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## Ambassador Gennadi Udovenko: pushing for Ukraine's recognition

by Marta Kolomayets

NEW YORK — Residents of Ukraine who hold valid Soviet passports, but who are currently either visiting, working or studying in the United States, will be eligible to vote in the December 1 referendum, said Ukraine's ambassador to the United Nations, Gennadi Udovenko, during a recent interview.

Those who have emigrated, but have not yet given up their Soviet citizenship, will also be able to vote on December 1. According to Alexander Boutsko, a counselor at the Ukrainian Mission to the U.N., Soviet citizens whose permanent residence is Ukraine, but who will be in the United States on December 1, should send their passport numbers, names (including patronymic), address and telephone to the Permanent Mission of Ukraine, 136 E. 67th St., New York, NY 10021, or fax this information to (212) 288-5361 prior to December 1. This will ensure that they will be registered to vote; then on Sunday, December 1, Soviet registered voters must come to the Mission between 8 a.m. and noon to cast their ballots.

Unfortunately, no other voting districts have been set up in the United States to allow citizens of Ukraine to take part in this historic event. At this time, there is no absentee ballot system, and thus, citizens of Ukraine must come to the Mission in person to vote on December 1.

Mr. Udovenko is confident that the results of the December 1 referendum will yield over 70 percent for independence. "I am convinced that the people of Ukraine will vote yes; the Ukrainians, the Russians and the Jews will speak out for independence," he said.

But he also warned that emissaries have been traveling to Ukraine in recent weeks, agitating the public against independence. "Some of these forces have argued that a referendum was held in March, which pushed for a renewed union," he explained.

"What happened last March and up until the putsch, is one matter: what goes on today is a completely new situation and we should no longer operate on the results we received last March.

"We know that these emissaries try to promote the idea that Ukraine will be hopeless without the Soviet Union. They go a step further and add that the Soviet Union cannot exist without Ukraine. In such cases, I always say that at this point in time I am no longer interested in what others have to say about Ukraine. I am only interested in the thoughts and desires of Ukraine and its people. And if the people decide on December 1 that they want to be free of Moscow, then the government should do everything to support them," Ambassador Udovenko emphasized.

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## Minorities congress decisively supports Ukraine's independence

ODESSA — Delegates to the first All-Ukrainian Inter-Ethnic Congress held here on Saturday and Sunday November 16 and 17 overwhelmingly supported Ukraine's independence. With more than 1,000 delegates present, only three raised their hands against the independence resolution passed at the conclave.

More than 100 ethnic groups were represented in the congress, including Gypsies, Russians, Jews, Greeks, Crimean Tatars, Germans and Koreans, reported the Los Angeles Times. The assembly urged all minority groups to vote for independence on December 1.

The congress was organized by Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and the Supreme Council. About 150 ethnic organizations were asked to send delegates.

The assembly issued an appeal, in which it stated that "either Ukraine will achieve independence and become a free and rich country, or it will remain a colony doomed to deprivation of its material production and intellectual resources through imperial policies directed at the genocide of nationalities and national-ethnic groups."

It went on to say that "This state will make us masters of our own fate, will give us political, social and economic freedom," reported Raisa Rudenko, of the UNA's press bureau based in Kiev.

This neutralized the argument that Ukraine might erupt into another Yugoslavia, as Mikhail Gorbachev and

others who "cannot imagine the union without Ukraine" have been warning.

"We wish all peoples well, we want to work with all nations, first of all with our neighbors, but we do not need intermediaries, we do not need an amoral and shameless center in Moscow," the delegates emphasized.

Minorities make up about one quarter of Ukraine's population of 52 million. Russians are the most numerous, totalling about 11 million, followed by about half a million Jews and 440,000 Belarusians.

By the entrance of the Odessa Opera Theater, where the congress was held, "a Hasidic Jew in a black skullcap hawked newspapers promoting the revival of Yiddish culture. A Cossack attired in a flowing blue robe lounged against a banister nearby, a sword at his side," wrote John-Thor Dahlberg of the L.A. Times.

Besides discussing the referendum, the delegates also raised the issues of their schools, newspapers and other cultural institutions. They appealed to the Ukrainian Parliament to transfer some of the property that used to belong to the Communist Party to minority organizations.

Several presidential candidates took the opportunity to do some campaigning. Candidates Levko Lukianenko, Volodymyr Hryniyov and Vyacheslav Chornovil attended, while Leonid Kravchuk sent a telegram of support.

While the congress was in session Mr. Chornovil made a dramatic entrance, during which his supporters threw down campaign leaflets from the fourth floor balcony.

## On the eve of the referendum

### Support runs high for independence, Kravchuk likely to be elected

by Dr. David R. Marples  
RFE/RL Research Institute

On December 1, residents of Ukraine will vote in a referendum to ratify the act declaring Ukrainian independence adopted by the Ukrainian Parliament on August 24 of this year, following the abortive putsch in Moscow. This same day will also see a vote for a new Ukrainian president, who will be invested with significant powers. Together, the two events will determine the future of Ukraine as an independent nation, one that could lead to recognition of the country by Western states.

From the Ukrainian perspective, there appear to be grounds for optimism about the result, although the lead-up to the referendum has illustrated some wide divisions in Ukrainian

society. Many of these divisions are likely to come to the surface after the referendum.

#### Prognoses on the referendum

Recent surveys conducted in Ukraine suggest that the majority of the population fully supports the declaration of independence. Early in November, a survey conducted by a prominent business group within Ukraine indicated that 71.7 percent of the population is in favor of the act, while a poll conducted by researchers working on behalf of the Parliament provided a figure of 58.4 percent on November 6. Among committed voters — those who are resolved to go to the polls on December 1 — the figure is an impressive 84.2 percent. There seems little doubt, therefore, that the August 24 Act of the Declaration of

Independence will be ratified in convincing fashion.

Nonetheless, there appear to be significant regional variations in support for the act. Support is highest in non-communist western Ukraine, and in the city of Kiev.

In Ternopil province, which has the highest population of rural dwellers in the republic, 92.3 percent of respondents favored independence, while the northern province of Volyn followed closely with 87.8 percent. Response was also very favorable in Ivano-Frankivske and Lviv. All the above provinces form part of a very nationally conscious region that was incorporated into the Soviet Union during World War II, and (with the exception of Volyn) historically was part of the Austrian rather than the Russian empire.

(Continued on page 2)

## Deal signed to print Ukraine's currency

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — The National Bank of Ukraine has signed a contract with the Canadian Bank Note Co. of Ottawa to print Ukraine's currency. The agreement was approved on November 14 by the full Presidium of the Supreme Council of Ukraine, said Toronto lawyer Bohdan Onyschuk, who represented both the National Bank and the Ukrainian government in arranging the deal.

Ukrainian Canadian lawyers from the Toronto office of Fasken Martineau Davis acted for Canadian Bank

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## Support...

(Continued from page 1)

Areas that are populated by Russians or are largely Russian-speaking provide a different picture. In the easternmost province of Luhanske and in Crimea, officially an autonomous region, support for the act is hovering just above 50 percent, according to the surveys. The northern Sumy province is also somewhat reticent toward the independence act, showing support at 55.1 percent.

In the southeastern regions, heavily industrialized and in which a substantial portion of Russians live, there are significant areas of overt opposition to the act. Ukrainian sociologists have noted that pensioners and military personnel make up the groups least disposed to support Ukrainian independence. In Crimea, servicemen are said to be especially strongly opposed.

In general, the Russian population of Ukraine, which consists of some 11 million citizens, is neutral toward the issue, though there are several enclaves among them in support of the act.

If one poses a second question on what sort of independence is anticipated, then response is divided. Radical nationalist regions of western Ukraine prefer total independence with the establishment of relations with other former Soviet republics according to international norms. In brief, Belarus or Russia would be treated on the same level as, say, Poland or Germany.

The majority of provinces are said to favor political independence, but with some form of economic agreement between Ukraine and the former Soviet republics. Some parts of eastern Ukraine support the preservation of a single economic and military unit from the former union.

Thus, support for the declaration of independence does not necessarily translate into agreement over the form that the new state will take.

Several regions have asserted strong claims to local self-government. In Crimea, a Russian-dominated group has collected 10,000 signatures in support of a petition requesting that Crimea be transferred to the Russian republic. Most Ukrainian leaders, including Leonid Kravchuk, regard Crimea as a special case.

But other regions are also making demands on Kiev. In the westernmost province of Transcarpathia, a second question has been added to the referendum on whether the province should acquire autonomous status within the Ukrainian state. The industrial province of Donetsk, the center of the 1989 and 1991 coal miners' strikes, has also been debating whether to seek this same status, while in the city of Odessa, traditionally multicultural, the local Memorial Society is campaigning among citizens to boycott the referendum altogether. It should be pointed out, however, that more than 80 percent of residents of Odessa province are behind the act of independence.

Nevertheless, there is some support for a federal structure in the future independent Ukraine. The Novorossiya political movement is a case in point. This concept of a federalized Ukraine envisages some 13 separate regions from Transcarpathia and Galicia in the west, to the Donbas in the east. It is difficult to estimate the scale of support for the federalization of Ukraine and there is clearly strong opposition in some quarters to any move that would threaten the territorial integrity of Ukraine as a nation.

Among presidential candidates (dealt with below), Vyacheslav Chornovil is a supporter of a federal system, whereas Levko Lukianenko, chairman of the

Ukrainian Republican Party, believes that the "splintering" of Ukraine would only strengthen "latent Russian imperialism," i.e., that it would weaken the Ukrainian state and render it more susceptible to outside intrusions.

### Election of the president

On the question of the presidency, there appears to be little doubt about the outcome, though over 100 candidates originally registered for the post. The clear front-runner is current chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament, Leonid Kravchuk, a former second secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine with responsibility for ideology. From ruthless bureaucrat, Mr. Kravchuk has transformed himself into a firm and persuasive advocate of Ukrainian independence and military rights.

Chairman Kravchuk has elicited strong support in certain circles, and has a strong international presence. According to one poll, in early November, he had the support of 30.8 percent of committed voters, leaving his closest rival, Mr. Chornovil (the Lviv Oblast government chairman) well behind with 12.2 percent.

The leading five candidates were rounded off with Volodymyr Hryniyov and Mr. Lukianenko (both with 2.6 percent), and Ihor Yuhnovsky (1.95 percent).

According to a separate survey of the Institute of Sociology, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Mr. Kravchuk's rating in November stood at 38.3 percent, followed by Mr. Chornovil with 14.5, Mr. Yuhnovsky with 4.5, Mr. Lukianenko with 3.9 and Mr. Hryniyov with 3.2. There do not seem to be any viable contenders outside these five candidates.

Regional variations are again apparent. In the city of Donetsk, according to a September survey, support for Mr. Kravchuk is substantial at 52.6 percent. The Ukrainian premier, Vitold Fokin occupied second place here with 16.3 percent (he has since failed to collect the required number of signatures to qualify as a candidate) followed by Mr. Chornovil (11.3 percent) and Mr. Yuhnovsky (7.1 percent). All sources indicate a clear victory for Mr. Kravchuk and it would take a major political blunder to deprive him of his lead. He has behind him not only some former Communists, but also a number of supporters associated with the Ukrainian Popular Movement (Rukh).

Moreover, Mr. Kravchuk's political acumen is unquestioned. He is one of the most astute politicians in Ukraine. He has combined optimism with realism concerning Ukraine's economic future. In an interview published by *Demokratychna Ukraina* (November 2), he declared that if the president, government and Supreme Council of Ukraine should create laws that responded to popular needs, then within three years Ukraine would be able to alleviate its economic problems.

Mr. Kravchuk maintains that Ukraine's natural resources, its strategic and geopolitical situation provide the republic with an excellent opportunity to provide its population with the basic prerequisites of life during this time period. At the same time, he acknowledged that Ukraine would not possess a standard of living comparable with that of Canada or "the Federal Republic of Germany."

### Moscow and Ukrainian independence

After December 1, one can anticipate more familiar alignments of Ukrainian political forces, which have to some extent united on the question of

the referendum. But perhaps the greatest obstacle from the Ukrainian perspective has been the attitude toward Ukrainian independence in both Russia and Mikhail Gorbachev's State Council.

A radical Russian politician suggested recently that the post-putsch political situation in Russia has given rise to a strengthening rather than weakening of Stalinist circles, and to the development of a movement to restore what is perceived as "old Russia." While the article contained some hyperbole, it coincides with a feeling that is prevalent in some sectors of Ukrainian society, i.e., that Boris Yeltsin's Russia, supported by Mr. Gorbachev and Aleksandr Yakovlev in particular, will make every effort to establish a new union, and to ensure that Ukraine does not separate itself from the other former Soviet republics, and specifically from Russia.

