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On the beat in Ukraine

International symposium discusses horrors of 1932-33 Great Famine



Christyna Lapychak

Dr. Yar Slavutych (standing) describes his experiences as a survivor and researcher of the 1932-1933 famine in Ukraine at a news conference of the International Symposium on the 1933 Famine, held in Kiev in early September.

by Christyna N. Lapychak

KIEV — "The condition of our Ukrainian state and our political philosophy, of our culture and, to a great extent, all of contemporary life in Ukraine are a reflection of the tragic famine of 1932-1933 when the invaluable, most fascinating and tragic spirit of our peasantry, which for centuries saved the spirit of Ukraine, was beaten and disgraced by a totalitarian system.

"Followed by a horrible war and then concentration camps, it's a wonder of wonders that our people have risen to their feet and live, and have lived to see our Declaration of State Sovereignty) and this first conference in Ukraine on the famine."

With these words popular poet and People's Deputy Ivan Drach opened an unprecedented three-day International Symposium on the Great Famine in Ukraine, held in Kiev on September 5-7.

Three days of scholarly lectures interspersed with moving eyewitness accounts by survivors of the artificially induced famine served foremostly as an emotional catharsis for all the participants, who hailed from all over the republic as well as from the West.

Over two dozen scholars and researchers of the Ukrainian famine gathered in main hall of the Council of Ministers' Club in the center of the Ukrainian capital, which was filled to capacity during each day's session. Among them were well-know-

famine scholars such as Dr. James Mace, staff director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, and Dr. Marco Carynnyk, a Canadian scholar, both of whom were the only members of the symposium's organizing committee from the West.

Headed by Mr. Drach and Volodymyr Manyak, a co-chairman of the Ukrainian Memorial Society, the organizing committee put much emphasis on the testimony of survivors, who were easily spotted about the hall by their flowered kerchiefs and embroidered shirts, whose personal recollections of starvation and death in their families and villages gripped the audience.

The symposium also featured a screening of films on the Ukrainian famine of 1932-1933 on September 6 as well as an excursion on September 7 to the village of Tarhan in Kiev Oblast, where a religious memorial service was celebrated by Ioann, metropolitan of Lviv and Halych, of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. The religious service as well as a ceremony were held at the foot of the village's memorial statue dedicated to the 360 villagers that died from the famine.

"This conference reflects our unique situation. Probably no other people in history have as tragic a wound as the famine of 1932-1933, which remains in our soul and body," declared Mr. Drach during a press conference at the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on September 4.

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Ukrainian Parliament reconvenes amid demonstrations and strikes

by Mary Mycio
Rukh Press International

KIEV — The second session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet opened on October 1 amid demonstrations calling for the resignation of its chairman, Leonid Kravchuk, and Prime Minister Vitaliy Masol. Some 100,000 protesters, who arrived here from throughout Ukraine for the previous day's demonstration, streamed past the Supreme Soviet building carrying thousands of national flags and shouting "Freedom for Ukraine," "No Union Treaty" and "Out with Masol and Kravchuk."

Oleksander Mosiyuk, the deputy chief of the Kiev City Council, and Maj. Gen. V.N. Nedrygajlo, chief of the Kiev Militia, led the marchers down Kirov Street, though several thousand stayed behind to await a break in the session and the rest soon returned.

At 11 a.m., the National Council deputies walked out of the Supreme Soviet in protest when the conservative majority of 239 voted to uphold the ban

on public gatherings in the square facing the Supreme Soviet building.

Speaking via loudspeaker, People's Deputy Lev Lukianenko, who also heads the Ukrainian Republican Party, announced that, before walking out, the National Council had presented the Declaration of the Association of the Democratic Councils to the Supreme Soviet, enumerating the demands of the demonstrators.

Among them were: the resignation of Messrs. Kravchuk and Masol, rejection of the new union treaty, and nationalization of Communist Party property.

While the National Council deputies stood in Soviet Square, the "Group of 239," as they have become known, remained out of sight inside the Supreme Soviet.

"If we walk out, they can't draft any new legislation," said Oles Shevchenko, a deputy and secretary of the Ukrainian Republican Party, when asked what the remaining deputies were doing. "What we need is a new, multi-party Parlia-

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Scuffle near Supreme Soviet building

by Mary Mycio
Rukh Press International

KIEV — A rush by several dozen demonstrators to break through militia barricades led to an outbreak of violence near the Supreme Soviet on Tuesday, October 2. Reports differ as to the number of injuries, but several old women were beaten in the scuffle and one militiaman also was injured.

The incident began in the morning when a part of Radianska Ploshcha (Soviet Square) was cordoned off for the 1,000 or so demonstrators who returned to the Supreme Soviet after the last two days' massive protests. The purpose of the decision was to prevent the people from blocking traffic on Kirov Street.

Although there were many emotional reports of the event, a reliable source said that after the people had gathered in the cordoned off area, a group of unknown men appeared and shouted that the group should return to the street where they were. "They were clearly provocateurs," said the source.

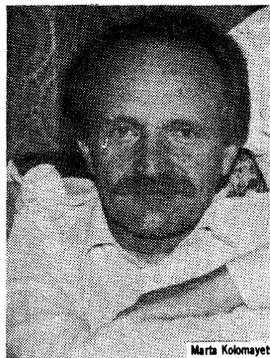
Followed by some 500 people, the men ran to Kirov Street. There, in the press of the crowd, a small group of old women — most of them from Ternopil — were pushed to the front. In the meantime, the special troops who have been lurking in the nearby park for the last three days appeared momentarily behind the barricades. A member of the Rukh guard from Lviv said that the crowd then broke through several rows

of special forces.

Perohiya Pitak, 77, was one of the injured women. Sitting on a bench, surrounded by sympathizers, she

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Marta Kolomayets

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100,000 in Kiev march to protest union treaty

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — More than 100,000 persons marched through the streets of the Ukrainian capital city on Sunday, September 30, to call for Ukraine's independence and to demonstrate their vehement opposition to the proposed union treaty.

Western news services reported that the demonstration was the largest held in Kiev in more than 70 years of Soviet rule.

The protest began with a mid-afternoon rally outside the city's main stadium where speaker after speaker — among them deputies of the Ukrainian Parliament, leaders of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova (Rukh), the Ukrainian Republican Party, the Green World environmental association, the Ukrainian National Democratic Party, the Association of Independent Ukrainian Youth (SNUM) and the Ukrainian Women's Association — stressed that signing a new union treaty would mean continued subjugation of the Ukrainian nation.

According to the Ukrainian Republican Party's press service, Respublika, the speakers also called for the resignation of Leonid Kravchuk, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, and of the party-ruled government headed by Vitaliy Masol, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers.

Calls were heard also for realization of the principles enumerated in the historic July 16 Declaration of State

Sovereignty of Ukraine, shutting down the Chornobyl nuclear power station and nationalization of all property in Ukraine owned by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Afterwards, the throng marched down the capital city's main boulevard, the Khreshchatyk, carrying slogans such as "Mother Moscow: we want to be orphans" and "Long live the Communist Party — at the Chornobyl power plant," and chanting "Down with the union treaty," reported the Associated Press and United Press International.

A contingent of SNUM youths, reported the AP, carried a coffin bearing a photo of Lenin and the words "Soviet empire."

Respublika noted that when the youths attempted to bring the symbolic coffin to the Lenin Museum, the militia threw the coffin and wreaths with the slogans "Farewell, unwashed Russia." and "Farewell, empire" off the museum's steps. It appeared that a conflict was about to erupt as a local orchestra struck up the Ukrainian national anthem. The crowd began singing "Shehe Ne Vmerla Ukraina" and thus, Respublika press service noted, the tension was diffused.

Similar demonstrations, according to Respublika, were held in Ivano-Frankivske, Donetsk and Lviv.

Previously, demonstrations protesting a new union treaty were held throughout Ukraine on Sunday, September 16.

Parliament greets German unification

by Mary Myclo

Rukh Press International

KIEV — An overwhelming majority of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet voted on Wednesday, October 3, in favor of greeting the reunification of Germany. But the letter of congratulations was sketched with reminders of Ukraine's suffering during World War II and subtly raised the issue of reparations.

After Deputy Dmytro Pavlychko, head of the Foreign Affairs Commission, read a draft of the letter, Deputy Yuriy Shcherbak asked why Ukraine doesn't demand as reparations a portion of the 14 billion marks (DM) Germany has offered the Soviet Union. Mr. Pavlychko responded that this was

a matter to be taken up with Moscow rather than Bonn, and was not appropriate for inclusion in the letter.

But later, in an interview with reporters, Mr. Pavlychko said that Ukraine should first establish diplomatic relations with Germany and then raise the issue of reparations, "since Ukraine suffered the most during World War II."

But other deputies said that the question of compensation was entirely premature. "I don't understand why they brought this up," said National Council Deputy Serhiy Selenets. "The 14 billion DM are economic aid, not reparations for the war; the two issues are entirely unrelated."

Newsbriefs from Ukrainian Press Agency

• KIEV — Members of a Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox parish in Ternopil met on September 25 with Leonid Kravchuk, chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet. He stated that the UAOC would be legalized and that a document to this effect had been put before the head of the Council on Religious Affairs of the Council of Ministers of Ukraine.

• KIEV — The All-Ukrainian Society of the Repressed, led by Yevhen Proniuk (also a Kiev city deputy), held a conference on September 27 to ratify its statutes.

Some 300 delegates and guests attended the conference. The society has 600 members from 19 Ukrainian oblasts

and Karaganda.

The congress was greeted by clergy of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and former inmates of Stalin's gulag. The conference ratified changes in the statutes and elected a coordinating council of 25 people.

It also sent a telegram to Leonid Kravchuk demanding that he refuse to sign a union treaty and that Ukrainian armed forces be formed.

• KIEV — The second congress of the Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian Language Society was held, with 1,000 delegates from throughout Ukraine. The organization has changed its name to the Prosvita Ukrainian Language Society.

Forum of Soldiers' Mothers presses for changes in military service

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Forum of Soldiers' Mothers of Ukraine met at a conference in Zaporizhzhia on September 8-9, to press their demand that conscripts from the Ukrainian SSR perform their military service only on the territory of that republic.

According to the London-based Ukrainian Press Agency, 210 women from 12 oblasts participated in the two-day conference.

The conference discussed the fate of Ukrainian soldiers who were employed outside of the republic in areas of interethnic conflict and in construction battalions as cheap labor.

The women also brought up the fate of those soldiers who had died at the hands of older soldiers, due to the

normal cruelty inflicted on new draftees.

The Forum of Soldiers' Mothers adopted a declaration on control over military service in Ukraine, citing the need for immediate adoption of a law on military service. "Everything outside the realm of military secrets should be open to public view and subject to control by state and community organi-

(Continued on page 14)

Rukh: stop violence against conscripts

LONDON — The Secretariat of Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, has appealed to the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet to stop violence against Ukrainian conscripts serving in the Soviet Army.

The London-based Ukrainian Press Agency reported that the appeal outlined the increasing frequency with which draftees desert their units outside of Ukraine and return to the republic. According to the appeal, the reasons for the desertions are the physical and moral violence to which the draftees from Ukraine are subjected for expressing their national feelings.

As well the conscripts are returning to Ukraine in the wake of the July 16 Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Parliament's resolution of September 30 which stated that Ukrainian conscripts should fulfill their military service within the republic.

The Rukh appeal calls upon the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet to implement the following recommendations:

- 1) The presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet should prepare a statement to conscripts who are Ukrainian citizens serving their tour of duty outside the republic noting that they can undertake this service within Ukraine.
- 2) In view of the worsening political and international situation within other republics, the resolution of July 30 on military service by Ukrainian citizens should be implemented.
- 3) Military enlistment offices within Ukraine should organize military tours of duty within Ukraine for those who have already returned from their units outside the republic.
- 4) Law enforcement organs in Ukraine should refrain from undertaking legal action against those conscripts who have left their units outside the republic.

Lviv Oblast Council speaks out on draft

LONDON — The newspaper of Lviv's Oblast Council, Za Vilnu Ukrainu, on September 9 published a resolution by the presidium of the democratically controlled council titled "On the autumn draft of military conscripts in Lviv Oblast and the undertaking of their military service."

The resolution was adopted on September 7 and signed by Vyacheslav Chornovil as head of the council, reported the London-based Ukrainian Press Agency.

The resolution states that in view of the fact that the articles in the Ukrainian Declaration of State Sovereignty dealing with military service have been ignored by the Soviet Ministry of Defense and Soviet Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Lviv oblast council recommends the following:

- 1) that the executive committee of oblast, raion and city councils cancel the right of military enlistment offices to function and for new ones not to be opened, as well as not to begin the next draft of conscripts until they have received documents from the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet which would guarantee action in line with the decree made on July 30, 1990, by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet;
- 2) that military enlistment offices be warned about the unacceptability of calling up scientific, technical, pedagogical, judicial and other cadres for the holding of military meetings and conducting of military service beyond the borders of Ukraine.

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Supreme Soviet adopts law on religion, guarantees equality of all faiths

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Soviet legislature passed a new law on "Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations" by a vote of 341-2 on Monday, October 1, ending seven decades of religious repression in the

Soviet Union, reported The Philadelphia Inquirer on Tuesday, October 2.

The law, under discussion in the USSR Supreme Soviet for two years, guarantees millions of believers the right to confess, practice and teach the faith of their choice. It also declares that all religions are equal under the law and bars the state henceforth from interfering in religious affairs.

Under the reforms of Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, a process of religious liberalization has taken place in the Soviet Union, to the extent that the Ukrainian Catholic Church, banned by the Stalinist regime in 1946, is now officially recognized.

The law declares that every citizen has the right to adopt, practice and proselytize any faith or none at all, and bans government interference in religion. It also brings taxes and social protections for clergy in line with those for others and guarantees the right to study for the priesthood in the Soviet Union or abroad. It maintains the existing policy of exempting charitable donations from taxes and cuts the tax rate on profits of enterprises run by religious organizations from 69 percent to 35 percent.

The law requires local authorities to answer within one month a request that a church building now in state hands be returned for religious use. It encourages, though it does not require, the return of such buildings.

Among one of the most controversial points in the law was the authorization of the use of state school buildings after hours for religious classes, an issue introduced by Patriarch Alexei of the Russian Orthodox Church, who is also a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

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U.S. senators raise Baltic concerns in three separate political actions

WASHINGTON — A small flurry of activity on three discrete issues relating to the Baltic states by three different sets of U.S. senators has occurred over the last few days, reported the Lithuanian Information Center.

Two of the issues were directed at President George Bush. In a September 28 letter to the president, Donald W. Riegle (D-Mich.) and 21 of his colleagues expressed their support for Baltic participation in the November summit of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and urged the president "to do everything possible to enable Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to participate in this historic process, either as full members or as observers."

