

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Ukraine, Russia sign pact as equal, sovereign states

KIEV — Leaders of the Ukrainian and Russian republics on November 19 signed a 10-year bilateral agreement covering political, economic, cultural and other issues.

The chairmen of the Ukrainian and Russian Parliaments, respectively, Leonid Kravchuk and Boris Yeltsin, emphasized that the pact was an agreement between two sovereign and equal states.

Radio Liberty noted that the document pointedly omits any reference to a union treaty or the USSR Constitution.

The two presidents also issued a joint statement demanding that the sovereignty of the two republics be consistently respected by the USSR Supreme Soviet, reported Roman Solchanyk, an RL researcher.

Mr. Yeltsin arrived in the Ukrainian capital city on November 18. He was greeted at Borispol Airport by repre-

sentatives of the Ukrainian government as well as of the democratic opposition in Parliament, the National Council. Some 1,000 persons also were on hand, carrying Ukrainian national flags and banners proclaiming brotherhood between the two sovereign states of Ukraine and Russia.

The next day, Mr. Yeltsin and his entourage arrived at the Supreme Soviet building, where a meeting was held between parliamentary delegations of the two republics.

At that time, approximately 150 persons picketed outside the Parliament building, calling for friendship between the two nations as well as the release of Ukrainian People's Deputy Stepan Khmara, arrested just a few days earlier, apparently for assaulting an officer of the Ministry of Internal Affairs forces. (See story on page 1.)

Once negotiations between the two  
(Continued on page 14)

## Baltic states protest CSCE exclusion

NEW YORK — The foreign ministers of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia protested their exclusion from the 34-nation summit meeting in Paris on November 21, declaring that the new world order would not be complete until the Soviet Union ceases its illegal occupation of the three Baltic states,

reported the New York-based Lithuanian Information Center.

"World War II has not ended for the Baltic states," said Latvian Foreign Minister Janis Jurkans, adding that he hoped the West would help the Soviet Union realize that the restoration of Baltic independence was inevitable.

At a press conference organized by Iceland and Denmark, the foreign ministers of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania thanked the countries who have called on the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to grant observer status to the Baltic republics, a proposal that has so far been vetoed by Moscow.

Following the opening ceremony, the Baltic ministers were banned from even sitting in the conference hall because all CSCE decisions are based on consensus, and the Soviets objected to their presence. From Lithuania, President Vytautas Landsbergis expressed his disappointment over the move, stating that the CSCE member-status buckled to Soviet pressure.

Foreign Ministers Lennart Meri of Estonia, Algirdas Saudargas of Lithuania and Janis Jurkans of Latvia were invited to the summit as "distinguished guests" of the French government.

In a statement issued from Paris, the Lithuanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs appealed to the CSCE member-states to support the Baltic "quest for full membership."

Iceland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, the Holy See, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Great Britain all voiced their support for the Baltic states at the Paris meeting.

## Khmara declares hunger strike

### Public rallies around deputy

KIEV — Five Kiev residents were arrested between November 15 and 21 in connection with the case of Ukrainian People's Deputy Stepan Khmara, who began a new hunger strike in prison protesting his arrest for a November 7 incident involving an officer of the Interior Ministry forces, reported the juridical department of the Popular Movement of Ukraine, Rukh.

The five eyewitnesses to the incident, Mykola Holovach, Leonid Berezansky, Mykhailo Ratushny, Oleksiy Kovalchuk and Oleh Batovkin, have been charged with robbing Col. Ihor Hryhoriev of the MVD of his personal belongings and of serving as criminal accomplices under Articles 141 and 19, respectively, of the Ukrainian SSR Criminal Code.

The accused reportedly disarmed Col. Hryhoriev in a pedestrian underpass on Kiev's Khreshchatyk after a woman who accused him of assaulting her approached Mr. Khmara for help.

Mr. Khmara, a leader of the radical

faction of the democratic National Council in Ukraine's Parliament, was stripped of his parliamentary immunity by the Communist majority on November 14, which cleared the way for his November 17 arrest. The former dentist from Chervonohrad in Lviv Oblast has been charged with abusing the authority of his office under Article 166 of the Ukrainian SSR Criminal Code.

Mr. Khmara renewed a hunger strike in Lukianivka Prison on November 26, which he had begun along with several other deputies when he lost his immunity. According to his attorneys from Rukh, Yuriy Avyazian and Viktor Nikazakov, Mr. Khmara's demands are:

- the resignation of Mykhailo Potebenko, the procurator of the Ukrainian SSR;
- the release of all arrested witnesses;
- the filing of criminal charges against Col. Hryhoriev of the MVD for instigating this "provocation";
- his release and compensation for the physical and moral abuse by Col.

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## Canadian attorney in Kiev as observer for Amnesty International

TORONTO — Toronto lawyer Ihor Bardyn left for Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, on November 24 to obtain firsthand information regarding the arrest of Stepan Khmara, a member of the Ukrainian Parliament, reported the Canadian Friends of Rukh, based here.

Mr. Bardyn, a member of the International Commission of Jurists and Canadian Institute of International Affairs, will be providing a report to Amnesty International Canada and AI headquarters in London.

Mr. Khmara was arrested on November 17 by the militia on the grounds of the Parliament building in Kiev. Several members of Parliament witnessed the arrest and have formed a Parliamentary Defense Committee.

The Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet voted on November 14 to take away Mr. Khmara's parliamentary immunity, apparently to make his arrest possible in relation to a November 7 incident involving an officer of the Interior Ministry forces.

Roger Clark of Amnesty International's Ottawa office said: "We look forward to obtaining a report from Mr. Bardyn as part of our investigation of this case."

In a brief report faxed to Canada from Kiev, Mr. Bardyn said he had met with a chief investigator in the Khmara case, Anatoliy Belik, head of the investigative unit of the Ukrainian SSR's

Procuracy on November 26.

In his report Mr. Bardyn also noted that he had met with Volodymyr Shevchenko, procurator of the City of Kiev, whose office reportedly issued the order for Mr. Khmara's arrest. Mr. Bardyn requested in writing for permission to see Mr. Khmara in prison and for a meeting with Mykhailo Potebenko, procurator of the Ukrainian SSR.

No information was available at press time on the outcome of Mr. Bardyn's request.

Ukrainian Canadian Congress President Dr. Dmytro Cipiwnyk has written to Joe Clark, Canada's minister for external affairs, urging the Canadian government to closely monitor Mr. Khmara's case.

Erast Huculak, president of the Canadian Friends of Rukh, stated upon learning of Mr. Khmara's arrest, "Ukraine is a signatory of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and we hope that, in Khmara's case, the spirit of the covenant is followed."

Mr. Bardyn's report will also be forwarded to the Permanent Mission of the Ukrainian SSR to the United Nations in New York.

As chairman of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress Redress Commission, Mr. Bardyn initiated negotiations with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney concerning the internment of Ukrainians during World War I.

## U.S., Canada name consuls to Kiev

KIEV — Ambassador Jack Matlock, U.S. envoy to the Soviet Union, and Leonid Kravchuk, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, met in the Ukrainian capital on November 19.

The focus of their discussion, according to the Respublika news service and the Ukrainian Press Agency, was the opening of a U.S. Consulate in Kiev.

Later that day, at the press center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Matlock noted that the consulate is expected to be opened in several weeks and that its opening is being delayed only by problems of a technical nature.

Mr. Matlock also reported that the U.S. consul will be John Stepanchuk, a Ukrainian American.

A day earlier, it was announced in Toronto that Canada's consul-general to Ukraine will be a Ukrainian Canadian, Nestor Gayowsky.

## A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

# Coupons aimed at protecting consumer market in Ukraine

by Dr. David Marples

The introduction of "consumer booklets" containing coupons took effect on November 1 in Ukraine, and has already elicited much debate. There was a consensus that some sort of measure was required urgently to deal with the empty shelves in the stores, alleged speculation and even control over the consumer market by "dark black market forces."

However, there has been no shortage of criticism for the accepted government decree, which appears to have been introduced hastily and without much discussion. Several prominent members of the Ukrainian Parliament have complained that although this decree will affect the lives of millions of people, the time allotted for discussion of it in Parliament was minimal.

As a result, there are both calls and actions supporting its delay or repeal. Moreover, there are doubts whether the decree will adversely affect the living standards of those it is supposed to protect, that is, the poorer stratum of the population.

And finally, there seem to be some extraordinary omissions from the decree's contents, not least the question of how those whose current salaries are received from outside the republic (from Moscow, for example) are to obtain coupons.

The actual authorship of the decree of October 22, which approved the introduction of consumer cards, is unclear. Among a number of economists and lawyers involved in its elaboration, however, were V.P. Fokin, chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee on Economics, and the acting premier in place of the disgraced Vitaliy Masol, O.I. Slepichev, the Ukrainian minister of trade, and D.H. Nedashkovsky, chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee on Prices. On October 29, a press conference was held in Kiev, which attempted to explain the measure.

It should also be borne in mind that the acceptance and discussion of the decree were overshadowed by other important events in Kiev, such as the second congress of the Popular Movement of Ukraine (Rukh), and a confrontation between adherents of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and the Moscow-affiliated Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the streets of Kiev. The comments at the press conference, and those of Mr. Fokin to a major newspaper were almost identical and probably rehearsed.

The decree "Concerning the protection of the consumer market in the Ukrainian SSR" was acknowledged to be unpopular, but compelled by difficult circumstances. An economic crisis in Ukraine clearly exists. The shelves of stores have emptied "before our eyes." At the same time, while the output of consumer goods is below the anticipated plan, it has nonetheless begun to increase; and the 1990 harvest has seen a significant output improvement.

The problem therefore reportedly lies in the unbalanced consumer market. The wages of a certain sector of the Ukrainian population have risen much faster than the output of consumer goods (in the USSR the annual rise is around 14 percent, as compared to 7 percent for the latter). As the demand for goods has arisen, speculators have made profits and many of the goods

produced have been exported outside the Ukrainian and even the Soviet border.

Matters have been exacerbated also by rumors about price rises to be introduced by the union government. Efforts to resolve this situation by demanding passports or coupons at retail outlets have to date been ineffective.

According to Mr. Fokin, the long-term solution may be the introduction of a new Ukrainian currency, but this measure can hardly be taken overnight. Thus what is required is a fast-acting resolute measure to protect the consumer market. From November 1, food and non-food products, and goods of technical importance can only be purchased in stores through consumer cards that contain coupons (worth different ruble values). Payment is made in coupons, plus a like amount in rubles.

These coupons are of various colors, and each month the color is to be changed. Each card will bear the surname of the holder, affixed by a stamp. Expensive goods, such as jewelry and automobiles, carpets and all goods worth more than 1,500 rubles are to be purchased through savings bank drafts, but can only be bought by residents of Ukraine who hold consumer cards.

Certain goods are exempt from the system: goods sold at bookstores, press kiosks, and pharmacies, building materials for village constructions, fuel services, public transport, flowers, souvenirs, and any purchase that is under 20 kopecks.

The consumer cards have been issued to all "working citizens," pensioners, invalids, students and pupils, and coupons are issued each month at the time of wage or grant payments to the value of 70 percent of the amount that remains after taxes and other compulsory payments. Those who work outside Ukraine or those temporarily unemployed are to receive cards according to instructions (presumably on a case by case basis).

Individual workers will receive cards from local Soviet executive committees in the amount of 70 percent of the income that remains after payment of the tax on profits. For those who earn less than 70 rubles monthly, the card will contain 50 coupons; while conversely those who earn over 800 rubles will not normally receive cards, except for the purchase of livestock and raw materials.

The consumer card is effective only on the territory of Ukraine. Mr. Fokin made it clear that the cards will supersede all previous forms of trade — passports or coupons — with the exception of the coupon system in use for the sale of sugar.

The measure can be justified, in Mr. Fokin's view, by its urgency and the interests of the majority of the population. It is far less humiliating to the average citizen, he said, than the production of a passport to obtain goods, and also precludes a price rise for certain products (the logical alternative).

After "some hesitation," the coupon system has also been applied to the collective farm markets so that the flow of goods into the cities is not reduced, and in order not to "infringe upon the interests" of rural residents. The system

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## Newsbriefs from Ukraine

• KIEV — The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet approved a plan on November 3 for Ukraine's "complete economic and political independence" and will seek membership in the International Monetary Fund and other international agencies, according to a recent TASS report.

Vitold Fokin, acting chairman of the republican Council of Ministers, said the new plan would lead to privatization of property, denationalization of many enterprises, market-based consumer prices, and a Ukrainian currency. Politically, Mr. Fokin predicted "profound constitutional changes." (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KIEV — The Ukrainian government, in an effort to improve the profitability of certain agricultural enterprises, has decided to raise the purchase prices of beef, pork and poultry an average of 45, 60 and 50 percent, respectively, reported Radio Kiev on October 4.

This measure, along with the recently imposed stricter regulations on agricultural exports, is designed to prevent Ukrainian farmers from exporting their products to other republics where prices have already been increased. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• MUNICH — The journal *Pid Praporom Leninizmu* has recently published statistics on Ukrainian residents; in its issue No. 17, the journal reports that during the decade that ended in 1989, the rate of population increase had slowed to 1.39 percent and is expected to decrease to 0.19 percent by 1995 and 0.16 percent by the year 2000.

The number of abortions was twice that of the number of births, with over 1 million such procedures performed in (Continued on page 13)

## Coupon system is adjusted

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Adjustments in the coupon system continue to be announced, with the most recent changes involving aid to disadvantaged families and individuals, according to a November 23 report by Kiev Radio.

A 50-ruble coupon per child per month subsidy will be granted to single-parent families, families with many children and student families, in a move to be implemented within the next two months.

Blood donors, senior citizens, the handicapped and students who live away from their families and earn 100 rubles per month or less will receive coupons equal to all of their earnings in coupons (instead of the present 70 percent).

Additionally, the category of items available for cash has been expanded to include medical equipment for the handicapped, items for newborn children, food items needed for funerals, and building materials for coal miners. Commercial cash sales of gasoline — at higher prices — will be allowed for drivers from other republics as well as for owners of private taxis, the report said.

Meanwhile, the black market in coupons continues in many parts of Kiev with the going rate now up to five rubles for every one-ruble coupon, reported Radio Kiev on November 19. The illegal exchange continues despite the dozens of arrests already made by the militia, the report added.

