

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Ukraine reaffirms commitment for non-nuclear state

KIEV — Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk reaffirmed his country's non-nuclear intentions during a meeting in Kiev with representatives of the U.S. Armed Services Committee, including its chairman Les Aspin, on Wednesday, January 8.

Mr. Kravchuk told the visiting U.S. delegation that Ukraine, unlike Russia, does not plan to join NATO or any other military blocs.

A Radio Liberty Daily Report, issued on January 9, stated that Western news agencies and the CIS quoted Mr. Kravchuk as saying that Ukraine is currently studying a plan to remove all tactical weapons from its soil by July 1, destroy all strategic arms by 1994 and do the START treaty several steps better by eliminating all ICBM silos in Ukraine in only three years, with international help.

The Ukrainian president also disclosed that reliable telephone communications have been established between himself, Russian President Boris Yeltsin, Belarus Supreme Council Chairman Stanislaw Shushkevich and Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev to prevent any one side from launching a nuclear missile without coordination with the other three strategically armed states.

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## Brzezinski, Howard Baker viewed as choices for ambassador to Ukraine

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Syndicated columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak reported last week that President George Bush is being urged to name a former Republican leader in the Senate, Howard Baker, as ambassador to Ukraine.

The columnists note that another possible choice for the post is Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, former national security adviser to President Jimmy Carter.

Following is an excerpt from the Evans and Novak column about the possible choices for ambassador to Kiev.

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President Bush is being urged to name Howard Baker, former Senate Republican leader and White House chief of staff, as U.S. ambassador to Ukraine in an effort to restore Ame-

## Ukraine asserts independence

## Tensions between Ukraine and Russia grow over military



Mykola Kozlovsky/Holos Ukraine

More than 80 percent of former Red Army soldiers, such as the ones pictured above in Kiev earlier last year, have pledged allegiance to the new Ukrainian army.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Ukraine's leadership — with President Leonid Kravchuk at the helm — continues to affirm its right for a Ukrainian national army, despite harsh criticism from Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin and top former Soviet military

officers, reported The New York Times on Friday, January 10.

Ukraine's latest actions, including its seizure of primary communications control from Moscow of 300,000 troops stationed in Ukraine on Wednesday, January 8, have sparked heated debates in Kiev over the future of Ukraine's military, in particular the future of the Black Sea Fleet.

The friction between the powers in the two neighboring states began on Saturday, January 3, when President Kravchuk issued a statement claiming all non-strategic forces based on Ukrainian territory. He also demanded that all troops based in Ukraine take an oath of allegiance "to the Ukrainian people," retire, or transfer out of the republic.

The servicemen have until January 20 to take this oath, and as of January 6, more than 80 percent of all troops in Ukraine's three military districts (Kiev, Odessa and the Carpathian districts) had taken the oath.

About 850 officers who refused to swear loyalty to Ukraine were being moved to Russia.

Throughout this week, tensions escalated between Ukraine and Russia on the issue of ownership of the Black Sea Fleet.

"The status of the Black Sea Fleet will determine the future not only of the fleet but will have a great importance for the future status of Ukraine," Mr. Kravchuk said. "I think that Ukraine should be a maritime state. It has all the basis for it. Scores of kilometers of sea coast.

More than one-fourth of Ukrainian citizens live in the Black Sea area. It has huge economic potential. Ukraine has a genuine desire for a maritime military force," he concluded during debates in the Ukrainian Parliament on Thursday, January 9.

Mr. Kravchuk has, in principle, agreed that any strategic forces will be under the joint control of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

However, Ukrainian leaders contend that the fleet is not a strategic force because it is not armed with nuclear weapons.

Testifying in Washington at a U.S. Congress Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe hearing on democratic reforms in the former Soviet Union on Thursday, January 9, Ukraine's Ambassador to the United Nations Gennadi Udovenko said:

"I'd like to touch upon the future of [the] Black Sea Fleet. According to our approach until the part of this fleet which comprises strategic forces should be under joint control. At the same time, in accordance with Ukraine's military doctrine all strategic weapons should be removed from her territory by July. That applies fully to the strategic weapons of the Black Sea Fleet.

After this the Black Sea Fleet will be under jurisdiction of Ukraine. In addition I'd like to emphasize that according to Ukrainian legislation, the property and funds formerly under control of the

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# The birth of an independent Ukraine

by Bohdan Nahaylo  
RFE/RL Research Institute

## CONCLUSION

### Kravchuk's vision of the new Ukraine

The new Ukrainian president's views on Ukraine, its history, and its statehood have undergone a radical change during the past year or so; but then, with the release of information about Ukraine's past and the revival of national confidence and pride, so have those of a significant number of Ukraine's inhabitants.

Leonid Kravchuk set out his views on Ukrainian statehood in a programmatic speech delivered on the eve of the presidential election at a meeting of the Ukrainian Parliament to mark the 125th anniversary of the birth of the eminent Ukrainian historian and political figure Mykhailo Hrushevsky. From the Stalin era until relatively recently, Hrushevsky's works were proscribed in Ukraine, and he was anathema to the Communist authorities.

Hailing Hrushevsky as "the first president of Ukraine" — in 1917-1918, he had headed the Ukrainian Central Rada and the Ukrainian National Republic — Mr. Kravchuk affirmed "the thousand-year-old tradition of Ukrainian statehood," beginning from Kievan Rus', that the historian had done so much to trace. Without so much as mentioning the Soviet Ukrainian state, Mr. Kravchuk stressed that the leaders of the new independent Ukraine saw themselves as continuing the work of Hrushevsky and his generation.

Mr. Kravchuk also gave a very clear picture of his vision of independent Ukraine in his address to the General Assembly of the United Nations on September 30. Claiming a place for Ukraine in the international community of sovereign states, he set out to reassure his audience that the changes in Ukraine were genuine, far-reaching and irreversible, and that his republic wished to be seen as a responsible, democratic and peaceful newcomer.

"Ukraine has changed more than just its country plate in the U.N. assembly hall," Mr. Kravchuk said; "it has made fundamental adjustments in its attitude to the tragic pages in its history and in its approach to a number of world issues."

In his inaugural speech on December 5, President Kravchuk reiterated Ukraine's commitment to democracy, peace, nuclear disarmament, and economic reform. Among other things, he promised to carry out widespread privatization of the economy, convert defense factories to civilian production, encourage foreign investment, and devote 10 percent of Ukraine's gross national product to education. The inauguration ceremony was preceded by a formal renunciation by the Ukrainian Parliament of the Union Treaty of 1922 and by the adoption of a statement to this effect addressed to "the Parliament and peoples of the world."

Deputy Chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Ivan Plushch, who was elected to take over from Mr. Kravchuk in the Parliament, aptly summed up the historic significance of the occasion: "A European state has appeared on the map, and its name is Ukraine."

Later on, speaking to reporters, Mr. Kravchuk stated that Ukraine had finally freed itself after living "all this time in a giant totalitarian imperial state." He repeated that he would not lead Ukraine back into any new union, but he held out the prospect of a special

state-to-state relationship with Russia based on equality.

As for his approach to the numerous pressing domestic problems, Ukraine's second president pledged that he would first consult with the Ukrainian Parliament and with the republic's various political forces, especially Rukh.

Mr. Kravchuk has in the past called for a "professional" full-time Parliament, and on the eve of the presidential elections he let it be known that, if he won, he would urge the Supreme Council to adopt a new law on multi-party elections and then to dissolve itself so that new elections could be held.

### International recognition

The case of the Baltic states — whose forcible incorporation into the USSR was not recognized by most western states — had shown how difficult it could be for republics that broke free from the Soviet Union to achieve international recognition. For Ukraine, however, the process was eased by the further disintegration of the Soviet Union, Kiev's active foreign policy aimed at preparing the ground for Ukraine's international recognition, the positive domestic record of the Ukrainian government after first sovereignty and then independence were proclaimed, lobbying by the large Ukrainian diaspora, and the growing realization that a majority of Ukraine's citizens would vote for independence after all.

The shift in Washington's attitude in this respect on the very eve of the referendum was a major breakthrough. Once the results of the referendum were known, Poland, Hungary, Russia and Canada were the first to recognize Ukraine's independence.

There are problems, though Ukraine's plan to establish its own army and its insistence that the Soviet nuclear arms deployed on its territory be destroyed under international supervision rather than transferred to Russia or any other state have delayed recognition by the United States and other Western countries. Representatives from several of those countries are currently meeting with Ukrainian leaders to assess the situation. Kiev, for its part, is seeking to reassure the outside world. Recognition of Ukraine's independence by the United States and other Western countries seems likely to follow once they are satisfied that Ukraine does not plan to become a nuclear state or to pose a military threat.

Two other problems have cropped up. On the eve of the referendum, the Romanian Parliament again renewed Bucharest's claims to territory that had been annexed from Romania by the Soviet Union as a result of the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact. For this reason, Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko canceled an official visit to Romania at the last minute. The territorial dispute predates the Nazi-Soviet pact. As far back as 1918-1920, after the collapse of the Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires, the governments of independent Ukraine had protested against what they considered to be Romania's annexation of ethnically Ukrainian districts in Bessarabia and Bukovina. The new independent Ukrainian state has rejected Romania's territorial claims.