The Baltic states asked for observer status in June at the CSCE's Conference on the Human Dimension in Copenhagen but were turned down by the Danish Secretariat, which said that the Soviet delegation would have vetoed such a request if it had been officially submitted in plenary session.

The Riegle letter asserted that "granting of membership or observer status in CSCE would be an important statement by the Western democracies of their commitment to Baltic freedom... (and) would also strengthen the Balts in their negotiations for real independence."

The foreign ministers of the three Baltic states presented their case for observer status on October 1-2 in New York, where foreign ministers of CSCE member-states met to discuss the November summit. Today, the Baltic foreign ministers were admitted to the CSCE meeting as guests of the governments of Denmark, Iceland and Norway.

On another matter, six U.S. senators sent a letter to President Bush expressing concern about the ramifications of the "Two-Plus-Four" German reunification treaty for U.S. policy toward the Baltic states.

The September 25 letter, initiated by Bill Bradley (D-N.J.), noted that Baltic leaders have warned that U.S. ratification of the Two-Plus-Four Treaty could endanger America's longstanding policy of refusing to recognize the incorporation of the Baltic states into the USSR.

The Balts' concern was spelled out in a September 28 letter to the U.S. Senate by leaders of the three Baltic parliaments, meeting in Riga, Latvia. While the Baltic letter welcomes the reunification of Germany, it cautions that "Article 2 of the Soviet-German Treaty of September 13, 1990, contains principles that may be considered as acknowledging the conquest of the Baltic States by the Soviet Union" and asked the U.S. Senate to "express its sense in a legally binding conditional form as to the Two-Plus-Four Treaty and the United States non-recognition policy."

The Bradley letter appealed to President Bush for his "assurance prior to Senate action that ratification of the Two-Plus-Four Treaty is fully consistent" with U.S. policy toward the Baltic countries.

In testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on September 28, State Department Counselor Robert Zoellick said the Bush administration's position was that it would continue to adhere to the longstanding non-recognition policy and that the Two-Plus-Four Treaty did not affect the Baltic states.

The third Baltic issue which has captured the attention of U.S. senators is humanitarian aid to Lithuania.

Senate legislation authorizing \$10 million in aid was adopted by the Senate in August, both as a free-standing bill and as an amendment to the Defense Authorization Bill. Action on similar legislation in the House has stalled.

Now, with House-Senate conferees scheduled to meet on October 2 to begin reconciling their respective pieces of legislation, Senate supporters of humanitarian aid are lobbying to ensure that the Lithuanian humanitarian aid amendment is not dropped by the conference committee.

Six senators, led by William Armstrong (R-Colo.) and Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.), appealed on September 28 to Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) and John Warner (R-Va.), chairman and ranking member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, respectively, urging "strong support" for the relief amendment.

A similar letter to Sens. Nunn and Warner was issued on October 1 by Sens. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) and Paul Simon (D-Ill.).

Patriarch Mstyslav granted Soviet visa, to depart mid-month

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J.

— Patriarch Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church has been granted a visa to visit Ukraine, where he was recently proclaimed patriarch of the UAOC.

The primate will leave for Ukraine during the week of October 15, his itinerary and the duration of his visit have not yet been determined. He will be accompanied by Archimandrite Andriy Partykevich of Boston.

However, it is known that Patriarch Mstyslav will visit Kiev, where he will be formally installed as head of the reborn Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. At the same time, the Patriarchal Council will be created.

It is foreseen that the patriarch will visit western Ukraine as well.

Previously Soviet authorities had denied Patriarch Mstyslav a visa.



Patriarch Mstyslav

Catholic primate reacts to new law

ROME — Following the announcement on September 26 that the Supreme Soviet of the USSR had approved, in principle, a new law on freedom of conscience, Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, made the following statement in Rome.

"The Ukrainian Catholic Church welcomes this first step towards true religious freedom taken by the Soviet government. It is my hope that subsequent deliberation on particular aspects of the law will result in legislation which will respect the basic right of all people to pursue their religious beliefs. It is also hoped that this law will give all confessions the same equal rights and will not favor one Church more than any other.

"As head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, which for 44 years was the largest outlawed Church in the USSR, I pray that this law will protect all persons from the suffering our people witnessed. We anxiously await the law's final, approved version."

Famine resolution short of co-sponsors

WASHINGTON — Senate Joint Resolution 329, which would designate November 4 to 10, 1990, as a "National Week to Commemorate the Victims of the Famine in Ukraine, 1932-1933," currently has 45 Senate co-sponsors, six short of the needed 51 to ensure passage.

The resolution was drafted by the congressional members of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine and was introduced in the Senate on May 24 by Sens. Bob Kasten (R-Wisc.) and Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), both

members of the commission. Despite letters and telephone calls from the UNA Washington Office and constituents, a number of senators with Ukrainian American constituencies have failed to co-sponsor the resolution.

"If we do not get the added six senators immediately, then the resolution will die at the end of the 101st Congress which is scheduled to end later this month," stated Eugene Iwanciw, UNA Washington Office director. "I advise all Ukrainians to contact those senators who have not co-sponsored and urge them to co-sponsor immediately. You can call your senator in Washington by dialing 1-202-224-3121 and asking the Capitol operator for his office."

The senators with Ukrainian American constituencies who are still not co-sponsors of S.J. Res. 329 are:

Arizona: John McCain;
California: Alan Cranston;
Colorado: Timothy Wirth;
Florida: Bob Graham;
Indiana: Richard Lugar;
Massachusetts: Edward Kennedy;
Missouri: Christopher Bond and John Danforth;
Nebraska: James Exon and Bob Kerrey;
North Dakota: Quentin Burdick;
Oregon: Mark Hatfield and Bob Packwood;
Rhode Island: John Chafee;
Texas: Lloyd Bentson and Phil Gramm;
Virginia: Charles Robb;
Washington: Slade Gorton;
West Virginia: John Rockefeller; and
Wisconsin: Herbert Kohl.

OSI hunting... for qualified historian

WASHINGTON — The September 12 issue of the Chronicle of Higher Education contained a help wanted advertisement for a historian to work at the Office of Special Investigations.

The OSI, the Justice Department's Nazi-hunting arm, is seeking a specialist in European history, preferably with "demonstrated research experience pertaining to Third Reich and/or German policy in Eastern Europe or Soviet Union during World War II." Requirements are: master's degree in German or East European (including Soviet) history, demonstrated archival research experience in 20th century topics; fluency in German, language.

The starting salary for the staff historian position is \$29,891. Resumes should be sent to: Dr. Peter Black, Chief Historian, OSI Criminal Division, 1400 New York Ave. NW, Suite 11410, Washington, D.C. 20530.

Horyn hosted in Philadelphia



Andrea Fylypovych greets Mykhailo Horyn in Philadelphia, Irena Jurczak (left) and Ulana Mazurkevich are also pictured with Mr. Horyn.

by Olena Stercho Hendler

PHILADELPHIA — Mykhailo Horyn, chairman of the Secretariat of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova (Rukh), and his daughter, Oksana, were welcomed to Philadelphia by the Ukrainian community on Sunday, September 15.

A crowd of approximately 700 persons packed the auditorium at the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception to greet Mr. Horyn and to hear his remarks on the current state of national processes in Ukraine.

Mr. Horyn was escorted into the hall by Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk to a standing ovation from those assembled. The afternoon's program was opened by Metropolitan Sulyk, who welcomed Mr. Horyn to the cathedral and the city.

Ulana Baluch Mazurkevich, head of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee of Philadelphia (UHRC), followed with remarks in which she not only referred to Mr. Horyn's years as a political prisoner but in which she highlighted his present prominence by noting, "Poland has Lech Walesa, Czechoslovakia has Vaclav Havel and Ukraine has Mykhailo Horyn."

As Mr. Horyn ascended the stage he was offered the traditional Ukrainian greeting of bread and salt by Irena Jurczak, UHRC member, who was dressed in full Ukrainian national costume. Flowers were presented as well by 4-year-old Andrea Fylypovych, daughter of UHRC member Chrystia Fylypovych and Philadelphia attorney Andriy Fylypovych. Mr. Horyn appeared to be particularly touched by little Andrea's gift and in a gesture which led to tremendous applause, he picked her up for all to see.

The final preliminary remarks were made by Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk, who spoke on behalf of the Ukrainian National Association (UNA), sponsor of Mr. Horyn's trip to the United States

and Canada.

In a speech which lasted for well over an hour, Mr. Horyn addressed three basic areas: the accomplishments of the Ukrainian diaspora in preserving and cultivating the Ukrainian national and cultural ideal; the history of and present strategy of the National Council and Rukh in its fight to secure Ukrainian independence; and the role the diaspora could play in the present Ukrainian dynamic.

On the latter point, Mr. Horyn emphasized that in deciding what kind of assistance to render to Ukraine, the diaspora should consider the building of a Ukrainian democratic nation as a top priority and that proposals should be tailored accordingly.

In subsequent private meetings, Mr. Horyn again underscored this point and requested that any major projects to assist Ukraine, particularly in the area of shipping equipment and supplies, be first cleared either with him or Ivan Drach, Rukh president.

A lively question and answer period followed Mr. Horyn's speech. Thereafter, Mr. Horyn was hosted at a private luncheon by Metropolitan Sulyk.

While in Philadelphia, Mr. Horyn gave an interview to the Philadelphia Inquirer, which was arranged by Ms. Mazurkevich. The interview resulted in the publication on September 20 of a commentary written by editorial board member Trudy Rubin, which appeared on the Op-Ed page and which featured Mr. Horyn's vision of Ukraine's future and prophesized the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

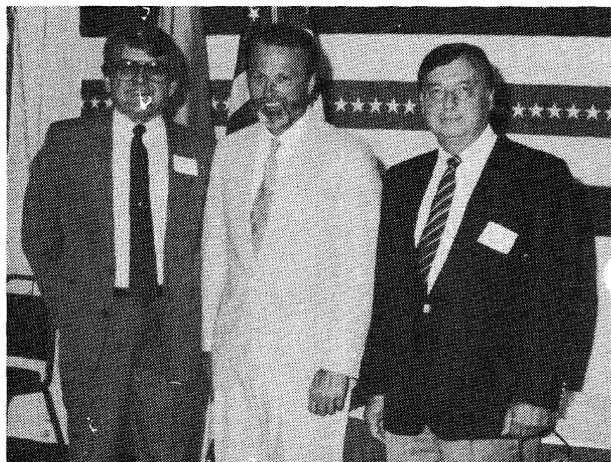
In addition, while in Philadelphia, Mr. Horyn held a whirlwind series of meetings with representatives of various Ukrainian organizations and some private individuals.

Before leaving Philadelphia, Mr. Horyn was presented with a gift of \$1,000. In addition, the sum of \$3,456.00 was raised for Philadelphia's Rukh Fund as a result of Mr. Horyn's appearance.



While in Philadelphia, Mr. Horyn also met with Archbishop Stephen Sulyk, metropolitan for Ukrainian Catholics in the United States.

Detroit area Ukrainians form support committee for Rep. Bonior



Rep. David Bonior (center) with Stephen M. Wichar (left) and Alexander Serafyn during a fund-raising reception in Warren, Mich.

WARREN, Mich. — A Ukrainian Community Committee to Re-elect David Bonior has been formed in Michigan to support the Democratic congressman's seventh bid for reelection.

Rep. Bonior of the 12th Congressional District in Michigan is chief deputy majority whip, the highest appointed office in the House of Representatives. He is also the only Ukrainian congressman in the U.S. Congress.

He is the author of many resolutions in Congress that are directly related to the defense of Ukrainian dissidents, churches and human rights activists. Most recently, he consented to be one of the sponsors for the establishment of a U.S. Consulate in Kiev. In Michigan, he is also a member of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post 101.

The Ukrainian Community Committee to Re-elect David Bonior sponsored a fund-raising reception on Friday, August 24, at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Warren, Mich. More than 100 persons attended.

Stephen Wichar, master of ceremonies for the evening, called the meeting to order and introduced Myron Woronowycz, chairman of the committee. Acknowledging his committee (Stefan Fedenko, Peter Kapitanec, Myrosław

Pryjma, Mr. Wichar, and Wolodymyr Zacharyj) and thanking all participants, Mr. Woronowycz underlined the urgent need to return Mr. Bonior to Congress.

Mr. Wichar also called on the evening's host Jerry M. Duzey, who was representing the Ukrainian Cultural Center. In a spirit of unity, both George Jurkiw, president of the local chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and Zenon Wasylkevych, president of the local Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, were called upon for brief remarks. Both umbrella organizations promised full cooperation during Rep. Bonior's re-election campaign.

The emcee continued the evening's ceremonies by introducing Rep. Bonior. Mr. Wichar highlighted many legislative accomplishments in social services, veteran affairs, tax reforms, foreign affairs, his role as an environmentalist, and especially his posture on human rights. He also underscored Rep. Bonior's continued involvement regarding current Ukrainian problems.

Coming to the dais, Rep. Bonior was met with a standing ovation. "I am proud of my Ukrainian roots," he said, "and intend to make it known to my congressional colleagues how impor-

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Polish-Ukrainian leader re-elected in Canada

by Christopher Guly

WINNIPEG — Manitoba Premier Gary Filmon, the province's first government leader of Polish-Ukrainian descent, was re-elected in a provincial election held here on September 11. His Progressive Conservative Party gained a 30-seat majority in the 57-seat Manitoba legislature.

Mr. Filmon, a former Winnipeg city councillor and provincial Cabinet minister in the previous Sterling Lyon government, was first elected premier with a minority government in 1988. Both the Liberals and the socialist New Democratic Party (NDP) held the balance of power until this year's election.

The Tories gained six seats and claimed 42 percent of the popular vote in the September election. The premier was re-elected in his own seat of Tuxedo by more than a 4,500-vote over the Liberal candidate. Two years ago, Mr. Filmon narrowly won the constituency by 124 votes.

Six other Manitobans of Ukrainian

descent also claimed victory. Two were re-elected in traditional rural Ukrainian-Canadian population centers. Conservative Len Derkach, who served as education minister in the last government, won Roblin-Russell, and former NDP Cabinet minister John Plohman took Dauphin. Darren Praznik, the only other Tory, was re-elected in Lac du Bonnet.

Three other Ukrainian-Manitoban NDP members will join Mr. Plohman in a 20-seat caucus which will replace the Liberals as the province's official opposition. The include: former Cabinet minister Judy Wasylcia-Leis in Winnipeg's St. John's constituency and newly elected Dave Chomiak in the city's suburb of Kildonan. Rookie member of the Manitoba Legislative Assembly (MLA) Rosann Wowchak, sister of two former NDP Cabinet ministers, defeated the Tory incumbent in Swan River.

Four Liberal MLAs of Ukrainian descent, first elected in 1988, were defeated. None were elected.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Growing for Our Centennial

by George W. Drance
Director of Marketing

Excellent property for sale

I know of an excellent buy on a property which is part of a multiple-use complex. The property itself is a high-quality piece, with guaranteed minimum values and excellent prospects for future growth. The property can be bought with no money down and about percent of the principal per year.