There is some evidence to support this view. In late October, Mr. Yeltsin, Mr. Gorbachev and the Kazakh president, Nursultan Nazarbayev, were among signatories to an appeal to the Ukrainian Parliament, which declared that the petitioners could not conceive of a union [of sovereign states] without Ukraine, and that the "multi-national" Ukrainian people similarly could not foresee a future without the other members of the union. During a recent interview with the editor-in-chief of *Moscow News*, President Gorbachev declared that: "For the other republics, including Ukraine, isolationism is tantamount to a catastrophe."

There have been suggestions by Western experts that Messrs. Gorbachev and Yeltsin have tried to persuade the United States and other countries that recognition of independent Ukraine is not in their best interests, because it would lead to instability in the region.

A report, based on a source in the Ukrainian Parliament, has stated that the Soviet Army plans to conduct military maneuvers in Ukraine, beginning on November 28, just three days before the referendum. Ukrainian Defense Minister Konstantin Morozov, reportedly attacked the move as an intimidatory tactic, and one that violated Ukraine's sovereignty. A parliamentary deputy, speaking on November 12, declared that Mr. Gorbachev was attempting to "terrorize Ukraine's voters." This account has not been corroborated from other sources to date, but in his interview with *Moscow News* (No. 44, 1991), Soviet Defense Minister Yevgeny Shaposhnikov clearly indicated his opposition to Ukraine's taking control over army units on its

territory. The question of nuclear weapons on Ukrainian territory has caused perhaps more controversy than any single issue, and is still unresolved.

Faced with pressure from Moscow, the Ukrainian leadership has acted cautiously, but sometimes in a confused fashion. Thus Ukrainian Premier Fokin was permitted to initial Ukraine's consent to a new economic agreement, but the republic then boycotted the November 14 meeting of the State Council that signed an economic union between seven sovereign states. The fact that the referendum was still more than two weeks away was perhaps one reason for Ukraine's reluctance to join the other members of the union.

Economic trade with Russia, on the other hand, seems to have been stabilized temporarily by an agreement signed with Mr. Yeltsin in Moscow, on November 6. In fact the Russian and Ukrainian economies are so closely tied at present that such a course of short-term action appeared to be inevitable. The agreement contained a conciliatory clause about Ukraine's right to have its own national army.

The Ukrainian leaders have often emphasized the relative tranquility of Ukraine as compared to other former Soviet republics. Aside from the Russians, most minority groups there appear to support independence. Conversely, very few advocate a federal system within the former union boundaries. In the short term, therefore, the victorious Ukrainian president and his revamped Parliament (which is expected to be considerably smaller than the current one) will face the task of conciliating potentially breakaway provinces or regions. Authority will devolve from the center to the local councils; most of the presidential candidates acknowledge that such measures will be enacted.

The crucial questions will concern the economy and national defense: Will a national currency prove economically feasible? How will Ukraine pay off its national debt? Will Ukraine seriously support an economic union with the former Soviet republics? Will a standing army of 400,000 be regarded as a potential threat by neighboring Russia? How will the transfer of nuclear weaponry to Russia take place? How will Ukraine dismantle its existing nuclear power stations, which are at present effectively leaderless now that the Ministry of Atomic Energy is financed directly by Russia? All these questions must be addressed, but one is unlikely to see a definitive response to any of them until after the referendum.

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## Ukraine's presidium rejects diaspora vote on referendum

NEW YORK — The Presidium of the Supreme Council of Ukraine voted on Friday, November 15, against the participation of the Ukrainian diaspora in the scheduled December 1 referendum.

According to a Radio Kiev report aired last week, People's Deputy Stepan Khmara spoke out against the diaspora's participation in this historic vote. Originally, some deputies in the Ukrainian Parliament had discussed the possibility of creating a diaspora mandate for this referendum, but this proposal was discarded by the Presidium.

Dr. Khmara, who was interviewed on Radio Kiev, reported that this vote by the diaspora could turn out to be harmful to Ukraine; it could prove to be advantageous to Ukraine's enemies who can view this action as propaganda and accuse non-citizens of meddling in Ukraine's internal affairs.

The chairman of the newly formed Diaspora Ad Hoc Committee on U-

kraine's Referendum (DAHUR), Dr. Lubomyr Woroch, did not return The Weekly's phone calls.

Therefore, it is not known how this latest event will affect the work of the committee, which has been collecting absentee ballots and donations from the Ukrainian American community, hoping to pass along the voting results to Kiev.

In the Radio Kiev interview, Dr. Khmara praised the work of the Ukrainian community outside the boundaries of Ukraine which, he said, had provided moral and financial support to numerous Ukrainian state, national and cultural organizations.

He also expressed his gratitude to the Ukrainian diaspora, which has sought various ways and means to assist in promoting positive results of the referendum. But, he noted in conclusion, voting by non-citizens of the diaspora is not a method.

## Ambassador...

(Continued from page 1)

Now, Mr. Udovenko would like to see the Ukrainian American community continue to lobby its government to recognize Ukraine after the December 1 referendum.

"I think now all eyes are on Ukraine, awaiting the results of the referendum; and we are continuing to work for the recognition of Ukraine. As a member state of the United Nations, we have always been recognized by the UN; last year, after the July 16 Declaration of State Sovereignty, we asserted this independence, we reaffirmed our position," Mr. Udovenko said.

"We are also doing all we can for recognition by Western countries to become a reality," he concluded. He and his small staff at the Ukrainian Mission are working overtime these days. They serve as Ukraine's only official representation in the United States; thus their days are filled with business meetings, economic conferences, cultural program planning and diplomatic receptions.

They are also taking an active role in the development of a foreign policy for Ukraine, working alongside Ukraine's foreign ministry.

"The United States wants to preserve the Soviet Union, we must show that Ukraine will hold such an important geopolitical position that it will be impossible for the United States to ignore it."

The Ukrainian ambassador reported that the visit of the official delegation headed by Supreme Council Chairman Leonid Kravchuk in September proved to be important in forging relations with the United States, Canada and France.

"Interestingly, everywhere Mr. Kravchuk went, he was questioned about the nuclear arms based on Ukrainian territory. Those who know us, know that Ukraine has no nuclear ambitions. We are a peace-loving nation, we don't want to threaten anyone, we have never been the oppressors, we have always been the oppressed.

"We must quell the fears of the West, we must continue to remind them that once we become independent, we want to join the circle of the non-proliferation signatories."

"The West should not worry, Ukraine has no nuclear ambitions, Chernobyl was enough, and many generations to come will feel the effects of this," he stated.

The formation of a national army is also an issue that concerns the West, said Mr. Udovenko. This too, is a needless worry, he added.

What kind of independent state would Ukraine be without an army, asked Mr. Udovenko. "Ukraine will not flex its muscles, but it will have them," he said.

Mr. Udovenko said that Ukraine does feel pressure from outside sources to stay in a union with Moscow. "In my opinion, one of the reasons Ukraine initiated the economic treaty was because it wanted to calm the fraction of Ukraine's residents who fear the republic will wither economically if it fails to enter a union. In turn, this may have affected the results of the referendum.

"I believe that Ukraine should sign an economic treaty; perhaps not this one, but we do have common interests with the other republics and we should cooperate with them," he added.

But pressure does not come exclusively from Moscow, Mr. Udovenko stressed. "The actions of the NATO members' meeting in Rome a few weeks back can also be considered pressure. They reported that they would give aid only to republics that rid themselves of nuclear weapons."

After the December 1 referendum, Mr. Udovenko hopes to turn his attention to the Ukrainian Mission in New York. He and his staff want to take up residence at the Ukrainian Institute of America, along New York's Museum Mile. Currently negotiations are underway with the UIA.

"Of course," added Mr. Udovenko, "we will keep the space that is rightfully ours in the building on East 67th Street.

## UACC statement on referendum

Below, is the statement issued by the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council issued on November 11 concerning the referendum in Ukraine and U.S. recognition of Ukraine.

NEW YORK — On December 1 there will be a referendum in Ukraine in which the citizens of Ukraine are to vote on the act of the declaration of independence declared by the Supreme Council of Ukraine on August 24.

In connection with this historical event, during a meeting on November 9 the Executive Board of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council agreed to ask the branches and members of the UACC to participate in a massive letter-writing campaign to U.S. President George Bush, urging him to recognize Ukraine's independence, to senators, urging them to support S.Con.Res. 65, and to representatives, urging them to support H.Con.Res. 212.

Both these resolutions call for presidential recognition of Ukraine's independence and the undertaking of steps toward the establishment of full diplomatic relations with Ukraine.

Regarding the ballots for American citizens of Ukrainian background to vote in the referendum sent out by the "Ad Hoc" Committee on Ukraine's Referendum, the UACC regards this as illegal, and thus fruitless and possibly harmful to our cause.

The Executive Board of the UACC

## CCAU Executive Council meets to discuss referendum and other issues

by Ulana Mazurkevich

FLORHAM PARK, N.J. — The Executive Council of the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine held an extraordinary meeting in Washington on Saturday, October 26. Present at the meeting were Bohdan Burachinsky, Volodymyr Baranetsky, Robert McConnell, and Ulana Mazurkevich. Vasyli Markus, also a member of the council, was unable to attend.

The president of the CCAU, Mr. Burachinsky and Vice President Baranetsky briefed the Executive on their recent trip to Kiev, where they and a delegation of 12 representatives of U.S. Coordinating Committee met with Ivan Drach, chairman of Rukh and the leadership of Rukh to discuss the impending referendum on independence scheduled in Ukraine for December 1.

Mr. Drach and his colleagues outlined the problems and plans of actions mainly for the eastern and southern oblasts of Ukraine, where in March of 1990, a high percentage supported the all-union question advocated by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Thus, it was concluded that besides the official efforts, Rukh must help enlighten this bloc of voters in the merits of independence while avoiding the risk of polarization.

One of the more difficult problems facing Rukh was the "interfront" which exists in Donbas. U.S. representatives were told that cadres from the Russian republic were coming into Ukraine to agitate against a "yes" vote in the referendum, spurred on by Alexander Solzhenitzyn who has argued that each oblast should decide for itself whether to become part of Ukraine or Russia.

In addition Mr. Gorbachev also strongly argued on television against separation of Ukraine from Russia. Despite these problems, Oleksander Lavrynovych, vice chairman of Rukh, reported that according to a public opinion poll conducted for Rukh over 65 percent of all voters in Ukraine favor independence. However, this percentage way lower in the Donbas and the southern regions.

Mr. Burachinsky further reported that a citizens' referendum council spearheaded by Messrs. Drach and Talanchuk, which encompasses all democratic parties and factions in Ukraine, had been formed in Kiev, for the purpose of organizing a pro-independence campaign. The council plans to engage

cadres of writers, students, parliamentary deputies and pro-independence activists to campaign for a "yes" vote mainly in the eastern and southern regions of Ukraine. The council will have to quickly raise funds in order to finance this campaign.

Based on Mr. Burachinsky's report, the CCAU Executive Council issued an appeal to all Ukrainians and various Ukrainian organizations for funds to aid the referendum effort. An overwhelmingly positive response has been received to date, and all Rukh support committees throughout the U.S. and Canada are engaging in various fundraising efforts.

The Executive Council was also briefed on several meetings in Kiev, attended by Messrs. Burachinsky, Baranetsky, Volodymyr Wolowdiuk and Roman Voronka with the Ministry of Public Education and the Prosvita Society in reference to a joint project of the CCAU and the Education Council for publishing 2 million updated children's textbooks in Ukrainian emphasizing national and religious themes. This project is in full swing and the deadline of January 1, 1992 will be met for the delivery of the corrected, edited and illustrated manuscript to the production department. This project is being co-funded by the Thoughts of Faith Mission, the Rev. John Shep, director and the Ukrainian National Association. Additional funding is being sought from the general public and churches.

Another important activity planned by the CCAU will be a public appeal to the Ukrainian American community for letters and telegrams to their senators, congressmen, and to the officials in the administration urging U.S. recognition of Ukrainian independence after the referendum is affirmed.

While in Washington, members of the CCAU Executive Council attended the annual banquet of the Ukrainian National Credit Union Association, and lobbied members of this group for support. In addition, the next day, on October 27, Messrs. Burachinsky and Baranetsky met with and issued a direct appeal for aid to the directors of the association, who pledged their full support.

The CCAU Executive Council is planning to issue a comprehensive activity and financial report early in January 1992. The next meeting of the Board of Directors is being planned for mid-December.

## Ukrainians asked to register blood with international donor databanks

WASHINGTON — When Jacob Thomas Rutsohn immigrated to the United States from Kiev sometime between 1909 and 1910, he brought with him the Ukrainian bloodline that would be needed over 80 years later to save the life of his granddaughter.

