

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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50 cents

Parliament charges leadership with Chernobyl cover-up

by **Chrystyna Lapychak**
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — The Ukrainian Parliament passed a resolution on Wednesday, December 11, demanding that Soviet leaders from Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on down be prosecuted for covering up the Chernobyl nuclear disaster of April 1986.

In a dramatic speech before Parliament on December 11, Volodymyr Yavorivsky announced he would submit to Ukraine's Procurator General evidence gathered by two parliamentary Chernobyl commissions implicating the Soviet and Ukrainian leadership in a criminal disregard for the lives of hundreds of thousands of victims of the Chernobyl catastrophe.

"This is a political evaluation. It is our prerogative as a Parliament," said Mr. Yavorivsky, who announced he would hand over the materials his commission had gathered to Procurator General Viktor Shyshkin for criminal investigation. The evidence pointed to two lists of leaders.

The all-union Soviet list was headed by President Gorbachev, former

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THE DEMISE OF THE SOVIET UNION

Ukraine ratifies amended agreement on commonwealth

by **Chrystyna Lapychak**
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — The Supreme Council of Ukraine on Tuesday, December 10, ratified, 288 to 10, with certain key changes and amendments, the Agreement on the Formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States signed last Sunday by the presidents of Russia, Ukraine and the parliamentary chairman of Belarus.

The agreement, widely viewed as the final nail on the coffin of the dying Soviet Union, was signed in a hunting lodge outside Brest as Russian President Boris Yeltsin, Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk and Belarusian Sejm Chairman Stanislav Shushkevich concluded a two-day, Slavic summit on December 7-8 in Belarus.

The three leaders signed the accord just over one week after Ukraine's declaration of independence was overwhelmingly confirmed in a December 1 plebiscite.

The Russian Federation recognized Ukrainian statehood two days later. Several opposition deputies have privately connected Russia's quick recognition, which is of key importance to Ukraine, to Ukraine's agreement to join the commonwealth.

In its December 10 vote, the Ukrainian Parliament added and changed key

points in the agreement strengthening the sovereignty of the individual member-states.

The most significant changes and additions were made in articles 5, 6 and 7 of the 14-point accord. They regard the issues of mutual respect for existing state borders, the right to form separate non-strategic national armed forces based on Soviet troops on their territory, consultations instead of coordination of foreign policy, and consensus decisions by the member states of recommendations by the yet-to-be-formed coordinating institutes in Minsk.

"The attempts of the center to revive an old union are not only unrealistic, but harmful as they deceive our peoples," said Ukrainian President Kravchuk during a news conference on Monday, December 9, in Kiev.

"This was not an attempt to form a Slavic commonwealth. I mentioned already on December 5 the idea of a commonwealth and we consulted with Nursultan Nazarbayev. We decided to give the text of the agreement to all the former Soviet republics, including the Baltics," said President Kravchuk.

"I said before that Ukraine will sign no treaty which makes it part of another state. We said we could agree to something in the model of the European community. So we all came together

and agreed that this was the only correct approach to stop the unregulated and uncontrolled disintegration in all aspects of life," he said.

"We acted according to our authority, our constitutions of our independent states, and according to international legal norms," he asserted.

"Ukraine in all of its matters remains independent. We agreed that the issues of a national currency and national army were the business of each state, while issues such as nuclear weapons would be jointly regulated by agreements," said the president.

The accord foresees coordination in two keys areas: economic reform and joint control of strategic forces.

"Together we'll introduce economic reforms, helping each other, yet acting independently," said President Kravchuk. "For this period we'll keep the ruble. Yeltsin has agreed to give us a mass of rubles so we can raise wages and pensions before freeing prices."

"The control over nuclear weapons will be joint," he said. "This black briefcase will be in the hands of three leaders and the buttons will be connected. In other words they will only work when pressed by all three simultaneously. Therefore this system does not increase the danger, but strengthens the guarantees against danger. We had to

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Campaign for U.S. recognition of Ukraine recruits more supporters in Congress

WASHINGTON — Congressional support for United States' formal recognition of Ukraine increased in the closing days of the first session of the 102nd Congress. A total of 28 senators and 92 representatives expressed their support for recognition either through co-sponsorship of the congressional resolutions (S. Con. Res. 65 or H. Con. Res. 212) or by responding positively to a letter, dated November 1, from the Washington Office of the Ukrainian National Association which asked each Member of Congress the following question:

Are you in support of the United States officially recognizing Ukraine's independence and establishing full diplomatic relations with the government of Ukraine following a positive confirmation vote in Ukraine's independence referendum on December 1, 1991?

The following Members of Congress expressed their support of U.S. recognition (names followed by an asterisk indicate that the congressman did not

sponsor the resolution, but responded positively to the questionnaire.)

United States Senate

Alabama: Richard C. Shelby; **Arizona:** Dennis DeConcini, John McCain; **California:** John Seymour; **Connecticut:** Christopher J. Dodd, Joe Lieberman; **Florida:** Bob Graham, Connie Mack; **Hawaii:** Daniel K. Inouye; **Illinois:** Alan J. Dixon*, Paul Simon; **Maryland:** Barbara A. Mikulski; **Massachusetts:** John F. Kerry; **Michigan:** Donald W. Riegler; **New Jersey:** Bill Bradley, Frank R. Lautenberg; **New York:** Daniel P. Moynihan, Alfonse M. D'Amato; **North Carolina:** Jesse Helms; **Ohio:** Howard Metzenbaum, John Glenn; **Pennsylvania:** Arlen Specter, Harris L. Wofford; **South Dakota:** Larry Pressler; **Utah:** Orrin G. Hatch; **Washington:** Brook Adams; **Wisconsin:** Robert W. Kasten; **Wyoming:** Malcolm Wallop.

U.S. House of Representatives

Arizona: John Kyl; **California:** Tom Campbell, C. Christopher Cox, Randy

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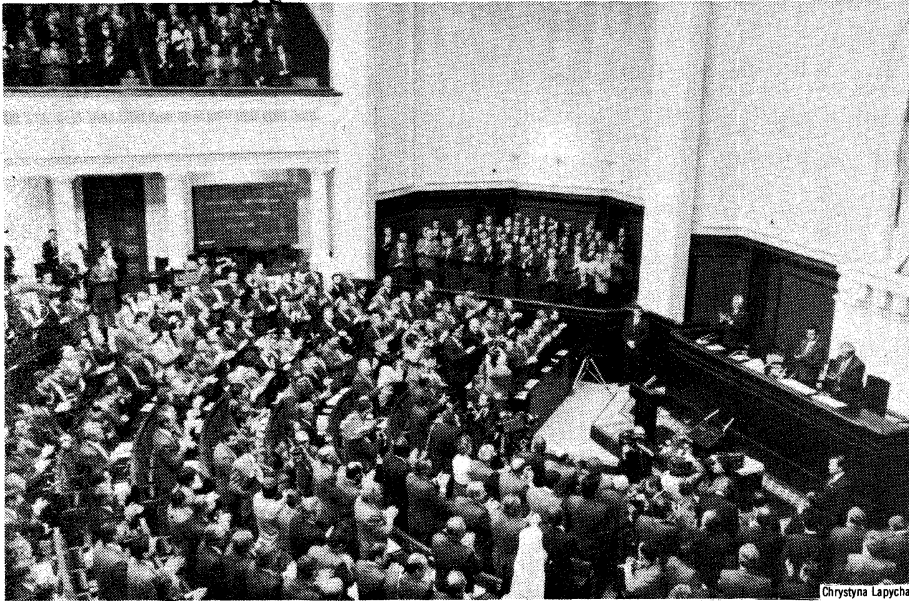
Leonid Kravchuk takes oath of office



Chrystyna Lapychak

"I solemnly swear to the people of Ukraine to realize my authority as president, to strictly adhere to the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, to respect and protect the rights and liberties of people and citizens, to defend the sovereignty of Ukraine and to conscientiously fulfill my obligations," pledged President Leonid M. Kravchuk on Thursday, December 5.

World leaders congratulate new Ukrainian president



Chrystyna Lapychak

A scene from the Ukrainian Parliament during inauguration ceremonies for President Leonid Kravchuk on Thursday, December 5.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Among the numerous congratulatory greetings sent to Leonid Kravchuk on the occasion of Ukraine's vote for independence on December 1 and on Mr. Kravchuk's victory in Ukraine's presidential elections were official statements from, among others:

Poland, Canada, Cuba, South Korea, Greece, the United States of America, Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, Armenia, Tadzhikistan, Lithuania, Kirghizia, Moldova, Georgia, Estonia, Bashkir and the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations.

Following are excerpted greetings:

POLAND:

... Poland is the first country to recognize Ukraine as a sovereign state and is planning to establish full diplomatic relations with Ukraine.

I am confident that long-term cooperation between our two countries will prove to be beneficial for the well-being of our respective nations, our neighbors and all of Europe.

Lech Walesa
President of Poland

CUBA:

Esteemed Comrade President,
It is with great interest that I followed the process which culminated in the momentous political event of Sunday (December 1), whereby the Ukrainian people made a historic choice and you were given the mandate to lead your nation.

Ukraine ratifies...

(Continued from page 1)

agree on a collective command because this is an issue of global character."

"The union has disintegrated and people are concerned about how we will live now. I believe that this agreement does not limit our sovereignty by a single sentence. The union no longer exists and every state of the world must now deal directly with Ukraine and Belarus and Kazakhstan and others. I think this is a signal, not only a signal, but a fact," said the president.

"This is not a new state," said Dmytro Pavlychko, chairman of Parliament's

I take this occasion to extend greetings to you on behalf of the government and the people of Cuba. I would also like to extend my most sincere and heartfelt feelings of friendship, confident that we will continue to work together as heretofore, in the name of progress and the strengthening of the multilateral and mutually beneficial relations between our two countries and peoples.

Fraternal greetings,
Fidel Castro Ruiz
Chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Cuba

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH KOREA:

Your Excellency, please accept my sincere greetings on the occasion of your election as the first President of Ukraine.

I am confident that under your wise leadership Ukraine will flourish and that the cooperation between the Republic of South Korea and Ukraine will continue to develop in the interests of our nations.

Ro Myon Hon
Extraordinary and plenipotentiary Representative of the Republic of South Korea

ARMENIA:

...I am glad that Ukraine has, in your person as president, a far-sighted leader, capable of mediating various social and national interests.

foreign affairs commission, on December 9. "This is created on the model of the European Community. The agreement has no legal status as a subject of international law and it certainly is not eternal. This is all a transitional moment. In the future we' like to join the European Community and the European common home," he said.

"Right now we have no other choice. This agreement will serve as a bridge to cross the abyss — to avoid military conflict, especially after the allegations by (Leningrad Mayor Anatoly) Sobchak. This is our absolute guarantee that we are peacefully moving toward democracy," said Mr. Pavlychko.

I am certain that the epochal rebirth of Ukrainian state independence will have global significance. Moreover, it will serve to further close relations between our two countries.

Respectfully yours,
L. Ter-Petrosian
President of Armenia

LITHUANIA:

I rejoice in Ukraine's independence and congratulate you on your election to such a responsible, high position. I wish you all the best.

Diplomatic relations between our countries will be formalized (as soon as possible) in order to establish the basis for the development of mutual cooperation.

I would like to use this occasion to extend an invitation to you to visit the Republic of Lithuania at your convenience.

Vytautas Landsbergis
Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania

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Newsbriefs from Ukraine

• **BREST, Belarus** — Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk, Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Belarusian Supreme Soviet Chairman Stanislav Shushkevich met here for two days, on December 7-8, after which it was announced that they had agreed to form a Commonwealth of Independent States. This commonwealth would include the three participatory republics and be open to all republics of the former USSR and all states that share the commonwealth's goals and principles. As founding members of the USSR and signatories of the 1922 Union treaty, the three republics declared the end of the USSR "as a subject of international law and a geopolitical reality."

The new commonwealth will try to coordinate foreign policy, development of a common economic space, customs and migration policies, transport and communications, ecology and crime fighting. Its members also pledged to take measures to reduce defense spending, eliminate nuclear weapons and work toward neutrality.