It can be utilized for different purposes: some immediate and some long-term. As a side benefit, once you make the first payment on this property, it can free-up large amounts of your other assets for you to use for other purposes. It will improve your portfolio of investments and enhance your image considerably at the bank. It may improve your credit rating.

It's not for everybody. You must meet certain qualifications before you can buy it. Some buyers may qualify for 1 percent a year. Others may require a financial commitment of 4 percent, or 5 percent, or 6 percent per year, but in every situation, you will never put into this property as much as you get out of it.

There is one condition: you must keep the property at least 10 years. But by then, it could pay for itself. Then you could stop paying even that small investment each year. Or if you decide to continue those payments, each incremental deposit will increase your equity substantially more than the amount of

each deposit.

This remarkable property is not tucked away in some wilderness. Actually, you can choose the location. And if your circumstances change, you can trade it for another of comparable value at the time you decide, if you want to. Or you can sell it after you have had use of the property for 10 or 15 years. Then you can get your money back and make a profit, too. A real win-win situation.

Where is it? What is it? There are many to choose from. These versatile properties can be found in different price ranges, with values beginning at \$10,000, up to \$100,000, or more. And they can be bought through your UNA branch anyplace in the U.S. or Canada, right in your own community. Here is a sample "listing" of one category: the \$25,000 unit, and how you can qualify to own one or more of them.

Sound interesting? Here is how it can work for you. To begin with, you must be in reasonably good health to qualify. To find your category, compare your age with the table below: A=35, B=40, C=45, D=50, E=55, F=60, G=65 and H=70. If you can pass a physical exam and can invest the dollars indicated, then you can own one of these properties: our UNA whole life insurance policies.

For information, write to: Ukrainian National Association, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, 07302.

\$25,000 Unit

Your category	Annual investment	Percent of principal	10-year total investment	15-year total investment	Total value to family	Trade-in value
A	\$ 325.75	1.3	\$3,257.50	\$4,886.25	\$29,775	\$5,320
B	406.25	1.6	4,062.50	6,093.75	29,725	6,348
C	509.75	2.0	5,097.50	7,646.25	29,750	7,568
D	645.50	2.6	6,455.00	9,682.50	29,725	8,962
E	826.25	3.3	8,262.50	12,393.75	29,825	10,557
F	1,071.50	4.3	10,715.00	16,072.50	29,925	12,331
G	1,417.50	5.7	14,175.00	21,262.50	29,975	14,073
H	1,909.75	7.6	19,097.50	28,646.25	30,000	15,854

Stephan Kuropas turns 90



Stephan Kuropas

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Stephan Kuropas, honorary member of the UNA Supreme Assembly, and former supreme vice-president of the Ukrainian National Association, celebrated his 90th birthday on October 1.

Born in 1900 in the village of Selysky, Peremyshl county, Mr. Kuropas emigrated to the United States in 1927. He is known as a Ukrainian community activist, specifically for his activity with the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODVU) and the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, and as one of the founders of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

For half a century he has been a correspondent and commentator for Svoboda, the Ukrainian-language daily newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association.

Most recently, he published a book of his memoirs, titled "Memoirs from Ukraine and 60 Years in

(Continued on page 13)

Membership growth is our responsibility

UNA organizing gains in August

In spite of the hot summer months, organizational work continued at a quicker pace than the previous months.

During August there was a gain of 179 new members insured for a total of \$978,000, while in the previous month 136 new members were enrolled.

During the summer, when all the secretaries had the right to an earned vacation and rest, they found time and the desire to insure a total of 315 new members. For this, the Supreme Executive Committee expresses its appreciation for a job well done. However, in spite of these successes, the monthly quota has been fulfilled only by 69 percent.

Our organizing champions

In August, first place in the organizing efforts was retained by Michael Kihiczak, Branch 496 secretary, by achieving a record number of new members, 40 of them insured for \$172,000. During the previous seven months Mr. Kihiczak has organized 167 members and thus is the UNA's leading organizer.

In second place, as pertains to the August organizing results, is Ivan Pryhoda who enrolled 15 new members for the sum of \$78,000. Mr. Pryhoda now has a total of 20 new members in 1990 and, thus, is in third place, following longtime organizing champion Supreme Auditor William Pastuszek who has organized 44 new members this year.

Following are the organizing results for August.

Individual organizers' results

1. Michael Kihiczak, secretary of Branch 496 in Seattle, Wash. — 40 new members for the sum of \$172,000.
2. John Pryhoda, secretary of Branch 200 in Ozone Park, N.Y. — 15 new members for the sum of \$78,000.
3. Michael Turko, secretary of Branch 63 in Ford City, Pa. — nine new members for the sum of \$56,000.
4. Walter Warshona, secretary of Branch 266 in Amsterdam, N.Y. — six new members for the sum of \$20,000.
5. Marguerite Hentosh, secretary of Branch 305 in Mahonoy City, Pa. — five new members for the sum of \$17,000.
6. Jerry Martyniuk, secretary of Branch 330 in Little Falls, N.Y. — five new members for the sum of \$15,000.
7. John Gawaluch, secretary of Branch 377 in St. Petersburg, Fla. — five new members for the sum of \$36,000.

Four new members each were enrolled by: Jaroslaw Leskiw (133) and John Buczkowski (321).

Three new members each by: Anna Haras (47), William Hladio (161), Mychajlo Martynenko (245) and Lubomyr Galuga (316).

Two new members each by: George Polyniak (1), Paul Shewchuk (13), Eugene Iwanciw (15), Dmytro Holowatyj (53), Adam Cizdyn (55), Stephanie Hawryluk (88), Gloria Paschen (125), Atanas Slusarchuk (174), Genevieve Zerebniak (180), Catherine Nazark (183), Anne Remick (238), Christine Gerbehy (269), Marcie Bobersky (333), Wasyl Szmahlo (336), Docia Nayda (347), Mike Zacharko (349), Alexandra Dolnycky (434) and Nicholas Shpetko (489).

(Continued on page 12)

Chornobyl children visit Svoboda



Marta Kolomayets

Eight children from Ukraine from the irradiated Kiev, Chernihiv and Cherkasy Oblasts — children of Chornobyl as they have become known — recently visited the editorial offices of Svoboda located in the headquarters building of the Ukrainian National Association. The children were in the United States to attend a camp, called The Hole in the Wall Gang Camp, founded by actor Paul Newman specifically for seriously ill children. Before their return to Ukraine, the children toured New York and, on their way to the Statue of Liberty, stopped by the UNA building where they received gifts from the UNA, including bound annual editions of Veselka, its Ukrainian-language magazine for children.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

The children's summit

The news media in the United States and around the world devoted much attention this week to a major summit held in New York: the World Summit for Children that brought together the leaders of more than 70 countries, making it the largest international summit meeting in history. Held at the United Nations, the meeting discussed the myriad problems faced by today's children and elicited pledges from world leaders that they will work together to save the lives of millions of children who die before the age of 5; to enhance children's health and decrease mortality; to eradicate hunger, malnutrition and famine; to provide support for the family; and to work against illiteracy and provide educational opportunities for all children.

As well the summit declared that world leaders will work to ameliorate the plight of millions of children who live under especially difficult circumstances, as victims of apartheid and foreign occupation; as street children and children of migrant workers; the disabled and abused; the socially disadvantaged and exploited; those who live as victims of natural and man-made disasters.

The World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children (and its attendant plan of action) signed at the summit also stated that the participating countries will work toward protecting children from the scourges of war and poverty and "for common measures for the protection of the environment at all levels so that all children can enjoy a safer and healthier future."

"The children of the world are innocent, vulnerable and dependent. They are also curious, active and full of hope. Their time should be one of joy and peace, of playing, learning and growing. Their future should be shaped in harmony and cooperation. Their lives should mature as they broaden their perspectives and gain new experience," the declaration noted. It went on to state: "But for many children, the reality of childhood is altogether different."

For children in Ukraine, Byelorussia and parts of Russia, that reality includes coping with the aftereffects of the world's worst nuclear accident that began in April of 1986 at the Chernobyl power plant in Ukraine.

At a special United Nations press conference called to focus attention on the Chernobyl disaster, Ambassador Gennadiy Oudovenko of the Ukrainian SSR Mission to the U.N., noted that "over 1.8 million people in Ukraine, including 380,000 children live in a higher-than-normal radiation environment."

The ambassador then expressed his hope that the media would draw world attention to the problems of Chernobyl "on the eve of the 45th session of the U.N. General Assembly and the summit for children."

Unfortunately, from a reading of the American press, one would think that the Chernobyl issue was completely avoided, save for a few general references in the world declaration to children facing "such perils as exposure to radiation and dangerous chemicals."

In fact, however, the Chernobyl issue was brought to the attention of President George Bush, who addressed the summit, and to the executive director of the children's summit by Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine via telegrams that called on both to use their "good offices to evacuate all the children from the Ukraine/Byelorussia radioactive zone in order to save their lives (and) prevent development of radiation-related diseases..."

The issue was directly raised at the summit by the representatives of both Ukraine and Byelorussia. Vitaliy Masol, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, in his statement on "Protection of Children from Major Industrial Accidents and Their Consequences," said: "By its long-term consequences, the Chernobyl accident has no equal among the disasters of the industrial age," and cited its "adverse impact on the environment, way of life and health of millions of people in Ukraine." Mr. Masol stated that "Chernobyl affected everyone, but youngsters were those who suffered most."

He then went on to suggest that it is vitally important to disseminate information on modern technologies, noting that "internationalization of scientific achievements can guarantee against the threat posed by industrial activity to present and future generations."

Amid the speeches delivered by some 70 world leaders, each of whom had the opportunity to deliver a four-minute speech, the continuing tragedy of Chernobyl was lost — the story of Chernobyl as a problem affecting hundreds of thousands of children did not make the pages of U.S. newspapers.

Let us hope that those children will not be forgotten by the world around them and by the leaders of more than 70 countries who pledged to do their best for children around the globe.

Oct.
10
1825

Turning the pages back...

The prominent composer and conductor Dmytro Bortniansky was born in Hlukhiv, western Ukraine, in 1751. Displaying musical abilities from very early in his childhood, he became a member of the court choir in St. Petersburg at the age of 8. As a teenager, he so impressed choirmaster Baldassare Galuppi that the Italian teacher chose to take the youth with him on his return to Venice; there Bortniansky continued his musical education, concentrating mostly on composition. Between 1769 and 1779, in addition to Venice, he studied in various other Italian cities such as Rome, Naples and Bologna.

The dominance of Italian opera on the 18th century music scene was not lost on Bortniansky: the young composer used three Italian librettos in composing the

(Continued on page 8)

FOR THE RECORD: Diaspora Forum supports Radio Liberty broadcasts

Following is the full text of an appeal from the Ukrainian Diaspora Forum addressed to: the Congress of the United States of America, the chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting, Malcolm S. Forbes Jr., and the president of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Gene Pell.

At a time when the processes of democratization and decolonization in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union are intensifying, the role of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty has assumed special importance. For Ukraine, with its population of 52 million and the millions of Ukrainians who live in the other republics of the USSR as well as in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, who after decades of national oppression, are only now reviving their national life — the importance of Radio Liberty's Ukrainian broadcasts can hardly be overstated.

Today, when the concept of glasnost in the USSR is still no substitute for the full freedom of the press and information, Radio Liberty's Ukrainian Service not only promotes democratization by providing truthful information about events in Ukraine and in the world but also helps to renew the historical memory and national dignity of the Ukrainian people.

There is, therefore, all the more, an urgent need to increase the effectiveness of the Ukrainian broadcasts. Their audibility is relatively poor and inconsistent; the daily broadcasts are restricted to two or three hours of original programming; and the Ukrainian Service does not have its own full-time correspondents in Ukraine or even in the European capitals. Generally, in comparison with, for example, the Russian, Polish or Bulgarian broadcasts of REF/RL, the Ukrainian Service seems to be regarded as somehow of secondary importance. This does not correspond to either the size of Ukraine's population or its geopolitical importance in Europe.

We, the participants in the first world forum which brought together representatives of Ukraine and the Ukrainian diaspora, express our

gratitude to the Congress of the United States of America and to the Board for International Broadcasting for almost 40 years of broadcasting by Radio Liberty to Ukrainians. At this critical time for our people, however, we appeal to you to review the status of Radio Liberty's Ukrainian Service with a view to ensuring that its operations correspond to the needs of one of the largest nations in Europe.

Specifically, we request that you: strengthen the signal of the Ukrainian broadcasts, increase the amount of the daily original Ukrainian programming, and examine the possibility of having accredited correspondents in Ukraine and of opening a bureau on its territory.

Such improvements in the work of Radio Liberty's Ukrainian Service, with the aim of encouraging the peaceful transformation of a totalitarian system into a democratic one, will not only contribute to the achievement of political stability in Europe but will also raise the prestige of the American people to an even higher plane.

This appeal was endorsed by 140 participants in the First World Forum of the Ukrainian Diaspora and Representatives of Ukraine held on August 18-21, Bialy Bor, Poland, and signed by:

Yuri Shymko, president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians. Ivan Drach, president of Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, member of the Parliament of the Ukrainian SSR.

Mykhailo. Horyn, head of the Rukh Secretariat, member of the Parliament of the Ukrainian SSR. Oles Shevchenko, secretary, Ukrainian Republican Party (URP); member of the Parliament of the Ukrainian SSR.

Ihor Derkach, member of the Union of Independent Ukrainian Youth (SNUM) member of the Parliament of the Ukrainian SSR.

Serhiy Semenets, member of the Parliament of the Ukrainian SSR.

Oleksander Mosiyuk, vice-chairman, Kiev City Council of People's Deputies.

Yurij Rejt, president of the Association of Ukrainians in Poland.

ADDENDA

A translator

In The Weekly of September 16, it should have been noted that the English-language translation of the Declaration on Inter-State Relations between Ukraine and the Russian SFSR was the work not only of Vera Andrushkiw, but also of Laryssa Wytwycky-Ghiso, who assisted Ms. Andrushkiw.

A meeting

In last week's story about Mykhailo Horyn's meetings in Washington, it should have been noted that the chairman of the Rukh Secretariat also briefed Secretary of Defense Richar' Cheney on the current political situation in Ukraine. Mr. Horyn had 33 meetings in four days in Washington.

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of October 4, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 3,783 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$95,125.80**. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

OVERVIEW: Independent press in Ukraine under Gorbachev

by Taras Kuzio

CONCLUSION

Educational/literary

Within the educational and literary section we have 22 titles, 65 percent of which appear in western and 35 percent in central-eastern Ukraine.

These are divided into five subcategories: Memorial/Spadshchyna, six; Ukrainian Association of Independent Creative Intelligentsia, five; Ukrainian Language Society, four; youth, three; and general, four.

