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# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Act of defiance against Moscow

### Ukraine demands return of its soldiers

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Ukrainian soldiers may return home from trouble spots all around the Soviet Union if President Mikhail Gorbachev yields to the demands of the Ukrainian Parliament, adopted Monday, July 30.

The Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet adopted the resolution by a vote of 282 for, 37 against, 20 abstaining and 35 choosing not to register a vote, according to Rukh Press International. (In all, 374 deputies were present in Parliament at the time of the vote.)

"This is the first step we have taken in realizing our declaration of sovereignty," said Bohdan Horyn, a people's deputy from Lviv.

The decree specifically demands that Ukrainian soldiers serving in "regions of national conflict such as Armenia and Azerbaïdzhân" be returned to the territory of Ukraine by October 1. The deadline for soldiers in other areas of the USSR is December 1. Those to be deployed in September are not to leave the territory of Ukraine.

In defiance of the previous week's decree by Mr. Gorbachev, banning republican armies and saying that

conscripts must serve outside of their home republics, the Ukrainian Parliament reiterated that "Ukrainians must serve on the territory of the republic."

However, certain lawmakers belonging to the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, or Rukh, disapproved of the bill. "It is too mild. We must pass a law saying that Ukrainians must serve here instead of calling Gorbachev," said Levko Horokhivsky of Ternopil.

Nevertheless, Soviet authorities were angry with the Ukrainian decision, the Associated Press reported. "It is a step backward, it can lead to the ruining of the army's capabilities and impair the country's defense," said the Soviet Defense Ministry spokesman, Vladimir Nikanorov.

The AP also quoted Mr. Nikanorov as saying the USSR must maintain a "socialist, multi-national extraterritorial and professional army." He added that Ukraine's decree on Ukrainian conscripts "is not really feasible," both economically and technically. "Politically, it can lead to transferring inter-

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### Ukrainian Supreme Soviet votes 363-5 to eliminate nuclear energy program

KIEV — The Ukrainian Parliament voted overwhelmingly on August 1 to close the Chornobyl nuclear power station and work on an energy program that would eventually eliminate all atomic power stations from Ukraine, reported Rukh Press International.

The measure, passed by 363 to 5 votes, also declared the republic an ecological disaster area four years after the nuclear disaster at Chornobyl.

The new law, proposed by the parliamentary Chornobyl Commission, gives the republic's Council of Ministers until December 1, "to form a program for shutting down the reactors of the Chornobyl AES (Atomic Energy Station), to determine the stages and deadlines for executing this work and who will perform this work, as well as the necessary financial and technical resources for realization of this program."

According to point No. 10 in the 11-point measure, the Council of Ministers will also have: "to work out an energy program for the republic on an ecological-economic basis on the allowable capacity of atomic energy in the total

energy balance of the republic, including propositions of a moratorium on the development of atomic energy on the territory of Ukraine and the possibility of gradually shutting down and disassembling existing atomic energy blocks."

Deputy Prime Minister Konstantyn Masyk, however, said during the August 1 session that finding an alternative energy source to nuclear power could take 10 to 15 years.

He said that there are 15 atomic energy stations on line in Ukraine and three under construction.

### Parliamentary committee wants Ukrainian embassies

KIEV — The Ukrainian Parliament's Committee on Foreign Affairs announced its intention to open Ukrainian embassies in several Western countries, including the United States during, at an afternoon press conference at the republic's Foreign Ministry on August 1.

Following the recent Declaration of Sovereignty by Ukraine's Supreme

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## Journalist's notebook: "We want to die on our native lands"

With this article, *The Weekly* concludes a series on Ukraine today written by associate editor Marta Kolomayets, who traveled to Ukraine in May with a Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund delegation that brought medical supplies and technology, and vitamins for the victims of the 1986 nuclear accident which devastated parts of Ukraine and its neighbors to the north, Byelorussia and Russia.

by Marta Kolomayets

OPACHYCHI, Ukraine — "Don't forget to write about us, tell your readers we're alive and well, and tell them to come visit our area," called the elderly kerchiefed babushky after us, as our delegation from the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund left their homestead in the village of Opachychi, located within the 30-kilometer forbidden Chornobyl zone.

For them, life is back to normal after the 1986 catastrophe at the Chornobyl nuclear power plant, which devastated the region for generations to come, disrupting as well as cutting short the lives of so many inhabitants in the area.

The consequences cannot be measured; radiation is forever present in the leaves of the trees, in the blades of grass, in the dirt roads that wind around the now deserted village homes.

But they don't see it; they are the people who have come back home after being resettled in and around Kiev after the April 1986 tragedy. "We just wanted to come back home," is the phrase most often heard from the women, the women who could not cope with life beyond the boundaries of their own picket

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Signs of life are scarce in the 30-kilometer Chornobyl zone; a stork watches over her young nestled on the thatched roof of a deserted house in Opachychi.

## A GLIMPSE OF SOVIET REALITY

# Inside Ukrainian SSR politics: interview with Dmytro Pavlychko

by Dr. David Marples  
and Christia Freeland

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

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

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

### PART I

Can you comment on the significance of the appointment of Stanislav Hurenko as the party leader in Ukraine?

Well, I expected this to happen, it was no surprise. In essence this is good news, because Stanislav Hurenko is a person with whom the Democratic Bloc in the Supreme Soviet, the Rukh, and informal organizations have already had some dealings. He belongs to that group of Communists among our current leaders who have the ability to listen.

Of course, he has certain personality defects, some rigid views. On occasion, he has been accused of being a hardliner who would prefer a return to the old ways. But insofar as I know him — and I am personally acquainted with him — I think that he supports and will continue to support the innovations that have occurred, and will represent the Gorbachev view in Ukraine. This is not such a bad development. It could be a problem if he were a poor representative, but on the contrary, he seems to be a solid figure.

A key question is whether he will be able to support fully the movement toward independence that is developing in Ukraine, as Brazauskas did in Lithuania. Or will he toe the old line that even though there can be independence and statehood in Ukraine, there must always be subordination to the center? That is the fundamental question: how will he behave? Only then will it be possible to offer a definitive judgment.

Yet while it is not yet possible to respond fully to this question, one can say that of all the candidates for party leadership, I believe that he is the person who will be most able to satisfy the forces promoting democracy in Ukraine.

"You recently left the Communist Party. What were the major reasons behind this decision?"

My leaving the party actually occurred some time ago. For a lengthy period my membership in the party was

merely a formality. I was not just a disillusioned member, but one who had come into direct conflict with the party. Really one can go back to 1958, when my book "Truth Calls" was banned at the behest of the party and its leaders. This book was actually burned and destroyed. Subsequently there was a move to expel me from the party because of an article I wrote about Antonovych and my book "Promysol." I managed to hang on as a party member only through the support of the Ukrainian Union of Writers. Then on the initiative of party leaders I lost my position at the journal Vsesvit.

When I ran for election to the USSR Supreme Soviet, the party organization in Ivano-Frankivsk constantly opposed my candidacy. So I would say that my party membership had become very much a formality. Many people maintained that I should leave the party because I had long been engaged in anti-party politics.

Can you provide some more background to this development?

I was raised in a particular social category, as the son of a poor peasant, a person who was provided with higher education by the Soviet authorities, and there were certainly some moments in my life when I accepted the Communist ideal, accepted it as a purely Christian and just ideal.

There were occasions when I felt that Ukrainian independence could be achieved on the basis of Communist ideology — a "red," but independent Ukraine. This notion was also one of the guiding principles of my behavior in the party. I considered that as a Communist, as a party member, I had much greater opportunities to work for the preservation of Ukrainian language and culture. And this was the basis of my party membership.

But when a different era began and Rukh was formed — and bear in mind that it was formed by Communists, people like (Ivan) Drach, (Volodymyr) Yavorivsky and myself — our membership in the party remained desirable because Rukh united various political groups and forces. Had we left the Communist Party at this time, the Communist presence in Rukh would have been weakened, and it was an important presence because it strengthened the unity of all the political forces in Rukh.

However, in all honesty, the turning point for me was the Lithuanian question. When Lithuania declared independence, and the Soviet government, Gorbachev and the party as a whole strongly opposed this action, I could no longer play the role of Comrade Valerin. I had to leave the party then because it was sheer torture to remain a member of a party that opposed the most justifiable deed in recent Soviet history, when the people declared their will.

My colleagues and I spoke out about Lithuania, we wrote a declaration. We naturally placed the event in the broader

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1. The reference is to Volodymyr Antonovych (1834-1908), a historian and archeologist, author of the voluminous "Arkhiv Yugo-Zapadnoyi Rossyi" on the history of Right-Bank Ukraine, the leader of the so-called populist school in Ukrainian historiography.

## Democratic councils form association

KIEV — Representatives of city and oblast councils met in Dniprodzerzhynske on July 28-29 and founded the Association of Democratic Councils. Forty-two city and oblast councils in which the Democratic Bloc either holds seats or has a majority were represented at the two-day conference.

Serhiy Koniev, who was elected chairman of the new association, stated that deputies to the Ukrainian Parliament and other council members formed the association to serve as a political base for the Democratic Bloc. "This is a confirmation of Ukrainian sovereignty which will further introduce Ukrainian society to democracy," said Mr. Koniev.

The association issued a statement to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet demanding that Ukraine's declaration of sove-

reignty be reorganized as a constitutional act.

The statement also calls for the supremacy of republican laws over all-union ones and the formation of a governmental committee to examine such issues as the formation of a Ukrainian army, the establishment of Ukrainian financial and monetary systems, a tax and customs structure. Other demands include direct diplomatic, consular and trade relations with other nations.

The association also elected Mykola Yakovyna and Vasyly Chervoniy as vice-chairmen. In addition, a coordinating committee of 18 was also elected.

Mr. Koniev stated that the establishment of a presidential post for Ukraine was one of the most urgent issues for the newly formed association.

## Lviv Church of Transfiguration is registered by authorities

ROME — The Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Transfiguration in Lviv has been legally registered with government authorities of the Council of Religious Affairs both in Kiev and Moscow, according to Ukrainian Catholic Church representatives in Ukraine. The process of the church's registration as Ukrainian Catholic has been going on for several months, noted the Rome-based Press Bureau of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Problems occurred in the last few weeks when government authorities told Transfiguration Church Council President Myroslav Soltys that Ukrainian Catholics would have to pay a rental fee of 1,300 karbovatysi (rubles) per month for use of the church. Over the past year, Mr. Soltys reported, the church council had paid that figure as a yearly rental fee. It should be noted that when the Church of the Transfiguration was being used by the Moscow Patriarchate, no rental fee was charged. It is still unclear if Ukrainian Catholics will have to pay a rental fee.

The Church of the Transfiguration is the largest church in Lviv and, until October 29 of last year, it functioned as a Russian Orthodox Church. On that date, Father Yaroslav Chukhniy, then assistant pastor of the church, and the majority of the church's faithful declared Transfiguration to be a Ukrainian Catholic church. It has functioned as such since that date with Father Chukhniy as its pastor.

In other news, the Ukrainian Catholic Press Bureau reported that the

deadline for the return of the Cathedral of St. George of the Ukrainian Catholic Church is Saturday, August 4. The deadline had been set by the Lviv City Council several months ago in an effort to counter Orthodox claims that a suitable replacement church had not been prepared. Since that time work has taken place on St. Nicholas Church in Lviv and its parish house.

Church sources in Lviv report that Bishop Andriy Horak of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church attached to the Moscow Patriarchate is willing to return the cathedral to the Lviv City Council on Saturday. Bishop Horak had been pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration before it became Ukrainian Catholic.

## Parliamentary...

(Continued from page 1)

Soviet, the Foreign Affairs Committee will follow a foreign policy independent of Moscow, stated Dmytro Pavlychko, the committee's chairman.

Members of the committee announced that they have already begun informal discussions with the governments of the United States, Canada and Australia about the possibility of opening Ukrainian embassies in those countries.

Bohdan Horyn, deputy chairman of the committee, said that informal talks were already under way about embassies in Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The committee also announced plans to form an independent Olympic Committee.

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## U.S., Canadian Rukh committees provide communications network

by Khristina Lew

WASHINGTON — Ukraine 2000: The Washington Committee in Support of Ukraine has received news from Mykhailo Horyn, chairman of the Secretariat of Rukh, confirming the arrival in Donetsk of equipment that will be used to set up a communications network in 10 regions in Ukraine.

At the time of their trip to Ukraine to observe the elections in March, members of Ukraine 2000 were given a letter by Rukh chairman Ivan Drach and Mr. Horyn requesting technical assistance from the diaspora. Subsequently, funds for the creation of the communications network were raised in a cooperative effort by U.S. and Canadian Rukh committees.

At the request of Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, Ukraine 2000 coordinated the collection of U.S. funds and the Toronto committee coordinated the collection of Canadian funds, which resulted in the first joint effort of Rukh committees in Chicago, Detroit, Rochester, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, along with Rukh committees in cities throughout Canada to raise over \$100,000 for the creation of the communications network.

The equipment, which consists of computers, facsimile and photocopy machines, and other items, will link 10 designated communications centers in Ukraine to create a nationwide communications network. The transfer of equipment, support service and training was arranged by Rukh with Intercomputer, a West German computer company.

Included in the original list of needed technology were two microbuses for which the Rukh committee of Chicago contributed \$30,000 in addition to the group's participation in the collection of funds for the communications network. Chicago's contribution for the network totalled \$25,000.