The second problem is potentially more explosive; it involves the negative reaction to the results of Ukraine's referendum on the part of some leading Russians, including USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev and St. Petersburg Mayor Anatoly Sobchak. Both have

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## Newsbriefs from Ukraine

• KIEV — The Ukrainian Federation of Independent Trade Unions issued a statement on January 3 accusing Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk of not instituting proper safeguards for the population under conditions of increasing prices. This protest statement stressed the need for social guarantees, such as a minimum wage, a rational system of tax indexation based on income and a program to support underprivileged segments of the population. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• WASHINGTON — U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady said that the U.S. will support "early consideration" of International Monetary Fund and World Bank membership for Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan and Armenia. He said that once Washington establishes diplomatic ties with the CIS members, it will urge quick consideration of their membership applications. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• MOSCOW — Russian Foreign Ministry spokesman Vitaliy Churkin said on January 3 that Russia has formally taken over all Soviet embassies around the world. Foreign ministers of the CIS members will meet on January 10 to discuss their diplomatic representation, but Russia has offered to represent the diplomatic interests of the other members if they wish.

Former Soviet Ambassador to the U.S. Viktor Komplektov was recalled

and returned to Moscow on January 2. The embassy is now in the hands of 34-year-old Andrei Kolosovsky, the representative of the Russian Federation at the embassy, who is expected to be named Russian ambassador to the U.S., according to The Washington Post. His appointment will not be official until his credentials are accepted by the U.S. government. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KIEV — The Ukrainian National Information Agency issued a statement on Wednesday, January 8, protesting the tendency of some Commonwealth of Independent States members to make Ukraine the scapegoat for current tensions in society.

The statement condemned what it termed tendentious statements by "the highest leadership of a neighboring state" on Ukraine's alleged violations of the Minsk agreement.

Following criticism of Ukraine's moves by Russian President Boris Yeltsin, Ruslan Khasbulatov and top naval commanders, St. Petersburg Mayor Anatoly Sobchak told the commonwealth television station that Ukraine's efforts to take control of the former Soviet military units showed that the idea of the commonwealth has failed.

The UNIA statement also accused Russian leaders of attempting to recreate imperial structures by demanding the loyalty of nonstrategic forces stationed in Ukraine. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

## Ukrainian Lithuanian Society considers joining the WCFU

VILNIUS, Lithuania — The World Congress of Free Ukrainians hopes to induct a new group under its auspices — the Ukrainian Lithuanian Society.

The activities of this new organization include a Sunday school, artistic ventures, a support group similar to Friends of Rukh, radio broadcasts, information bulletins and others. The scouting organization Plast has also taken root and is being developed. The society meets every Friday in its new headquarters, which also house the library and all the society documents.

The society has discussed joining the WCFU, but has not had access to WCFU's program and statute. The

members are also interested in Ukrainian professional organizations from the West.

Also in Vilnius, the city council gave the Greek-Catholic community the dilapidated Holy Trinity Church. Its history is tied to St. Josaphat Kunsevich, Metropolitan I. V. Rutskiy and others, and was being used for a long time as a Basilian center for the Ukrainian-Belarusian eparchy. Aid for renovating the church has already started to come from Ukraine. Aid from the West, however, should be sent to Rome. For more information, please call the WCFU headquarters at (416) 762-1108.

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## On the end of the role of the Government Center of the UNR-in-exile

On December 3, 1991, the president of the Ukrainian National Republic-in-exile, Mykola Plawiuk, wrote a letter to the newly elected president of Ukraine, Leonid Kravchuk. It was written in the wake of the December 1 presidential election and referendum in which over 90 percent of Ukraine's citizens voted to affirm the Ukrainian Parliament's August 24, 1991, Act of the Declaration of the Independence of Ukraine.

Mr. Plawiuk wrote: "We hereby inform you, Mr. President, that with the return of complete independence to Ukraine, the mandate given to us (the Ukrainian National Republic-in-exile) by the Labor Congress to act in the name of the Ukrainian nation, is ending. With great joy, we will transfer this mandate to the government of Ukraine elected by the will of the people of Ukraine."

In the wake of that announcement, Ivan Kedryn, a former head of the exiled government's surrogate Parliament, the Ukrainian National Council, authored a commentary on "The End of the Role of the Government Center of the UNR-in-exile" that appeared in *Svoboda* on December 17.

Mr. Kedryn is a former editorial staff member of *Svoboda* who continues to

be a contributing editor. He is known also as a former correspondent and former editor-in-chief of the noted Lviv-based daily newspaper *Dilo*, a historian and author of several books.

Below is a translation of Mr. Kedryn's commentary prepared by Roma Haddemwycz.

It was on the territory of Ukraine, under the rule of the Directory, that a law on "the continuity of the state authority of Ukraine" was passed on November 10, 1920. On this basis, Symon Petliura, as head of the Directory, on February 3, 1921, called into existence the Council of the Republic in Tarnow (western Galicia). It was a sad period of wartime defeat and internal Ukrainian disputes.

The exiled government in Vienna of the president of the Western Ukrainian National Republic, Dr. Evhen Petrushevych, conducted an imprudent campaign in its publication, *Ukrainskyi Prapor* (Ukrainian Flag), against Petliura as the one who, in the Warsaw Treaty of April 21, 1920, "sold" eastern Galicia to Poland. This was unadulterated nonsense because: 1) Poland had already occupied all of eastern Galicia up to the Zbruch River on the basis of a decision of the Entente's Council of

Ambassadors and as a result of its war victory in 1919; and 2) although the terms of the Warsaw Treaty were bad (Ukraine, as a partner of Poland, acted from a position of weakness, not strength), this was Ukraine's last hope for salvation: to proceed, one final time, against the occupiers of Ukraine with the help of the Polish Army.

The Council of the Republic in Tarnow, Poland, did not meet its goals and Petliura disbanded it, transferring the Government Center to the place of his residence, Paris. After Petliura's tragic death on May 25, 1926 [he was assassinated by a Bolshevik agent, Samuel Shwartzbart], Andrew Livytsky became president of the Ukrainian National Republic-in-exile.

Andrew M. Livytsky, a lawyer and former minister of justice and foreign affairs of the UNR, was a statesman and an individual the likes of which there are few in the modern history of Ukraine.

Following the death of Andrew Livytsky on January 17, 1954, the post of president was assumed by Dr. Stephen Vytvytsky, former representative of the Ukrainian National Democratic Union [UNDO, the leading political party in Galicia], who emigrated to the United States. He died October 19, 1965, and his successor was Mykola Livytsky, son of Andrew. The younger Livytsky was president until his death on December 8, 1989. His successor, UNR Vice-President Mykola Plawiuk, was elected at the 10th session of the Ukrainian National Council. Mr. Plawiuk is also head of the largest political grouping of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, the "Melnykivtsi."

An important date in the history of the Ukrainian Government Center in exile was December 10, 1948. On that day the center was reorganized with the addition to its structure of the Ukrainian National Council, comprising representatives of political parties and acting as a surrogate parliament.

The reform was proper, but in practice it became evident that Ukrainian political parties, which sprang up abroad like mushrooms after the rainfall (there were 10 of them) — and it is sad to state this — were not capable of understanding the democratic parliamentary system.

The history of the Government Center is a history of crises caused by political parties that themselves splintered and at various times withdrew and created crisis within the body.

The most serious crisis arose when President Mykola Livytsky disbanded the National Council on July 7, 1978. Afterwards, for many years there were negotiations to effect a "consolidation," which ultimately occurred at the aforementioned 10th session of the Ukrainian National Council held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in South Bound Brook, N.J.

The Government Center of the Ukrainian National Republic-in-exile did not have much opportunity to act. The political disjunction of the Ukrainian problem narrowed the role of the Government Center to that of a symbol, an outward manifestation of adherence to the ideals of the UNR.

The authority of the UNR was undermined also by the existence of two other bodies that presented themselves as representatives of Ukraine: the Foreign Representation of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council and the State

Government (Derzhavne Pravlinnia) formed on the basis of the July 30, 1941, act proclaiming a Ukrainian state. There was a time that each of these three bodies would send memoranda to the White House or the United Nations — and this would compromise the Ukrainian community as a whole. Thank God that this came to an end a long time ago.

The author of this article was the head of the seventh session of the Ukrainian National Council in London where a Community Sector was added to the council. As head of the Ukrainian National Council at that time, and as the oldest member, I called to order the council's 10th session. That is why I know from personal experience the history of the Ukrainian Government Center and am well acquainted with its leading activists. Perhaps someday someone will want to write a history of this interesting institution. (Mykola Livytsky had written a brief outline of such a history covering the period 1920-1940.)

The birth of an independent Ukrainian state on December 1, 1991, was the realization of the dreams of all Ukrainians in the diaspora. It also negated the necessity for further existence of the Government Center in exile.

People are responsible for all things, good and bad. But all activists of the Government Center, it must be noted, acted in good faith and all were faithful to the ideas of the Ukrainian National Republic. That is why now is not the time for anyone to disapprove. On the contrary, we should bow down before the shadows of all those deceased activists of the Government Center, first of all before the founders of the Government Center, i.e. Symon Petliura and Andrew Livytsky, who did not live to see this day.

The Government Center of the Ukrainian National Republic-in-exile was a symbol of the continuity of Ukrainian statehood. Now, following the December 1, 1991, referendum, Ukraine's statehood no longer needs a symbol — it has become reality. A symbol remains in the blue-and-yellow flag; the legalized tryzub (trident) will also become a symbol. And, we must change the lyrics to our national anthem, "Shehe Ne Vmerla Ukraina," because the text is an anachronism. We must especially delete the reference to "vorizhenky" [the diminutive form of the world for enemies], which always sounded somewhat funny in our hymn.