In the light of the huge loss of life inflicted upon central and eastern Ukraine during the Great Terror, one is surprised to find few Memorial or Spadshchyna publications in that region.

In western Ukraine, Dzvyn (Ternopil), Poklyk Sumlinnia (Lviv) and Rany (Ivano-Frankivske) are published by Memorial and deal extensively with the terror of the first Soviet occupation (1939-1941), the military struggle during the 1940s and the deportations. The bulletin Spadshchyna also is published by the Lviv branch of the same organization. In Kiev, Chasopys is published by Spadshchyna and Kolokol by Memorial.

The Ukrainian Association of Independent Creative Intelligentsia was established in the winter of 1987 and aimed to act as an independent writers' union. UANTI published five thick literary journals, averaging 200 to 300 pages each: Porohy (Dnipropetrovsk), Snip (Kharkiv), Kafedra (Lviv), Yevshania Zillia (Lviv) and Karby Hir (Kolomyia). Most of the members of the editorial boards were former political prisoners. Kafedra has been reprinted in the West by the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union and Smoloskyp.

The youth category includes two produced by the active Lviv-based Tovarystvo Leva: Postup and Skarbnytsia; and a third by Tovarystvo Vertep in Ternopil: Posvit.

The Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian Language Society produces the high-circulation bimonthly Slovo in 10,000 copies, Prosvita (in both Lviv and Rivne) and Mova Ye Natsia.

Others in this category include four published by various groups: Krok, published by the Educational-Cultural Society Rukh in Ivano-Frankivsk; Hornilo, a periodical of the All-Ukrainian Brotherhood; Kolo, published in 1989 by the Culturological Club in Kiev; and Tustan, a literary/art journal published in Truskavets, Lviv Oblast.

General

The category defined as general includes 19 titles, of which 62.5 percent appear in central-eastern and 37.5 percent in western Ukraine. The 19 are divided into the following subgroups: information agencies, nine (plus one soon to appear); independent, three; translations, two; satirical, two; elections, two; and community, one.

The first subgroup includes the following publications published by agencies or are the names of the agencies themselves: Kozatske Slovo, Kurier Smoloskypu, Nova Doba and the additional periodical Kureni, Tsentralno Ukrainse Nezalezhne Informatsiynye Agentstvo (Dnipropetrovsk, linked to

the Ukrainian National Party), Buzhany (Chervonohrad, Independent Press Center), Taki Spravy, Perspektyva, Shliakhy, Svoboda, Ukrainski Nezaleznyi Novyny and the planned Holos Ukrainy newspaper (Ukrainian Independent Publishing and Information Center — UNVIS).

Two publications specialize in translations from the Western press and reprinting from emigre literature: Sposterihach and Svit (the latter supported by Rukh).

The two satirical newspapers are called Zupa (Nezalezna Literaturna Strava) and Saltseon (Narodnyi Rukh Ukrainy za Kovbasu).

One title — Vidsich — is published by the anti-alcoholism society, Bratstvo Tverezosti "Vidsich" established in August 1989 in Lviv.

Under independent groups, three are some publications that are close to Rukh, such as the Russian-language Forum (Dnipropetrovsk), Puti and Vilne Slovo (both in Kiev). Two publications appear solely devoted to elections: Vyborche Pravo (Lviv) and Novyi Chas (Kamianka-Buzka). The Rukh publication — Za Nardonyi Parliament — which was also established to specialize in the 1990 election campaign is included separately within the Rukh group of publications.

National minorities

Of the 22 percent of the population in Ukraine who are non-Ukrainians, few are politically active (no "internationalist movement" exists in Ukraine). A total of 16 publications appear catering to the Russian and Jewish population. Yet there are no Polish or Russian independent publications catering to the political needs of these national minorities, perhaps because the former is small in number while the latter is well-catered to by the official press, Russified educational and cultural institutions and independent press brought from Moscow.

The following Russian-language publications do not, on the whole represent any political party: Nasha Gazeta (Kiev), Pochtovy Yasochoyk (Kharkiv), Pryzvyv (Kiev, Union of Democratic Action), Yedinstvo (Kharkiv, Democratic Assembly), Neformal (Pokrovka, Voluntary Association in Defense of Society), Prorab Perestroiky (Dnipropetrovsk), Yuzhnyi Vestnik (Dnipropetrovsk), Pol Slova (organ of the Ukrainian voters association) and Svobodnyi Rebenok (Dnipropetrovsk). The Russian Democratic Union opposition group is active in southeastern Ukraine and publishes Slovo in Mariupol.

The Jewish minority is, by all accounts, one of the most active with five independent publications that all support Rukh: Khadashot (Kiev, in Russian and Ukrainian), Informatsiynyi Biulletyn (Chernivtsi), Vozrozhdeniya (Kiev Jewish Cultural Community, in Russian), Yeynikayt (Bulletin of the Jewish Cultural and Educational Society, Kiev) and Shofar (Lviv, in Russian and Ukrainian).

The Ukrainian committee Friends of Armenia, which is linked to Rukh, publishes Asatamart in Russian in Kiev.

Religion

Despite the tremendous importance and high percentage of believers in Ukraine, there are only seven independent religious publications. The Ukrai-

(Continued on page 12)

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



And they shall become one...

It was a beautiful three-day Ukrainian wedding celebration in the Catskill Mountains of New York.

An Orthodox priest presided and two Catholic priests assisted as Stephen Kuropas and Lesia Dijak became man and wife.

"That is why a man leaves his father and mother and is united with his wife and they shall become one." (Genesis 2:24)

How proud your parents were, Stefko and Lesia, as we heard you exchange your vows in Ukrainian pledging each other your love, honor and fidelity "until death do you part."

How moved we all were when the crowns were held over your heads, your arms were entwined with an embroidered towel and you were led around the tetrapod to signify the majestic oneness of your sacramental relationship from that moment on.

The crowns were a symbol of victory to be earned for being one with Christ. "Be faithful unto death," one reads in Revelation, "and I will give you the crown of life." (2:10).

What joy your parents felt when we welcomed you to the Ukrainian community with bread and salt just prior to the evening banquet.

Remember your wedding day always, Stefko and Lesia, because it was on that day that your church, your grandparents, your godparents, your parents, your relatives, and your friends joined together to wish you godspeed on the most important love journey of your life.

In the eyes of the Church and the community of faithful present at your wedding, you have become one. Becoming one, especially in body, is relatively easy. Staying one in spirit, especially in today's world, is not.

Although no married couple escapes the many problems of the work world — career, finances — the ups and downs of family life — in-laws, kids, sex — and the inevitable disillusionment that comes with the realization that our spouse is not quite all that we imagined, there is no need for despair. Our Church provides us with answers and they are contained in God's plan for our marriage. God's plan is a kind of map that keeps our love boat on course.

According to God's plan, love is a decision. Love is not a feeling. Feelings come and go. They often make us act like yoyos — we're up, we're down. If we believe what we see and hear in the modern world, people are always "falling in" or "falling out" of love. In God's plan, we decide to love our spouses, even when they're not very lovable, even when we're not very lovable. Real love will endure if we decide it should. Young love often fades and there are times when emotional satisfaction in marriages is low and negative feelings cloud our hearts. It is precisely then that God wants us to love our spouse. If we do, our love matures and the feelings of warmth and closeness come naturally.

God wants us to love each other as He

loves us; unconditionally. It's lethal to put conditions on love — "if you really loved me you would..." There is no such thing as 50-50 in love and marriage. Love and marriage are not a numbers game for accountants — "I gave 50 percent today, you didn't." Both spouses must be willing to give 100 percent for marriages to blossom. If you start keeping score in marriage, you'll lose.

Related to unconditional love is a willingness to forgive. Ukrainians seem to have an enormous capacity for hnv (anger). Some don't forgive slights for years, nurturing their hurts to the grave. Don't fall into that trap. God will "forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us." Heal your hurts. Never go to bed angry. Touch each other, physically and emotionally.

But if you must fight (we all do), fight fair. Avoid criticism and sarcasm when you fight. Eschew name-calling and character assassination which only poisons relationships. Don't waste time trying to figure out who is to blame; you can't unspill milk. Avoid using absolutes like "you always" or "you never"; they're simply not true. Don't bring in third parties, especially in-laws. Finish the fight; don't walk away because if you do, there's a good chance the hurt will fester and poison your relationship even more; to heal properly, the fight must end properly. Above all else, remember that the issue or problem you're fighting about is never more significant than the two of you. Being in relationship is more important than being right. If you think you won a fight, just remember one thing: when you go to bed with your spouse, you're going to be with a loser.

Perhaps the most important part of God's plan is being each other's best friend. Your parents will be here a while longer and then pass on. Your children will bring you joy for many years but they too will eventually move on. But the two of you will remain together until death do you part. So make the most of it. Enjoy each other's company. Maintain and nurture your God-given sexuality. Do things together as a couple. Become each other's life-long companions by hearing with your heads, listening with your hearts, and responding to each other's needs for love, belonging, autonomy and self-worth in a loving and caring manner. If you do all of those things you will grow both as individuals and as a couple. You will truly be one in body and one in spirit.

And finally, remember your Ukrainian Christian heritage. Your Church needs you to be part of Christ's body and you need the Church to nurture your spirituality. Become reflections of Christ's love by staying close to God.

God wants us to love each other as He loves us. Someday all of us will meet Him. When we do, he's not going to ask how much money we made. And He's not going to ask what kind of car we drove or the size house we lived in. He's going to ask: "Did you love another?"

International symposium discusses...

(Continued from page 1)

"No other nation has had to wait so long, because only recently has light been shed on this horrible terror-famine in Ukraine," he asserted.

"We are grateful to our brothers and sisters in the U.S., Canada and Europe who long ago addressed the issue of the terror-famine, which only now is being commemorated by the opening of this symposium. We hope that in three years, on the sorrowful 60th anniversary of the famine in 1993, there will be a truly sovereign, independent Ukraine and we will be able to properly commemorate the famine."

"This symposium is unprecedented," said Mr. Manyak, who has authored a book on the 1932-1933 famine with his wife and journalist Lidia Kovalenko, yet to be published in Ukraine. "It not only immortalizes the victims of the terror-famine, but is also polemical. We are polemicalizing with official historiography."

"No other historiography in the world has served in the defamation of its own people as well as Ukrainian historiography. Therefore our symposium will serve to disprove all that was force-fed to the people over the decades."

"We also believe our symposium is original in comparison with the conferences that have been held in the West, in that alongside the professors, doctors and scholars we have real witnesses of the famine. Their recollections are invaluable historical documents... These people survived this misfortune, preserving it in their memory for a half century and they are telling the truth," asserted Mr. Manyak during the news conference.

Several famine survivors also addressed the press conference, including Dr. Yar Slavutych, a literature professor at the University of Alberta at Edmonton.

"I am among those who survived the famine. Three members of my family died during the famine: my youngest sister, Halya, my grandmother and grandfather. As a witness of this tragedy, I later began researching the famine. My conclusion was that this was a deliberately organized famine with the goal of destroying the Ukrainian nation. This destruction was carried out in two ways. First was the liquidation by death, exile and disorganization of the best farmers in Ukraine, when 7-8 million of Ukraine's best farmers

died. The goal was to break the backbone of the Ukrainian nation, because the peasantry was the foundation of our nation.

"Simultaneously with the destruction of the peasantry came the systematic destruction of our elite in order to destroy the brain of the Ukrainian nation. I concluded in my research that 250 Ukrainian writers were exiled, shot or committed suicide. Now this figure has been doubled by Literaturna Ukraina," said Dr. Slavutych.

"My family was destroyed," said another survivor, Dmytro Karelyk, a resident of Ryzhavka, a village in Cherkasy Oblast.

"I came from the Uman region — once a blessed region of our Ukraine as described by Shevchenko in 'Haidamaky.' My village, Ryzhavka, was once a great, bustling village with nearly 6,000 people. My family had 14 members and 12 died from the famine. My neighbor wanted to eat me. She ate her own daughter.

"Over 3,000 people died in our village from the famine, that's 16 times more than died during World War II," said Mr. Karelyk.

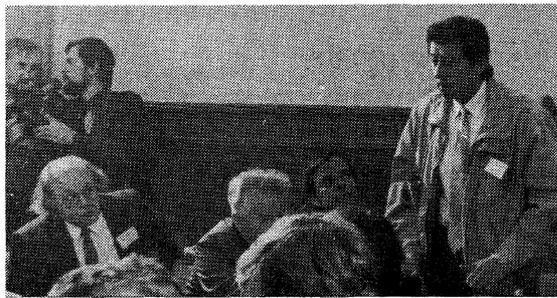
Several speakers lamented how the Ukrainian people were driven to cannibalism during the terror-famine. "A moral famine still resonates today," declared Mr. Drach both at the opening and conclusion of the symposium.

Mr. Manyak stated during the news conference on September 4 that one of the chief goals of the Ukrainian Memorial Society was the creation in the center of Kiev of a memorial complex in memory of the victims of the 1932-1933 famine, which would include archives, a research library and a museum of crimes against the Ukrainian people.

"Every village should have its own memorial to its own victims," he said.

At the conclusion of the scholarly sessions of the symposium on September 7 participants voted on a resolution condemning the Stalin regime's artificially created famine of 1932-1933 against the Ukrainian peasantry as a "crime against humanity" according to international laws:

"We support the conclusions of the U.S. congressional commission and the International Commission of Inquiry on the 1932-1933 Famine in Ukraine, which labelled this horrible terror-famine as genocide against the Ukrainian people. The USSR brutally violated Article 46 of the Hague Convention of 1907, as a state, which led a willful war against its own



Volodymyr Manyak (standing right) of Ukrainian Memorial and organizer of the unprecedented famine symposium in Kiev discusses the significance of the historic event as Ivan Drach, Volodymyr Chorny and Dr. James Mace (from left) look on.

people, and (violated) the principles, which were later passed by the 1948 International Convention 'On the prevention of the crime of genocide and its punishment.' The responsibility for these crimes lies with the government of the Soviet Union and with the Communist Party as rulers in a one-party state. We appeal to the world community, the U.N., to the Paris conference of government and state leaders in preparation for the all-European conference on security (Helsinki-2) with the demand to conduct a thorough inquiry into this genocide against the Ukrainian people and to investigate this crime at the International Court at the Hague. An international tribunal in compliance with universal legal norms should punish the guilty and determine the means and amounts of material and moral compensation

for the Ukrainian people," the resolution stated.

"We feel it is necessary to create an international center for the study of Ukraine's history and the examination of all crimes against its people, including the Chernobyl tragedy," the resolution continued.

"We believe that Ukraine's Ministry of Education should introduce into school history programs the study of this horrible tragedy of the Ukrainian people — the terror-famine of 1932-1933."

"We believe the creation of a museum of national grief is necessary, where all materials and testimony will be collected on this great tragedy — as a reminder and warning to our descendants. As they build their future, the Ukrainian people will never forget the forced death of millions of their brothers and sisters."