Other donors were: Canada (Toronto), \$54,000; Detroit, \$10,000; Rochester, N.Y., \$6,000; Philadelphia, \$5,000; Cleveland, \$3,000; Baltimore, \$2,500; and Washington, \$2,500.

In a phone conversation with Bohdan Futey, president of Ukraine 2000, Mr. Horyn stated that the new communications network will greatly help the efforts of Rukh.

The implementation of the communications network is timely as Rukh prepares for its second congress in October. According to Rukh staff members working out of the Kiev office at the time of Rukh's founding congress in September of 1989, Rukh had access to only one computer; in October of 1990 it will utilize 10 communication centers.

In a thank-you letter received by Ukraine 2000, Messrs. Drach and Horyn address all who contributed.

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Dear Brothers and Sisters:

The Secretariat of Rukh expresses its gratitude for your assistance in providing us with computers and other means of communication. We consider this valuable gift as still another victory over the state's imperialistic monopoly of all means of communication and complete control over human relations. Especially, we value the timeliness of your assistance, now when the historic question of the independence of Ukraine is being decided.

We are constantly aware that you carry heartfelt interest in the development of events in Ukraine even though you are far from your homeland.

We assure you that we will devote all our efforts to achieve, as soon as possible, the political, economic and cultural advancement of our nation.

With respect,  
Ivan Drach  
Mykhailo Horyn

## United Nations council adopts resolution on Chernobyl aid

UNITED NATIONS — Meeting in Geneva during the month of July, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations adopted a resolution on Friday, July 13, urgently appealing to the international community for cooperation and assistance to mitigate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, reported the United Nations Information Service.

Before adoption of the resolution, speakers at the session from the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the U.N. Disaster Relief Commission, the World Health Organization, as well as representatives from Ukraine, Byelorussia, Bulgaria, the United States, Canada, Mexico, Sweden, Switzerland, Japan and Italy discussed the ecological consequences of the accident, stating that they were of such magnitude that radioactive contamination of neighboring and other European territory was a source of great alarm.

Gerald Hinteregger, the executive secretary of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, said that three governments, those of the Soviet Union, Ukraine and Byelorussia had requested that the secretary general prepare, with the assistance of the administrative

Committee on Coordination, proposals for a program of international cooperation and submit a report to the United Nations General Assembly at its 45th session beginning in September.

M'hamed Essaafi, the United Nations disaster relief coordinator, stated that in spite of the huge volume of post-accident decontamination and large-scale agrochemical and land improvement operation, the situation of the Chernobyl disaster remains serious.

Byelorussia alone, a territory inhabited by 2.2 million people, with 27 cities and towns, had incurred radioactive contamination of varying density. That represents 70 percent of all affected areas in the European part of the Soviet Union, he said. One-fifth of the entire agricultural land had been lost, he said, and about 1 million hectares of forest had been affected by radiation. Several settlements had ceased to exist when their residents had been evacuated.

Konstantyn Masyk, the deputy minister of Ukraine, said the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident had devastating effects on the economic, political and social activities not only of Ukraine, but the whole of the Soviet Union with psychological and sociological

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## Polubotok's pot of gold: \$16 trillion for Ukraine?

by Yaroslav Trofimov

KIEV — As Ukraine is trying to rebuild its economy, devastated by 70 years of Communist rule, legends of former treasures, either mythical or true, are fueling radiant hopes.

Most recently, a barrel of gold, supposedly deposited in the Bank of England by Hetman Pavlo Polubotok 270 years ago, caused controversy in the Ukrainian Parliament and splashed onto front pages all around the globe.

Despite the fact that Roman Ivanychuk, the legislator who raised the issue, had no other documents confirming the claim, save for a three-year-old copy of Ridna Nyva, a Canadian Ukrainian magazine, the case was taken seriously by the Bank of England and the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The assumed value of the treasure, worth \$29 trillion (U.S.), according to Mr. Ivanychuk, may be a good explanation. This sum is six times the U.S. gross national product which means that if the gold would ever be returned to Ukraine, every Ukrainian could receive \$500,000 (U.S.).

However, there is no proof that the gold actually existed. Polubotok's heirs tried to retrieve the treasure as early as 1908, holding a 350-person-strong congress in the town of Starodub near Kharkiv. The Starodub congress sent a delegation to London, but failed to prove the claim.

Then, in 1958, the Soviet government followed Polubotok's heirs, but the result was similar. "We have no records of the deposit being made," replied the bank and the British Treasury solicitor.

Nevertheless, Gennadiy Udovenko, the Ukrainian envoy to the United Nations, persisted this time. "No one should regard our claim as a joke. We are extremely serious about it. Our researchers are digging in the archives to find the proof," he told an international news conference in Geneva, according to a Reuters report.

Ukrainian pro-independence leaders, however, are not in a hurry to retrieve the rebellious hetman's gold. "First we will gain independence, and then we shall talk about the gold. In

any case, I think that this treasure must not be returned to Soviet Ukraine," said Mykhailo Horyn, leader of the Rukh Secretariat.

His brother, Bohdan Horyn, deputy chairman of Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee, agreed with this opinion. "This is a problem for historians, not for politicians," he said, stressing that in any case the gold legend is not worth damaging Ukrainian-British relations.



Hetman Pavlo Polubotok (1660-1724).

Nevertheless, the British reaction to Mr. Ivanychuk's claim might become a motor for pro-independence movements. "There is little chance of a claim being settled until the UK recognizes Ukraine as a separate state," declared the Bank of England.

### Transcarpathian gold

As the Polubotok story was developing, another treasure claim emerged in Ukraine. Two Transcarpathian politicians declared that Transcarpathia has a right to part of the Czechoslovak gold resources President Vaclav Havel is trying to retrieve from the U.S. government.

Transcarpathia was one of three Czechoslovak provinces before declaring independence, subsequently being occupied by Hungary in 1939.

But the activists do not want the gold to be returned now. "We asked President George Bush to keep our part in the U.S. until Ukraine becomes independent and democratic," said one of the activists, Vasyi Baras, who spent five years in the gulag for religious activities.

## Torontonians rally in support of Ukraine's sovereignty decree

by W.K. Sokolyk

TORONTO — "Ukraine, we are with you" was the motto of a rally held in Toronto on July 24, to show solidarity with the proclamation of Ukraine's state sovereignty. Held on the front lawn of the provincial legislature, the rally attracted some 4,000 flag-waving, enthusiastic supporters of Ukraine's sovereignty.

The rally commenced with a moleben celebrated by numerous Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox priests.

Yaroslav Sokolyk, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Toronto Branch, in his opening remarks stated that despite decades of Communist persecution, the spirit of the Ukrainian people was not crushed. "The spirit of the Ukrainian people their commitment to the ideals of their forefathers, came through with the proclamation of

Ukraine's sovereignty," he said.

Thereafter, a number of speakers praised the efforts of the Ukrainian Parliament. Among them were city of Toronto Councillor Bill Boytchuk, Member of the Ontario Parliament David Fleet, President of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians Yuri Shymko and the leaders of many of Toronto's other ethnic communities.

Liuba Bobrova, deputy from Ivano-Frankivsk, and Iryna Senyk, a poetess and former political prisoner, brought greetings from Ukraine.

Dr. Bohdan Kotyk, mayor of Lviv, was the last speaker during the rally. Dr. Kotyk stated that the proclamation of Ukraine's sovereignty is a bridge to full independence. "With this bridge, we will be able to cross to the other shore, the shore of independence," he said.

The rally was organized by the Toronto branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress.

## Ukrainian American Veterans conclude 43rd national convention



Lt. Col. Leonid Kondratiuk addresses Ukrainian American Veterans during the installation banquet.

by George A. Miziuk

EAST HANOVER, N.J. — The Ukrainian American Veterans (UAV) held their 43rd annual national convention on June 14-17, here at the Ramada Inn. The delegates reviewed the accomplishments of the organization in the past year, including: the chartering and installation of new UAV posts in Washington, Brooklyn, N.Y., and Akron, Ohio; and the establishment of the Ukrainian American Veterans Tribune as the official UAV organ.

National Commander Dmytro Bykovetz Jr. opened the convention ceremonies on Friday, June 15. Mr. Bykovetz recognized the past national commanders (PNC) who were present during the opening ceremonies: Joseph Brega, Atanas T. Kobryn, Harry Polche, Bohdan B. Bezkorowajny, Eugene Sagasz, Michael Wengryn, Emrick Prestash' and Edward Zetick.

The assembled officers of the national executive board presented their reports: National Commander Bykovetz, Finance Officer Harold H. Bochonko, Junior Vice-Commander Roman Rakowsky, Adjutant and Editor George A. Miziuk, Judge Advocate B. Bezkorowajny PNC, Quartermaster Roman Bednarsky, Chaplain Wengryn and Service Officer Polche. Quartermaster Bednarsky presented Welfare Officer Ihor Zalucky's report in his absence due to military reserve duty.

The convention committees were also formed with the following chairmen: credentials, Mr. Sagasz; auditing,

Walter Senyshyn; constitution and by-laws, Mr. Polche; welfare, Mr. Bednarsky; nominations, Mr. Prestash; ways and means, Dmytro Bodnarczuk; membership, Mr. Miziuk; Rituals, Mr. Wengryn; resolutions, Mr. Zetick; research and documentation, Wolodymyr Zacharij; and future conventions, Mr. Brega.

The convention then recessed for lunch to allow individual committees to meet and conduct business.

When reconvened, the chosen committees presented their reports. Mr. Sagasz reported on behalf of the Credentials Committee, noting that 45 delegates from 13 posts were represented at the convention.

Mr. Zachary presented the report of the Research and Documentation Committee, regarding the compilation of a history of Ukrainian veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces and eventual publication of a memorial book.

Mark Malaniuk inquired of the progress of the UAV in obtaining a national charter from the U.S. Congress, just as the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) are chartered. The UAV obtained tax-exempt status from the IRS in 1984, and was incorporated as a non-profit organization in N.Y. State in 1987. Earlier this year, Rep. Ben Gilman (R-N.Y.) had presented a draft of a bill that would grant the UAV a national charter. The bill is still waiting introduction in Congress.

On Saturday, June 16, other committees presented their reports. Mr. Pre-

stash presented the slate of candidates for the proposed 1990-1991 national executive board.

The following officers were elected: Mr. Bykovetz (Post 4), commander; Mr. Rakowsky (Post 24), senior vice-commander; Mr. Bochonko (Post 7), junior vice-commander; Mr. Malaniuk (Post 23), finance officer; Mr. Bezkorowajny (Post 7), judge advocate; Mr. Bednarsky (Post 18), quartermaster; Mr. Wengryn (Post 17), chaplain; Ted Dusanenko (Post 19), historian; and Mr. Zetick (Post 4), welfare officer.

Commander Bykovetz then appointed Mr. Miziuk (Post 25) as adjutant and publications editor, Mr. Polche (Post 7) as service officer, and Andrew Keybida (Post 17) as public relations officer.

The delegates expressed concern for the health and welfare of Immediate Past National Commander Jaroslaw Fedoryczuk, who had suffered a stroke earlier in the year and was unable to attend the convention. Mr. Miziuk expressed greetings from Mr. Fedoryczuk in his absence, and presented a POW-MIA flag to the convention on his behalf.

Mr. Zetick presented the report of the Resolutions Committee, resulting in 14 resolutions being approved by the convention delegates. In the first resolution, the veterans condemned any burning or other desecration of the national flag, in reference to the recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling in this matter.

Commander Bykovetz addressed the

delegates and thanked them for their faith in re-electing him. He mentioned plans for the coming term: including organization of new UAV posts in Wilmington, Del., Carnegie, Pa., Huntsville, Ala., and Marlboro, N.J. The program in pursuit of a congressional charter will also continue.

The commander officially closed the convention, and the delegates dismissed to prepare for the installation banquet to be held that evening.

### Installation banquet

At the installation banquet, a military color guard posted colors, including both the American and Ukrainian flags. Both the American and Ukrainian national anthems were sung by all assembled. Mr. Sagasz, past national commander, was the installing officer and Atanas Kobryn, also a PNC, acted as aide-de-camp.

Along with the UAV executive board, officers of the UAV National Ladies Auxiliary took the oath of office.

The Ladies Auxiliary officers included: Harriet Dusanenko, president; Olga Pope, senior vice-president; Rosalie Polche, secretary; Amelia Berezowsky, treasurer; Frances Shegda, judge advocate; Pauline Pender, chaplain; Ann Melnyk-McAloon, historian; Olga Wengryn, sergeant-at-arms; Olga Wengrowicz, service officer; and Irene Pryjma, liaison officer. Anne Bezkorowajny is immediate past president.

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## Baltimore-Odesa sister cities program discusses emerging trade opportunities

by Jenny Bennett

BALTIMORE — The Baltimore-Odesa Sister City Committee and the Maryland Port Administration sponsored a conference on the emerging trade opportunities between the United States and the Soviet Union. Special focus was given to trade and business opportunities between Maryland and Ukraine.

The spring conference was organized by Zoya Hayuk, chairperson of the Odesa Sister Cities Committee. Approximately 50 business people participated in the one-day conference held in the prestigious Constellation Room of the World Trade Center in Baltimore.

This business-to-business forum addressed the keys to trading successfully with the Soviet Union and, in particular, with Ukraine. Participants had the opportunity to meet and develop business contacts with experts in the areas of trade and joint ventures.