The new commonwealth's coordinated economic policy was reported by TASS on December 8. It includes the maintenance and development of existing economic ties between the three states, the creation of market mechanisms, the "transformation" of property relations, the retention of the ruble as a basis for economic relations (though still introducing national currencies with mutual safeguards), the preservation of a unified economic space and a pledge to agree on 1992 defense expenditure within ten days.

Minsk was chosen as the coordinating center for the new commonwealth. The activities of the former USSR organs are declared null and void in those states which signed the commonwealth agreement.

Mr. Kravchuk stressed at a press conference that the commonwealth agreement guaranteed the jurisdiction of independent states except for a few areas where joint control was necessary, such as weapons control. Critics wanted to know why he had not consulted the Parliament first, or thought he had betrayed the independence of Ukraine. Other people welcomed the idea of a community similar to the European model.

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Youth politics in Ukraine: the politician, the intellectual and the reformer

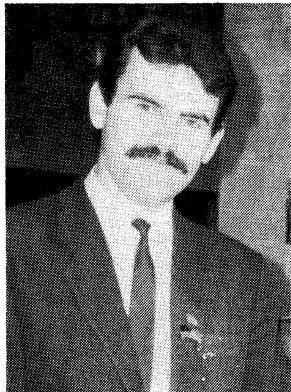
by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — When one says "youth movement" in North America, the 1960's spring to mind. Society was then in transition, young people, the baby boom generation, felt its strength and began questioning the values of society. The Vietnam War served as a catalyst, and young people created a movement which demanded a say in the running of society.

A situation not dissimilar exists in Ukraine today. The society is under stress, its former values discredited. It is also a society which, until 1987, was shackled by fear. Young people became the social class which found it easiest to cross that barrier of fear and began to form, consciously or unconsciously, concepts of a civil society.

They had to start from the beginning. The dominance of the Communist Party and its partner, the Komsomol, had prevented the development of the institutions of a civil society. The Komsomol was the only link between the government, youth issues and young people. The Komsomol had the funds; it was able to do many things — build buildings, stage concerts, run resorts, organize leisure activities. It had the support of the system and through it, young people could grab their share. They could get prizes, scholarships, expense accounts, travel grants.

There were no alternatives you could work through if you wanted to do something, to be active. If you wanted to organize a musical group and stage a concert, it had to be done through the Komsomol. If you wanted to start up a business — this became possible in 1985 — it could be done under the sponsorship of the Komsomol.



Ihor Derkach

But it was also the official state structure with a single aim — to prepare people to accept the realities of the society, not to question what was happening around them, to accept things as they existed.

The beginnings of the youth movement in Ukraine are well known. The first organized groups, the Culturological Society in Kiev and Lev Society in Lviv, which appeared in 1987, were cultural in their aims. A year later political organizations such as SNUM (Spilka Nezaleshnoi Ukrainskoyi Molodi) and the student associations appeared and soon after, scouting organizations such as Plast, Spadshchyna and Sich.

The youth movement today has developed several aspects. The most visible and best known in the West is the political one — total commitment to the



Oleksander Kryvenko

establishment of an independent sovereign Ukrainian state and a belief that nothing worthwhile can be done unless real independence is achieved. Until that time, all other concerns should be put on the back burner.

This tendency draws heavily on the nationalist tradition in western Ukraine and its leader and best known spokesman is people's deputy Ihor Derkach of Lviv, 26 years old. He was one of the founders and first president of SNUM and was in charge of organizing the Second World Conference of Ukrainian Youth Organizations, held in Kiev August 3-4 of this year.

There were 44 youth organizations registered at the conference (five of them from the West) and, although the range of their interests was very wide, the largest number of resolutions concerned political matters with "inde-



Oleksander Shlapak

pendent" and "anti-imperialist" the most frequently used words.

The main theme of the conference was developed by 27-year old people's deputy Taras Steckiv in his keynote address "The Political Situation in Ukraine." He said that the conference "should develop optimum and most convenient forms of how youth organizations could influence the political life of Ukraine, pinpoint their role and place in the building of an independent Ukrainian state." The political theme was echoed in the opening remarks of Mr. Derkach as well as Roman Zvarych (of the United States), who expounded on his well known "Either/Or" theme.

Mr. Derkach maintains strong links with the diaspora-nationalist organizations — SNUM and SUM (from the West) have created a joint SNUM-SUM coalition. He held on to his role as

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World leaders...

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KIRGHIZIA:

...For us your election signifies the attainment of a new level of interstate relations, founded on true friendship, full equality and mutually beneficial cooperation.

Throughout our common history, our nations have been afflicted with great suffering and misfortune — they deserve a better fate. I am confident that you will do your utmost to work towards this noble goal.

...Throughout history, Ukraine has been the symbol of the irrepresible aspiration for independence and freedom. I am confident that the new Ukrainian state will proceed on the road of sovereignty and independence...

M. Sherinkulov

Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Kirghizia

PERMANENT MISSION OF UKRAINE TO THE UNITED NATIONS:

The members of Ukraine's Permanent Mission to the United Nations extend their congratulations on the occasion of your election as the first president of an independent Ukrainian state.

We also rejoice in the fact that your election coincided with the historic vote of the Ukrainian nation for independence.

It is with pleasure that we note that the member-countries of the United Nations, almost unanimously, have joined in extending their greetings and view an independent, democratic Ukraine as an important factor for economic, political and military-strategic stability worldwide.

Gennadi Udovenko

Ukraine's Ambassador to the U.N.

Campaign...

(Continued from page 1)

Cunningham, William Dannemeyer; Ronald V. Dellums*, Robert K. Dornan, Elton Gallegly, Duncan L. Hunter, Tom Lantos, Mel Levine, Matthew G. Martinez, Carlos J. Moorhead, Dana Rohrabacher; Colorado: Dan Schaefer; Connecticut: Rosa DeLauro, Barbara B. Kennelly, Christopher Shays; Florida: Douglas Peterson, C.W. Bill Young; Illinois: Frank Annunzio, Harris W. Fawell, Henry J. Hyde*, William O. Lipinski, John Edward Porter; Indiana: Dan Burton, Andrew Jacobs; Kansas: James Slattery; Louisiana: William J. Jefferson; Maryland: Benjamin L. Cardin, Constance A. Morella; Massachusetts: Brian Donnelly, Barney Frank, Nicholas Mavroules, Richard E. Neal; Michigan: David E. Bonior, William S. Broomfield, Dave Camp, John Conyers, Jr., John D. Dingell, William D. Ford, Dennis M. Hertel, Dale E. Kildee, Sander M. Levin, Carl D. Pursell, Robert Traxler*; Minnesota: Collin C. Peterson, Jim Ramstad, Vin Weber; Montana: Ron Marlenee; New Hampshire: Bill Zeliff; New Jersey: Bernard J. Dwyer, Dean A. Gallo, Frank J. Guarini, William J. Hughes, Frank Pallone, Matthew J. Rinaldo, Robert A. Roe, Christopher H. Smith; New Mexico: William Richardson; New York: Benjamin A. Gilman, William Houghton, Jr., John L. LaFalce, Raymond J. McGrath, Matthew F. McHugh, Michael R. McNulty, Henry J. Nowak, William Paxon, Louise M. Slaughter, Gerald B. Solomon, James T. Walsh; Ohio: Douglas Applegate*, Dennis E. Eckart, Edward F. Feighan, Mary Rose Oaker, James A. Traficant; Pennsylvania: William J. Coyne, Tho-

mas M. Foglietta*, Joseph Kolter, Peter H. Kostmayer, Austin J. Murphy, John P. Murtha, Don Ritter, Richard Santorum; Rhode Island: Ronald K. Machtley; South Carolina: Floyd Spence*; South Dakota: Tim Johnson*; Tennessee: James H. Quillen; Virginia: Frank R. Wolf; West Virginia: Nick Joe Rahall*.

Newsbriefs...

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Meanwhile, Chairman Shushkevich was fielding questions in Belarus. He rejected the idea that the commonwealth is "purely Slavic" and said that other republics and states are free to join. He said that the commonwealth agreement provided for unified armed forces, a statement Mr. Kravchuk rejected at his press conference in Kiev. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KIEV — During a meeting on Saturday, December 7 with U.S. Undersecretary of State Thomas Niles, who arrived in Kiev last week as a representative of President George Bush, Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk said that a Ukrainian delegation was taking a package of important proposals to Minsk, reported Ukrainian.

Mr. Kravchuk noted that Ukraine is attaching special significance to relations with Russia and supports Boris Yeltsin's initiative on signing an interstate treaty. Mr. Kravchuk noted that Ukraine was prepared to sign a similar treaty with Belarus.

In this way, a community of states, like the European Community without any center as formerly understood, may emerge.

Parliament...

(Continued from page 1)

Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov, former KGB chief Viktor Chebrykov, Soviet adviser Yegor Ligachev, former Defense Minister Dimitri Yazov. Also on the list were academicians Boris Shcherbyna, the former chairman of the Soviet commission on Chernobyl, Yuriy Izrael, the former chairman of the USSR state institute on hydrometeorology and environmental control, and Leonid Illyin of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR.

Leading the Ukrainian list were the late former party chief Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, former Prime Minister Oleksander Lvashko, former Parliament chairperson Valentyna

Shevchenko, former Deputy Prime Minister and Chernobyl commission chairman V. Kachalovsky, former health minister Anatoly Romanenko, Kiev Oblast party first secretary Gregory Revenko and I. Likhtaryov, formerly of the Center for Radiological Medicine, among others.

"Our commission has taken its first step closer to the truth about Chernobyl. This was a crime of the Communist Party system. This was truly a diversion, a lie executed by the CPSU and CPU for personal ambitions, supported by the yesmen from the provinces."

"We are not doing this for the sake of revenge," said Mr. Yavorivsky, "but for the triumph of justice. This will be our first firm step toward statehood, our first cleansing."

Lady of many firsts inducted to Michigan Women's Hall of Fame

by Stephen M. Wichar, Sr.

LANSING, Mich. — The Michigan Women's Studies Association inducted Dr. Mary V. Beck to Michigan's Hall of Fame on Saturday evening, October 26, at the Radisson Hotel in the State Capitol.

To qualify for this honor, a candidate must have possessed a special identity, a name that would immediately signify both the quality of a person on whom it might be conferred, and the value of her contributions to women. She must have demonstrated a unique understanding and support of women's issues and concerns, and exhibited importance to the advancement of women's rights and interests.

Ms. Beck's accomplishments are legendary. She is known as the "Lady of Many Firsts." Actually, she began her service to the city, county, and state governments by becoming the first woman to be elected to the Detroit City Council.

In her 20 years of dedicated service, she became the first Woman Council President and the first Woman Acting Mayor of Detroit. She served 19 years on the Wayne County Board of Supervisors. While in city government, Ms. Beck advocated and promoted other women's involvement in government.

Ms. Beck appointed the first black woman to the Board of Supervisors. As an influential official, Ms. Beck stopped an attempt to prevent the abolition of the milk dating ordinance; she fought to fluoridate drinking water; she fought to preserve the old City Hall and other historic

buildings, a concept which is widely used today in all urban communities across America; she advocated the use of meter maids and as such, freed police officers to fight street crime, supported the D. J. Healy Home publicly, a home for wayward children which included black children in a socially tense period.

In her non-official capacity, Ms. Beck's activities included programs to benefit children generally, prevention of juvenile delinquency, sponsorship of health measures for children, youth sports programs, and financing the foregoing programs with fundraising benefits. One of her most rewarding experiences was her intense participation in various ethnic groups. In the Ukrainian community, to which she is linked through her Ukrainian parentage, she was dubbed as "a freedom fighter" for her ceaseless efforts to reveal the plight of the Ukrainian people and other captive nations who struggled to free themselves from the subjugation of the Soviet Union. Today, with the declaration of sovereignty and independence in Ukraine, Ms. Beck has been able to witness the fruits of her personal, lifelong involvements.

The eighth annual awards division of Michigan Women's Hall of Fame, before more than 500 people, was opened by Gladys Beckwith, president of WSA, whereupon she showed a film documentary entitled "Champions of Change." The mistress of ceremonies, the State Senator Debbie Stabenow made several

(Continued on page 13)



Dr. Mary Beck is presented with an award honoring her lifetime achievements at the eighth annual Michigan Women's Hall of Fame.

