving Lithuania on its knees," he said.

According to Mr. Porovsky, a large transport of medicine was to be sent to Vilnius by May 16 and a significant amount of cash, collected throughout Ukraine, was to be sent by special courier a few days later.

Thousands of picketers continued to besiege the Ukrainian Parliament headquarters on May 16.

The day's discussions began with a protest against the militia blocking Parliament Square, where the picketers

were gathered. Roman Lubkivsky, an MP from Lviv, tried to read aloud a protest signed by several dozen deputies, but was interrupted by applause from the Communist faction.

This caused the Democratic Bloc members to rise from their seats and stand for a few minutes, demanding that Mr. Lubkivsky be allowed to continue.

More tension was provoked by a speech given by Mr. Porovsky, vice-chairman of Rukh. Mr. Porovsky proposed that the statue of Lenin be taken out of the Supreme Soviet building and replaced by a statue of Mykhailo Hrushevsky, president of independent Ukraine (1917-1918).

In the afternoon the deputies returned to the question of the session being broadcast to the picketers on Parliament Square. Such a broadcast had been proposed by the Democratic Bloc the day before, but not accepted.

After three hours of tense discussions, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet voted to broadcast the session to Parliament Square and through loudspeakers around the city. The Parliament also adopted a decision to remove most of the militia from the square, leaving just a few dozen militiamen.

Mr. Ivashko, the Ukrainian Communist Party chief, finally spoke in support of the militia leaving the square. "I am not afraid of my people," he said. Several militia generals had spoken before him, claiming that the militia's heavy presence is indispensable because "the extremists could do anything."

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Lithuanian prime minister speaks on Capitol Hill

by Irene Jarosewich
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON — Lithuanian Prime Minister Kazimiera Prunskiene testified before the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission) May 3 in Washington. Though the White House did not consider Prime Minister Prunskiene's trip to the United States to be an official state visit she nonetheless met with President George Bush later that day.

Prime Minister Prunskiene is in the United States seeking support for Lithuania's recent reaffirmation of independence from the Soviet Union.

Upon entering the congressional hearing room, Mrs. Prunskiene, who was being escorted by CSCE co-chairmen Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) and Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.), was greeted with a spontaneous and prolonged standing ovation from the several hundred member audience.

On March 11, Lithuania declared its

independence from the Soviet Union. In April, the Supreme Soviet enacted legislation, "The USSR Law on Procedures for Resolving Questions Connected with a Union Republic's Succession from the USSR," that outlined the process by which a republic could secede from the Soviet Union. The Soviet government now expects Lithuania to abide by this legislation. The Lithuanian government's position is that this law is inapplicable to Lithuania, which never belonged to the Soviet Union, but was an occupied territory.

In her message to the Helsinki Commission, Prime Minister Prunskiene explained that Lithuania is willing to temporarily modify or suspend legislation and corresponding actions that would enable Lithuania to sever ties with the Soviet Union, but that it was not willing to rescind the statement of independence.

"The government of the Republic of Lithuania has proposed more than once to the leaders of the Soviet Union that we start a dialogue in search of com-

promises, naming a number of possible areas, such as: the reconciliation of military and defense interests, guarantee of rights for Soviet citizens in Lithuania, the division of wealth... The Soviet side did not express interest in conducting such negotiations. Compromises cannot all come just from one side, or they are no longer compromises, but rather the subjugation of the weaker by the stronger."

Mrs. Prunskiene also stressed that the United States should not view the current situation with Lithuania and the Soviet Union as a case of choosing one over the other, rather as a necessary part of the reform process in the Soviet Union. She suggested that pressure from the United States on the Soviet Union regarding Lithuania would help Mr. Gorbachev "be a consistent practitioner of democracy."

"You do not have to choose between Lithuania and Gorbachev. The solution is this: Gorbachev, together with a breakthrough for democracy in the

(Continued on page 12)

Lithuanians plan to demonstrate

CHICAGO — The Lithuanian American Community is organizing massive demonstrations in Washington on Friday, June 1, and Saturday, June 2, during Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Washington.

An invitation to join in the demonstrations is being extended to all Lithuanian Americans, people of all captive nations, and all Americans who support Lithuania's independence, noted the Chicago-based Lithuanian-American Community (LAC).

The main demonstration will take place on the steps of the Capitol (lower terrace) on Friday, June 1, between 11 a.m. and noon. Later that afternoon, there will be a demonstration in front of the Soviet Embassy.

On Saturday, June 2, the demonstration will start at 11 a.m. on the Capitol steps. At 3 p.m. there will be a solemn mass for Lithuania at the Immaculate Conception Shrine.

Organizers have asked participants to wear national costumes, carry flags and posters.

Chornovil program ushers in new era for Lviv Oblast



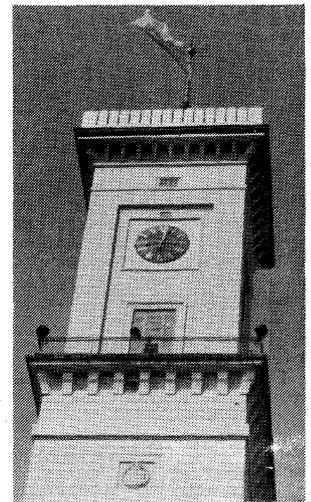
JERSEY CITY, N.J. — In a speech during the debate between candidates for the position of chairman of the newly elected Lviv Oblast Council, Vyacheslav Chornovil outlined his platform of work for the new democratic body, reflecting his vision of political, social and economic transformation and transition in that western Ukrainian region. The former political prisoner and veteran human and national rights activist was elected to the post based on this program, which was published on page 1 in a recent issue of the Lviv newspaper, *Vilna Ukraina* (Free Ukraine).

The following are translated excerpts from the program, published in *Vilna Ukraina*, titled, "V. Chornovil: I am ready for cooperation and for compromise."

"I have come to bear a very heavy cross on my back," Mr. Chornovil began. "From persistent opposition, focused at the destruction of the foundations of totalitarianism, to constructive work toward building the foundations of a new democratic society — there is a great distance. Such work will be performed at best in circumstances of distrust and skepticism, at worst, of direct sabotage by a part of the old

(Continued on page 5)

Clockwise from bottom left: newly elected chairman Vyacheslav Chornovil addresses first session of Lviv Oblast Council; Mr. Chornovil greets crowds gathered outside; throngs welcome their new leader; Ukrainian flag is flown on Lviv City Hall.



Second shipment...

(Continued from page 1)

Connecticut, Lidia Czernyk, the chairwoman of the social services committee of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, and Christine Melnyk, the representative of the CCRF for New England, are also among those scheduled to travel on this second historic mission.

During the Thursday morning press conference, Mrs. Matkiwsky took time to thank dignitaries from both Ukraine and the United States whose time and efforts made this second shipment possible, as well as such organizations as the Catholic Medical Mission Board in New York City, represented by Sister Marguerite Green; the Brother's Brother Foundation in Pittsburgh, represented at the press conference by Luke Hingson; Crystal Cathedral Ministries, represented by Dr. Robert Schuller; and the Ukrainian National Women's League of America represented by its president, Maria Sawchak.

She also extended a special thank you to the irreplaceable staff of the CCRF, Maria Welyczkowski, Valeria Burchinsky, Tanya Vena, Lesia Baranetsky and Irena Labensky.

Becton Dickinson and Co., Bonafide Trucking, Circle Air Freight, as well as Orest Lebed, who orchestrated the transportation of medical supplies, Adriana Choma, vice-president of Hoffmann-La Roche, were also bestowed with expressions of gratitude.

Calling this Soviet cargo plane "the second most beautiful plane in the world," Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky, vice-chairman of the World Federation of the Ukrainian Medical Association (the most beautiful plane carried the first shipment) stated that this aid is intended for children victimized by the radiation of Chernobyl.

He reported that "now there is a tremendous influx of information causing disturbances among our community and that in Ukraine, as we become aware of the spread of such diseases as leukemia, lympho-sarcoma, other cancers, enlargement of the thyroid gland," and stressed the need to assist in every way getting as many people as possible involved in such efforts, both within the Ukrainian community and outside of it.

Dr. Robert Schuller of Crystal Cathedral Ministries, who has televised international religious programs, also addressed the press conference, relating that during his last visit to the Soviet Union, he asked: "what more can I give to you."

"They made known to me the needs of Chernobyl," he said and for this reason he is creating the Heart to Heart Association of the American and Soviet People, which aims to be a charitable organization composed of activists from both countries, among them Armand Hammer of the United States.

Deputy Minister Masyk of the Ukrainian SSR government expressed his gratitude on behalf of his government and his people. He related that he had spent all day Wednesday, May 16, at meetings at the United Nations, discussing not only aid that is needed for the victims of Chernobyl, but also the organization of associations of academics and medical experts to help with Ukraine's future.

Although Sen. Bill Bradley, who is the honorary chairman of the CCRF, could not attend the press conference, he sent his constituent service assistant Rose Brunetto, who read Sen. Bradley's message to the 50 people assembled at the press conference.

In his message Sen. Bradley, a long-time friend of the Ukrainian American community said:

"April 26, 1986, will forever be a day of remembrance and grief for the people of the Ukraine, Byelorussia and, indeed, the Soviet Union. More than four years have passed since the Chernobyl disaster, and the full extent of this tragedy is still not known.

"In particular, the social and psychological impacts of Chernobyl are just beginning to be realized. How can anyone possibly measure the pain of a family forced to move — perhaps forever — from an ancestral home to a strange land, hundreds of miles away?"

His message continued: "Healing the wounds of the mind, of the heart, may be beyond the ability of even the most talented physician. But the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund is engaged on just as important a task — trying to heal the wounds of the body.

"In just a few short months, this group has been able to galvanize many Americans to donate the supplies so desperately needed in Chernobyl. This shipment, the second, is truly impressive — nearly 150 tons of medical supplies, including special medicines to combat the leukemia that exposure to radiation can bring.

"Private voluntary efforts such as this are absolutely essential if there is to be any hope of ultimately curing the wounds of Chernobyl. I deeply appreciate the efforts of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, especially because they are focused on the children, on those who will have to cope the longest with the effects of the disaster. And I hope that support for the fund's efforts remains strong."

On behalf of the absent Ukrainian ambassador to the United Nations Gennadiy Udovenko, who had greeted the aircraft's crew and passengers upon their arrival Tuesday evening but who was unable to attend the press conference, Alexander Boutsko, a counselor at the Ukrainian Mission, extended warm greetings and assured all present that the Ukrainian Mission would do its best to assist in these relief efforts.

Dr. Jaroslaw Shudrak, vice-president of the Canadian Friends of Rukh based in Toronto, who traveled with the first cargo jet also arrived to see this cargo plane being loaded with 1 million syringes from the Canadian Ukrainian relief committee. Dr. Shudrak reported that Canada is also preparing a relief cargo of its own.

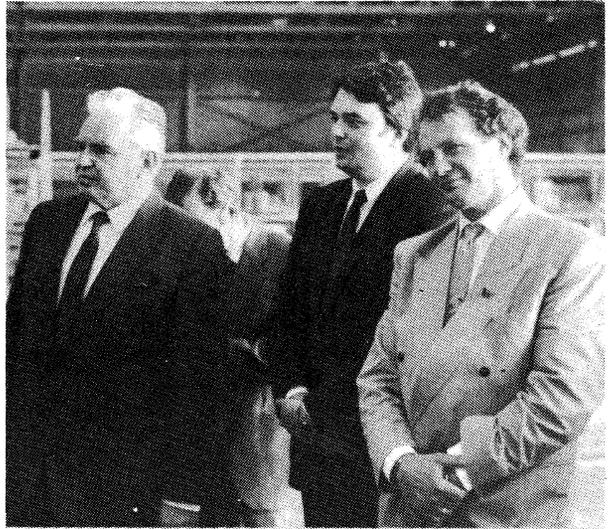
Unlike the February transport, this shipment was almost exclusively Ukrainian American aid, collected from such companies as Johnson and Johnson, Smith-Kleins Labs, Ethicon, American Vitamin Product and others.