### Sister cities activities

Following her opening remarks, Ms. Hayuk outlined the work of the Sister Cities Committee. Since its inception in 1972, the committee has sponsored seven school exchanges. These have involved reciprocal visits between various schools in Odesa, including Odesa State University, the Ukrainian Language School No. 9, School No. 119, and Sports School No. 2, where future Olympic athletes are trained. Baltimore area schools include MacDonough School, Goucher College, Johns Hopkins University and Baltimore City high schools.

In 1987, an official delegation of Baltimore city officials headed by Ms. Hayuk visited Odesa to arrange various cultural and economic exchanges. Ms. Hayuk further described the active medical exchange programs, including

personnel and information, between Johns Hopkins University's world-renowned Wilmer Eye Institute and the world-famous Filatov Eye Institute in Odesa.

An active sports exchange has included a visit by a Baltimore City basketball team to Odesa, which trained with the Odesa Olympic basketball team for two weeks. The basketball exchange was escorted by Laryssa Salamacha, representing Baltimore City Hall, and Stan Stovall, a local NBC television anchorman.

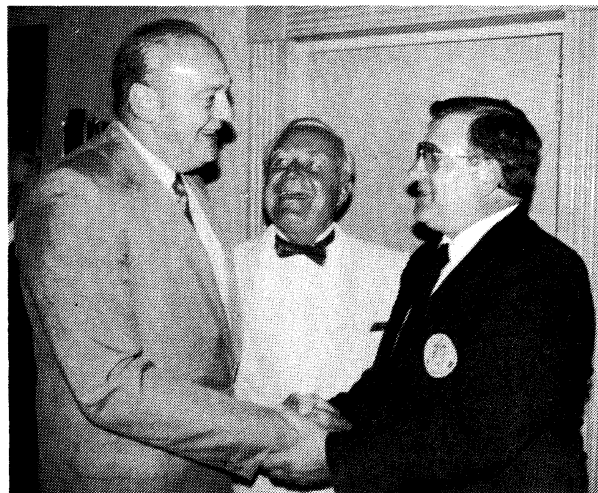
Upon Mr. Stovall's return, a series of six evening TV reports, "Odesa-Ukraine," was presented on the young Baltimoreans' training. More recently a team of 10 sportsmen from Sports School No. 2 was in Baltimore to train and play against a Baltimore youth team.

Other achievements of the Sister Cities Committee were outlined by Ms. Hayuk, including the sponsoring of art works from Ukraine which were used to officially dedicate the opening of the 22-story World Trade Center in Baltimore in 1977. An exhibit of the work of local Baltimorean and Ukrainian artists is being prepared to open in Odesa during Odesa's 200-year celebration.

The skipjack, *Pride of Baltimore II*, which sailed from Baltimore on April 7, on a highly publicized two-year voyage around the world, is scheduled to stop in Odesa. Ms. Hayuk and other Ukrainian members of the Sister City Committee had been working with the captain and the crew to culturally acclimate them for their visit to Ukraine. The city of Baltimore is also scheduled to participate in yachting events in the "Odesa Regatta" in August.

Ms. Hayuk remarked that the U.S. currently has 51 official sister city relationships with the Soviet Union, 10 of

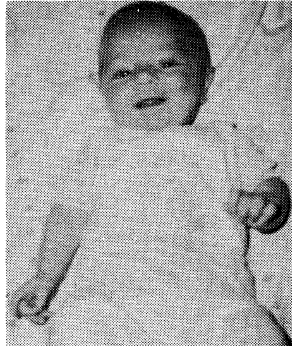
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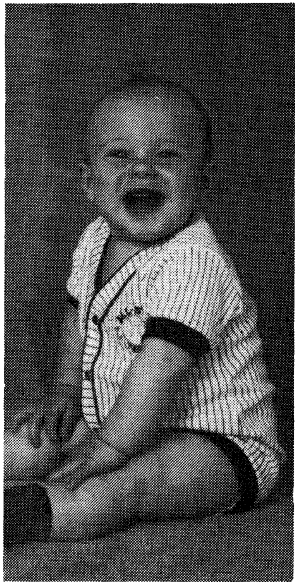
During the UAV convention banquet (from left) are: Rep. Dean Gallo (R-N.J.), Andrew Keybida and Roman Rakowsky.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## Young UNA'ers



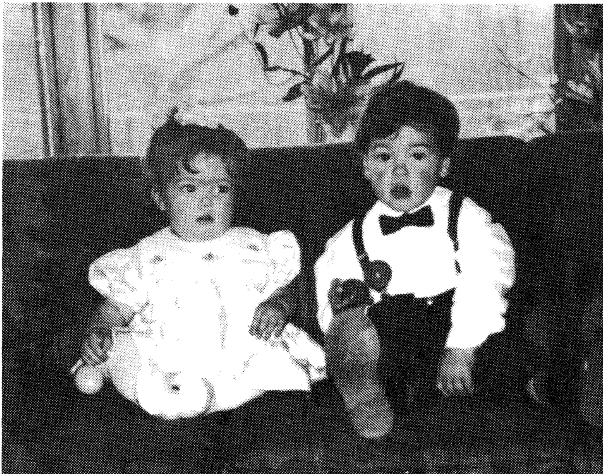
Emily Marie, 15 months, and Michael Paul, 3 months, children of Mary and Paul Schwartz, are the newest members of UNA Branch 292 in Detroit. Both were enrolled by grandma Olga O'Neill.



Nicholas Yuri Kobryn, son of George and Nina Kobryn of Wesley Hills, N.Y., is the youngest member of UNA Branch 130 in New York. His grandmothers are Ala Nowicky and Marta Kokolska Musijtschuk.



Katherine Marie Hladko, daughter of Walter and Phyllis Hladko, is the newest member of UNA Branch 379 in Chicago. Her grandparents are Petro and Kateryna Hladko.



Megan S. Caggianelli (left), daughter of Raymond and Sharon Caggianelli, and Daniel P. Scuderi, son of Frank and Deborah Scuderi, are new members of UNA Branch 13 in Watervliet, N.Y. Both were enrolled by their grandparents Peter and Anna Kobasa.

## For the record

### UNA greets ecumenical patriarch

*The following greeting was delivered to His All Holiness, Dmitrios I, Archbishop of Constantinople and Ecumenical Patriarch, the spiritual leader of 250 million Orthodox Christians, by Supreme Advisor Andrew Keybida, representing the Supreme Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, during the patriarch's historic visit to St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Parish in Allentown, Pa., on Wednesday, July 18.*

Your All Holiness Patriarch Dimitrios, Your Excellency, Bishop Vsevolod, reverend fathers, honored guests and dear Ukrainian brothers and sisters in Christ: Glory be to Jesus Christ!

It is my great honor and privilege to bring heartfelt greetings and expression of filial love for your All Holiness and Your Excellency from the Supreme Executive Committee

and the membership of the Ukrainian National Association of Jersey City, N.J.

The visit of Patriarch Dimitrios to this parish occurs at a time of great changes in our native Ukraine, where enslaved but never broken Ukrainian people are awakening to a renewal of religious and spiritual freedom as well as a free and independent Ukraine. Our Ukrainian churches openly revitalized their activities and came out of their secret catacombs. They require our moral and material support.

At this pivotal time let us turn to our Almighty God in prayer to implore Him to grant our Ukrainian nation the freedom it deserves.

Once again we greet your All Holiness and beseech you to continue to pray for the freedom of our Ukrainian Churches and the Ukrainian nation.

## Obituaries

### Peter Sylchak, Branch 257 secretary

LOS ANGELES — Peter Sylchak, secretary of Ukrainian National Association Branch 257 and a delegate to many UNA conventions, died here on July 2. He would have turned 77 on July 11.

Born in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1913, Mr. Sylchak was known not only as a UNA activist, but also as an activist in

church and community affairs. He was an avid philatelist and numismatist.

Even after retiring, Mr. Sylchak, along with his wife, Priscilla, devoted his attention to UNA affairs, especially his work as branch secretary.

He is survived by his wife and children, Eugene and Johanna.

### Jaroslav Scherbak, Branch 352 secretary

CHESTER, Pa. — Jaroslav Scherbak, longtime secretary of UNA Branch 352, died here on July 7. He was 68.

Mr. Scherbak was also financial secretary of the Ukrainian Catholic Club and an active member of various Ukrainian community organizations.

He was born in Drohobych, Ukraine, and immigrated to the United States in 1949. He settled in Chester, Pa., and lived there all his life.

He joined the Ukrainian National Association soon after arriving in this

country and for 30 years served as Branch 352 secretary.

The funeral took place July 13 with liturgy at Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Surviving are Mr. Scherbak's wife, Irma, sons George and Mark, daughter Donna, and three grandchildren. In lieu of flowers, the family has requested memorial donations to be made to: American Cancer Society, P.O. Box 208, Eston, Pa., 19341.

## The Ukrainian National Association: useful phone numbers, addresses

**UNA Home Office**  
30 Montgomery St. (third floor)  
Jersey City, N.J. 07302  
(201) 451-2200

**UNA Washington Office**  
400 N. Capital St. NW — Suite 859  
Washington, D.C. 20001  
(202) 347-UNAW  
FAX (202) 347-8631

**Svoboda Ukrainian Daily**  
30 Montgomery St. (mezzanine)  
Jersey City, N.J. 07302  
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036

**UNA Estate Soyuzivka**  
Foordemoore Road  
Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446  
(914) 626-5641

**The Ukrainian Weekly**  
30 Montgomery St. (mezzanine)  
Jersey City, N.J. 07302  
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036



THE  
Ukrainian Weekly

## One nation

Suddenly it's chic to be Ukrainian. Over the past few months, as a direct result, we believe, of the great national renaissance in Ukraine, we have heard many persons here in North America speak proudly of their Ukrainian heritage. Concurrently, we have witnessed a great reawakening of interest among Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian descent in their Ukrainian roots, an intensive thirst for information about current events and past history to provide the background needed to understand today's news. Even among non-Ukrainians we've seen evidence of a vastly increased interest in Ukraine — all thanks to the remarkable events unfolding on a daily, or even hourly, basis in Ukraine. (How many of us have had friends or acquaintances approach us to say, for example, "How about Ukraine's sovereignty proclamation? What do you think?")

During these heady times, as we scan the newspapers and newsmagazines, listen to the all-news radio stations, and perpetually switch channels on our TV sets in hopes of catching just one more report about unprecedented events in Ukraine, we should pause to think about our relation to those events.

Is it enough to sit back and take all this in? Or do we have a role to play in all of this?

Many Ukrainian Americans and Ukrainian Canadians, apparently, have decided that now is the time to help, to become involved, to donate their efforts or their money. Many have come to believe that yes, indeed, Ukrainians worldwide are one nation; that we need each other to survive, to flourish.

For the first time in decades, it appears that Ukrainians living outside of Ukraine really can help their fellow Ukrainians in Ukraine. Numerous committees have sprung up around the United States and Canada (and in other areas where Ukrainians have settled) to support the activities of groups such as Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova. Various funds have been set up to collect monies destined, in one way or another, for Ukraine. The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund has experienced some notable successes, and the Ukrainian National Association's fledgling Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine is growing rapidly each day.

Add to this the work of others who are interested in supplying Bibles or other books for Ukraine; in establishing business contacts and enterprises that will help Ukraine stand on its own feet; in providing computers, be it for schools or for other organizations promoting Ukrainianization throughout the republic; or in pushing for democratization through the activity of various groups that seek to instill those ideals in the people of Eastern Europe and the USSR.

All these efforts, we emphasize, are commendable and deserve our support. And, all of us, we emphasize, could in some way join in these efforts.

A philosopher once observed: "A nation is a body of people who have done great things together in the past and who hope to do great things together in the future."

August  
8  
1834

### Turning the pages back...

Osypp Yuriy Fedkovych, the prominent 19th century writer largely responsible for the revitalization of literature in Bukovyna, was born August 8, 1834, in the village of Storonet Putylyv. He served in the Austrian army for over 10 years and worked concurrently on his poetry, writing first in German and later, in Ukrainian. After retiring from the army, Fedkovych went to work as a bailiff and then as a school inspector. In 1872, he took a job as an editor for Prosvita in Lviv and worked for the Ruska Besida theatre as well.

It wasn't until 1885 that Fedkovych moved to Chernivtsi to become the first editor of its newspaper, Bukovyna. He lived and worked there until his death on January 11, 1888.

It was mostly through the efforts of Fedkovych and other highly gifted writers that Bukovyna, possessed of a pro-Russian attitude under the Austrian administration, began to develop feelings of Ukrainian nationalism anew. Cultural pride re-emerged and inspired the Bukovynian writers to create, although their literature had to be published in Galicia — the literary center, at the time — for lack of literary magazines in Bukovyna.

Galicia, in turn, was enriched by the flood of new materials; the theatre, for instance, was greatly enhanced by the plays of Fedkovych. Soon, the need for Bukovynian outlets began to find a means, and thus, the first Ukrainian newspaper in Bukovyna was born.

Influenced by Western European romanticism, particularly by Schiller and Uhland, Fedkovych was also inspired by Taras Shevchenko and Marko Vovchok. By combining these influences with his own creative versatility, Fedkovych produced original works of lavish beauty and powerful emotional content. His prose, plays and poems helped re-awaken Bukovyna from its literary slumber and encourage its people to rediscover their cultural and spiritual heritage.

For his vast contributions to the literary world, the University of Chernivtsi was renamed in honor of Yuriy Fedkovych in May of 1989.