Americans attend Odessa conference

ODESSA — A scholarly conference on "The Cultures of the South of Ukraine" took place here on October 15-17. It was organized by the Republican Association of Ukrainianists (Ivan Dziuba), the Institute of Literature of the Academy of Sciences, the International School of Ukrainian Studies (Ihor Ostash), the Odessa State University, and the Odessa chapter of the Writers' Union of Ukraine.

Over 50 participants gathered from Ukraine and the neighboring republics, as well as from Greece, Germany, Great Britain, Canada and the United States. The American scholars presented the

following papers: Prof. Patricia Herlihy (Brown University) spoke on "The History of Odessa in the 19th Century;" Viktor Ostapchuk (Harvard University) on "The Population of the North-Western Black Sea Area in the Second Half of the 17th Century;" Halyna Myroniuk (Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota) on "The Ukrainian American Library Collection as a Source for Studying the Culture of the Ukrainian Diaspora;" and Lada Onyshkevych (University of Pennsylvania) spoke on "The Athenian Empire and Greek Cities on the Black Sea."

Marta Pisetska Farley honored by Ukrainian Technological Society

PITTSBURGH — Marta Pisetska Farley was honored as the 1991 Ukrainian of the Year at the Ukrainian Technological Society's 22nd annual awards banquet and ball on November 23 at the Top of the Triangle Restaurant in downtown Pittsburgh.

Dr. Michael Kotyk introduced Mrs. Pisetska Farley to the more than 110 guests in attendance. Ukrainian Technological Society President Roman M. Hlutkowsky presented the award plaque which recognizes professional accomplishments, contributions to the perpetuation of Ukrainian heritage, or humanitarian achievements.

Mrs. Pisetska Farley earned a bachelor of arts degree with a major in history and minor in secondary education from Mount Saint Agnes College in 1961. She also received a master of public administration degree in 1963 from the University of Pittsburgh. She pursued doctoral studies in the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs at Pitt, completing all requirements but for a dissertation.

She served as a director and instructor at Ridna Shkola of Pittsburgh from 1972-1975. In 1973, she joined the Ukrainian Technological Society where her first efforts were directed towards administering the society's scholarship program. She also served the society in the capacities of secretary (1976-1977), vice president (1978), president (1980), executive board member (1975-1980), and auditor (1982). During her presidency, she brought a new professionalism to the Society's UTS Newsletter.

Beginning in 1980, she devoted many hours researching Ukrainian cooking traditions and recipes, which she adjusted to the modern-day kitchen. The result was the publication in October 1990 of "Festive Ukrainian Cooking" by the University of Pittsburgh Press; the book was published in Canada by the University of Toronto Press in 1991 and contains recipes from historical, literary and peasant sources. Ukrainian traditions surrounding meals prepared

for festive days throughout the year are extensively explained.

In 1989, she was elected a trustee of the Tri-State Committee of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund. At once, she began obtaining donations of baby food, medicines and medical supplies, vitamins and hospital paints, all of which were airlifted to Ukraine. This period for her was also the time of genesis and early contacts that resulted in the Pittsburgh-Chernobyl Collaborative Study of Eye Pathology in Children which began last fall. The study protocol, prepared with the active participation of the School of Public Health and the Eye and Ear Institute of the University of Pittsburgh, was to examine the eyes of 1,200 children in radiation affected zones from the Chernobyl nuclear reactor accident and the eyes of 600 children living away from Chernobyl as a control population. This study is the first such study to be conducted by ophthalmological experts according to world class clinical standards.

In addition, from those children evidencing eye pathologies, blood samples were taken which will be analyzed in the United States for chromosomal damage due to radiation exposure. From these data, a correlation between radiation exposure levels and eye pathologies in children may be established.

In her acceptance remarks, Mrs. Pisetska Farley reported that the team of 16 eye physicians and nurses had just returned from Ukraine where the study accomplished all its goals. The international team was warmly greeted and received the utmost cooperation from the Ukrainian Ministry of Health. The examination data will now be studied and correlated and a full report returned to the Ukrainian Ministry of Health within a year. Publications in professional medical journals are also planned.

Mrs. Pisetska Farley is married to prominent Pittsburgh attorney, Andrew N. Farley, and is the mother of two sons, Andrew D. and Mark.

Ukrainian Museum-Archives awarded grant from Cleveland Foundation

CLEVELAND — The Ukrainian Museum-Archives was awarded a grant of up to \$10,900 by the Cleveland Foundation to develop bi-lingual software and pay for staff to index its collection of periodical literature from post-World War II Displaced Persons camps.

The UMA based in Cleveland collection consists of more than 300 titles from more than 50 cities. The purpose of the indexing project is to prepare for submission of a proposal to the National Endowment for the Humanities for establishing permanent archives of the Displaced Persons Camps materials.

The material that will be indexed includes newspapers, magazines, journals and other periodicals that were printed in the United Nations Refugee Relief Administration (UNRRA) Displaced Persons Camps between 1945 and 1950 by Ukrainian refugees. During the five years that the camps were in operation, the refugees developed a large body of literature on a variety of subjects. The UMA in Cleveland has one of the most complete

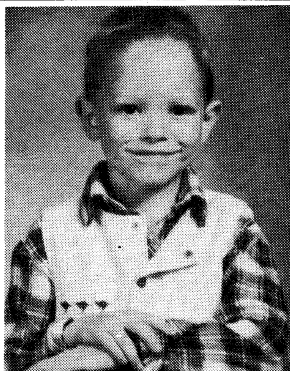
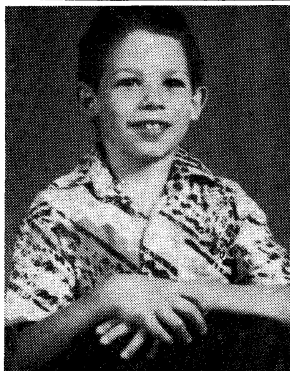
collections in the world. Since nearly all of the collection is on highly perishable paper, efforts have to be undertaken soon if the collection is to be preserved.

The project director is Ihor Kowalysko. Mr. Kowalysko is a professional statistician with more than a decade of experience in advertising. He is the president of StratMark, a market research and strategic marketing firm, and is a distinguished amateur historian, as well as a mathematics instructor at Cleveland State University. The project is to be completed by the fall of 1992. Software will be developed by Taras Jatsyshyn, a professional computer programmer, fluent in English and Ukrainian.

UMA Director, Andrew Fedynsky, expressed his gratitude to the Cleveland Foundation for its support of this project. "This collection has relevance to Ukrainian history, the history of American and Canadian Immigration, the United Nations, as well as the history of refugees in Germany and Austria. Indexing the collection is the first step to its ultimate preservation."

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Young UNA'ers



Justin and Michael Shapansky joined UNA Branch 382 in November: They are the children of Marianne (Halupa) Shapansky and Michael Shapansky and were signed up by their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Halupa.



Lisa Anna Rigalski, daughter of Danna and Andrew Rigalski, is a new member of UNA Branch 3 in Jersey City, N.J. Lisa Anna was enrolled by her mother, "Dana," The Weekly's indispensable lay-out person.



Stephanie Elizabeth Bilyk, daughter of George and Sharen Bilyk, is a new member of UNA Branch 170 in Jersey City, N.J. She was enrolled by her grandparents, Halyna and Wolodymyr Bilyk. Mr. Bilyk is secretary of Branch 170.

Correction

The UNA report which appeared in the October 27 issue of The Weekly was incorrectly identified as an annual report; it was a quarterly statement.

Also, some of the facts in the UNA Treasurer's report were incorrectly translated from Ukrainian. The article should have stated that in the past seven months, UNA assets decreased by \$375,000 and total assets (not income) as of July 31, 1991 were \$64,262,526.

The prime reason for the decrease in assets was the payment of dividends in the amount of \$1,210,000. Last year, the decrease in assets totalled \$688,792.

New Jersey fraternalists meet for annual convention

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — The 58th annual convention of the New Jersey Fraternal Congress was held at the Showboat Hotel-Casino here on October 10-11.

The annual convention is held to further the aims of member-organizations, and to increase professional insurance knowledge of member-fraternalists doing business in the state of New Jersey. Forty-three fraternal societies are members of the congress.

The banquet was attended by 115 delegates and friends. Larry E. Howard, president of the N.J. Fraternal Congress welcomed the large gathering expressing his gratitude for their interest and participation. The invocation was delivered by the Rev. Gordon Huff, pastor of St. Matthew Lutheran Church.

Greetings were extended by Mayor James Whelan of Atlantic City, who expressed his appreciation to the fraternal congress for holding its convention in his city. He noted that funds have been allocated for new public housing and that he is very grateful for the support received from the federal, state and local governments.

Barry K. Durman, president, chief executive officer of the Atlantic City Rescue Mission, spoke on the program to help the homeless called "Operation Care and Share." Mr. Howard presented Mr. Durman with a \$300 check as well as bushels of canned goods and

non-perishables to support the program.

Jacqueline J. Sobania, president of the National Fraternal Congress of America, gave a comprehensive report on her activities. She spoke of the fine cooperation among fraternal societies and provided the audience with an all-embracing understanding of fraternal life and brotherhood.

The annual business session began at 9 a.m. on October 11 with a call to order by Mr. Howard. After the invocation by the Rev. Huff a memorial service was conducted by Stephanie Wochok, past president of the state's fraternal congress, and greetings were tendered by the Pennsylvania, New England and Maryland fraternal congress officers as well as Carol Huff, president of the N.J.-FIC.

Duane Englehardt of the Lutheran Brotherhood gave an animated report on "Life Insurance and Charitable Giving," and Dr. Edward Lindell spoke of the fine work of fraternalists at the grassroots level and shared success stories for building productive and creative societies.

During the luncheon, Juhan Simonson, former director of th N.J. Office of Ethnic Affairs, was introduced to the assembled. He stated that Gov. Jim Florio and the Secretary of State Joan Haberle sent greetings to the delegates of the congress and wished to pay

(Continued on page 12)

**JOIN
THE
UNA**



UNA employees celebrate Ukraine's independence



On Monday, December 2, employees of the Ukrainian National Association gathered outside the UNA's Office building in Jersey City, N.J., for this group shot underneath the Ukrainian flag. About 10 minutes before this photograph taken, the faded flag that flew in the same place was retired and the flag pictured above was raised, providing a spanking new image befitting a new nation.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

USSR: R.I.P.

More than 70 years ago, Vladimir Ilych Lenin said: "If we lose Ukraine, we lose our head."

And so it came to pass. After Ukraine's citizens voted overwhelmingly for independence in a historic referendum on Sunday, December 1, it became very clear that the days of the Soviet Union were numbered. And this reality brought about the long-overdue conclusion to the bittersweet love affair between the United States and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Indeed, it was Ukraine that sealed the fate of the Soviet Union, as Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin was forced to make a choice. "Ukraine is a powerful state," Mr. Yeltsin said, "and without its participation, not only will the configuration of any commonwealth change, but above all, the balance of interests, the economic potential and the political prospects of its members."

Thus, Ukraine holds the cards in this new commonwealth, which has been described as only a transitional structure by numerous Ukrainian parliamentarians. Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk has underscored on a number of occasions that he will not sign any treaties that will detract from Ukraine's aspirations to develop into an independent, democratic state.

After talks in Brest with the Russian president and the Belarusian Parliament chairman he reported that the commonwealth agreement will help independent republics solve acute economic problems through the coordination of major reforms, transfer the former union's armed forces to the republics, etc.

According to Mr. Kravchuk, the commonwealth will have no political superstructure and the republics will conduct their own independent internal and external policies.

To date, the structure and administration of the new Commonwealth of Independent States remains nebulous, at best. The Ukrainian Parliament has ratified changes that guarantee Ukraine's independent future, complete with its own army, borders and currency. It has also reserved the right to leave the commonwealth whenever it deems necessary.