Scuffle near...

(Continued from page 1)

pointed to her cut and bruised nose. Apparently, someone standing behind her had provoked one of the militiamen. "Maybe he wanted to hit the person behind me," she said. Instead, she was grazed by the truncheon.

"There was fault on both sides," said the Rukh guard. "But I think that it could've been much worse."

At that point, several National Council deputies convinced the people to return to the cordoned off area.

Meanwhile, inside the Supreme Soviet, the morning was taken up with procedural matters: whether political or economic matters should be taken up first.

After the scuffle, however, the entire afternoon, until 4 p.m., was devoted to the incident.

Ukrainian Parliament...

(Continued from page 1)

ment," he said. Meanwhile, the Ukrainian Strike Committee stood on the sidelines, awaiting permission to have a representative address the session. "All this time they called us giants, built this government in our name and now they won't let us speak," said a Lviv striker.

According to Lviv Deputy Bohdan Kotyk, all factories in the city were to strike for two hours. But at the request of the Rukh-controlled City Council, mass transit would hold only a symbolic strike of several minutes. According to the head of the Kiev Strike Committee, 25 percent of the city's factories were on strike but news from outlying regions had not yet reached Kiev.

Despite tensions over a military crackdown and police brutality, the events of the last two days passed with only one incident of violence: according to eyewitnesses, a firecracker was

"The decision of the Presidium to limit access to the Soviet Square will only increase tensions and lead to further confrontation," said Deputy Pavlo Movchan. Particularly, he said, because no one is very sure of where the square begins or ends.

On that same day, 120 students declared a hunger strike at the foot of the Lenin monument in October Revolution Square here on Tuesday, October 2.

According to the organizer, Markian Ivashyn of Lviv, student representatives from nearby regions of Ukraine are taking part in the hunger strike with the support of 108 additional students.

Their demands are rejection of the union treaty, dissolution of the government, new elections to the Supreme Soviet in the spring and nationalization of Communist Party property. When asked how long they would strike, Mr. Ivashyn said "As long as we can stand it."

thrown from a roof in October Revolution Square on September 30, causing an ear injury.

Forty uniformed members of the Lviv Rukh Guard helped to control the crowd, directing traffic and standing between the people and militia to protect against "excesses," as their commander put it.

As for the hundreds of militiamen, standing shoulder to shoulder up and down the north side of Kirov Street, some even smiled when the demonstrators waved to them and shouted, "The militia is with the people."

Less conspicuous, and far less friendly, were the Internal Affairs (MVD) troops and Special Forces who stood in the back of the neighboring park, hidden by the trees.

The October 1 demonstration followed on the heels of the previous day's march of some 100,000 demonstrators through the streets of Kiev to a meeting at the Republican Stadium. (See story on page 2.)

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

operas "Creonte" (1776), "Alcides" (1778) and "Quinto Fabio" (1779). Each of these works enjoyed critical acclaim and served to spread his popularity beyond Italian borders.

Returning to St. Petersburg, where his outstanding reputation preceded him, Bortniansky became engaged as conductor, teacher and court composer. It was during this time period that he composed "La Fete du Seigneur" (1786), "Le Faucon" (1786) and "Le Fils Rival" (1787) — his French operas. Later, in 1796, he took the helm of the court choir, leading composer Hector Berlioz to comment that his (Bortniansky's) direction served to bring the choir's level up to "unparalleled heights."

During his lifetime, Bortniansky composed over 100 choral religious works, among them 35 motets (spiritual concertos) for mixed choruses of eight — 10 voices and the famous chorale "Yak Slaven Nash Hospod" (How Glorious is Our Lord). While his symphonies and chamber music enjoyed popularity on a smaller scale (in circles of dedicated and knowledgeable music lovers), his choral music appealed to and was appreciated by a much larger general audience.

Dmytro Bortniansky's artistic creativity and masterful blending of late 18th century European (specifically, Italian) music and traditional Ukrainian folk melodies has earned him a respected position in the history of music.

The prolific composer died on October 10, 1825, in St. Petersburg.

CONFERENCE ON FAMINE: Chornovil's speech on events of 1939-1941



Vyacheslav Chornovil addresses dinner at the conference on "New Research Findings: Famine in Ukraine, 1932-1933."

Vyacheslav Chornovil, a veteran Soviet political prisoner who today is a Ukrainian SSR people's deputy and chairman of the Lviv Oblast Council, arrived in Toronto on Wednesday, September 26, accompanied by his wife, Atena.

He arrived on the invitation of the Ukrainian-Canadian Research and Documentation Center to take part in its conference on "New Research Findings: Famine in Ukraine, 1932-1933." The Chornovils were greeted at the airport by representatives of the center, and Mr. Chornovil addressed the group briefly at St. Vladimir's Institute.

En route to Canada, Mr. Chornovil was taken ill; subsequent medical examinations in Toronto showed that he had suffered a mild heart attack. Mr. Chornovil spent two days in the hospital and was released on Friday, September 28, under the care of a Ukrainian physician.

On Saturday, September 29, Mr. Chornovil was able to speak as planned at the dinner held as part of the UCRDC conference. He addressed an audience of 530 persons.

Below are excerpts of his address, translated by Oksana Zakydalsky.

I was scheduled to deliver the main speech tonight. This, in fact, cannot be considered as such if only because the strict doctors told me to speak for a short time, to control my emotions and my enthusiasm. I don't know how to do this; all my life I have been filled with enthusiasm and all my life I have been emotional, but not about myself. And right now I feel very emotional because, after so many years of distrust, suffering, prison and exile, to be on Canadian soil, in the country which has proven to be so generous to our Ukrainian people, which gave so much help to us and our Ukraine, is a moving experience.

I am most grateful to those who invited us to Canada. First of all, my wife and I thank the Ukrainian-Canadian Research and Documentation Center, particularly its president, Prof. Wasyl Janishevsky, for the invitation to Canada to take part in the conference "New Research Findings: Famine in Ukraine 1932-1933." My wife was also invited by the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations. I also received an invitation from the mayor of Toronto, Mr. Art Eggleton, and Councillor Boychuk, for which I am equally grateful.

My presentation will be short because it is difficult for me to speak at length. In the first part I wish to say something about the subject of this conference. I would like to stress that it is difficult to overestimate the work of the Documentation Center. The important fact is not that it opened the eyes of us Ukrainians to the truth about the famine in Ukraine in 1933. We Ukrainians knew about it. We all knew about it.

I remember from my childhood the stories told by my parents and the neighbors about those terrible times. I remember the woman who used to go around with a terrified look on her face, and people used to say that she had cooked her children. I remember seeing villages in the neighboring Kirovohrad region which had been totally abandoned, to the last person, and then partially resettled. We knew what had happened.

In addition, a book had been published in Lviv in 1934, called "The Famine of 1933," a documentary book which contained a large number of eyewitness testimonies.

Ukraine knew about the famine, but the world did not. The world often closed its eyes to that which went on in the Soviet empire, behind the Iron Curtain. That the world was shown and told about such a horrendous event, that the world finally realized what Bolshevism really is, this is the greatest achievement of the Ukrainian-Canadian Documentation Center, and of the Ukrainian emigration as a whole — for this work was also picked up in the United States.

The film "Harvest of Despair" was seen by audiences of millions — non-Ukrainian audiences — this was a great achievement. Even for Ukrainians who knew about the famine, the film was a revelation. During the election campaign, when I was a candidate for the Supreme Soviet, I showed this film to my constituents several times (I had videocassettes of the film). There was no better condemnation of Bolshevism. To some extent this film helped me in the election; although I had 10 opponents, together they received a total of 8-9 percent of the votes. I took the rest. One can say that some portion of my vote was due to the film.

The world should have known, and finally did learn, that Bolshevism, on coming to power had to confront the fact of the existence of Ukraine, the largest country in the empire. Once it came face-to-face with the fact, it

this, it will no longer place its bets on the continuation of the empire, but will see that it should help, for its own good, in its dismantling.

The Documentation Center's goal now is to produce a documentary film on Ukraine in World War II. I think that a crucial episode in this film should be a documentary portrayal of what went on in western Ukraine in the years 1939-1941.

Why specifically these years and why western Ukraine? Nowhere was the beastly face or the horrible terror of communism so concentrated as it was in these less than two years in western Ukraine. There is no doubt that in western Ukraine the policy was the systematic destruction of the Ukrainian identity — it was planned genocide.

Recently a document has come to light in Ukraine, a document, put out in April 1939, that is, before the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact. It describes what will have to be done when western Ukraine is seized or, as it is called "reunited." Therefore this "reunification" was already being planned at that time. "Preventive measures" — and we all know what this means — were to be taken against 25 percent of the population. That is, one-quarter of the population of western Ukraine was to be liquidated. These measures came into effect in the first days of September 1939.

I have information and statistics about this process. Ukraine had not previously known such mass terror not even in 1937. Although in that year the flower of the Ukrainian nation was destroyed, the executioners

The democratic West, the liberal West, the West that had betrayed us before, and not only once, is ready to betray us again. It is betting on the liberal aspirations of Gorbachev, on the weakened empire.

had to destroy that which was at the root of the Ukrainian identity: the village, the repository of Ukrainian spiritual values. It was this — and not circumstances, or somebody's mistakes or somebody's politics — that was the cause of the artificial famine of 1933.

I wish to point to another strange fact. The democratic West, the liberal West, the West that had betrayed us before, and not only once, is ready to betray us again. It is betting on the liberal aspirations of Gorbachev, on the weakened empire. I have noticed this attitude among my contacts in the West, even among the diplomatic ones in the U.S. — this cooling off of relations with us in proportion to the growth of national movements in the USSR.

I was in Bratislava recently, at an international symposium. There were representatives from the U.S., from Europe, from central Europe. They talked about liberty, about the death of communism. I was one of the speakers and was the first to point out that we are used to betrayals: we were betrayed in 1933 in Ukraine, in 1938 in Munich, in 1939 with the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact, later in Potsdam, and so on. And now we are betraying the Lithuanian Republic which has proclaimed independence. My point was picked up by

also began to devour themselves, although many innocent people perished.

The first mass arrests began in October 1939; in the words of the chief of the NKVD at the time, this was "mere preparation." The main aim of this first wave was not only the destruction of the politically active population but the gathering of information on various politically active groups. The second wave began in January of 1940. The target this time was the intellectual foundation of the nation: arrests of the leaders of educational and political organizations; mass arrests of even the fifth column, members of the Communist Party of Western Ukraine.

In May-June of 1940 the third wave of arrests began when practically all nationally conscious citizens were arrested. In May of 1941 the culminating stage of mass terror began: mass executions, torture. It started in May, contradicting the explanation that this happened in the first days of the war. No, mass executions and mass terror in western Ukraine began one month before the start of the war between the USSR and Germany.

In the years 1939-1941 the Bolshevik regime went through all the measures characteristic of the nationality policy of communism. Whereas in eastern

Nowhere was the beastly face or the horrible terror of communism so concentrated as it was in these less than two years (1939-1941) in western Ukraine. There is no doubt that in western Ukraine the policy was the systematic destruction of the Ukrainian identity...

Estezhazy, the Hungarian poet, who said: "Those representatives from countries that have recognized Lithuania, please raise your hands." Everyone just sat there with their eyes cast down.

So that these betrayals do not continue, it is necessary to continue to stress the fact that no matter how many times and in what way communism changes its face, no matter what peace-loving and liberal mask it puts on, it will remain what it really is: a monstrosity, a horrible deformity. And to prevent such betrayals it is necessary to know history, to know that the famine of 1933 was not something circumstantial, not a mere episode, but something predetermined by what began in the country on November 7, 1917, by what was put in its foundation by the biggest tyrant of the 20th century, Lenin.

What has begun in Lviv Oblast and is spreading over the whole country — the removal of the statues of Lenin — that is not vandalism, as the charges say. No, it is the abandonment and condemnation of the hateful ideology. If the world begins to understand

Ukraine these measures were undertaken gradually, in western Ukraine they were of far-reaching genocidal character. In these one and a half years western Ukraine became the stage on which were revealed both the essence and methods of the politics of national communism in relation to the Ukrainian nation.

We need to show the whole world this mass terror in all its detail, this genocide of the Ukrainian nation. Having shown so glaringly the scale of the famine of 1933, the second phase of the exposure of communism should be the exposure of that which took place in western Ukraine from September 1939 to June 1941.

Currently, mass graves are being uncovered in western Ukraine. I have brought videofilm and photographs from Ivano-Frankivske and Drohobych, and perhaps I will have the opportunity to show these another time. I myself was present at an excavation in Yablonia, not far from Kolomyia. There I saw terrible evidence of the bestiality of the NKVD: a boy and girl who had been buried half alive still clutching each

(Continued on page 14)

Golfers compete in Hartford

by Bohdan Kolinsky

HARTFORD, Conn. — Vitaly Zinkewych of Woodstock, Md., had been making the long drive to Connecticut for most of the previous 11 Hartford Ukrainian Open golf tournaments.

This time, traveling from Maryland for the second time in as many weeks — rain forced postponements of the tournament on August 11 — Mr. Zinkewych bested a field of 60 golfers to win the Ukrainian division of the 12th annual tournament played at Tallwood Country Club in Hebron, a southeast suburb of Hartford.

Mr. Zinkewych shot 9-over par 81 and edged Walter Demetro of Westogue, Conn., by two shots. Mike Szegda of Hartford was third (85).

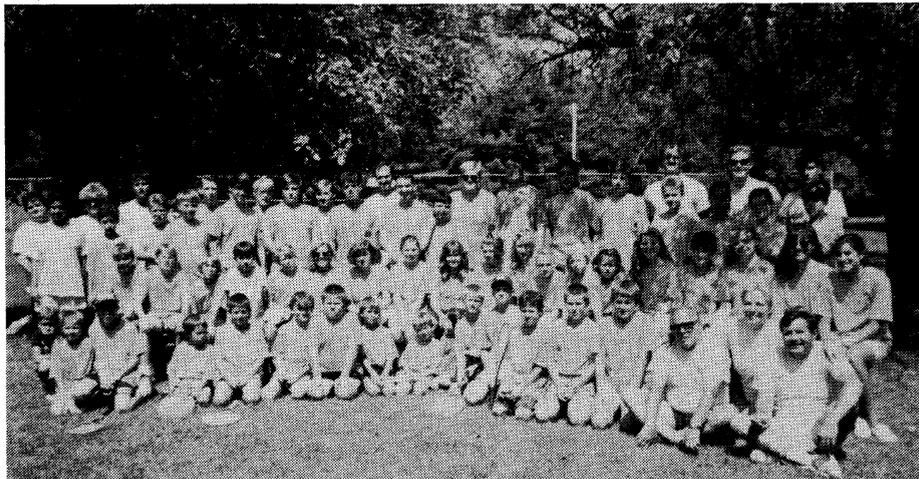
In the low net division, Mike Michaluk of Woonsocket, R.I., was first with 73, beating Joe Wikhowsky of Chicopee, Mass., and Steve Woch of East Hanover, N.J.