## BOOK REVIEW

### First major study released of crumbling Soviet empire

*Soviet Disunion: A History of the Nationalities Problem in the USSR* by Bohdan Nahaylo and Victor Swoboda. New York: The Free Press (Macmillan). 432 pp. \$29.95 (hardcover)

by Peter Bejger

The Soviet empire is crumbling, and the first major study of the dramatic historical forces behind the present crisis has appeared. Bohdan Nahaylo, a British-born writer and broadcaster on Soviet affairs, and Victor Swoboda, honorary research fellow at the School of Slavonic and Eastern European Studies at the University of London, have written a timely and highly detailed analysis of the nationalities problem in the Soviet Union.

In one sense, the tortured lands comprising the USSR have travelled a full, bloody circle. Earlier this century, after the collapse of the tsarist empire in 1917, centralized Russian rule from Moscow was reasserted over the non-Russian nations after years of chaos and strife — only this time under the aegis of the Communist Party. Decades of repression, co-optation of non-Russian elites, half-measures, thaws, and policy changes failed to transcend the inherently unstable nature of this form of neo-imperial rule. Once again today Moscow and the republics must confront the fundamental problems of power and legitimacy unresolved from the Bolshevik Revolution.

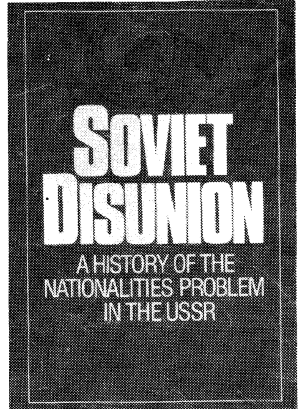
This book reveals that the current debate in Ukraine over "sovereignty," federation and confederation is a depressingly familiar echo of discussions earlier in the century over the role of the republics in the newly established Soviet structure.

Messrs. Nahaylo and Swoboda outline how even Ukrainian Communists, that is, the non-Bolshevik Communist Party known as the Borotbists, pressed for an independent Soviet Ukraine with an independent Soviet Ukrainian Red Army. In fact, the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic signed a treaty on December 28, 1920, with the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic acknowledging the latter's "independence and sovereignty."

However, Russian hardliners pushed for a highly centralized unitary state structure. In 1922, Stalin proposed an "autonomization" scheme that would have had the "independent" Soviet republics of Ukraine, Byelorussia, Azerbaidzhan, Georgia and Armenia "formally enter" the RSFSR as "autonomous" republics, a status that differed little from that of a Russian province.

Lenin, a practical tactician who recognized the precarious Soviet hold

Peter Bejger is a writer and editor living in New York.



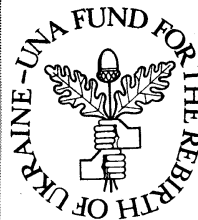
over the republics at that time, rejected Stalin's scheme and came up with a compromise — a federation of republics possessing equal rights, or the USSR. Details remained to be worked out and the authors recount how Ukrainian representatives pressed for maximum decentralization, arguing for the removal of the commissariats for labor, food and the inspectorate from union jurisdiction and to have the remaining commissariats for foreign affairs, military and naval affairs, foreign trade, transport, post and telegraph paralled in each republic. Stalin condemned the Ukrainian attempt "to force confederation upon us" and none of the proposals from the Ukrainian SSR was accepted.

In January 1924 the final version of the USSR Constitution was confirmed by the Second Congress of Soviets. Messrs. Nahaylo and Swoboda view this establishment of a federal structure as a "national contract" between non-Russians and Russians. In theory the republics were free to develop their cultures and complete the process of nation-building within a federal framework. The imperial Russian legacy was to have been discarded, Russian chauvinism de-fanged and Russification avoided.

As we know, it all turned to be a fraud and a betrayal. Brutal Stalinist policies of maximum centralization of power and the de-nationalization of non-Russians prevailed. (We should be careful however, not to idealize Lenin's supposedly more liberal views on the nationalities. This book reminds us that before 1917 Lenin stressed that his party favored a "uniform language" and the "assimilation of nations." Lenin exhibited greater patience and cunning in allaying non-Russian sensibilities. His

(Continued on page 15)

## UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of August 2, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 2,149 checks from its members with donations totalling \$53,244.30. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payment on promissory notes.

## For the record

# Kiev seminarians outline reasons for quitting official Church

*Seminarians from the Kievan seminary of the Russian Orthodox Church (currently the Ukrainian Exarchate of the ROC) recently resigned in protest from that Church, citing the numerous malpractices and anti-Ukrainian activities within the theological institution.*

*In a letter to Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev and Halych, the patriarchal exarch of Ukraine, the seminarians detail human rights infringements in this time of glasnost and perestroika and express the growing support for the still illegal Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. The text of this statement was supplied by the Ukrainian Press Agency based in London.*

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We, the undersigned first- and second-year pupils of the Kievan Spiritual Seminary, with this statement, bring to your notice that we have decided to voluntarily leave the seminary, our motivation being:

a) That during our period of learning, we have not received the appropriate knowledge that would form the foundation for further preparation and immediate service to God. The teaching of the fundamental subject "Church Code" has been scholastically conducted by a method of cramming and mechanical learning, and without practical illustration of its rites and pupil involvement.

b) That in the seminary there is an atmosphere of intimidation, terror and suspicion against pupils who sympathize with the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church. Instead of us expecting and receiving Christian respect, love and direction, we meet with denouncement, reproachment, grumbles, complaints, threats and menace from certain instructors and a division of students into "good" and "bad" — not based upon ability and knowledge — but on individual compliance and service before the instructors.

c) The ignoring of the assurances given at the beginning of the academic year that the seminary would teach in the Ukrainian language, without due countenance upon the acceptance of the law on the Ukrainian language and the renaming of the Ukrainian Exarch to "The Ukrainian Orthodox Church." All seminary disciplines are conducted and given in the Russian language, the only exception being "Biblical History."

To underline this, we point out and illustrate the following concrete facts:

1. That in November 1989 the first class protested against the scholastic teachings of assistant inspector of the seminary — humanist Isaakiy — on the subject of "Church Codes." Notwithstanding this, and ignoring the protest, the seminary principal did not once attend one lecture during the year to see for himself the weakness and deficiency of the reading of this subject.

When the class voted for the retention of the Ukrainian language instructor, Petro Teodosiyovych Boyko, who is exemplary in his command of the Ukrainian language, and inquired regarding the instructor's future. Father Principal only once attended one of his lectures and without explanation dismissed him from the seminary.

2. What example can be given to us by Father Isaakiy, when during his remarks at the beginning of the academic year he stated, "Dear brothers, yes, I am spiteful and resentful." What examples of meekness, charity, goodness and re-

spect to our neighbor can be given by such an instructor and humanist of higher learning and education? In all his subsequent conduct he fully demonstrated his spite without even meeting and mixing with common people.

3. The existence of a barrack-like regime in the seminary. Announcements, orders and fingered pupils — trained faces and the teachings of the Russian language by Viktor Mykhaylovych Chernyshov has become the norm in the seminary. His checking of the rooms and personal belongings during pupils' absences brings forth general indignation.

4. In the rooms there are planted trusted seminarians who inform the inspectorate of the manifest of breaches and views of the pupils from the western regions of Ukraine, although the faults of others go unobserved.

5. For suspiciousness in the eyes of the inspectorate, individuals find themselves on the black list, with due preparation for expulsion from the seminary. Seminarians Vasyl Severyn and Mykhailo Tkachuk learned of this from inspector Volodymyr Radchenko who personally saw the black list of seminarians from western Ukraine and stated that we would soon be ousted.

6. During the first two examinations, first class pupil Stepan Cholach answered in sequence first, and immediately after his answer was placed on parade in the kitchen. The reason given was the visit to Kiev of the prime minister of Great Britain, Margaret Thatcher. This was the explanation of inspector Viktor Chernyshov. It is easy to arrive at the conclusion that Mr. Chernyshov feared that the pupils may meet Margaret Thatcher and inform her of the situation within the seminary.

7. In January 1990, and unable to bear the barrack-like regime and pressure from the inspectorate, four pupils from the second class left the seminary and transferred to the Greek Catholic seminary in Drohobych. The same fate awaited Orest Kuzniak. After the first examination, discouragement in the acts of the spiritual leadership, and feelings of moral pressure, he, of his own accord, took away his documents from the seminary. During the whole academic year over 20 individuals, including the undersigned have left the seminary.

8. From conversations and lectures by instructors of the seminary on the political theme of learning about the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and Ukrainian Catholic Church we know of their hostility towards them.

9. As to the usage of the Ukrainian language for the words "Lord Have Mercy" sung during divine liturgy by the seminary choir and recited by individuals who not long ago were expelled from the seminary, including Roman Zhuliuk, were punished by the beating of their knees. Punishment was rendered by Father Isaakiy and during a trip to Kaniv, the burial place of Taras Shevchenko, Principal Father Peter Vlodek and Father Isaakiy forbade the singing of songs in the words of Shevchenko and other Ukrainian national songs while on the coach.

For these reasons we pray to the Lord and beseech his blessing for coming to the firm conclusion that in the Kievan Seminary we will not receive the necessary preparations for the priesthood and that, we willingly leave it of our

(Continued on page 16)

## The Third Generation

by Taras Szmagala Jr.

### You want to go where?

My boss looked at me incredulously. "You have to go where?" he asked, again.

"To the Ukrainian National Association convention," I replied, mustering all the confidence I could.

His look didn't change.

"What do you do at a Ukrainian National Association convention?" His curiosity was about to get him into trouble.

I took a deep breath. "Well, we do a lot of things. First, we elect a presidium. That can take a while. Especially if we yell at each other."

"Yell at each other?"

"Yeah, yell at each other. We delegates like to yell at each other. I mean, we only get to do it every four years or so." My boss now looked concerned for my mental health. I sensed that he needed more detail. "But we don't yell at each other all week," I quickly added. "The yelling ends when we begin to make lists."

"Lists?" Confused. He was thoroughly confused.

"Yeah, lists. That's how Ukrainian conventions work. The candidate who gets on the most lists wins. Everybody has lists — the European-born, the English-speaking, the women, the Catholics, the Orthodox — even the Banderivitsi have lists," I explained.

"What's a Banderivitsi?" he asked innocently.

"To heck with it, I'll stay at work," I thought.

Sensing that I was about to give up, he caved in. "Sure, you can get off work to go to the convention. But, tell me — who goes to these conventions, except for masochists like yourself?"

"Lots of people do. In fact, it's said that traffic on the Pennsylvania Turnpike is 30 percent less during the UNA convention." He didn't get the joke.

"But, why do you want to go to this convention?" I searched for a humorous answer. I couldn't find one. It was a good question.

"Why do I want to go?" I was trying to buy more time to think.

"Year, why do you want to go?" he

*Taras Szmagala Jr. is a 23-year-old law student at the University of Virginia and a third-generation Ukrainian American from Cleveland. This is the first of an occasional column by Mr. Szmagala that will appear in The Weekly.*

## Ukrainian Canadian Committee greets sovereignty declaration

*Following is the text of a statement released by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee on July 20 in response to the adoption on July 16 by the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet of the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine.*

The Ukrainian Canadian Congress, representative of the organized Ukrainian Canadian community, is very much encouraged by the "Declaration of Sovereignty of Ukraine" made July 16, 1990, by the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine. The almost 1 million Canadians who trace their ancestry back to Ukraine cannot help but be pleased by the prospect of a sovereign Ukraine being able to exercise her own cultural, social, economic and political priorities.

Clearly, there is a long road ahead for Ukraine to reach the point of her being able to join the ranks of the free nations of the world as a truly independent state. Nevertheless, the Sovereignty Declaration is an encouraging initial step that hopefully will lead to a democratic and independent Ukraine, a goal long desired by Canadians of Ukrainian origin.

We fervently hope that the Sovereignty Declaration will be implemented through appropriate action and legislation in the near future.

(Continued on page 16)

## Journalist's notebook: "We want to die on our native

(Continued from page 1)

fences. One such woman, Maria, offers a tour of her home, which she had whitewashed this spring. It is immaculate; inviting feather pillows are propped up against a wall which displays icons adorned with embroidered ritual cloths.

She graciously offers us a cup of milk, fresh from her own cow, which has grazed on the grass of the village of Opachychi, but her Ukrainian American visitors politely decline. Her husband offers a tour of their farm, showing us where the new picnic table will stand, where the crops for their summer meals will be harvested.

It is late May and the grass is green; flowers begin to bloom. On this lazy Sunday afternoon, May 20, inhabitants in this village are scarce. "We have 96 people and 14 children in this area," reports Major Viacheslav, our tour guide, who explains that residency here is forbidden, yet the authorities are powerless in evacuating those who keep coming back.

No goods are supplied within the area, but those who are permanent residents make do by walking to the periphery of the zone, where trucks supply them with goods. One of the women, a retired postal worker, picks up letters addressed to those in the Chernobyl area; the delivery is sporadic, but it is perhaps one of the few contacts the people have with the outside world.

During our half-hour stay in Opachychi, our delegation witnessed a historic moment, spiced with comic relief as Lydia Chernyk, a representative from the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, based in New York, christened a new branch of that organization, named after the Ukrainian poetess Lesia Ukrainka.

Promising to develop ties with these women, Mrs. Chernyk was also witness to their first organizational problem. Telling them that they had to elect a branch chairman, she was confronted by the women's protest. "We're all equal here, we don't need a head," they replied, in unison.