## Hurenko condemns party's opponents

MUNICH — The first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, Stanislav Hurenko, condemned his party's opponents — including Rukh, the radical councils in western Ukraine, and the Democratic Platform of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union — in a rambling commentary published recently in *Radianska Ukraina*.

According to the Daily Report of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Mr. Hurenko expressed alarm at the political situation in Ukraine and noted that one of the most significant factors is the "activation of anti-Communist forces that have engaged in an open struggle against constitutional state structures."

Mr. Hurenko also claimed that Rukh is violating the law governing activity of public organizations by soliciting contributions in dollars to the cause of an independent Ukraine, reported Kathy Mihalisko of Radio Liberty.

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## Catholic bishops endorse national coalition to aid Church in Central, Eastern Europe

by John A. Kun  
UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — U.S. Catholic bishops unanimously approved an optional, national collection to aid the Catholic Church in Central and Eastern Europe during their four-day annual conference held here last week. The collection, which will receive national coordination, will be implemented on a diocesan basis under the prerogative of the presiding bishop.

It is anticipated that the collection, the most ambitious undertaking of its kind since the bishops provided assistance in Europe after World War II, will be a multi-million dollar aid campaign. American bishops are in effect committing themselves to a significant response to an historic opportunity.

The action of the bishops represents the final step in a yearlong effort of planning to aid the rebuilding of the Catholic Church after decades of Communist persecution. During the past year, the Office to Aid The Catholic Church in Central and Eastern Europe and the USSR was established to coordinate the aid program along with three recent fact-finding missions to that part of the world.

During the last summer one delegation, which included Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Basil Losten, travelled to Ukraine to evaluate the state of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Archbishop John L. May, chairman of the bishops' ad hoc committee on aid to the Church in Central and Eastern Europe, commented on the findings of the three delegations.

"In our meetings with more than 75 bishops of some dozen nationalities, we found a Church with a long and proud tradition and a deep sense of faith and hope for a better future. But despite its incredible resiliency, in most places, the Church faces abysmal conditions, lacking the most basic tools of evangelization and pastoral life. Years of suffering under an abiding intolerance of religion has left the Church almost literally in ruins," he said.

Citing the current status of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and its need for assistance, Archbishop May revealed the bishops did not have a predetermined allocation formula for the resources that will be raised. He indicated that the targeting of aid will be a "learning experience" and he emphasized Bishop Losten's knowledge of the situation in Ukraine will be invaluable.

According to Archbishop May, the national collection to aid the Catholic Church is seen as a catalyst that will mobilize tremendous human and organizational resources of American Catholics. It should be pointed out that the collection is intended to supplement the work of many individuals and organizations already providing substantial assistance to the Church in Central and Eastern Europe.

## Lithuania's president warns of danger from Gorbachev

NEW YORK — Lithuania's president went before the nation on Lithuanian Saturday night to warn that Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev appears to be planning to subvert the democratically elected government in that southernmost Baltic state, reported the Brooklyn-based Lithuanian Information Center.

In what was probably his grimmest address to his people since the Lithuanian-Soviet crisis last spring, Vytautas Landsbergis, president of Lithuania's Supreme Council (or Parliament), warned that the republic of Lithuania was "in danger."

Comparing the situation to the days preceding the Soviet invasion of independent Lithuania in 1940, he said that "right-wing" forces including "old-style Bolsheviks," "militant generals and colonels," "worshippers of Great Russian imperialism" and "red fascists"

were itching to turn back the clock in the USSR and Lithuania. He described President Gorbachev as "either the leader of the right-wingers or their prisoner."

The Lithuanian president harshly criticized the new powers given to Mr. Gorbachev the previous week by the USSR Supreme Soviet, saying he was granted the authority "to reorganize" from Moscow the governments of republics.

Mr. Landsbergis put before the Lithuanian public a forbidding scenario: internal discord in Lithuania fomented by Soviet agents, followed by a violent provocation staged by the KGB against members of the pro-Soviet minority in Lithuania, which would then be used to justify the introduction of presidential rule and the replacement of the legitimate Lithuanian government.

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## Prime Minister Mulroney meets with Ukrainian community reps

EDMONTON — Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Deputy Prime Minister Don Mazankowski met with a delegation of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress here on November 13.

This third annual meeting between the government and the Ukrainian Canadian Congress dealt with a number of important issues, including the matter of internment of Ukrainian Canadians during World War I and the community's demand for an acknowledgement of the injustice suffered by the over 80,000 Ukrainian Canadians who were classified as enemy aliens, as well as the over 6,000 who were imprisoned in 26 internment camps throughout Canada.

UCC spokesman Ihor Bardyn of Toronto presented the case for acknowledgement and indemnification. He said, "The government's first internment operation was against the innocent pioneer-settlers who came to Canada from western Ukraine. It was

then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and because these early settlers had tired of living under foreign domination and had no desire to serve in the occupiers' armies, they responded to the invitation from our government to settle the prairies and came to Canada in a large group migration."

"But so soon after being encouraged to settle in the Canadian prairies, over 80,000 of these settlers were termed 'enemy aliens,' disenfranchised, thrown out of work and close to 6,000 of them were imprisoned without due process and without ever being found guilty of any crime, other than, that they came to Canada bearing Austrian passports."

The Ukrainian Canadian Congress considers this meeting to be the start of negotiations with the government of Canada which will lead to a resolution of this historic injustice with an acknowledgement, return of property taken and indemnification for loss suffered.

## Canada plans to acknowledge injustice of 1914-1920 internment

by Andrij Hluchowecy  
Ukrainian Information Bureau

OTTAWA — Prime Minister Brian Mulroney is planning to acknowledge that the internment operations taken against Canadians of Ukrainian origin between 1914 and 1920 were unwarranted and unjust.

"I have no hesitation whatsoever in telling you that the policy we followed in regard to the Japanese and my statement last weekend in regard to the Italians I believe to be the proper policy. We've had very good discussions with the Ukrainians in regard to that," the prime minister told a press conference held immediately following the meeting with representatives of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress in Edmonton on November 13.

"There are two schools of thought. You ignore these things and say they've never happened, because if you acknowledge one then you have to deal with another. Or you deal with them in the belief that a strong nation is capable of looking at its past and resolving injustices when they occur. That's what we're in the process of doing," he said.

The Ukrainian community response to Prime Minister Mulroney's pledge to resolve the Ukrainian redress issue was positive.

Ihor Bardyn, the chairman of the UCC's Redress Committee, told reporters, "We considered this meeting to be the first step in the negotiations."

The Ukrainian Canadian Congress asserts that the internment of Ukrainian Canadians during World War I warrants special attention as it was Canada's first internment operation against the younger pioneer-settler community that had come to Canada at the encouragement and invitation of the Canadian government to open the Canadian prairies.

Some 5,000 Ukrainian Canadians were imprisoned in 26 internment camps across Canada from 1914 to 1920; 80,000 were required to register as enemy aliens.

They were interned without due process. Their property was confiscated and in the majority of cases, never returned. In Banff National Park, they built the roads and the golf course. In British Columbia they built rights-of-way for the railroad and bridges. In

Kapuskasung Internment Camp the drinking water they drank was contaminated, causing many to become ill with long-lasting after-effects. In Spirit Lake, Quebec, some died from the extreme cold.

The national humiliation suffered by the Ukrainian Canadian community has had a long-standing impact, and the community is counting on the government of Canada to address all of these issues in the very near future, UCC spokespersons stated.

The Ukrainian Canadian Congress has commissioned the services of the reputable accounting firm Price Waterhouse to provide a determination of economic losses incurred by the Ukrainian Canadian community during the internment period.

The November 13 Edmonton meeting with the prime minister, which addressed other issues including the cancellation of the self-exile designated class, the upcoming centennial celebrations of Ukrainian settlement in Canada and the Canadian Consulate in Kiev, was attended by the president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk; the UCC's executive director, Wasyl Werbeniuk; the chairman of the UCC's Redress Committee, Mr. Bardyn; the chairman of the UCC centennial committee, Jim Termety; and the interim chairman of the UCC's Immigration-Government Affairs Committee, Dr. Bohdan Krawchenko.

Deputy Prime Minister Don Mazankowski, Steve Paproksi and Special Assistant to the Deputy Prime Minister Vera Holiad, were also in attendance.

In related news, the editorial board of the *Edmonton Journal* in its November 16 edition came out in favor of the prime minister's intentions to apologize to Ukrainian Canadians.

The editorial noted: "A prime ministerial apology to Ukrainian-descended Canadians would redress an abiding wrong. If appropriate, the apology ought to be accompanied by symbolic compensation. Money alone cannot compensate for altered destinies, transformed lives, lost years of happiness.

"But a symbolic compensation, like a formal apology, acknowledges that a grievous wrong was committed, one that Canada of today cannot condone."

### For the record

#### Helsinki Commission on Khmara

Following is the text of a telegram sent on November 28 to Leonid Kravchuk, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, by the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe of the U.S. Congress.

It has come to our attention that Stepan Khmara, a deputy of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, was recently stripped of his immunity and detained following an incident with a member of the Kiev militia. We have received many expressions of concern that the actions against Mr. Khmara and others involved in the incident are politically motivated

and that there have been violations of due process in their cases.

We urge that Mr. Khmara's case be considered speedily and in a manner consistent with commitments under various recently adopted CSCE agreements, particularly with provisions relating to the rule of law.

Sen. Dennis DeConcini  
Chairman

Rep. Steny H. Hoyer  
Co-chairman

Rep. Don Ritter  
Ranking House Minority Member

## UIA achievement awards honor nine Ukrainian Americans

by Marta Kolomayets

NEW YORK — Nine Ukrainian Americans were honored by the Ukrainian Institute of America for their pioneering contributions in aiding the rebirth of Ukraine during the UIA's seventh annual achievement award banquet held at New York's Plaza Hotel on Sunday, November 18.

The award recipients — Virko Baley, Dr. Achilles Chreptowsky, Taras Hunczak, Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky, Nadia Matkiwsky, Omeljan Pritsak, Vera Kowbasniuk-Shumeyko, Roman Voronka and Osyp Zinkewych — were hailed for their work in promoting the arts, academia, medicine, publishing, tourism, environmental issues and technology in Ukraine.

Greeted by UIA board members, as well as featured guest speaker Volodymyr Yavorivsky, a deputy of the Ukrainian SSR Parliament, the head of the government Chernobyl Commission, as well as people's deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, the honorees and over 250 guests at the Plaza were also addressed by Dr. Yuriy Spizhenko, Ukraine's minister of health, and Ambassador Gennadiy Udovenko of the Permanent Mission of the Ukrainian SSR to the United Nations.

Mrs. Matkiwsky was congratulated not only by the UIA for her work as executive director of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund based in Short Hills, N.J., but was lauded as the first recipient of the "Mother of Chernobyl Award" issued by the Ukrainian Parliament for her work in providing care for survivors of the 1986 Ukrainian nuclear disaster.

Bestowing this first award saluting a "Mother of Chernobyl," Mr. Yavorivsky presented Mrs. Matkiwsky with a patriotic certificate on yellow paper, inscribed with blue ink. He also added that while the official award was being designed, a gift-medal from his young

### Khmara...

(Continued from page 1)

Hryhoriev, who Mr. Khmara alleges punched the deputy in the stomach and shouted obscenities during the incident.

In a number of public appeals, deputies of the National Council have called the November 7 incident a "planned provocation...with the goal of compromising one of the leaders of the democratic movement in Ukraine and removing him from political activity."

"We view this provocation surrounding S. Khmara and his demonstrative arrest as an attempt at returning to neo-Stalinism, to the dubious trials of Daniel and Sinyavsky, Bukovsky and Orlov, Dzhemilev and Vasyly Stus, Merab Kostava and Zviad Gamsakhurdia. The consequences of these trials are well-known throughout the world," wrote several deputies in a November 26 appeal.

Committees in defense of Mr. Khmara have been forming all over the republic, most recently in Druzhkivka in Donetsk Oblast. Several thousand residents of Donetsk gathered in that city on November 25 to demand the deputy's release and support the demands of his hunger strike.

A committee in defense of Stepan Khmara in Dnipropetrovsk was scheduled to begin a chain of daylong hunger strikes on November 29 in support of the deputy's demands.

The Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council sent letters last week addressed to Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk and the Supreme Soviet in support of Mr. Khmara.



The award recipients, UIA board of directors, and Rukh donors pose for a group shot at the conclusion of the Plaza festivities.

daughter, Olesia, would serve as a substitute award for this humanitarian woman.

Mr. Yavorivsky went on to talk about the tension of today's political climate in Ukraine, mentioning the recent criminal charges brought up against deputy Stepan Khmara, who was stripped of his immunity by the Ukrainian Parliament.

He also brought up the new relationship, as equals, between the sovereign Russian and the Ukrainian republics, reporting that on this day Russian President Boris Yeltsin had been scheduled to arrive in Kiev to negotiate agreements with Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk.

In his opening remarks, UIA president Walter Nazarewicz expressed hope that at next year's UIA awards dinner, the members and friends of this institution, which is housed in a historic landmark building gracing the skyline of New York City's Museum Mile, would salute the first president of a free and independent Ukrainian nation.

He continued, stating: "We live in a historic and hopeful time. The historic events which have occurred in Ukraine during this past year and recent months are a source of happiness and pride to all of us. After decades of totalitarian oppression, our brothers and sisters have found their voice, their spirit, their action in Ukraine. We are witnesses to a rebirth of Ukrainian culture, religion and political expression which few of us thought we would see in our lifetimes. That this has all occurred with no violence and with goodwill between the Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians in Ukraine is a tribute to our people and an example to the world."

"The institute has lent its resources and facilities to this historic renaissance. There is more to come. We want to continue to serve and to share our services with our entire community."

Mr. Nazarewicz added that if a free Ukraine were to open a consulate in New York City, the institute would offer its building for use as such a facility.

In the course of the evening, he along with vice-presidents Walter Baranetsky, Andriy Paschuk, UIA board member Lydia Savoyka, UIA banquet committee chairperson Joseph Lesawyer and dinner committee chairwoman Jaroslava Rubel, introduced various distinguished guests, among them the 26 persons seated at the head table, including the honorees and their spouses, as well as the Very Rev. Volodymyr Bazylevsky of St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in New York and the Rev. Alexander Havkaliuk of the Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church in Astoria.