Dr. Ihor Sawczuk of Columbia Presbyterian Hospital had coordinated close to \$45,000 in medical supplies for the urological unit of the Lviv hospital, where part of this shipment will be delivered. He had called on such companies as Olympus, C.R. Bard, Cook Urological and Squibb to donate medical supplies for this relief shipment.

The Ukrainian National Women's League of America during the press conference presented Mrs. Matkiwsky with a \$20,000 check for the CCRF, part of their continuing efforts to assist victims of the 1986 Chernobyl tragedy.

Mr. Hingson from the Brother's Brother Foundation announced that this charity has given \$50,000 in aid. Although he is not Ukrainian, he said, he, like so many other Americans sympathizes with the tragedy that has befallen the Ukrainian people.

Mr. Yavorivsky, the outspoken people's deputy who traveled throughout the United States last fall, also delivered his words of gratitude to the Ukrainians in the diaspora, saying that when he looks at all the Ukrainian



Konstantyn Masyk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, Serhiy Kulyk of the Ukrainian SSR Mission to the United Nations, and Volodymyr Yavorivsky, a people's deputy of the USSR and of Ukraine, and a leader of Rukh at the press conference.

people that want to assist the victims of Chernobyl, he often sees in them souls that are bigger than their bodies, such as is the case with the founders of the CCRF, Dr. and Mrs. Matkiwsky and Prof. Hunczak.

In a very poignant metaphor, he compared Ukraine to that little babe that needs medicine to survive; it is yet unknown whether that baby will die or survive. But, he added, that the cradle has already begun to rock, and with such aid it will continue to rock between Ukraine and the West, he added.

"I bow low before you, in the name of the Ukrainian people. May God grant you good fortune. Today, Ukraine extends its hand to you and blesses all your good deeds. We believe that one day we will have a smiling, united, free and independent Ukraine," Mr. Yavorivsky said in conclusion.

Prof. Hunczak, speaking for the organizers, looked to the near future, when, the CCRF will greet a third plane, which with the help of Mr. Masyk is destined to soon become a reality. It will transport the vitamins and hospital beds that did not find room in this May shipment.

The supporters of the CCRF made their way to view the plane which was blessed by the Rev. Roman Golemba of New Haven, Conn., and the Rev. Bohdan Lukie of Newark, N.J.

Together, they sang "Khrystos Voskres," followed by "Bozhe Vysluchay Blahannia" and the Ukrainian national anthem, "She Ne Vmerla Ukraina," trying to find some sound footing between the thousands of boxes labeled "Rukh" and destined for Kiev, Lviv, Polissia and Byelorussia.

Demjanjuk...

(Continued from page 1)

because it had hired an agency to clip newspaper articles about the case for the judges.

"At its own instigation, the court was exposed to wild accusations and aspersions against the defense, the defense counsel and the Ukrainian people," Mr. Sheftel was quoted in The New York Times as saying.

"It has never occurred before in any case. A trial conducted in this atmosphere is null and void," Mr. Sheftel argued.

Reuters reported that Mr. Sheftel also said the judges were "antagonistic and hostile to the appellant." He added, "A trial held in such an atmosphere would not be tolerated in any civilized country."

The next day, May 15, Mr. Demjanjuk's lawyer questioned the procedures used to obtain photo identifications from Treblinka survivors. After enumerating numerous flaws, including the fact that photo spreads were arranged in such a way that a photo of Mr. Demjanjuk stood out from the rest, Mr. Sheftel argued that each of the flaws "rules out a conviction based on identification."

UPI reported that Mr. Sheftel said, "There are severe flaws and defects in the whole identification process. In all the identification proceedings we find some hint at which picture is to be pointed to." In one spread, Mr. Demjanjuk's photo is larger than the rest, in

another, Mr. Demjanjuk is the only one with blond hair.

"When you have seven people with black hair and one with blond hair, and not much of it, it's like putting a black among seven whites or a white among seven blacks," the UPI quoted Mr. Sheftel as saying telling the court.

Mr. Sheftel also pointed out that in violation of recognized procedures, some of the witnesses were actually told that one of the photos shown them was of Mr. Demjanjuk.

Five survivors identified Mr. Demjanjuk as "Ivan," but 35 others did not pick him out, Mr. Sheftel added.

Mr. Demjanjuk's son John and wife, Vera, are present in Jerusalem for the appeal, and were seated in the front row during the proceedings, The Jerusalem Post reported.

The Post also said the five judges hearing the case are: Meir Shamgar, the court president; Menahem Elon, his deputy; Eliezer Goldberg, Ya'acov Malz and Aharon Barak, who lived in the Kovne ghetto during the second world war.

During the appeal, the Post noted, there will be no questioning of witnesses or cross-examination. The defense and prosecution attorneys will make their arguments, with the defense pleading first and prosecutor Michael Shaked afterwards.

Mr. Sheftel will introduce new evidence from Poland. The defense's request for a another postponement of the appeal had been rejected by the court.

Nestor Institute's computer training program is all set for Lviv

by Michael Car

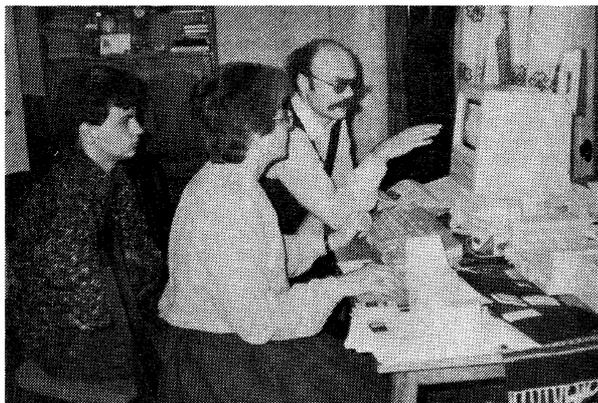
BERKELEY, Calif. — Tamara Horodysky, director of the California-based Nestor Institute, spent two weeks in Lviv in March and April formulating concrete plans for a computer training program. She returned with an official invitation from the Lviv Computer Association to give a training program this July. The training program will be attended by 30 to 50 people selected from democratic organizations in the Lviv, Kiev, Ternopil and Kharkiv regions.

Mrs. Horodysky presented plans for the training program as well as other proposed exchanges at a regional Rukh meeting. Nestor Institute proposals and plans were received with great enthusiasm.

Mrs. Horodysky met separately with Mykhailo Horyn, Bohdan Horyn, Vyacheslav Chornovil, and Oksana Sapeliak, the newly elected head of Soyuz Ukrainok (Ukrainian Women's Association) in Lviv. They discussed how Nestor Institute can help Ukrainians rebuild their country.

The outcome was a firm commitment from the Lviv Computer Association to provide classroom space at the Lviv Polytechnic Institute from July 20 to August 20 for the computer course and agreements to pursue other kinds of technical, economic and cultural exchanges.

"We have organized a group of Ukrainian American volunteers who will teach basic and advanced skills on



Taras Horyn, Tamara Horodysky and Andriy Tymchuk during a computer lesson, using the computer donated by the Nestor Institute.

IBM and Macintosh personal computers. They will travel on business visas and stay in the homes of Ukrainians in Lviv. This is only the beginning of what we can do. We want to help Ukrainians to help themselves and know that they are not alone," Mrs. Horodysky said.

Mrs. Horodysky brought an Apple Macintosh computer and printers, donations from the Nestor Institute to the Lviv Computer Association. She spent several days using it to teach computer programs to several members of the Association of Independent Ukrainian Youth (SNUM) and the Lviv Computer Association, among them,

Taras Horyn, son of Mykhailo and Olha Horyn.

She learned that the need for computer equipment and training is very great. For example, the Polytechnic Institute has only one computer for every 1,000 students. Mrs. Horodysky also spent many hours giving advanced training to Andriy Tymchuk, head of computer technology for the Ukrainian Independent Publishing and Information Association, headed by Vyacheslav Chornovil.

The Lviv Computer Association, the official sponsor of the training pro-

gram, is associated with the Children's Fund. It is headed by three people: Dmytro Koss, lawyer, people's deputy for the Lviv region, and member of Rukh; Dmytro Lapychak, member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union; and Volodymyr Hissovsky, a principal with the organization Komputex.

The Nestor Institute is a newly founded, non-profit organization whose goal is to support perebudova in Ukraine by facilitating technical, economic and cultural exchanges. It needs contributions from individuals and organizations in the Ukrainian community, and other sources, to buy 12 personal computer systems which will be donated to the Lviv Computer Association. They will use the computers in a training center to teach others and to benefit perebudova. The mayor of Lviv, Bohdan Kotyk, has promised to provide permanent facilities for the Lviv Computer Association.

According to Larissa Shevchuk Matthews, president of Nestor Institute, "The Nestor Institute wants to contribute to the rebirth of Ukraine. Your financial support will make you a part of this effort. We urgently need individuals and organizations to sponsor a computer (\$1,500), printer (\$500), keyboard (\$100) or package of disks (\$25)."

For more information about the computer training program or other programs contact: Nestor Institute, 2213 Acton Street, Berkeley, Calif., 94702; (415) 549-1791 (Pacific Daylight Time).

Chornovil...

(Continued from page 3)

apparatus, particularly the apparatus that is elsewhere but observing events in Lviv. Already today, their intentions in crushing the democratic ruling organs wherever they have emerged either by economic blockade or by depriving them of real authority, have become apparent. Already today, when we have only begun to gain authority, this all-powerful apparatus has limited the supply of goods quietly gloating; you see what the democrats have brought you! Although we know who really led our economy to catastrophe."

Mr. Chornovil continued to detail his political platform, as an advocate of full state independence for Ukraine, achieved by peaceful, constitutional and democratic means, as a supporter of broad political, economic decentralization, political pluralism, the deideologization of state and economic structures, cultural-national autonomy for national minorities, freedom of conscience, religious peace.

As far as the creation of a democratic mechanism embodying all these noble principles, Mr. Chornovil said that he understands that "everything must begin from scratch, from the formation of a truly democratic institution of rule by the people, learning dialogue and creating a mechanism for reciprocal contact between the people and the government. To overcome the alienation between the people and elected organs, to convince people that they have truly become the sole organism: only united can something be achieved — this is the main task of the oblast council and its chairman."

Mr. Chornovil emphasized that his experience in dealing with people would help in achieving this goal. "Be certain," he said, "that I will not just sit in my office. In my first month as chairman I will visit every raion."

Among the many tasks that Mr. Chornovil foresees in his program is

political and economic decentralization in the region and the creation of policy to support independent initiative. "We don't want to nor will we dictate," he said, "and we will fully support the free display of popular initiative, the rebirth of the competitive spirit. We are ready for dialogue with everyone who strives for constructive cooperation, including yesterday's and today's ideological opponents. I believe we are capable of overcoming political radicalism, pragmatism. This new concept of rule by the people can be achieved only by drawing a maximum number of people to a greater political life."

"Every initiative will be noticed and every opportunity will be invented for its realization," said Mr. Chornovil. "The Lviv region should become truly a school of democracy."

The new council chairman said the council will fight any "reactionary," undemocratic legislation, much still left over from the Stalinist and Brezhnevite periods, particularly the March 31, 1990, Decree of the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, which apparently took away from local councils jurisdiction over publishing houses, the press, militia and more.

"This is an attempt to make our government a mere prop," said Mr. Chornovil. "Therefore it is possible that at times we (the Lviv Oblast Council) will act not based on reactionary legislation, but on the interests of the people and the needs of a real situation."