The humor of this moment contrasted sharply with the sight of the neighbor's house, long abandoned, overgrown with weeds and tall grass. Poignantly, in the window of this sturdy new brick house, probably the most solid in the neighborhood, was a blond-haired doll, its arm extended, waving, as if she were awaiting her owner's return.

As we traveled around the zone, we seldom saw signs of life. In the neighboring village of Yampil, we saw no residents, no animals, no hope for a brighter tomorrow. Walking into a small house, a wooden structure reminiscent of turn-of-the-century village homes illustrated in books from that period, we saw what whoever had been there had left in a hurry and that the house, once brightly colored with a traditional painted stove, now appeared haunted. Some ritual cloths were draped over decaying wooden furniture; most everything had been stolen and the place was in disarray. A pop calendar, complete with pictures of Sofia Rotaru, hung on the wall, the pages turned to April 1986.

The village club, once host to an active social scene was now boarded up, the path to the door overgrown with weeds.

Driving into the town of Chernobyl, our delegation observed the disturbing quiet of the area. Led by Major Viacheslav and Mr. Yavorivsky, the group included Nadia Matkiwsky, executive director of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund; Christine Melnyk, a representative from the New England branch of the Rukh fund; Mrs. Chernyk; Marian Kots, a member of the board of directors of the Rukh Fund; Arthur DeCordova from Americares, a U.S.-based charitable organization which supplies medical relief; Oleh Deyneko, a journalist from Kiev radio; Yuri Tkachenko, a film director and activist in both Rukh and the Green World Association who videotaped our sojourn; and this journalist.

It was an eerie experience to see a town which once had close to 15,000 inhabitants now stand silent.

Popular music boomed from the loudspeakers located in the center's square, for no residents to listen to as Chernobyl plant workers made their way to buses and cars that provided transportation to the plant itself. Clothed in thick brown uniforms, they looked like robots performing programmed duties, stopping in Chernobyl only to change shifts.

Ironically, as we drove past Chernobyl (we took only a few minutes to examine the area, for it was quite windy and cold in the town), we noticed a brick road marker which carried the message "Shchaslyvoyi



Members of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund delegation at the entrance to the town of Chernobyl.

Dorohy" (Have a good trip); the backside of this post was colorfully decorated, announcing to visitors; "Chernobyl."

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We had begun our day early that Sunday morning, as we headed north by northwest to see that place we had heard so much about in four years' time; that place that the Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian community had tried so desperately to help back on that fateful day in 1986. "It had been a day of rejoicing in Chernobyl, that Saturday, April 26," recalled Mr. Tkachenko. "Why there were as many as seven weddings going on in the area," he said.

But, what happened to those newlyweds, did they have children who were born with birth defects, do they have a future today? These were the questions posed by members of our delegation.

"It is quite difficult to say," explained Mr. Yavorivsky who was recently elected the chairman of the Chernobyl Commission at the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR.

"We have no statistics available about the deaths of the children, their afflictions, their health," he added, stating that two out of five in the Narodychi region have been diagnosed with some kind of ailment related

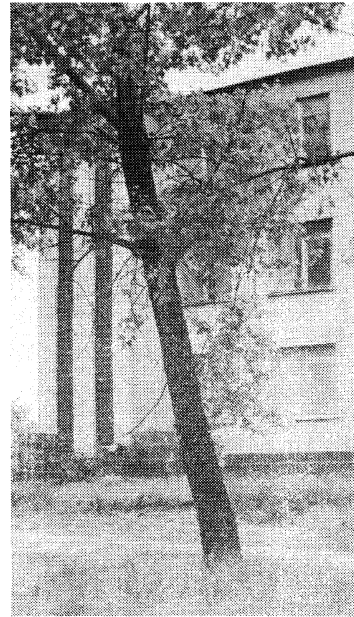
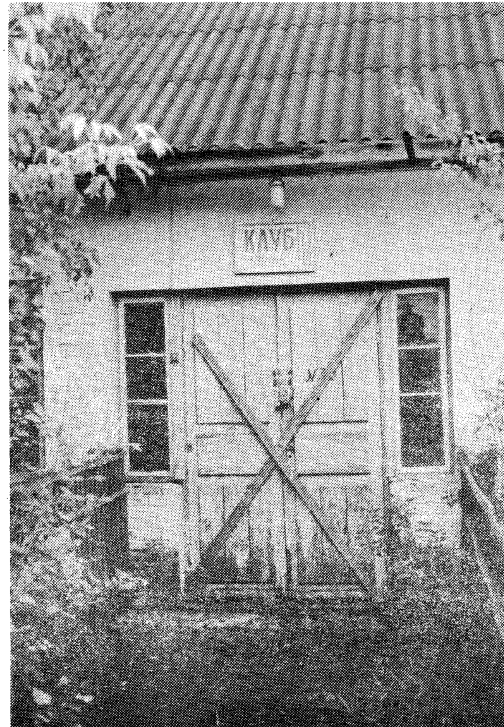
to high radiation dosage.

We continued our journey from Kiev to Chernobyl, a road once often traveled by Kievans who wanted to get out to the country on weekends.

Mr. Tkachenko related how he once caught a fish "this big" in the Teteriv River, a body of water known for its swiftness and its abundance of trout, which runs near the Prypiat, a contaminated body of water. "This Teteriv was the river of my boyhood memories. Today, it is so contaminated no one even goes in for a dip," he said.

We passed the towns of Irpin, Demydiv, Kozarovychi, Lytvynivka — sleepy towns, void of children's voices on this Sunday — before reaching the town of Ivankiv, the first area outside the 30-kilometer zone which took in evacuees one day after news of the Chernobyl tragedy. But here, too, there are few signs of life, save for the older people who have come back to die at home. One woman told us she goes into Kiev once every few months to get scrubbed down, and in her mind, cleansed free of radiation. They do not complain of physical pain, but they live in fear of the heartache that would take them away from their hearth.

Such is the tragedy of Chernobyl, one that no medicine can heal.



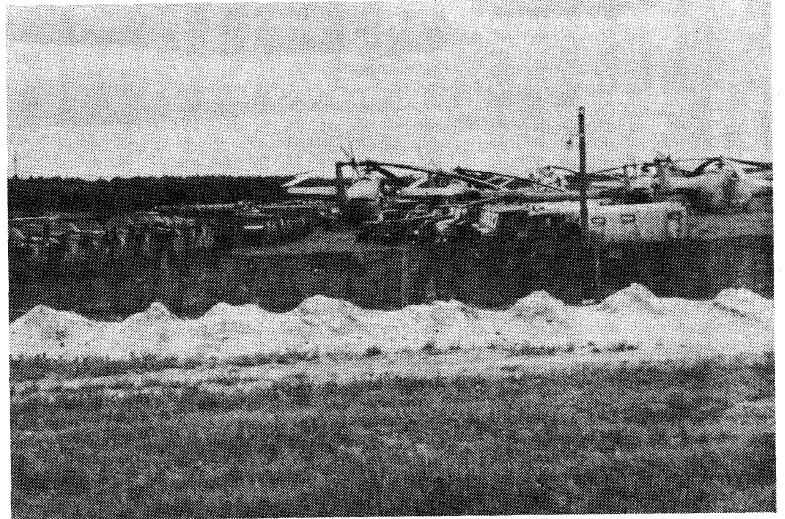
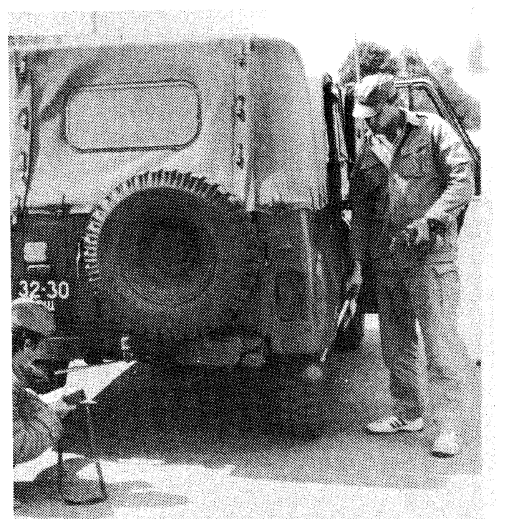
A telling sign of the deserted zone is this club; youth of Yampil, it is now boarded up (left). Chernobyl (above). The main street in Chernobyl is filled with cars, trucks and pedestrians. Music continues only traffic these streets see is the Chernobyl nuclear reactor site.



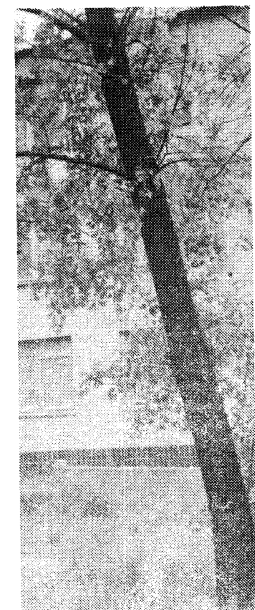
# ...ands," cry residents of the Chernobyl forbidden zone



The residents of Opachychi welcome infrequent visitors to their homes. A delegation from the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund is led by Volodymyr Yavorivsky, a people's deputy in both the Ukrainian and Soviet Parliaments (left). The women of Opachychi have taken over such duties as postmaster (above).



A jeep exiting the 30-kilometer zone is measured for radiation. If the levels registered are too high (530 millirems is considered acceptable), it is sent back to be disinfected (left). The "cemetery" hosts a collection of machinery and technical equipment so irradiated that it can no longer be used (above).



popular gathering place for the abandoned building in the town of no longer bustling with the noise of cars over the loudspeaker, but the workers making their way to the (left).



## Regional Ethnic Archives Project to collect endangered materials

PHILADELPHIA — In 1888 Antin and Anna Soletski settled in the Frankford section of Philadelphia, and were, thus, among the first Ukrainians to arrive in this area. Like many of their early successors, they came from the western part of Ukraine, and by 1907 there were enough Ukrainians in Philadelphia to justify its choice as the site of the first Ukrainian Catholic cathedral in the United States.

Until World War I, Ukrainians were among one of the largest immigrant groups flocking to the Delaware Valley. After the war and the disintegration of the Russian empire, many eastern Ukrainians, often Protestant or Orthodox, began to join their western, Catholic countrymen. Ukrainians have continued to settle in Philadelphia, and there are now as many as 60,000 here, adding richness and texture to the heritage of the entire valley.

Preserving this unique heritage, along with that of many other of the region's ethnic groups, is now the primary task of the Delaware Valley Regional Ethnic Archives Project (DeREAP), a three-year project begun in April by the Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies in Philadelphia.

With a generous grant from the Pew Charitable Trusts, the Balch Institute plans to work actively and cooperatively with ethnic organizations in Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery counties in Pennsylvania, and Camden County in New Jersey, to identify and preserve their historically valuable materials.

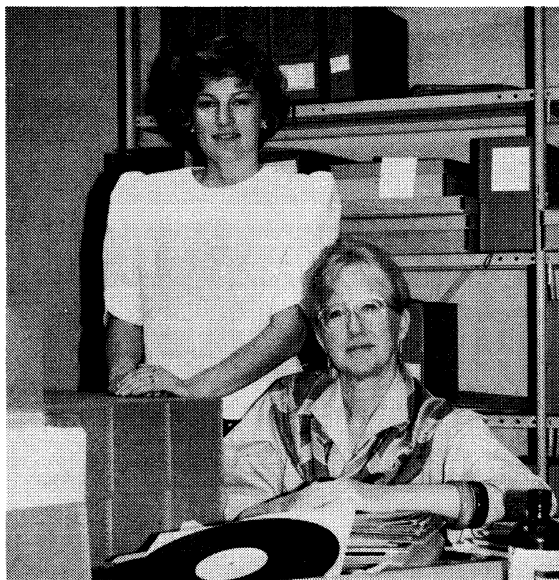
As Ukrainians began to find work, make homes and raise families in this area, they also formed various asso-

ciations, clubs and organizations both to help them adjust to their new lives and to retain their own, individual ethnic heritage. Hundreds of fraternal, social, religious, cultural and educational associations were created, many of which are still flourishing today.

However, there are also many for which there is no longer a perceived need, and they have languished or disappeared entirely. And as they have disappeared, so, too, have the unique minutes, correspondence, membership and financial data, the often extraordinary photographs, and the banners, badges and costumes which tell the fascinating history of the organizations and the Ukrainian Americans they represent.

The DeREAP staff, Margo Szabunia and Sandy VanDoren, are therefore actively planning to collect these potentially endangered materials, so that they and the story they tell will not be lost forever. These materials will be inventoried and kept safe at the Balch Institute, and made available to the donating institutions, historians and the general public so that the rich and varied history of the many ethnic groups which compose the Delaware Valley will be preserved for the future.

The project archivists, Margo Szabunia and Sandy VanDoren, will locate and survey materials for collection and preservation. Ms. Szabunia received her master's degree from Temple University, and Ms. VanDoren from Wayne State University (Detroit). (For information on how you and your organization can participate in DeREAP contact either at (215) 925-8090.)



Margo Szabunia (left) and Sandy VanDoren of the Delaware Valley Regional Ethnic Archives Project, surrounded by some of their tools of trade.

## United Nations...

(Continued from page 3)

Despite assistance from Canada, the European Community and various other countries and intergovernmental agencies, assistance and cooperation of the international community is still greatly required. In Ukraine, an area of 5 million hectares had been contaminated with a danger area including 1,614 inhabited areas and a population well over 1.5 million, he said.