Barbara Bohn Wright, whose mother was Jacob's youngest daughter Elizabeth, learned in late 1989 that she has chronic myelogenous leukemia. She also learned that her blood carries a unique component inherited through her Ukrainian grandfather.

In pursuing her Ukrainian ancestry, Ms. Wright not only hopes to save her life, but is focusing attention on issues that may help save the lives of other Ukrainians diagnosed with cancer and other blood-related diseases. This is especially important as the incidence of cancer continues to increase as a result of the Chernobyl accident.

Leukemia is a disease of the blood-producing tissue known as bone marrow. Marrow, located in the center of the large bones, produces the body's blood cells, which transport oxygen and other nutrients to the rest of the body. The only known cure for leukemia is to replace the malfunctioning marrow with healthy marrow from a donor with an identical or near identical marrow "type." Without the replacement procedure, known as a bone marrow transplant, the disease is terminal within three to five years.

Bone marrow "type" is inherited just like other physical characteristics such as skin color, eye color, and hair color. The first step, therefore, in locating a donor is to "type" the individual's immediate and extended family members. If no match is found among family members, individuals of the same racial or ethnic background may be "typed" in the hope of finding a match.

In Barbara's case, her blood "type" includes a unique combination of factors very recently reported in individuals of Ukrainian descent. "Typing" of all relatives and a search of the more than 400,000 individuals who have been "typed" and are part of the national donor databank, have been unsuccessful in locating a donor for her. International organizations that cooperate in donor searches have also been unsuccessful in identifying a suitable donor.

There are two major reasons why the search for Barbara's donor has been unsuccessful. First, standard "typing" procedures do not take ethnic variations into consideration. Unless ethnicity is identified, the donor's blood sample is tested only for components considered characteristic of the major racial category identified by the donor — Caucasian, Asian, or African. This means that the "typing" of certain ethnic groups like Ukrainians is likely to be incomplete.

Secondly, no effort has been made to specifically recruit potential donors within the Ukrainian community to meet the needs of Ukrainian patients. In addition, there is no way to identify by ethnicity the records of any from the Ukrainian community who may have participated in a "donor drive" for a non-Ukrainian patient. The opportunity, therefore, to test for the blood components specific to Ukrainians has been overlooked.

In order to be "typed," a very small amount of blood is taken from the volunteer and sent to a medical laboratory for analysis. The results are then entered into the main computer of the National Marrow Donor Program, which is searched internationally on behalf of patients with fatal blood diseases.

Anyone identified as a potential donor is asked to be typed for additional blood factors. Potential donors always have the option of withdrawing at any point in the process.

Bone marrow transplantation differs from other types of organ donation in that the donor is not permanently giving up anything, and actually loses less than 10 percent of the body's marrow in a procedure that usually lasts about an hour. The procedure, done under anaesthesia, temporarily leaves a "dull ache" in the hip area where the marrow is collected. In just a few weeks time the donor's body has fully replaced the "lost" marrow.

Since the first bone marrow transplant in 1968, the procedure has saved the lives of thousands of individuals who have been fortunate enough to find a donor. Long-term survival with a transplant is 30-80 percent, depending on the disease. Although these are exciting statistics, the sad truth is that only about three out of every ten people needing a transplant actually get one. One way to increase this percentage is to encourage more individuals to get typed. The greater the pool of typed individuals, the greater the chances of finding a match.

Because databanks in the United States are available internationally, an increase in the number of "typed" individuals of Ukrainian descent would be of assistance to others of Ukrainian background who may develop the need for a donor. As the number of individuals diagnosed with cancer and other blood-related diseases linked to the Chernobyl accident continues to increase, the Ukrainian community both here and abroad would be expected to benefit from a larger representation of Ukrainians in the donor databanks.

Time, from the point of diagnosis, is a vital factor in the success of bone marrow transplantation. As more Ukrainians in need of a transplant are

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## Elmira community calls for recognition

ELMIRA, N.Y. — The Ukrainian American community of Elmira and vicinity recently sent President George Bush a petition representing 1,400 people urging him to recognize the independence of Ukraine and to establish full diplomatic relations with Ukraine.

The petition signing campaign was initiated and organized by Walter J. Korchynsky, supreme advisor of the Ukrainian National Association. Assisting him was the secretary of UNA Branch 271, John Chopko.

Mr. Chopko is personally respon-

sible for obtaining the vast majority of signatures. In addition, Mr. Chopko also got official letters supporting the petition from Catholic War Veteran's Post 1178, VFW Post 6083 and the Ukrainian American National Club, all of Elmira Heights. These three organizations represent a total of 1,100 members.

Paul Nimec also volunteered his time for the petition drive and his efforts produced over 80 signatures. Besides the intensive door-to-door campaign, signatures were also gathered after all liturgies at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in Elmira Heights.

## Luhanske poet participates in International Festival of Authors



Poet Vasyl Holoborodko meets with (from left) Lydia Palij, Sophia Lada and Myrosia Stefaniuk.

by Oksana Zakydasky

TORONTO — Poet Vasyl Holoborodko, from Luhanske, became the third writer from Ukraine to take part in "the largest annual literary festival in the world, the International Festival of Authors held this year from October 18-26 in Toronto and featuring 68 authors from 30 countries.

Mr. Holoborodko read from his recently published collection "Icarus with Butterfly Wings and Other Poems." He read only one poem in the original Ukrainian; the rest of the reading was done in English translation by the Canadian actor, Eric Petersen, who did it with both great skill and feeling. There was a large audience at the reading in spite of the fact that the well-known English writer Doris Lessing was appearing at the same time at a parallel reading.

"Icarus with Butterfly Wings and Other Poems" is published by Exile Editions, called "the most distinctive small publishing house in Canada." In the last 15 years, under its publisher,

writer Barry Callaghan, Exile Editions has built up an impressive list of more than 100 titles, covering literature and the fine arts, drawn from French and English Canada, from Britain and Europe. It has been particularly strong in introducing writers from Eastern Europe to Canadian readers.

Last year, Exile Editions published "Crowning the Scarecrow," by Ihor Kalynets, in a bilingual Ukrainian and English edition with translation by Marco Carynnyk and, in the previous year Ivan Drach's "Orchard Lamps." A forthcoming title is "The Madonna of Chernobyl" by Mr. Drach, also in a bilingual edition with translation by Mr. Carynnyk.

Translation for Mr. Holoborodko's "Icarus with Butterfly Wings and Other Poems" was done by Myrosia Stefaniuk. The cover design features a gouache by Sophia Lada.

Copies of the book (at \$16.95) may be ordered from: Elina Miguel, World Media Brokers, 44 Wellington St. E., Suite 20 Toronto, Ont. M5E 1C8, tel.: (416) 362-9643.

## Ukraine: a political statement



This cartoon by James Larrick is reprinted with permission of The Columbus Dispatch.

## Future entrepreneurs from Lviv's Management Institute learn business American-style

by Roman Woronowycz  
Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

DETROIT — Fledgling Ukrainian entrepreneurs from Lviv poked and prodded dozens of American companies last month while taking courses to learn business American style.

What will become the Lviv Management Institute's first graduating class in the Masters of Business Administration (MBA) program arrived in Detroit on September 20 for three weeks of intensive study at Wayne State University (WSU). They also visited such diverse corporations as Envotech, a hazardous waste disposal company, the Budd Company, the Fermi Nuclear Plant, the Ford Motor Co., Selfreliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union and Foodland Distributors.

A diverse group ranging in age from 21 to 44, the students have backgrounds ranging from physics, medicine, chemistry, engineering and computer science to professional experience in the glass, coffee and travel industries.

Under the sponsorship of WSU's School of Business Administration, the students were treated to a dizzying array of classes and seminars.

One lecture, prepared by two renowned Michigan law firms, taught the students how to prepare legal forms for incorporating businesses in the West, how to arrange limited partnerships with Western partners and how to properly export to the U.S.

Other classes explained how to organize various marketing strategies for business expansion, and how to best privatize.

Vitalij Pyatkowsky, at 20 the youngest student, said the amount of information overwhelmed him.

"But America is where we will learn the most. One step at a time, but always forward," he said. "One of us will become the Ukrainian Rockefeller or Ford. Who it will be, time will show."

Olha Lavrentjev, a manager of Aeroflot in Lviv and a visiting student, said she most enjoyed visiting the Thomas Cook Travel Agency. "I will benefit most in the future from the business connections I made with corporations. I have cemented ties with the vice-president of Cook Travel, and I hope we will do business in the future," she said.

Ms. Lavrentjev said she understood the extent of computerization in the West, but never realized that arrangements for travelers went beyond airline and hotel reservations to such amenities as car rentals and restaurant discount packages.

Jaroslav Olach, a nuclear physicist and the oldest of the students at 44, owns Energy, a consulting firm that does work for government-owned power plants in the Lviv region. Mr. Olach said he enrolled at the Lviv Management Institute desiring to expand his knowledge of Western style marketing and the privatization processes.

He found the Fermi Nuclear Plant fascinating. "At Fermi the high level of cleanliness impressed me," said Mr. Olach. "The few workers needed when technology exists at such a high level amazed me. He said more automation could only result in a safer work environment."

*Roman Woronowycz is a special writer for the Ann Arbor News and is completing a master's degree in journalism at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.*

Mr. Olach, who did some work at the Chernobyl nuclear facility before the 1986 accident there, was thrilled that the business school at Wayne State University had arranged for him to spend two weeks each at the Fermi plant and the Perry nuclear reactor in Ohio, where he would study the control of radiation release into the environment. In between he would spend time investigating hazardous waste disposal at Envotech.

Arriving in Detroit by charter bus from Philadelphia, the students from Lviv met first with the Ukrainian community at a reception sponsored by the Friends of Rukh at St. Josaphat's



Rep. David E. Bonior (D-Mich.), center, meets with June 1992 graduates of the Lviv Management Institute.

Ukrainian Catholic Church in Warren, Mich.

An itinerary filled with lectures on marketing, small business management, accounting and privatization, followed by visits to local businesses and corporations, left little time to meet further with the Ukrainian community in Detroit.

However, the students did find time to enjoy a picnic at the Dibrova Ukrainian Estate, to attend a Ukrainian language class at Wayne State University, to meet with Ukrainian engineers and lawyers at a reception, and to listen to a board meeting of the Ukrainian Selfreliance Credit Union as well as to visit the Ukrainian Future Credit Union.

One of the tour coordinators, Prof. Vera Andrushkiw, who doubles as a Ukrainian lecturer in the department of German and Slavic languages and literatures at WSU, helped organize the students' visit to Detroit. She made contact with Dr. Viktor Pynzenek, founder and current director of the Lviv Management Institute, and Vice-Director Ivan Vasiunyk, when they visited Detroit last April. Prof. Andrushkiw and Jerry Dutkewycz, acting as liaisons, initiated contacts with the business community and WSU's School of Business Administration.

Dr. Robert Bushnell, associate dean, along with Dr. Ray Genick, director of the school's Small Business Development Center (SBDC) decided to include Lviv University in a series of seminars that the center was planning for Czech-Slovakia.

Prof. Andrushkiw said, "I wasn't even going to go on the trip. At the last minute Dr. Bushnell asked me (to go). It was tremendously successful." Dr. Bushnell said his reasoning was that Prof. Andrushkiw was familiar with the people and language.

In Lviv, Dr. Genick and Prof. Andrushkiw met with Dr. Pynzenek and arranged for an exchange involving students from Lviv and faculty from Wayne State University. The SBDC hopes that within three years small business development centers will sprout in the Lviv region, said Dr. Genick.

Dr. William Volz, dean of the School of Business Administration, arranged for needed financing, while Dr. Bushnell set a schedule of lectures and seminars. Prof. Andrushkiw, Dr. Genick, Assistant Dean Donna Santo and Assistant to the Dean Louise

organizational efforts of Dr. Pynzenek. The institute maintains four activities: an MBA program, short-term executive seminars, stimulation of international business, and consulting for privatization procedures.

The school places most emphasis on developing the MBA program, according to Ihor Chervak, director of the program, who traveled with the group in the United States.

Most classes are taught by visiting professors from American and Canadian universities who lecture in English. Students learn from English-language texts, gifts of the Sabre Foundation, which donated over 500 such books.

Classes, which begin in January of each year, are limited to 25 students. Through September of this year he had already received 45 applications, said Mr. Chervak.

Tuition runs high. In a city where monthly incomes average 500 rubles, tuition is 21,000 rubles a year. "Students don't pay. If they had to, we'd never be able to keep the school going," said Mr. Chervak, who at 24 is the youngest departmental director.

The institute relies on private companies, cooperatives and even government-owned enterprises, which sponsor their best employees. "These companies have discretion to spend their money as they see fit after they pay the government what they owe. They choose an employee, generally with five years' experience or more, who has shown a talent for business," said Mr. Chervak.