"Without the support of the people and a broad popular movement we will not survive such a struggle with reactionary legislation and the imperial regime."

Mr. Chornovil continued: "I reject all provocative accusations of extremism, because I am ready for both cooperation and compromise when it regards the interests of the people. What is especially important is not to allow the reactionaries to crush us with hunger or an economic blockade."

Mr. Chornovil then turned his atten-

tion to the economy of Lviv Oblast plagued by chronic shortages of basic consumer goods, depopulation of rural areas and a struggling agriculture, inefficient centralized industry and more.

"While defining the priorities and direction of the work of the council's presidium and commission, I place first the problem of a stable provision of products and consumer goods for the population. Special attention must be given to agriculture," stressed Mr. Chornovil.

"It is imperative that we work out a new economic strategy, drawing on the finest experts and practitioners. We need to form a system of social priorities for the village... I feel that a gradual step-by-step transition from extensive collective farm production to a civilized agriculture is needed."

The new leadership should "form a strategy of radical reconstruction of the village, in every way encouraging individual farming. However, we should approach things realistically, including the low level of technical equipment in the village, especially the lack of small mechanization, which must be increased, the low population of the villages, low funds.

"Therefore the basic transitional form in agriculture is the formation and activity of strong cooperatives, even more so since Halychyna (Galicia) has certain historical traditions. We should also return to the traditional Galician form of agricultural specialization with an emphasis on meat-and-dairy farming. We can and should feed ourselves. Otherwise we will remain hostages of the center."

Mr. Chornovil also addressed the importance of decentralization of industry and its independence from all-union and republican ministries. He said he would like to work on either replacing the directors of Lviv Oblast largest enterprises or transforming them into allies of the new popularly elected council.

"In every way encouraging the independence of labor collectives, we will favor their emergence from departmental slavery through leasing, by introducing an active form of ownership, by creating territorial-branch concerns," he said.

"The basic principles of our economic approach are: reconstruction, disarmament, greater specialization, a radical intensification of the economy. If we succeed in making our industry politically and economically independent, then we will be able to take advantage of mutually convenient propositions by Western firms, offers which even now are up in the air."

The council should also consider a program creating an international health resort and recreational zone in the oblast's Carpathian mountain region, and discuss raising the salaries for the lowest paid category of workers, such as cultural workers.

"Also funds are needed for the program of national-cultural rebirth, proposed by public organizations. They (funds) are not available while Moscow pumps out millions of profits from our subordinated industry.

"How do we stop this robbery of our land? This is the chief strategic task of the new democratic council. Along with this, as we become engrossed in our local problems, we should not forget for even a minute the political meaning of our daily work, that the Lviv region become, at least relatively, a free territory in Ukraine," he said.

"The whole Ukrainian nation is carefully observing our experiment in popular rule. Therefore we do not have the moral right to lose. That is why we call for the support of the apparatus, which must still rid itself of its habits of bureaucracy and learn dynamism, and independent public organizations, new political parties and everyone, who existed and will exist, and all other civic formations, from whence we have come and for whom we are obligated to leave a place in our oblast council."

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Summer nears

As Memorial Day weekend approaches, our thoughts traditionally turn to summertime. It is a time also that we begin thinking about activities for our youths who will soon be out of school for two and a half to three months.

Preparations are well under way for the myriad summer camps, workshops and courses designed especially for Ukrainian youth. And now is the time to register for these activities, be they conducted by the youth organizations Plast, ODUM or SUM or by other organizations such as the Ukrainian National Association.

There are camps of every description, and there seem to be more and more types each year. For, in addition to the regular educational-recreational camps, there are specialized ones: sports, maritime and tennis, to name but a few. Many different courses and workshops have also been instituted: cultural, dance, bandura, counselor training, etc. And there are camps and workshops for every age group — from preschoolers to young adults.

Diverse though they may be, all these activities have a common thread running through them — they are conducted expressly for Ukrainian youths by Ukrainian organizations for the purpose of helping maintain Ukrainian identity. Whether this purpose is explicitly stated or not, the fact is that this is the result, since youths participating in these activities do spend at least a part of their summer in a uniquely Ukrainian environment.

What should be noted as well is that not all of these activities require knowledge of the Ukrainian language, which means that the many youths whose Ukrainian language fluency is minimal, or even those who do not know Ukrainian at all, are not prevented from participating and still can spend a summer, or part of it, in a Ukrainian atmosphere.

It is obvious that summer activities alone do not produce nationally conscious youths, but they can indeed help. And it is up to parents to provide children with the appropriate knowledge, experiences and environment that will develop their children's awareness, appreciation and comprehension of the Ukrainian heritage. Registering children for a Ukrainian summer camp, workshop or course would certainly be a step in the right direction.

May
16
1989

Turning the pages back...

A year ago, on May 16, the first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, addressed a plenum of the CPU Central Committee, assailing both Rukh and the Ukrainian Helsinki Union as his and his party's main political opponents.

He also referred to the existence of "about 15 groups that are overtly destructive and anti-socialist in their orientation," but, according to Dr. Roman Solchanyk of Radio Liberty Research, most of what he had to say about ideological problems in the republic focused on the UHU and Rukh.

The harshest words, Dr. Solchanyk wrote last year in *The Weekly*, were reserved for the Ukrainian Helsinki Union which the first secretary described as being characterized by "extreme political adventurism and an open anti-Soviet position." The core of this group, he said, is centered in Lviv and is made up of persons "known for their nationalist views."

"The leaders of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union are following a line [aimed at] undermining the constitutional law and order, rehabilitating the OUN [Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists] and developing a broad 'national,' more precisely, a nationalist movement for the secession of Ukraine from the USSR."

The Rukh was described as "a new political structure" that aims at mass appeal, "would stand above the organs of Soviet power and, in essence, would be in opposition to the CPSU." It is no accident, Mr. Shcherbytsky said, that the Ukrainian Helsinki Union and similar groups have joined Rukh.

Mr. Shcherbytsky, who many saw as the principal cause of stagnation and the main impediment to *perestroika* in Ukraine was ousted from the Politburo of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and forcibly retired as chief of the Communist Party of Ukraine in September of last year.

Vyacheslav Chornovil, former political prisoner, then a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union and now a people's deputy in the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, had written a letter to the first secretary in June 1989 from a prison cell where he was serving a 15-day term for "petty hooliganism."

"As Brezhnev's companion in arms and one of the architects of stagnation, you remain enemy number one against any kind of social progress in Ukraine.... Today, the people, who are waking up from a lethargic sleep and shaking off fear, are speaking out. So, go away because you will see the day that the wave of people's anger will blow you away like a feather," he wrote.

Volodymyr Shcherbytsky died at the age of 71 on February 16 of this year. He will be remembered, as Mr. Chornovil put it, for destroying "everything Ukrainian in Ukraine" and for "criminal deeds" against the Ukrainian people, including Russification of Ukrainian culture, destruction of the nation's intelligentsia, and, most recently, covering up the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

For the record

Ukrainian National Republic in exile sends letter to President George Bush

Following is the full text of a letter to President George Bush from Mykola Plawuk, president of the Ukrainian National Republic in Exile. The letter, dated May 8, is published here for the public record.

Dear Mr. President:

By the end of May this year, you will have had an opportunity to discuss with President Gorbachev, various issues affecting world peace, disarmament, and international tensions, including the evolving relationship between the government of the USSR and the non-Russian constituent republics. In your public statements you noted repeatedly traditional American commitment to the principles of freedom and national self-determination. These were important statements in that they attested to consistency and integrity of the United States policy. Your remarks referred specifically to the illegality of the Soviet incorporation of the Baltic states into the USSR and to the issue of Lithuanian independence; yet, it is obvious that a similar yearning for freedom and justice has manifested itself among other nationalities of the USSR.

We wish to draw your attention to another victim of Soviet Russian expansionism — Ukraine. While the Baltic states lost their independence in 1940, the Ukrainian people lost their sovereign, free and independent state to Lenin in the aftermath of the first world war when they struggled for independence in 1917-1921. In both cases, a foreign power, Soviet Russia, imposed its political system by means of superior armed forces and "Red Terror." It should be noted that in the popular elections on the ruins of the tsarist empire (November-December 1917), Lenin's party of Bolsheviks suffered a crushing defeat in Ukraine, when it obtained only 10 percent of the votes.

Furthermore, as in the case of Lithuania, the incorporation of Ukraine into the USSR as one of the Soviet republics was forced upon the Ukrainian people in December 1922 by the control of Moscow. Even though at that time the Ukrainian National Republic was comprised of 80 percent ethnic Ukrainians, the Russian minority in Ukraine dominated the Communist Party and its leadership.

Now with Mr. Gorbachev's self-professed three-pronged reform, i.e., *perestroika*, glasnost and democratization, the United States has an opportunity to promote democracy in that turbulent part of the world by insisting that democratization of the USSR be genuine, and not merely a temporary, politically expedient redress in an attempt to manipulate events and people. Indeed, according to the Soviet Constitution of 1977, the USSR is a "voluntary association of sovereign nations," with the right to secede from the Soviet Union. Thus, as "sovereign nations," all republics of the USSR are explicitly entitled by the Soviet Constitution to complete independence, if they opt for it.

The United States has recognized the right to sovereignty of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian nations by agreeing to their admission as members of the United Nations, and of other international organizations accessible only to sovereign states. Regrettably, so far, the Moscow government has been using the membership of Ukraine and Byelorussia to promote its own political agenda. Taking at face value, Mr.

Gorbachev's claims to democratization of the USSR, now is the opportune time to assure that the representatives of these two republics to the U.N. and its affiliated organizations, represent the interests and the will of their respective nations, rather than the dictates of the central government in Moscow. That will have been clearly demonstrated in recent republican elections in Ukraine, in which democratic forces won about one-third of the seats in the republican Supreme Council, and large majorities in many regional and local councils — all this in spite of gross irregularities, heavy pressures and fraudulent procedures.

It has been suggested that the implementation of the right of the Soviet republics to secede would bring an end to Russia as a major power, or even as an economically self-sustaining state. Such a development, it is argued, could induce Soviet Russia to undertake a desperate action. However, similar arguments had been raised during the decolonization of the western empires. History has proven these arguments to be wrong. For example, Great Britain did not become impoverished by granting independence to India, Ireland or Kenya. On the contrary, the well-being of the average British citizen increased substantially.

Even if all of the 15 Soviet republics became independent — an option which not all of them may seek — the Russian federated republic would still be the largest country in the world in terms of territory, and one of the richest countries with respect to energy and other resources. Further, economic interdependence between the Russian republic and those republics which would become independent is likely to continue on mutually advantageous terms. For example, Finland now has a much more extensive trade with the Soviet Union than she has ever had as a part of the Russian empire. Political sovereignty does not preclude bilateral or multilateral security or economic arrangements. The view that some republics would not be economically viable as independent states also is without merit. Considering its natural resources, and the level of industrial development, Ukraine, for example, has the capacity to be one of the economically most advanced countries of Europe.

The heaviest burden to the economy of the USSR is the inflated size of the Soviet military establishment and of its internal security forces. The tension within the Soviet Union will grow if the Soviet leadership attempts to keep by force the non-Russian nationalities seeking independence to which they are entitled by the Constitution of the USSR.

The United States and her allies would then be forced to maintain an extensive military posture to be able to counteract the strength of the Red Army. The most reliable and most effective way toward disarmament and the securing of lasting peace requires a fair and equitable resolution of political issues of freedom of choice, including the right to national self-determination.