A surprise appearance was made by



Volodymyr Yavorivsky bestows the "Mother of Chernobyl" award upon Nadia Matkiwsky.

Donald Trump, New York's real estate magnate and owner of the Plaza Hotel. Mr. Trump delivered warm regards to those assembled, and Mr. Lesawyer exchanged friendly banter with the financier, whose monetary problems have made headlines in recent months.

Mr. Lesawyer also read greetings from U.S. President George Bush, who commended Ukrainian Americans and the vital role they have played in advancing the universal cause of freedom, justice and self-determination.

Mr. Bush's telegram stated: "Through your unwavering dedication to the principles upon which our nation was founded, as well as your devotion to your family and friends in your ancestral homeland, you strengthen and enrich the fabric of our society. I commend each of your honorees and all the members of the Ukrainian Institute for your dedication to human rights and individual freedom — as history has shown us, they are precious blessings indeed."

A musical program featuring the soprano Oksana Krovitska and pianist-composer Mykola Suk rounded out the five-hour banquet. Members of the UIA board of directors pointed out that the UIA currently supports four artists in residence from Ukraine.

During the latter part of the afternoon, the award recipients were given personalized plaques. Each had a few minutes to deliver remarks of thanks to the guests assembled at the banquet. Many thanked their spouses and families for the support they have offered over the years. Friends and community activists were also thanked for their hard work and generosity in aiding

Ukraine over the past few years.

Although this annual event raised money for the UIA, it also witnessed generous donations to Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, of \$10,000 each from Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Shumeyko and Mr. and Mrs. Julian Bachynsky. A \$5,000 donation to Rukh from Lubomyr Romankiw was also received.

The evening ended with the honorees and donors posing for a group picture at the Plaza Hotel. Many of the awardees made their way to the Ukrainian Institute, where a reception was held in their honor.



Donald Trump unexpectedly dropped in on the UIA banquet at the Plaza's Terrace Room.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## Obituaries

### William Semkiw, Branch 379 secretary



William Semkiw

CHICAGO, Ill. — William Semkiw, secretary of Ukrainian National Association Branch 379, St. George's Brotherhood of Chicago, died after a brief illness on November 18 at a local hospital here. He was 71 years old.

Mr. Semkiw was born June 9, 1920, in Chicago and from an early age became active in the Ukrainian community and Ukrainian National Association Branch 379.

Mr. Semkiw, the son of Michael Semkiw, longtime secretary of UNA Branch 379 and pioneer of Ukrainian community life in Chicago, took over his late father's post of secretary and became one of Ukrainian National Association's finest organizers in Chicago.

Funeral services were offered at Muzyka Funeral Home November 19 and 20. Gloria Paschen, UNA Supreme vice-presidentess offered the family condolences on behalf of the Ukrainian National Association, as did Roman Prypchan and Stepan Golash of Chicago's UNA District Committee.

Mr. Semkiw was buried at St. Nicholas Cemetery on November 21.

Mr. Semkiw is survived by his sister, Anna Demetro, who has taken over her late brother's responsibility as secretary, and her family.

### Mary Pelinsky, Branch 40 treasurer



Mary Lichacz Pelinsky

ERIE, Pa. — Mary Lichacz Pelinsky, treasurer of Ukrainian National Association Branch 40 and founding member of Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 116, died on August 24 at St. Vincent Health Center in Erie at the age of 67.

Mrs. Pelinsky, the daughter of John and Pauline Borysko Lichacz, was born

September 4, 1922, in Erie. She devoted her life to her family and her Ukrainian heritage. Mrs. Pelinsky took the initiative to place data pertaining to the Ukrainian community, including copies of *The Ukrainian Weekly*, in a time capsule at the city of Erie's Court House.

She operated the 8th Avenue Food Market, was a lifelong member of St. Nicholas Orthodox Greek-Catholic Church of the Eastern Rite and founding member of its Ladies' Altar Society.

Mrs. Pelinsky, whose parents were founding members of Ukrainian National Association Branch 40, served as its treasurer since 1980, and was a member, past president and treasurer of the UNWLA Branch 116.

Funeral services were offered at St. Nicholas Church by the Rev. Ronald A. Hazuda. Mrs. Pelinsky is buried at St. Nicholas Cemetery.

She is survived by her husband, Michael; one daughter, Nadia Heimbold; one son, Michael J. Pelinsky; one brother, John Lichacz; one sister, Anna Lichacz Susol; one daughter-in-law and two grandchildren.

Memorials may be made to the UNWLA/Ukrainian Dance Group of Erie, 115 East Avenue, Erie, Pa. 16503.

### Christmas cards to raise funds

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association is currently mailing packets of 16 Ukrainian- and English-language Christmas cards to subscribers of *The Ukrainian Weekly*.

The cards are a gift from the UNA during this holiday season, however, recipients are asked to make contributions toward the UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine, and mail them to: Ukrainian National Association, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

### Branch to greet St. Nicholas

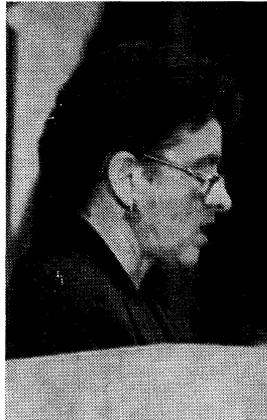
BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — Branch 59 (Ukrainian Sich) of the Ukrainian National Association is hosting St. Nicholas at a party for Ukrainian children on Sunday, December 9, at 3 p.m. at the Ukrainian Catholic Church hall at 457 Noble Ave.

Organizers request that names of participating children be registered with L. Wuchek (203) 378-8077, or I. Demkiw, (203) 377-1932. Deadline for registration is Friday, December 7.

### A UNA insurance policy is an investment in the Ukrainian community

### UNA at the Rukh congress

### Supreme president's greetings



UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk addresses Rukh congress in Kiev.

*Following is the text of greetings to the second congress of the Popular Movement of Ukraine, or Rukh, delivered on October 25 by Ulana Diachuk on behalf of the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Coordinating Council.*

Honorable Delegates!  
Dear Brothers and Sisters!

It is a great honor and a joy for me to greet you in the name of the Ukrainian National Association, which encompasses 70,000 Ukrainians in the United States of America and Canada within the ranks of its membership.

Our supreme secretary, Walter Sochan, supreme advisor and director of the UNA Office in Washington, Eugene Iwanciw, and supreme advisor and editor-in-chief of the English-language newspaper *The Ukrainian Weekly*, Roma Hadziewicz, have traveled with me to the capital of Ukraine, Kiev, and are here in the congress hall.

The Ukrainian National Associa-

tion is a fraternal insurance company and a patriotic Ukrainian community organization that has been active for 96 years.

The Ukrainian National Association publishes the newspaper *Svoboda*, the oldest Ukrainian daily in the world, and the English-language weekly newspaper *The Ukrainian Weekly*, which has disseminated the truth about Ukraine for 57 years.

The UNA has published and funded many publications about Ukraine in both the Ukrainian and English languages, among them the English-language edition of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine," the two-volume English-language "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia," the historical research work on the 1930s famine in Ukraine by Prof. Robert Conquest, and, most recently, a book on the Chernobyl tragedy by Dr. David Marples.

In addition, as a representative of the Ukrainian National Association, I head a national organization that unites many democratic organizations, that is, the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council. In addition to me, present at this second congress of Rukh are: the vice-president of the UACC Council and president of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, John Oleksyn; treasurer and executive board member Roman Danyluk, and members of the presidium Ihor Gawdiak and Prof. Michael Pap.

Dear brothers and sisters, honorable delegates!

On behalf of the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, please accept our sincere best wishes for the success of this congress. May you soon achieve that long-awaited dream of the Ukrainian nation to become the master on its own land in a free, democratic and independent Ukrainian state.

May God grant you, dear brothers and sisters, that fate will smile upon us, for in our own home there is truth, and power, and freedom.

### Svoboda Press employee is wed



Dana Wojtowicz, *The Ukrainian Weekly*'s paste-up person since June of 1989, and Jozef Piszczek tied the knot on November 17. The nuptials and a reception took place in Fort Washington, Pa. Mrs. Wojtowicz-Piszczek has been employed by the *Svoboda Press* since 1985 as a typesetter and is a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 25. The newlyweds will reside in Jersey City, N.J.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

## A union by any other name...

"I am categorically against a fragmentation of the state, a redesigning of territorial divisions, destroying centuries-old relationships of people. It is easier for me to say this now: our own bitter experience tinged with the blood of our citizens has, I think, taught us that we cannot separate. That is why we must not embark on that road." — Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, November 17 speech to the USSR Supreme Soviet in regard to a new union structure.

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"We have considerable stakes in the foreign policies of Gorbachev. We can, will and must do business with the central government and Gorbachev because our relationship with them has paved the way for the world to change, and no one should forget that. Beyond Gorbachev lies the unknown." — Senior official of the Bush administration, quoted in *The New York Times*, November 29.

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The West today is rushing to express its support — by word and deed — for Mikhail Gorbachev and, in effect, is becoming engaged in saving the shameful Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The reason is simple: fear. There is fear of "separatism," fear of "inter-ethnic conflicts," fear of "instability," fear of "bloodshed." But, more than anything else, as acknowledged above by an unnamed Bush administration official, there is fear of the unknown. The latter has its roots in the fact that most Western states have ties only with Moscow and that lines of communication with the republics and various democratic movements are minimal — and even these exist only at the "risk" of alienating the West's good friend Gorbachyov.

The Soviet leader would have the world believe that it would be extremely dangerous to dismantle the Soviet empire, that "militant nationalism and reckless separatism" could destroy the currently cozy relationship between East and West.

Meanwhile, Mr. Gorbachev has continued to acquire more powers for himself and has presented a new proposal for a union treaty that supposedly gives more sovereignty to the republics, but in reality leaves control of crucial sectors — defense, foreign relations, foreign economic policy, currency, for example — to the center.

Many republics, though, prefer no union to this union. They are not buying this new and improved "Union of Sovereign Soviet Republics." And surely it is their right not to do so (despite what Western countries think), as they see the union as a last-ditch attempt to save the Soviet empire that has subjugated their people.

What is most disturbing, truly, is Western reaction to the republics' position.

Writing in *The New York Times* on November 25, Andrei Kozyrev, the Russian republic's foreign minister, noted that the republics are now speaking with their own voices and this "seems to upset many people in Washington who learned how to deal with 'the center' and want to continue to do so. They see the new independence of the republics as an unwelcome side-effect of the end of the cold war."

"Such conservatism can be a healthy instinct — provided it protects democracy and allows change to come about under conditions of stability. Otherwise conservatism turns into reaction and feeds social instability. Hasn't the history of a monolithic 'socialist camp' taught us that? Will totalitarianism again deprive the people of the Russian republic and the other republics of their national identity — this time with the help of the West?"

Or to put it more bluntly: Does the West wish to side with the oppressor rather than the oppressed.

Dec.  
1  
1984

## Turning the pages back...

Luke Luciw, the noted literary critic, teacher and a prolific author, was born on October 30, 1985, in the village of Hrushova, in western Ukraine. Upon completing his secondary school education, he studied at the University of Prague as well as the Ukrainian Free University, and eventually earned a Ph.D. in Slavic philology.

Before embarking on his teaching career, Dr. Luciw served in the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen in 1914-1918 and then in the Ukrainian Galician Army in 1918-1920. Later, from 1927 to 1937, he taught in several gymnasiums (high schools) in Galicia and for another two years served as an instructor in teachers' schools. During that same period, Dr. Luciw worked on the Lviv-based *Literaturno-Naukovyi Visnyk* (Literary-Academic Herald).

His careers as an educator continued at Ukrainian gymnasiums in the displaced persons camps in Germany.

In 1949, Dr. Luciw arrived in the United States with other World War II refugees from Ukraine and soon thereafter began working on the editorial staff of *Svoboda*, the Ukrainian-language daily newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association; he held this post for 18 years.

A member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, Dr. Luciw authored many books, including monographs on great Ukrainian literary figures such as Markian Shashkevych, Olha Kobylanska, Taras Shevchenko and Vasyl Stefanyk, and penned numerous literary essays and reviews. "Literature and Life," a collection of his essays, was published by *Svoboda Press* in 1982.

Luke Luciw died in Philadelphia on December 1, 1984, at the age of 89.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Another view on candidates

Dear Editor:

Although I am not Ukrainian, I read *The Weekly* regularly to keep up with events in Ukraine and the Ukrainian community throughout the world.

May I comment on Stephen Wichar's recent (November 4) letter to the editor promoting the premise that Ukrainians should support political candidates of Ukrainian heritage "whether he is Republican or Democrat ... to advance the interest of Ukrainian issues?"

I believe it is better to support political candidates, whether Republican or Democrat (or Libertarian or other party), regardless of their ethnic heritage, who advance the cause of freedom and justice, whether in Ukraine, the United States, or any other part of the world.

Specifically, I note that the chairman of the Helsinki Commission, Sen. Dennis DeConcini, is of Italian ethnic background. Also of Italian heritage is the ranking minority commissioner in the Senate, Alfonse D'Amato. The co-chairman of the Commission, Rep. Steny Hoyer, is of Danish heritage. The ranking minority commissioner in the House, Rep. Don Ritter, is, I understand, of Hungarian-Jewish extraction.

Each of these members, as well as other members of the Helsinki Commission, has been an outspoken and resolute defender of human rights in Ukraine and Ukrainian interests.

Would an ethnic Ukrainian necessarily have done better, and still lived up to his or her Constitutional responsibilities to represent all the citizens of his or her State or District?

As an Irish-American, I find reprehensible the attempts of some Irish-American politicians to manipulate Irish-Americans for political gain. It happened frequently in the past. It still happens, but thankfully, with less frequency and less success.

Long and fruitful association with numerous Ukrainian Americans leads me to believe that they are sufficiently sophisticated and attentive to issues affecting all Americans to rise above political tribalism.

John J. Finerty, Jr.  
Alexandria, Va.

The Rev. John Shep  
Stoughton, Wis.