In the non-Ukrainian division, Bob Mielczarz of Bristol, Conn. shot a fine 5-over 77, despite playing with a broken toe. He took first place in this division for the second straight year. Mark Descoteaux of Berlin, Conn., won low net.

Among the ladies, Jackie D'Adasse shot 95 to take low gross honors; Jean Trzasko won low net with a 75.

After the tournament, which was completed in a driving rainstorm, all the participants were treated to a buffet dinner and awards presentation at the Ukrainian National Home in Hartford.

Chornomorska Sitch concludes 21st annual sports camp



Campers at Chornomorska Sitch's 1990 Sports School at the Verkhovyna resort in Glen Spey, N. Y.

by Christine Kozak-Prociuk

GLEN SPEY, N.Y. — The Chornomorska Sitch Sports School held its 21st session on July 29 to August 25 here at the Ukrainian resort of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association. Over 100 campers from various parts of the United States and Canada, and as far as England and Japan, attended the 1990 camp.

Sports School Director Myron Stelbelsky conducted the opening ceremonies, introducing two coaches from Ukraine: Yuriy Kolb and Andriy Kordiyak. Mr. Kolb is a professional tennis coach and sports coach from Uzhhorod. Mr. Kordiyak is a dentist, who is noted for tennis and volleyball skills.

Omelan Twardowsky, director for the second half of camp, introduced the staff.

Sports activities at the camp included: soccer, swimming, tennis, volleyball and the famous Journey through Ukraine ("Bih Po Ukraini"), an obstacle course naming each obstacle for a Ukrainian city.

Soccer instruction was conducted by Ihor Chupenko. Soccer participants were put through various drills, exercises, as well as video instruction. Assistant soccer instructors were: Oles Wasylak, Christian Shalay, Petro Adams and Yarko Twardowsky.

Mr. Chupenko is also head coach and technical director of the camp.

Swimming instruction was conducted by Christina Kozak-Prociuk with the assistance of Taissa Bokalo. Swimmers were taught freestyle, backstroke, breaststroke, butterfly, diving, flip turns and relaying. Swimmers in the first week took part in the Ukrainian Youth Olympics held at the SUM-A Resort in Ellenville, N.Y., and won many medals as well as exhibited their newly learned skills and fine swimming style. Swimming instruction was aided by the use of videos as well as newly purchased kickboards. Weekly swim races enabled the swimmers to demonstrate and succeed with their learned skills.

Vera Sywenkyj was the head tennis coach for the first two weeks of camp, assisted by Messrs. Kolb and Kordiyak. The head tennis coach for the second two weeks of camp was Ihor Lukiw. Tennis players learned serving, forehand, lobbing, smashing, strict offensive net play and deep defensive back play. Video instruction was also used to improve the campers' style. Tournaments were conducted weekly in which the tennis participants competed against each other for first place in three

categories: beginner, intermediate and advanced.

Head volleyball coaches were Messrs. Kolb and Kordiyak. Volleyball participants learned and constantly practiced bumping, setting, serving and spiking, and applied their newly learned skills as they were divided into groups according to their ability. Many a camper learned to bump a "thunderball" spike or serve with confidence and skill. Three-on-three, requiring extra mobility and skill was played by even the youngest of campers. A volleyball tournament was the highlight of this year's training.

At the weekly bonfires, campers sang Ukrainian songs taught by the camp secretary (first-aid attendant) and Federal Food Program agent Marika Bokalo, who is a professional teacher.

Campers also performed in humorous skits to the delight of visiting parents and guests.

This year's counselors were: Slava Wasylak, Lida Bokalo, Walter Wasylak Taras Naumenko, Petro Adams and Christian Shalay.

Many tearful good-byes were said at the annual sports school banquet and awards ceremony which marked the end of this year's season on August 25. Messrs. Twardowsky and Stelbelsky greeted the campers, parents and guests. Campers recited Ukrainian poems and sang Ukrainian songs under the direction of Mrs. M. Bokalo.

At the banquet closing, Mr. Stelbelsky expressed Chornomorska Sitch's sincere best wishes and hopes for the return of Messrs. Kolb and Kordiyak from Ukraine.

Jersey team wins softball championship

by George Gluszczyk

CARTERET, N.J. — The Ukrainian American Club of Carteret won its third consecutive championship at the Ukrainian Softball Tournament held recently at the Verkhovyna resort of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association.

During the tournament, Carteret advanced to the championship round by defeating Passaic, N.J., by the score of 6-4. Passaic then defeated the Yonkers, N. Y., team, 10-5, thereby also qualifying for the championship round.

In the final, Carteret again emerged victorious over Passaic by a score of 8-3. Also participating in this year's

tournament were the Kozaks from Toronto and Lys Mykyta of New York City. The competition was heated and intense, yet punctuated by a spirit of comraderie, brotherhood and good sportsmanship.

The winning Carteret "Ukes" included: John Koniw, Tom Dmytriw, Bill Desena, Ron Cella, Jim Pender, Roman Matlaga, John Pereira, Walter Kaliczynsky, Pete Kuznir, Steve Bucsak, Roman Hluszczyk Sr., George Gluszczyk (team captain), Taras Tkaczuk (co-captain), and Ron Virgilio, Roman Hluszczyk Jr., James Gillis, James Magner, Frank Bramowicz, Jeff Kazio and Pete Bufano.



The Carteret, N.J., "Ukes" softball team.

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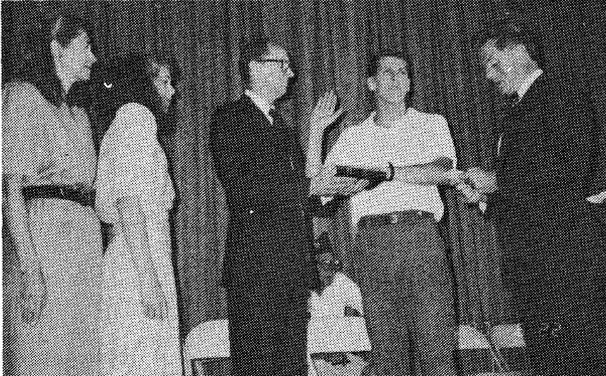
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Elected governor of Boys' State



New Jersey Gov. Jim Florio administers the oath of office to the governor of the New Jersey Boys State, John Moroz Smith, as Mr. Smith's family looks on.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP, N.J. — John Moroz Smith, a junior at Whippany Park High School, was elected governor of the 45th annual Jersey Boys State held June 17-22 at Rider College in Lawrenceville, N.J. Gov. Jim Florio swore him in during the inaugural ceremony.

In his inaugural address, Gov. Smith was enthusiastic about the future, saying, "President Bush has spoken about a thousand points of light." Well, I see about 750 of them right here," referring to his fellow statesmen.

The American Legion sponsors the Boys State program, designed to teach young men the fundamentals of the political process and to encourage them to become involved, responsible and respectful citizens. Beginning in Illinois in 1935, the program is held annually in virtually all states. American Legion Boys State remains one of the premier youth programs in the nation.

In New Jersey nearly 37,000 young men have participated in Jersey Boys State. This year, 750 juniors were chosen to attend by over 300 Legion posts throughout the state. They were selected on the basis of leadership, character and patriotism. Mr. Smith was chosen by Post 155 in Whippany, N.J.

Most of the time at Boys State was spent simulating government and party politics in an imaginary state modeled on New Jersey. The entire Boys State was divided into 12 cities, and the cities paired into six counties.

The week's other activities included appearances by local public officials, career seminars, organized sports, a concert band, and presentations by the state police and the military.

Mr. Smith ran on a multi-faceted platform. He encouraged a broader and better-informed approach to environmental problems. On the issue of gun control, he stood squarely behind current New Jersey law, the toughest in the nation. To equalize education, Mr. Smith wanted to "bring the bottom half up, not the top half down." He also proposed a "global awareness" course in high school to familiarize students with other cultures.

The central plank of Mr. Smith's platform was character, especially honesty between government and the public; stating, "It is a fundamental right of the people to know the truth. Are we still a democracy if we deny them that right?"

Gov. Smith's term of office lasts one year. His principle duty is to speak at various functions throughout New Jersey, most of them connected with the American Legion.

In high school, Mr. Smith is football co-captain and quarterback, top student in his class, vice-president of the student body, and editor-in-chief of the school newspaper. He plays trumpet in the school band, starts on the varsity basketball team, and has four state medals in track.

John is a member of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Whippany, where he serves as an altar boy. This June he graduated from the School of Ukrainian Studies in Morris County, N.J. He is a member of Plast and a member of UNA Branch 172.

Appointed to state commission

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Gov. George Deukmejian on August 6 appointed Claude S. Brinegar of Pacific Palisades, George Nesterczuk of Falls Church, Va., John R. Ohanosian of Los Angeles, Ricky H. Izumi of Corritos, Janice L. Baird of Fresno, Steven F. Hayward of Sacramento and Frank J. Grimes of Malibu as members of the newly created California Citizens Com-

Notes on people

pensation Commission.

Mr. Brinegar, 63, will serve as chairman of the board.

Mr. Nesterczuk, 45, is the owner-president of Nesterczuk and Associates, a management consulting firm in Washington. He has held this position since 1986.

In 1985-1986, he was science and technology advisor to the secretary, U.S. Department of Transportation. From 1980 to 1985, he was principal assistant to the director at the U.S. Office of Personnel Management.

Mr. Nesterczuk is a member of the American Astronomical Society, the American Geophysical Union and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

He received his bachelor's degree in physics from Cornell University in 1967 and his master's degree in astrophysics from the University of Maryland in 1971.

Mr. Nesterczuk's term expires December 31, 1996. He is a Republican.

Members are compensated \$100 per day, plus necessary expenses. The positions do not require Senate confirmation.

The commission establishes the annual salary and the medical, dental, insurance, and other similar benefits of state officers.

Mr. Nesterczuk is a member of Branch 15 of the Ukrainian National Association.

Named director of family services

TOMS RIVER, N.J. — Francis E. Dolan, executive director of Catholic Charities for the Diocese of Trenton, announced the appointment of Roman Z. Mykyta as the new full-time clinical director of Family and Community Services in Ocean County.

Dr. Mykyta has over 20 years professional experience as direct service

provider, supervisor and administrator in various settings. He is a member of the Academy of Certified Social Workers and is a graduate of Catholic University of America (philosophy), Boston University (social work) and the University of Pennsylvania (administration).

Family and Community Services provides a wide array of professional mental health services ranging from psychological evaluation, individual, group and family therapy to pre-marital counseling. The agency serves children, adolescents, parents, families, and the elderly.

The agency recently relocated to its present site at 210 Horner St. in Toms River and is open for services between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday and 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Thursday and Friday. Appointments may be made by calling (201) 505-3113.

Dr. Mykyta is a member of UNA Branch 237.

Wins first prize for art work

NEW YORK — Taras Schumylyowych was awarded first prize and a monetary award for his graphic-sepia, "Ukrainian Catholic Church in Pluhiv, 1751," which was on exhibit at the Composers, Authors and Artists of America Biennial Convention in June.

This year marks the 54th anniversary for this organization, which celebrated the occasion with an exhibition of artistic works by its members, concerts, poetry readings, award presentation ceremonies and administrative meetings.

The exhibition took place at the historic Peggy Doyle's Restaurant; and the composers' music program was performed at Lincoln Center's Bruno Walter Auditorium. A banquet at the elegant Gramercy Park Hotel hand-somely concluded the successful anniversary celebration and biennial convention.

Mr. Schumylyowych is a member of UNA Branch 457.

Among top 10 college women



Dora Chomiak as featured in Glamour magazine's "Top Ten College Women for 1990."

NEW YORK — Dora Chomiak of McLean, Va., a senior at Princeton University, has been named one of Glamour magazine's "Top Ten College Women for 1990." Miss Chomiak, who is fluent in Russian and Ukrainian, spent six weeks in the Soviet Union last year studying the local political systems there. She is featured in the October issue.

Miss Chomiak, a politics major, serves as the president and producer of an independently operated, nationally syndicated public affairs radio series produced by Princeton students. She has interviewed many newsmakers including House Speaker Tom Foley, Faye Wattleton, Peggy Noonan and Caspar Weinberger.

This is the 34th year that Glamour has honored outstanding women undergraduates. The winners were selected, as juniors, on the basis of excellence in one of five areas of accomplishment. Miss Chomiak was cited for her achievements in the area of communications.

"This year's top 10 college women are remarkable for the amount of learning they've done outside the classroom," said Ruth Whitney, Glamour's editor-in-chief. "Fashioning their own curricula from the world at large has given this year's winners a unique view of what is possible. Like all of us, they dream about improving the world around them, but this group of women has also made many tangible contributions toward realizing this goal."

"When I joined (the radio show) I had no substantial journalism experience and had no idea how to operate a mixing board in a studio. I learned the technical aspects from other students and I acquired interviewing skills as I met with the leaders of American society," Miss Chomiak told Glamour.

"The challenges I face... in coordinating the activities of 40 unpaid, and initially inexperienced, undergraduates to produce a professional radio program has far surpassed any prior adventures. The variety of problems which are hurled toward my office desk thrills me."

Miss Chomiak is a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 25.

Membership growth...

(Continued from page 5)

One new member each by: Helen Slovik (7), Ostap Zyniuk (15), Helen Olek-Scott (22), Maria Savchak (25), Ivan Pyndus (39), the Rev. Stephen Krysalka (53), Peter Kohut (56), Nicholas Bobeczko (102), Mary Kapral (112), Janice Milinichik (147), Jurij Danyliw (153), Dmytro Fedorijczuk (162), Teodor Duda (163), John Babyn (168), Wolodymyr Bilyk (170), Stella Ryan (171), Peter Serba (173), Jaroslaw Baziuk (175), Stefan Pryjmak (217), Michael Mychajliszyn (220), Irene Pashesnik (248), John Flis (267), John Chopko (271), Osyp Hladun (277), Alex Skibickij (285), Thomas Finiw (350), Wlademer Wladyka (364), Myroslaw Deresz (371), Katherine Panchesine (378), William Semkiw (379), Roman Pryphan (399), Genet Boland (409), Wasył Jewtushenko (422), Eustachia Milanytch (450) and Mykola Kostyrko (486).

District results

Among UNA Districts, New York District achieved first place by gaining 19 new members and thus Philadelphia District with 18 new members has taken second place. However, Philadelphia is the leader in terms of amount of insurance sold.

Third place belongs to the District of Pittsburgh with 16 new members.

During August only 20 districts were active in organizing work. Therefore we ask that the districts not mentioned on the list try to get involved in organizing activities in the nearest future. The end of 1990 is fast approaching; time lost shall never be regained. Only with persistent organizing efforts during each month can we achieve our organizing goals for 1990.