Mr. Kravchuk has been made Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of Ukraine, and despite Mr. Yeltsin's statements about a common currency, Ukraine has vocally asserted that it is issuing its own hryvnia, be it only for internal use.

The future of Ukraine today remains to be seen, but one thing is certain: the Soviet Union is no more.

Dec.
20
1917

Turning the pages back...

On December 20, 1917, the Cheka was confirmed by a decree of the RSFSR.

The Cheka, which evolved into the KGB, was the Soviet security agency founded by Felix Dzerzhinsky in the beginning of the October Revolution. Fittingly, Dzerzhinsky's statue was torn down this year in what has been called "the second Russian revolution." In the riotous euphoria after the August coup failed, the people of Moscow toppled the statue, a symbol of the hated KGB.

The history of the Cheka is summarized by The Encyclopedia of Ukraine: "Although formally it was responsible to the government, in reality the Cheka constituted a state within a state and acted independently. Whenever it could, it extended its operations into Ukraine, where it was formally established in December 1918 by decree of the Provisional Workers' and Peasants' Government of Ukraine as the All-Ukrainian Extraordinary Commission for Fighting Counterrevolution, Speculation, Sabotage, and Administrative Crimes in the Department of Internal Affairs.

"In 1919 it was headed by one of the chiefs of the Russian Cheka — M. Latsis. On May 30, 1919, the decree on the All-Ukrainian Extraordinary Commission for Fighting Counterrevolution, Espionage, and Banditry and on Local Extraordinary Commissions was adopted. In 1920 the Central Administration for the Extraordinary Commissions was created and was subordinated to the government of Ukraine.

"On May 1920, Mr. Dzerzhinsky came to Ukraine with 1,400 Russian Cheka agents and carried out a thorough purge of the Cheka apparatus. The Cheka justified its repressions and terror as the struggle against counterrevolution, espionage, and banditry, but 'banditry' encompassed every activity of the government's political opponents. The Cheka carried out the policy of the so-called Red Terror with its mass killings, executions of hostages, coercion, and sadistic torture. It was

(Continued on page 15)

ACTION ITEMS

As an avid listener of National Public Radio, I was aghast to hear a commentary aired on November 5 between other highly informative segments on "All Things Considered."

Commentator Andrei Codrescu, who it was noted teaches at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, reacted to news that Ukraine had enacted legislation to create its own armed forces and expressed concern over who would control nuclear weapons. Following is an excerpt of what Mr. Codrescu said.

"A nuclear Ukraine! Ukes with nukes? Give me a break. Ukraine's desire to keep the Soviet nukes and raise an army makes my hair stand. I mean, what are they going to do with them? Convert Jews at nukepoint? Play nukes with next-door Russia? Finish what Chornobyl started? Chornobyl, you may recall, is Russian for the evil star mentioned in the Apocalypse. There might be some Ukrainian priests out there impatient with the pace of developments: Speed up that Apocalypse, will you?"

He went on to say: "I'm convinced that the true insanity boiling in the nationalist entities and sub-entities of the old commie empire hasn't even been tapped yet." And, he suggested: "What Ukraine needs, frankly, is not nukes but psychiatrists. And not just Ukraine, but everyone else, too, including Romanians, many of whom I have personally observed being insane."

Write to National Public Radio, 2025 M St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20036, call (202) 822-2000 or fax (202) 822-2329 to express your outrage at such irresponsible and anti-Ukrainian comments, and your shock that NPR would air the views of such a commentator.

— submitted by Anya Mykytey Rohmer, Rocky Hill, Conn.

Below is the transcript of a broadcast of Good Day New York aired on Tuesday, December 3. The exchange was between anchor Jim Ryan and former New York City Mayor Ed Koch, who has a regular segment on that show every Tuesday.

Jim Ryan: On the international front, the citizens of Ukraine voted to become independent and leave the Soviet Union. What do you think that leaves in the cards for us?

Ed Koch: Well it is really the break up of the evil empire, as President Ronald Reagan referred to it. He was right by the way. Remember how they tried to make a fool of him, he was right. It was an evil empire, and the fact is that it's no shock that the Ukrainians would seek to break away. They hate the Russians. The Russians hate the Ukrainians.

And the Ukrainians are no paragons of virtue. They worked very closely with Adolph Hitler, only he didn't understand they wanted to be on his side, and had he understood he would have had a whole army of Ukrainians working with the Nazis, but that's in the past. We have to look to the future.

And you may not call it The Ukraine anymore. You have to call it Ukraine like Yugoslavia. You don't say The Yugoslavia, and it's no shock that they want independence. When the Soviet Union joined the United Nations they got three votes in the assembly, one for The Ukraine — ah no. One for Ukraine, one for Byelorussia, and one for Russia itself.

Jim Ryan: What's happening with the Soviet Union? Is it that the Communist System failed economically?

Ed Koch: Well it's more than that. The Soviet Union understood at one point it could no longer stand up to the United States both economically and militarily, and that we would spend whatever it was necessary to make them understand that, and they threw in the towel. Unfortunately Gorbachev was there, and led them down a path which hopefully is in the direction of democracy. They were never able to provide either butter or guns, and certainly not both.

Jim Ryan: There was one school of thought that says that the Russian system was able to go along with the arms buildup until President Reagan at the time came up with Star Wars, and finally the Russians said okay, we're out of this game. We can afford that.

Ed Koch: Well that's along the lines that I suggested, and it was President Reagan who told me this when I met with him, when he was at Ritchavik, and he said to Gorbachev we will spend whatever is necessary so that you're never number one militarily, and he said the air went out of Gorbachev's lungs.

To voice concern regarding this broadcast and such outrageous accusations, please call Good Day New York, viewer complaints, at (212) 452-3600, or write to Fox Television Network, 205 E. 67th St. New York, N.Y. 10021.

Please refer to the broadcast of Good Day New York aired on Tuesday, December 3.

— submitted by Alex Chudolij, Clifton, N.J.

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of December 11, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 9,574 checks from its members with donations totaling **\$243,750.56**. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

Please make checks payable to UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Sovietology 1991 style

by Dr. David R. Marples

Dateline: Miami, November 22. A crowded auditorium. Occasion: the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, plenary session titled "What Next [for the USSR]?"

With bated breath we sit back as the distinguished luminaries on the stage are introduced. I have neither time nor space nor inclination to describe all the speeches, brief as some of them were. Suffice it to say that the selected "experts" on this question were Moshe Lewin (University of Pennsylvania), Gregory Grossmann (University of California), Robert Daniels, AAASS presidential, and Jerry Hough (Duke University). Rarely, we were informed, had such an array of talent been assembled on one stage before. And they were about to answer the unanswerable question.

Dr. Lewin began by immediately offering the definitive response: "I don't know" he declared — but he managed to say it so eloquently that none of us who had wolfed down our supper in order to be in attendance could be offended. We didn't know either. So Dr. Lewin was in good company. And we could not have said it in such a pleasant tone. In truth, Dr. Lewin is a splendid speaker, witty and articulate. It is hard not to like him. A small, wizened figure, he added that he was going to make his predictions only for five-year periods because — he smiled — he was unlikely to be around that long anyway. Still, he looked robust enough.

The audience was relaxed, but then forced to sit rapt with attention for the next speaker. Jerry Hough had the microphone. We all knew Jerry, at least from our television screens. It also occurred to at least one of my colleagues that there had been several occasions in the recent past in which Jerry had been wrong in his predictions. Writing on these pages, Dr. Myron Kurupas of Chicago recently quoted Dr. Hough as staking his reputation on the Communists winning a majority in the 1993 elections in the Soviet Union. And yet here he was, about to sally forth yet again.

No predictions this time, muttered Jerry, before providing a solid 40 minutes of non-stop prophecies.

I ask the reader at this point to reflect for a moment. Here we were at the premier gathering of academic Slavists in the world, debating the key question in many minds today: the future of the former Soviet Union. Speaking was a specialist from Duke University, one

David R. Marples is a professor of Russian and Soviet history at the University of Alberta in Edmonton.

A fresh look at Soviet experts

"The generation of cold-war experts who guided the post-World War II era, and who still hold sway in Washington and the various sanctum sanctorums of foreign policy, inevitably carry the baggage and blinders of their experience, they are experts on the past.

"Almost without exception, therefore, they missed or misunderstood the revolutions that were transforming world politics — in Iran, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Their eyes were closed to the Iraqi threat. They simply did not grasp the new power of nationalism, religion and democracy. With few exceptions, they know little about economics or the new-agenda issues. Even those who are experts on the Soviet Union are really experts on Moscow, not on the Soviet republics and their enormous variety of languages and cultures."

— Leslie M. Gelb, "Fresh Face," *New York Times Magazine*, Sunday, December 8.

who advises the U.S. Security Council. In short, this was a major event. We were all listening. Some of us even had notepads.

According to Jerry, Mikhail Gorbachev still is in firm charge of the Soviet Union, which still is a centralized state. Indeed, it is operating according to the current plan, devised in the last "fiscal year." This fiscal year was cited so frequently that the wry Grossman felt obliged to point out that in this area today, there is a noticeable absence of "fisc." But Jerry had been kickstarted and there was no way to stop him. Boris Yeltsin is little more than a Gorbachev puppet, he informed us, a fall-guy in fact, who has been sacrificed for the sake of the country. In other words, every Soviet specialist except Jerry miscalculated in thinking that Mr. Yeltsin was the real power-broker after the putsch.

Let one forget that Jerry is also head of the Institute for Nationalities at Duke, he quickly broached the sensitive question of an independent Ukraine. The very notion was quickly brushed aside as some medieval fantasy. There is "no danger" of Ukraine becoming independent, he blurted, it simply isn't going to happen. Moreover, the world won't let it happen. The events in Yugoslavia at present serve as a warning to Ukrainians, he noted. This is what could happen to them if Ukraine becomes independent. The fact that Ukraine has to date been the most tranquil of all the former Soviet republics appeared to have escaped his notice. But industry, weapons, the whole defense question not only should be centralized, they still are controlled by Moscow. Before one can say Popov, all the former republics will have signed a new union treaty, the speaker would have us believe.

All of them? No one was dozing now. Yes, the Baltic states also should join this union. They would get three votes on the State Council, thereby having a 20 percent say in any decision. But they should join also, Jerry added, in the interests of their security. At this images enveloped my consciousness: I could see hordes of Swedes, Charles XII — or someone who looked like Charles XII — at their head, ransacking Tallinn and Riga. Or maybe it's the Poles who are to be feared. Only Jerry knows for sure.

And so it went. I asked myself if there might be a line between an unorthodox interpretation and irresponsibility. We were given no sources, no references, received no evidence of this new reality that seemed to exist only inside the head of our esteemed Duke-ite. I admit that life would be simpler for Sovietologists if what he said were true. That way we would only have to deal with one

(Continued on page 12)

Centennial sojourn

by Christopher Guly

WINNIPEG — At Castle Mountain, in Alberta's picturesque Banff National Park, the highway remains, along with the golf course and the hot springs — built by the hands of Ukrainian Canadian laborers. So does the barbed wire that once held them in this, one of 26 internment camps during World War I.

If the Ukrainian Canadian Congress' Redress Committee is successful, this place will one day become an educational center for future generations, telling the tale of broken civil liberties and rights.

Almost 6,000 Canadians of Ukrainian descent were incarcerated at sites from coast-to-coast, during the period 1914-1920. Another 80,000 were deemed "enemy aliens" and were stripped of their rights to property and vote. Their crime was connection to their Austro-Hungarian past — at the time, Canada's enemy.

In the eyes of the Canadian government, so were they.

The Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) is awaiting a final report by the independent Vancouver firm of Price Waterhouse, to determine what form of apology the federal government should take. It's expected by year's end, giving the community time to prepare their formal request early into the new year.

The House of Commons has already unanimously supported the idea, it's now a matter of deciding how.

Three years ago, the National Association of Japanese Canadians were awarded a \$12 million community development fund, along with \$21,000 to every survivor of World War II Canadian internment camps. The Italian community has received an apology for similar wrongs and Chinese Canadians, claiming discrimination in the form of unfair entry taxes, want \$23 million.