### A response to Szmagala column

Dear Editor:

I am writing in response to the editorial by Taras Szmagala Jr. titled "A radio broadcast and ... a matter of priorities." (Sunday, November 11, 1990). While he does make some valid points regarding our need to help our Ukrainian brethren, it is my opinion

that he seems to be unaware of the many efforts that are currently being undertaken to aid Ukraine.

As executive director of *Thoughts of Faith*, a ministry to Ukraine, I can tell you that a great deal has and is being done! Since 1979 we have been able to send over 1,000 hours of broadcast time to Ukraine to assist our brethren in their spiritual, moral and socio-cultural development.

More recently *Thoughts of Faith* has distributed over 300,000 copies of Ukrainian Bibles, the parables of Jesus Christ, children's Bible story books and the *Life of Christ*. Another 350,000 Bibles will be sent in 1991 as a joint project with the American Bible Society.

We have also signed a contract for the printing of 500,000 additional pieces of children's literature. At the present time we are working, along with other organizations such as the United Bible Societies, to found a Ukrainian Bible Society in order that the Bible-distribution effort can be placed on a secure, long-term footing.

In addition, in the very near future *Thoughts of Faith* intends to open up an office in Lviv to be used as a Christian resource center for the people of Ukraine. A retreat center for Ukrainian youth, as well as a pen-pal program with American children is ready to be implemented. A student-exchange program is planned for the future. Finally, in the area of media, we will soon be purchasing a printing press, and radio and television time in Ukraine to bring spiritual guidance to Ukrainians. All of these programs are fully funded and are planned to begin sometime in the coming year.

This is just the effort of one organization in Stoughton, Wis. There are others that are playing a heavy part in helping to bring Ukraine out of its previous comatose state to where today it is on the verge of assuming a healthy self-identity. If there are organizations — such as that of McDowell's — that seem to have a mistaken idea of the necessary prescription for Ukraine, then they should be told directly rather than minimize the efforts of American Ukrainians.

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be typed (double-spaced) and signed; they must be originals, not photocopies. The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes. Anonymous letters or letters signed by fictitious persons will not be published. Please keep letters concise and to the point.

## UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of November 27, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 4,265 checks from its members with donations totalling \$107,644.15. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

## The state of the USSR today: the last empire in shambles

by Dr. Vasyl Markus

When on November 7 a modest military parade was staged in Moscow's Red Square, there was not much to honor and to pay tribute to. In many Soviet cities and republics the parades were not organized at all. So decided the local authorities and the governments of some republics.

These annual military and civilian parades throughout the Soviet Union commemorated Lenin's coup against the Provisional Government of Russia which resulted in the Bolshevik takeover in the Tsarist Empire, an event better known as the October Revolution of 1917 (October 26 according to the old Julian calendar in use at that time).

The long-praised "dictatorship of the proletariat" that resulted in a Communist dictatorship, came to an end thanks to the enfant terrible of Communism, Mikhail Gorbachev, architect of glasnost and perestroika. The promised equality, liberation of proletarian masses, classless society and justice for all, all were buried long ago by the nomenclatura in the privileges of the new class. Now it all is being castigated at the greatest blunder in history.

Nothing is further from the present state of the union than the propagated socialist utopia whose advent, as reconfirmed by Nikita Khrushchev's 1961 program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union still was anticipated in 1980. Soon the "peace and bread" revolutionary slogan of the October Revolution was sacrificed for military undertakings and an arms race that vitally contributed to the crisis of Soviet planned economy.

The millions of people who starved in the famine of 1932-1933, the populace deprived of daily necessities, as well as those repressed in the brutal purges and as a result of planned mobilization of manpower, hardly constitute the brightest testimonial to the revolution. Neither do the recent demolitions of statues of the father of the revolution, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

However, the most significant developments concern the "voluntary union of free nations" brought together by force and constant suppression. These "free nations," formerly a part of the Russian Empire, some of them having experienced a short-lived independence during the civil war, were brought together under the Communist slogan of "self-determination to the point of separation" to form the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, the USSR. Thus, it was Lenin and the Russian Communist Party that restored unity of the old empire under the guise of a free union.

Now this construction is crumbling. Nations and nationalities, destined in Leninist doctrine to wither away, i.e., to merge into a higher socialist community known as the "Soviet people," refused to obey the laws of dialectics. Soviet federalism proved to be an antithesis to any normal federal structure, that is, a decentralized union with sovereign rights reserved for component states.

The Soviet Union became a prototype of a unitary state with a command economy, proliferating bureaucracy and a complete absence of autonomy.

*Prof. Vasyl Markus is a professor of political science at Loyola University.*

That was clearly seen by many students of the USSR in the West, and now publicly acknowledged by political scientists and politicians in the USSR.

Once openness and democracy were launched in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, all those anomalies were brought to the surface. Furthermore, people subjugated by Moscow for decades, now started to advocate their rights and national independence.

The year 1989 saw the beginning of the liberation of Eastern Europe, creating turmoil in the multi-national Soviet empire with certain republics calling for secession.

Lithuania took the lead — David challenging Goliath — and did not succumb. Other Balts followed Lithuania's example, with subtle differences, in their process of emancipation.

Thus far, 14 of the 15 union republics have openly defied Moscow and declared their sovereignty, including the two most populous republics, Russia and Ukraine.

Mr. Gorbachev and Moscow tolerated these moves, claiming that sovereignty meant nothing more than regional autonomy. The leader started to talk of a new federation which might be compatible with the limited sovereignty of the republics. Yet, the resurgent nationalism of the non-Russians has disputed such interpretation of sovereignty.

Reading the texts of the declarations adopted by the national Parliaments (Supreme Soviets), one gets the unmistakable impression that the republics mean territorial supremacy and exclusive jurisdiction over their domestic and external affairs, including foreign trade, defense and foreign policy.

Mr. Gorbachev views it differently. For him, the Soviet Union should remain a state with its own sovereign powers over the entire Soviet territory; within those powers republics can exercise their constitutional rights, with the Soviet constitution and presidential powers taking precedence.

This is not compatible with the nationalist aspirations of major nations of the USSR, including the Russians. The very fact that the Russian Federated Republic under Boris Yeltsin itself objects to the USSR as a superstate, enables many non-Russians to extend their own programs of national independence.

If most of the people and their elected legislatures postulate dissolution of the Soviet Union by refusing to sign a new union treaty, then the CPSU and the centralizing tendencies of Mr. Gorbachev cannot do much. The only reliable force on which patrociny can rely, i.e., the army and KGB, hesitates to take radical steps in fear that this may lead to a protracted civil war. And so the confrontation continues.

Mr. Gorbachev's faction, obviously, is not winning, but rather is gradually losing its grip over the republics. The Soviet Union progresses towards "Soviet disunion," aptly named so by two British authors of Ukrainian origin, Bohdan Nahaylo and Victor Swoboda, in their work on the history of the nationalities' problem in the USSR (The Free Press, New York, 1990).

Western statesmen and public opinion-makers who wish Mr. Gorbachev well, continuously underplay the seriousness of nationalities problem in the USSR. They prefer to see the

(Continued on page 9)

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



### A study worth repeating

As anybody who has ever written a Ph.D. dissertation will tell you, once it is done, it is done.

Although some dissertation or parts thereof are eventually published, most Ph.D. recipients are quite content to have their works gather dust on some university library shelf, relieved that their ordeal is over and that they can once again return to the "real" world.

Some dissertations, of course, deserve to be forgotten.

Others, however, especially those that address vital social issues of concern to ethnic communities, beg to be published and replicated.

Such is the case with a dissertation titled: "Education of Ethnic Leadership: A Case Study of the Ukrainian Ethnic Group" by Daria Markus.

Completed in 1976 at Loyola University, Dr. Markus' study provides interesting clues regarding the future of our community.

Beginning with an overview of Ukrainian ethnic history — with special emphasis on youth groups and their leaders — Dr. Markus then addressed the then-current situation in our community by mailing questionnaires to 515 people identified as youth leaders. A total of 223 (43 percent) responded.

Of that number, 109 were women, 114 were men.

Approximately 50 percent were between the ages of 21 to 24; 20 percent were between 25 and 29; 12 percent were 30 to 34; and 17 percent were over 35.

Although 24 percent were born in Ukraine, 79 percent were in the United States prior to their 14th birthday. Some 61 percent started school in the United States.

In terms of religious affiliation, 71 percent were Catholic, 25 percent were Orthodox, and 1 percent were Protestant.

Most (95 percent) had two Ukrainian parents.

Over 85 percent had attended Ukrainian Saturday school for "some time" during their lives. Almost half (45 percent) had persevered for 11 years and attained their "matura."

A little over one-third (37 percent) of the subjects were married and of these, two-thirds (67 percent) had children.

The most frequent occupations were student (40 percent), teacher, social worker, researcher (19 percent) and engineer, architect, accountant and economist (12 percent). Only 3 percent were laborers.

Most were leaders in Ukrainian youth organizations such as Plast (20 percent), Junior UNWLA (13 percent), ODUM (11 percent), various student societies (11 percent) and SUMA (7 percent).

Asked if they would settle near Ukrainians, 77 percent replied in the affirmative.

Given the social, educational and organizational background of the respondents, one can easily conclude that they represented the top 5 or 10 percent of our community. By any measure used, they were definitely a select group, literally, the "cream of the Ukrainian crop."

Queried regarding the institutions and other factors which had a positive influence on their level of ethnic commitment, almost all (96 percent) listed

their family. Other influential sources in order of importance were youth organizations, friends, a desire to have children who were ethnically conscious, and personal enrichment.

Significantly, only 7 percent believed "a feeling of duty to remain Ukrainian" had an impact on their commitment.

Only 54 percent listed parish membership as a significant factor in determining their involvement in Ukrainian community life. Dr. Markus discovered that 90 percent of the respondents belonged to their parents' church; 36 percent attended church occasionally; 23 percent attended regularly.

Of the items identified as vital to the community, 90 percent believed it was the improvement of the Ukrainian educational system. Although 82 percent believed attending Ukrainian Saturday school was worthwhile, a whopping 66 percent believed Ukrainian teachers were worse than American teachers. The problem was not what was being taught, but how.

Other items identified as significant were better cooperation among various Ukrainian political and religious groups (86 percent); electing more Ukrainians to American political posts (75 percent); the establishment of a patriarchate (66 percent); reorganizing the Ukrainian Congress Committee (61 percent); preservation of Ukrainian neighborhoods (59 percent); and more contacts with Soviet Ukrainians (55 percent).

The young leaders saw the greatest threat to the Ukrainian community in mixed marriages (52 percent). Only 34 percent listed lack of the Ukrainian language as a threat. Least threatening to the respondents was a successful career in the larger American society.

Space does not permit a more thorough review of the many significant findings buried in Dr. Markus' dissertation but the implication is clear. This is one dissertation that should not be left to gather dust.

Some 16 years have passed since Dr. Markus first compiled her data, and for that reason she needs to be prevailed upon to repeat her research with today's youth leadership. Dr. Markus is not done yet.

"Prevailing" means providing significant moral and financial support. As a university professor, community activist, mother and wife, Dr. Markus will need assistance in gathering new data.

There is no doubt in my mind that Dr. Markus' expanded study would be an important first step towards providing the kind of data our leaders need if they are to make meaningful decisions affecting the future of our community.

Most Ukrainian Americans are aware that in comparison to the wealth of sophisticated social and historical data published by Ukrainian Canadians, we're poor country bumpkins. We have had no significant history of our community published since 1937, and the dearth of sociological studies is appalling.

Ukraine will soon be independent and will need our community more than ever, not just for a year or two, but for a long, long time.

Will we be able to help Ukraine if our community continues to decline? Can we help Ukraine if we can't help ourselves?

## Follow-up on Rukh congress: excerpts of principal addresses

*This week, The Weekly concludes publishing excerpts of principal addresses delivered at the Second-All Ukrainian Congress of the Popular Movement of Ukraine. The speeches were delivered during the first two days of the Rukh congress, October 25 and 26.*

**LEONID SHULMAN**  
Member of the Rukh Grand Council  
*Ukraine: State of Inter-ethnic Peace*

"We are fighting so that each nation could live a free life in its own independent state. The destruction of national enslavement and exploitation of one nation by another, and (creation of) a system of free nations in their own independent states — this is the only order that will provide a just resolution to the national and social question throughout the world. We fight against imperialists and empires, because within them one dominant nation culturally and politically enslaves and economically exploits other nations..."

Who is the author of these lines? Some internationalist? Actually, this is a quote from the political declaration of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) written in 1943 — that is, it is the work of nationalists. For a long time already we have lived in the looking glass world of Lewis Carroll where many things are inside out, and the words that denote them have changed their meanings and become the opposite. A person who supports national equal rights, a person who fights for the right of every nation to learn its own language and use it, to develop its own culture, to sing its own songs, to have a right to its own history — therefore, a right to know its own past, to be the master of its own present, to create its own future — such a person is stigmatized as a nationalist.

This word is used with adjectives: Georgian (Lithuanian, Uzbek, etc.) bourgeois nationalist. The Jews are "luckier"; for them there is a succinct term: Zionist, regardless of the person's attitude toward the doctrine of Herzl. Ukrainians are still luckier, they can be referred to simply as "samostynnyky," "zhovto-blakytynky," Banderites, or Petliurites.

It is the reverse if a person supports the idea of one, indivisible Russian empire, is for the subordination of all nations to the leading nation (Stalin's term); if a person shares the views of the Russian tsars, the Black Hundreds or White Guards; if a person is convinced that the fate of all non-Russian nations

is their assimilation with the Great Russians, the disappearance of their languages, cultures and states by means of forgetting their historic past. What do we call such a person? A Russian nationalist? A great national chauvinist? No. In our looking glass world such a person must be called an internationalist. ...

Such an internationalist generally does not know, and what is more significant, does not recognize other languages besides Russian; is nihilistically inclined towards any culture, including even his own Russian culture. ...

Yet another misinterpreted phrase is of interest to us here, that is, socialist democracy. This phrase was twice inverted. First, we were taught that social democracy is dictatorship of the proletariat (almost like Orwell: freedom is slavery!); second, socialist democracy never was dictatorship of the proletariat, it was, in fact, dictatorship of the nomenklatura.