He urged the international community to increase its cooperation for it was only by such cooperation that the consequences of the accident could be eliminated. His government is grateful to all the countries which co-sponsored the draft resolution in that direction and to those which so far had provided invaluable support, Mr. Masyk noted.

Alexandre T. Kichkajlo, the Byelorussian representative said one out of every five citizens of the 10 million Byelorussians find themselves hostages of the unpredictable consequences of the world's worst nuclear accident which occurred near the southern border of his country. The Parliament had declared recently that the territory of Byelorussia is a zone of national disaster.

To carry out such radical steps as relocation or even temporary resettlement of 2.2 million people from the vast affected territory in a short period is beyond his government's capacity, Mr. Kichkajlo said. Compulsory resettlement of the affected population for medical and biological reasons, which was under way, provided for relocation of 120,000 people.

The adoption by the European Community of a resolution on urgent medical and food relief for the affected populations of the three countries was welcomed with deep gratitude, he said. The Byelorussian government intends to develop its external economic ties with all interested international partners in order to raise the export capability and to earn additional currency needed to ameliorate the post-Chornobyl effects, first of all, for the purchase of medical and biological equipment, medicines,

vitamins and other products, he said.

A representative from UNESCO, Eric Armerding, said many organizations which were not yet associated with the project had expressed their readiness to join it. The director-general of UNESCO also had seized the opportunity to announce a mission to be sent to the Soviet Union, Byelorussia and the Ukraine, at the request of the authorities of those countries, to discuss and work out a project with two essential components: a scientific assistance program and its supporting and fundraising activities. It had been decided to include the project in the over-all activities proposed by the United Nations system to ensure its coordination at the level of the Inter-Agency Committee.

As an urgent and immediate action agreed upon between UNESCO and the Soviet authorities, a program had been launched to enable orphans and children who were victims of the Chornobyl accident to spend summer holidays in Western Europe. The first group of 1,235 children from the affected areas arrived in France on July 5 and were directed to vacation camps.

## Ukraine demands...

(Continued from page 1)

ethnic differences into military conflicts."

Meanwhile, Leonid Kravchuk, the newly elected chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, defended Kiev's action. Reuters quoted Mr. Kravchuk as saying, "Our children should not die in ethnic conflicts in other republics."

However, Mr. Kravchuk added that Ukraine is moving too fast and that it should not risk conflict with Moscow by rushing reforms. He said that the general demands of Ukraine's citizens can be satisfied, but at a measured pace, Reuters reported.

The real meaning of the Ukrainian decision will become clear in September, when the regular call-up to the Soviet Army is due to start. If the decision is implemented, the second largest Soviet republic, which was the only one to fulfill the draft plan this spring, will stop providing the Soviet government with cannon fodder.

## Kiev All-Stars baseball team plays in international tourney

by George Kaminskyj

DAYTONA, Fla. — The Kiev All-Stars, a Ukrainian baseball team, was in Florida recently to participate in the Daytona Beach Baseball International Tournament. The team, coached by Nikolai Grebenshikov, is composed of players from three teams of the Ukrainian Baseball Federation.

The team arrived in New York on June 17 and was warmly greeted at the Daytona Beach airport at 1:30 a.m. the next day. Said Ukrainian television sportscaster Sergei Lyfar, "We were stunned. Arriving that late at night we hardly expected to be met by such a large crowd of friendly people. Yet there they were!"

After setting in at the Whitehall Inn on the beach at Daytona, the team did some sightseeing and visited with local Ukrainians. On Wednesday night, June 20, they played their first game and lost to the host team, Belmead Oceans, by the score of 15-0.

The team went fishing Thursday, then on Friday almost defeated the Ottawa (Canada) Nationals. Kiev led 4-3 after three innings, but costly errors proved to be their demise as they went down by a final score of 13-8.

"The main bitterness," said Coach Grebenshikov, "was that after the initial innings our players believed that maybe they would win; perhaps they

would beat the Canadians."

Saturday was like Christmas for the Kiev team when an all-out drive by area sporting goods businessman Dale Butleman (including calls to major manufacturers and several Federal Express deliveries) netted the Kiev players new top-notch bats, gloves and catching gear.

After losing to the North Bay Bandits from Biloxi, Miss., the festivities continued. The North Bay team presented the Kiev squad with its batting helmets and bats. Said Coach Grebenshikov, "Before my players had baseball only in their hearts. Now they have the equipment to play the game and play it well."

One Kiev player already "playing it well" is shortstop Yuri Yurchenko. He has been raising eyebrows and interest since his arrival with sparkling defense and amazing range at his position. At the plate he has proven to be a more than capable hitter. Local sportswriters and baseball officials were loud in their praise of this Ukrainian ballplayer.

On Sunday night, June 24, the team left for Orlando to catch a minor-league game. Monday it was off for a memorable visit to Disneyworld. The team left Daytona on Saturday, June 30. They traveled north by bus stopping for a quick look at Washington, a Phillies game, and a quick ride around New York City before departing from Kennedy Airport on Monday, July 2.

## Baltimore-Odessa...

(Continued from page 4)

which are in Ukraine. Negotiations are currently under way to establish additional sister city relationships. The Baltimore-Odessa Sister City Committee has recently received several awards for the best sister city program in the United States.

[Ukrainians interested in receiving more information on sister cities, and the many opportunities they provide in opening "windows to Ukraine" by means of official and business channels, may contact Ms. Hayuk in Baltimore, either through Baltimore City Hall Sister City Office, at (301) 396-5413, or (301) 666-8544 (day) or (301) 628-7110 (evening).]

Arnold Sherman, who followed Ms. Hayuk in addressing the April 6 conference, is chairman of the board of the American Center for International Leadership, as well as a chief partner of several joint business ventures in Ukraine. He spoke of new trade winds blowing from the Soviet Union and the potential business opportunities that exist in the USSR. Although there are many legal and financial obstacles facing investors at this time, waiting for an optimum climate to invest could result in the loss of many lucrative and highly rewarding business opportunities, he said.

Numerous European, as well as Asian companies, are already in the Soviet Union negotiating business contracts. Ukrainian Americans have a definite linguistic and cultural advantage, particularly if they make their business moves now, he added.

In his address to the conference, Andrew Bihun, director of the Division of Market Analysis of the International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, stressed the four key areas in which U.S. businesses should concentrate. These four areas are: food processing and agricultural production; pollution control and water resources development; health care, dental care, and veterinary medicine; and telecommunications, computers and printing.

Serhiy Kulyk, second secretary of the Permanent Mission of the Ukrainian SSR to the United Nations, addressed the conference on the recent political and socio-economic developments in Ukraine, and the role that Ukraine will play with increased economic independence. Mr. Kulyk was accompanied by Yuriy Shevchenko, first secretary of the Ukrainian Mission.

George Yurchyshyn, president of Mt. Vernon Enterprises, and formerly a prominent international banker, spoke of the financial options available to U.S. businessmen. These include several innovative approaches to securing financing and repatriating earnings in the absence of a convertible ruble.

Robert O'Sullivan, assistant general counsel of the Overseas Private Investment Corp., told the conference about OPIC's potential political-risk insurance claims. These claims are currently unavailable in the Soviet Union. However, if several bills which are before Congress become law these insurance policies may be made available.

Petro Zarichanskiy, head of the Odessa Television and Radio Committee, represented the city of Odessa. Mr. Zarichanskiy addressed the conference in Ukrainian, his remarks translated by Andriy Ukhov, a student of computer science at Odessa State University. He spoke of the trade opportunities existing in Odessa arising from its designation as a free trade zone.

The second half of the conference presented the practical, "hands-on"

experience of six Maryland- and Virginia-based businessmen who have initiated joint business ventures in the Soviet Union, especially Ukraine.

This group included businessmen such as Luther Dickens, founder and president of RADVA, a plastics manufacturer with plants in Virginia, Guam and recently, the Soviet Union, and Matthew Listerud, manager of ARGUS Trading Ltd. Mr. Listerud oversees contracts, coordinates joint ventures with the Soviets, consults and assists other business enterprises in their Soviet operations and acquaints the Soviets with western products and practices.

Donald Webster, president of NIR Systems, has exported 200 spectroscopes to the Soviet Union. These spectroscopes, which will help to improve the Soviet agricultural sector, will be placed in 200 of the 2,500 Soviet agricultural stations. John Wells, vice-president of SIBIR Inc., has concentrated his efforts on joint ventures in the cotton industry in Uzbekistan and in mushroom harvesting in Byelorussia.

Edward Kane, president of Kane Steel and chairman of the board of Kane Unitrade, as well as several other businesses, has started several joint ventures, all of them in Odessa. Mr. Kane, whose ancestors came from Ukraine, said that he feels a particular closeness to this area. His joint ventures include mushroom production, conducted in the extensive catacombs under Odessa and supervised by mushroom experts from Israel; the production of sails, exported and sold in the U.S.; and wood lamination production for truck floors.

Stephen Wedlock, president of Odessa Marine Inc. and Aviation, a division of Kane Unitrade, sells sails manufactured under a joint venture in Odessa. Odessa Marine is also building several 88-foot boats for cruising and sailing on the Black and Mediterranean Seas.

John Dibble, partner in charge of International Group, Venable, Baejer, Howard and Civiletti, spoke about U.S. export regulations to the Soviet Union. Robert Walker, deputy secretary of agriculture for the State of Maryland, who recently returned from the Soviet Union, spoke on the opportunities that exist in the agricultural sector.

Steven Raikin, director of the American Bar Association's Soviet Lawyer Intern Project, told of the highly successful program of briefing young Soviet attorneys for extensive internship programs with major U.S. law and business firms. Several young lawyers from Ukraine were interviewed and featured on CBS's "60 Minutes" this year, and next year the program is expected to increase severalfold.

Also scheduled to address the conference was Judge Bohdan Futey on the impact on business of the recent elections in Ukraine, Byelorussia and Russia. Due to pressing government business Judge Futey was not able to attend. However, Mr. Yurchyshyn, who was in Ukraine during the March elections, briefed the conference participants on the expected changes resulting from the elections.

Robert MacDonald, international business coordinator for the State of Maryland, as well as the planner and leader of a 50-person Maryland business delegation to the USSR headed by Gov. Schaefer, also addressed the conference.

The last speaker was Thomas Kerrigan, general manager of the Maryland Port Administration. Mr. Kerrigan spoke of the increasing links with "Chorno-Mor Flot" and the natural links that exist between Baltimore and Odessa.

## NEW RELEASES

### English-Ukrainian computer glossary

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — An English-Ukrainian computer glossary and short glossary of audio-visual technology was published in the late spring by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies.

Compiled by Peter Fedynsky, Tamara Horodysky, Teresa Kikena and Richard Robin, the 30-page booklet is enjoying immense popularity both in North America and in Ukraine, where it was released as a samvydat publication a few months ago, reported one of its editors.

The glossary's contents include sections on Ukrainian-English computer terms, English-Ukrainian computer terms and English-Ukrainian audio-visual terms.

In the introduction to the glossary, the editors write:

"The computer age has posed another challenge for the Ukrainian language to

keep pace with developments in science and technology. Those who speak Ukrainian must be able to coin new terms or effectively assimilate foreign ones to keep the language up to date. In many cases, this has already been done. A number of original Ukrainian words have appeared, and such English words as bit, byte, interface and joystick have been readily adopted. But some expressions are tentative or awkward and will, presumably, be replaced if Ukrainian computer specialists routinely use their native language on the job.

"This, however, is a big 'if.' The caretaker and final arbiter of the Ukrainian language, Soviet Ukraine, lacks not only the hardware and software required in the new age, but also has little information to transmit in the language of its people, because most critical data in the Soviet Union is

(Continued on page 16)

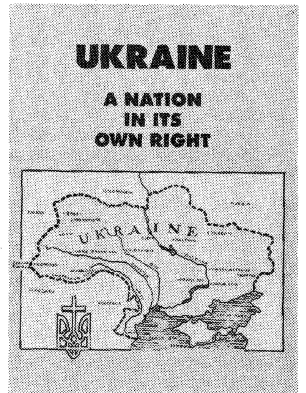
### Booklet on Ukraine, Ukrainians

SADDLE BROOK, N.J. — The League of Ukrainian Catholics has a new English-language publication available, titled "Ukraine, A Nation in Its Own Right," by Michael Petrushevych. This 32-page booklet is a collection of articles published originally in Our Future, a periodical for Ukrainian Youth published in Alberta, Canada, in 1946.

The purpose of the pamphlet is to acquaint the reader with Ukrainian language, culture and nationhood. As stated in the conclusion to the booklet, "If our Ukrainian people, young and old, had a deeper insight of their great culture, then we would stem absorption into side cultures. We are for a fact a culturally distinct group in the realm of nations. Why should the prevailing cultures around us absorb us?"

The booklet has various chapters covering Ukrainian Language, Ukrainian Culture, Culture in Language, Architecture in Ukraine, Sculpture and Paintings of Ukrainians, Theatre and Music, and Nationhood. The pamphlet is richly illustrated with fine drawings.

The LUC notes that it is an appropriate gift for non-Ukrainians to introduce them to Ukraine and all things Ukrainian or for young Ukrainians to



teach them about their nationality. The booklets may be ordered for \$2 each from Marion Hrubec, 400 Dewey Ave., Saddle Brook, N.J. 07662. Please include 50 cents per book for postage.