The need for the Government Center of the Ukrainian National Republic to function in exile was nicely documented and logically argued by Oleksander Shulhyn in his book "Without Territory" (Paris, 1934). This work is a valuable addition to the history of Ukrainian political thought, but today it, too, is anachronistic.

Ukraine is faced with a difficult and rutted road to affirmation of its independent democratic state. But it has wise leaders who have already proven that they are good politicians and statesmen. We believe that they will overcome all obstacles and difficulties posed by enemies.

Therefore, let us welcome the statement issued by the Government Center of the Ukrainian National Republic-in-exile to announce the cessation of its activity, and let us remember the Government Center with quiet, unmalicious words.

### CCAU helps print textbooks for young students in Ukraine

FLORHAM PARK, N.J. — The Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine (USA), whose membership consists of many charitable, humanitarian and civic organizations in the United States, has appealed for funds from the Ukrainian community to help the Ukrainian Ministry of Education in rebuilding the school system in Ukraine, specifically by printing new textbooks.

This colossal project is already underway. Reading books for grades 1 through 4 have been prepared; their texts stress national awareness and religious morality. Currently illustrations to these texts are nearing completion.

According to the CCAU, the ministry has agreed to complete printing these books before the start of the 1992-1993 school year. Children as well as teachers and parents will be able to use these textbooks. Approximately 2 million copies will be printed.

The CCAU is contributing \$200,000 toward this portion of the project; by the original estimates (October 1991), they will cost approximately 29 million rubles. A portion of this money has been collected; much more is needed.

In the very near future, the CCAU

will sign other agreements with the Ukrainian Ministry of Education to help in publishing books for higher grades in elementary and high schools. These publications will include badly needed books on history and literature as well as geography, biology and others.

In its effort to raise the money for this most important and needed project, the CCAU has already appealed to the heads of all Ukrainian churches to have one special Sunday collection for this purpose. Similar letters were sent to various organizations whose sole purpose is to aid Ukraine, to Ukrainian American financial institutions (credit unions), and to women's organizations (UNWLA and Gold Cross) with requests to help in raising the money for this project.

The CCAU is now addressing the Ukrainian American community, asking that checks be made payable to United Ukrainian American Relief Committee (UUARC) Account No. 8236-K and sent to Project Coordinator Walter Wolowodiuk, School Books for Ukraine Fund, 66 Susan Drive, Chatham, NJ 07928.

Receipts for contributions will be mailed by the UUARC. Contributions are tax deductible.

### UUARC urges continued support for Ukraine

PHILADELPHIA — The executive board of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee recently extended season's greetings to the Ukrainian community at large, taking the opportunity to express its gratitude to its contributors and benefactors for their support of UUARC activities.

In view of Ukraine's independence and the task of state-building upon which the country has now embarked, the UUARC stressed in its message, that it deems it all the more important to reaffirm its continued commitment to help Ukraine.

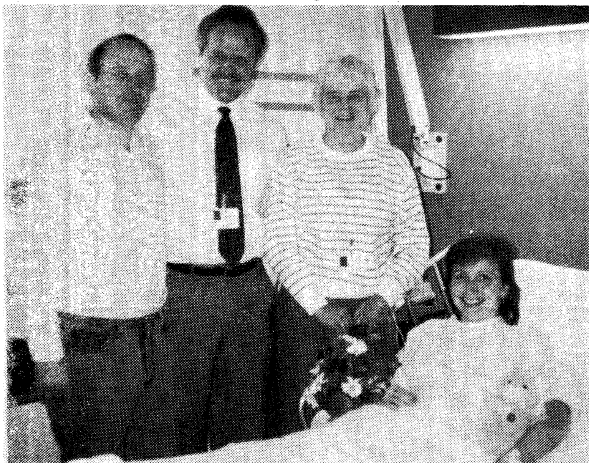
The committee went on to stress that the needs to be addressed are great and

urgent in all sectors — be it support for Ukrainian schools, orphanages, homes for the elderly; aid for the victims of Chernobyl, disabled former political prisoners; as well as relief for Ukrainians who are in need of humanitarian aid wherever they happen to live.

UUARC's greetings end with an appeal to the Ukrainian community for a showing of generosity in coming to the aid of our compatriots in Ukraine during this Christmas season.

Donations to UUARC can be sent to its headquarters, 1319 W. Lindley Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19141 and are tax-deductible.

## U.S. physicians donate services for heart valve replacement



Lubov Opatsky recuperates after her operation. Visiting her are (from left): Volodymyr Opatsky, Alexander J. Hatata, executive vice president of Our Lady of Lourdes Medical Center, and Sister Elizabeth Corry, O.S.F., president of the medical center.

CAMDEN, N.J. — Thirty-eight-year-old Lubov Opatsky of Lviv was given a second lease on life when a group of Camden- and Philadelphia-area physicians and a Minneapolis medical corporation donated their services for a heart valve replacement operation.

Mrs. Opatsky, as a result of childhood rheumatic fever, suffered from diseased mitral and aortic heart valves which caused blood leakage into her lungs. Because medical equipment and Ukrainian cardiologist advised Mrs. Opatsky to seek medical attention in the West.

Mrs. Opatsky and her husband, Volodymyr Opatsky, deputy director of the Thermopylad Company in Lviv, were told that heart valve replacement surgery in the United States would cost approximately \$110,000.

Unable to undertake such a financial responsibility, Mr. and Mrs. Opatsky turned to various physicians and medical institutions for help.

St. Jude Medical Inc. of Minneapolis donated St. Jude mitral and

aortic mechanical valves, the most widely implanted heart valves in the world.

Alan R. Maniet, D.O., director of the Echocardiography Laboratory at the Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia, agreed to provide a cardiological consultation and, along with his technician Lois Nitka, perform an echocardiogram on September 19 free of charge.

Cardiac catheterization and postoperative cardiological care was donated by Kent J. Volosin, M.D.

Surgery was performed by Drs. Andrew S. Olearchuk and Amrit P. Nayyar, on October 15 at no cost. Anesthesia was conducted by Randy Kushner, D.O., at a reduced fee of \$800.

Our Lady of Lourdes Medical Center in Camden made hospitalization and surgery possible by lowering hospital-related costs from \$66,000 to \$18,000. The \$18,000 fee was provided by the Thermopylad Company in Lviv.

Mrs. Opatsky was discharged from Our Lady of Lourdes Medical Center on November 6 in excellent condition.

## Catholic radio station in Ukraine receives new radio transmitter

WASHINGTON — After decades of repression, the Catholic Church in Eastern Europe is taking to the long-silent air waves in its effort to send its message to the people of the region, reported the press bureau of the National Council of Catholic Bishops, Office to Aid the Catholic Church in Central and Eastern Europe and the USSR.

A radio transmitter, identical to the Catholic radio transmitter used by Russian President Boris Yeltsin to foil the Soviet coup attempt in August, has been purchased and transported for use by an independent Catholic station in Ukraine. The transmitter will be used by the new radio station as part of a larger effort by the Catholic Church to broadcast the message of Christ throughout all of Eastern Europe.

The 50,000-watt AM transmitter was purchased by the Office to Aid the Catholic Church in Central and Eastern Europe and the USSR, an office of the United States National Conference of Catholic Bishops (NCCB). The NCCB office is responsible for many similar

projects to help the Church rebuild, following the collapse of Communism.

The NCCB received the request for the Ukrainian transmitter from the primate of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, the major archbishop of Lviv, through the Belgium-based Catholic Radio and Television Network (CRTN).

CRTN already produces religious radio programs in the Ukrainian language under the name "Radio Resurrection." The new transmitter will be used in cooperation with Ukrainian Catholic Church authorities to develop a national radio apostolate based in Lviv, western Ukraine.

The station will cover "a wide range of religious, cultural, humanitarian and social issues," according to Jose Correa of CRTN. The station will be self-sufficient, funded through advertising revenues and listener contributions. CRTN will help to provide programming.

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## Study of pregnancy and childhood launched in five Ukrainian cities



ELSPAC project organizers Lida Truchly and Susan Kilburg meet with Ukrainian Minister of Health Yuri Spizhenko and Maxim Drach, the director of foreign relations at the Ukrainian Ministry of Health.

CHICAGO — Early in December, two Chicago women traveled to Ukraine for the third time in a year to organize a comprehensive study of pregnancy and childhood in five cities in Ukraine.

Susan Kilburg, assistant administrator of Women's and Children's Services at Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center, and Lida Truchly, consultant and research associate for the project, met with Dr. Yuri Spizhenko, Ukraine's Minister of Health, as well as the director of the Kiev Research Institute of Pediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Arrangements were made to begin pilot studies this summer for the ELSPAC Project (European Longitudinal Study of Pregnancy and Childhood), which will collect data on the child, mother and father, beginning in pregnancy. One-year cohorts will be monitored for seven years using 18 extensive questionnaires that will determine what biological, environmental, social, psychological, attitudinal, and psychosocial factors are associated with the survival and health of the fetus, infant and child.

The results will be the basis for identifying strategies that may improve children's health. The study was originally initiated in 1985, the International Year of the Child, by

the World Health Organization. It is being conducted in 14 other European nations, and the involvement of Ukraine in the study provides a unique opportunity to compare results with other countries.