The kind of change, which has come to be known as perebudova, shook the foundation of socialist democracy. The nation demands not socialist, but true democracy, the authorities respond to these demands as has become the norm: they use tried and true weapons, the principle of divide and conquer. Bloody inter-ethnic conflicts arise in various parts of the empire. What is evident is the similarity of the scenarios. The authorities know about preparations for the pogroms, yet do not intervene. Troops are brought in, sometimes too late, but also with instructions not to interfere. After the massacre comes a declaration of an extraordinary situation, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and other armed forces begin to operate, stifling not only those who committed pogroms but all informal democratic movements. Finally, investigations and trials of several "instigators" follow, with painstaking efforts to hide the real organizers and sponsors of the pogroms. ...

...Why don't those who struggle against Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists come to their senses, having seen that among such "nationalists" there are many non-Ukrainians: Armenians, Tatars, Jews and (O, God) Russians? Is everything all right with "proletarian internationalism"? Perhaps not. And this is the guarantee that, once it becomes a state, Ukraine will be a state of inter-ethnic peace. Sincere thanks to Russians who ignore the Interfront. Sincere thanks to Ukrainians who repulsed and continue to repulse Pamiat. Sincere thanks to Jews, Tatars and other minorities who were not frightened by anti-Ukrainian propaganda. Sincere thanks to those Ukrainians whom fate has deprived of their native language, but who have understood that Ukraine's sovereignty does not in any way threaten their existence.

May all nations of Ukraine live in a free and independent state. Glory to Ukraine.

**OLEKSANDER BURAKOVSKY**  
Vice-chairman of the Rukh Council of Nationalities  
*Inter-ethnic Relations in Ukraine*

...There are no bad nations, there are bad people. There is no collective crime or hatred — these categories are, exclusively, individual. And today the important thing is not to forget the past (this is impossible, because he who closes his eyes to the past is blind to the present), but truth and justice based on good will and honor. And that is why we have no illusions concerning for whom

it is convenient to sow national enmity.

...The Ukrainian nation experienced such distress and suffering, as did all nations who live on this long-suffering land. That is precisely why Rukh, at its first congress, created the Council of Nationalities, adopted many appeals, resolutions and declarations. ...

At the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet during the summer, the former head of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet stated that we have no problems regarding the nationalities question and that everything is all right. But this is not the case. Unfortunately, official policies in society are aimed not at uniting nations and ethnic societies, but at isolating them from each other. Many newly created ethnic societies become divided by those who should unite them, by those who, having declared unity and brotherhood, create appropriate obstacles. For this they also find appropriate executors. Some societies and federations arise artificially, represent practically no one, are not elected, are appointed by unknown persons — but it is clear for what purpose.

A striking example of such an undemocratic, unpractical designation is the newly created "Council of Ethnic Societies of the Ukrainian SSR" which arose as a product of games by the apparatus to counter the activity of Rukh's Council of Nationalities. The statutes of this organization were never discussed at any assembly, or by an ethnic society; delegates for the founding meeting were not elected by anyone.

Such a policy has led to the break-up of many ethnic societies ...

The first congress of Rukh proclaimed a democratic path of development of Ukraine for all its nations. A year has passed. On the foundation laid by Rukh, parties have now been created: Republican, Democratic, Green, Social-Democratic, National, Christian-Democratic, Peasants' Democratic, and many others. Pluralism — yes, pluralism.

But the key point is that Rukh should express its position regarding these and other currents. Unfortunately, one does not see this. Some parties, some of them democratic, express the thesis: Ukraine for Ukrainians. I needn't even mention the openly chauvinistic appeals that sometimes appear in the publications of various undemocratic movements.

How do national-cultural societies react to this? With pain! Today the Rukh Council of Nationalities unites many national groups, movements, federations... In all, 128 nationalities live in Ukraine. Not all have equal opportunities.

An analysis of the state of inter-ethnic relations in Ukraine allows one to state that the process of democratization in society significantly lags behind the process of achieving sovereignty. That is why there is a danger of building a sovereign yet undemocratic Ukraine.

One can also state that the inter-ethnic peace that, thank God, today is dominant, exists due to the activity of Rukh...

That is why, today we perceive Rukh as a republican senate in which all party, public, national and religious organizations that are building an independent, free and democratic Ukraine should be represented. Only such a Rukh can, in our view, become the determining factor in the building of a sovereign Ukraine. ...

Brothers! For all of us Ukraine is our homeland. Its nature will be determined only by us. No nation can be free if there is no freedom for the Ukrainian nation, for which the republic is named. But

neither can the Ukrainian nation be free if other nations of Ukraine are not free. That is why we are for the unity of all nations of Ukraine in their struggle for freedom, for democracy, for the future. ...

**OLEKSANDER SAVCHENKO**  
Vice-Chairman of Kiev Regional Rukh  
*An Economic Model of Sovereign Ukraine*

...I would like to answer one question: What path should Ukraine follow to its economic blossoming? In the process of working on an economic model for Ukraine, the following is the principal conclusion: the path to development is through state independence and a market economy. Everyone should finally realize this. The economic as well as the political attributes of state independence are convenient for the Ukrainian nation.

...In addition, one cannot even think about an independent economic policy and a radical improvement in the quality of life if cash flow and finances are directed from Moscow. Within the union some republics produce goods, while others print paper currency. Meanwhile, the center directs this exchange, as was the case this year with meat (as a result, Ukraine has devalued rubles, while other regions have our meat, sugar, steel, machine tools).

...The future economic system of Ukraine should have the following characteristics: private businesses should make up the maximum portion of businesses, while state enterprises should be as few as possible; prices should be dictated by the market...; the role of the state in economic life should be limited to regulating the amount of money in circulation and control over inflation; taxes on income should be minimal; economic regions and oblasts of Ukraine should have great economic and political power; the economic system should become an integral part of the general European economy...

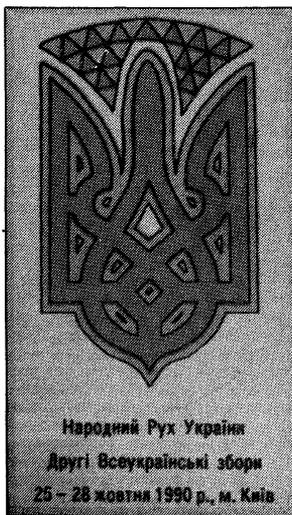
...The first stage (of this plan) is preparatory. During that stage we should adopt a series of economic laws, determine the economic boundaries of Ukraine and stop paying hard currency, and perhaps even rubles, to the center and create a network for the market infrastructure... The second stage is a stage of radical changes. It should begin with radical privatization of state property. During this period we should introduce our own currency, and decontrol prices and salaries. The second stage should take one year.

And, finally, the third stage — the evolutionary stage. During this stage, the economy of Ukraine should already be developing on the basis of the market, and the standard of living should be improving. At this time, there should be a reconstruction of the economy; the hryvnia should become a convertible currency; Ukraine should enter into international economic structures and, with time, the Common Market. ...

Right now, Rukh is proceeding to constructive work, and that is why economics must be the focus of its policies. Through economics many problems can be resolved, including inter-ethnic problems and even the matter of territorial unity of Ukraine...

**STEPAN KOLESNYK**  
Member of Rukh Grand Council  
*Rukh and Problems of the Village*

For more than 70 years this state, conceived of in an evil manner and  
(Continued on page 14)



THE ART SCENE



A commemorative card from the second exhibit of the Shkliakh Art Society lists the names of all participating artists.

Shliakh Art Society organizes second group exhibit in Lviv



"Sadness," painting on silk by Natalka Shumin.



"Memory," terracotta sculpture by Mykola Andrushchuk.

The state of...

(Continued from page 7)

survival of the Soviet Union in fear that the disintegration of this artificial structure will result in instability.

Nevertheless, the union will disintegrate, not because of nationalities' aggressiveness, but rather because of the lack of vision on the part of the hardcore government leadership and because people like Mr. Gorbachev refuse to recognize the signs of the times. They want to return to Leonid Brezhnev's federalism and to keep the independence-minded nations under control.

Nothing terrible will happen if a score of independent nations become a part of a "European home" or create a Central Asian confederation.

The fear that, upon joining the United Nations, they all will add to the number of mini-states in the body, is unjustified. Ukraine and Byelorussia would continue their present membership in the U.N., but now as truly independent and responsible nations in their

own right. Russia would succeed the USSR in the U.N., and would assume its place as a permanent member on the Security Council.

Some economic and other ties between individual republics will be maintained, not through an imposed union treaty, but through bilateral arrangements by free and sovereign nations.

A.M. Rosenthal rightly points out in his recent article in The New York Times (October 30, 1990) that:

"Now it is clearly in our interest, political and moral, to search out peoples and organizations, in Russia, Ukraine, the Baltics, Georgia, Armenia, and make judgments about which are working for a democratic future. We cannot do much now, but at least we can channel aid to the passengers, not to the failed captain and his frightened officers."

Whether we follow this advice or not, there are many signs that this year the October Revolution parade was the last one. No regrets for its demise or that of the sinking empire.

LVIV — The Shliakh Art Society opened its second exhibit on August 3 at the National Museum of Lviv. The opening of the 16-artist exhibit was reminiscent of an old world European style opening day.

Patrons were greeted by O. Y. Novakivsky, director of the National Museum of Lviv, Yurko Boyko, head of Shliakh, and Ihor Kalynets, poet. A reception provided the artists and guests a forum for sharing impressions and opinions of the works over coffee and cognac.

Viewers familiar with Shliakh's previous work will note the group's artistic growth. The premier Shliakh exhibit was an introduction to the group's existence and, therefore, was a retrospective encompassing works created during the period 1975-1988. The second exhibit brings together a diversity of works created after 1988.

Each of the 16 artists excels in his or her medium; each expresses a style uniquely his or her own, from the melancholy tranquility of Mykola Krytsky to the vivid aggression of

Mykhailo Krasnyk, the serene landscape of brothers Andriy and Petro Hymeniuk to the glaring alleys of Yurko Koch, the outrageousness of Yaroslav Shymyn to the soft melody of Halyna Novozhenets, the wisdom of Bohdan Helytsky to the searching of Adrian Helytovych.

Other artists participating in the exhibit of paintings, ceramics, graphics and sculpture were Mykola Andrushchuk, Hanna Drul, Volodymyr Kaufman, Volodymyr Homza, Natalka Shymyn, Stepan Yuzefiv and Eva Markevich-Caruk.

This diverse group of artists have come to be known as the "Visimdesiatnyky." The group Shliakh was formed in reaction to the suppression of artistic individuality of the 1970s. Refusing to comply with the established Soviet art form, the group's members were forced into isolation in order to maintain their artistic integrity. According to Mr. Kalynets, a former political prisoner, "Their works are honest, sincere and unpretentious. I feel spiritual unity with these artists."

## MUSIC REVIEWS

## A young soprano's notable recital

by Taras Pavlovsky

NEW YORK — The audience at the Ukrainian National Home in New York recently witnessed a concert by a young soprano who stands at the forefront among Ukrainian singers today, Oksana Charuk. Those in attendance were treated to a varied repertoire too rarely heard in the Ukrainian community: 14 selections and two encores in five languages, ranging from 18th century Handel to 20th century contemporary Ukrainian composer Bohdana Filts.

This was Ms. Charuk's graduation recital from the Ukrainian Music Institute's New York branch, where she studied with Lauran Fulton-Corson.

Ms. Charuk shows a comfortable stage presence, relaxed and playful in Richard Strauss' "Muttertandelein," convincingly coquettish in Puccini's "Quando m'en vo" from "La Boheme," reserved and at times almost too detached in heavily introspective pieces like Wolf's "Verschwiegene Liebe," more responsive in the same composer's "Verborgeneheit."

Her acting in the tongue-in-cheek encore "I long to be a Prima Donna" by Victor Herbert displayed a hitherto undemonstrated flair for musical comedy. It would be to her advantage to carry over some of the sheer enjoyment of this piece to other selections.

Arias like Debussy's Air de Lia from "L'Enfant Prodigue" and Puccini's "Tu, che di gel sei cinta" from Turandot, which require a wide range of emotion, were expressively sung, but could have benefitted from a more active physical involvement in keeping with the vocal interpretation. The attractive flexibility of phrasing found in the Ukrainian selections, like Kosenko's ardent "Sumnyi Ya," Lysenko's dramatic "Spy, Dytynko Moya," and the haunting unaccompanied folk song "Zoloti Kluchi," was largely present also in the Italian and French arias. Much of the German lieder, however, suffered from too literal an adherence to the printed page. Tempo contrasts and gradations in tone color could have been accentuated here to better advantage. Ms. Charuk has a working grasp of the Italian and German languages, but her French could use some polishing.

Ms. Charuk has an exceptionally sound vocal technique for someone who is not on the professional stage. This concert was virtually a demonstration of that technique, from the effortless high C and crisp coloratura of Handel's "Praise the Lord" (although lacking a trill) to the continuity of line throughout, a few minor deviations in pitch aside. Her top notes are so secure as to

actually interfere with interpretation: Lia's hysterical cries of "Azael, Azael!" should not sound so easy to reach. If there is a major technical shortcoming, it is that the lower register often loses color, although the emphatic low phrase "per non vederlo piu!" in Liu's aria was very effective.

One more issue concerning vocal technique should be mentioned: in folk songs like D. Zadora's "Hey, Ivane" and Filts' "Oy Letila Zozulenka" the awkward transitions necessitated by alternating between Ukrainian folk style and classical vocal technique diminished the impact these songs could have had, were they sung throughout in the style for which they were meant. The popular fallacy that there is just one true technique does not serve the interests of either German, French or Ukrainian repertoire.

Having made significant strides in her formal training and standing on the threshold of a potential career, Ms. Charuk's direction of emotional development is promising, her technique soundly in place. As she gains the security to rely more on her own musical instincts in addition to her technique, she will begin to realize her potential as a true artist.

Accompanist John Kolody provided solid, authoritative support throughout, but must have been having an off day, judging by the missed notes. (The Ukrainian National Home is to be commended for finally purchasing an instrument acceptable for musical performance.)

The bilingual program notes explaining each selection were attractively prepared, although one would have liked to see the full texts of the poems for the art songs. And certainly opus numbers and the names of significant poets like Morike and Eichendorff should have been mentioned.