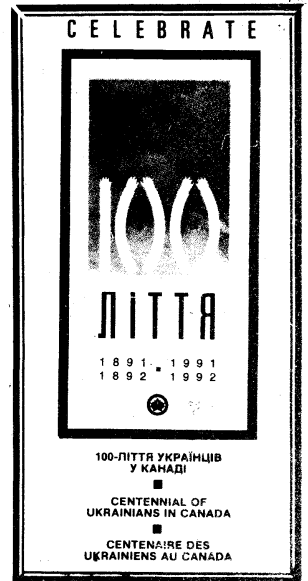
UCC Redress Committee chairperson Ihor Bardyn says that with only three known survivors, Ukrainian Canadians will be seeking a lump-sum community award, along with an apology and the establishment of historical plaques and markers at internment sites. He declined to speculate on an amount before studying the Price Waterhouse report.

But beyond the time differences separating the Japanese and Ukrainian communities, Mr. Bardyn explains that it is his group which lost the most. "Our's was probably the most unjust," he says. "We were invited by the Canadian government to come here, and, a few years later, were treated like criminals."

The extent to which Ukrainian Canadians actually suffered are detailed in an essay written by Winnipeg lawyer Mark Minenko, which appears in the newly-released compilation titled "Canada's Ukrainians: Negotiating an Identity" (co-edited by historians Lubomyr Luciuk and Stella Hryniuk).

Originally a research paper prepared for a civil rights and liberties university course six years ago, Mr. Minenko felt that the subject warranted more attention, especially during this, the centennial of Ukrainian settlement in Canada.

His findings are both astonishing and tragic. Despite holding Canadian citizenship and contrary to the advice offered them by the British foreign office, the Conservative government of Sir Robert Borden linked homeland connections with Ukrainians, and other



East Europeans, with a real threat. But, as Mr. Minenko argues, not necessarily with Canadian security.

Even correspondence from Maj. Gen. Sir William Otter, commander of Canadian internment operations, suggested that the "Ruthenians" were peaceful people.

"The real prejudice was based on a reaction to (increasing) unemployment," he says. "English Canadian workers were worried that their jobs were being taken away."

So they were sent to camps. If not, they were placed under observation, reporting monthly to local detachment offices of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

Beyond separating countless families, those interned faced further obstacles. Unions denied any labor positions offered them, as a threat to their own economic security. Mr. Minenko's paper, titled "Without Just Cause: Canada's First National Internment Operations and the Ukrainian Canadians," goes on to cite the confiscation of tens of thousands of dollars in property and land, still not returned.

Given the mood of hostility, he adds that a July 27, 1914, statement issued by Bishop Nikita Budka, Canada's first Ukrainian Catholic eparch, didn't help.

Following the shooting of Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the cleric issued a pastoral letter encouraging Ukrainians in Canada to support the motherland. Mr. Minenko says that Bishop Budka's actions only augmented bitter prejudice towards the Ukrainian community in Canada.

A Manitoba Free Press editorial considered the "episcopal proclamation...a striking manifestation of the danger that this country may become a land inhabited by different peoples speaking foreign tongues and cherishing divergent national ideals, instead of a land, peopled by Canadians, cherishing a national ideal."

Despite the fact that the letter was written before any country had gone to war and regardless of the August 8 follow-up which reminded Ukrainians of their homeland ties, politicians and groups denounced the shop and his community as both seditious and suspicious.

Dr. Hryniuk refutes Bishop Budka's role in planting any seeds of hatred towards Ukrainian Canadians.

Her own study, titled "The Bishop Budka Controversy: a New Perspective" (Continued on page 15)

Symposium features future of Ukrainian Canadian community

by Christopher Guly

TORONTO — A different role for clergy, empowerment for women and a stronger domestic political voice were only some of the points raised at what could become a blueprint for change for one of Canada's largest ethnic communities, during a one-day symposium held here on Saturday, November 30.

As citizens of Ukraine prepared to vote on their own destiny, a group of 100 Ukrainian Canadian academics and intellectuals spent the eve of the historic referendum discussing and debating their own post-centennial future.

The one-day symposium, organized by the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee and the Multicultural History Society of Ontario, concluded a two-year series of seminars looking at the social dynamic of the one million member community. The vigorous and often-controversial meeting, held at the St. Michael's College campus of the University of Toronto, looked at the Ukrainian role in Canadian multiculturalism, the community's ties to the homeland and its future direction.

Most, assuming a positive vote for Ukrainian independence, called for greater contact with the now sovereign homeland.

University of Toronto historian Desmond Morton predicted that Ukrainian Canadians would probably change their focus with the "rebirth" of Ukraine. "The declarations of independence for Poland in 1919 — Israel in 1947, brought about a new attitude for Canadian Poles and Jews."

Marco Carynnyk of the University of Toronto's Chair of Ukrainian Studies said that despite the long-term "state of siege" Ukrainian Canadians have felt about their embattled comrades, they can now look towards stepping up exchanges between both countries.

Although he said the Ukrainian Canadian Committee (UCC) could have moved faster, vice-president Ihor Bardyn feels that the UCC can work more closely on Ukrainian issues with the Canadian government. He referred to the UCC's recent role in organizing Ukrainian Supreme Council Chairman Leonid Kravchuk's Canadian visit a step in that direction.

But Mr. Bardyn also said that the UCC needs to relocate to Ottawa, the nation's capital, in order to facilitate its effectiveness. "Look at the German Canadian Congress — they're a low-key group who have offices (in Ottawa), close to the federal government.

"We have two people in the information bureau in Ottawa who are more effective than the entire staff of the national office in Winnipeg. Something is wrong with that."

He said that a think tank is scheduled next February to discuss the UCC's future direction.

Dr. Manoly Lupul, a retired education professor at the University of Alberta, criticized the UCC's domestic effectiveness and held little hope for its future. "They're not about to tackle an issue which carries real power behind it."

Despite Canada's multicultural policy, Dr. Lupul bemoaned the inequality Ukrainians and other non-anglophone and non-francophone groups are faced with.

He acknowledged the positive contribution English-Ukrainian bilingual education programs and university-level institutes have offered the Ukrainian Canadian community, but have failed to change their position in

the socio-economic structure of Canada.

Dr. Lupul outlined an idea which would create a Canadian Institute for the Study of Human Relations, in which several multicultural groups would be examined in terms of their representation in national leadership and decision-making.

But disagreements between panelists were as common as the divergence of their opinions and ideas.

Dr. Thomas Flanagan, director of policy, strategy and communications for the right-wing Reform Party of Canada, felt that it was time financial support for Canada's multicultural groups came off the public purse. Although he admitted that there may have been a need for such community support during early immigration, the Calgary-based political scientist insisted that ethnic groups should ultimately be responsible for their own survival.

Few agreed with Dr. Flanagan's vision. Halya Kuchmij, a Toronto filmmaker, felt that without structures, there is no community. "An organization like the UCC is vital. We need to have those resources — even if you don't want to use them, you know they're there."

Given Ukraine's new-found freedom, Dr. Stella Hryniuk felt that the community should look to its younger members. "Families will now be able to visit families in Ukraine, go on holidays, much like Italians or Germans can... It's the younger people, those perhaps under 45 without a certain mind set, who will be able to view their ancestral homeland in a new way."

Other panelists felt that the Ukrainian Canadian community itself has come to an important crossroads in its maturity.

University of Alberta historian Dr. Frances Swyripa eagerly awaits a new voice for Ukrainian Canadian women. "For decades, Ukrainian women in Canada were more concerned about ethnic equality than they were about gender equality." As a result, their organizations served as "appendages" to their male counterparts.

"Twenty years from now, I would like to see an ordained Ukrainian woman sitting next to a female senior executive of the UCC."

However, Dr. Swyripa admitted that groups, like the Ukrainian Catholic Women's League (UCWL) in Canada, had already demonstrated a willingness to look beyond their own community. "A few years ago, the UCWL organized a fundraiser in memory of the great famine... But they kept up that momentum and raised money for Mother Teresa's charities."

Now's also the time to look at a fresh role for the Ukrainian clergy. The Rev. Peter Galadza, a Toronto-based married Ukrainian Catholic priest, told the audience that a new "commons" for Ukrainian Canadians must involve its own specialized Christian ministry.

"With the development of a secular Ukrainian elite, the role the church has played in civil areas will diminish," he explained. "We have to look towards a church which specializes in an area in which it cannot be replaced. It doesn't mean the church won't play a role in community affairs, but it needs a social dimension under the mandate of the gospel."

Referring to the relative absence of Ukrainian theologians in Canada, the Rev. Galadza applauded recent innovations, such as the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute for Eastern Chris-

tian Studies at the University of Ottawa, as positive steps.

But he also said the Ukrainian Canadian churches must recognize the social realities of such things as domestic violence and abuse within its own community.

"We should also take advantage of the fact that the Church isn't tied to any political interest," added the Rev. Galadza. "Take the (alleged war criminal) John Demjanjuk case, for instance. The Church could stand by him while maintaining a Ukrainian-Jewish dialogue."

Such cross-group relationships were points raised by other speakers. Previous tension between the Ukrainian and Jewish communities over the Canadian Deschenes Commission looking into war criminals could now work towards harmony, suggested University of Western Ontario historian Dr. Donald Avery.

On the other side of the coin, Dr. Bohdan Kordan, a political scientist with the University of Toronto's Erindale College, hoped that the community would receive redress for illegal World War I internment in Canada.

"I'm not talking about financial compensation only, but an admission of error on the part of the Canadian government," he explained.

On a more philosophical point, the Rev. Stanford Lucyk, a Toronto United Church minister, thought now might be the chance to overcome long-held perceptions of "divided loyalties."

We can now decide whether we want to be Canadians of Ukrainian descent or Ukrainians living in Canada," he said.

There were even some concessions from within this often-divided community. Mykola Hrynchyshyn, executive secretary of the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians, admitted that his once pro-Soviet group now recognizes the deception.

"We believed what we read, like many people, about the famine. We now understood the falsehood of that."

Without the stigma of an "endangered species," Dr. Lupul said that the Ukrainian Canadian community could move beyond its hyphenated identity and build on its heritage. "In Lviv alone, they have massive archives on Metropolitan Sheptytsky, in which he wrote much about Canada... It's amazing what they know about us."

That knowledge goes beyond the Ukrainian community in Canada, to include an understanding of Canadian problems, explained Dr. Hryniuk. "I know of one Ukrainian researcher who studied the independence movement in Quebec and who came away an expert in the field."

The inevitable question of whether Ukrainian Canadians could become embroiled in the constitutional debate of Canada's future was also raised during the day-long meeting. Historian Lubomyr Luciuk, chairperson of the symposium organizing committee, denied that a link could be made.

"I find it offensive when we are compared to Quebec," he said. "There is no parallel. If Quebec had been part of a system which saw massive arrests, genocide and the strangulation of a national language — then, maybe there's a case."

However, Dr. Swyripa said that the connection was a possibility. "You might be able to make the case that Ukrainian Canadians were pushing for independence back home and might find it difficult to be an effective spokesperson for Canadian unity over Quebec's sovereignty."

On that issue, Mr. Bardyn said that the UCC was planning to release a statement supporting a united Canada.

Following the conference, a book titled "Canada's Ukrainians: Negotiating an Identity," edited by Drs. Hryniuk and Luciuk, was released, containing a series of essays on subjects covered during the symposium.

Teacher involves school in helping Ukraine



Maria Cyhan teaching students at Sacred Heart School about Ukraine.

POTTSVILLE, Pa. — Maria Cyhan, a first-grade teacher at Sacred Heart School in Royersford, was featured in a local newspaper recently for her work in teaching American children about Ukraine.

"Cyhan spoke recently to sixth grade students at Sacred Heart who are studying Europe and the changes in the Soviet Union in their social studies class and explained to them the political unrest, customs and living conditions of the Ukrainian people," wrote Shirley Elliot of the Reporter of The Spring-Ford Area. Ms. Cyhan also told them about Chernobyl and its aftereffects.