All proceeds from the sale of these booklets will benefit the Secondary Schools Endowment Fund established by the LUC to benefit the parochial schools of the Ukrainian Catholic eparchies of the United States.

### Recording of Zaporozhtsi 1990

LAKEWOOD, Ohio — The Trident Group Corp., a Ukrainian company based in Lakewood, Ohio has released a new cassette titled "Zaporozhtsi — Ukraine 1990."

Recorded in Ukraine, mastered and manufactured in the U.S.A. this cassette of happy, positive, driving music is the product of a new generation of young Ukrainian composers and performers. In atmosphere of newly found freedoms in Ukraine, the young composers, without asking for official governmental permission, were able to pour out their feelings and thoughts in an unprecedented recording in which they express views on the glory of the Zaporozhtsi, the devastation of Ukraine, love for Ukraine and belief in the bright future of an independent Ukraine.

Collaborating in this production are Kiev singers Anatolii Matviychuk, Iryna Bilyk and Oleh Matsiyivsky. All arrangements and orchestrations were done by Mykola Popov, also of Kiev.

All the music on "Zaporozhtsi — Ukraine 1990" is new and original.

The cassette recording of "Zaporo-



zhtsi — Ukraine 1990" may be ordered from: Trident Group Corp. 1601 Warren Road, Lakewood, Ohio, 44107. Cost of each cassette is \$11.50 (U.S.) or \$13.80 (Canadian), which includes handling and shipping costs.

## Inside...

(Continued from page 2)

perspective that included Ukraine. The party was responsible for the destruction of the Ukrainian environment too; for the fact that Ukraine became a colony. And please note: it became a colony not of Russia, because Russia is also a colony, but of the central ministries.

All our current problems can be laid at the feet of the party. For this reason I felt that it was impossible for me to remain a member. Yet I also had recognized that the time had come for a multi-party system in Ukraine. New parties could only be formed by those elements which today are still within the Communist party — all the intelligentsia, the creative writers, academicians, the aristocracy of the working class, and so forth. All these people should leave the Communist Party and join either the Democratic Party of Ukraine or the Ukrainian Republican Party.

We must construct a multi-party system from those same people who were Communist Party members because they constituted the majority in

the leading organizations. Thus in the Writers' Union, nearly all of us were party members because this seemed the logical way to work toward Ukrainian independence. But now we must attain this goal in a wider, more open fashion, through the democratization of society.

There was one further very strong motivation for leaving the party, namely my feeling that yesterday's Communists must build an independent Ukraine together with those Communists who have remained in the party. Success depends on such cooperation because those still in the party are also part of the Ukrainian nation, and should not be dismissed as the "dregs" of society. They include prominent academicians, noted writers, people with a formidable knowledge of our culture.

Our history was such that these people did not come to be a sector of the party just to save their own skins. It would be very unfair to state that this was the only *raison d'être*. In joining the party, naturally they "saved" themselves, but they also rescued many healthy aspects of Ukrainian national life. If such an element had not existed in the Communist Party of Ukraine, then

"perestroika" would not have such good prospects in the republic.

Of course, there are people who are inclined to view this situation in a simplistic fashion who say that we have betrayed our ideals. Some state that we have betrayed our Communist ideals. Still others maintain that we are people who are totally without ideals.

Yet the party did not provide me with anything other than the opportunity, as a writer, to yield some influence over the people, to travel, to speak with them. I had no special positions; in fact my poems were always banned. I think that the belief that we can create a foundation for Ukrainian national life through the party — as the Lithuanians initially thought — is mistaken. Thus my departure from the ranks was normal and legal.

I also believe that the mass desertion from the party that is occurring today throughout Ukraine is one of the most important historical events, because the party is the backbone of the empire, and the structure is collapsing.

**Our next question pertains to the future of Ukraine within the Soviet Union. Do you support economic independence or total political independence?**

I am for total independence and opposed to any sort of compromise concerning the so-called republican agreement. But I think that we must move toward this independence through

the slow, peaceful process of parliamentary struggle. It has to be a gradualist affair in the understanding that the more quickly we achieve this goal, the more difficult life will be for us in the future. An immediate secession from the Soviet Union is, first of all, impossible, but, moreover, it would also incite a harsh, chauvinistic reaction and blood could flow.

The matter must be carried out with considerable tact and diplomacy. We must leave the Soviet Union quietly, walking on our tiptoes, like a young girl who goes to meet her boyfriend stealthily in order not to awaken her mother or father. Like the young girl, we must quietly leave the Soviet Union and close the door gently so that Gorbachev does not awaken.

There can be no compromises, so we should postpone for as long as possible the signing of the union agreement, at least until Ukraine has its own constitution.

After independence, when matters become clear, Ukraine can form unions according to its needs — with Russia, Poland or Germany, for example — political, economic, cultural or national. If there is no need to relinquish our sovereignty to Moscow, then why should we do so? What is the point? On the other hand, we are not yet mature enough as a people for complete independence. There are many Russified Ukrainians, there are many who will view such a step negatively. We know this.

We also know that if the entire Ukrainian people was convinced of the merits of such an ideal, and was to announce in unity that "we desire complete independence," then we would indeed attain independence. There is no force that could stop such a movement. We have to rise, but first we must take a deep breath and look around. Time is a necessity. Oh, we will achieve independence. I firmly believe this. But it will be with a delicate, peaceful, albeit firm, step.

### AN APPEAL TO THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY

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

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

Thank you and God bless you All.

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

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

Please send donations to:

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

### UKRAINIAN SINGLES NEWSLETTER

Serving Ukrainian singles of all ages throughout the United States and Canada. For information send a self-addressed stamped envelope to:

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## CONFERENCES OR CAREFREE DAYS IN UKRAINE

October 13 — 29, 1990

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#### HIGHLIGHTS:

NEW YORK — OCTOBER 13 depart Lufthansa Airlines to Kiev via Frankfurt.

KIEV — OCTOBER 14-20 Members attend IV International Conference on Automation at Kiev Polytech with special roundtable session devoted to Ukrainian issues. Non-members leisurely tour Ukraine's ancient capital, attend opera, ballet, or visit Kaniv, Chernihiv, etc.

LVIV — OCTOBER 21-27 Members attend a 2 day engineering conference. Non-members tour the medieval capital of Halychyna or visit relatives in Lviv province.

PRAGUE — OCTOBER 28-29 Visit Prague. Return to New York via Frankfurt.

For reservations and information contact:

George Honczarenko — 300 Winston Drive #116, Cliffside Park, N.J. 07010  
Telephone: (201) 224-3372 or 224-9862

**Ukrainian American...**

(Continued from page 4)

After the installation ceremonies, the Rev. Raphael Turkoniak of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church delivered the invocation. Mr. Keybida conducted the banquet as master of ceremonies.

He introduced Rep. Dean Gallo (R-N.J.), who spoke of Mikhail Gorbachev and the changes in Eastern Europe. He also elaborated that the U.S. was a nation of immigrants, including Ukrainians. He stated his support for protection of the national flag from desecration. He declared that we now have a challenge to assist Eastern Europe economically.

Following the congressman, Bill Scanlan, representative from New Jersey Gov. Jim Florio's office, presented remarks from the governor, thanking the Ukrainian community for their support of Mr. Florio during the gubernatorial election in 1989.

Mr. Keybida read greetings to the convention, including a telegram from President George Bush, a proclamation from Gov. Florio, a proclamation from the N.J. State Senate by Sen. Francis J. McManimon, and a special citation to the UAV from Col. Elizabeth Koster on behalf of the N.J. Army National Guard.

Other letters of greetings were received from Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk, Metropolitan Mstyslav Skrypnyk, Sen. Frank Lautenberg, the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics, and the Brody-Lev Brotherhood of New York.

National Commander Bykovetz addressed the banquet guests and elaborated on the goals of the organization in the coming term. He was followed by Mrs. Bezkorowajny, outgoing national president of the Ladies Auxiliary, and Mrs. Dusanenko, newly elected national president.

After the speeches, Mr. Keybida recognized the past national commanders, past national presidents of the Ladies Auxiliary, post commanders and dignitaries present at the banquet, including Stephan Kmet and Pavlo Batkiw, representing the national headquarters of the UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army); Joseph Lesawyer, former supreme president of the Ukrainian National Association and former president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Ihor Kushnir, vice-president of the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics; Ted Martyn, N.J. state director for the American ex-POWs organization; and various representatives of local organizations.

Lt. Col. Leonid Kondratiuk, military historian at the U.S. Army War College in Carlisle, Pa., presented the keynote address. He elaborated on the history of Central and Eastern Europe following World War II, culminating in the current democratic changes, and speculated on the possibility of Ukraine declaring statehood in the near future.

The Rev. Turkoniak presented the benediction and toastmaster Mr. Keybida closed the ceremonies and invited everyone to the dance immediately following, featuring the music of the Pyramids.

For information on joining the UAV, interested persons may contact: Ukrainian American Veterans, P.O. Box 13, Windsor, N.J. 08561; (609) 394-4824, or (301) 730-0463.

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**TENNIS AND SWIMMING COMPETITION**

**at SOYUZIVKA**

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

**TENNIS TOURNAMENT**

for individual CHAMPIONSHIPS of USCAK  
*and trophies of the*

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE:**

**R. Rakoczy, Sr., Z. Snytyk, G. Sawchak, Dr. Z. Matkowsky, G. Popel.**

**SCHEDULE OF MATCHES:**

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

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

Men, junior vets, senior men 45 and over;

1:00 p.m. — junior boys and girls, women;

3:00 p.m. — senior men 55 and over.

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

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

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

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

**SWIM MEET**

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

for  
INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP of USCAK  
and

Ukrainian National Association  
Trophies & Ribbons

TABLE OF EVENTS

Boys/Men		INDIVIDUAL	Girls/Women	
Event #	Age		Age	Event #
1	13/14	100m im	13/14	2
3	15 & over	100m im	15 & over	4
5	10 & under	25m free	10 & under	6
7	11/12	25m free	11/12	8
9	13/14	50m free	13/14	10
11	15 & over	50m free	15 & over	12
13	10 & under	50m free	10 & under	14
15	11/12	50m free	11/12	16
17	13/14	50m back	13/14	18
19	15 & over	50m back	15 & over	20
21	10 & under	25m back	10 & under	22
23	11/12	25m back	11/12	24
25	13/14	50m breast	13/14	26
27	15 & over	50m breast	15 & over	28
29	10 & under	25m breast	10 & under	30
31	11/12	25m breast	11/12	32
33	13/14	100m free	13/14	34
35	15 & over	100m free	15 & over	36
37	10 & under	25m fly	10 & under	38
39	11/12	25m fly	11/12	40
41	13/14	50m fly	13/14	42
43	15 & over	50m fly	15 & over	44
RELAYS				
45	10 & under	4 x 25m free	10 & under	46
47	11/12	4 x 25m free	11/12	48
49	13/14	4 x 50m free	13/14	50
51	15 & over	4 x 50m medley	15 & over	52

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

Registration fee is \$5.00 per swimmer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**REGISTRATION FORM — TENNIS ONLY**

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

1. Name .....

2. Address .....

3. Phone .....

4. Date of birth .....

5. Event ..... age group: .....

6. Sports club membership .....

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



# Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports for May

## RECORDING DEPARTMENT

### MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
<b>TOTAL AS OF APRIL 1990</b>	<b>17,805</b>	<b>45,823</b>	<b>5,919</b>	<b>69,547</b>
<b>GAINS IN MAY 1990</b>				
New members.....	85	133	44	262
Reinstated.....	10	79	2	91
Transferred in.....	1	7	1	9
Change class in.....	3	4	—	7
Transferred from Juv. Dept.....	—	1	—	1
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>370</b>
<b>LOSSES IN MAY</b>				
Suspended.....	9	21	23	53
Transferred out.....	1	12	1	14
Change of class out.....	3	4	—	7
Transferred to adults.....	1	—	—	1
Died.....	2	80	—	82
Cash surrender.....	19	38	—	57
Endowment matured.....	50	108	—	158
Fully paid-up.....	25	139	—	164
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	—	—	—
Cert. terminated.....	—	4	16	20
<b>TOTAL LOSSES:</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>556</b>
<b>INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:</b>				
<b>GAINS IN MAY 1990</b>				
Paid-up.....	25	139	—	164
Extended insurance.....	7	14	—	21
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>185</b>
<b>LOSSES IN MAY 1990</b>				
Died.....	1	36	—	37
Cash surrender.....	8	16	—	24
Reinstated.....	1	5	—	6
Lapsed.....	5	5	—	10
<b>TOTAL LOSSES:</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF May.....</b>	<b>17,811</b>	<b>45,732</b>	<b>5,926</b>	<b>69,469</b>

**WALTER SOCHAN**  
Supreme Secretary

## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

### INCOME FOR MAY 1990

Dues From Members.....	\$209,917.09
Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....	120,621.55
Investment Income:	
Bonds.....	\$325,415.58
Certificate Loans.....	1,900.11
Mortgage Loans.....	45,260.80
Banks.....	18,203.43
Stocks.....	25.00
Real Estate.....	55,686.51
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$446,491.43</b>
Refunds:	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$44,248.06
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	1,717.33
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	11,156.88
Official Publication "Svoboda".....	34,615.17
Investment Expense Ret'd.....	200.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$91,937.44</b>
Miscellaneous:	
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopaedia".....	\$870.00
Transfer Account.....	721,361.17
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$722,231.17</b>
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$20,357.17
Mortgages Repaid.....	49,573.45
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	12,781.25
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$82,711.87</b>
<b>Income For May, 1990.....</b>	<b>\$1,673,910.55</b>