The cities that will be included are Kiev, Lviv, Dniprodzerzhynske, Ivano-Frankivske and Mariupil. Each city will maintain its own database, and then it will also be consolidated in Kiev for Ukraine. Physicians from each city have been involved in the planning that has taken place since last May.

It is estimated that approximately 15,000 births will be included in the study, which is scheduled to begin on January 1, 1993. Pilot studies will be undertaken by Irene Nahorny, RN, a graduate health systems management student at Rush University. She will spend the months of June, July, and August in Ukraine.

Due to the severe financial hardships that exist because of the recent political events and their effect on the economy, it is necessary to provide all equipment (computers, centrifuges, etc.) and printed questionnaires for the study from outside Ukraine. This is a very costly undertaking, but because of the importance of such a study, the two women are eagerly soliciting funds for this project. Without outside support, it

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From left to right: Susan Kilburg, Bohdan Lisovich, Gabi Muranaka from the UN office in Vienna, Yuri Kostenko and Lida Truchly.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## UNA supreme secretary discusses insurance sales and membership in Detroit

by Stephen M. Wichar

WARREN, Mich. — Speaking to primary activists of the Ukrainian National Association in Metropolitan Detroit on October 27, Walter Sochan, supreme secretary from the UNA Home Office in New Jersey, told his audience that the time has come to seriously evaluate and deal with the problem of insurance sales improvement and bolstering the sagging enlistment of new members.

He emphasized that the UNA has had a phenomenal growth over the years in the Ukrainian insurance industry and easily ranks as the foremost Ukrainian organization in the world both in services performed and fraternal outreach, not only in the U.S. and Canada, but also in Ukraine and the diaspora.

Despite this, the declining trend in new membership poses a threat in the immediate future, he added. In today's marketing, our fraternal are supported by grandparents who buy insurance policies for their grandchildren, and this source will dry up as the generation passes, Mr. Sochan commented.

The conference-seminar was formally opened by Irene Pryjma, vice-chairperson, who was substituting for the district chairman, Dr. Alexander Serafyn. She introduced the keynote speaker, Mr. Sochan, and Michael Babey, a 94-year-old UNA veteran. Approximately 30 delegates were in attendance.

After reading Dr. Serafyn's summary of local UNA events that transpired in 1991, Ms. Pryjma called on Mr. Sochan to make his official presentation.

The supreme secretary began his report with organizing matters. He showed where a significant downward disparity existed in several categories, not only locally but nationally as well. Since the convention year of 1990, only 50 percent of the quota was realized in America and Canada. The Detroit District Committee placed fifth with a quota achievement of only 46 percent. At least 10 branches in Metro Detroit did not gain a single member during the 9 months period of activity. As in the past several years, Dr. Atanas Slusarczuk was the leading organizer with an enlistment of 16 members.

On a more positive note, Mr. Sochan enumerated the many financial advantages of the UNA as compared with banks and other insurance companies which have bankrupted and failed. He

underscored the highest quality portfolio of bonds owned by the UNA, the high return of mortgage investments with members, the financial worthiness of the UNA building and safe actuarial reserves. Mr. Sochan declared that the UNA is audited by state agencies and is considered an insurance institution that is stable and financially sound.

In his report, Mr. Sochan also expressed deep appreciation from the Home Office staff for efforts by Stephen Wichar, Dr. Serafyn, and Rep. David Bonior (D-Mich.) during the recent UNA-sponsored tour of the Yavir Quartet. A problem had surfaced during the group's entry to the United States from Canada. It was only through intervention by Rep. Bonior that an arrangement was completed with the Department of Immigration and Naturalization, allowing Yavir to complete its concert itinerary in America before returning to Ukraine.

The speaker continued this presentation, covering many other facets of the UNA as they relate to service for the general membership. In addition to the very generous student scholarship program, Mr. Sochan highlighted the important role of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, the UNA Press Bureau in Kiev, the UNA Washington Office and the increasing popularity of Soyuzivka.

He also cited support for publishing textbooks for grades 1-4 in Ukraine and funding of many projects assisting victims of Chornobyl, not to mention many other projects.

All the foregoing, Mr. Sochan stressed, makes the UNA a potent force in helping rebuild Ukraine.

During the discussion period that followed, delegates reviewed several problems which had a local orientation. One of the more serious controversies was presented by Myron Kasey, member of Branch 94, who elaborated on the jurisdiction to dissolve a "sick benefit committee." It was ruled that such a matter could only be expedited through a joint agreement of members who comprised the "sick benefit committee."

In addition to the foregoing, UNA'ers addressed the issues of an outreach program for younger people, the merger of dormant branches, and the celebration of the UNA's centennial. Due to rescheduling of air flights, Mr. Sochan was forced to leave at an earlier hour. In view of this, the conference completed its agenda and later adjourned for lunch.



UNA Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan (center) meets with Detroit-area UNA activists.

## Statement and appeal of Supreme Auditing Committee

The Supreme Auditing Committee of the Ukrainian National Association — composed of William Pastuszek, Wasyl Didiuk, Stepan Hawrysz and Taras Szmagala — in fulfilling its duties, on October 19 to 23, 1991, conducted a complete review of the operations and organizing status of the oldest Ukrainian institution on the American continent. Also reviewed were the status of the publishing house, the Soyuzivka resort, the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp., as well as UNA offices in Washington and Toronto.

As a result of this review, the Supreme Auditing Committee states the following:

1. During this historic year for Ukraine, the Ukrainian National Association, through its multi-faceted activity, continued its tradition of dedicated service to its members, the Ukrainian community and the Ukrainian cause.

2. The UNA's fraternal matters are conducted in a rational manner and, despite significant expenditures associated with the payment of high dividends to its members, scholarships for students, donations to Ukrainian institutions and significant assistance to Ukraine, UNA assets as of August 31, 1991, totalled \$64,622,936 and, thus, have grown by \$700,000 during the previous 12 months.

3. Organizing Department matters: The drive to enroll new members during the period of January 1 through September 30, 1991, resulted in a gain of 997 members insured for a total of \$7,511,500. The enrollment of these new members is due to our untiring branch secretaries. It could be noted that the Executive Committee is doing everything possible to increase membership and thus four professional salesmen have been hired.

4. The Recording Department, as has become its tradition, conducts a wide-ranging correspondence with branch secretaries, promptly responds to secretaries' queries, and provides them with information about UNA insurance which is helpful in enrolling new members. The membership campaign has also been aided by the fact that grandmothers and grandfathers purchase insurance of all types, including the annuity certificates which are now popular, for their grandchildren.

5. The review of the UNA press, especially its publications, the daily Svoboda and the English-language Ukrainian Weekly, showed that at this time of great historic and decisive events in Ukraine, they have become the best sources of information for the Ukrainian community and the American public at large.

The Auditing Committee is pleased to note that the significant increase in readership of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly in conjunction with the mailing of these publications to Ukraine whereby family members or friends in the United States or Canada cover the costs of subscriptions for persons in Ukraine. The English-language Ukrainian Weekly is sent to international information centers and to government officials in Washington. The Auditing Committee lauds the Executive Committee's efforts to purchase new printing presses in order to increase the size of Svoboda to 12 pages and The Ukrainian Weekly to 24 pages.

6. Soyuzivka, as it has done previously, fulfills the role of a Ukrainian cultural center showcasing the best artists of the United States and Canada. During the report period, many ensembles and individual artists from independent Ukraine visited the resort and, as a result, the resort has become even more popular. The Auditing Committee affirms that during the report period much attention was focused on continuing renovations of buildings, in particular, the Kiev villa. During the period of January 1 through August 31, 1991, income at the resort was \$1,049,623, while expenses totalled \$1,268,620.

7. The Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp. had rental income of \$1,761,701; thus, income during the report period increased by \$100,000 as compared with the previous year. As of August 31, 1991, the UNA's loan to the UNURC totalled \$6,033,401, while members held promissory notes for a total of \$7,830,298. The Auditing Committee supports the Executive Committee's efforts to rent our vacant floors of the UNA building.

The Supreme Auditing Committee calls on the Ukrainian community to provide moral and financial support to buttress the independence and sovereignty of the Ukrainian state.

The Supreme Auditing Committee commends the Executive Committee for putting into effect the decision to open a Kiev Press Bureau, which is performing great work, informing the Ukrainian diaspora about events in Ukraine through the Svoboda daily and The Ukrainian Weekly.

The Supreme Auditing Committee recommends that the Executive Committee purchase its own building to house the press bureau in the capital of Ukraine and to increase its staff.

The Supreme Auditing Committee affirms that the By-Laws Committee created by the Supreme Assembly is continuing its work on a draft of new by-laws.

The Supreme Auditing Committee calls on all members of the Supreme Assembly, all delegates to the 32nd Convention, and all branch secretaries and officers to help the Executive Committee fulfill its organizing plan, that is, to enroll 2,000 new members.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

## Remembering the Day of Solidarity

The Soviet Union is dead and gone, destined to become only a footnote on the pages of world history.

The people of Ukraine have overwhelmingly voted for independence, affirming Ukraine's centuries-long yearning for freedom. And its future looks hopeful, as politicians such as Vyacheslav Chornovil, Lviv Oblast chairman and a serious contender for president of Ukraine during last year's campaign, work toward Ukraine's democratization, its emergence as a European nation and a world power.

Today, Mr. Chornovil is a leader in an independent sovereign Ukraine, but it should be recalled — and never forgotten — that it was Mr. Chornovil, who not so long ago, 18 years ago — declared a hunger strike in prison to commemorate the 1972 mass arrests of Ukrainian intelligentsia.