After a recent trip to Ukraine, Ms. Cyhan told the faculty and students in her school about the lack of books, notebooks, pencils and other learning materials. The school made fundraising to help schools and children in Ukraine its service project for the 1991-1992 school year. Each month the school sponsors a specific event to learn about Ukrainian people, history and culture. All the funds raised go to buy Ukrainian readers, workbooks and notebooks, and Sacred Heart School donated several cartons of English readers. The project was fittingly named "Children helping Children."

CCRF's sixth airlift brings much-needed medical supplies to Ukraine

by Tamara Tereshakovec

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Despite fog, described as thick as "pea soup" by one passenger, the Antonov 225, Mria airplane landed safely at Kiev's military airport on Friday, November 29, delivering medical supplies for children suffering from Chornobyl aftereffects.

Members of the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund, which sponsored the airlift, flew in the Mria to Kiev to help distribute the supplies to the three CCRF sponsored hospitals, in Lviv, Kiev and Kharkiv. The supplies were "pretty evenly distributed," said Alex Kuzma, the CCRF project coordinator. "Lviv got a little bit more because some of our donors earmarked it for Lviv," he said.

All of the distribution went smoothly, according to Mr. Kuzma. Monitors were on hand helping with the delivery. All the cargo went through customs with no problems.

This is the CCRF's sixth airlift to Ukraine. Since its inception, the fund has raised an estimated total of \$11.8 million. This year they have sent almost 200 tons of medical supplies.

The CCRF is planning to open an office in Kiev with the help of the Chornobyl Commission set up by the Supreme Council. "That will help us both to look for additional hospitals and to do recruiting of doctors," said Mr. Kuzma. "One of the things we'd really like to do is to bring a substantial number of doctors over to the United States for retraining."

When Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky (the founder of the CCRF) and his wife, Nadia, were in Kiev on a previous trip in September they had looked for potential office spaces. One idea was to have space adjoining the office of People's Deputy Volodymyr Yavorivsky, the head of the Ukrainian Parliament's Permanent Commission on Chornobyl. Mr. Kuzma stressed, however, that the CCRF office would be completely independent.

CCRF has asked Oleh Deyneko, a journalist from Ukraine, to run the office in Kiev. His duties will include doing spot checks on CCRF hospitals, and keeping an elaborate inventory system to keep track of what the hospitals have and what they still need.

The fund is also in the beginning stages of starting up a program which

would let people sponsor one child, similar to the "Save the Children" model. When a child is sponsored, the hospital where the child is being treated would be assigned extra medical supplies. These would not all go to this one child, for the reason that doctors could not be placed in the position where, for example, they could give one child anti-leukemia medicine and then have to tell six others that they cannot be treated because they are not sponsored. If the sponsor wants to aid their one child directly they can send vitamins, clothes and other supplies straight to the child's home.

Besides Dr. and Mrs. Matkiwsky, who went to oversee the entire operation, other people connected with the CCRF flew over on the Mria as well. Marian Kots, a regular contributor to CCRF, went to help distribute the supplies, including some wheelchairs he donated. Tania Vena, the CCRF treasurer, went to help with distribution and monitoring. Pastor Volodymyr Domashovets, another regular contributor, met with Baptist communities in Ukraine. Andriy Petrukh, a doctor at the hematology laboratory at the Lviv hospital who was in the United States for training, returned to Ukraine on the Mria.

The people involved in the portion of the airlift going to Belarus, the Rev. Paul and Sharon Moore of the CitiHope Foundation and Alexandr V. Vasilyev from the permanent mission of Belarus to the U.N., also took the Mria to Kiev.

Among the items sent to Ukraine were: echo-cardiograms, an anaerobic cell incubator, a blood gas meter, anaesthesia machines, surgical instruments, children's books, laboratory solutions, reagents, ultrasound machines, anti-leukemia medicines, insulin, vitamins, a walker, bandages and dressings, an operating room table, baby products from Mennen, antibiotics, syringes, suction machines, wheelchairs, a cell counter and other miscellaneous supplies.

While in Ukraine, the CCRF representatives were helped by People's Deputies Volodymyr Yavorivsky, Volodymyr Shovkoshtytny, Ivan Valenya, Vasyl Lisoky, (who is originally from Chornobyl), Minister of Ecology Yuri Shcherbak from Green World. CCRF represen-

tatives met with Minister of Health Yuri Spizhenko, People's Deputies Dmytro Pavlychko and Ivan Pliushch. They also met with Valeriy Hruzyn and Bohdan Havrylyshyn from the Renaissance Foundation about bringing Ukrainian doctors to the United States.

As reported by Svoboda's Kiev Press Bureau correspondent Raisa Rudenko, there was a conference on "Independent Ukraine and Chornobyl" on December 2. Mr. Yavorivsky, Dr. and Mrs. Matkiwsky and Jaroslaw Shudrak, the head of a Canadian organization similar to the CCRF, Mr. Havrylyshyn and the Mria pilot, Alexander Holunenko, were present. Mr. Yavorivsky said that proceedings against those people

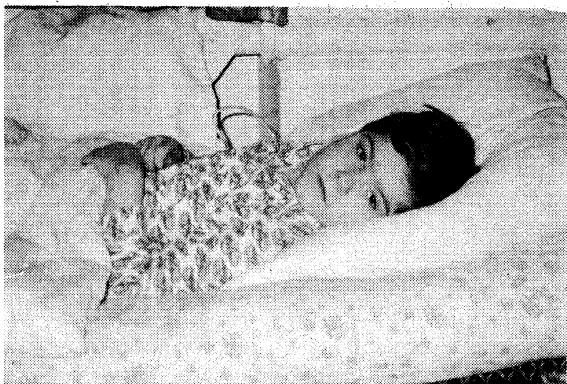
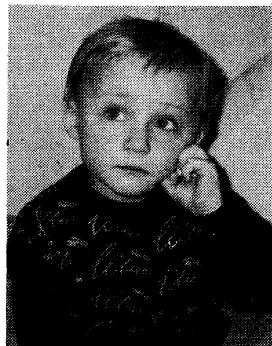
responsible for the Chornobyl accident and for covering it up would begin soon. "We will open up the Chornobyl zone to scientists and experts from all countries," he said.

The Mria is scheduled to fly back to the U.S. on December 10, reported Ms. Rudenko.

Although this Mria airlift was a success, there is still a great lack of medical supplies. Catheters and baby food are high on the list, and Ukrainian hospitals are short on every medicine they use. Anti-leukemia medicine is always in demand, as are antibiotics. To find out how you can help, or to sponsor a child, write to: Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund, 272 Old Short Hills Rd., Short Hills, NJ 07078; or call 1-800-231-FUND.



Olga Nakonechnaya, who will be five years old on January 7, was diagnosed with acute leukemia four months ago. She lives 50 miles north of Kiev, close to the Chornobyl region. Blond Sasha Talko will be three on January 11. He has lymphoblastic leukemia.



Lesia Shcherbenko, born seven months after the Chornobyl reactor exploded, was diagnosed with neuro-leukemia in August.



Two doctors stand with boxes of surgical kits in the warehouse of Kiev Medical Clinic No. 14, the hospital assigned to CCRF.



Doctors from the Kiev Oblast Hospital pose with an packaged anaesthesia machine donated by Dr. Galarnik of Milwaukee, Wis. Alex Kuzma, CCRF project director, is the kneeling bearded man.

NEW RELEASES

Danchyk releases first Ukrainian album

WOODBRIDGE, N.J. — Duma Music Inc. has released the first Ukrainian recording of folk singer Bohdan Andrusyshyn, a.k.a. "Danchyk," who for years has mesmerized a cultural cross section of audiences, both in North America and Eastern Europe.

Danchyk is a native New Yorker, born to a Ukrainian father and a Belarusian mother. He was embraced and cultivated his dual ethnicity, most notably through the priceless gift with which he was blessed — a hauntingly beautiful tenor voice.

Among Belarusian, Danchyk has already achieved superstar status. He has released three recordings of Byelorussian popular and folk songs, the most recent of which is an album of duets with Leonid Bortkevich, lead singer of the Belarusian supergroup Pesniary and husband of Olympic star Olga Korbut.

In the fall of 1989, Danchyk gave eight sold-out concerts at the Palace of Professional Unions in Minsk, bringing the capacity audience to tears each and every night. This highly successful tour was made into a documentary for Belarusian television.

Yet Danchyk has not neglected his Ukrainian side either, performing frequently at Ukrainian concerts and festivals. In the 1980s, for several years running, his performance brought the Verkhovyna Youth Festival audience to its feet. He has represented the Ukrainians at the Slavic Festival at New York's Lincoln Center, and is a former member of the Promin vocal ensemble.

In his inimitable style, Danchyk sings 12 of his favorite Ukrainian songs,



including a new arrangement of the heart-rending classic "Kyeve Miy," and a chilling rendition of the album's title song "Rovesnyky." The music was arranged by Oles Kuzyszyn, who along with Bohdan Kuzyszyn and Yuri Turchyn provided the instrumental accompaniment. The album was recorded at Electronova Productions and engineered by Mark Sydorak.

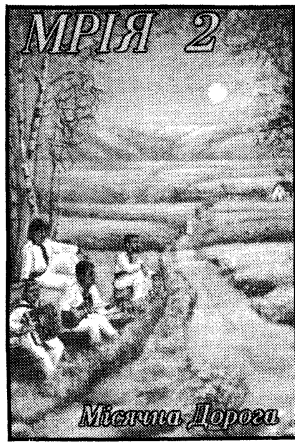
The recording is available on compact disc and cassette at Ukrainian stores and gift shops everywhere. To order directly, send \$15 per CD or \$10 per cassette to: Duma Music Inc., 580 Alden St., Woodbridge, NJ, 07095. Please add \$1.50 per order for postage and handling. New Jersey residents add 7 percent sales tax.

Mria ensemble's second recording

BEACONSFIELD, Quebec — A new recording from the popular ensemble Mria is out. The first album of this band from Saskatoon was described as a "lively, upbeat rendition of popular Ukrainian songs" which "incorporated traditional Ukrainian themes into a contemporary 'zabava' framework."

This recording, appropriately called "Mria 2 — Misiachna Doroha," has originals by the band as well as arrangements of traditional songs. Besides the title track, the cassette or CD also includes "Stoyala'm pid Hryshkov," "Oi Ty Kozache," "Kolomyika," "Vesna" and "Chas do Domu Chas."

The cassette costs \$9 and the CD costs \$15, plus \$1.50 per item for shipping and handling. The order number for the cassette is: CYFP 1080, for the CD: CDYFP 1080. They may be ordered by writing to: Yevshan Corp., Box 325, Beaconsfield, Quebec H9W



5T8. VISA and MasterCard are accepted on orders over \$20.

Potpourri of music from Yevshan

BEACONSFIELD, Quebec — Yevshan Ukrainian Music Center has released several music tapes in a something-for-everyone combination. There is a recording of classical bandura, instrumental easy listening from Ukraine and an Ed Evanko re-release.

- Bandurist Halyna Menkush is known for her technical expertise and renditions of traditional folk songs that remain true to the original pieces. As described in the Yevshan newsletter, "virtuoso bandura playing combined with a brilliant and expressive soprano voice make this recording a classic for the bandura music collector who values authentic performance of the dumpy and excellent musicianship." The order number is CYFP 1078.

- The Kiev Pop Symphony should be popular among those who like easy listening music. The new recording,

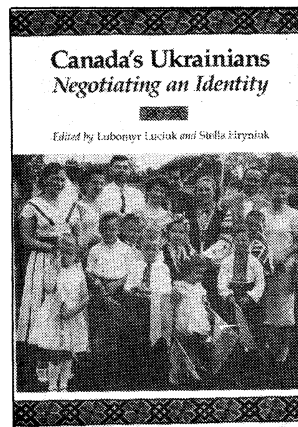
which is all instrumental, has been compared to a Ukrainian version of Mancini, Mantovani or the Boston Pops. The pieces include "Dniprovskiy Valse," "Oy Ty Divchyno," "Dva Kolory," "Yaseny," "Marichka" and others. The order number is CYFP 3006.

- The re-release of Ed Evanko's "My Native Land" contains folk songs and arias from well known operas, such as "O Ridnyi Kray" (the title song) from "Bohdan Khmelnytsky," "Nemov Tumani" from "Taras Bulba" and "Oi Ya Neschasny" from "Natalka Poltavka." Among the other songs are "Vechirna Pisna," "Marichka" and "Bili Kashtany."