Therefore, on behalf of the Ukrainian people and, indeed, of all non-Russian nations of the USSR, we ask you, Mr. President, to urge Mr. Gorbachev to accelerate internal political and economic reforms necessary to implement the principles of democratic choice and national self-determination, not in

(Continued on page 13)

BOOK NOTES

Tracing development of Ukrainian language

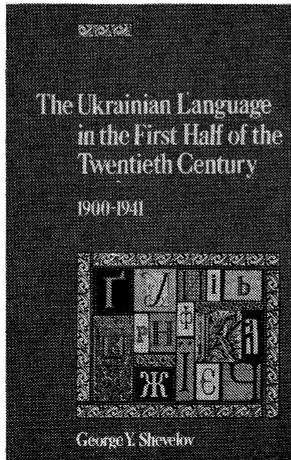
CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute recently published "The Ukrainian Language in the First Half of the Twentieth Century: 1900-1941" by George Y. Shevelov, professor emeritus of Slavic philology at Columbia University.

Made possible by a bequest from the estate of the late John Hadzevich, a benefactor of the Ukrainian Studies Fund, Prof. Shevelov's book documents and analyzes the various influences on the development of contemporary Ukrainian, including the deliberate attempts of the tsarist and Soviet governments to suppress Ukrainian linguistic independence.

The first half of the 20th century was crucial in many respects for the evolution and character of modern standard Ukrainian. Prior to World War I, Ukraine was divided between the Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires. The Ukrainian language lacked uniformity even though the primacy of the standard established in Russian-dominated Ukraine was theoretically accepted in Austrian-ruled Galicia and Bukovina.

Up to 1905 the tsarist government forbade the public use of Ukrainian beyond belles lettres, and excluded it from education until 1917. In the interwar period, Ukraine was divided among the USSR, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia; social and cultural conditions differed drastically between these regions.

Prof. Shevelov's book, based on extensive study of source material, traces the development of modern Standard Ukrainian in relation to the



political, legal and cultural conditions within each region.

It examines the relation of the standard language to underlying dialects, the ways in which the standard language was enriched, and the complex struggle for the unity of the language and sometimes for its very existence. While shunning excessively complicated linguistic terminology, the book presents the essentials of linguistic development in connection with broad political and cultural processes.

Copies may be ordered from the Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02138. The price is \$20 and includes postage.

Documenting echoes of glasnost in Ukraine

NORTH YORK, Ontario — "Echoes of Glasnost in Soviet Ukraine," a collection of viewpoints by 25 authors on various aspects of life in Ukraine, was recently released here by Captus University Publications.

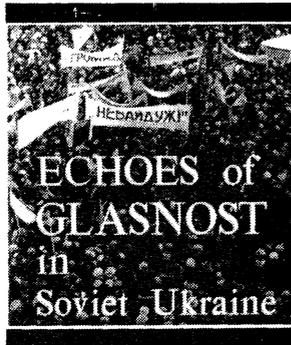
Among the authors are eyewitnesses and experts on recent developments in Ukraine, including Soviet officials, dissidents, former political prisoners, artists, musicians, journalists and scholars.

The book's editor is Romana Bahry, associate professor in the department of humanities and the department of languages, literatures and linguistics at York University.

The topics discussed include nuclear power, political patronage, the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Churches, film, literature, art, music, perebudova and democratization, and others.

The book emerged from a symposium on "Glasnost in Soviet Ukraine" held at York University in early 1989 — the first international and interdisciplinary conference of this kind — which brought together speakers from Canada, the United States and Ukraine.

Some two-thirds of the essays in the book were in fact presented as papers at



that York University conference. Others were added to cover additional topics and to update readers on the most recent developments in Ukraine and the USSR, including the founding congress of Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova.

The soft-cover book is available for \$19.50 (U.S. or Canadian funds) from: Captus Press Inc., York University Campus, 4700 Keele St., North York, Ontario M3J 1P3, by phoning (416) 736-5537, or via fax (416) 736-5103.

Bar association offers scholarship

DETROIT — The Ukrainian American Bar Association is funding a \$1,000 scholarship for a law student. The scholarship will be awarded on the basis of academic excellence, financial need and outstanding activity within the Ukrainian community. First- and second-year law students currently enrolled in an ABA-accredited law school and any applicants matriculating as of

September 1990 are eligible and encouraged to apply.

Any interested law student should submit a request for an application postmarked by June 1. Requests for applications should be sent to: Deanna E. Hazen, UABA Scholarship Fund, Plunkett & Cooney, P.C., 900 Marquette Building, Detroit, Mich. 48226.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas

**UNA at the crossroads**

Once every four years the Ukrainian National Association holds a convention.

Once every four years delegates arrive from all over North America to offer suggestions, develop plans, and pass resolutions, all for the good of the UNA.

Once every four years national officers are elected in the hope that they will restore our self-confidence, energize our community, and build on the accomplishments of the past.

All conventions are important milestones in the history of the UNA but this year's conclave is especially significant. The UNA is at a crossroads.

This year we have a choice. Continued decline or unprecedented growth. Preservation of the status-quo or new directions. Political rivalry and dissension, or healing, understanding and unity.

Our future is at stake. We are losing members. As more and more older UNA'ers leave us, there are fewer and fewer younger UNA'ers to take their place.

Unity is still but a dream. Factionalism is now the rule, not only within our community but within the UNA as well.

Some factionalism, of course, is healthy. We are, after all, a democratic community with a pluralistic political structure. What is damaging, however, is the notion that there is only one correct political ideology, one acceptable approach, one revered, all-knowing leader. Unless we learn to respect each other's views and to develop an environment of mutual political respect, we are doomed to dissonance.

Fraternality has been neglected. We don't offer as much to our rank-and-file membership as we would like to believe, and what we do offer — Soyuzivka, for example — tends to be of primary benefit to Ukrainian Americans living in a specific geographic area. Those not so blessed are resentful.

What is to be done? Our first priority needs to be new members. We have to discover the secret of attracting the younger generation into our ranks. Our youth is somewhat different from our us and our parents. They won't join the UNA out of a sense of national obligation. Their first question is usually, "What will the UNA do for me?" Unless we can provide a meaningful answer, the way other ethnic fraternals have done, and market that answer, our youth will remain disinterested.

Before we can find solutions, we have to clearly identify the nature of the problem. To do that, we need information that will help us identify the real needs of our youth. The last two UNA conventions have passed resolutions calling for a study of U.S. census data for Ukrainians between the ages of 21 and 40. Such a study would help us focus on the salient characteristics of this age group. Having done that we could extrapolate certain hypotheses regarding needs. These hypotheses would later be confirmed or adjusted by needs-assessment questionnaires and regional UNA conferences. Programs could then be developed to meet real

needs. It's a long process but an essential one. It could be painful but hey, no pain, no gain.

Our second priority needs to be one of the broadening of our fraternal base. We simply have to pay more attention to, and spend more money for, fraternal programs that make sense in the 1990s. Our insurance policies have recently become more competitive. It's time our fraternal programs followed suit.

One way to begin might be to provide membership incentives for our young marrieds, that age group that appears to be most estranged from our community. Baby-sitting services for couples interested in family enrichment weekends, special local conferences for young home-owners, escorted low-cost family tours, and the establishment of resorts in the Midwest and West are just some of the projects we can explore in the future.

A pet project of mine has been an international dance competition for Ukrainian dance troupes. The UNA could offer trophies and cash prizes of \$10,000, \$7,500 and \$5,000 for the first three winners of a competition developed and judged by a panel of dance experts dominated by non-Ukrainians. The first place award could be called the "Taras Maksymowich Ukrainian Dance Trophy" in honor of the late UNA Supreme Advisor who co-founded the Ukrainian Dancers of Miami and devoted most of his life to this unique Ukrainian cultural expression.

Today, Ukrainian dancing remains the most popular activity among Ukrainian youth in North America. It's time the UNA recognized this, nurtured its future development, and reaped the benefits of such involvement.

There are many other things we could and should do to enhance our image in the community and increase our membership. There's no reason why the UNA can't reverse its present course if there is determination, imagination, vision, good will and a time-phased, clearly-defined set of goals and objectives. Working without a plan is like sailing without a rudder.

The next 10 years will be critical years in the history of the world's Ukrainians.

Among other things, the UNA will celebrate its 100th anniversary in 1994. This year's convention could well determine whether it will be a victory celebration or another prosaic acknowledgement of a passage of time.

The future of the Ukrainian Church in both Ukraine and North America may well be determined during the next decade. Will the UNA be part of the renewal process? Or will we remain on the periphery, praying for a miracle?

During the next 10 years Ukraine may once again become one, sovereign, and independent. Will we be involved in that soul-stirring evolution or will we remain sideliners, bystanders, mere observers and recorders of historic events?

We live in exciting times. This being the case, the UNA convention in Baltimore requires exhilarating and far-reaching decisions. Can we live up to these expectations? I hope so. It may well be our last chance!

EASTERTIME IN UKRAINE: Reflections on a trip with news correspondents

by Borys A. Gudziak

CONCLUSION

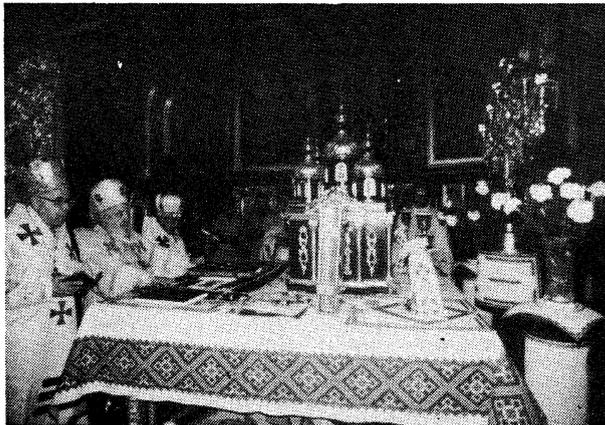
Although our Moscow meetings had been arranged weeks in advance, the group leaders spent the first half of Good Friday cajoling bureaucrats and their secretaries to confirm appointments. Metropolitan Kirill of Smolensk, responsible for external relations of the Moscow Patriarchate, had gone to Smolensk; Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev, whom we had missed in Kiev on the previous day because he had been in Moscow now had returned to his see; and Yuriy Khristoradnov, head of the All-Soviet Council of Religious Affairs, was apparently tied up in meetings.

The reporters were frustrated by 12-hour waits for telephone lines, complaining that they had never before experienced such difficulties in filing their reports. Finally, press conferences were arranged with Metropolitan Juvenaliy of Krutitsk and Kolonna, vicar of the Moscow Eparchy and widely believed to be a possible successor to the ailing Patriarch Pimen, and with Evgeni Milovanov, Mr. Khristoradnov's deputy at the Council of Religious Affairs.

We arrived at the Danilov Monastery, home to the offices of the Moscow Patriarchate, where our first meeting was to take place. During our 45-minute wait in the patriarchal palace, we had ample time to visit the ornate throne room and the patriarchal chapel. At that point, our genteel escort, a young hegumen, informed us that we would have to be patient because Raisa Gorbachev and her guest, Barbara Jaruzelski, the wife of Polish President Wojciech Jaruzelski, were being given a tour of the monastery by Metropolitan Juvenali.

A few of the Italian reporters went outside and encountered the presidential wives as they were leaving the main church of the monastery. As we drew near, I was sent reeling by a secret service agent's stiff push, but my moment was counteracted by an Italian

In early April, Borys Gudziak traveled with a group of over 20 journalists to Lviv, Kiev and Moscow on an orientation trip sponsored by the Ukrainian Catholic Press Bureau based in Rome. Mr. Gudziak served as a translator for the journalists at various meetings and press conferences. Here, he offers his observations on the 11 days of rigorous meetings and press conferences. Next week, in the conclusion of his article, he describes Easter celebrations of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Lviv.



Ukrainian Catholic bishops celebrate the liturgy of the Resurrection at Transfiguration Church in Lviv.



Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk addresses the faithful on Easter Sunday at Shevchenkivskiy Hai.

journalist's opposite and slightly more equal pull, with the result that I was put in a position to pose a number of questions to Mrs. Gorbachev about the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the restitution of the Cathedral of St. George.