No.	District	New members in August	Amount of insurance
1.	New York	19	\$ 98,000
2.	Philadelphia	18	139,000
3.	Pittsburgh	16	99,000
4.	Troy/Albany	10	32,000
5.	Shamokin	8	35,000
6.	Cleveland	7	29,000
7.	Syracuse/Utica	7	21,000
8.	Chicago	6	33,000
9.	Detroit	5	16,000
10.	Newark	5	21,000
11.	Rochester	5	20,000
12.	Baltimore	5	36,000
13.	Allentown	4	15,000
14.	Jersey City	3	23,000
15.	Perth Amboy	3	58,000
16.	Montreal	2	30,000
17.	New Haven	2	6,000
18.	Wilkes-Barre	2	10,000
19.	Boston	2	6,000
20.	Scranton	1	3,000
	Unaffiliated branches	49	248,000

Independent press...

(Continued from page 7)

nian Catholic Church no longer publishes Khrystiansky Holos (successor to The Chronicle of the Catholic Church in Ukraine), but prints Dobryi Pastyr (Ivano-Frankivske) and launched Vira Batkiv (Lviv) in 1990.

The Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church publishes the newspaper Nasha Vira in Kiev, edited by Yevhen Sverstiuk, the journal Tserkva i Zhyttia (Kiev), Vidrodzhennia (Lviv) and Svitlo Viry (Lutske).

Greens

The Greens, grouped around Green World and the soon-to-be-established Ukrainian Green Party, are a registered organization and therefore are able to publish the monthly mass circulation Zelenyi Svit newspaper in 10,000 copies. In addition, the local branches of Green World publish Zelenyi Dzvyn in Lviv and Na Spolokh in Drohobych.

Conclusion

The independent press in Ukraine has established itself as an integral component of the political and social landscape. If we use the publications as a barometer of the level of political activity, we can see that, despite the fact that western Ukraine accounts for only a fifth of the republic's territory, it nevertheless often supplies over half of the publications in one particular category. Political opposition groups are well established in western Ukraine, young people are more active there and civil society is far more progressed.

Rukh is the exception to this rule, publishing more in central-eastern than in western Ukraine. Apart from Rukh in central-eastern Ukraine the only other political movement in that region is often the Ukrainian Republican Party. The need for Rukh as a mobilizing force for unity is more needed in central-eastern Ukraine which has suffered for decades under Tsarist and Stalinist rule.

The rise of the independent press is also testimony to the fact that normal civil society can develop (albeit more slowly in eastern than western Ukraine) despite decades of adverse conditions. The small dissident groups of the pre-Gorbachev era were, it seems, the tip of iceberg.

The range of independent publications also testifies to the degree of pluralism of opinion found within the Ukrainian population. Their rejection of chauvinism, hostility towards ethnic minorities and authoritarian nationalism in favor of an evolutionary solution to their problems, coupled with the introduction of a Western-style parliamentary and multi-party democracy, is equally borne out in these statistics.

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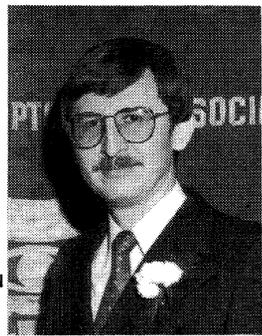
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Supreme Soviet...

(Continued from page 3)

It did not pass in such a format, because many deputies strongly opposed the clause, noting that many Soviet schools are already so overburdened that they have to hold the regular school day in two or even three shifts.

According to the Washington Post of September 27, a Ukrainian deputy, scientist Serhiy Ryabachenko said that the divisions between Russian Orthodox believers and the Ukrainian Catholics — who unlike Orthodox adherents acknowledge the authority of the pope — are so heated that religious education in public schools in the Ukraine could turn the republic into "another Beirut."

"Given current conditions," he said, "we cannot allow our schools to be turned into scenes of battle between conflicting confessions." The Washington Post reported.

In the end, writes Scott Shane in The Philadelphia Inquirer, the argument that appeared to swing the legislature's opinion was that under new Soviet practice, everything that is not forbidden is automatically permitted. Thus, even though the Supreme Soviet did not specifically authorize the after hours religions' use of school buildings, such use should be permitted wherever local people demand it, he wrote.

Detroit...

(Continued from page 4)

tant the needs of Ukraine and her people are in a modern setting."

During his presentation, Mr. Bonior held up an issue of The Ukrainian Weekly which headlined the recent Declaration of State Sovereignty and asserted that "down the road, and soon, Ukraine will take its rightful place among nations in Eastern Europe."

In his concluding remarks, the congressman said he plans on visiting Ukraine soon after the elections next November.

After the formal meeting ended, Rep. Bonior and his aides spent the remainder of the meeting visiting not only with his constituents but with many leaders of the Ukrainian community.

PREVIEW...

(Continued from page 16)

ture, perubodva and hlasnist in Ukraine today, the centenary of Ukrainian settlement in Canada and Ukrainian piano music through the centuries. Also included are films, a wine and cheese party and a banquet. The registration fee is \$35 with possible travel subsidies. For more information, contact either Christine Zaporzan, (613) 545-9169, Andre Rudnicki, (613) 542-7840, or Roman Wynnycky, (613) 547-3700.

VANCOUVER, B.C.: The newly formed Ukrainian Community Development Center — British Columbia office will hold its first conference at the Delta Airport Inn. Titled "Building the Future: Ukrainians in British Columbia Conference," the purpose of the three-day event is to unify the efforts of the 143,000 Ukrainians in British Columbia. The conference will kick off with a wine and cheese registration reception on Friday evening. Saturday's events include a keynote address, presentations and

workshops, followed by a dinner and zabava in the evening. Recommendations and action items from the previous day's workshops will dominate Sunday's proceedings. For more specific information contact Dania Stachiw-Zajcwe, community development officer (UCDC-BC), (604) 879-2052, or Taisa Monastyrski, conference coordinator, (604) 732-9764.

ONGOING

WARREN, MICH: The Chaika Gallery announces the first of its fall/winter exhibits with a show titled "East European Influences." The featured artists include Kolomayets, Dychkowska, Cisaruk-Konopada, Sadovoi, Lytvyn, Ostafiy-chuk, Pfeifer and Nedilko. Gallery hours are Tuesday - Thursday, 11 a.m.-6 p.m., Friday, 11 a.m.-7 p.m. and Saturday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. For further information call Myra Kowal Dutkewych, (313) 755-5200. The exhibit closes on October 26.

PARMA, Ohio: The St. Andrew's Church Men's and Ladies Club will

sponsor a series of spaghetti dinners on Thursdays in the newly remodeled St. Andrew's Picnic Hall In The Woods, 7700 Hoertz Road. The dinners will be held at 5-8 p.m. at a cost of \$4.50 for adults and \$2.50 for children under age 12. All proceeds to benefit the remodeling effort. For more information call Steve Holowchak, (216) 741-1017, or Steve Kosmos, (216) 843-8376.

SASKATOON, Sask.: On the initiative of Dr. Leonid Sanduliak, a participant of the exchange between the University of Chernivtsi and the University of Saskatchewan, the Ukrainian Museum of Canada has obtained a signed copy of the July 16 sovereignty declaration of Ukraine. One of four copies autographed by 60 members of the Ukrainian Parliament (the remaining three are all in Ukraine), the document will be displayed at the museum, 910 Spadina Crescent E. Exhibit hours are Sunday through Friday, 1-4 p.m. (Closed Saturdays). For further information contact Albert Kachkowski, director for public relations, (306) 244-3800.

Stephan Kuropas...

(Continued from page 5)

America," a work that encompasses a broad range of life experiences and community involvement, and reflects, first of all, the author's devotion to his native Ukraine.

The volume also includes articles by Mr. Kuropas that appeared in Svoboda, UNA almanacs, the newspapers Ukrainske Slovo (Paris), and Nova Zoria (Chicago), the monthlies Ukrainske Zhyttia (Chicago) and Samostiyna Ukraina, as well as articles about the author.

The 575-page book was published in 1988. ("Memoirs from Ukraine and 60 Years in America is available for \$30 from the Svoboda Bookstore, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

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The Immigration History Research Center seeks a qualified individual to assist with indexing and editing for the Svoboda Index, a research project to publish a historical, retrospective index to Svoboda (1893-present), the oldest and most widely circulated Ukrainian-language newspaper in North America. The project is sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., publisher of Svoboda.

QUALIFICATIONS: Combination of education and/or relevant experience to equal 4 years, including: fluency in Ukrainian language, English-language writing skills.

DUTIES: Work closely with Project Coordinator to select appropriate items from Ukrainian-language newspaper for indexing; write brief abstracts in English and classify articles accordance with established procedures and subject authority file; proofread and edit index material; assist running specialized computer program (using VAX mainframe and PC).

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Forum...

(Continued from page 2)

zations, first of all the stationing of soldiers, sailors and officers, and the use of soldiers as a labor force," it stated.

As well the declaration stipulated that members of the Forum of Soldiers' Mothers should be represented on the draft committees of the military commissariats.

In an appeal to the women of Ukraine, the Forum of Soldiers' Mothers called on "mothers, sisters and wives... to do everything to ensure that blood is not shed on our land."

The appeal went on to note:

"We are also protesting against sending our children, conscripted into

the army, to be used for the forcible solution to nationalities problems in Transcaucasia, Central Asia and other regions. We categorically demand from the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine and the Council of Ministers of Ukraine to immediately return our sons in order for them to undertake their military service on Ukrainian territory.

"We do not want our children, to whom we gave birth and who grew for life and for good fortune, to be dragged into armed conflicts in foreign lands at a peaceful time, and we appeal to your reason and mercy, to mutual understanding and joint action. The army should not fulfill the role of a gendarme. The army should not be a slave labor force.

"Long live the peaceful and sovereign Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Turkmenia, Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan, Moldavia, Byelorussia and the nations of the Russian Federation! Long live a peaceful and sovereign Ukraine!

"Shame upon the ministries who send peers against one another with automa-

tic rifles and sapper's spades.

"Let us be intelligent about this! Only we, mothers, can halt bloodshed on the road of some kind of imperial ambitions!"

Immediately after the close of the Forum of Soldiers' Mothers in Zaporizhzhia, a delegation of mothers from Ukraine joined members from the Russian republic to picket the headquarters in Moscow of the USSR Ministry of Defense. The picketing took

place on September 10.

Over 100 mothers demanded that conscripts from Ukraine and Russia be allowed to serve on the territory of their respective republics. They also insisted that republics should have the right to form their own armed forces.

The demonstration was supported by the unofficial military trade union known as Shchyt (Union for Social Protection of Servicemen, Reservists and Families).

Chornovil's...

(Continued from page 9)

other in an embrace.

I saw this terrible scene not long before coming here, and this horrible picture is still fresh in my mind. I think that we cannot find a better indictment of the inhuman regime which, 70 years ago, rejected the development of our fatherland, Ukraine.

There are also excavations being conducted in Drohobych now, with equally terrible evidence. Therefore, I think that these crimes committed in western Ukraine should be an impor-

tant part of the future film on World War II.

There was also mass terror in 1944 — but at least we can say that this was war. At that time there was an enormous patriotic explosion involving the whole nation, and it was a battle. But in 1939-1941 there was no active underground, no battle. It was mass destruction.

We all agree that the production of such a film about Ukraine in World War II is of great importance. It should be an objective film, one that shows the truth. We in Ukraine can help you in this. Perhaps we can even do it together.

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WASHINGTON, D.C. Wednesday, October 31, 7:30 p.m.	ARCHBISHOP CARROLL H.S. AUDITORIUM 4300 Harewood Road, N.E. Tickets: UNA Washington Office 400 North Capitol St., N.W. Suite 859 (202) 347-8629 and at the door.	CHICAGO, IL. Saturday, November 10, 5:00 p.m.	LANE TECH COLLEGE Western Avenue & Edison Street Tickets: Self-Reliance Ukrainian F.C.U., 1st Security Bank, Knyharnia, Delta, and at the door. 8:00 PM Banquet Sts. Volodymyr & Olha U.C. Church Hall.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. Thursday, November 1, 7:30 p.m. Friday, November 2, 7:30 p.m.	UKRAINIAN EDUCATIONAL & CULTURAL CENTER 700 Cedar Road Tickets: Ukrainian Educational & Cultural Center and at the door.	ROCHESTER, N.Y. Monday, November 12, 7:30 p.m.	EASTRIDGE, H.S. 2350 East Ridge Road Tickets: Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, Mozaika, Ukrainian Home of Rochester and at the door.
TRENTON, N.J. Saturday, November 3, 5:00 p.m.	ST. GEORGE UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH HALL 878 Yardville-Allentown Rd. Tickets: at the door.	BUFFALO, N.Y. Tuesday, November 13, 7:30 p.m.	McKINLEY, H.S. 1500 Elmwood Avenue Tickets: At all Ukrainian Churches and Committee members.
NEW YORK, N.Y. Sunday, November 4, 3:00 p.m.	WASHINGTON IRVING H.S. East 16th Street & Irving Place Tickets: Arka, Surma, members of Dumka Chorus and at the door. 6:00 PM "ZUSTRICH", Ukrainian National Home 140 Second Avenue. Donation at the door.	SYRACUSE, N.Y. Wednesday, November 14, 7:00 p.m.	FWYLER H.S. AUDITORIUM 227 Magnolia Street Tickets: Ukrainian National Home, Credit Union and at the door.
YONKERS, N.Y. Monday, November 5, 7:30 p.m.	UKRAINIAN YOUTH CENTER 301 Palisade Avenue Tickets: Dunwoodie Travel Bureau, SUMA Yonkers, F.C.U. and at the door.	KERHONKSON, N.Y. Thursday, November 15, 8:00 p.m.	SOYUZIVKA, Ukr. Nat'l Assn. Estate, Foordmore Rd., Tickets: Soyuzivka Store Information: (914) 626-5641.
Pittsburgh, PA. Tuesday, November 6	To be announced.	HARTFORD, CT. Friday, November 16, 7:30 p.m.	HARTFORD BULKELEY H.S. 388 Wethersfield Avenue Tickets: Wolodymyr Wasylenko (203) 644-2729 Osp Hladum (203) 257-9499 and at the door.
CLEVELAND, OHIO Wednesday, November 7, 7:30 p.m.	POKROVA UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH HALL 6812 Broadview Road, Parma, Ohio Tickets: Cleveland Self-Reliance F.C.U., Osnova Credit Union, Ukrainian shops and at the door.	NEWARK, N.J. Saturday, November 17, 6:00 p.m.	MILLBURN MIDDLE SCHOOL 25 Old Short Hills Rd., Millburn, N.J. Tickets: Dnipro (201) 373-8783 and at the door. 9:00 PM "Zabava" St. John's School Gym — Newark, N.J.
DETROIT, MICH. Thursday, November 8, 7:30 p.m.	FITZGERALD PUBLIC H.S. 23200 Ryan Road, Warren, Mich. Tickets: Eko Gallery, Chaika Gallery, Ukrainian Credit Unions, members UNA Detroit District and at the door.	BOUND BROOK, N.J. Monday, November 19, 7:30 p.m.	UKRAINIAN CULTURAL CENTER South Bound Brook, N.J. Tickets: Dnipro (201) 373-8783 and at the door.