On January 12, 1974, two years after he too fell victim to the wave of arrests staged by Ukrainian Communist Party boss Volodymyr Shcherbitsky, Mr. Chornovil began this observance, which has always been solemnly commemorated in the West. And January 12, the "Day of Solidarity with Ukrainian Political Prisoners" is a tradition that should be remembered.

Thankfully, there are no longer any political prisoners in Ukraine, but January 12 serves as a reminder of the struggle of Ukrainian human, national and religious rights activists, as a reminder of the sad plight of any participants in that struggle.

There is yet another reason why we remember January 12, the day of solidarity with our fellow Ukrainians who struggled to achieve democracy and independence for their nation.

Those who do not know the past are doomed to repeat it. And such is the case in the neighboring state of Georgia, where not so long ago, Zviad K. Gamsakhurdia was democratically elected president of that republic, with an overwhelming 87 percent of the vote.

A former dissident, a political prisoner who spent years in the gulag, the son of a cherished Georgian writer, a genuine foe of communism, a charismatic nationalist, Mr. Gamsakhurdia is now an ousted president in exile; he seeks refuge in neighboring Armenia, toppled from power by force.

To be sure, no such danger exists in Ukraine, but as *The New York Times* recently reported, nobody seemed to have expected the events in Georgia to unravel as they did.

Georgians had been reveling in sovereignty, cheering a former dissident, reaffirming their nationhood. But Mr. Gamsakhurdia, a self-labeled democrat, became increasingly intolerant of opposition, firing aides that did not agree with him, threatening journalists, taking prisoners, seizing all power, becoming a dictator.

Mr. Gamsakhurdia has become the personification of the oppression he himself encountered only a few short years ago. And tragically the Georgian people have become his victims.

Jan.  
11  
1981

### Turning the pages back...

Four people were arrested on January 11, 1981, by the municipal court in Kiev to three years each in Soviet prison camps for posting leaflets urging their countrymen to mark

the Day of Solidarity with Ukrainian Political Prisoners which falls on January 12 each year.

The Ukrainian Weekly, in its December 20, 1981, issue, wrote:

The four defendants — Serhiy Naboka, a journalist born in 1955; Leonid Miliavsky, a translator born in 1951; Larysa Lohvytska, a mathematician born in 1954; and Inna Cherniavska, an endocrinologist born in 1954 — were charged with "slander of the Soviet state" (Article 187 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR).

They were accused of posting leaflets carrying the simple message "Countrymen! January 12 — Day of the Ukrainian Political Prisoner. Observe it."

They were also accused of preparing a "Manifesto" about the USSR's internal policies, a document titled "Perspectives on filling the spiritual vacuum of Soviet society" and also of writing and attempting to disseminate a leaflet about the boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

In addition, the four were individually charged with the following "crimes":

- Mr. Naboka — of writing and disseminating "slandorous" poetry and articles;
- Ms. Lohvytska and Ms. Cherniavska — co-authoring an article titled "Charter";
- Ms. Lohvytska — writing articles titled "The future of our society" and "Choose freedom," keeping a diary titled "Notes of a radio listener," orally praising the activity of the Solidarity trade union, and holding a negative opinion of the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan;
- Mr. Naboka and Mr. Miliavsky for disseminating literature;
- Ms. Cherniavska for listening to Radio Liberty broadcasts.

At their trial, Mr. Naboka requested that the proceedings be conducted in the Ukrainian language. His request was rejected.

The defendants pleaded not guilty and continued to defend their positions throughout the course of the trial.

They refused to appeal the verdict.

Mr. Miliavsky is confined in a camp in the village of Stara Zburiyivka, Kherson Oblast. It was in this camp that in September inmates revolted to protest poor-quality food and beating of prisoners. The inmates set several camp buildings on

(Continued on page 13)

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### Nuclear arms question in Ukraine

by Lubomyr Luciuk

Her name is Galina. She describes herself as a liberal and a democrat. She is a Russian and was a deputy in both the Soviet and the Russian republic's Parliaments. She claims to represent over 2 million voters. What she says

His name is Serhiy. He calls himself a democrat and is an elected member of the Ukrainian Parliament, from Kiev. What he says also frightens me, although for a different reason.

For Galina Starovoitova and Serhiy Holovaty are on a collision course.

She asserts Russia has a right to intervene in neighboring Ukraine's affairs, as and whenever necessary to ensure the rights of that country's Russian-speaking population.

He finds it hard not to smile when someone claims Russians in Ukraine are an "oppressed minority." Russians, he reminds us, smiling again, have been the masters of that land, at least until lately. And he notes that all citizens of Ukraine, regardless of national origin or creed, have been legally guaranteed their rights by the new Ukrainian Constitution. Ethnic intolerance and violence of the sort plaguing several regions in the now disintegrating USSR are virtually unknown in Ukraine.

But Galina goes on. She insists Ukraine's borders must be changed. In particular she is adamant about Crimea being reunited with Russia.

Serhiy tries to be reasonable. He reiterates the Ukrainian government's view that the borders of all the successor states of the former Soviet empire remain as they are. Otherwise there is no hope for peace.

But Ukraine's neighbors, with the exception of Belarus and perhaps Poland, do not agree. They are staking claims to lands presently within the borders of the Ukrainian republic. In contrast Serhiy notes that Ukraine has no territorial claims against any of its neighbors.

It is also Ukraine's proclaimed intention to become a permanently neutral state that will neither accept, produce or acquire nuclear weapons. The country, Serhiy says, wants to concentrate its energies on economic development, pants instead of proliferation, if you will. Ukrainians have certainly also not forgotten the tragedy of Chernobyl.

The neighbors applaud this news. Ukraine should disarm, they say. But, oddly, they don't intend to follow suit.

Lubomyr Luciuk is a professor in the department of politics and economics at the Royal Military College of Canada. He recently participated in a conference on Ukraine and European Security, co-sponsored by the Center for Defense Studies and the School of Slavonic and East European Studies at the University of London.

Indeed Russia demands that all former Soviet nuclear weapons be moved to its territory where they are to be placed under Moscow's control. And Russia says nothing about becoming a neutral or nuclear-free state. It has no intention of doing so.

The West's statesmen listen to Ukraine's peaceful and considered declarations, but commit themselves to nothing. No Western government has recognized Ukraine or come forward to guarantee her territorial integrity. Washington, London and even Ottawa seem to think that the spectre haunting Europe these days is an independent Ukraine.

In truth the ghost they might better fear is reactionary Russian rationalism. Quite unintentionally, Galina draws the bottom line when she proclaims Ukrainians should not worry about "liberals" like her. She says it is the "brown patriots" — Russian fascists — whom Ukrainians and others should fear. And the forces of that variety of Russian nationalism, she says, are becoming increasingly powerful. Presumably she wants us to believe that her brand is preferable, being a species that only intends to chew off liberal portions of Ukraine rather than ingest the whole.

What worries me is that Serhiy doesn't seem to hear what Galina has been saying. His Ukraine seems determined on nuclear disarmament. Even though they are not unkind of the neighbors' past sins, Serhiy's people, for reasons I find unfathomable, seem nevertheless convinced that, this time, things will work out for the better.

I, on the other hand, am afraid of what might happen to Ukraine if the people there continue to think as Serhiy does. Of course it is good to hear about how Ukraine intends to meet all of the obligations agreed to by the Soviets and the Americans under the terms of the START treaty. The Ukrainian government has even declared itself ready to proceed quickly toward the dismantling of all ICBMs stationed on its soil.

Certainly Kiev has no intention of threatening Berlin, Paris or London, much less Washington. But in a world where Pakistan, Israel, Taiwan and South Africa, among others, very probably already have nuclear arms, I wonder why Ukraine is being singled out and told that it cannot. Is a Russian "finger on the button" more stable than a Ukrainian one?

And so, as much as I would like to live in a world free of nuclear arms, I have come to believe Ukraine must retain control over its tactical and battlefield nuclear weapons. For if the West is not prepared to guarantee Ukraine's future, after the December 1 referendum which reaffirmed the country's desire for independence, then only force of arms will.

## UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine

The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association report that as of January 9, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 10,607 checks from its members with donations totalling \$274,961.51. 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.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Religious tolerance needed in Ukraine

Dear Editor:

I thoroughly enjoyed Dr. Myron Kuropas' "Faces and Places" article "Free at last..." He succinctly reviewed the history and heroic struggle of our people for Ukrainian independence. He then wisely called upon Ukrainians to ask God's help to inspire religious and ethnic tolerance in our native land.

There are two additional facets of Ukrainian independence and growth which can be aided by some of us non-European Ukrainians. Not only must we Ukrainians overcome intolerance between the various Christian factions of Ukraine, but we must expand our concept of religious tolerance to include Ukrainian Jews and others living there.

We Ukrainians living in the West enjoy full religious freedom as part of our God-given heritage and we must encourage our homeland to adopt this freedom. After all, the first article of the American Bill of Rights guarantees our religious freedom. Don't Ukrainians deserve the same?

The next thing we can do is educate people in Ukraine. Presently, I am writing to people in Kiev and Lviv and explaining how our systems of government and commerce function. The achievement of Ukrainian independence was only the first step in a long journey. The next step will be to assure that Ukraine becomes a fully functioning member of the world community of free nations.