The students visiting the U.S. agreed that everybody from the WSU School of Business Administration and individual companies was genuinely helpful to the fledgling entrepreneurs.

Mr. Olach added, "I found the diaspora community so open. They are really trying to help us solve our problems." He added that living with his hosts he felt better cared for than he would with his own parents.

Dr. Volz said the first group of Wayne State University professors will leave for Lviv in January 1992. Afterwards he expects more Ukrainian students from Lviv in Detroit in September of next year.



Dean William H. Volz, (right) School of Business Administrator at Wayne State University presents Ihor Chervak, director, MBA program Lviv University, with a certificate of completion of the first exchange program for MBA students between the two universities. Pictured with them is Prof. Vera Andrushkiw, tour coordinator and Ukrainian language lecturer at Wayne State.

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## It would be prudent, George

As the date of Ukraine's referendum fast approaches, the Western press has begun to take notice of the important role Ukraine will play on the new world map. The Fourth Estate has recognized Ukraine, when will the United States follow suit?

Over the past few weeks, such respected statesmen as Zbigniew Brzezinski, such influential columnists as William Safire, have highlighted Ukraine's unstoppable drive for independence, yet President George Bush is doing his best to roadblock the inevitable.

Recently, columnist Cord Meyer noted that "the Bush administration has had to reconsider its sweeping condemnation of Ukrainian nationalism contained in President Bush's speech in Kiev last August. Mr. Bush's recent useful meeting with Mr. Kravchuk in Washington signaled that the process of policy adjustment is under way."

However, Mr. Bush's administration has regressed recently; just last week, it began to dissuade other countries from recognizing Ukraine.

Hungary reportedly has already recognized Ukraine. Poland, Czechoslovakia and Canada have said they will recognize Ukraine after December 1. So what is the United States waiting for?

Does it fear the appearance of a new state, 52 million strong, rated by Deutsch Bank as a republic with the most economic potential? Does it truly believe that Ukraine will strive to become a nuclear power, an irresponsible monster with an army, its own currency and border control?

Dr. Brzezinski points out that "U.S. policy toward the crisis in the Soviet Union is out of focus. Our rhetoric has traditionally favored democracy, pluralism and self-determination. But that theme has been overshadowed by one that is closer to real U.S. policy: that it is somehow in the interest of 'stability' that a 'Soviet center,' preferably with Mikhail Gorbachev, at the helm, be preserved.

David Brooks, deputy editorial page editor of The Wall Street Journal Europe, notes that "Starting with Lithuania, the Bush administration has always erred on the side of shabbiness, siding with the center against republican democrats. In Ukraine, the U.S. says it supports democratic principles, but it remains coolly aloof while the Ukrainians struggle to create them."

And, according to Mr. Safire, on December 1 at least two out of three Ukrainians are likely to vote to assert their country's national sovereignty. On that day, the Soviet "union" will die.

On that day Mr. Bush's administration will err again, unless, of course, it realizes that the future includes an independent, democratic Ukraine.

Nov.  
29  
1899

*Turning the pages back...*

Hryhorii Strilets, better known under his pseudonym, Hryhorii Kosynka, was born on November 29, 1899. A writer, he lived in Kiev from 1920, and belonged to the

writers' groups Lanka and MARS. His first story, "Na buriaky" (At Beet Harvest), appeared in 1919 in the paper Borotba.

Publication of the collection "Sertse" (The Heart, 1933) was prevented by the censors. Party critics accused Kosynka of propagating 'kulak ideology,' 'counterrevolutionary tendencies,' and 'banditry' in his stories. Publishing his stories was forbidden in the early 1930s, and he was forced to work as a scenarist. Arrested during the Stalinist terror, he and 36 others were tried on fabricated charges of terrorist activity by a military tribunal, and he and 27 others were summarily shot on December 17, 1934.

Mr. Kosynka was one of the more outstanding Soviet Ukrainian story writers of the 1920s and early 1930s. His stories captured the prevalent attitudes, relations, and political shifts among the Ukrainian peasantry during the 1917-1921 period of revolutionary upheaval and war.

About 20 of his story collections appeared during his life, including "Na zolotykh bohiv" (Against the Golden Gods, 1922), "Zakvitchanyi son" (The Florida Dream, 1923), "Za voritmy" (Behind the Gates, 1925), "Maty" (Mother, 1925), "V zhytakh" (In the Wheat Fields, 1926), "Polityka" (Politics, 1927), "Vybrani opovidannia" (Selected Stories, 1928 and 1929), and "Tsyrykul" (The Compass, 1939).

Although Soviet criticism today views him as merely an epigone of M. Kotsiubynsky, S. Vasylenko, and V. Stefanyk, this view is belied by an analysis of his unique style, in which examples of expressionism and experimentation, not unlike those of his contemporary M. Khyvlyov, abound. Mr. Kosynka was posthumously 'rehabilitated' after Stalin's death.

Selected editions of his works appeared in New York in 1955, in Kiev in 1962, 1967, and 1972, and in Lviv in 1971, and (in Russian) in Moscow in 1930 and 1966. A book of memoirs about him was published in Kiev in 1969. (Encyclopedia of Ukraine).

## ACTION ITEM

As The Weekly was going to press it was uncertain whether Congress is recessing for just the Thanksgiving holiday or for the year. In either case, most senators and representatives will be in their home state or district. It is a perfect opportunity for Ukrainian Americans to visit with their elected officials in their state and district offices. To find out where their offices are located and the telephone number, you can call city hall or the Washington Office of the UNA at (202) 347-8629.

Ukrainian Americans should arrange appointments with their representative and senator and urge them to support U.S. recognition of Ukraine by co-sponsoring the resolutions (S. Con. Res. 65 in the Senate and H. Con. Res. 212 in the House) and by contacting President George Bush and urging him to recognize Ukraine.

It should be stressed that this is the most important issue for the Ukrainian American community and that Ukrainian Americans will remember their friends. If your senators or representative have already co-sponsored the resolutions, you should arrange an appointment to thank them for their support.

— submitted by the UNA Washington Office

Below, the Washington Office of the Ukrainian National Association, has compiled a list of senators and representatives who have sponsored the resolution to recognize Ukraine after the December 1 referendum. Is your elected official listed?

### Senators

<b>Arizona:</b> Dennis DeConcini	<b>Maryland:</b> Barbara A. Mikulski	<b>North Carolina:</b> Jesse Helms
<b>Connecticut:</b> Christopher J. Dodd Joe Lieberman	<b>Massachusetts:</b> John F. Kerry	<b>Pennsylvania:</b> Arlen Specter Harris L. Wofford
<b>Florida:</b> Bob Graham Connie Mack	<b>Michigan:</b> Donald W. Riegle	<b>South Dakota:</b> Larry Pressler
<b>Hawaii:</b> Daniel K. Inouye	<b>New Jersey:</b> Bill Bradley	<b>Utah:</b> Orrin G. Hatch
<b>Illinois:</b> Paul Simon	<b>New York:</b> Alfonse M. D'Amato Daniel P. Moynihan	<b>Wisconsin:</b> Robert W. Kasten <b>Wyoming:</b> Malcolm Wallop

### Representatives

<b>California:</b> C. Christopher Cox Randy Cunningham William E. Dannemeyer Dana Rohrabacher	<b>Massachusetts:</b> Brian Donnelly Richard E. Neal	<b>New York:</b> Benjamin A. Gilman William Green Frank Horton John J. LaFalce Matthew F. McHugh Michael R. McNulty Henry J. Nowak Louise M. Slaughter James T. Walsh
<b>Illinois:</b> Frank Annunzio Harris W. Fawell William O. Lipinski	<b>Michigan:</b> David E. Bonior William S. Broomfield Dave Camp John D. Dingell Dennis M. Hertel Dale E. Kildee	<b>Ohio:</b> Mary Rose Oaker
<b>Indiana:</b> Dan Burton	<b>Minnesota:</b> Jim Ramstad Vin Weber	<b>Pennsylvania:</b> William J. Coyne Joseph Kolter John P. Murtha Don Ritter Richard J. Santorum
<b>Louisiana:</b> William J. Jefferson	<b>New Jersey:</b> Bernard J. Dwyer Frank Pallone Matthew J. Rinaldo Robert A. Roe	<b>Rhode Island:</b> Ronald K. Machtley
<b>Maryland:</b> Constance A. Morella	<b>New Mexico:</b> William Richardson	

## UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of November 21, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 9,352 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$236,866.81**. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Media insertion of "the" unethical

Dear Editor:

Kudos to Messrs. Myron Kuropas, Wasyll Gina and Bohdan Wynnycky for tackling and succeeding in dealing with the issue of the article 'the' and Ukraine (September 15 and 29).

The Ukrainian community in the U.S. and Canada (also, in Germany for the "der") should realize that the American media is only marginally aware of Ukraine and its issues. They still see Ukraine in terms of 18th century British English reference to Ukraine as a dependency, albeit an autonomous state.

This frame of reference, which has been carried over to American English and the American psyche, stems from the period when western Ukraine was a province of Austria, called Galicia, and eastern Ukraine was part of tsarist Russia.

And, that is the reason the Anglo world defines "Ukraine" by such terms as "borderland" or, as President George Bush used last August in Kiev, "frontier...steppe."

The American media adheres to this style, and reporting is made from that point of view.

Our group, Ukraine Media Watch, monitors the local and national press and television, and reminds the media that the British usage is outdated and pejorative. And, that, just as the article is now omitted for such countries as Maldives and Seychelles, Ukrainians find the "the Ukraine" form offensive and use simply "Ukraine."

We also remind the media that, what is especially annoying is the insertion of the 'the' within quotation marks after interviews or when citing quotes, particularly translated quotes.

As an example, wire services recently quoted Ukraine's Defense Minister Konstantin Morozov as saying, "The Ukraine will have its own armed forces," and, "I serve the Ukraine" (Francis X. Clines, The New York Times, October 23). The same quotes were even used in an otherwise excellent and "the"-free article in the Chicago Tribune (October 23).

Laurie Hays of The Wall Street Journal quoted Ivan Plyushch as saying, "The Ukraine is such a republic..." (October 18).

And, the media has even gone so far as to "correct" the names of our organizations. Daniel Henninger of the WSJ (September 27) renames "Renaissance Foundation in Ukraine" as "Renaissance Foundation in the Ukraine."

By using the article "the," reporters attribute to the speaker a form that would not have been used had the words been spoken in English. It's unethical.

While such transgressions may be attributed to ignorance, much of it is due to pure belligerence. President Mikhail Gorbachev's official translator is a venue for the American media and a source for all the "the"-ing he can use in his translations. Anyone watching the October 28 Bush-Gorbachev press conference in Madrid, Spain, was aware of this.

The New York Times disregarded the translator at Chairman Leonid Kravchuk's recent Washington press conference and edited in the article 'the' with quotation marks and all. It is undeniable that such major news media regard "the Ukraine" as politically correct usage.

We wish to remind the Ukrainian community that now, more than ever, it has a chance to take part in Ukraine's

independence movement. Ukraine is in the news almost daily, so write to newspapers and the TV networks correcting them. Don't be bashful. Reporters are anything but shy. After all, why should Peter Jennings still refer to Odessa as a "Russian City" (ABC September 22), or actress Milla Jovovich refer to her birthplace as "Kiev, Russia" (born December 17, 1975; interviewed by Cheryl Lavin, Chicago Tribune, August 11).

Donald R. Carnahan  
Chicago

## Amen to "the" letter campaign

Dear Editor:

Bohdan Wynnycky's letter, "What to do about the 'the'" (September 29), ends with a suggestion that the Ukrainian press initiate a full-scale letter campaign to any and all newspapers, periodicals and other mass media in Canada and America.

To this I say Amen! But I would like to add: let us all join in this letter campaign.

Recently I wrote to The Riehle Foundation in Milford, Ohio, explaining to them how absurd and unjustified is its use of "the" before Ukraine in its recently published translation of Yosyf Terelya's book "Witness to Apparitions and Persecution in the USSR."

The Riehle Foundation wrote back to me expressing appreciation for receiving my clarification: "... we... have never thought about making that separation or were aware of the error. We will try to be more sensitive in our materials..."

We all can help to drop the anachronistic term "the Ukraine" and say "Ukraine" instead.

Wolodymyr C. Sushko  
Baltimore

## Kiev or Kyiv? We need a standard

Dear Editor:

What we surely need are English-language standards in transliteration and translations of Ukrainian terms. The diaspora needs a standard for Ukrainian usage.

Is it Kiev or Kyiv, Lviv or Lviw, Cossack or Kozak, paska or pascha? It is pysanka or pysankas, or pysanky and pysankies? Is a "rushnyk" a decorative towel or ritual cloth?

The diaspora has made significant progress from "the Ukraine" to Ukraine. Now how about "Ukraina"? Come on Harvard, take a stand.