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Retiring can be a traumatic experience, from a financial point of view. After many years of receiving a regular income from salary or wages, a person reaches the fateful day when that income stops — abruptly. Yet life goes on, and it costs money to live.

How much money does a retired person, or a retired couple, need? It depends on what standard of living they wish to maintain. Some retired people manage to get by on just their Social Security checks, although the benefits may barely provide for basic living expenses. Others are the fortunate recipients of company pension checks which can beef up monthly income enough for them to enjoy at least a moderately comfortable standard of living.

But so far as most retired people are concerned (including many who are on both Social Security and company pensions), some additional income each month could make the difference between just getting by and really enjoying the retirement years. This additional income can be provided by an annuity.

What Is an Annuity?

An annuity is a financial contract that is designed to provide a person with a lifetime income. Annuities can be issued only by fraternal benefit societies and life insurance companies (called "insurers").

Under an annuity arrangement, a person turns over a given amount of money to an insurer. The insurer invests this money and uses a combination of interest and principal to provide that person (called the "annuitant") with a guaranteed income for life, starting at a specified age (usually 59½ or older).

Two Types of Annuities

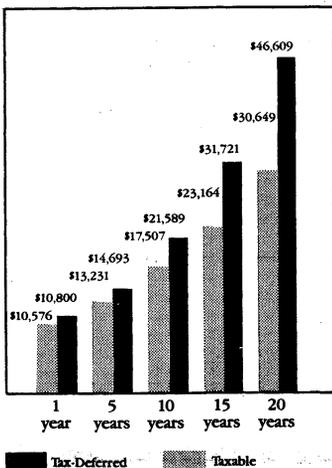
Viewed from the standpoint of when payments start, there are two types of annuities — immediate and deferred.

The *immediate annuity* is purchased with a single premium (or deposit) and begins paying you a monthly income immediately. Under a *deferred annuity*, you purchase an annuity now but defer monthly payments to yourself until some stipulated time in the future (such as when you reach age 60, 62 or 65). This type of annuity can be purchased either by paying a single premium (called a *single premium deferred annuity*) or by paying premiums over a period of years (a *flexible premium deferred annuity*). By means of having the interest compound on a tax-sheltered basis, the amount of money in your annuity account can grow at an impressive rate.

The following chart shows how much faster your money will accumulate on a tax-sheltered basis than it would if you had to pay income taxes on the interest each year. We are using a single deposit of \$10,000 in this example.

At U.N.A., we refer to our annuities as "retirement annuities."

\$10,000 deposited



(Assuming an 8% interest rate and investor in 28% tax bracket.)

The Advantages of an Annuity

When you buy an annuity from Ukrainian National Association, you will find that it has a number of advantages over various other methods of saving:

1. It is a safe way to have your money grow. The money you put into your U.N.A. Retirement Annuity will grow at current interest rates. Yet both the money you put into your annuity (in the form of premiums or deposits) and the interest accumulation in your annuity account are safe and secure.

Ukrainian National Association is a very strong financial institution. Amongst insurers, it rates very high in the ratio of assets to liabilities.

2. There are no management worries. Unlike putting your money into securities, you will not have money-management worries when you buy an annuity. U.N.A. will manage your money professionally for you.

3. An annuity receives favorable tax treatment. In most types of investments, you pay Federal income tax on your interest earnings each year. However, interest credited to

your annuity account accumulates income-tax free. The only income tax which will be due is that paid on the interest portion of your monthly payments after you retire.

4. An annuity pays more income because your payments during the payout period will consist of both principal and interest. Therefore, your Ukrainian National Association annuity should be able to pay you substantially higher monthly income than other types of investments the same size — from which you collect only interest or dividends, unless you also withdraw principal.

5. You cannot outlive your annuity income. If you use a combination of capital and interest to generate income, any other type of investment you make may be completely liquidated while you are still alive. But with a U.N.A. annuity, you can never outlive your guaranteed monthly income — no matter how long you live!

The Annuity As an IRA Vehicle

A Retirement Annuity from U.N.A. is an excellent way to fund an Individual Retirement Account. You can save up to \$2,000 per year for retirement and may be able to take all or part of that amount as a deduction on your Federal income tax.

Talk with your tax advisor to see how much of your IRA contribution you can deduct each year.

The Answer for You?

A Retirement Income Annuity from Ukrainian National Association can be the answer to supplementing your retirement income. It can mean the difference between achieving your retirement dreams or having to give them up because they are too expensive.

Just knowing that you will have a sizable retirement nest egg when you really need it will give you satisfaction and peace of mind today — and assure your financial security tomorrow.

Under current tax law, early withdrawals prior to age 59½ (except for death or disability) are fully taxable to the extent of the interest accumulated. Also, there is an extra 10% penalty on the amount withdrawn. In addition to the IRS tax and penalty, Ukrainian National Association may assess a penalty for early withdrawals.

Ukrainian National Association

30 Montgomery Street
 Jersey City, New Jersey 07303
 (201) 451-2200

TO: Ukrainian National Association

I would like to know more about the ANNUITY available from UNA

I am already a member of BRANCH NO. _____

I am NOT a member

I would also like information about UNA life insurance

Name _____

Street or P.O. Box _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Home Phone: () _____ Bus. Phone: () _____

My Age: _____ Spouse's Age: _____ Children's Ages: _____

October 11

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the community to attend a lecture by Prof. Wilhelm Fuschich titled "The Contribution of Ukrainian Mathematicians to World Scholarship." The presentation begins at 7 p.m. at 63 Fourth Ave., between Ninth and 10th streets. For more information call (212) 254-5130.

October 12

PALATINE, Ill.: Greek American Community Services and the Ukrainian National Association will present a lecture titled "Problems of Leadership Development within Chicago's Ukrainian Community" at the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Church, 755 Benton, at 7:30 p.m. Dr. Myron Kuropas, adjunct professor of educational foundations, Northern Illinois University, will be the main speaker. Dr. Yiorgos Kourvetaris, professor of sociology at Northern Illinois University, will also speak. The program is part of a series of lectures on "Ethnic Identity and Leadership Development in Illinois" sponsored by the Cultural Arts Program, an agency of Greek American Community Services, and supported by the Illinois Humanities Council and the National Endowment for the Humanities. Admission to the lecture is \$4, seniors and students pay \$3. Refreshments will be served. For further details call the center, (312) 539-2323.

PHILADELPHIA: Pianist Alexander Slobodyanik will perform at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, beginning at 8 p.m. To obtain more information call the center, (215) 663-1166.

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art and the Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian Language Society invite the community to an evening dedicated to sharing impressions of the congress of Ukrainianists, the conference on the Famine, and the Zoloty Homin poetry festival in Kiev. Participating will be Dr. Wasyl Markus, Dr. Bohdan Rubchak, Dr. Marianna Rubchak and George Kolomayets. The evening begins at 7:30 p.m. at the institute, 2320 W. Chicago Ave. For more information call the institute, (312)

227-5522.

October 12-14

TUCSON, Ariz.: El Presidio Park will be the site of a three-day festival of ethnic foods, crafts and entertainment known as "Tucson Meet Yourself." The Ukrainian American Society will take part in the downtown festival with a booth featuring Ukrainian foods, pysanky demonstrations, woodcarving displays and other artifacts. Also, Ukrainian dancing will be performed during the stage shows. To volunteer assistance or to obtain more information contact Bea Salywon, (602) 296-1646, or Anne Sisk, (602) 296-0420.

October 13

WOONSOCKET, R.I.: The Sodality of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 394 Blackstone St., will hold its annual fall bazaar, featuring Ukrainian food, baked goods, arts and crafts and a raffle (90 prizes will be offered). For tickets and information call Teresa Dowhan, (401) 766-2667, or Helen Kylba, (401) 766-6885.

TOMS RIVER, N.J.: Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Labensky of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund will narrate a film on the aftermath of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster at 2 p.m. in the church annex of the Toms River Library, 101 Washington St. For more details contact Olga Siegelski, (201) 364-9609.

HARTFORD: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 106, is sponsoring Vyshyvani Vechiritsi, beginning at 9 p.m. The dance will be held at the Ukrainian National Home, 961 Wethersfield Ave. For table reservations and information call Olga Jakyimiw, (203) 547-1862. Awards will be given for outstanding embroidery.

October 14

PHILADELPHIA: An event commemorating the 40th anniversary of the death of General Taras Chuprynka, organized by the Philadelphia Community Committee, will be held in the main auditorium of the Ukrainian Educational

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road. For more information call the center, (215) 663-1166.

GREAT MEADOWS, N.J.: St. Nicholas Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church will hold its Fall Harvest Festival at 1-7 p.m. at the church hall, Route 46. Music will be provided by Jolly Joe, beginning at 3 p.m. Tickets are \$5 and are available at Nykun's Store, located next to the church. Call (201) 637-4306 for more information.

October 17

WASHINGTON: The Washington Performing Arts Society, in cooperation with the Chopivsky Family Foundation, presents pianist Alexander Slobodyanik in recital at the Kennedy Center Terrace Theater, at 7:30 p.m. Tickets, at \$16.50, are available at the Kennedy Center Box Office, Ticketron Outlets, or by calling Instant-Charge, (202) 467-4600. For further details call Laryssa Chopivsky, (202) 363-3964.

October 19

NEW YORK: Plast members who have visited Ukraine will share their experiences at a community gathering at 6:30 p.m. in the Plast Domivka, 144 Second Ave. Included in the program is a video and music on the theme "Ukraine and Us." The evening is organized by the New York Plast branch's adult divisions.

October 19-21

CHICAGO: The Plast sorority Pershi Stezhi invites the community to an exhibit of works by Yaroslava Surmach Mills. The opening will be held on Friday, at 8 p.m. Exhibit hours are Saturday, 10 a.m. - 6 p.m., and Sunday, 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. The show is located at the Plast Domivka, 2124 W. Chicago Ave.

October 20

TORONTO: A full-day conference titled "Environmental Problems in Ukraine," organized by the World Federation of Ukrainian Engineering Societies, will be held at the University of Toronto. For details contact (416) 240-9095, or fax, (416) 422-9113.

October 21

LAKE WORTH, Fla.: The Catholic Church of the Holy Apostles will hold a Hawaiian Luau at 2 p.m., at 4868 Hypopolu Road (half a mile west of Military Trail). Featured will be live entertainment, door prizes, gift tables, a raffle and prizes for the best Hawaiian costumes. Donation: \$10 for adults, \$5 for children under age 12. For more information call (305) 968-8500.

ROCHESTER, N.Y.: The upstate New York North and South Regional Councils of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse, Binghamton, Cohoes, Utica and Watervliet branches, invite the community to celebrate their 35th anniversary. At 11:30 a.m. a divine liturgy will be

celebrated at St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Ridge Road and Stanton Lane, for the intention of both regional councils' branch members. Following, a jubilee dinner with a short program will be held at St. Josaphat's School Auditorium, beginning at 1:30 p.m. Admission is \$12 for adults and \$6 for children under age 10. Proceeds will benefit the Children of Chernobyl Medical Fund. Tickets must be obtained by October 14. Contact the Jubilee Committee chairperson, Lesia Telega, (716) 467-4450, or (716) 458-2133, for more information.

October 27

CHICAGO: St. Joseph's Holy Name Society is sponsoring its annual corned beef and cabbage dinner and dance at St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 5000 N. Cumberland Ave. Featured during the festivities will be an unusual and hilarious men's fashion show. Admission is \$12.50, with proceeds slated for the church mortgage. For tickets and information call Nick Zull, (708) 825-4734, or Walter Scott, (312) 631-4625.

November 3

RICHMOND, B.C.: The Ukrainian Village Registry, under the sponsorship of the Ivan Franko Ukrainian Community Society and the British Columbia Genealogical Society, presents the second annual Ukrainian Genealogy Seminar featuring eminent speakers, displays, lunch, buffet supper and evening entertainment. The keynote speaker will be John-Paul Himka. The daylong event will take place at the Ivan Franko Community Center, 5311 Francis Road (5 minutes from Vancouver International Airport), 9 a.m. - 9 p.m. Ample parking is available on site. The fee is \$30 for adults and \$25 for members, seniors, and students. Advance registration is recommended as seating is limited. Contact Muryl Geary, seminar producer and coordinator, (604) 327-3537.

November 8

TORONTO: The Toronto Seminar in Ukrainian Studies, in conjunction with the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee, Multicultural History Society of Ontario, presents a lecture by Dr. Bohdan Harasymiw of the University of Calgary. Dr. Harasymiw will speak on "Looking for the Ukrainian Vote: An Interpretation of Ukrainian Canadian Electoral Behavior." The evening begins at 7:30 at 43 Queen's Park Crescent E. For more information call the Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Toronto, (416) 978-3332.

November 9-11

KINGSTON, Ont.: The Queen's Ukrainian Students' Club is hosting the 1990 Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union Eastern Conference at Queen's University. On the agenda are lectures by speakers on the subjects of the early History of Ukrainians in Canada, contemporary Ukrainian-Canadian literature.

(Continued on page 13)



1990

UKRAINIAN WOMAN IN TWO WORLDS Conference

October 13 & 14, 1990

Embassy Suites Hotel

Exit 5 off Route 287 — Piscataway, New Jersey

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Please detach this form and send together with a check or money order payable to:

Conference Committee UNWLA
c/o Luba Bilowchitchuk
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Matawan, N.J. 07747
(201) 566-3492

REGISTRATION FEE FOR THE CONFERENCE IS \$115.00.

UFU study-tour plans reunion

NEW YORK — A gala reunion marking the 10th year of the "In the Steps of our Forefathers Through Europe" tour (Stezhkamy Batkiv po Evropi) will be held on Saturday evening, October 20, at the Ukrainian Institute of America on 79th Street and Fifth Avenue in New York.

Formalized by Prof. Petro Goy, president of the Ukrainian Free University Foundation, the European study-tour for Ukrainian students provides college students and graduates the opportunity of seeing Europe with a focused approach: tracing their forefathers' steps through the continent and supplementing their travels with

lectures, presentations and a two-week course on Slavic civilizations at the Ukrainian Free University in Munich.

Organized by alumni of the 1981 tour, this year's celebration seeks to bring together alumni from all of the previous tours to renew old friendships and share the memories.

Although invitations are being sent out, anyone desiring more information may contact Reunion-90 — Lida Chorna, c/o UFU Foundation, P.O. Box 1028, Cooper Station, New York, N.Y. 10023, or phone Marika Shomska Faber, (212) 754-0057. Donation is \$15. Guests of alumni are welcome.