As the need arises, and I'm certain it will, perhaps the time will come for some of the sons and daughters of Ukraine to return to our homeland to facilitate the transition to a free, market-driven society. Who is better equipped to help expand Ukrainian vision than our own sons and daughters? Whom else could we trust with this work?

I hope President Leonid Kravchuk and the new Ukrainian government will be big enough to ask for and invite appropriate counsel. I also hope that Ukrainians of the free world are willing to give a little time for the blue and yellow of our forefathers. Mnohaya Lita!!!

Steve Olek  
Riverside, Calif.

Steve Olek, USA (ret.) is founder of the Air Force's "Flying Cossacks."

## Radio Liberty heard in U.S.

Dear Editor:

Listeners with a good short-wave radio in North America can now hear Radio Liberty, the U.S.-sponsored station which broadcasts out of Germany into Ukraine. This is unusual because the station does not beam its signals to North America. I first heard it accidentally in early October.

Radio Liberty provides news, interviews, analyses, commentary and music. Many of its segments are outstanding. The staff has very good sources in Ukraine and knows virtually everything that is happening there. When I was in Ukraine I listened to Radio Liberty regularly and was very impressed with the quality of the programming.

The station can be heard on 7165 MHz, 10 p.m. to midnight, Eastern

Standard Time. However, this may be due to atmospheric conditions or sunspots, and the signal may fade in a few weeks.

Bohdan Hodiak  
Pittsburgh

## Buchanan speaks up for Ukraine

Dear Editor:

On December 12, 1991, on "Nightline," there were three guest speakers: Sen. Bill Bradley of New Jersey, presidential candidate Patrick Buchanan and Dr. Jeffrey Sachs, an economic advisor to the Russian Republic.

I would like to express my disappointment with Sen. Bradley. Not once did he voice his support for recognizing Ukraine. On the other hand, I would like to compliment Mr. Buchanan, who took every opportunity to voice his support for a free Ukraine and for immediate United States recognition of Ukraine.

If it hadn't been for Mr. Buchanan, Ukraine would not even have been part of the discussion. I believe Mr. Buchanan deserves our support — including our financial support. According to the December 1 issue of *The Ukrainian Weekly*, Mr. Buchanan's address is Buchanan for President, Caller Number 90,000, Arlington, VA 22210.

Lubomyr M. Zobniw  
Binghamton, N.Y.

## Desperately seeking anthem recording

Dear Editor:

Help! More and more frequently I have been asked by various Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian groups to provide a taped copy of the Ukrainian national anthem, "Shehe Ne Vmerla Ukraina." Up until now, I have not been able to provide any good recording of this anthem.

It is sad when American groups, when hosting Ukrainians, ask for a recording of the Ukrainian hymn and we have nothing of quality to offer.

If anyone knows where a quality recording of the Ukrainian national anthem may be obtained, please advise us all.

The Rev. Andriy Partykevich  
Jamaica Plain, Mass.

## Reversal of fortune for Mikhail Gorbachev

Dear Editor:

Mikhail Gorbachev's recent career moves only make sense in reverse order:

a. allowing the USSR to be dismantled (precipitated by the 90.2 percent Ukrainian independence referendum of December 1, 1991);

b. banning the Communist Party (in reaction to the failed coup of August 1991);

c. Receiving the Nobel Peace Prize (at the end of 1990).

Had he initiated rather than reacted to (a) and (b), he truly would have merited (c).

Perhaps now his "democratic" successor, Boris Yeltsin, can at last lay to rest the totalitarian and imperial past of the Soviet Union — and what better symbolic way than to proceed to the burial of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

Roman B. Karpishka  
Lachine, Quebec, Canada

## Centennial sojourn

by Christopher Guly

WINNIPEG — He has been called both martyr and traitor; Church leader and criminal, but without Bishop Nicetas Budka's determination, the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada might not have taken root.

Born in 1877 to middle-class parents in Dobromirka in the Zbarazh district of Galicia, Nicetas Budka was tutor to Count Saphia and his family for three years. In 1901, he served a one-year stint in the Austrian army before entering the Lviv Theological Seminary.

The diminutive student was ordained a priest in 1905 and was appointed prefect of the seminary by Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, while completing his doctorate. Seven years later, Father Budka was consecrated bishop for the more than 100,000 Ukrainian immigrants living in Canada. On December 18, 1912, he arrived in Winnipeg, headquarters for his Canadian episcopal territory, then the largest eparchy in the world.

A paranoid Francophone Latin-rite hierarchy and ultra-nationalist anticlerical pockets of settlers felt threatened by Bishop Budka.

The church feared a loss of power and influence; some Ukrainians feared a return to the old aristocratic ways they had left back in Ukraine.

The Rev. Andriy Chirovsky, director of the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute for Eastern Christian Studies in Ottawa, believes the reasons to be sociological. "Remember only two generations had been liberated from serfdom between 1848 and 1891, when they first came to Canada," he explains.

"Perhaps they misplaced their social rebellion against the aristocracy to ecclesiastical realities and saw in Bishop Budka some kind of remnant of that."

For instance, they wanted to own the churches he built. He assigned all of them — 80 in one year alone — to the Ruthenian Greek Catholic Episcopal Corp. of Canada.

Yet, Bishop Budka remained relatively untouched by their resentment for the next two years. In 1914, following the assassination of Austro-Hungarian Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Ukrainian Catholic bishop wrote a pastoral letter on July 27, urging loyalty to the homeland.

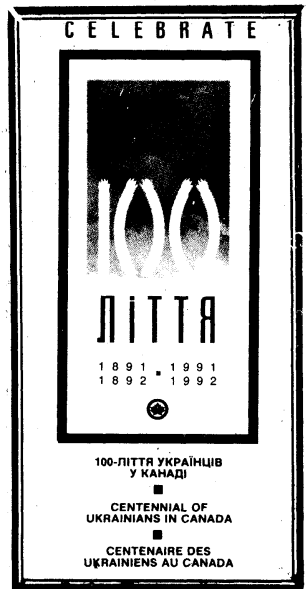
It was scheduled to be read in churches that Sunday, August 2. However, the Manitoba Free Press got a copy and published a translation of it.

In it, Bishop Budka wrote, "All the Austrian subjects ought to be at home in a position to defend our native country, our dear brothers and sisters, our nation."

The daily lambasted the hierarchy's "proclamation" as 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.

A liberal member of the Manitoba legislature, D.A. Ross, went further and condemned Bishop Budka for sowing "seeds of sedition and disloyalty: a menace to the British interests in Manitoba."

Oddly, only Serbia was at war with Austria, with the British yet to enter the fray. When England joined Russia on August 4, the bishop published a follow-up letter on August 12 in the newspaper he founded, *The Canadian Ruthenian*.



In it, Bishop Budka encouraged all Ukrainian Canadians to "flock to the flag of our new land and under this standard to give our blood and lives to its defense...It is our first duty to defend Canada, for it is the land that not only received us and gave us shelter...but more than that, it gives us liberty to follow the dictates of our conscience."

This clarification fell on deaf ears. Dr. Stella Hryniuk, a Winnipeg historian who has written several papers on the bishop's Canadian experience, contends that the churchman was misunderstood.

"As a bishop, one of his pastoral functions was to inform people about world affairs," she argues. "Besides, the Canadian authorities understood and accepted that foreign nationals holding dual citizenship might have military obligations in their European homelands."

Others, like Winnipeg lawyer Mark Minenko, suggest that Bishop Budka was largely responsible for the paranoia surrounding the internment program for Ukrainians during World War I.

Given the moral backing of then Conservative Prime Minister Robert Borden, he managed to avoid either incarceration or having to regularly report to police as others less fortunate did.

The impact of the first letter followed the bishop until 1918, when he was arrested in Hafford, Saskatchewan, for it and a questionable sermon delivered by one of his priests. Bishop Budka's accuser was coincidentally a nationalist supporter of keeping the Petro Mohyla Bursa non-denominational and secular. (This anti-clerical Galician group eventually formed the Ukrainian Orthodox Autocephalous Church in Canada.) The case was dismissed for lack of evidence.

A year later, the Great War Veterans Association of Winnipeg, through the Alien Investigation Board, revived suspicions of treason against the cleric. Eleven charges were laid against him, including hints of helping the enemy by making frequent trips to the United States. (Dr. Hryniuk explains that the bishop enjoyed spending his winter holidays in Florida and California.)

The trial was postponed due to both the Winnipeg General Strike and Bishop Budka's own illness. On November 26, 1919, the presiding judge of the Manitoba County Court dismissed the charges against the bishop, ruling that

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## Reform on cultural policy and its effects on music practice and perception in rural Ukraine

by Dr. William Noll  
CONCLUSION

The most obvious proscription effected by the Soviet regime was of certain genres or specific texts and associated music. Christmas caroling — singing the *koliadky* — was not allowed in most regions until about two years ago. There was never an official injunction against the practice, and it never totally died out. Rather local party officials would visit the home of any defiant caroler — of any age, young or old — and suggest that it would be wiser for that person to stop the activity, that the activity of caroling was “unnecessary” and “dangerous.”

The meaning was clear: for Christmas carolers there would be no promotions at work, no help when needed, no special privileges, their children would not receive an education more than the minimum. In some cases they and/or their spouse could even be fired from work. Many other music-related activities were similarly treated by village party officials, including the carnival songs after the New Year, the hymns of the Epiphany, Easter songs, and all activities associated with the name days of saints.