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR MAY 1990

Paid To Or For Members:	
Cash Surrenders.....	\$42,444.00
Endowments Matured.....	133,345.00
Death Benefits.....	82,288.00
Interest On Death Benefits.....	116.08
Reinsurance Premiums Paid.....	2,274.30
Dividend To Members.....	378.33
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	1,150.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$261,995.71</b>
Operating Expenses:	
Washington Office.....	\$15,417.43
Real Estate.....	118,051.43
Svoboda Operation.....	122,085.10
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	125,000.00
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising.....	\$7,765.88
Medical Inspections.....	399.25
Reward To Special Organizers.....	3,076.92
Reward To Branch Secretaries.....	148.52
Reward To Organizers.....	211.03
Lodge Supplies Purchased.....	50.00
Field Conferences.....	120.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$11,771.60</b>
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Salary Of Executive Officers.....	\$15,428.75
Salary Of Office Employee's.....	42,761.13
Employee Benefit Plan.....	45,318.86
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages.....	67,884.47
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$171,393.21</b>
General Expenses:	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses.....	\$1,255.00
Books And Periodicals.....	661.00
General Office Maintenance.....	1,602.95
Insurance Department Fees.....	95.00
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office.....	222.81
Postage.....	1,959.25
Printing And Stationery.....	5,348.78
Rental Of Equipment And Services.....	276.01
Telephone, Telegraph.....	3,293.77
Traveling Expenses-General.....	4,511.78
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$19,226.35</b>
Miscellaneous:	
Convention Expenses.....	\$213,050.03
Investment Expense-Mortgages.....	200.00
Ukrainian Publications.....	13,418.98
Fraternal Activities.....	3,000.00
Donations.....	4,109.00
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	6,194.01
Transfer Account.....	721,537.17
Professional Fees.....	3,300.00
Loss On Canadian Exchange.....	12,679.77
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$977,488.96</b>
Investments:	
Mortgages.....	\$90,000.00
Certificate Loans.....	9,775.11
Real Estate.....	7,240.00
E.D.P. Equipment.....	2,379.62
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$109,394.73</b>
<b>Disbursements For May, 1990.....</b>	<b>\$1,931,824.52</b>

## BALANCE

ASSETS		Liabilities	
Cash.....	\$1,733,522.82	Life Insurance.....	\$63,891,687.55
Bonds.....	47,218,507.38	Accidental D.D.....	1,815,543.30
Mortgage Loans.....	5,746,920.91	Fraternal.....	(543,465.45)
Certificate Loans.....	608,615.80	Orphans.....	401,030.71
Real Estate.....	2,246,930.57	Old Age Home.....	(910,989.37)
Printing Plant & E.D.P.....		Emergency.....	72,684.23
Equipment.....	300,440.41		
Stocks.....	1,447,002.04		
Loan To D.H. - U.N.A.....			
Housing Corp.....	104,551.04		
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....	5,320,000.00		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$64,726,490.97</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$64,726,490.97</b>

**ULANA DIACHUK**  
Supreme Treasurer

# First major study...

(Continued from page 6)

ultimate goal was the same as Stalin's, only he was willing to wait longer — an important point to stress as to this very day some Soviet reformers continue to call for a "return to Leninist policies" in the nationalities sphere.)

The authors outline the decades-long abuse of the national contract by Soviet ruling circles. They point out the fatal flaw in the federal structure — power was always concentrated in a unitary ruling Communist Party and Russian cadres with imperialist and chauvinist views have continued to dominate the administrative apparatus.

This book is a complex study of political developments, and socio-economic issues receive comparatively little attention. This is unfortunate because a greater discussion of this particular aspect of nationality relations might have provided a crucial clue to one element in the Russian psyche — namely the no-doubt sincere belief among many Russians in the power of the Russian language and culture as a tool for progress and modern civilization.

Decades of economic mismanage-

ment, ecological disaster and technical failure, however, have undermined the prestige of Russian culture as a modernizing force. (The Balts and Western Ukrainians never accepted Russian culture as an attractive role model due to their own heritage of intimate encounters with Western European civilization.) It appears that English and German are destined to play the roles of modernizing languages in the painful reconstruction of the Soviet lands and this development will have a profound impact on relations between Russians and non-Russians.

What of the future? The authors discuss in detail how Mikhail Gorbachev was behind the curve on the nationalities issue and has struggled desperately to catch up with powerful forces unleashed by his own policies of glasnost and perestroika. They outline four possible scenarios for the USSR in the 1990s: the empire's gradual break-up; the creation of a loose confederation; a genuine federalization; or the restoration of a reactionary and authoritarian state as a result of a Russian

chauvinist backlash.

Events are proceeding at a dramatic pace. More and more republics have proclaimed their sovereignty or even independence. The latest news reports outline Mr. Gorbachev's hopes for a new agreement by this coming December on basic principles of a revamped union, in which the republics will "voluntarily cede" certain powers to the center. It appears that he wants defense, border control, human rights, high technology, movement of goods and people, energy, security, and the money supply to remain under central control.

The debates of the 1920s have been reopened, and once again it appears that the minions in the Moscow ministerial morass are loathe to cede anything of real importance to the republics. This latest controversy may all become

irrelevant in the wake of Boris Yeltsin's rise to power and the assertion of the Russian Republic's interests.

In their conclusion, the authors of this vitally important book stress that the Russians of the Soviet Union face one major choice: democracy or empire. What they choose will determine the course of world events over the next few decades.

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		Kiev	14 - 19		
		Lviv	19 - 20		
		Budapest	21 - 22	Oct. 2	\$1,600.00
Escort:	Catherine Pendzola			MINI-LVIV	Lufthansa 11 Days
		SGL \$350.00			Budapest — in transit 3
					Lviv 4 - 10
					Budapest 11 - 12
					LVIV — Breakfast basis
					SGL \$200.00
Sept. 10	\$2,679.00	Budapest	11 - 12	Nov. 1	\$1,699.00
KASHTAN 2	Lufthansa 15 Days	Lviv	13 - 17	OSIN	Lufthansa 15 Days
		Kiev	17 - 21		Budapest
		Vienna	21 - 24		Ternopil 14 - 15
Escort:	Roman Wynnyk				LVIV — Breakfast basis
		SGL \$350.00			SGL \$190.00

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## You want...

(Continued from page 7)

magic of Soyuzivka on Labor Day weekend, and have enjoyed the luxury of being bilingual in a monolingual country. Even those who don't speak Ukrainian have been blessed with a cultural and spiritual heritage that is the envy of many an individual. That didn't come from thin air — it came from the hard work of members of this community.

That doesn't mean that our generation should defer to the leadership of our parents and grandparents. On the contrary, it means that we should care enough to take over their organizations. So if we don't like what we see in our Ukrainian community, we should stage

a little coup — take over a few organizations here and there. Maybe we should even run for UNA branch secretaries or presidents. (After all, our generation has the membership to win many of those elections — if we attend the election meetings).

And, ironic as it may seem, winning a few of those elections may be the best way of showing respect for what our predecessors have accomplished.

## Kiev seminarians...

(Continued from page 7)

own accord to continue study in the spiritual call of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, where we are convinced that better human and Christian conduct will be forthcoming and demonstrated towards us.

Signed by: Mykhailo Volchansky, Volodymyr Hoshovsky, Bohdan Dzubanchyn, Orest Kuzniak, Rostyslav Mucha, Vasyl Severyn, Stepan Cholach, Stepan Vachynsky, Mykhailo Tkachuk.

The Ukrainian Weekly  
read it and share it

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

Saturday, August 11 — 8:30 p.m.

Violinist, composer, and Chervona Ruta Festival co-organizer — Kyrylo Stetsenko  
Film & Television Actor — George Dzundza  
DANCE — 10:00 p.m. — Oles Kuzyszyn Trio

Saturday, August 18 — 8:30 p.m.

1991 Miss Soyuzivka — Weekend  
Marianka Suchenko-Kotrey — soprano  
Sophia Beryk-Schultz — accompanist  
DANCE — 10:00 p.m. — A. Chudolij Band

Sunday, August 19

"SOYUZIANKA DAY"

Saturday, August 25 — 8:30 p.m.

DANCE ENSEMBLE — Roma Prima Bohachevsky  
DANCE — 10:00 p.m. — "Veselka" Band

Friday, August 31 — 8:30 p.m.

DANCE — 10:00 p.m. — Oles Kusyshyn Trio

Saturday, September 1 — 8:30 p.m.

Vocal Ensemble — DARKA & SLAVKO  
DANCE — 10:00 p.m. — "Tempo" & "Vodohray" Bands

Sunday, September 2 — 8:30 p.m.

Vocalist — ALEX Holub  
DANCE — 10:00 p.m. — "Tempo" & "Vodohray" Bands

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СОЮЗІВКА  
SOYUZIVKA

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

August 19

**NEW YORK:** The Leontovych String Quartet will give a concert here at 5:45 p.m. at the United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld Library Auditorium. The event is being sponsored by the Permanent Mission of the Ukrainian SSR to the United Nations, the section of Ukrainian language, literature and art of the Russian Book Club, the Russian Book Club, the Cultural Society and the Musical Appreciation Society of the United Nations Secretariat. For more information call the mission, (212) 535-3418.

August 11

**EAST MEADOW, N.Y.:** The Nassau County branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, CANON USA and Nassau County Parks and Recreation present "Ukrainian Night" at Eisenhower Park, 8 p.m. Featured performers will be the Voloshky Dance Ensemble from Philadelphia, singer Alex Holub and Dva Kolory Orchestra. Admission is free. Everyone is encouraged to bring a chair or a blanket.

August 11-13

**HAINES FALLS, N.Y.:** Taras Shumylovych will participate in the Twilight Park Artists 43rd Annual Exhibition which will take place in the setting of the Twilight Park area at the Twilight Park Club House. Call (518) 589-6677 for more details.

August 11-18

**KERHONKSON, N.Y.:** The Seventh Annual Club Suzie-Q Week for young Ukrainian professionals will take place at Soyuzivka this week. Planned are sports activities, social events and discussions of Ukrainian community issues. The activities fee is \$30 per person with free T-shirts for the first 65 registrants. For more information about the program, call George and Anisa Mycak, (718) 263-7978; Julie Nesteruk, (203) 953-5825; or Donna Sianchuk, (613) 233-0137. Participants arrange their own accommodations at Soyuzivka. For reservations, call the resort, (914) 626-5641. Space is limited.

August 15

**JENKINTOWN, Pa.:** An Open House especially for adults and part-time students will be held at the Manor Junior College, 100 Chase Road and Forrest

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

Avenue, 7-9 p.m. The Continuing Education Division offers credit courses on a part-time basis with day, evening and Saturday classes, and grants associate degrees in the allied health, business, liberal arts, and science fields. Career development and personal development workshops are also offered. Among the courses featured in Ukrainian folk art are beadweaving, cross stitch, embroidery and woodcarving. For more information, to make a reservation or to receive a free brochure of the new fall workshop and credit bearing courses, contact the Continuing Education Office, (215) 884-2218.

August 15-20

**CHICAGO:** St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church is sponsoring St. Joseph's Carnival on the church grounds, 500 N. Cumberland Ave. Featured will be food, rides, music and entertainment, as well as an opportunity to win a 1990 Buick and other prizes. Weekday hours are 6:30-10 p.m.; Saturdays hours are 5-10 p.m.; and Sunday hours are 2-10 p.m. For further information call the rectory, (312) 625-4805.

August 18

**JEWETT, N.Y.:** The Music and Art Center of Greene County Inc. presents Alexander Slobodyanik, pianist, in concert at the grazhda at 8 p.m. Ticket prices are \$5 for members, \$7 for senior citizens, and \$10 for all others. For more information call (518) 989-6479.

ONGOING:

**BROOKLYN, N.Y.:** Woodcuts by the late Jacques Hnizdovsky will be on display at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 1000 Washington Ave., through August 23. The exhibit is open on Tuesdays through Sundays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. For information call (718) 622-4433.

Oops!

In the July 15 issue, in the Preview of Events section, it was incorrectly stated that this is the first year that Ukrainian performers will be included in the Hunter Mountain festivals. Ukrainians have been participating in the festivals for several years now. This, however, is the first year that two days have been exclusively devoted to Ukrainian activities.

## English-Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 11)

processed in Russian, often through Russia.

"A functional Ukrainian computer vocabulary depends upon the ability of Ukrainians to conduct substantive political, economic, scientific and cultural affairs free of undue linguistic or geographic intermediaries. Unless the people of Ukraine use Ukrainian for such purposes, the language will be left with nothing important to say and may, ultimately, lose its reason to exist.

"The Soviet Union has recently begun to acknowledge that many decades of official Soviet hostility to non-Russian languages and cultures did considerable harm to what are now increasingly recognized as unique and

irreplaceable assets. Whether such acknowledgement allows Ukrainian and other languages of the Soviet Union to prosper in the future remains to be seen.

"In the meantime, this research paper is being published to help foster a better Ukrainian technical vocabulary and to develop the same power as the literary language. The glossary is not definitive or comprehensive, but may be useful for experts who wish to compile an authoritative, and preferably computerized, lexicon of Ukrainian computer terms."

Published as a research report in the series of occasional research reports by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, the book is available for \$6, (Canadian funds) from that institute at 352 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2E8.

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