To order, write to Yevshan Corp., Box 325, Beaconsfield, Quebec H9W 5T8; or call (514) 630-9858. VISA and Mastercard accepted on orders over \$20.

BOOK NOTES

Essay collection on Ukrainian Canadians



TORONTO — "Canada's Ukrainians: Negotiating an Identity" is a new collection of essays probing the Ukrainian Canadian experience, published by the University of Toronto Press in association with the Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Committee.

Edited by Lubomyr Luciuk and Stella Hryniuk, the book is divided into three parts, which chronicle a century of history.

The first part, "To Canada: Immigration and Settlement," includes the essays "Peopling the Prairies with Ukrainians," "Non-Preferred People: Inter-war Ukrainian Immigration to Canada" and "This Should Never Be Spoken or Quoted Publicly": Canada's

Ukrainians and Their Encounter with the DP's."

The second part, "Among Ourselves: Community Politics and Religion," includes "Swallowing Stalinism: Pro-Communist Ukrainian Canadians and Soviet Ukraine," "Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Francophone Missionaries among Ukrainian Catholics," "Wedded to the Cause: Ukrainian Canadian Women" and "The Changing Community."

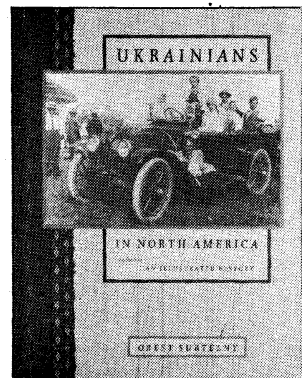
The third part is titled "Of Canada? Ukrainian Canadians and the State." It contains essays on "Without Just Cause: Canada's First National Internment Operations," "Looking for the Ukrainian Vote" and "Still Coming to Terms: Ukrainians, Jews and the Deschenes Commission."

Authors of the essays include such noted professors as Bohdan Harasymiw of the University of Calgary, Wsevolod Isajiw of the University of Toronto, Paul R. Magosci chairman and Marco Carynnyk, both from the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto.

Other contributors include Donald Avery, a professor of history of the University of Western Ontario, Barry Ferguson, also a historian, at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg.

"Canada's Ukrainians" is available for \$50. To order from Canada, write to: University of Toronto Press, 10 St. Mary St., Toronto, Ontario M4Y 2W8; or to order from the United States write to University of Toronto Press, 340 Nagel Drive, Buffalo, NY.

Ukrainians in North America



TORONTO — Historian Orest Subtelny has recently published a book of photographs titled: "Ukrainians in North America: An Illustrated History."

Covering three distinct waves of immigration to the United States and Canada, the book features more than 250 photographs and paints a memorable portrait of this ethnic group.

The black and white photographs are from collections of the Ukrainian Museum in New York City, the Winnipeg Museum, government archives in Ottawa and the Ukrainian Museum in Cleveland, among others, and include

photos of immigrants at Ellis Island in 1906 and the coal mines of Pennsylvania. Also featured are a Christmas celebration in a Canadian internment camp and the first congress of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America in 1932.

The handsomely designed book also includes photos of the arrival of displaced persons after World War II and recent Chernobyl relief work.

Dr. Subtelny, a professor of history and political science at York University in Canada, is the author of the widely acclaimed reference work, Ukraine: A History.

In his introduction, he notes that "to date, no comprehensive historical treatment of multifarious activities of this tenacious community (Ukrainians in North America) has appeared. Therefore, the centennial celebrations of Ukrainian settlement in Canada and the fast-approaching centennial of such venerable Ukrainian American institutions as the Ukrainian National Association seem to be a most appropriate occasion to present to the general reader this historical survey of Ukrainians in North America."

"Ukrainians in North America: An Illustrated History" costs \$45. It can be ordered from the Svoboda Bookstore, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

Youth politics...

(Continued from page 3)

leading political spokesman of the youth movement by being elected to head the newly created Coordinating Council of Youth Organizations made up of representatives of 14 organizations. Its mandate is to be a coordinating-information center for youth organizations and to prepare the next world conference in Kharkiv in 1992.

The Council's efficacy was soon tested in the putsch three weeks later. In Lviv, the Coordinating Council was instrumental in organizing KOD (Komitet Oporu Diktaturi) only hours after the coup and was able to have flyers opposing the coup printed by the following day.

Another stream in the youth movement is what may be called intellectual, although it stems from a political root and from political action. The intellectuals seek not merely to take part in political action but to understand it, analyze it and above all, to maintain a critical position. The press is their instrument.

Oleksander Kryvenko, 30 years old, is a member of the Lviv Oblast Council and headed its youth committee until it was dissolved in the spring. An activist from the first days of the Lev Society, he was the first editor of their publication Postup. He says that it is now sometimes forgotten what enormous influence the unofficial press had at the beginning of the democratic movement. "I remember when we used to bring a couple of hundred issues of Postup to a meeting and they were literally grabbed out of our hands," he said.

The period 1980-1990 was the heyday of the unofficial press; there were up to 150 non-official periodicals at one time. Postup was one of the first; its first issue appeared in April, 1989. Moloda Ukraina, the SNUM paper, edited by Taras Chornovil, had the largest circulation, reaching 25,000. Postup averaged 15,000 to 20,000 and came out biweekly.

Postup was published until August 1990, when the official press took over the role of the critic. And again it is the youth press, the former Komsomol papers, which are considered the best and the most influential today: Moloda Halychyna, Molod Ukrainy, and the Russian language Komsomolskoe Znannya (recently renamed Koza).

But there are two important things lacking, according to Mr. Kryvenko, in the press area in Ukraine. There is no democratic press network, only separate publications; and, secondly, there is no weekly press covering political events and political viewpoints yet, a publication free from the pressure of daily information, one which can reflect on and analyze events, similar to Moskovskie Novosti and Nedelya in Russia.

Postup was resurrected to fill this niche; it has now become Post-Postup and Mr. Kryvenko is its editor. He calls it a "socio-economic-political weekly spiced with a youthful pop culture flavor." It is intended to take the place of the weekly Russian press.

The intellectuals in the youth movement acknowledge the enormous influence of the "shestydesyatnyky" on the development of their consciousness — the Chornovils, the Horyns, the Kalynetses, the Svitlychnyis, etc. — particularly in the period 1987-1989, at the beginning of the democratic movement when they were looking for role models. To them the "shestydesyatnyky" were examples of people who were prepared to take responsibility for their ideas.

"But," said Mr. Kryvenko, "the 'shestydesyatnyky,' who for a time were for us a guiding light, are now coming

under the most frequent criticism. It is because I greatly love Chornovil that I printed a very critical article about him and the Horyn brothers by Mykhailo Osadchy in Postup. The journalist should always be in opposition."

The explosion of youth organizations is an attempt by society to fill the gaps in its development and youth has the least amount of ideological baggage according to Mr. Kryvenko. He said that the older generation had tried to reach out to young people, to draw them into the democratic movement; for example, SNUM had been created under the guidance of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union. But then they did not treat them as partners but only wanted to give orders. He sees this conflict of generations as a good thing because it promotes the development of society, forcing the young to create structures of their own — organizations, publications, businesses.

Oleksander Shlapak, 31 years old, who heads the Demokratychna Spilka Molodi Lvivshchyny (DSML) took a different path. Whereas both Messrs. Derkach and Kryvenko left the Komsomol when the democratic movement began, Mr. Shlapak stayed a while longer.

In April, 1990 the Komsomol of Ukraine came under the control of democratic forces who attempted to shake off both its communist and centrist traits and become part of the general democratic movement which made significant gains that summer. Mr. Shlapak said that at that time it was thought that the organization could reform itself. But in the fall, when a general reaction set in, the Komsomol went back to loyalty to the party, the constitution was centralized and obedience to the center returned.

The Lviv oblast contingent left the organization at that time and formed the DSML. Thus the DSML became the legal heirs of the Komsomol in the oblast, taking over all the assets belonging to the oblast organization.

The DSML has two things that other youth organizations do not yet have — a large membership and substantial material assets — property, autos, garages, a hotel and a travel bureau and other enterprises. Although the former Komsomol membership of 350,000 has been whittled down to 20,000 after re-registration, the DSML is still the largest youth organization in the oblast. It is an independent, self-financing organization; it has 40 full-time workers, 12 in Lviv and the others throughout the oblast.

The DSML has tried to find a niche for itself in the new order. It is a conglomerate of various organizations — social, tourist, business — who are united by their age and their wish to tackle youth problems, concerns and interests. Mr. Shlapak describes them as a "youth lobby."

He is proud of the fact that the DSML was instrumental in creating the

Moloda Ukraina Fund, an association of youth organizations in Lviv, and in helping them acquire their premises, formerly occupied by the Komsomol. When I was there this summer, the upper floor was under renovation and was littered with Komsomol files, neat little cards on each member with a photograph and a history of his activities and dues payments. There were thousands such cards scattered among the rubble.

The fund was intended to be an association of organizations with social aims, but it has become politicized. It includes the DSML, Plast, Lev Society, Student Union and even SNUM as members. Each organization was to contribute 10,000 rubles in money or assets to join, but allowances were made for those who did not have access to such funds. The building, on Taras Shevchenko Boulevard not far from Rukh, now occupied by the Fund has one floor where each member organization has a room and another where offices of the Fund are located. The fund sponsors the publication Post-Postup.

Mr. Shlapak said that the fund could serve as an example of cooperation among youth organizations although he admitted that there was still a generalized hostility towards the DSML, that they were still called "former Komsomol." This was confirmed by Mr. Kryvenko, who said that he considers Mr. Shlapak a "good person" who had, at the beginning of the democratic movement when he was first secretary of the city then the oblast Komsomol, acted with courage and protected many

opposition activities under the Komsomol umbrella. He also did a lot to destroy the imperialist Komsomol within the borders of Ukraine, "yet he carries the stamp and although we cooperate on many things, it is within certain bounds," Mr. Kryvenko added.

But Mr. Shlapak believes a time will come when where a person came from will count for less than what that person is prepared to contribute. "We will live out the post-Komsomol syndrome," he said.

Mr. Shlapak mentioned that one should remember that the Komsomol in eastern Ukraine is deeply rooted, not an organization brought in by an occupying power as in western Ukraine where it was a foreign body and fell apart quickly when change came. In the wake of the putsch, the Komsomol, like the party, has been declared illegal and its assets seized. But the Komsomol in eastern Ukraine had 300,000 to 400,000 members per oblast and a lot of experience in organizational work.

What direction the young people in eastern Ukraine will go is still not clear, but it is extremely important. As Mr. Kryvenko said, "The state will not be built by those who are today 50, but by those who are today 20 years old: Young people realize this and are attempting to ready themselves."

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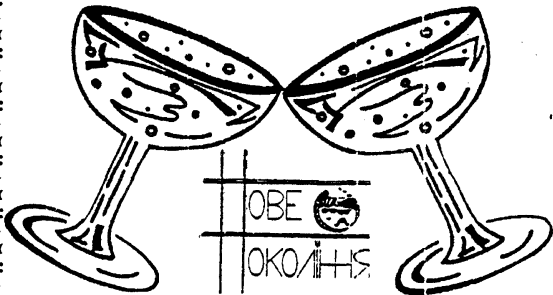
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Sovietology...

(Continued from page 7)

country. We could still read Pravda to find out what is happening in Tadzhikistan. Any Western aid, whether in food or dollars, could go directly to a central government. It is after all very inconvenient that all these non-Russian areas with their own funny languages have declared their independence from Moscow.

Shortly, other questions sprang to my mind. What happens if Mr. Gorbachev resigns? If the central ministries still run the country, who is paying them? And what with? Is that perhaps why the Soviet gold reserves have dwindled so alarmingly? But then I realized that the answers to these questions were all immaterial. Because next year, Mr. Hough will be back again and all will be revealed. And he, of all people, should be able to produce a happy ending.

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New Jersey...