Last but not least, as usual the audience's behavior was less than exemplary, with people taking flash photos during the music within moments of being asked not to, allowing children to run around during the performance, and rustling candy wrappers and other papers pretty much continuously. However, the public did seem to enjoy itself immensely from the first song to the last bite of refreshments afterwards, if bountiful applause and 16 bouquets of flowers are any indication. That an essentially serious musical program met with such enthusiastic acceptance gives us hope for the future, after all.

As another harbinger of the future, noted Ukrainian violinist Kyrylo Stetsenko, present at the recital, was sufficiently impressed with Ms. Charuk to begin arrangements for her to give a concert tour of Ukraine.

## Kvitka Cisyk's "Dva Koliory"

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

In her new album "Dva Koliory — Two Colors," Kvitka Cisyk surpasses what she set out to do in her dedication: "This collection of songs is dedicated to the spirit of the Ukrainian soul, whose wings can never be broken... This effort is meant to help stitch together the sundered embroideries that are the fabric of a noble culture." (I can't help but think how much better these words sound in the Ukrainian original, and how inadequate English becomes.)

From the first to the last note, the listener is embraced and caressed by a beautiful clear voice singing exquisite songs, exceptionally arranged and accompanied. It is evident that each song was lovingly selected for its melody and lyrics, and just as carefully arranged. Kvitka's voice, and her interpretation of each song are special, but the extra element is the orchestration — I can't remember another Ukrainian album with such lush and sensitive accompaniment. This could not have been accomplished without the singer's fine understanding — and appreciation — of each song.

Picking a favorite song on this album is impossible. The more you listen to each one, the more nuances you find — no matter how many times before you may have heard the song performed by someone else. This happens in the Song Cycle, with piano accompaniment by Kvitka's sister Maria Cisyk. The four songs, two strilitski and two folk, make you listen to the lyrics and the melody, because they are presented so precisely. "Oi, Ne Sviety Misiahenku," sung so often by a shrill soprano, used to be a song to avoid hearing. But for the first time, I did not cringe at the high notes, which were effortless and smooth. And the bittersweet lyrics were appreciated. So are the ones in "Kolys, Divchyno Myla."

"Zhuravli" (Chuyesh, Brate Miy), music by L. Lepkyi, is sung lovingly, conveying the foreseen sadness and loss of final farewell. The string accompaniment is perfect. Bohdan Lepkyi wrote "Vydysh, Brate Miy" not "Chuyesh," and yet already by the early 1920s songbooks had the latter word in the lyrics. And it's been "chuyesh" ever since. Wonder what the Lepky brothers would have thought.

"Dva Koliory" by D. Pavlychko/O. Bilash — the title song — makes me almost forget Dmytro Hnatiuk's version. In Kvitka's phrasing, I hear the lyrics as if for the first time, and appreciate how poetic and meaningful they truly are. Again, the orchestration adds that special touch.

"Cheremshyna," by M. Jurichuk/W. Mykhailiuk, is another song to hear anew. The harp and strings, combined with the voice, are wonderful. And the poetry of those lyrics! "De Ty Teper" by V. Homoliaka/I. Shamo is a soft, lush

waltz, with beautiful harmonizing by the singer. "Kokhannia," by I. Bilozir/P. Zapotichny, is the only contemporary upbeat song on this album, in a version different from Vatra's.

Folk songs, sung so often at camp, will never seem the same. "Teche Richka Nevelychka" becomes an art song. Again, the strings carry the song along on their waves — the instrumental portion is especially lovely. "Oi, Vershe, Miy Vershe," the heartbreaking Lemko lament of longing for youth and home, is so beautifully sung. The melody of this song is so wonderful, no wonder it is such a favorite.

"Pry Vatri," the classic Plast campfire song by G. Starosolsky/G. Piasetskyj, has finally been recorded — and so well. Few songs have combined lyrics and melody so intimately and so beautifully. The orchestration adds to the beauty. Now for Kvitka to record R. Kupchynsky's "Chy Znayesh Ty" on her next album!

Kvitka takes Volodymyr Ivasiuk's "Ya Pidu v Daleki Hory" and carries it into the heavens. This song is totally transformed from its usual bee-bop arrangement. The change reminds me of Barbra Streisand's renditions, such as her "Who's Afraid of the Big, Bad Wolf," and "Soon It's Gonna Rain." Just this song alone is worth the price of the cassette.

"Oi, Zahraly Muzyky" becomes a country tune, Ukrainian style. Kvitka's "Kolomyjky" also are sung in an open voice, which takes some time to get used to — I prefer her other voices.

Any criticisms? Not about the music or singing. Kvitka needs to brush up on her Lemko dialect — it's "yuzh," not "ush" (the Lemko word for "already"), and some of the accents are off. Some credits were missing from the accompanying blurb. (L. Lepkyi wrote the melody for "Zhuravli," and his brother Bohdan wrote the lyrics. The former also wrote "Kolys, Divchyno Myla" and "I Snylosia").

Kvitka Cisyk has blended her extensive American professional and commercial musical experience with her knowledge of and feeling for Ukrainian songs. The combination is perfect. So often our singers just parrot the lyrics without the deep feeling and understanding of each song. The difference in Kvitka's renditions is immediately audible. A long time ago, Kvitka was a pioneer, with her album "Ivanku" (with Irene Biskup). She received four top awards at the Festival '88 of contemporary Ukrainian North American music in Edmonton after her next album "Kvitka," but long before this album came out.

If only this album could get play on American radio — one song would be enough — in the way other foreign-language recordings have become popular in the past. I look forward to Kvitka's next album with much anticipation, and wish her well. This is also a selfish wish, because then I will be able to enjoy another collection of songs the way only she can select and sing.

"Dva Koliory — Two Colors," was released by KMC Records Inc.; executive producer, Ed Rak. It is distributed by the Yevshan Corp. of Montreal, Quebec, and Champlain, N.Y.

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## NEW RELEASES

## Catalogue of Harvard publications

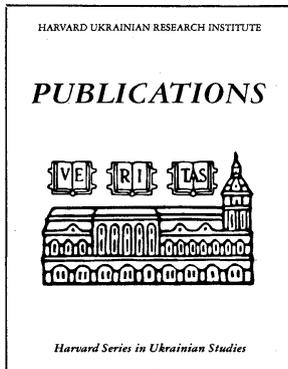
CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI) recently published a 49-page catalogue of its publications. Divided into seven distinct series, the publications listed and described in the catalogue form a large and diverse sample of scholarship in areas such as Ukrainian history, language, literature and political science.

The Monograph Series features such works as John Fizer's "Alexander A. Potebnja's Psycholinguistic Theory of Literature: A Metaphysical Inquiry" (1989); Frank Sysyn's "Between Poland and Ukraine: The Dilemma of Adam Kysil, 1600-1653" (1985); and Zenon Kohut's "Russian Centralism and Ukrainian Autonomy: Imperial Absorption of the Hetmanate, 1760s-1830s" (1988).

The latest addition to the Monograph Series is George Shevelov's "The Ukrainian Language in the First Half of the Twentieth Century (1900-1941): Its State and Status" (1989). Prof. Shevelov's book traces the development of modern standard Ukrainian and its relationship to the political and cultural conditions in various regions of Ukraine.

The Sources and Documents Series includes compilations of source material, guides to archival materials, conference proceedings and annotated bibliographies. A recent addition to this series is "Ethnicity and National Identity" (Oleh Wolowyna, ed., 1986), the first quantitative analysis of the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of a representative sample of Ukrainians in the U.S.

The other publications series included in the catalogue are the Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies (publications and reprints published in Munich by the Fink Verlag in the early 1970s), the Renovatio Series (published jointly with the Istituto Universitario Orientale, Naples), Studies in Ottoman Documents Pertaining to Ukraine and the Black Sea Countries, Ukrainian



Studies Fund publications and the Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature. This last series encompasses the publications of the Harvard Project commemorating the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine; presently, the library stands at nine volumes; seven facsimile editions and two English translations. Three more volumes are expected to be published this year.

The catalogue also offers a subscription to Harvard Ukrainian Studies, the journal of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. Harvard Ukrainian Studies is a forum for the exchange of research in Ukrainian studies; its aim is to foster an interdisciplinary approach to the field. It publishes articles, reviews and documents with analysis or interpretation of topics in history, language, literature or related disciplines. Contributors include both established scholars and younger researchers in Ukrainian and Slavic studies, among them HURI associates.

A copy of the publications catalogue may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Harvard University Ukrainian Studies Fund, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

## Third volume of bandura music

MONTREAL — Victor Mishalow, the well-known bandurist from Australia, offers a third volume of bandura music in the classical and traditional folk styles.

Works include the partita for Bandura (H. Kytasty) and works by Western composers such as Bach, Mendelssohn, and Handel, as well as Mishalow's own "Christmas Fantasy," a medley based on Ukrainian carols.

The bandura played by Mr. Mishalow was made by Ivan Kezlia of Chervihiv, Ukraine, and the recording was made digitally by George Mishalow, at G & L Studios in Sydney, Australia.

Mr. Mishalow was born in Sydney and began to study bandura at age 11. He later studied with Hryhory Bazhul, a former student of Hnat Khotkevych and "father of the modern concert bandura." In 1978, he received a grant from the Australia Arts Council and travelled to North America to continue his studies with prominent members of the Taras Shevchenko Bandurist Chorus in Detroit.

In 1979-1981, he received a scholarship to attend the Tchaikovsky Conservatory in Kiev, where he studied with professor Serhij Bashtan. In Kiev, he also studied with Heorhy Tkachenko, the last remaining bandurist who continues to perform in the authentic Kobzar



tradition. He also studied conducting and voice.

Mr. Mishalow holds a bachelor's degree in musicology from the University of Sydney, and a diploma in musical education. He is credited with over 30 articles and publications in the field. Performing is an important facet of Mr.

Mishalow's work. He has given recitals and has made appearances in the U.S., Canada, Europe and Australia, and has recently completed several concert tour in Ukraine.

The works included in "Bandura III — The Classical Bandura" are: "Partita for Bandura," Hryhory Kytasty: 1. "Prelude" 2. "Fragments of Lviv" 3. "Spring Song" 4. "Sonatina" 5. "Echo of the Steppes" 6. "Moment Musicaux"; "Siciliana" Johann S. Bach, "Song Without Words," Felix Mendelssohn; "Romance," Rheinhold Gliere; "Chaconne." George F. Handel,

"Christmas Fantasy on Ukrainian Carol Themes," Victor Mishalow.

The cassette recording may be purchased from Yevshan Corp. The retail cost is \$8.98 (U.S.) or \$10.98 (Canadian) for each tape. For additional information, write to or call: Yevshan Corp. Box 325, Beaconsfield, Quebec H9W 5T8 (or call, 514-630-9858; FAX, 514-630-9960).

Other recordings by Mr. Mishalow available on the Yevshan label are: Bandura Vol. 1 (CYFP 1017) and Bandura Vol. 2 (CYFP 1035).

## Recording by Yavir Quartet

MONTREAL — A new recording has been released by the Yavir Quartet of Kiev. The songs include popular, lyrical, patriotic, and selections. The cassette was recorded digitally in Canada during their 1989 concert tour.

The Yavir Men's Vocal Quartet was formed in 1966, and consists of: baritone V. Didukh, bass V. Reus, tenor V. Prutkin and tenor O. Kharchenko. In their broad repertoire, they include songs from all over the world. But the majority are songs by Ukrainian composers.

Yavir Vol. 2 (SU 108), includes the following: Side A: "Dumy Moyi"; "Hey, Vydno Selo"; "Poviyav Viter Stepoyvi"; "Hey, Vy Striltsi Sichoyi"; "Chom, Chom, Chom Zemle Moyi"; "Oy Chyito Kin Stojit"; "Smereka"; "Za Bayrakom, Bayrak"; "Oy na Hori, Tsyhany Stoyal"; Side B: "Dva Koliory"; "Yikhav Kozak Mistom"; "Taka yiyi Dolia"; "Z Dalekoho Kraju"; "Z Hory Vysokoyi Viter Poviyave"; "Udovytsiu ya Liubyv"; "Stavok Zasnuv"; "Yikhav Kozak za Dunay."

The cassette may be purchased from the Yevshan Corp. The retail cost is



\$8.98 (U.S.) or \$10.98 (Canadian) for each tape. For additional information, write to or call: Yevshan Corp. Box 325, Beaconsfield, Quebec H9W 5T8; (514) 630-9858, or FAX: (514) 630-9960.

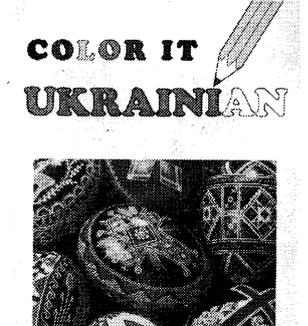
## Re-release of "Color it Ukrainian"

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — The popular coloring book "Color It Ukrainian," written and illustrated by Inger Kuzych-Berezovsky and first released in 1980, has recently been re-released by the author.

The 64-page book features drawings for each letter of the alphabet, a vocabulary list, and a pronunciation guide as well as maps and illustrations on learning how to count and tell time in Ukrainian. There are also drawings that depict animals, flowers, trees and Ukrainian symbols, architecture, folk art and traditional costumes.

The introductory nature of "Color It Ukrainian" is geared to both youngsters and adults; for the former, the edition now includes puzzles and songs and for the latter, updated and expanded, albeit brief, historical essays.

"Color It Ukrainian" (and a companion version "Color It German") was first conceived, assembled and distributed by Dr. Kuzych while he was a graduate student at Michigan State University in order to help pay for his education. Currently, Dr. Kuzych is an



agronomist working for the U.S. government in Washington.

"Color It Ukrainian" is available for \$5 (U.S.) plus \$1 postage from Inger Kuzych, P.O. Box 8363, Alexandria, Va. 22306-8363. Substantial discounts are available for quantity orders from Ukrainian schools, stores or festivals.

## Notice to publishers and authors

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

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

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

## Sports association organizes team to compete in Ukraine

by Eugene Zyblikewycz

This summer a historic event will take place in the sports annals of Ukrainians living in the diaspora. Under the auspices of the Ukrainian Sports Association of America and Canada (USAAC), athletes will be traveling to Ukraine in 1991 to compete in soccer, tennis, volleyball and swimming. Chess players also will accompany the athletes.