With aplomb characteristic of experienced dignitaries, she deflected the queries, giving noncommittal answers: "We should look to the future with optimism, and I think they will find a common solution."

Afterwards we waited for Metropolitan Juvenali for another half hour and had the opportunity to venerate the monastery's Holy Shroud of Christ, an embroidered icon of the body of Jesus that on Good Friday is laid in a grave in the middle of every Eastern church. At this point, the young hegumen told us that because of the visit of the first ladies the metropolitan would not be able to meet us. The time for our next meeting was approaching so we decided to leave for the Council of Religious Affairs to speak with Mr. Milovanov.

It soon became clear why Mykola Kolesnyk works for the Council in Kiev and Mr. Milovanov in Moscow. The functionary at the central headquarters for the planning of Soviet policy to-

wards religion was urbane and evoked in me a positive first impression. He was at ease during his introductory greeting and had facts at his fingertips. However, as the questioning progressed, it became clear that the journalists would not get straight answers about the suppression of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in 1946, the Church's rehabilitation, legalization and recognition, and the acknowledgement and redress of injustices committed against it.

After the conference proper, one official from the Council's Department of Catholic and Armenian Affairs, Aleksandr Gusev, told a lingering group of reporters that the Ukrainian Catholic Church does not have legitimate bishops and without bishops there can be no Church. The Ukrainian Catholic Church cannot be legalized because its bishops were not nominated by the Vatican, and therefore, are not official Catholic bishops — this despite repeated papal declarations to the contrary.

Saturday was a day of rest, tourist excursions to the Kremlin, and more, mostly futile, efforts at filing reports. Our evening flight to Lviv was cancelled so we had to take the night flight. By this time we had confirmed reports that the Russian Orthodox were not going to return the Cathedral of St. George to the Ukrainian Catholics for Easter and that Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk had asked Ukrainian Catholics to stay away from that church to avoid any provocations that might violate the spirit of the feast.

For weeks the cathedral had been closed for fear that Ukrainian Catholics might conduct a sit-in, and the two groups had been conducting rival services in front of the church. According to the head count made by reporters who went to St. George's on Easter morning to see the services conducted under the leadership of a Russian Orthodox priest, there were 50 Russian Orthodox worshippers at the cathedral. Rumors were circulating that even some of these were not from Lviv, but were brought in from the Pochayiv monastery, a place of pilgrimage and a bastion of Russian Orthodoxy in Ukraine.

We arrived at the Lviv airport at 1

a.m., whence a bus took the strong in body and spirit of the Church of the Transfiguration, the place of our first press conference. Here, in one of the three Lviv churches open to Ukrainian Catholics, Archbishop Sterniuk, Bishop Filemon Kurchaba and Bishop Julian Voronovsky solemnly celebrated the beautiful Easter Vigil and Eucharistic Liturgy. The service began at 11 p.m. and finished at 5 a.m. but the aging archbishop, celebrating his first Easter in a church in 45 years, was radiant with joy and energy. His Easter message was a simple proclamation of the resurrection kerygma, without paths or triumphalism.

As the sun rose, the liturgical celebrations resumed and throughout the first half of the day services were repeated to meet the needs of the Ukrainian Catholic faithful who three more times filled the spacious Church of the Transfiguration, spilling over into the surrounding streets and sidewalks.

Similar crowds jammed the four liturgies at St. Onufriy Church, while in the Shevchenko Park of Folk Architecture, where the third Catholic parish has been celebrating, an open air liturgy was attended by thousands of Lvivites and 20 Western reporters, themselves caught up in the spirit of the celebrations. Archbishop Sterniuk invited the group for a traditional Easter breakfast at which he distributed the blessed Easter egg, sign of new life. One had the sense that Lviv had put aside the tensions and disappointment associated with the issue of St. George's Cathedral that had dominated the previous days.

At the breakfast, held in the administrative buildings of the architectural park, I felt as if we were in a normal land, celebrating in a special way with close friends. Our group was particularly struck by the directness, simplicity and sincerity of the joy being expressed by people called forth from suffering. Especially moving was the testimony of the young nuns interviewed for BBC radio as they articulated their faith, expressed their hopes and aspirations, and described their emotions at being able to wear publicly their habits for the second time, the first having been at the

(Continued on page 9)

Reflections...

(Continued from page 8)

evening vigil. Christian and agnostic reporters alike were made to feel at home at the Easter festivities. In private exchanges and in their solemn toasts they expressed the essence of the mysteries being celebrated. "Death was conquered by death."

The festivities in the park continued with the traditional hahilky (spring ritual dances) that after four decades of prohibition, were first revived in Lviv two years ago. The capricious frolic of the Lviv youth was completely spontaneous. The dancing went on all afternoon, interrupted only by a hushed silence that overcame the park when Archbishop Sterniuk extended his Easter greetings to the city.

That evening the Lviv television channel broadcast an unprecedented report about the Easter celebrations. In the days preceding Easter, greetings from Christian hierarchs had been read by TV anchors and published in the Lviv dailies. Among these was the Easter message of Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky in Rome, an object of continued vilification in some Soviet publications.

The second and third days of Easter saw more violations of Soviet public decorum and the revitalization of suppressed Ukrainian religious and folk tradition. Almost all businesses in Lviv were closed on Bright or Easter Monday and Tuesday and the liturgies and dances continued. The custom associated with "Drenched Monday," (oblyvanyi pondilok), as it is popularly designated, was renewed with a vengeance. Central Lviv was a battle zone into which one entered at one's own risk. Foreign status was no guarantee of immunity in the eyes of the youths marauding the streets or manning the second-story windows with buckets of water. The gleeful assault cries and shrieks of terror were all the more amusing, since this Easter they heralded nothing more than another soaking, rather than the advent of riot police. One young art student confessed that she had never before experienced in Lviv such an animated atmosphere of play and recreation.

I had an opportunity to get more directly involved in Lviv's resurrectional experience. On Bright Monday, along with students from the conservatory and the Institute of Applied Arts, I organized a youth rally that explored the theme of "The Face of Christ." "Wide-eyed children holding their Easter baskets, the serene and iconic visage of the Archbishop Sterniuk, the radiant smiles of novices highlighted by new monastic garb, mirthful boy-girl winks on the dance fields and aquatic battlefield, the worn yet bright faces of tired mothers and fathers, and the vindication in the faded eyes of the aged who had seen history come and go, all testified to the fact that in these days the face of Christ had shown upon Lviv.

About 5,000 "youths from the age of 2 to 82" stood tightly packed in the Church of the Transfiguration. The panorama of faces in the church expressed all of the hopes and burdens to which we had been introduced during our brief stay in Lviv. In song and word an encounter occurred. They were glad to hear that in the West their trials are not forgotten and that there are many young people in the West who are ready to extend a hand by coming to Ukraine to share, teach and learn.

It became clear that we in the West can benefit much from the experience of congregations such as Holy Transfiguration. They too were eager to hear the story of our spiritual journey. The rally was a source of mutual encouragement



An outdoor Easter service celebrated by the Studite monks at Shevchenkivskiy Hai.

and the start of new relationships.

Never before had I spoken before an audience so open and accepting, so hungry for the things I take for granted. Never before had I wanted to be more sincere and speak from the heart, avoiding all of the qualifications that my academic training had taught me to make. I wanted to reach out. I was met more than half way. I will always remember the sea of faces, individual icons of the Risen One. Somehow I knew that my seclusion among the Byzantine books henceforth would not be the same.

The next day we closed our hectic schedule with two press conferences.

The first was with the new head of the Lviv regional council, Vyacheslav Chornovil who said that "independence is the dream of my life" and spoke candidly about the obstacles that need to be overcome for the realization of this goal. The second conference, with Ivan Gel, veteran of campaigns for religious liberty, was devoted to the continuing struggle of the Ukrainian Catholic Church for legalization. A visit to an icon exhibit preceded our departure for the railway station and Budapest.

In just over a week the group had met and observed, and spoke with scores of religious and political leaders, cham-

pions of the Ukrainian Churches and Russian Orthodox, critical of the policies of their own Church, such as Father Gleb Yakunin. The journalists had an opportunity to get the story from the Russian Orthodox hierarchy and from official government authorities. The facts spoke for themselves.

Exhausted by the pace and intensity of our experience, yet invigorated by the fortitude and hope that we witnessed, we boarded the train, each of us returning to our corner to reflect and write about what we saw in Ukraine, ever hopeful that the phone in the closet will ring again.

Rukh support group members meet with congressman

WASHINGTON — Rep. Henry Hyde (R-Ill.) met on May 2 with officers of Ukraine 2000: The Washington Committee in Support of Ukraine, a group founded in February by the Washington area Ukrainian community to support the work of Rukh in Ukraine.

Ukraine 2000 was represented by its president, Judge Bohdan Futey, executive vice-president, Robert McConnell, and government relations chairperson, Nadia McConnell.

The meeting focused on the group's trip to Ukraine for the March 4 elections and their meetings with Rukh, the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, other members of the Democratic Bloc and Jewish leaders in Kiev.

Rep. Hyde is a member of the House Committees on Foreign Affairs and the Judiciary, and is the ranking Republican on the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

Rep. Hyde was especially interested in the insights and observations the group had as a result of extensive meetings in which they participated with Rukh leaders in Kiev and Lviv. He also was glad to receive personal insights regarding leaders of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, Ivan Drach, Mykhailo Horyn, Volodymyr Yavorivsky, Dmytro Pavlychko, Orest Vlokh, Bohdan Horyn and others. Since they participated in meetings that focused on the Democratic Bloc's plans for the future and requests from its supporters in the United States, Judge Futey and the McConnells were able to give the congressman insights into the workings of Rukh, the relationships between the members of the Democratic Bloc, their priorities and perspectives.

Rep. Hyde's counsel on the Intelligence Committee, Thomas Smeeden,

asked about environmental issues in Ukraine, and Judge Futey and the McConnells relayed information they learned in Ukraine about a wide variety of environmental problems. They explained how Chernobyl and other environmental problems fueled the human instinct for survival and added to the other elements of nationalism to make changes in Ukraine very important to the whole population.

They described their belief that the Kremlin still does not appreciate the importance of Chernobyl to the national movement in Ukraine. They told the congressman about doctors in the area of the Rivne atomic power station who are advising families with children to relocate. Judge Futey also pointed out that the atomic power station in the Khmelnytske region had 32 unscheduled shutdowns in 1989 because of reactor problems.

Mrs. McConnell commented on the Soviet Union authorities' use of fear and hate as tools to fight Ukrainian self-determination. She explained how the military and other officials went into the villages and towns before the "human chain" in January and again before the March elections to tell the people that violence was expected and that people should stay at home for their own safety.

She noted that the military and Soviet officials try to discourage citizen involvement by predicting violence, but that the leaders of Rukh emphasize peaceful and orderly conduct at all events. Yet she said the military's rumors and predictions to inhibit people who have for so long been repressed.

Judge Futey told of military movements to intimidate voters. Robert McConnell explained how the military was used in the election to supplement

the Communist Party's voting strength in some districts.

The Ukraine 2000 members also told Rep. Hyde about Orest Deychakiwsky's trip to Ukraine for the March 18 run-off elections and saw to it that Rep. Hyde got a copy of the Helsinki Commission's report on the elections.

Mrs. McConnell pointed out that Moscow has told the world that if nationalism is allowed to dominate in the republics the result will be chaos and anti-Semitism. At the same time, Mrs. McConnell described Rukh's constant efforts to fight anti-Semitism and to involve the Jewish community and all nationalities in Rukh and Rukh's goals.