Michael J. Julia  
Carnegie, Pa.

## Change lyrics to anthem

Dear Editor:

I can't help but fully agree with the letter writer (October 13) who called our attention to the wording of the Ukrainian national anthem, which implies that Ukraine is dying, but is not quite dead.

We should change the lyrics to "Vse zhyve Ukraina." That would tell the world that Ukraine always existed, but was temporarily suppressed by invaders who caused so much death and destruction.

Yes, let's say that Ukraine was always alive and that its glory and freedom have survived.

John Stefanuk  
Waldport, Ore.

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



## Brent and Harry: Two peas in a pod?

When I was first appointed a special assistant to President Gerald R. Ford, I was laboring under the delusion that a major U.S. foreign policy objective was the weakening of the Soviet Union.

Members of the National Security Council and the State Department soon disabused me of any such notion.

I learned quickly. My first lesson in realpolitik, came during my first week in Washington when I was preparing President Ford's remarks for a Ukrainian Independence Day banquet held by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in Chicago. The Chicago UCCA had voted the president their "Man of the Year."

In my suggested text I used phrases such as "Iron Curtain," the "yoke of Soviet imperialism" and "the freedom-loving Ukrainian people striving to rid themselves of Russian oppression." I completed the text and turned it over to Bob Orben, President Ford's chief speech writer, whose responsibility it was to craft the remarks so they fit the president's style.

A few days later I received the final edited version and was stunned. Not only were none of the above phrases included, there wasn't even a mention of Ukraine or Ukrainians! It was a canned speech suitable for delivery at your local Kiwanis luncheon.

I went to Mr. Orben who told me to check with the boys at National Security on the third floor of the Old Executive Building. After some searching I found a Mr. Clift, the man responsible for the final copy of President Ford's speech to Chicago's Ukrainian community. I introduced myself and explained my concerns. "Are you the guy who wrote that speech about the Ukraine?" he asked. I replied affirmatively.

"Where have you been for the last 10 years?" Mr. Clift asked sarcastically, "Have you been stateside?" I explained I had been.

"Don't you know we haven't used phrases like 'Iron Curtain' and 'Soviet yoke' for years?" he inquired. "Have you ever heard of detente?"

I was angered by his tone. "Detente doesn't mean capitulation," I replied with a smile. I explained how I viewed my White House role and told Mr. Clift that he was making things difficult for the president. Later, I took the matter up with my superior, Assistant to the President Bill Baroody, director of the White House Office of Public Liaison, who spoke with the director of the National Security Council, Brent Scowcroft. I was allowed to rewrite the speech using a lexicon of politically correct terms such as "hegemony" and other such euphemisms.

I kept running into the same roadblocks the entire time I was in the White House. Mr. Scowcroft and his people watered down everything, the president's speeches, his remarks, his greetings, his letters, even my speeches. The goal, they explained to me, was not to offend Moscow, Belgrade, Prague, and Budapest. Not even the annual Captive Nations proclamation was sacrosanct. A meaningful text linking Captive Nations aspirations with the bicentennial of America's Declaration of Independence was summarily gutted by Mr. Scowcroft whose brusque style I came to resent.

Mr. Scowcroft opposed most of what

I tried to do with Eastern European Americans. He was against White House visits from former Hungarian freedom fighters, certain Slovak groups, even Cardinal Jozsf Slipj. With the help of Mr. Baroody and Congressman Ed Derwinski, who was then involved with President Ford's re-election campaign, I was able to have my way much of the time. Hungarian freedom fighters and Cardinal Slipj did meet with President Ford.

A new low was reached when Mr. Scowcroft objected to a White House presentation of an embroidered national costume to Mrs. Ford by Croatian Americans in honor of America's Bicentennial. Thanks to Mr. Baroody, a presentation was made in the White House. But not to Mrs. Ford.

There is little doubt that President Ford's tolerance of the views and actions of Henry Kissinger, then his secretary of state, Mr. Scowcroft, his assistant Bill Hyland (now editor of Foreign Affairs), Mr. Clift, Helmut Sonnenfeldt (now with the Brookings Institution and architect of the infamous "Sonnenfeldt Doctrine" which would have legitimized Moscow's control over Eastern Europe) and sundry other like-minded individuals, contributed to his defeat in 1976. Worse yet, it permitted the Soviet Union to survive another decade.

Today, Mr. Scowcroft is back at his old job as head of the National Security Council. It was he who, because of a personal slight, underestimated Boris Yeltsin's popular appeal in Russia. It is he who helped write President Bush's remarks in Kiev. It is he who out of admiration for Mikhail Gorbachev is fighting to preserve the Soviet Union.

Who is Brent Scowcroft and how did he get to be so powerful? A graduate of West Point, he achieved the rank of lieutenant general in the Air Force and holds a Ph.D. in political science from Columbia University. He taught Russian history at West Point, political science at the Air Force Academy, and served as an assistant air attache at the U.S. Embassy in Belgrade where, reportedly, he came to admire Marshall Tito's ability to keep "local nationalism" at bay.

Not since Harry Hopkins of the Franklin Roosevelt White House has any one individual had as much influence over a president's perception of the Soviet Union. The similarity between Messrs. Hopkins and Scowcroft is eerie. In their book, "KGB: The Inside Story," Christopher Andrews and Oleg Gordievsky write: "What is certain is that Hopkins came to feel an extraordinary admiration for, and confidence in, Stalin, combined with apprehension for the future if anything should happen to him." Given his unconditional support of Stalin, many KGB operatives came to believe Mr. Hopkins was an agent of major influence. Mr. Gordievsky concluded that Mr. Hopkins was "an unconscious rather than a conscious agent." (p. 287).

We all know what horrendous nightmares Harry Hopkins's affection for Stalin created for the United States. Only time will tell what damage Brent Scowcroft's love affair with Mikhail Gorbachev will produce.

Roman Popadiuk, our man in the White House, has his work cut out for him. Pray that he succeeds where I failed.

As the December 1 referendum on the independence of Ukraine draws closer, more and more attention is being focused on movements in various parts of the former Soviet republic supporting one or another form of regional autonomy or, in some cases, secession.

The situation in Crimea, which earlier this year became an autonomous republic within Ukraine, has received the most attention and is arguably the most serious. In several respects, Crimea is a special case: it is the only territorial-administrative unit in Ukraine with an ethnic Russian majority; in 1954 it was transferred from the Russian SFSR to Ukraine as a "gift" in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the "reunification" of Ukraine with Russia; and there is the question of the Crimean Tatars, who claim the peninsula as their ethnic homeland.

Centrifugal tendencies are also evident in parts of eastern Ukraine, especially in the Donbas where there are proponents of reviving the short lived Donetsk-Kryvyi Rih Republic of 1918, and in the Kharkiv region. The same is true of parts of southern Ukraine, where the so-called Novorossiia movement has been active.

There is also the question of the Zakarpattia (Transcarpathian) oblast, where the Ruthenian (Rusyn) movement rejects Ukrainianness and, moreover, is subject to irredentist forces in Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Outside influences, in this case from Moldova, are also evident in the Bulgarian and Gagauz movement for territorial autonomy in the Bolhrad Raion of Odessa Oblast.

### Crimea

Crimea became an autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic within Ukraine after 93.3 percent of voters said yes to the January 20 referendum question "Are you for the restoration of the Crimean ASSR as a subject of the USSR and a party to the union treaty?"

The decision to hold a referendum on the peninsula's status was taken last November by an extraordinary session of the Crimean Oblast Soviet, which rules that the Crimeans had the right to their statehood in the form of an autonomous republic and that the June 30, 1945, decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the July 25, 1946, RSFSR law abolishing their autonomous status were unconstitutional.

The referendum was held irrespective of the fact that at the time there was no referendum law in Ukraine and that the corresponding USSR law expressly ruled out conducting referendum to change the status or borders of a territory. Nonetheless, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet acknowledged the status change in its February 12 law "On the Renewal of the Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic," which renewed Crimean autonomy "within the borders of the Ukrainian SSR."

As noted earlier, one of Crimea's specific features is its ethnic composition. Thus, according to the 1989 census, Russians account for 67.04 percent of the population while Ukrainians are only 25.75 percent. Moreover, 47.4 percent of Ukrainians in Crimea consider Russian to be their native language. The language factor is important here, as in other parts of Ukraine with a heavy Russian or Russified presence, because after the adoption of the Ukrainian law on languages in 1989 that made Ukrainian the official state language the threat of "forced Ukrainization" became a potent political issue.

That such a threat has no basis in reality is suggested by the fact that,

## Centrifugal movements in Ukraine and independence

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk  
RFE/RL Research Institute

among other things the most efficient vehicle for such Ukrainization — i.e., Ukrainian-language schools — does not exist in Crimea. To the present day there is not a single Ukrainian-language school in the autonomous republic for the 626,000 Ukrainians living there.

Moreover, the region's main newspaper, Krymskaya Pravda, which was published previously in both Russian and Ukrainian, recently began coming out exclusively in Russian; Ukrainian-language programming on local television amounts to a total of 10 minutes per week; and the Shevchenko Ukrainian Language Society, Prosvita, has consistently been denied official registration by local authorities.

Such "details" (including the fact that Russian is the state language in Crimea) notwithstanding, the language issue has been exploited for political purposes.

A case in point is last year's article by V. Strutinsky, a corresponding member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Krymskaya Pravda, which was written in response to the joint appeal of the Kiev City Council's Commission on National Questions and Control over the Implementation of the "Law on Languages in the Ukrainian SSR" and the Shevchenko Ukrainian Language Society that parents enroll their children in Ukrainian-language schools or classes. Among other things, the appeal noted that the number of Ukrainian-language schools in the republic would increase steadily and that all higher and secondary specialized institutions would be fully Ukrainized by 1994. Strutinsky capitalized on this to warn Crimeans of the dangers awaiting them from "aggressively motivated nationalists" while at the same time arguing that use of the Russian language was "part of Ukrainian national culture."

The threat of "forced Ukrainization" and "Ukrainian nationalism" coupled with the specter of a "Tatar invasion" has been exploited by the local Communist Party-dominated administration, which was not dislodged from power in Crimea (or in eastern and southern Ukraine) after the 1990 elections, to mobilize popular sentiment for autonomy or secession.

The rationale, argue representatives of Ukrainian democratic forces, is that the local party structures, which, given Crimea's profile as an "all-union playground" and its heavy military presence, have always been subordinated to Moscow rather than to Kiev, are determined to isolate themselves from the democratic changes being wrought by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet and safeguard their status and privileges by transforming the peninsula into an of autonomous "preserve" where they can operate more or less undisturbed by developments in the Ukrainian capital.

Thus, it was precisely Leonid Hrach — former second secretary of the Crimean Oblast Party Committee, chairman of the Oblast Council's Commission on Harmonization of Inter-Ethnic Relations and the Spiritual Sphere, and chairman of the organizing committee for the re-establishment of Crimean autonomy — who, on the eve of the January referendum, warned local television viewers that opponents of the referendum "would be held responsible." Another prominent supporter of Crimean self-determination has been Nikolai Bagrov, the former

first secretary of the Crimean Oblast Party Committee and simultaneously chairman of the Oblast Council and now chairman of the Presidium of the Crimean Supreme Council.

Not only leading local Communist Party functionaries, but the oblast party organization as such came out in support of the restoration of autonomy. On October 27, 1990, the report and election conference of the oblast party organization adopted a resolution "On the Nationalities Policy of the Crimean Oblast Party Organization" officially stating its position on the issue. The situation in Crimea on the eve of the referendum was aptly summed up by one republican newspaper: "If one is to believe the party and party Oblast Committee-controlled mass information media (and others simply do not exist in Crimea), opponents of the referendum are only a small group of extremists and nationalists."

In Crimea, as in parts of eastern and southern Ukraine, centrifugal tendencies were fueled and gained momentum after last July's Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine. Now, after Ukraine's declaration of independence, the question of regionalism is once again on the agenda. Perhaps not entirely fortuitously, already on September 4 — i.e., little more than a week after Ukraine declared independence — the Crimean ASSR Supreme Council declared its state sovereignty as a constituent part of Ukraine and "the supremacy, unity and indivisibility of the Crimean ASSR." Several days earlier, a number of local deputies had demanded an immediate declaration of secession from Ukraine.

The current campaign to "consolidate" Crimea's self-determination began in earnest in September. One of the main forces behind the campaign is the Republican Movement of Crimea, which is led by Yuriy Meshkov, a deputy of the Crimean Supreme Council. At the end of September, Mr. Meshkov was calling on all of his colleagues to demand the convening of an extraordinary session of the Crimean Supreme Council no later than October 1, with the question of a Crimean referendum on nullification of the 1954 transfer of the peninsula to Ukraine as the main topic of discussion.