Current plans call for the departure of an American-Canadian sports delegation, some 120 strong, on June 19, 1991, and return on July 1. The hub city for the 11-day sports festival will be

Lviv, with excursions to Ternopil, Drohobych, Ivano-Frankivske and Uzhhorod expected to take place.

The main attraction of this tour will be the celebration of the 80th anniversary of Ukraina Ukrainian Sports Club. This event will take place in Lviv on Saturday, June 22, in the 40,000 seat Ukraina stadium, featuring a parade of athletes, opening ceremonies and the USAAC-Karpaty soccer match.

For the 120-member USAAC delegation, all costs of lodging, food and local and inter-city transportation will be covered by the Ukrainian Sports Association of Ukraine. The only cost that

(Continued on page 13)

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This video is available for a donation to the Foundation of \$50.00 or more, plus handling and mailing of \$5.00. The \$55.00 total price includes the tape, a 19 x 24 poster of the video cover in color and a brochure describing the video.

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able in 1992-1993 (publication dates are subject to change). All three can be purchased for a total price of \$325. This is a real savings of \$155 over the projected retail prices. Ensure that you, or persons getting the Encyclopedia as a gift from you, will receive the remaining three volumes.

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## Tryzub hosts tennis tournament

HORSHAM, Pa. — During the weekend of September 29-30, the Tryzub Ukrainian Sports Center hosted its Third Annual fall tennis tournament here at Tryzubivka. The tournament was conducted as part of the celebration of Tryzub's 40th anniversary. The fall weather was beautiful in Horsham, and the action on the tennis courts was hot.

In the women's group, the champion again was Slava Pawlichka Lee, who defeated Ivanka Fedyk in the finals, 6-2, 6-4. The playoff for the third place was won by Slava's sister, Marijka Tatunchak, over Luba Buhaj, 6-2, 6-0.

In the men's division there were many close and interesting matches. In the finals George Sawchak prevailed over Paul Rollick by the score of 6-4, 3-6, 6-0.

The semi-finals also were close. Mr. Sawchak defeated Jerry Tymkiw, 7-5,

6-1, and Mr. Rollick sneaked by George Hrabel, Carpathian Ski Club-Boston, 1-6, 6-2, 6-4. The playoff for third place was won by Mr. Tymkiw over Mr. Hrabel by a close score of 3-6, 6-2, 6-1.

Other interesting matches were Robert Lee against George Popel, Mr. Hrabel vs. Ihor Buhaj, Alex Mychaluk against Walter Dziwak, and Lubko Olesnycky vs. Bohdan Siryj.

During the closing ceremonies, presenting the trophies were Ihor Chyzowych, president of Tryzub; Jerry Kozak, president of the Eastern Division of the Ukrainian Sports Association of the U.S. and Canada; Roman Sawchak, president emeritus of Tryzub, and Mr. Sawchak, tournament director.

The next tennis tournament at Tryzubivka is planned for the weekend of May 4-5, 1991.

## Sitch sponsors golf tourney in N.J.

by Bohdan W. Harasym

MONTAGUE, N.J. — The 11th annual Sitch Golf Tournament was held under beautiful skies here at the High Point Country Club on September 15.

Sixty-seven golfers participated in this annual event which this year did not have a hole-in-one, the highlight of the 1989 tournament. However, there were memorable shots by every participant, some which they will always remember, some which they will certainly forget.

The winner of the low gross score, i.e., the best score, went to Nick Salata who shot 81, followed closely by Roman Luzniak. In the low net — first

division, the winner was Vitaly Zinkevych, while second and third were shared by two brothers, Walter and Peter Wynarchuk.

In the low net — second division, the winner was a first-time participant, Michael Gudzy, while second place was taken by George Stasiuk and third was taken by Jerry Kochan.

The longest drive was hit by Walter Wilczak, Alex Popovich came closest to the pin on the 18th hole, while the most improved golfer from last year was Orest Petrenko.

The committee of Bohdan Harasym, George Tarasiuk and Nestor Olesnycky were most grateful to Vitaliy Zinkevich for emceeding the evening festivities, handing out trophies, and the many beautiful door prizes. The door prizes were the result of donations by the following organizations: Ukrainian National Association, Sunday Realty Group Inc., Self-Reliance, (Newark, N.J.), Federal Credit Union, Union Funeral Home/Lytwyn and Lytwyn, Trident Federal Savings and Loan Association, Alexander E. Smail Agency, Dnipro Co. and Salamander Shoes.

The highlight of the presentations was the special trophy honoring the golfer who traveled the furthest, i.e., "the longest drive." Three golfers from Florida attended and it came down to a matter of several blocks between Roman and Louis Luzniak and since Louis lives several blocks south of his brother, Roman, he was the winner of the "longest drive."

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**Newsbriefs...**

(Continued from page 2)

1989. There were 16 births per 1,000 people; and the child mortality rate was recorded at 13 deaths per 1,000 newborns in the last year.

During the decade the number of retirees grew to 17 percent and now accounts for 21 percent of the total population. The death rate in the republic was 11.6 per 1,000 people and is expected to rise to 12.6 by the year 2000.

In the area of finances, there was a 25.6 percent increase in 1989 in the average monthly salary compared to four years ago: the average employee earned 218.50 rubles per month last year. One-fifth of the total population, 10.4 million people, live below the poverty line, set at a monthly income of 100 rubles (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MOSCOW** — At the recently-held seventh congress of Ukrainian journalists, an independent republican journalists' union was formed and will seek to defend the professional and social rights of journalists. The main principles underlying the new creative union's work will be tolerance and respect for different philosophies, guaranteed freedom of expression and conscience for members of the union, and the priority of values common to all mankind.

Incidentally, the republic's government has decided to grant each member of the creative union additional floorspace: 10 square meters over the existing entitlements. (Moscow Radio, as quoted by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service)

**SEEKING ARCHIVAL FILMS** of life in the Ukraine for documentary home movies from the 40's & 50's any film format-16mm,8mm or other phone Jacki Ochs at 212-505-8048

**Sports association...**

(Continued from page 12)

our athletes will incur is the cost of transportation to Ukraine. (For planning purposes, the preliminary cost estimate for round trip airfare from New York to Lviv is \$900.)

The North American delegation is currently being assembled and the purpose of this article is to attempt to put together the swimming delegation.

The official swim team will consist of 10 women and 10 men, the best two in the individual medley, freestyle, backstroke, breaststroke and butterfly events.

The criteria that will be used for selecting the swimming delegation is as follows:

- 1) The swimmer must be of Ukrainian descent (i.e. whose father or mother is Ukrainian). The ability to speak Ukrainian is desirable, but not a prerequisite.
- 2) The swimmer must be 15 years of age or older (as of June 19, 1991).
- 3) The swimmer's times must be faster than one of the three following time standards. The time standards depicted are 1989-1990 United States swimming standards for the 15-16 age group, level "A" minimum. To be considered, a swimmer must qualify in just one of the six events listed.

**25-yard pool**

Event	Women	Men
50 free	28.39	25.59
100 free	1:01.69	55.49
100 back	1:09.69	1:02.89
100 breast	1:18.39	1:09.99
100 fly	1:07.59	1:01.19
200 ind. medley	2:30.49	2:17.39

**25-meter pool**

Event	Women	Men
50 free	31.29	28.29
100 free	1:08.19	1:01.39
100 back	1:16.69	1:09.49
100 breast	1:26.69	1:17.39

100 fly	1:14.69	1:07.59
200 ind. medley	2:46.29	2:31.79

**50-meter pool**

Event	Women	Men
50 free	32.39	29.69
100 free	1:10.29	1:04.49
100 back	1:19.49	1:12.79
100 breast	1:30.09	1:21.79
100 fly	1:16.19	1:09.69
200 ind. medley	2:49.99	2:38.49

If you meet the above qualifications and are interested in representing USAAC and traveling to Ukraine for this historic occasion, kindly write

before January 1, 1991 to: Eugene Zyblikewycz, USAAC Swimming Director, 11 Old Colony Lane, Marlton, N.J. 08053-1113; (609) 983-0621.

Please provide: your name, address and telephone number; the events you qualify for, and best time achieved; the names and dates of the meets at which you achieved those times; the club or school that you swam for, and a point of contact for verification.

Also, please enclose a check for \$100 as a deposit. If you are selected, the deposit shall be applied towards the air fare cost. If you are not selected, the deposit shall be refunded no later than March 15, 1991.

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Bohdan S. Wynar is editor of economics for the multi-volume Encyclopedia of Ukraine, and recipient of the American Library Association's Isadore Gilbert Mudge Citation for distinguished contributions to reference librarianship and publishing.

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**Ukrainian Nationalism, 3rd Edition**  
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John Armstrong's excellent study is remarkably comprehensive. The American Slavic and East European Review (Volume 15, 1956).

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John A. Armstrong is Professor Emeritus of Political Science, University of Wisconsin-Madison, and former President of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies.

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## Follow-up...

(Continued from page 8)

constructed stupidly, has been stealing from the (village) regions. Instead of receiving true payments, the people are given toys: certificates, prizes, pennants, medals, ribbons. ...We were stripped and we continue to be stripped, we were oppressed and we are oppressed, we were tortured with hunger and continue to be tortured with hunger. And then there are the chemicals that affect our genes, the poisonous fallout of Chernobyl. Before the Revolution, Ukraine was inhabited by 37 million Ukrainians; today there are 35,000 less. How this nation did not degenerate or perish, only the Lord knows.

...In suffering Ukraine, nearly half of the villages have no schools, more than a third of the existing schools are in a pitiful state. ...

The most frightening thing is that on the fields of the kolhosps (collective farms) an unknown grain is growing and being reproduced: apathy (with a capital "A"). The farm hand (kolhosp worker) is not interested in producing for the master, the government, the state.

It is a mistake to think that apathy is only a psychological state of the soul... It leads also to national catastrophe. Apathy, therefore, is a social and political category; and currently it is a determining factor. Apathetic people are not capable of great deeds and heroism.

We walk around hungry thanks to such fertility in the collective farms. In addition we are barefoot. Illych the Second used to like to proclaim: "There will be bread, there will be song." The leader's prophecy did not come true. There is no bread, there is no song. They do not sing in the villages.

...This is an axiom. If the villager lives

poorly, no one will be fortunate. The entire state is doomed to poverty. The villager — though not the collective farm worker — is the foundation of Ukraine.

...During one 10-year period alone, 1959-1969, 236,000 village settlements were destroyed. That is three times more than during the entire war. During the past 25 years, 43 million hectares of arable land and 22 million hectares of other agricultural land were taken out of circulation. We killed and butchered the earth with chemicals and reclamation, and through the incompetence of functionaries sent to the village. We have surrounded ourselves and the world with atomic smoke, caused rains of cesium and dew of strontium. ...

And how is Rukh perceived in the village? They are afraid of Rukh in the village. ...They are frightened off by the party apparat. ...The village has a mistaken impression of the goals of Rukh. This is our colossal blunder, our fault, or the result of our lack of means of mass communication. Let us recall how Rukh was attacked by regional, oblast, party and republican newspapers. All types of seeds, even poison ones, bear fruit.

We need to conduct much educational work. We need preachers, strong people, agitators (we shouldn't be afraid of this misused word, let us give it new meaning). We must continually toll the bell and do everything possible so that the village hears this bell. The ideas of national liberation — and these are the heart of Rukh — must be acquired by the village. ...

**MYKHAILO KOSIV**  
Member of the Rukh Grand Council  
*Youths and the Armed Forces*

Under the pressure of democratic forces, especially the Committee of

Soldiers' Mothers, the Supreme Soviet (of Ukraine) adopted a decision on July 30 in accordance with which all soldiers, including those in the Interior Ministry forces and employees of defense forces assigned to hot spots in the USSR were to return to Ukraine. The decision also dealt with rules for the fall draft. This decision would hardly have been made if mothers, carrying black-framed portraits of their sons who died this year in the Soviet Army had not come to the Parliament building. These portraits were placed in the lobby of the Supreme Soviet building. You know, however, that none of the points of this decision was even implemented by the government of this state headed by V.A. Masol. And this became one of the reasons for the mass strikes and hunger strikes by students in Kiev from October 2 to 17. This caused the Supreme Soviet to adopt yet another decision regarding military service. In it, the parliamentary majority, acting, as they stated, on the demands of the true situation, proposed the following point: "The draft of Ukrainian SSR citizens for military service beyond the border of the republic should be realized only within bounds recognized by the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers as quotas necessary for filling the ranks of the Soviet army and sea fleet in order to guarantee strategic defense in the interests of the republic."

This very point elicited acute opposition by the hunger striking students during meetings with deputies and members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on October 8-9, as well as with the democratic minority in Parliament. After all, the quota was unknown, it was unclear how long this rule would be in effect; and, incidentally, what does the phrase "strategic defense in the interests of the republic" mean? ...

The selflessness of the students and youths, their bravery and uncompromising struggle yielded success. It was due only to their steadfastness, supported by workers, peasants and the intelligentsia of all of Ukraine, that the

Supreme Soviet on October 17 adopted a resolution "regarding demands of students conducting a hunger strike in Kiev since October 2, 1990," in which the second point states: "Citizens of Ukraine must be guaranteed the right to perform their military service outside the borders of the republic only if they agree to do so. ... by December 31, a law on military service by citizens of Ukraine on the territory of the republic and a law on alternative military service, must be adopted. ..."

I believe our congress must express sincere thanks to the students who conducted this hunger strike for their courageous struggle. ...

*Excerpts selected and translated by Roma Hadzewycz.*

## Ukraine, Russia...

(Continued from page 1)

parliamentary delegations had concluded, Mr. Yeltsin went outside to speak with picketers and then went on to a meeting with representatives of the National Council.

Later that day, the bilateral agreement between Ukraine and Russia was signed by Messrs. Kravchuk and Yeltsin in a ceremony held at the Mariinsky Palace.

A joint statement issued on the occasion noted that the two republics' declarations of state sovereignty "open a new chapter in relations between them as sovereign states."