The group reported to Rep. Hyde that in a meeting with Jewish leaders the Ukrainian Jews emphasized that they are Ukrainians and part of Rukh. Mr. McConnell told the Congressman that the Jews said that, "Rukh is a healthy soul." The leaders of the Sholom Aleichem Society told the McConnells and Judge Futey that Jews have been in Ukraine over 1,000 years, that Kiev is one of the centers of Hebrew culture, and that they want to be a part of the rebirth of a free Ukraine and urge Ukrainian Jews to come home.

Judge Futey and the McConnells also discussed the status of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and told anecdotes that emphasized the Ukrainian people's understanding of the contributions of the Reagan Administration to the changes taking place in the Soviet Union.

Ukraine 2000: The Washington Committee for Support of Ukraine was founded on February 25 at a community meeting held on the initiative of the local branch of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council.

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- 22 — Concert - The Spectrum - 9 pm
- 22 — Concert - Queensbury Arms - 9 pm
- 23 — Concert - Gasworks - 9 pm

American Long Weekend

- 25 — Concert - Concert Hall - 7 pm
- 26 — Dance - UNF - 297 College St. - 7 pm
- 27 — All day outdoor festival in Oakville - gates open 10 am
(St. Volodymyr Cultural Center - 1280 Dundas St. W.) - "Kiev"

BACKGROUND ON UKRAINIAN ROCK ARTISTS

VIKA considered poised for an international breakthrough, plays a more dance style rock which is greatly influenced by Nina Hagen. She started singing in rock groups when she was sixteen. A year ago she was a member in the band Braty Hadiukiny.

BRATY HADIUKINY mixes a wide variety of music on their composition, from reague, to punk, to traditional Ukrainian. Many of their songs are amongst the most popular in Ukraine.

MARIA BOURMAKA is a solo guitarist/singer who plays folk music reminiscent of 1960's New York style folk. Her songs are based on the works of Ukrainian poets.

EDUARD DRACH is a guitarist/songwriter/singer who performs very political songs. He began his career only a few years ago but has now become the conscience of Ukraine with his song "Vidayte Movu! — Give back our language!".

HRONO was founded in 1975, with a lot of troubles they persued their careers and in 1988 they recorded the rock-ballad "Ukraine" which became the most popular song in Ukraine that year and rose to the top of the charts.

KOMU VNYZ has a more aggressive feel to their music relying heavily on influences from early King Crimson, Pink Floyd and David Bowie and Jimmie Hendrix. Most of their songs are based on poems by Ukrainian poets, Oleksander Oles', Taras Shevchenko and Volodymyr Samiilenko.

MLYN is an avant-garde musical combo with a very artistic front man.

TELENIUK SISTERS are a vocal duet. They sing in a more traditional folkloric Ukrainian style.

ZUMOVYI SAD performs a "classical" style of rock borrowing heavily from early Genesis, and other rock bands of the early to middle seventies.

These artists were chosen to perform in Canada by Kobza International Corp. because they are among the most popular rock performers in Ukraine and they were winners in the first Ukrainian rock festival "Chervona Ruta", which was held in Chernivtsi from September 19 to 24 of last year.

This is the first time that anybody has been able to see these artists outside the now rusty Iron Curtain. All the rock groups will be present at this event and they represent the best of rock music available in Ukraine. Some of these groups have become renowned in the Soviet Union.

(Do not miss this once-in-a-lifetime event of exotic rock music!)

"The festivals impact on the youth of Ukraine is equal to the impact of 'Rukh' on Ukraine's political scene..."

Concert Tickets: KOBZA (416) 253-9314; Ticketmaster — (416) 872-1111, Arka West, Arka Queen.

For Information: KOBZA International 3253 Lakeshore Blvd. W., Toronto, Ontario M8V 1M3; FAX: (416) 253-9515, TEL: (416) 253-9314.

Kobza International is a joint-venture corporation which has founded a studio in Kiev, Ukraine, dedicated to recording and promoting traditional and modern Ukrainian Music.

UNWLA to hold 22nd convention in Detroit

NEW YORK — The 22nd annual convention of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will be held in Metropolitan Detroit, hosted by the UNWLA Detroit Regional Council, on May 26-28.

The convention officially opens on Saturday, May 26, at 10 a.m. in the modern Radisson Plaza Hotel in Southfield, Mich. In addition to business sessions featuring officers' reports, elections of a new national executive board, and panel presentations by the cultural, membership, educational, arts and museum, press and publications and public relations committees, the program will feature workshops on social services and scholarships and a convention banquet.

In addition to the convention program on Friday evening, May 25, at 7 p.m. at the Radisson Hotel, there will be a convention kick-off with a roundtable discussion on "Community Activism: East — in the USSR and West — in the U.S.A." with the guest speaker Paul Goble, director of the Research Division at Radio Liberty in Munich. A discussion on current events in Ukraine will feature Orest Deychakiwsky, Paula Dobriansky, Roman Kupchinsky, Helen Petrauskas, Sophia Sluzar and Maria Zarycky. The moderator will be Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak, UNWLA vice-president.

The convention delegates and guests will have the opportunity to visit the headquarters (domivka) of the UNWLA Regional Council and the many Ukrainian community institutions in the city of Warren.

There will be ample opportunity to visit St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church decorated with icons by Yuriy Kozak, the Ukrainian Village, an apartment complex for seniors, two Ukrainian credit unions, Samopomich and Buduchnist, and the EKO Ukrainian Gallery. Following this tour on Saturday, there will be a reception and dinner program at the Ukrainian Cultural Center.

The delegates and guests will be able to view an exhibit featuring the paintings of the local Ukrainian artists: Edward Kozak and his sons, Yuriy and Jarko, Michael Dmytrenko, Christina Nehaniv, Halyna Konopado, Yuriy Krochmaluk and Roman Baranyk, as well as a collection of dolls dressed in Ukrainian regional costumes prepared by UNWLA Branch 81. There will also be entertainment, but the evening program is aimed chiefly at providing the delegates with an opportunity to visit the Warren Ukrainian community and get acquainted with each other.

The convention banquet will be held on Sunday, May 27, in the Algonguin Ballroom of the Radisson Plaza Hotel and the program will include addresses by Maria Savchak, president of the UNWLA; Yuri Shymko, president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians; and Dr. Maria Kwitkowsky, president of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organization. The keynote speaker of the evening will be Olha Isajevych of the Lviv Minor Academy of Sciences (Lvivska Mala Akademia Nauk). There will also be presentations of citations to honorary members of the UNWLA and presentations of awards to young women achievers. Christina R. Lypeckyj, mezzo-soprano will be appearing in the entertainment program.

There will be many interesting panel discussions and workshops, and the public is invited to attend.

Summer bandura course offered in Munich

NEW YORK — This summer the Ukrainian Free University Foundation (UFUF) and the Society of Ukrainian Bandurists (SUB) will be sponsoring the sixth annual academic course "Comparative Folklore: Ukrainian Folk Music and the Bandura," on July 16-30 at the Ukrainian Free University in Munich.

The course will be taught by Prof. Aristede Wirsta and Dr. Marko Farion. Prof. Wirsta, who will be teaching the theoretical portion of the course, is a musicologist and professor at Parisian universities and at the Ukrainian Free University.

Practical bandura instruction will be headed by Dr. Farion. A student of the late Hryhory Kytasty, he is a member and soloist of the Ukrainian Bandurists Chorus and a solo performer in his own right. Dr. Farion has been an administrator and instructor at a number of bandura camps and workshops in

North America, and is the newly elected president of the Society of Ukrainian Bandurists.

Each year, the bandura course of the UFU attracts more and more students from all over Eastern and Western Europe. Last year, a total of 42 students attended the course — 18 of them from Poland and Yugoslavia.

Because of this increased enthusiasm and interest, students at the course in 1988 decided to form the Society of Ukrainian Bandurists of Europe, and in 1989 held their first conference, at which they elected an executive board, drew up their by-laws, and discussed plans for the future.

For further information on the course, please write: Ukrainian Free University Foundation Inc., Attention: Lydia Czorny, P.O. Box 1028, New York, N.Y. 10276.

Deadline for applications is June 1.

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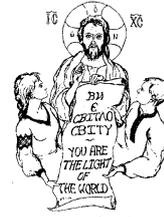
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UKRAINIAN
YOUTH FOR CHRIST

Attention: Ukrainian Catholic Youth 18-35+ 1990 Youth for Christ Conference June 8, 9, 10 Soyuzivka, Kerhonkson, New York

The Ukrainian Youth from the Diocese of Stamford have prepared a Ukrainian Youth for Christ Conference for YOU on June 8-10, 1990 at Soyuzivka, Kerhonkson, New York. We welcome you to be a part of us spiritually and socially for the growth of Ukrainian Youth

In Matthew 5:14, Jesus calls His followers "the Light of the world." The Ukrainian Catholic youth are the next generation called upon to reflect the light of Christ to all through our lives. Striving to become a "light" to others in today's world, we wish to increase our knowledge and love for our Ukrainian Catholic heritage and broaden our understanding of faith in the modern world

Perceiving the difficulties lying ahead in the 1930s, Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytsky saw the special need to strengthen the faith of the Ukrainian youth. Thus, he convoked the first Ukrainian Youth for Christ Convention in 1933. During the 1960s this tradition was renewed in preparation for the celebration for the Millennium of our faith.

Today, having concluded the festive Millennial celebrations, we once again stand on the verge of critical and changing times. Following the example of the youth of the 1930s, it is our generation's calling to continue and further our Ukrainian Catholic heritage. It is up to us to learn how to live in the Faith of our ancestors in the world of today—admittedly not an easy task. Now is the time to deepen our commitment as Ukrainian Catholics and rededicate ourselves to Christ.

This weekend will also give us an opportunity to unite in prayerful support for our brothers and sisters in Ukraine, whom we admire for their courage, conviction and loyalty to their Faith and nation amidst threats of reprisals. They are truly a "light", and example and an inspiration for us all. We seek to deepen our awareness and understanding of the situation they face today, and express our solidarity with them.

With this in mind we have prepared a program of workshops and social event to meet the personal needs for Ukrainian Youth between the age of 18-35+. We encourage You to join us at Soyuzivka so that we may celebrate our faith as Ukrainian Youth united in Christ. Sincerely In Christ,
1990 Ukrainian Youth for Christ Committee.

Keynote Speaker: Fr. Taras Lozynsky

Workshops on:

Being Ukrainian in the Modern Western World
The Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine Today
The Vocation of the Christian/ Lay State
Christian Marriage
Divorce, Annulment, Remarriage
Mysteries Through Iconography
Events Include:
Vatra (Campfire)
Banquet and Dance

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Cost of Meals \$ 50.00

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Registration Form			
Name _____	Age _____	M F	
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Room: S D T Q QD CD Share With _____			
Workshop Choices 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____			

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1990 ESCORTED GROUP TOURS

June 4 \$2,599.00 Budapest 5 - 6
Lufthansa Lviv 7 - 11
KASHTAN 1 15 Days Kiev/Kaniv 11 - 15
Vienna 15 - 18
Escort: John Kuchmy
SGL \$350.00

June 14 \$2,499.00 Budapest 15 - 16
Lufthansa Lviv 17 - 22
ZHURAVEL 1 17 Days Kiev/Kaniv 22 - 27
Lviv 27 - 28
Budapest 29 - 30
Escort: Chryzanta Hentisz
SGL \$350.00

June 19 \$2,890.00 Budapest 20 - 21
Lufthansa Lviv 22 - 27
PROMIN 21 Days Kiev/Kaniv June 27 - July 1
Yalta/Bachtchisarai 1 - 5
Prague 6 - 9
Escort: Luba Abramiyuk-Wolynetz
SGL \$480.00

June 19 \$2,350.00 Krakow 20 - 25
Lufthansa Lviv 25 - 7/1
ZUSTRICH 17 Days Kiev/Kaniv July 1 - 5
Escort: Apollinaire Osadca
SGL \$300.00

KRAKOW: Conference on topic "Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky & the Spiritual Culture of the Peoples of Eastern Europe Yesterday & Today" at Krakow University. Sponsor — Polish Academy of Sciences.
Conference held under Sponsorship of his Excellency Bishop Basil Losten.