In addition, since the 1930s the many wedding texts with religious meaning or reference were left out of the two- to three-day wedding sequence. This affected at least one-third of the wedding texts that were common before collectivization. Including these texts during your daughter's or son's wedding could bring the wrath of officialdom onto your head in the way described earlier.

Again, there were no laws, no official sanctions against such music practices.

The proscription was administrative in nature and not based on law, but everyone on both sides knew the rules just as surely as if the proscription had been written out, published and distributed as a legal act.

One of the applications of this data for ethnomusicologists and researchers of rural culture is to inform us of the nature of the historical present. That is, one can commonly find in journal articles and scholarly books the notion that the past is contained in the present — that the diachronic is a part of the synchronic. And yet this is often not at all true. The great filters that exist in and around all music culture are prone to dissolve or obliterate certain, albeit selected, aspects of a music culture. Through time, it can happen that whole sections of a music fall from practice and later generations do not even know that those sections ever existed.

The great filter of Stalinism has so altered the music practices of the Ukrainian countryside, that many villagers are unaware of certain aspects of the cultural history of their grandparents or even their parents. These are not immigrants to another land nor migrants to the city, but people living in the same place as their ancestors, whose parents were instructed to forget, or at least to ignore, much of the music practice of their youth or of their own parents.

This desuetude was by and large not officially recognized in publications by Soviet researchers until recently. The desuetude of the music of two generations ago could not be acknowledged by researchers until the Gorbachev period. But by 1989, many articles and books

had been written on subjects that only two or three years earlier had been forbidden.

### Fate of Kobzari

One of the most dramatic examples of the desuetude that is official in Soviet cultural history concerns the fate of the Ukrainian minstrels known as *kobzari* and *lirnyky*. These were blind musicians who in autumn and winter months traveled through villages from bazaar to bazaar singing religious songs as well as the epic poetry known as *dumy*, and performing on one of two instruments, the *kobza* (a kind of plucked lute) or the *lira* (a hurdy gurdy).

Research conducted in the first decade of the 20th century shows that these musicians numbered in the thousands at that time. Throughout the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s they were systematically arrested. About 230 of the cream of the minstrels were executed near Khar'kov in eastern Ukraine in 1934 when the NKVD staged a bogus conference on their behalf, then arrested them all. By the early 1950s there was only a handful of the blind village minstrels left. Today there are none.

There is no history or extensive research concerning these musicians that mentions how in the Stalinist period they almost all disappeared into the gulag. I have interviewed family members — wives, brothers, sisters — who tell of the arrest or disappearance of these musicians. A few articles have appeared in the Ukrainian press over the last two years that detail their fate in a general way. Research on this subject is continuing.

### Collapse of Soviet administration

Traditionalism and desuetude are two of the negative aspects of the prescription and proscription of music practice under Soviet power, largely a result of administrative norms created in the Stalinist period. Music practice under such circumstances is viewed by officialdom as part of the administrative prerogative of the state. But what happens when that state ceases to exist? What happens to the music practice when the administrative prerogative is no longer recognized and the administrative norms no longer function?

It is of course too early in the game to make any definitive statements. In western Ukraine, the former rural administration collapsed about a year ago. In central and eastern Ukraine it began collapsing only a few weeks ago.

Based on what has happened over the last year in western Ukraine certain broad trends can be tentatively identified. First of all, the farming collectives in some regions are being abandoned. Throughout western Ukraine all that is left of many such collectives is scattered debris and rusting hulks of the huge enterprises of the past. This does not mean that no one is working the land, but that the land of the collective is being worked differently. Labor relations have changed.

I do not know what the fate of these lands will ultimately be, but it is certain that the power of officialdom has been broken and the threat of losing a job on the collective farm no longer exists for those who sing a certain song or recite a given text. Christmas carolers are commonplace.

(Continued on page 12)

## Ukrainian Museum celebrates 15th anniversary, burns mortgage at Helmsley Palace gala

by Marta Baczynsky

On December 1 The Ukrainian Museum in New York City celebrated its 15th anniversary with a gala luncheon at the Helmsley Palace Hotel. The event was held in the company of patrons and friends, supporters of Ukrainian arts — businessmen, lawyers, financiers, individuals in every field of endeavor — who in the last decade and a half, through word, deed, and financially, have supported and continue to support the development and growth of our institution. These words, from the opening remarks at the event by Titus Hewryk, president of the Museum's Board of Trustees, clearly stated that the achievements celebrated here were the business and concern of the entire Ukrainian community.

Close to 250 people filled the elegant Versailles Ballroom of the landmark hotel to mark a milestone in the history of The Ukrainian Museum. In this short time the institution has become an important center through which the cultural legacy of the Ukrainian people is introduced to a wide and diversified audience that characterizes the great city of New York.

The event enjoyed the generous sponsorship of Dr. Roman and Anna Alyskeywicz, Dr. Wolodymyr and Daria Hoydysh and Anthony and Vera Shume'ko. The master of ceremonies for the occasion was Albert Kipa.

The elegant celebration began with a cocktail reception, followed by a sumptuous luncheon. The decor of the ballroom contributed a measure of dignified refinement to the ambiance of the afternoon event.

A musical program presented Paul Plishka, bass at the New York Metro-



Ukrainian Museum President Titus Hewryk takes charge at the mortgage burning during the 15th anniversary celebration of the museum.

politan Opera, singing to the piano accompaniment of Thomas Hrynkiw. Mr. Plishka's repertoire included three songs with music by Ihor Sonevskytsky, words by Ukrainian poet Ivan Franko. As a finale to his program Mr. Plishka offered the beautiful Christmas carol *Silent Night* in three languages — Ukrainian, German and English.

Promin, a vocal ensemble under the direction of Bohdanna Wolansky, rendered several international Christmas carols. The artists participating in this program had graciously donated their talent to celebrate the museum's anniversary.

A major highlight of the event was the “burning of the mortgage,” an act which symbolically ended the museum's financial commitment to repaying a loan for

the purchase of real estate property in 1985. The property, a building on East 6th Street, is slated for renovation and remodeling to become the new home of the museum, contingent upon successful fundraising efforts.

Earlier in 1991 the museum's board of trustees had engaged the services of architect George Sawicky of Greenfield/Sawicky Architects to do a feasibility study. The study reviewed the condition of the building, provided physical space configuration and taking into account the museum's requirements offered their findings as to the potential of that building to fulfill the needs of the museum.

It is a truly pressing situation for the museum to relocate to a large, representative facility, hence the burning of

the mortgage was an act of jubilant significance and one step closer toward the project of relocation.

To assist in the ceremonial burning, Mr. Hewryk invited the participation of individuals present at the luncheon who personally or whose organizations had contributed \$15,000 or more to the museum. Helping to sustain the fire and fanning the flame were Julian and Maria Baczynsky, Bohdan Kekish, president of Self Reliance Credit Union in New York City, Irena Mokriwskyj, president of Branch 83 of UNWLA, the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Myroslav and Luba Pastushenko, Oksana Rak, Volodymyr and Anna Rak, Maria Savchak, president of UNWLA, Anthony and Vera Shume'ko and Dr. Karl and Sofia Zaininger. The museum has many more such generous friends and as Mr. Hewryk pointed out, that although they were not able to present, their support helped to make this dream a reality.

The Ukrainian Museum was founded in 1976 by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America. In an address to the participants of the 15th anniversary celebration Mrs. Sawchak said that “UNWLA, its branches and membership have given and continue to give their total and unconditional support to the museum since its inception, with attention to its growth and development.” “The Ukrainian Museum is our child, the source of our pride,” she concluded.

The day on which the museum joyfully marked its anniversary, people in Ukraine went to the polls to give their voice in a special referendum for a free and independent Ukraine. The momentous significance of this occurrence

(Continued on page 12)



## Commemorating a century: the history of Ukrainian settlement in Brazil

by Jeff Picknicki

### CONCLUSION

#### Ukrainian life in Brazil

Next, I'd like to address some aspects of Ukrainian life in Brazil. As I said earlier, the Ukrainian-Brazilian experience was much different from the Ukrainian experience in Canada, and I think it's important for me to continue my discussion beyond the point of just telling you when and how they arrived in Brazil. To understand the full picture, I think it's necessary, and also interesting, to look at what was waiting for the immigrants when they arrived and how they adapted and adjusted to their new home in a new country.

Let me begin by saying that life in Brazil was extremely difficult for the early Ukrainian settlers. This was a strange and new country that was very different from their villages back in Europe. The people were faced with a new environment, surroundings and circumstances that were both different and unfamiliar, and there were numerous hardships and difficulties in making the transition to the New World.

For example, coming from densely populated Eastern Europe, the Ukrainians found themselves in sparsely inhabited territory and extreme isolation in Brazil. The colonies were located mainly in heavily forested or jungle areas and as a result, neighboring settlements were usually a great distance apart. For the early settlers, months would often pass before the chance for any outside contact came about.

As well, a sub-tropical climate with its extreme summer heat, the absence of snow and a reversal of seasons also required further adjustment. The people used to say in a proverb: "Kukurudzja yak smereka; v liti zymo v zymispeka" which tells that "the corn grows as tall as spruce trees; in summer it's cold, and in winter it's hot."

Changes also had to be made in crops. Fruits and vegetables that grew well in Europe did very poorly in Brazil. In summer, the incredible heat and drought would scorch the fields during the day, only to have them freeze at night from the heavy frosts.