According to the communique, these documents are "intended to establish the republics' real sovereignty and eliminate totalitarian structures, which are outdated. The functioning of all state and public institutions can only be effective if the declarations on sovereignty and each nation's rights to independently decide its own path of development are respected. This also applies to the current activities of all organs of state power and government of the USSR."

## Lithuania's...

(Continued from page 3)

ment by a "government established by paratroopers" that would be willing to sign the new union treaty designed by the Kremlin to stave off the disintegration of the USSR.

The president implied that the refusal of unnamed Western countries to defend the Baltic states right to observer status at the Paris summit meeting on November 19-21 could encourage Mr. Gorbachev to believe that he had a free hand in dealing with the Baltic states. More

than half of the 34 members of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, including the United States, refused to challenge the Soviets when they moved to block Baltic observer status at the Paris conference.

Only at the conclusion of his speech did President Landsbergis offer hope for the future, stating that a right-wing putsch against his government was not inevitable. He assured the Lithuanian nation that the triumph of reactionary forces, should it come to pass, would be a brief one because the Soviet empire is "crumbling."

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# Coupons aimed...

(Continued from page 2)

can also be used in place of postal orders — a parent might send his child a money order and appropriate coupons instead — and toward alimony payments.

While some problems with the system are inevitable, Mr. Fokin said he feels, they can be eradicated over time by the establishment of a group of specialists that will constantly analyze the new trade system and make amendments over time. Several advocates of the new measure emphasized that it constituted the "last chance" for a balanced consumer market and the reappearance of goods in the stores.

Yet, while the intentions behind the decree may be commendable, it appears to have run into difficulties from the outset. Initially it was kept so secret by the government that most parliamentarians and media outlets were stunned by its issue.

Robitnycha Hazeta was evidently the first newspaper to receive details of the decree, which came "like a thundercloud in a clear sky." In the view of the newspaper's editors, the decree was issued in the "worst traditions of the stagnation period." After learning of the measure by chance, "Robitnycha Hazeta" had published an article titled "The government's quiet sensation," which had led to a plethora of telephone calls and telegrams to the newspaper and the Ukrainian government.

In Parliament, there were demands for the abolition of the decree. The editors maintained that had the government sought the approval of the public first, then it would surely have been granted. But the unfortunate result of the evident secrecy has been the further eroding of public confidence in the Ukrainian government, which is already at a very low point. Mr. Fokin, in addressing Parliament, informed members that the government alone is responsible for the results of this measure: "If you reject it, then Parliament must bear the responsibility."

One member who has rejected the decree strongly is Deputy Chairman V.B. Hryniow, who heard about its

appearance from the Kharkiv Oblast Soviet rather than through Parliament. Since the import of this document is so great, he declared to resounding applause in the chamber, and it is part of the same economic program that the deputies are currently discussing, then the Council of Ministers "is obliged" to present this decree in Parliament.

In some oblasts, according to Mr. Hryniow, local Soviets voted not to put the decree into force until November 15. It is thus feasible for the Parliament to discuss the contents at length. Mr. Hryniow complains that, in essence, the decree will reduce the payment content of wages and income of all strata of the population by up to 70 percent, while the savings of the population have basically been frozen, since they can now only be used to purchase goods worth more than 1,500 rubles.

The decree has dealt a definitive blow to the rest of the consumer market, and if it has halted monetary speculation, he maintains, it will lead nevertheless to speculation in coupons.

V. Lytvyn, a reporter for Robitnycha Hazeta, states that the six-month experiment will make life very difficult for the poor. Yet no measures have been undertaken for social protection of those who live from paycheck to paycheck, even though unemployment is rising continually. As for the 20 kopeck purchases without coupons, "what can this buy?" Even a loaf of bread costs more than this amount, he points out.

He notes sarcastically that the new system will result in a surplus of pocket change. If goods are worth one ruble, 30 kopecks, one can pay one coupon (plus one ruble) and 30 kopecks; but for one ruble 60 kopecks one hands over two coupons (plus two rubles) and receives

40 kopecks in change. The living standards of the population, in his view, are being reduced by 40 percent.

The decree, he notes, makes no mention of young mothers, those belonging to creative unions who live off honoraria, and those who receive wages by post from other regions, such as Moscow. If lost or destroyed, he points out, the coupons cannot be replaced.

Clearly the measure is an act of desperation by the Ukrainian government. It also might serve as a means of gradually eliminating the USSR ruble from Ukrainian retail trade, which is the avowed long-term goal of the Ukrainian authorities. Unfortunately, the measure has been introduced without sufficient debate and a brief analysis suggests that the decree contains too many imponderables.

In a period when the new Ukrainian Constitution is the subject of prolonged debate, and when virtually every new major law has been subjected to significant amendments before coming into force, it makes little sense, crisis or no crisis, for the beleaguered government to rush the decree on the consumer

market into effect with less than 10 days' notice.

If the intention was to prevent the export of consumer goods from Ukraine, then this aim could have been attained much more simply with a decree to that effect. The introduction of consumer coupons appears similar to the issue of ration books; on the surface at least it enhances the image of impoverishment of the population.

For speculators, there already appear to be ways around this government roadblock. Even Mr. Fokin noted one such avenue: since the coupon system is to last only until May 1, 1991, goods can simply be warehoused and withheld from the market until that time.

Above all, there is a feeling of resentment among some members of Parliament that the government has acted in such a high-handed and authoritarian fashion. Most would surely agree with the sentiments behind the decree; it may even be seen as a further manifestation of Ukraine's independent thinking. Unfortunately that thought was confined to the government rather than the popular representatives.

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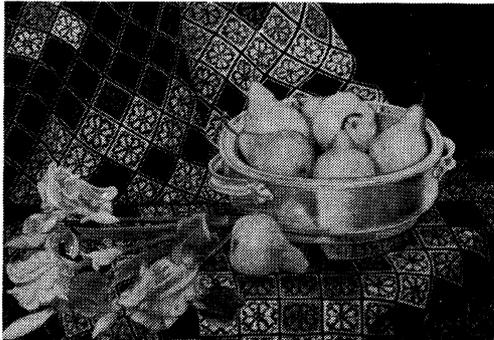
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December 3-7

**NEW YORK, N.Y.:** Taras Schumylovych will participate in the art group show sponsored by the Composers, Authors and Artists of America Inc., New York City Chapter, at the Dollar Dry Dock Savings Bank, 465 Grand St. A reception, courtesy of vice-president Mrs. F. Habib will be held on Wednesday, December 5, at 4-7 p.m., at the bank.

December 5

**NEW YORK, N.Y.:** The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the community to a lecture by Taras Chornovil, chief editor of the journal *Moloda Ukraina* (Young Ukraine) and Lviv Oblast deputy. Mr. Chornovil will speak on "Present-Day Ukraine and Perspectives on the Future: The Participation of Youth in the Rebirth of Ukraine." The evening begins at 7 p.m. at 63 Fourth Ave., between Ninth and 10th streets. For more information call (212) 254-5130.

December 6

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Institute of America cordially invites the public to a reception in celebration of the publication of the newly released book, "The Hidden Nations, The People Challenge the Soviet Union." The authors, Dr. Nadia Diuk, program director at the National Endowment for Democracy, and Adrian Karatnycky, director of research in the AFL-CIO international affairs department in Washington, will be present at the festivities to deliver remarks and to autograph copies of their first joint venture. The evening will be held at the Ukrainian National Institute, 2 E. 79th St., at 6 - 8 p.m. For further information call (212) 982-7286.

December 8

**NEWARK, N.J.:** The Mother's Club of

# PREVIEW OF EVENTS

St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School is sponsoring a St. Nicholas Program, featuring a skit by St. John's students, in the school gym, 762 Sanford Ave. St. Nicholas' office will be open on Saturday morning, 9-9:30 a.m. and 11 a.m. - noon, but only one package per recipient will be accepted.

**NEW YORK, N.Y.:** The Ukrainian Patriarchal Society invites the community to a lecture by Ivan Hrechko, head of the Freedom of Conscience Commission of the Lviv branch of Rukh, co-editor of the periodical *Vira* and a leading community activist in western Ukraine. Mr. Hrechko will speak on the "Current Position of the Greek-Catholic Church in Ukraine." The evening begins at 5 p.m. at 63 Fourth Ave., between Ninth and 10th streets. Coffee will follow the presentation.

December 9

**NEWARK, N.J.:** The Newark branch of Plast invites the community to its annual Christmas bazaar at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 719 Sanford Ave. Featured items will be wheat and poppy seeds for making kutia, honey, Christmas cards and sweets, as well as children's handicrafts and tree decorations. Call (201) 371-4903 for more details.

**CHICAGO:** The Chicago Chapter of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society will hold a single day non-competitive philatelic exhibition in the parish hall of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Parish, 2245 W. Superior (corner of Oakley). Exhibition hours are 10 a.m. - 3 p.m. Admission is free. The show will honor the historic July 16, 1990, Declaration of Ukrainian Sovereignty with a special U.S. Postal Service cancellation featuring a map of Ukraine.

**ERIE, Pa.:** Branch 116 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will sponsor a St. Nicholas Program at the Mercyhurst Preparatory School Cafeteria, East Grandview Boulevard, beginning at 3 p.m. Featured performers include the students of the Ukrainian School of Erie, under the direction of Helen Lucas. Also included in the program will be Christmas caroling, poetry, a skit and a short history of the traditions surrounding St. Nicholas. Admission is free but donations are welcome. For further information call (814) 825-2336.

**YONKERS, N.Y.:** The local branch of the Women's Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine will hold an exhibit at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church hall at 9 a.m. - 2 p.m. The exhibit will feature works of contemporary artists from Ukraine, Ukrainian embroidery, ceramics, children's books, tapes, blouses and shirts, arts and crafts, baked goods and coffee. Proceeds will help the needy in Ukraine. For more information call Oksana Makarenko, (914) 969-4054.

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Museum will hold a workshop on the making of traditional Ukrainian Christmas tree ornaments such as spiders, cradles, stars, mobiles and garlands made from beads, walnut shells, colored ribbons and paper. The course is open to children and adults. The fee is \$10 for adults and \$8.50 for seniors and students over age 12; members receive a 15 percent discount. To register call (212) 228-0110.

**SILVER SPRING, Md.:** Ridna Shkola of Washington will host a St. Nicholas Party at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall, 15100 New Hampshire Ave. Lunch will be served at 12:30 - 1:30 p.m. and the program will start at 2 p.m.

**SCRANTON, Pa.:** A celebration of Ukrainian customs and traditions will be featured in a program "A Ukrainian Christmas: St. Nicholas Visits the Children" at the Anthracite Heritage Museum, McDade Park, at 2-4 p.m. The afternoon's entertainment, jointly sponsored by the museum and the Ukrainian Heritage Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania, will include the Ukrainian Folk Ensemble *Kazka* as well as a visit by St. Nicholas, dressed in traditional vestments, who will present each child under age 13 with an old-fashioned Christmas treat. Refreshments will be served. Seating is limited and reservations are required. Advance tickets may be purchased at the museum or from Heritage Council members. Admission is \$2.50 for adults and \$1 for children age 12 and under. Snow date for the program is December 16. Contact the Anthracite Heritage Museum, (717) 963-4804, for more details.

**PARMA, Ohio:** The Senior Chapter of the Ukrainian Orthodox League of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral will hold its annual Christmas craft fair in the parish center immediately following the 8:30 a.m. divine liturgy, until 4 p.m. For more information call (216) 885-1509 or (216) 886-1528.

**ROCKY RIVER, Ohio:** Ohio Boychoir will appear in a special holiday concert at Rocky River Presbyterian Church, beginning at 7:30 p.m. The program will include four *vesnianky* and "Shechedryk" (all sung in Ukrainian) as well as selections from Mozart's Masses, Benjamin

Britten's "A Ceremony of Carols" and Christmas favorites from around the world. Concerts are free but donations are welcome and will be used to defray the costs of the choir's up-coming concert tour to Ukraine.

December 13

**TORONTO:** John H. Dirks, dean of medicine at the University of Toronto, will speak on "The Future of the Children of Chornobyl" as part of the William Kurelek Memorial Lectures. The evening begins at 8 p.m. at the Hart House Theatre, University of Toronto. The lectures are presented by the Canadian Heritage Lectures Society with the assistance of the University of Toronto, Chair of Ukrainian Studies Foundation and the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Toronto.

December 14

**NEW YORK:** Cellist Maria Tchaikovska, with Juliana Osinchuk at the piano, will make her debut recital in Weill Hall at Carnegie Hall as part of the Music at the Institute Series sponsored by the Ukrainian Institute of America. The concert begins at 8 p.m. Call Irene Stecura, (212) 860-3891 for more information.

December 15

**BROOKLYN, Ohio:** Ohio Boychoir will appear in a holiday concert at the Brooklyn Christian and Missionary Alliance, at 7 p.m. The program will include four *vesnianky* and "Shechedryk" (all sung in Ukrainian) as well as selections from Mozart's Masses, Benjamin Britten's "A Ceremony of Carols" and Christmas favorites from around the world. Concerts are free but donations are welcome and will be used to defray the costs of the choir's up-coming concert tour in Ukraine. For more details call (216) 884-6507.

December 16

**SASKATOON, Sask.:** The 11th annual Christmas Sing featuring Ukrainian, German and English carols, will be held at the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent E., beginning at 2:30 p.m. Special Christmas refreshments will be served and an exhibit of Ukrainian Christmas Traditions and the Permanent Gallery will be open for public viewing. Admission is \$2 at the door. For further information contact Albert Kachkowski, public relations director, (306) 244-3800.

**NEWARK, N.J.:** St. John's Mothers' Club will sponsor a Christmas Bazaar, art sale, raffle and coffee hour, beginning at 9 a.m. in the church hall, 719 Sanford Ave. Featured will be upper and lower class choirs of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School and a traditional "vertep."

**CANFIELD, Ohio:** Ohio Boychoir will appear in a holiday concert at St. Michael Church, at 7 p.m. The program will include four *vesnianky* and "Shechedryk" (all sung in Ukrainian) as well as selections from Mozart's Masses, Benjamin Britten's "A Ceremony of Carols" and Christmas favorites from around the world. Concerts are free but donations are welcome and will be used to defray the costs of the choir's up-coming concert tour in Ukraine. For more information call (216) 884-6507.

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



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