July 5 \$2,359.00 Budapest 6 - 7
Lufthansa Lviv 8 - 12
RUTA II 16 Days Kiev/Kaniv 12 - 16
Lviv 17 - 20
Escort: Natalie Shuya
SGL \$345.00

SOLD OUT

July 19 \$3,300.00 Budapest — in transit 20
Lufthansa Uzhorod 21 - 23
HOPAK 27 Days Lviv 23 - 27
Chernivtsi 27 - 30
Odessa July 30 - Aug. 2
Zaporizhia/ Khortytsia Aug. 2 - 4
Kharkiv 4 - 6
Poltava/ Reshetylivka/ Opishnia 6 - 7
Kiev/Kaniv/ Cherkassy/Moryntsi 8 - 14
Escort: Halya Hirniak
SGL \$599.00

July 22 \$3,239.00 Leningrad 23 - 26
Finnair Lviv 26 - 30
ZIRKA 19 Days Jalta July 30 - Aug. 2
Kiev/Kaniv 2 - 6
Moscow 6 - 9
Escort: Marta Danyluk
SGL \$420.00

Aug. 3 \$2,500.00 Kiev/Kaniv 4 - 9
Air France Poltava/ Reshetylivka/ 10 - 12
LILEA 20 Days Opishnia
Kharkiv 12 - 15
Zaporizhia/ Khortytsia 15 - 17
Kiev 18 - 18
Paris 18 - 22
Escort: Otha Kyrychenko-Shuhan
SGL \$400.00

Aug. 7 \$2,500.00 Budapest 8 - 9
Swissair Lviv 10 - 14
SOPILKA 19 Days Kiev/Kaniv 14 - 17
Chernivtsi/ Kamenets- 18 - 22
Podilsky Bucharest/Brason 22 - 25
Escort: Prof. John Luchecho
SGL \$400.00

Aug. 10 \$2,980.00 Leningrad/Petrodvorets 11 - 14
Lufthansa Lviv/Olesko 14 - 19
PANORAMA 21 Days Yalta/Bachtchisarai 23 - 27
Kiev/Kaniv 23 - 27
Berlin 27 - 30
Escort: George Shtohryn
SGL \$499.00

Aug. 14 \$2,325.00 Budapest 15 - 16
Swissair Lviv 17 - 22
MARICHKA 2 16 Days Ternopil 22 - 27
Budapest 28 - 29
Escort: Ostap Stelmach
SGL \$340.00

Sept. 6 \$2,499.00 Budapest 7 - 8
Lufthansa Lviv 9 - 14
ZHURAVEL 2 17 Days Kiev/Kaniv 14 - 19
Lviv 19 - 20
Budapest 21 - 22
Escort: Catherine Pendzola
SGL \$350.00

Sept. 10 \$2,679.00 Budapest 11 - 12
Lufthansa Lviv 13 - 17
KASHTAN 2 15 Days Kiev/Kaniv 17 - 21
Vienna 21 - 24
Escort: Roman Wynnyk
SGL \$350.00

Oct. 2 \$1,600.00 Budapest — in transit 3
Lufthansa Lviv 4 - 10
MINI-LVIV 11 Days Budapest 11 - 12
Lviv — Breakfast basis
SGL \$200.00

Nov. 1 \$1,699.00 Budapest 2 - 3
Lufthansa Lviv 4 - 9
OSIN 15 Days Ternopil 9 - 13
Budapest 14 - 15
Lviv — Breakfast basis
SGL \$190.00

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Lithuanian...

(Continued from page 3)

Soviet Union, and in independent Lithuania. These are two compatible sides — the same process (of Gorbachev's democratization), rather than alternatives," she said.

Noting earlier that the Soviet Union, as a result of the democratic reform process, had declared the Hitler-Stalin pact that annexed Lithuania to be null and void, she concluded her appeal to encourage President Gorbachev to act in support of democratic actions with the observation that even if Mr. Gorbachev is not in favor of an independent Lithuania, "the world's darling does not have the monopolistic right to decide the fate of other nations."

During the question and answer session, Mrs. Prunskiene was asked to elaborate on the type of economic support that Lithuania was receiving in spite of Moscow's blockade. She stated that progressive organizations in Moscow and Leningrad were arranging for shipments of various goods, and that trade relations of sorts have been set up with several cities in the neighboring republics of Ukraine and Byelorussia.

In particular, she mentioned that Lviv was sending dairy products, and that arrangements for shipments of fuel oil from another Ukrainian city were under way.

With the exception of Rep. Edward Markey (D-Mass.), who stated that "it ill behooves Lithuania to unilaterally declare its immediate independence from the Soviet Union and then to charge the West with 'appeasement' and 'another Munich' when it fails to embrace Lithuania's unilateral strategy," the commissioners were generally sympathetic to Lithuania's recent action and Mrs. Prunskiene's remarks were well-received.

Several commissioners noted that without Mr. Gorbachev's bold actions in the direction of democratization, the current situation would never have arisen, and alluded to the fact that not all actions which result from a democratic process are necessarily without tension.

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Ukrainian National...

(Continued from page 6)

terms of Marxist-Leninist dialectics, but as it is known and accepted by all Western nations. The mechanism for secession proposed by Mr. Gorbachev is self-serving in that it appears to create unreasonable and artificial constraints so as to force the member republics to remain in the Soviet Union.

In developing the foundation for a political structure in Europe, and in establishing a new framework for political and economic interdependence among European nations for decades to come, the future of Ukraine, and indeed, of other nations within the USSR, is an issue that should be of vital concern to all Western countries, including the U.S.A. It certainly is not an exclusively internal Soviet issue. The U.S.A. and its allies, as well as the USSR are co-signatories to many internationally binding covenants and treaties which provide for specific rights

and obligations with respect to all other signatory states. A post-Cold War order in Europe under which some nations, large or small, would be forced to remain against their will within the Soviet empire, would be built on a fragile foundation, it would contain the seeds of future discontent and instability, and thus become doomed to failure.

The United States has a unique opportunity to demonstrate again to the rest of the world its commitment to freedom and democracy and its belief in

the equality and liberty of all men.

Therefore, we ask you, Mr. President, to raise these issues in your deliberations with Mr. Gorbachev, and to ensure that the rights of all nations to liberty and freedom are protected, and the forthcoming procedures for secession recommended by Mr. Gorbachev do not compromise or subvert into cause of freedom and justice. Mr. Gorbachev's respect for sovereign rights of the constituent republics of the USSR would serve as an indication of

Soviet credibility and trustworthiness in other areas of international relations, including the banishment of nuclear weapons, reduction of conventional armed forces, provision of economic aid to needy countries, and promoting hope for genuine peace.

Sincerely yours,
Mykola Plawuk
President

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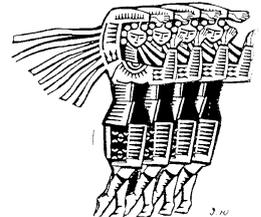
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COOPERATIVE TRIBUNE

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Editor: Tamara Denysenko



St. Andrew's South Bound Brook FCU to host UNCUA Spring Conference

CONFERENCE AGENDA

Friday, June 1

- 12:00-6:00 Arrival — Holiday Inn, Somerset, New Jersey
6:00-11:00 Registration and Reception — Hospitality Suite Sponsored by St. Andrew's South Bound Brook Federal Credit Union

Saturday, June 2

- 8:45 Welcome Address — St. Andrew's Federal Credit Union
Wasył Doroshenko, President
9:00 Opening Remarks
Walter Hupaliwskyj, UNCUA Chairman of the Board
9:10 Welcome — World Council of Ukrainian Cooperatives
Omelan Pleszkewycz, President.
9:20 Welcome — Council of Ukrainian Credit Unions in Canada
9:30 1989 Comparative Financial Analysis of UNCUA
Credit Unions
Speakers: Walter Hupaliwskyj
Bohdan Andrushkiw
10:15 Coffee Break
10:30 1989 Statistical and Financial Analysis
Presented by each credit union
12:15 Luncheon
1:15 UNCUA General Meeting
1) Opening Remarks — Walter Hupaliwskyj, Chairman of the Board
2) Approval of minutes from previous general meeting
3) Report of Chairman of the Board
4) Report of President
5) Report of Financial Officer
6) Report of the Auditing Committee
7) Discussion
8) Acceptance of reports
9) Elections — Chairman of the Board, President & Auditing Committee
5:00 Adjournment
6:00-8:00 Cocktails — Ukrainian Orthodox Cultural Center
8:00 Banquet and entertainment

SUNDAY, June 3

- 8:00-9:30 Board of Directors Meeting
Election of Officers
9:30 Divine Liturgy — St. Andrew's Memorial Church
12:00 Luncheon in church hall
1:00 Conclusion

St. Andrew's Credit Union

This year's UNCUA conference is being hosted by St. Andrew's South Brook Federal Credit Union which is one of the important Ukrainian institutions in the New Jersey Ukrainian community.

St. Andrew's South Bound Brook FCU was organized February 28, 1971 by seven members. The initial assets were \$559.34. Over the past 19 years over 2000 additional members joined the credit union and it grew to over \$23,000,000.

Last year, the credit union purchased its own modern building, and installed a new computer system to better serve its members.

There are over 5000 potential members in the vicinity of the credit union, but unfortunately more than half have yet to join St. Andrew's FCU and support their own, member-owned, democratically controlled Ukrainian financial institution.

Members who are active in their credit union help themselves and others to achieve financial security.

The Board of Directors of St. Andrew's FCU cordially invites all eligible individuals to become members, to enroll their families and thereby strengthen their own financial security and their community's.

SUPPORT AND PROMOTE THE CREDIT UNION MOVEMENT

For more than a year now the banking industry has waged an aggressive anti-credit union campaign in the press and within the Federal government. Bankers are trying to convince law-makers that there is no difference in the structure and activities of banks, and credit unions. They insist on credit union taxation, and on combining the NCUSIF with FDIC, putting credit unions, in effect, under the control of the banking industry.

We, as member-owners of our Credit Union, have the responsibility to make certain our elected officials know and understand why we like our CU, why it's different from other financial institutions, why it's successful and sound, and why it should be left untouched by any future "bailout" provisions.

The attempt to undermine CU's will close small credit unions serving members who might not have access to other financial institutions. Other CU's will be forced to increase their loan rates, cut back on services and increase service fees.

We need to write our elected officials that CU's don't play games with members' money, that they invest surplus funds in other credit unions and government-backed securities and not in risky ventures.

Please contact your Senators and your Congresspeople and tell them about the benefits of your Credit Union and why it is special and important to you and your family. Urge them, as a taxpayer and a voter, to resist any efforts to change how Credit Unions operate.

I LOVE MY
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Letters From our Members

Please accept my sincere thanks for your generous gifts of the December 1989 issue of the *Ukrainian Credit Union Voice* and the 1990 *Ukrainian Credit Union Calendar Commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the First Edition of Taras Shevchenko's "Kobzar"*.

The participants who contributed unsparingly of their talents and time in preparation of the 1990 *Ukrainian Credit Union Calendar Commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the First Edition of Taras Shevchenko's Poetry "Kobzar,"* have produced a remarkable testimonial to Shevchenko's genius, to the poet, the artist, the prophet graced by his illimitable faith in God, and love for Ukraine and his enslaved countrymen.

The Calendar is a scholarly work in the dignified simplicity of its approach and noteworthy bibliographic sources. The carefully selected works of art arranged with notes in a design to highlight the dramatic events of Shevchenko's life, beginning at birth as a serf, enhance the Calendar's literary worth.