At the same time, Krymskaya Pravda published a questionnaire — at the demand of the Republican Movement of Crimea — asking readers to respond to three questions: (1) "Are you for Crimea being part of Ukraine?"; (2) "Are you for Crimea being part of Russia?" and (3) "Are you for Crimea being an independent state?"

Mr. Meshkov's attitude towards Ukraine is perhaps best reflected by his statement that: "The very question of Russia-Ukraine is a provocation. All of this benefits only the [Communist] party apparatus both of Ukraine and Russia. And in Ukraine, national socialism is rearing its head."

The Republican Movement of Crimea supports the secession of Crimea from Ukraine and its independence both from Ukraine and the RSFSR within a union of sovereign states. It is financed by the IMPEKS-55 of Crimea economic association, which, in turn, is said to be financed from Communist Party coffers, and recently Mr. Meshkov offered to assume full financial responsibility for expenses incurred by a referendum.

Most other groups in Crimea favor one or another form of self-determination. The Citizens' Forum of Crimea, which considers itself a democratic movement, insists on the dissolution of the Crimean Supreme Council and new elections on a multi-party system. At the same time, it wants a referendum to determine whether Crimea is to remain within Ukraine or unite with the RSFSR. In mid-September, the local branches of Rukh, the Ukrainian Republican Party and the Democratic Party of Ukraine left the coalition, saying that they could not remain in an organization whose members were calling for Crimea's secession from Ukraine and its unification with the RSFSR.

The January 20 Movement also supports a referendum, which should determine whether Crimea is to secede from Ukraine. If so, it would like to see a follow-up referendum on joining the RSFSR. The January 20 Movement is headed by V. M. Sahatovsky, a former consultant to the Crimean Republican Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine.

The Democratic Crimea group, which represents the radical opposition to the existing power structure, argues that before deciding Crimea's fate a referendum should be held to determine whether or not the current composition of the Crimean Supreme Council enjoys the confidence of the electorate and new elections on a multi-party basis. In September, it appealed to the Ukrainian



In Cherkassy, pro-independence supporters hold signs which feature such slogans as "From paper declaration to freedom from Moscow occupation."



Supreme Council to initiate concrete measures for the transformation of Ukraine into a federal republic.

A not inconsiderable role in Crimean politics is also played by political groupings from the RSFSR. In October, for example, the leaders of the Democratic Party of Russia, the Kadets and the Christian Democratic Movement, who belong to the right wing of the Democratic Russia Movement, toured Crimea with promises of support for Crimean self-determination from Russia.

other parts of Ukraine specifically in the Donbas and in southern Ukraine, have not developed to the extent that they have posed a genuine political problem for Kiev. Zakarpattia, the westernmost oblast of Ukraine, borders on Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania. The region was united with Ukraine in 1945, previously having been part of Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Hungarian and Slovak influences, including assimilation of the local population, have been considerable.

a warning in Rude Pravo to "representatives of certain right-wing forces in Czechoslovakia" agitating for a review of the country's eastern borders. Ukraine is a sovereign state and its territory is indivisible, affirmed Mr. Durdynets, adding that Zakarpattia is an inseparable part of Ukraine. "Any attempt [from outside] to declare the sovereignty of this part of the republic or join it to a foreign state," he maintained, "contradicts the norms of international law and constitutes gross interference in the internal affairs of Ukraine."

And, as in Crimea, after the declaration of Ukraine's independence in August, the movement for autonomy in Zakarpattia gained pace. When the Oblast Council opened its session on September 27 the deputies were greeted by demonstrators, counter-demonstrators, and hunger strikers with various demands, including supporters and opponents of local autonomy. The main demand of the hunger strikers was the dissolution of the council and new elections, which was agreed to, with new elections to be held before the end of March 1992.

The session also discussed the question of autonomy, resolving to form a working group that, after examining the issue, would forward its proposals to the council by the end of the year. It was also decided that if there was to be a referendum on Zakarpattia's status it would be held after the December 1 presidential elections and that, in any case, the region would remain a constituent part of Ukraine. The autonomy issue was to be considered again by the newly elected council.

Shortly thereafter, the deputies reversed themselves. The autonomy question was placed on the agenda and the council resolved to hold a referendum on December 1, when voters will be asked if they want their region to have autonomous status as a subject of an independent Ukraine and without being a constituent part of any other territorial-administrative unit. In addition, in the Berehove Raion, where there is a compact Hungarian majority, there will be a separate poll to determine whether the local population favors the formation of a Hungarian autonomous district.

The position of the Hungarian minority was made clear by Sandor Fodo, head of the Hungarian cultural society in Zakarpattia and of the recently

formed Democratic Union of Hungarians of Ukraine, which unites Hungarian cultural organizations in Zakarpattia, the Lviv and Kiev regions, and other parts of Ukraine. According to Mr. Fodo, Hungarians in Zakarpattia support autonomy for the region as a whole, the inviolability of current borders in Europe, and the independence of Ukraine.

**The Donbas and the south**

The situation in the Donbas and in southern Ukraine presents a somewhat different picture. These regions have significant Russian populations and the Russian language is dominant, although Ukrainians are in the majority in each oblast. Not unexpectedly, therefore, the "language card" figures prominently in the activities of groups that support autonomy, the retention of some sort of Soviet Union, and "internationalism." Another factor is the prevailing stereotype that the "Banderies" from western Ukraine are "taking over" in Kiev.

In response, the local media have reported on discussions about reviving the short-lived Donetske-Kryvyi Rih Republic of 1918; another variation on this theme is the formation of a Donetske-Dnieper or Dnieper autonomous region.

Such discussions first emerged in the summer of 1990 — i.e., in connection with Ukraine's declaration of sovereignty. At the end of last year, a Donbas Intermovement was formed in Donetske. Its members have been active in lobbying for a local referendum on autonomy for the Donetske Oblast as a constituent part of Ukraine. Similarly, the Democratic Donbas Movement supports a referendum on the formation of a Donetske-Kryvyi Rih autonomous region as a constituent part of a federated Ukraine within the framework of the USSR.

Recently, the chief spokesman for these and similar groups has been Viktor Honcharov, a USSR people's deputy from Yenakievo in Donetske, who stirred a major controversy in Ukraine after his speech to the USSR Congress of People's Deputies in September claiming that Ukraine's declaration of independence was "unconstitutional" and that "national separatists" had taken over in Kiev. Afterwards, Mr. Honcharov was given prime time on

(Continued on page 10)



Chrystyna Lapychak

Presidential hopeful Vyacheslav Chornovil and his wife Atena Pashko arrive in Odessa, where the independence movement continues to grow.

The first concrete step in this direction was taken by the session of the Crimean Supreme Council that opened on October 23 and was expected to consider a local referendum law. The session was attended by Chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Council Leonid Kravchuk, whose address, by all accounts, had a settling effect on the Crimean deputies. Mr. Kravchuk argued that Crimea is an inseparable part of Ukraine, but that every effort would be made by the Supreme Council in Kiev to create the necessary conditions for Crimeans to organize their affairs as they see fit.

After a heated discussion, the question of conducting a referendum on Crimea's secession from Ukraine was not placed on the parliamentary agenda and the referendum law was only examined on first reading and then postponed. In response, seven deputies led by Mr. Meshkov left the chamber and Mr. Meshkov announced that he would begin a hunger strike in front of the Supreme Soviet building in support of a referendum and nullification of the 1954 decision to transfer Crimea to Ukraine.

Several days later, four women journalists — a Crimean Tatar, a Ukrainian, and two Russians — supported by Rukh, the Crimean Tatars, and the Citizens' Forum of Crimea began their own hunger strike to protest the fanning of inter-ethnic tensions. From that point onwards, tension mounted daily with meetings, demonstrations and counter-demonstrations.

After almost two weeks, the President of the Crimean Supreme Council resolved to convene an extraordinary session of the local Parliament on November 22, with one item on the agenda: discussion of a draft referendum law. This step was taken on the demand of 66 deputies and a petition signed by over 30,000 people.

**Zakarpattia**

With the possible exception of Zakarpattia, centrifugal tendencies in

This coupled with, from the historical standpoint, the relatively more recent development of the Ukrainian national movement there has resulted in the retention of the traditional Ruthenian (Rusyn) consciousness among a segment of the local population. In terms of the current situation, it is also important to point out that although Ukrainians are 78.4 percent of the population, there is a significant Hungarian minority accounting for 12.5 percent of the population.

The movement for autonomy in Zakarpattia is led by the Society of Carpathian Ruthenians (Tovarystvo Karpatskykh Rusyniv), which was formed on February 17, 1990, as an oblast cultural-educational society. Already on September 29, the group's board adopted a "Declaration of the Society of Carpathian Ruthenians Concerning the Return of the Status of an Autonomous Republic to Zakarpattia Oblast." The essence of this document is that it rejects the legality of all legislative acts of the USSR and Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviets adopted in 1945 and 1946 regarding Zakarpattia's unification with the Ukrainian SSR, recognizing only the Munich Treaty of September, 1938 which dismembered Czechoslovakia and led to the creation of an autonomous Subcarpathian Ruthenia within Czechoslovakia the following month. The society considers Rusyns to be a Slavic nation separate from Ukrainians.

In some aspects, the situation in Zakarpattia is similar to that in Crimea. As in the latter, the local power structures are controlled by the former Communist Party, which was headed by Mykhailo Voloshchuk, who is also the head of the Oblast Council. As in Crimea, there are parties beyond Ukraine's borders who have shown interest in Zakarpattia's fate, particularly political groups in Czechoslovakia.

During a recent visit there, the chairman of the parliamentary Commission on Questions of Defense and State Security, Vasyi Durdynets, issued

**Independence poll in Ukraine**

Poll conducted by the Institute of Sociology of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Question asked: "Do you approve of the declaration of independence of Ukraine?" (September-October, 1991).

	% Yes		% No		% Indifferent		% Difficulty Answering	
	Sept.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Kiev	73.0	81.5	10.1	4.4	4.5	4.4	12.4	9.8
North <sup>1</sup>	61.6	71.8	13.4	9.4	8.0	11.8	17.0	7.1
Central <sup>2</sup>	65.1	72.9	13.6	2.7	4.1	4.4	17.2	20.0
Northeast <sup>3</sup>	49.4	65.0	27.2	16.0	7.4	2.5	16.1	16.6
Northwest <sup>4</sup>	88.8	86.4	1.7	1.6	4.3	8.0	5.2	4.0
East <sup>5</sup>	54.6	62.7	24.4	16.6	9.0	7.1	12.0	13.6
West <sup>6</sup>	89.4	92.4	2.8	1.2	2.2	1.7	5.6	4.7
Southwest <sup>7</sup>	64.3	75.0	3.6	6.9	6.0	1.4	26.2	16.7
South <sup>8</sup>	57.5	69.4	22.9	11.7	1.7	2.2	17.9	16.7
Crimea	44.4	50.0	30.0	26.7	12.2	12.2	13.3	11.1

1. Kiev, Zhytomyr, Chernihiv.
2. Cherkasy, Kirovohrad, Vinnytsia, Poltava.
3. Sumy, Kharkiv.
4. Khmelnytskyi, Rivne, Volyn.
5. Luhanske, Donetske, Dnipropetrovske, Zaporizhzhia.
6. Lviv, Ivano-Frankivske, Ternopil.
7. Chernivtsi, Zakarpattia.
8. Kherson, Odessa, Mykolayiv.

Sources: *Ukraina moloda*, No. 14, October 1991, p. 4; *Holos Ukrainy*, November 1, 1991.

# Centrifugal...

(Continued from page 9)

central television on two occasions, where he reiterated his views against Ukrainian independence, which, in turn, resulted in widespread protests in Ukraine.

In the south of Ukraine, the Novorossiya movement, which emerged at the end of last year, advocates "special state status" with "the historical boundaries of Novorossiya" (today the Odessa, Mykolayiv, Kherson, Dnipropetrovsk and Crimean Oblasts, and also part of the Dniester region of Moldova).

None of these movements in eastern and southern Ukraine have been crowned with very much success. Thus, at an October 26 conference in Donetsk of people's deputies representing all governmental levels from these regions, overwhelming support was expressed for Ukrainian independence. At the same time, the deputies were unable to find a common platform regarding Ukraine's future state structure, with

opinion split among those who favored a unitary approach and those supporting federalism along the lines of Switzerland or Germany. Indeed, deputies from Mykdayin boycotted the conference, while the Dnipropetrovsk delegation argued that it was "illegal" and that perhaps the prosecutor's office should take an interest in the proceedings.

The decision to convene such a conference was taken at a meeting of deputies in Donetsk in September, with the idea of forming a structure for the eastern and southern regions similar to the western Ukrainian Galician Assembly.