(Continued from page 5)

special tribute to the loyal members of fraternal organizations who display their deep concern for the needs of others, their devotion to New Jersey and the nation, as well as their firm belief in the preservation of ethnic dignity. Mr. Simonson followed with a reading of the 1991 Flag Day proclamation issued by the governor.

After the reports by various committees were completed, the election of officers of 1992 was held under the guidance of the outgoing President, Mr. Howard.

Alexander Blahitka, supreme treasurer of the Ukrainian National Association, installed the following officers: Andrew Keybida (supreme advisor of the UNA); president; Charles Borg, (Workmen's Benefit Fund), first vice-president; William E. Swirdring (Artisans Order of Mutual Protection), second vice-president; and Halina Kalitka (Polish National Alliance of USA), secretary-treasurer.

Harold A. Maus, FIC, Knights of Columbus, continues to serve as chairman of the Legislative Committee.

Mr. Keybida thanked the officers and delegates who elected him president. He went on to state that the purpose of the congress is to unite men and women of the fraternal; to promote the development and growth of the fraternal system and to work in harmony for the welfare of its membership.

The UNA delegation at the New Jersey Fraternal Congress Convention also included Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and Martha Lysko of the association's Recording Department.

Also attending the luncheon and business session were officers of the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics in America, Ihor Smolij, Bohdan Tedoriv, Ihor Shpernal and Ihor Kusznir.



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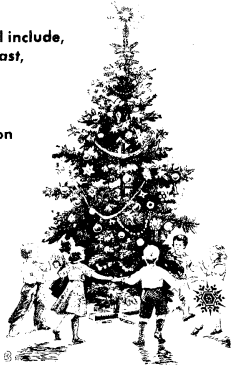
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Lady of many ...

(Continued from page 4)

introductory remarks and called upon the Very Rev. Anna Kay Baker, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Lansing, to give an invocational prayer.

Mayor Terry J. McKane of Lansing, provided the official greetings before the awards began. Besides Ms. Beck, there were six other awardees: Jan Ben Dor, a founding member of the Rape Crisis Center Movement in Michigan; Janet Good, feminist and civil rights activist, who underscored the senatorial bashing of Anita Hill; Jo Jacobs, fighter of sex discrimination in the educational structure; Virginia Nordby, longtime advocate of the rights of women nationwide; Dorothy Comstock Riley, Chief Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court; Rachel Anderson, a global outreach leader when she founded and guided Youth for Understanding, an exchange program for high school students; and Edith Mays Swanson, a posthumous awardee, an activist in the teachers' union. It was her efforts that led to the creation of Michigan Education Association's Department of Human and Civil Rights. Ms. Beck was presented by Dr. Clara Raven, M.D., a 1987 honoree. Ms. Beck in her profound sense of oratorical dynamics, mesmerized her audience with her speech. She was clearly the star of the evening.

A contingent of approximately 30 Ukrainians from the Greater Detroit area, with whom Ms. Beck was closely associated, went to Lansing to share in the highest award which can be bestowed on a Michigan

woman. Her close friend Sophie Anderson, a former official of the now defunct Branch 37 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, spearheaded the assembly of Detroit delegates. Ms. Anderson said, "We are especially proud that Mary Beck, a leading and dynamic member of our community, has been chosen as an inductee to Michigan's Hall of Fame."

After all ceremonies were completed at the hotel, all the Ukrainian guests enjoyed an afterglow at the home of Assistant Attorney General Harry Iwasko and his wife Joanie. A special celebration was held to honor Mary Beck's forthcoming 21st leap year birthday next February 29.

The Michigan Women's Historical Center and Hall of Fame was dedicated on June 10, 1987, the date of Michigan's ratification of the 19th Amendment (Women's Suffrage). The exhibits portray the lives, achievements, and history of Michigan women. This beautiful renovated facility, also known as the Cooley-Haze House, is on the Michigan Historical Registry, and features a women artists' gallery.

Into this elite group, to be forever recorded in the annals of Michigan's history, entered Mary V. Beck, LL.D., Jur.D., Esquire. The Ukrainian Community in Metropolitan Detroit congratulates Ms. Beck on becoming the first Ukrainian woman to receive such a high tribute. The ethnic community, especially the Ukrainian, is forever indebted to this lady for advancing the cause of freedom in the land of her forebears. A job well done, indeed.

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Independence mass to be celebrated at St. Patrick's

NEW YORK — In association with the Ukrainian community of the greater New York area, His Excellency the Most Rev. Basil H. Losten, Bishop of New York and New England, has announced that a solemn pontifical liturgy of Thanksgiving will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, on Saturday, December 21, at 5:30 p.m. on the joyous occasion of the rebirth of independent Ukraine and the election of its President, Leonid M. Kravchuk.

Cardinal John O'Connor of New York will be the main celebrant and homilist. Concelebrating with his eminence will be the Ukrainian Catholic bishops of the United States of America.

Join the UNA

Christmas shows to be broadcast

WASHINGTON — Special Ukrainian Christmas programs of Roman Marynowych's Ukrainian Melody Hour from Washington will be broadcast in the New York and Philadelphia areas during the holiday season.

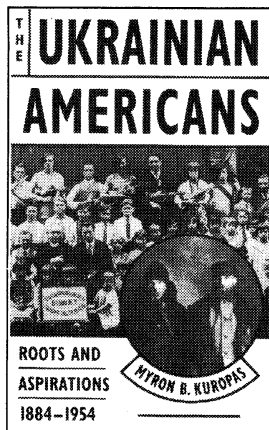
The radio broadcasts in New York will be on WNWK 105.9 FM on December 21 and January 4 at 7:30 p.m. The television broadcasts will be on Manhattan Cable, Channel 16, on December 22 and January 5 at 1 p.m. and also on WNYE-TV, Channel 25, at 5:30 p.m. on the same dates.

In Philadelphia the program will be broadcast on WTGI-TV, Channel 61, on December 25 at 10 a.m. and on January 7 at 9 a.m.

For further information, call (202) 529-7606.

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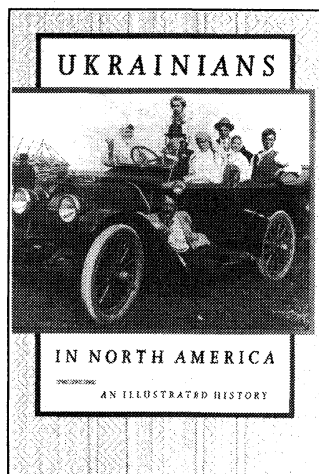
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Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

notorious for its repressions in Ukraine in 1918-1920, particularly in the cities during the retreat of the Red Army and during every new occupation.

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"With the introduction of the New Economic Policy and positive contacts with the West, the Soviet government tried to dissociate itself from the politics of terror and reorganized the Cheka into the GPU, which was succeeded by the GPU, NKVD, and KGB."

Centennial...

(Continued from page 7)

tive," contends that tradition held that a hierarch kept his pastoral flock informed about international affairs and that Canada had accepted that foreign nationals, holding dual citizenship, "might have military obligations in European homelands."

However, eventually Bishop Budka's suspected disloyalties brought his own arrest, four years later, in Hafford, Saskatchewan. Although the charges

were eventually dropped and his alleged treasonous letter was cleared of any wrongful intentions, the Ukrainian Catholic prelate would carry those psychological wounds for the remainder of his life.

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Stamp and coin society holds auction

SILVER SPRING, Md. — The Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society, UPNS, will hold its 56th Mail Auction, featuring about 900 lots of Ukrainian philately and numismatics. The auction will close on January 15, 1992. To obtain the illustrated auction catalog and the society's newsletter, Trident, send \$1 to Mr. B.O. Pauk, 2329 W. Thomas; Chicago, Ill. 60622.

Also, a study of philatelic issues of Ukrainian Government in exile, Ukrai-

nian DP camps, POW camps and the Ukrainian National Council will appear in print in January 1992. The 90-page catalog will describe and illustrate stamps issued by these organizations during the 1923-1957 period and will provide background information. Interested collectors may reserve copies for \$12 by sending their checks, payable to Dr. I. Kuzych, before January 15. After the catalog is published, it will be available for \$16. Please mail checks out to: P.O. Box 3, Springfield, VA 22150.

The Weekly: Ukrainian perspective on the news

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

December 14 - January 5

WASHINGTON: Handcrafted Ukrainian Christmas tree ornaments will be on display as part of the "Trees of Christmas" exhibit at the Smithsonian Institution Museum of Natural History. The display was organized by the Washington chapter of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

December 20

SILVER SPRING, Md.: The Washington Group will host a Friday Evening Forum with John Hewko, executive secretary of the Advisory Council to the Ukrainian Parliament in Kiev. He will discuss how independence was achieved and prospects for the future. The forum will be at St. Andrew's Orthodox Church, 15100 New Hampshire Ave. at 7:30 p.m. Donations will be appreciated. For further information, call Lydia Chopivsky-Benson, (202) 955-3990.

December 21

NEW YORK: St. Nicholas will visit the Plast scouts (novaky and novachky) at the Plast Clubhouse, 140 Second Ave. at 2 p.m. The heavenly office will be open at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK: St. Nicholas will pay a visit to the Ukrainian American Youth organization's Ukrainian school at 11 a.m. in the Ukrainian Liberation Front Hall, 136 Second Ave. The students will perform a program of Christmas songs, poetry and a short play. St. Nicholas' office will be open from 9 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.

MONTREAL: The second annual Christmas Skating Party/Hockey Tournament will be held to benefit the Ukrainian schools of Montreal at 6 p.m. at the McGill University Hockey arena (behind Molson Stadium, between Park Avenue and the university). It will be followed by an exhibition hockey game, N.Y.-Toronto vs. Montreal. Donations are \$5 which include door prizes. For further information, call Ihor Kowaliw in Montreal, (514) 327-5845, or Dr. Taras Odulak in New York, (212) 960-2213, for travel and hotel reservations.

December 22

MCADOO, Penn.: The Senior Choir and Junior Ensemble of St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 210 W. Blaine St., will perform a concert of traditional Ukrainian Christmas music at 2 p.m. The concert is free, with refreshments served afterward. A tape of the choir may be purchased. For further information, call Rose Duda, (717) 636-2227, or Paula Duda-Luciw, (215) 262-0807.

December 31

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: There will be a New Year's Eve dance sponsored by the Plast fraternity "Orden Khrestonostiv" to benefit the Plast camping grounds in East Chatham. The dance will be at the Ramada Hotel, 130 Route 10 West. Dinner will begin at 7:30 p.m. and the dancing and open bar will begin at 10 p.m. Dress is black tie. The cost is \$80 for the whole evening, or \$40 from 10 p.m. on with reservations. Otherwise, the cost is \$45 at the door from 10 p.m. on. For further information, call Tymish P. Hankewycz, (914) 476-9227, or the Ramada Hotel, (201) 386-5622.

TRENTON, N.J.: There will be a New Year's Eve dance hosted by St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church in the parish center, 1195 Deutz Ave. There will be a hot buffet, open bar, champagne and music by Tempo. Cost is \$35 per person. For further information and reservations, call Tania Bojcon, (609) 581-1248, or Michael Holowczak, (609) 695-9898.

January 11

DALLAS: The Ukrainian American Society of Texas will hold its 1992 Malanka/Ukrainian Independence celebration at the NCNB Building in downtown Dallas. Cocktails will begin at 7 p.m., the Ukrainian Dancers of Dallas will perform at 7:45 p.m. and dinner will be served at 8:30 p.m. with dancing to follow. For further information or tickets, call Stephanie Ellis, (214) 371-7620.

January 19

LAKE WORTH, Fla.: There will be a Malanka New Year's celebration with the Kalyna Ukrainian Dancers and music by Roman hosted by the Ukrainian American Club of the Palm Beaches. It will be held at the American Polish Club, 4725 Lake Worth Road at 2 p.m. Donation is \$18 per person; for further information, call (407) 964-8276 or (407) 585-1325.

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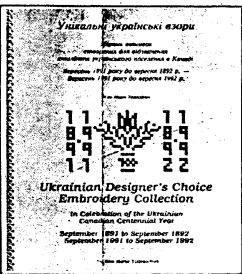
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