The clear, harmoniously spaced layout; the technical excellence in presenting the work content; and the fine color reproductions of the various forms of Shevchenko's works of art immediately capture the reader's interest and admiration. The detail of identifying in separate colors the Julian and Gregorian sequence of holidays reminds the reader of the Calendar's other intended purpose.

The Calendar is as well a work of art in its own right. Undoubtedly, it has been earning high praise and deserves to be safeguarded in libraries here and abroad.

Thank you again for the two valuable gifts at the start of this New Year of the last decade that will lead to the millennium hopefully ahead of God's peace for all mankind.

Very truly yours,

Green Valley Arizona Olga A. Stetsuk
January 20, 1990.



Communist Party...

(Continued from page 2)

western Ukraine have become more complicated, he stated, as a result of the conflict between the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches. In addition, he made reference to the anti-Russian nature of some western Ukrainian associations, and the national conflicts taking place in the Crimea. He asserted that the party firmly supported some institutions currently under attack in Ukraine, especially the armed forces, the internal police, the KGB and the militia.

Section three looked at what was described as the "sphere of special attention," national politics, though the speech was remarkable for its lack of specific detail on this question. It alluded to extremist elements who were trying to promote national hostility, and commented on the need to organize the production of newspapers, radio and television broadcasts in the native language of minority groups in Ukraine, while stressing the primary role of Ukrainians in the republic. It omitted completely the current fears of the Ukrainian Jewish population, for example, which have been discussed extensively in the newspaper *Vechirniy Kyiv*.²

Finally came a section called "To Accelerate Party Renewal," which noted that while other parties have yet to be formed in Ukraine, essentially the republic has already been transformed into a multi-party society Mr. Ivashko lashed out at the influence of the Democratic Platform in Ukraine, declaring that its ideas are "unacceptable."

He also singled out the leadership of Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, some of whom have recently renounced their party membership and declared the need to create a new party. On the other hand, the Ukrainian Communist Party has declared that it is prepared to work with the Ukrainian ecological association Zelenyi Svit to help resolve pressing environmental concerns.

More specific objectives surfaced in the principles of the Program of the Communist Party, which was published after the plenum. The party's goals were declared to be the affirmation of "national statehood," full popular rights, a socially oriented and dynamic economy, the development of Ukrainian cultural and spiritual life, and harmonious relations between society and nature, all of which could be attained only under conditions of "real sovereignty" of Ukraine within the Soviet Union.

While the Communist Party of Ukraine still adheres to Marxism-Leninism it will take into account new ideas, and will not canonize dogma as an irrefutable truth. Past "mistakes" were acknowledged and particular reference was made to the famine of 1932-1933, "our national tragedy."

In short, then, the Communist Party of Ukraine, shorn of some of its original power, has declared its intention to reform itself. In Mr. Ivashko, it has a leader who has shown himself to be more flexible than his predecessor, but at the same time, the new program manifests several problems. Of late, the party has extended its call for economic sovereignty with a political dimension, but the scope of proposed republican control has rarely been delineated. Using the Canadian analogy, Mr. Ivashko's proposals approximate more to the sort of sovereignty association advocated by the Parti Quebecois than to the economic and political independence enjoyed by the other Canadian provinces,³ but there is little indication that such a role in a new federation would be acceptable to Moscow if it involved the "loss" of Ukraine's natural resources to the union.

Most important is the loss of prestige and authority of the party as an institution. Its tentative assertions on Marxism-Leninism, the new emphasis on the growth of a national culture, on national integrity, all suggest that the party has suffered a moral defeat in the recent elections. There is a political crisis developing in Donetske Oblast; western Ukraine has become almost as recalcitrant in political terms as shortly after its reannexation in 1944; and constant revelations from the Soviet Ukrainian past serve as a further reminder of the suffering of Ukrainians under Communist Party rule.

The chief aim of First Secretary

Ivashko and his colleagues is to find some means of gaining public support under the new conditions. But, there are very few incentives that can be offered to the public, and hence one finds either elements in the party platform clearly culled from other groups ("spiritual culture," ecological safety and the like),

or ritualistic attacks on separatists that appear to contravene the alleged democratic nature of the program.

The new program is less a regeneration of the party, therefore, and rather a desperate attempt to find a new role in a discontented and rapidly changing society.

2. Personal correspondence from Kiev, which has included numerous items from *Vechirniy Kyiv* on the Jewish question (all undated). The items refer, inter alia, to the posting of leaflets in strategic places across the city of Kiev about an alleged May 5 pogrom, to swastikas daubed on buildings, to the fears of the Jewish community, and to anti-Semitic letters written to the newspaper, which have maintained that Jews

avoid heavy jobs in factories or that Jews have played a repressive role in Ukrainian history.

3. Such an analogy would not be lost on Soviet citizens. See, for example, the (albeit simplistic) account by the Moscow correspondent of *Maclean's* magazine, Anthony Wilson-Smith in *Moscow News*, No. 15, April 15, p. 13.



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* The Flying Kozaks	Musical/Dance Ensemble
* Trubka	Musical/Dance Ensemble
* Ulana Perfectky	Vocalist
* Voloshky	Dance Ensemble
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* Oles Kuzyszyn	Band

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May 20

UNIONDALE, N.Y.: The Nassau County Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hempstead, N.Y., St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Uniondale, N.Y., and Holy Family Ukrainian Church in West Islip, N.Y., invite the Ukrainian community to a special program, featuring guest speakers Dr. Askold Lozynsky and Roksolana Lozynsky at 12:30 p.m. in St. Michael's parish hall, 237 Maple Ave. Dr. Lozynsky will speak in English and Ukrainian on "National Rebirth in Ukraine and the March 4 Elections," while Mrs. Lozynsky will show video interviews with activists of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, or Rukh.

CHESHIRE, Conn.: Ukrainian pianist Victor Markiw will perform Beethoven's Piano Concerto in B Flat Major with The Cheshire Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Richard Brooks, at 3 p.m. in Cheshire High School. Tickets are \$6 and may be purchased at the door.

May 24

PHILADELPHIA: The folk dancers

and instrumentalists of the Lviv group Vyrnist will appear in a benefit concert for Rukh at 7:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, 700 Cedar Road. The Ukrainian Human Rights Committee of Philadelphia will sponsor the concert, featuring the 36 performers now touring the United States. Admission is \$15 for adults, \$10 for seniors and students.

May 25

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society will sponsor an evening, featuring two young Ukrainian poets from Kiev, Oleksander Hrytsenko, a computer specialist by profession, and Maksym Strikha, a physicist, at 6:30 p.m. at their headquarters, 63 Fourth Ave. The guests will speak about current events in Ukraine, about the elections in which they took part literature and youth. For more information call Vera Kaczmarek, (212) 473-8195 (home), or (201) 622-0545 (work).

May 25-27

SEATTLE: The Ukrainian American

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Club of Washington will present a dynamic program of Ukrainian song and dance at the Northwest Folklife Festival. The festival will feature a group concert of all performers in the Opera House at 1 p.m. on Sunday, and will include the Cheremshyna and Luna dancers, Voloshky and Zymova Troyanda vocal groups and bandurists Victor Mishalow, Julian Kytasty and Paul Pysarenko. Admission is free. For more information call Darcia Korbyn, (206) 746-1010.

May 27

UNION, N.J.: Ukrainian American Veterans Post 6 will hold Memorial Day services at the UAV Monument at Hollywood Cemetery on Stuyvesant Avenue at 11 a.m. For more information call Dr. Julian Bemko, (201) 376-8364.

PASSAIC, N.J.: Ukrainian American Veterans Post 17 will hold Memorial Day services at the UAV Monument at Cedar Lawn Cemetery on Route 20. For more information call Peter Pankiw, (201) 365-0165.

SUFFERN, N.Y.: Ukrainian American Veterans Post 19 will participate in Memorial Day services at Two Veterans Cemetery at 1 p.m. For more information call Ted Dusanenko, (914) 634-5502.

TRENTON, N.J.: Ukrainian American Veterans Post 25 will participate in Memorial Day services at 1 p.m. at Greenwood Cemetery on Hamilton Avenue. For more information call Orest Senyk, (609) 585-6769.

TORONTO: The Burlaka male chorus of Toronto, directed by Oleh Chmil, will kick off its concert tour of Ukraine, scheduled for July 9-30, at 3 p.m. at Central Technical School, Bathurst and Harbord streets. Upon the invitation of Rukh and Dmytro Hnatuk, the choir is scheduled to perform in Kiev, Lviv, Ternopil, Chernivsi, Ivano-Frankivske and Chernihiv. All proceeds will benefit Rukh and the victims of Chernobyl.

May 28

PHILADELPHIA: Philadelphia area Ukrainian American Veterans will conduct Memorial Day services at 9 a.m. at St. Mary's Cemetery in Fox Chase and at 11 a.m. at Oakland Cemetery. For more information call Ed Zetick, (215) 224-8158 or (215) 663-0212.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.: Ukrainian American Veterans Post 15 will host Memorial Day services at St. Mary's Orthodox Cemetery at 1 p.m. For more information call Emrick Prestash, (203) 224-1519.

HAMPTONBURG, N.Y.: Ukrainian

American Veterans Post 7 will conduct Memorial Day services, honoring Plast National Commanders Matthew Pope and George Wolynetz at Hamptonburg Cemetery at 1 p.m. For more information call Bohdan Bezkorowajny, (914) 783-9191.

DETROIT: Ukrainian American Veterans Posts 23 and 101 will co-sponsor Memorial Day services at Corporal Wolodymyr Holynsky's Monument at Mount Olivet Cemetery at 11 a.m. A picnic will follow on the grounds of St. Josaphat's Church, Ryan Road in Warren at 1 p.m. For more information call Mark Malaniak, (716) 837-7855.

CLEVELAND: Ukrainian American Veterans Post 24 will participate in Memorial Day services at the planned site of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial downtown Mall B at 1 p.m. For more information call Roman Rakowsky, (216) 884-1673.

WASHINGTON: PBS is scheduled to begin airing its historical documentary series "Stalin" at 9 p.m. EST with an installment titled "Revolutionary." This broadcast will be followed by two more installments: "Despot," which will include a sequence about the Ukraine famine, and "Generalissimo." Check local listings.

June 1

CUYAHOGA, Ohio: The Ohio Boy Choir, under the direction of Alexander B. Musichuk, will perform "Slices of America" in concert, as well as sacred, classical and Ukrainian folk songs, at 8 p.m. at Cuyahoga Community College, Western Campus Theater. Admission will be \$8 for adults, \$6 for seniors and students. For more information call (216) 884-1711.

June 2

DALLAS: The Ukrainian Dancers of Dallas will present a repertoire of Hutsul and Poltava dances at 5:30 p.m. at the Slavic Fest at the Czech Club on Military Parkway. For more information call Erica Nakonechny, (214) 321-1135.

June 3

EDMONTON: Alberta Parents for Ukrainian Education will host its first annual Children's Ukrainian Language Festival, "Under the Rainbow," which will promote Ukrainian bilingual education in Alberta and other provinces on an annual basis at the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village, 50 kilometers east of Edmonton. The program will include Pentecost church services, a parade, hourly live entertainment and other activities, all conducted in Ukrainian. For more information call William Korec, (403) 426-4329.

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 Traficant, 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

WHAT ARE YOU DOING ON COLUMBUS DAY WEEKEND?

COME TO THE WASHINGTON GROUP'S ANNUAL

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

THIS YEAR'S TOPIC

CHANGE IN UKRAINE: ASSESSMENT AND RESPONSE, II

PANELS, EXHIBITS, NETWORKING, GALA DINNER — DANCE WITH GUEST SPEAKER

Date: October 5, 6 and 7, 1990

PLACE: the Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C.

For more info please call MARTA 202-244-8836
or Fax us a Message 202-457-6998 attn: MARTA ZIELYK