Nonetheless, the idea of a federated Ukraine enjoys support in eastern and southern Ukraine, which is reflected in the recent appeal by the Donetsk Oblast council to the Supreme Council in Kiev suggesting that a federal structure be incorporated into Ukraine's new constitution. One or another form of federation is also supported by presidential candidates Volodymyr Hryniou, Vyacheslav Chornovil and Ihor Yukhnovsky.



Chrystyna Lapychak

**Outside of the Supreme Council building in Kiev, crowds gather to protest the work of their representatives. They hold banners which ask about the implementation of laws on Chernobyl and call for the ouster of deputies who do not take the needs of their constituents into consideration.**

Kiev's response to these centrifugal tendencies has been to pursue a policy of accommodation while at the same time insisting that any attempts to dismember Ukraine will not be tolerated. This position was perhaps best reflected in Mr. Kravchuk's address to the Crimean Supreme Council. The Declaration of the Rights of Nationalities in Ukraine, adopted by the Supreme Council on November 1, is a good example of the accommodation aspect of this policy. Among other things, it states that the Ukrainian Supreme Council interprets the Ukrainian law on languages in such a way as to allow the functioning of the language of any national group that is compactly settled in an administrative-territorial unit on the same level as the state language — i.e., Ukrainian.

At the same time, on October 11 the Supreme Soviet passed a law revising the Criminal Code, making "appeals and other activities aimed at the violation of the territorial integrity of Ukraine" a criminal offense punishable by up to three years' imprisonment or up to 10,000 rubles' fine. This step was taken to preclude initiatives similar to

the one recently made by Nobel Prize laureate Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, who proposed that the results of the December 1 referendum in Ukraine on independence be tallied not in total, but rather on an oblast-by-oblast basis so that each oblast could decide for itself "where it belongs."

Finally, it should be pointed out that regionalism in Ukraine appears to have had little impact on support for independence. Indeed, two recent polls conducted by the Institute of Sociology of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in September and October reveal that in Crimea and in the eastern and southern oblasts support for Ukrainian independence has grown (see table).

On a group basis, the proportion of Russians favoring independence grew from 45.9 percent to 58.3 percent, Jews from 41.7 percent to 60 percent, and other nationalities from 57.9 percent to 71.8 percent.

And over all, in October 71 percent of those polled said that they supported independence, 10.5 percent answered that they did not, 5.7 percent were indifferent and 12.6 percent had difficulty responding.



## THE TSCHERKASSKI KOZAKS A SPECTACULAR FROM UKRAINE!!!

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МУЗИЧНИЙ КЕРІВНИК:  
ЮРІЙ МАРШІВЦЬ

ДОПОМОЖІТЬ "ЧЕРКАСЬКИМ КОЗАКАМ" ПРИДАВАТИ СВОЙ ВЛАСНИЙ ДОТРИМУВАТИ НОВІ КОСТЮМИ ТА ІНШЕ ПРИЛАДА, НЕОБХІДНЕ У ЇХНЬОМУ ПОШИРЕННІ КОЗАЦЬКОЇ СЛАВИ ПО ВСЬОМУ УКРАЇНІ!!!



Marta Kolomayets

**Citizens of Kharkiv protest the signing of the union treaty this past summer in Kiev.**

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### „УКРАЇНСЬКІ ВІЙСЬКОВІ ВІДЗНАКИ”

Ярослава Семонюка

в українській і англійській мовах

ОРДЕНИ, ХРЕСТИ, МЕДАЛІ та НАШІВКИ

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Коліркові ілюстрації, люксовий папір.

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Мешканці стеити Нью Джерсі зобов'язані доплатити до ціни 7% продажного податку.

**NOV. 25** SYRACUSE, NY  
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**NOV. 29** SCRANTON, PA  
Friday  
7:30 p.m.  
**NOV. 30** HARTFORD, CT  
Saturday  
7:30 p.m.  
**DEC. 1** NEW YORK, NY  
Sunday  
3:00 p.m.  
185 - 1st Avenue  
**DEC. 4** YONKERS, NY  
Wednesday  
Ukrainian Youth Center  
7:30 p.m.  
**DEC. 5** TRENTON, NJ  
Thursday  
7:30 p.m.

**DEC. 6** WASHINGTON, D.C.  
Friday  
7:30 p.m.  
**DEC. 7** NEWARK, NJ  
Saturday  
7:30 p.m.  
**DEC. 8** PHILADELPHIA, PA  
Sunday  
7:30 p.m.  
**DEC. 9** MAPLEWOOD, N.J.  
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7:30 p.m.  
**DEC. 13** NORTH PORT, FL  
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**DEC. 15** MIAMI, FL  
Sunday  
2:00 p.m.

Tickets may be obtained from the usual Ukrainian stores & credit unions, or at the door, one hour before curtain time. Children 14 and under: FREE admission.

## Youngsters compete in soccer match

by Ihor Lukiw

NEWARK, N.J. — The youngest soccer team playing for Chornomorska Sich has begun its season with two shut-outs.

On Friday, November 2, the squad defeated the Madison YMCA team by a decisive score of 8-0. The game was played indoors at the YMCA in Madison, N.J.

A few weeks ago Sich won by a shut-out score of 5-0 playing outdoors against the same YMCA team.

The team's trainer, Ihor Chupenko, said of his players: "If they stay together they will be one of the best teams around when they are older." Coach Stefan Puzyk is proud of his soccer players.

Team members are between age 6 and 8. Practice is held every Friday at Farchers Grove in Union, N.J. When the weather gets cold, practice will be

moved to St. John's School gymnasium in Newark, N.J.

The players who participated in the November 2 game against the YMCA game were: Roman Lukiw, Taras Puzyk, Michael Puzyk, Markian Hadziewicz, Nicholas Komanecky, Marusia Kleban, Stefan Wolansky, Michael Gudzy, Natalia Kudryk, Andrew Kudryk, Danylo Vitvitsky and Christian Kleban.

The goals were divided between Michael Gudzy and Danylo Vitvitsky, who had four goals each. The impressive goalkeeping of Roman Lukiw and Taras Puzyk contributed to the team's morale and confidence during the match.

The team's success may be credited to the instruction of Mr. Chupenko, the leadership of Mr. Puzyk, the dedication of manager Roman Kleban and all the mothers who have lost their voices screaming and cheering during games.

## Golf Association holds championship



Participants of the Ukrainian Golf Association of America pose after their tournament.

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. — The Ukrainian Golf Association of America capped off its first year with a 36-hole championship on September 13-14.

Thirty-five out of 60 members came to the Crossinger's and Nevele golf courses to "drive, slice, hook, climb hills and valleys along Grossinger's tough links and just trying to survive the gnats and the aerated greens of Nevele," said Roman Luzziak, the president of the association.

Members came from as far as Detroit, and Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and even one affiliate member from Sydney, Australia, joined in.

In the low gross, Walter Wyncarz came in first place, Bohdan Anniuk

came in second, Vitaly Zinkewycz came in third and Roman Kinal came in fourth.

In the low net, Mike Gudzy came in first place, V. Hajdan came in second, Carl Schnollenger came in third and Roman Wolczuk came in fourth.

In the mini-calloway tournament, Roman Fedorowicz came in first, and Bohdan Harasym came in second. The longest drives were made by Joe Gulawsky and Lew Wilczak. The shots closest to the pin were made by Tom Mack and Steve Bereza.

The closing event of this first full year of the Ukrainian Golf Association was completed with a buffet and award ceremony at the Nevele.

## Tennis tournament held at Tryzubivka

HORSHAM, Pa. — Eighteen Ukrainian tennis players from various communities on the East Coast gathered at Tryzubivka during the weekend of September 28-29 to participate in the fourth annual fall tennis tournament.

They came as far as Boston, Hartford, New York, and north New Jersey to take part in what is quickly becoming a traditional fall tennis event among Ukrainian players.

The tournament was played in two groups: women and men. In the women's group the winner was Slava Pawlichka. Lee who defeated Iwanka Fedyk in the final, in a three-hour marathon match. Ms. Lee's sister, Marijka Tatunchak, took third place with a win over Luba Buhaj.

In the men's group, which was probably the strongest to date at Tryzubivka, the winner again was George Sawchak defeating last year's finalist George Hrabec, (K.L.K. Boston), by the score of 6-1, 6-1. George Petrykevych (K.L.K. Hartford) took third place by defeating Jerry Tymkiw, (Tryzub), in the feed-in consolation final, 8-6.

Other noteworthy matches in the men's division were Paul Rollick's close win over George Walchuk (K.L.K.-N.J.), 7-5, 7-5; Alex Olyneec's win over Mr. Petrykevych in the main draw, 6-4, 6-3; and Mr. Hrabec's grueling win over Mr. Tymkiw 3-6, 6-4, 4-0. Other exciting matches were Carl Dizela vs. Lubko

(Continued on page 14)

### DEAR READERS

The Ukrainian National Association offers a variety of products and services, some of which you may not be aware of. These include:

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- Personal financial planning
- Advice from tax and estate planning attorneys
- Professionally trained insurance consultants to assist you

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To inquire about any of these products or services, please complete the information requested below and mail to: Ukrainian National Association, Director of Insurance Operations, 30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302. For faster service, call us at (201) 451-2200.

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## Notice UNA — financially healthy: fact or fiction?

You may have read about certain bank and insurance company failures and/or takeovers by regulatory state agencies. If you are concerned about your insurance coverage with the Ukrainian National Association, please don't. The UNA is not in any danger!

In these times of speculation and rumors, we feel it prudent to state some pertinent facts:

1. The UNA invests and always has invested in the highest quality bonds. Ninety-three percent of the \$48 million in our bond portfolio is rated in the highest quality possible as determined by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners which is the foremost authority on valuation of securities.

Another 6.5 percent is in the next highest quality category. To summarize: 99.5 percent of our entire bond portfolio is graded either highest or high quality. Therefore, 76 percent of our total assets of \$65,603,645 (as of June 30, 1991) are invested in the two highest quality grades of bonds.

2. The UNA has invested approximately \$5 million in first mortgages for our members' home or churches. This represents eight percent of our total assets. By limiting loans to a maximum of 66 percent of the appraised value not exceeding \$100,000, the 20-30 percent drop in value of real estate in the northeast during the recessionary period did not adversely affect the security of our mortgage loans since we had a 34 percent cushion.

3. The UNA granted a mortgage on the UNA building and the balance as of June 30, 1991 is approximately \$6 million or 12.5 percent of our assets. The market value of this building conservatively calculated, based on today's market, would not only satisfy this \$6 million and the promissory notes to our members of \$7.8 million but the UNA would receive approximately \$13 million in addition.

4. The UNA has no debt.

5. The UNA has actuarial reserves set up in excess of \$34 million for our obligations to our members.

6. The UNA has more than \$20 million in surplus funds for the added protection of our members.

7. The UNA is regularly audited by the N.J. Insurance Department, New Jersey Division of Taxation, I.R.S., and an independent CPA firm.

8. The UNA has not received a substandard audit report during its 97-year history.

I trust the above statistics confirm your confidence in the financial strength of the UNA. I would be happy to further discuss these points as well as anything else about which you may have a question.

Please write or call the UNA Home Office, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302, (201) 451-2200.

## Demjanjuk's case discussed in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE — John Demjanjuk's Israeli defense attorney, Yoram Sheftel, and John Demjanjuk Jr., spoke recently at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (UWM). Besides covering the case in general, they also discussed deviations from standard courtroom procedures during the trial and evidence that they say proves Mr. Demjanjuk's innocence, including the recent acquisition of 15,000 pages from Soviet archives. The event was televised three times over Werner cable (channel 14) in Milwaukee, and the show will be repeated on Monday, November 25 at 4 a.m.

The event was sponsored by the Ukrainian Students Organization at UWM and by the Milwaukee branch of "Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine." Vera Pawlak, head of both groups, organized the event. The Milwaukee-based group petitions Wis-

consin state politicians, as well as the general public, to defend the immediate release of Mr. Demjanjuk.

The Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle, The UWM Times and the UWM Post all extensively covered Messrs. Sheftel's and Demjanjuk's talk.

This event, attended by members of the Ukrainian and Jewish communities, was videotaped by Peter Fritsch, a professor in the UWM's film department.

The Milwaukee-based AHRU is planning a nationwide protest in December to release John Demjanjuk at the time of his next appeal, said Ms. Pawlak.

Copies of the videotapes can be obtained by writing to: Producer P. Fritsch; MATA; 610 N. Second St.; Milwaukee, Wisc. 53212; or by calling (414) 225-3560.

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Essay contest open to: CHILDREN, 10-13 and to YOUTH, 14-18  
Topic for each contest: "IN WHAT WAY CAN I HELP UKRAINE?"  
Essay may be written in Ukrainian or English. Maximum 300 words for YOUTH and 200 words for CHILDREN, and will be judged on CLARITY OF EXPRESSION, GRAMMAR/STYLE and OVERALL IMPRESSION.

Poster contest open to children: Gp. I, under 10 and Gp. II, 10-13. Poster must be drawn on white paper, 8.5"x11" (21.6. cm x 28cm), and illustrate theme: "HOW CAN I HELP UKRAINE?"

Posters will be judged on ORIGINALITY, SKILL IN DRAWING and OVERALL IMPRESSION. The essay or poster must be accompanied by the OFFICIAL ENTRY FORM below and forwarded to UNA by Dec. 13, 1991.

All entries will become property of the UNA. To ensure impartiality, write your name on a separate paper, DO NOT write it on the essay or poster.

For more information contact Fraternal Activities Coordinator. SEND ENTRIES WITH OFFICIAL ENTRY FORM, TO:

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ESSAY/POSTER CONTEST To: Fraternal Activities Coordinator  
Fraternal Activities Coordinator Here is my essay/poster, prepared  
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Student's signature \_\_\_\_\_

## New courses in Ukrainian offered

STERLING HEIGHTS, Mich. — The department of German and Slavic Languages and Literatures at Wayne State University, Ukrainian Studies Program is offering several courses for the winter semester.

Intermediate Ukrainian 201, held on Mondays at 6 p.m. to 9:40 p.m., for four credits, will begin on January 13. Ukrainian 302, an introduction to Ukrainian literature with reading done in either Ukrainian or

English, is also worth four credits and will be held on Thursdays during the same hours. The course will start on January 16.

There is also Ukrainian 390 and 590, which is directed study and can be worth one to three credits. The instructor will be Vera Andrushkiw and classes will be held at the new WSU Extension Center. For further information, call the German and Slavic department at 577-3024.

NEW YORK — The New York University School of Continuing Education's Foreign Language Department will offer Ukrainian II in the 1992 spring semester. The course

will run Thursdays, 6:10 - 8:05 p.m., at the Washington Square campus. Registration for the course will begin in December. For further information, call (212) 998-7030.

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December 17, 1991 (for January 5 issue)

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## Bandura videotapes released



The Metropolitan Detroit Ukrainian Bandurist Tour Fund Raising Committee recently reported that \$167,000 was raised from September 1990 to June 1991 for the reknowned capella's tour this past summer. A film based on the 1991 Bandurist Concert Tour, called "Apostoly Bandury," will be shown in Chicago at the SUM Hall on Saturday, November 30, at 5 p.m. and in Philadelphia at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Rd. on Tuesday, December 3 at 7 p.m. Pictured seated (from left) are Natalia Nosenko, Olga Solovey, Adrian Bluj, Natalia Jackiw, Anna Hnatiuk, Maria Kostyuk. Standing (from left) are Petro Honcharenko, Wolodymyr Hupaliwskyj, Stephen Kohut, Jaroslaw Duzey, Myroslaw Hnatiuk, Joseph Postolowsky and Mykola Kostyuk.

## Ukrainians asked...

(Continued from page 4)

identified, it would be beneficial to have a pool of Ukrainians already "typed" and available as potential donors through the databanks.

Efforts are being undertaken to organize a donor drive in the Ukrainian community on behalf of Barbara and others who may need this special gift of life. For information call (202) 872-1139.

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## Deal...

(Continued from page 1)

Note Co., and Smith, Lyons, Torrance, Stevenson and Mayer, of which Mr. Onyschuk is a partner, represented the National Bank.

The Canadian company will print 1.5 billion banknotes of the new Ukrainian currency, to be called the hryvnia, in denominations from 100 down to one. The banknotes will feature portraits of Prince Yaroslav the Wise, Bohdan Khmelnytsky, Taras Shevchenko, Ivan Franko and Lesia Ukrainka and will be designed by Ukrainian artists Vasyl Lopata and Borys Maxymov.

Canadian Bank Note plans to market a limited issue of the new

series of banknotes to collectors and to the general public. Gift orders are expected to be ready for acceptance by December 1.

The company and the Ukrainian government also intend to establish a joint venture company in Ukraine to be owned 50 percent by the government of Ukraine and 50 percent by Canadian Bank Note Co. to print banknotes, passports, postage stamps, bonds and other security printed products for Ukraine and for other countries in the region.

Printing of the currency will start in January 1992. It is reported that the Ukrainian government has to give a down payment of \$5 (U.S.) million with the total cost of the printing contract to be \$30 (U.S.) million.

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**Skoryk works  
featured at UIA**

NEW YORK — An evening featuring the works of composer Myroslav Skoryk will be presented at the Ukrainian Institute of America on November 30 at 8 p.m.

One of Ukraine's outstanding composers, Mr. Skoryk is well-known for his score for the movie "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors," which he wrote when he was only 25. His music is contemporary in spirit and expression, yet tightly knit with Ukrainian folklore. He recently won first prize for his Carpathian concerto for orchestra during Kiev Fest '91.

The evening will feature pianists Mykola Suk and Volodymyr Vynnytsky, soprano Olena Heimur, violinist Yuri Mazurkevych, the Leontovych String Quartet and the composer at the piano.

Ms. Heimur and the Leontovych String Quartet will perform Mr. Skoryk's "Three Ukrainian Wedding Songs," and the quartet will also perform his "Partita No. 3." Mr. Vynnytsky will perform Mr. Skoryk's "Three Preludes and Fugues" and Mr. Suk will perform his "Partita No. 5 for Piano." Mr. Mazurkevych and Mr. Skoryk will perform his newest "Violin Sonata No. 2."

This concert is part of the "Music at the Institute" series and will be followed by a reception. Admission is \$10, seniors \$5, and students free. The institute is located on the corner of 79th St. and Fifth Ave. For further information, call (212) 288-8660.

**Tennis...**

(Continued from page 11)

Olesnyckyj and Mr. Petrykevych vs. Ihor Buhaj.

Presenting trophies to winners, finalists and consolation winners during the Sunday afternoon ceremonies were Roman Sawchak, past president of Tryzub, and Mr. Sawchak, tournament director. Noting an overall success of the tournament, some elders voiced a concern that the tournament, for some reason, does not attract younger players, and hoped that the situation would be rectified.

The next tournament at Tryzubivka will be held on May 2-3, 1992. All Ukrainian tennis players are welcome to participate.

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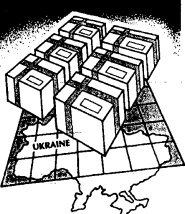
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# Symposium to be held on Canadian experience

TORONTO — An academic symposium will be held on Saturday, November 30, on the Ukrainian Canadian experience at St. Michael's College, University of Toronto.

Held from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., the symposium will consist of panel discussions on the future of multiculturalism, relations between the organized Ukrainian Canadian community and the state and future of traditional secular and religious organizations in the community.

Afterward, there will be an exhibition of Ukrainian life in Canada from 1891-1991 to complement the conference. This will take place in the Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 43 Queen's Park Crescent East at 7:30 p.m. There will be a simultaneous book launch of "Canada's Ukrainians: Negotiating an Identity," co-edited by Profs. Lubomyr Luciuk and Stella Hryniuk and published by the University of Toronto Press.

The symposium and launch are sponsored by the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto, the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee and the Multicultural History Society of Ontario, with the generous support of the Ministry of Multiculturalism and Citizenship, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada and the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Communications.

For further information, call Dr. Lillian Petroff, Education Coordinator at the Multicultural History Society of Ontario, (416) 979-2973.

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## November 25

**NEW YORK:** Yara Arts Group will present a reading from its text "Explosions," compiled by Viriana Tkacz and Wanda Phipps for the Poetry Project at St. Mark's Church, Second Ave. and 10th St. at 8 p.m.

## November 26

**IRVINGTON, N.J.:** The Ukrainian Computer Club will have its first "swap night" at the Ukrainian Community Center, 140 Prospect Ave. Tables will be set up 7 p.m. prior to the monthly meeting; bring your new or used hardware and software for selling, buying or trading. For further information, call Ihor Lukiw, (201) 376-4829.

## November 29

**CLEVELAND:** There will be an opening reception of an exhibit of literature from the displaced person camps, 1945-1950, at the Ukrainian Museum-Archives, 1202 Kenilworth Ave. For further information, call (216) 781-4329.

## November 30

**NEW YORK:** The Shevchenko Scientific Society is hosting a lecture by Volodymyr Stoiko of Manhattan College on "Mykhailo Hrushevsky as a statesman." It will be at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between 9th and 10th Sts.) at 5 p.m.

## December 1

**HOLMDEL, N.J.:** St. Wolodymyr the Great Ukrainian Catholic Church will hold its annual church bazaar at the Holmdel Firehall, Rte. 520 from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. There will be Ukrainian ceramics, crafts, stained glass, baked goods and hot food for sale.

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

**CHICAGO:** The Chicago chapter of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society will hold a non-competitive philatelic exhibition to mark the referendum in Ukraine at Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Parish Hall at 2245 W. Superior from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission is free.

## December 4

**CHICAGO:** Illinois State Representative Myron Kulas will discuss how to make the legislative process work for you at 7:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave. The seminar is sponsored by The Chicago Group as part of its Business and Professional Education series. Admission is \$3 for members, and \$5 for non-members. For further information, call Roman Golash, (708) 885-2936.

**SAN DIEGO:** There will be a benefit dinner for the Children of Chernobyl at Holy Angels Social Hall, 2235 Galahad Rd. at 6 p.m. It is being sponsored by Our Lady of Perpetual Help Ukrainian Catholic Church, St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Holy Angels Byzantine Catholic Church. For further information, or to reserve tickets, call (619) 277-2511.

## December 6-7

**SAN DIEGO, Calif.:** The House of Ukraine will participate in the annual Christmas on the Prado celebration. All of the 30 member nations will be selling ethnic food from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. on both days. Christmas caroling and Ukrainian art displays will be a highlight. All Balboa Park museums will also be open,

free of charge, to the thousands of expected attendees. For further information, call (619) 487-9276.

## December 7

**NEWARK, N.J.:** There will be a St. Nicholas Program hosted by St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church at the school gym, 762 Sanford Ave. St. John's students will perform a play and St. Nicholas will distribute gifts. His office will be open in the morning, 8:30 a.m. to 9 a.m., 11:30 a.m. to noon and 2 p.m. to 3 p.m., to receive packages (only one per recipient). Admission is \$3.

## December 7-8

**CHICAGO:** The Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Parish will have its third annual Christmas arts and crafts bazaar at 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., on Saturday and 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Sunday at the Ukrainian Cultural Center at 2247 W. Chicago Ave. Crafts, collectibles, food, door prizes and cash prizes will be available. For further information, call (312) 384-6400.

## December 7 and 14

**NEW YORK:** Jaroslawa Stasiuk will teach a two-session workshop in Ukrainian Christmas traditions at The Ukrainian Museum. There will be hands-on participation in the baking of traditional Ukrainian Christmas breads, and instruction in the customs, traditions and rituals practiced during this joyous holiday. It will be held from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. at The Ukrainian Museum, 203 Second Ave. It is open to adults (\$20) and children over 16 (\$15). Senior citizens also pay \$15 and members receive a 15 percent discount. For further information, call (212) 228-0110.

## December 8

**ROCHESTER, N.Y.:** The Ukrainian-American Business and Professional

Association of Rochester is hosting a celebration of the December 1 national referendum affirming Ukrainian independence with Gennadi Udovenko, Ukrainian ambassador to the United Nations, as the guest of honor. The champagne reception will be at 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. at the Rochester City Hall Atrium, 30 Church St. Black tie is optional.

**HOLLYWOOD, Calif.:** Josyp Terelya, the exiled leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church who was imprisoned for his faith for over 20 years in the Gulag and is the author of "Witness to Apparitions and Persecution in the USSR" will speak at Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church, 5146½ De Longpre Ave. at noon. For further information, call (213) 466-6663.

**LOS ANGELES:** The Ukrainian Art Center, Inc. will hold its annual Christmas Open House from noon to 5 p.m. at 4315 Melrose Ave. There will be caroling, hand-crafted holiday decorations, Ukrainian folk and fine art, hands-on folk craft demonstrations, breads and traditional holiday foods, plus an exhibit of award-winning artist Bohdan Borzemy's graphic art and paintings and traditional embroidered table linens. This year there will also be a life-size exhibit of a Ukrainian country cottage set up for Christmas Eve, an hourly film show about New Year's traditions, a dance performance and a folk music recital at 2 p.m. For further information, call Daria Chaikovsky, (213) 668-0172, or Zenovia Wrzesniewski, (714) 544-8665.

**PHILADELPHIA:** Post 4 of the Ukrainian American Veterans will commemorate the 50th anniversary of Pearl Harbor with a memorial service at 11:45 a.m. at St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, 6740 N. Fifth St. Proper uniform must be worn.

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