And there were other problems, too. Ants, the size and number of which the people had never seen before in Europe, could destroy entire fields and gardens. Grain or corn ready for harvest was often eaten by worms or locusts; parrots, which were especially destructive, could destroy an entire orchard of fruit. Poisonous snakes, such as the boa and the deadly "cascavel," or rattlesnake, and tarantula spiders also posed serious problems since medicines and antidotes were not readily available. There were also the wild animals that inhabited the forests and jungles; many settlers, while out clearing land, were often attacked or killed.

My Brazilian relatives tell me one story about an early settler who had gone out to clear land for a field and was attacked by a boa who dropped on top of him from a tree overhead. The snake wound itself around the man, strangling him, and then proceeded to swallow him whole, leaving only his boots.

The Brazilian-Indians, collectively referred to by the Ukrainians as "kabokli," from the Portuguese word "caboclos," meaning aborigines, were

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another problem, and there were often reports of settlers being attacked by the Indians.

As well, the early immigrants were deprived of both religious and spiritual comforts. The lack of priests and churches in the early years was a tremendous hardship for the people, and although the first Ukrainian priest arrived in Brazil in 1896, it was not until several years later that the number of clergy increased and could begin to serve the religious and spiritual needs of the people.

Earlier I mentioned that settlement has played an important role in Ukrainian life in Brazil. The people tended to settle together, with family members or among other Ukrainians, initially as a way to protect themselves and to ease the transition into a new culture and society. They did not know the language or the methods of working the land, or the psychology and customs of the country. Settling together — in these isolated areas where outside influences were extremely rare — provided not only a sense of security, but also an opportunity for a high degree of language and identity retention.

Also interesting is that because of the settlement patterns, which led to a high concentration of Ukrainians living in the Brazilian south, the Ukrainian language in this area has come to have considerable influence. This is especially evident in the state of Parana, most notably in the city of Prudentopolis and the surrounding colonies, in which its so-called "Ukrainian chauvinism" is a distinctive feature. Prudentopolis is the oldest area of Ukrainian settlement in Brazil and was the colonization center for Ukrainian immigration.

Ukrainian Brazilian poet and national leader, Pawlo Iewtuchenko, aptly wrote about this city, saying: "Tse misto z ukraïnskym sertsem ... nash ostriv v brazylïyskim mori." (This is a city with a Ukrainian heart... our island in the Brazilian sea.)

The area began to be settled by Ukrainians in 1895 and from these earliest times, the Ukrainian influence was seen. Many Germans, Italians and native Brazilians spoke Ukrainian as a second language, and even Brazilian-Indians, who lived in close proximity to the Ukrainians, were often conversant, if not fluent, in the language.

The Ukrainian language in Brazil, by the way, presently enjoys a respectable degree of retention and purity, especially among the older generations of Ukrainians who live in the rural areas. The younger Ukrainian Brazilians, however, if they speak Ukrainian, do so with a great deal of Portuguese-language borrowings. This is similar to our own "Ukrainish" here in Canada where Ukrainian speech, especially that of younger Ukrainian Canadians, is often marked with the addition of numerous English-language words.

This close and prolonged contact between the two languages and cultures in Brazil has resulted in the emergence of what is being called a new dialect of Ukrainian. Judge for yourself in this short story in Brazilian-Ukrainian and see if you can understand it.

"Tato zapriah do karosy dva bury i poikhav na rosy. Vin zviaz sobi na obid fzhonu i faryny. Na rosakhnye payvor. Vin bude foysuwaity i na te vin zviaz taki fyramenti: foysu, pika, iju, jakon i kortadyviru.

This passage translates as: "Father harnessed two donkeys to the wagon and went out to the fields. For lunch he took with him blackbeans and gruel. On the field is a small hut. He will be

clearing land, and so he took with him the following tools: a sickle, an axe, a knife and a harrow."

Before continuing any further I must also make mention of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukrainian Brazilian life. Both the Church and the Basilian Fathers have played an important and significant role in the spiritual and cultural life of the people and, in fact, Ukrainian life in Brazil has always been, and continues to be, closely connected to the Church.

The first Basilian missionaries arrived in Brazil in 1897 and at once began to work long and hard, fulfilling not only their religious obligations but also working in the areas of education and enlightenment. They began publishing Ukrainian-language newspapers and they established Ukrainian cultural, enlightenment and athletic societies, theater groups and choirs.

Assisting them in their work has been the Order of the Sisters-Servants, or "Sestry Sluzhebnytsi," who have also played an important role as both teachers and educators, and who continue to serve in this capacity alongside the Basilians.

The Basilians also were instrumental in the formation of Ukrainian schools in Brazil, the beginnings of which can be traced to as early as 1897-1898. Initially, these were private Ukrainian schools which were set up by the priests, usually in the homes of the settlers, with the literate immigrants themselves as teachers.

On the initiative of the Basilian Fathers, a school association was established in 1913 and by the end of that year, there were 35 Ukrainian schools in Brazil (22 of them were in the municipality of Prudentopolis). By 1920, this number had risen to 41 and remained until 1938, when the assimilation policies of Vargas brought an end to Ukrainian educational life.

Today, some 60 years after the issuance of Vargas' decree, Ukrainian Brazilians have had some major successes in the area of education. In addition to the valuable work by the Basilian Fathers and the Ukrainian Catholic Church, the Ukrainians have

recently scored a major victory with the state of Parana's new constitution being amended to include provisions for the teaching of Ukrainian as a second language in government-run schools.

This amendment was the result of work by Ukrainian Brazilian Deputy Vera Agibert, a member of the legislative assembly in Curitiba, who initiated the project and succeeded in obtaining the required unanimous votes from the 53 other deputies in the Parana Parliament required to pass the amendment.

In addressing the legislature, the secretary of education for the state of Parana, Gilda Poli, herself a non-Ukrainian, offered her support for the new amendment, calling it a great victory, not only for the Ukrainian community, but also for education in the state.

To close, let me sum up by saying that today, after a century of Ukrainian settlement in Brazil, life in the colonies remains difficult. Although they are by no means the poorest of Brazilians, the Ukrainians have evolved as one of the least prosperous immigrant groups in the Brazilian south. Even now, over 80 percent of Ukrainians continue to live in the rural areas.

In spite of the difficulties, however, the Ukrainians have played an important role in southern Brazil and as true pioneer settlers, the immigrants and their descendants can be proud of their many accomplishments. As colonists, they settled previously uninhabited areas. As agriculturalists, they introduced European crops and methods of cultivation to Brazilian society, and in the areas of business, politics and academics, they are well-represented.

In the words of one of my Ukrainian Brazilian cousins: "Our life in Brazil has been difficult, but the people have worked hard and have been able to make a decent life for themselves. We have come a long way since those first immigrants who were dumped in the jungle with nothing but the clothes on their backs. Ukrainians have made many contributions to Brazilian life and with this pride in our achievements and accomplishments, we look forward to the future."

## Yevshan performance highlights holiday season

by Roman Kramarchuk

UNION, N.J. — Through their interaction and enthusiasm, as much as by their inspired recreation of a traditional Christmas "Vertep," the student chamber choir Yevshan from Lviv touched the North Jersey Ukrainian community with a lead into this very special Christmas for all Ukrainians.

Yevshan's December 21 "Vertep" performance in Union, N.J., their only concert in the United States, came about through intense, last-minute decision making and planning by Friends of Rukh in Northern New Jersey. When it became known a week prior to their arrival that there was no scheduled program in the United States and that the choir would be departing to Canada, Rukh members and Mark Kotliar put all efforts into realizing the choir's mini stay here.

The choir flew into John F. Kennedy International Airport in two groups, two days apart. Upon their arrival, the 36 members were provided with accommodations in the Clifton

and Maplewood areas with Ukrainian families, a taste of American life and a full agenda of sight-seeing.

In return, the choir treated its host and the community to a beautiful rendition of a Vertep, complete with koljadi, musical accompaniment, and a mix of human, animal and spiritual characters, all integrated to present and unfold traditional Christmas themes. Members of the choir also had the opportunity to introduce themselves during a welcoming address by Prof. Roman Andrushkiw, chairman of the local chapter of Friends of Rukh.

The following morning the choir sang liturgy at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark, after which a reception was held. That same day, Yevshan departed for Canada where they had a whole series of performances. As a parting gift, proceeds remaining from the concert, a generous donation from Self Reliance of Newark and individual donations were distributed to individual choir members.

Special thanks in making Yevshan's U.S. stay possible go to Mr.

(Continued on page 11)

## NEW RELEASES

## Alternative Canadian band releases first album

MISSISSAUGA, Ontario — "Vapniaky pid holym nebom" (Stalagmites Under a Naked Sky), Canada's premier underground Ukrainian rock band, has released a 90-minute album.

Named after vapniaky, the limestone formations often associated with the pre-Christian totems of the Eastern Slavs, the band's music is an attempt to "reach back into the depths of Ukrainian culture in a modern form." All the songs on this first release are originals, except for the reworking of "Ukraino my temnyy atomnyy kray" (Ukraine, My Dark Atomic Land), a song by Oseledets, a group from Poland.

The debut album is released on the Ukrainian alternative arts label RADIOManitist' and distributed by ZEN Records, 41 Oakwood Ave. S., Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L5G 3L4. "Stalagmite Under a Naked Sky" is available at local Ukrainian bookstores.



For further information, call (416) 271-9865.

## Religious music for all ages recorded



SILVER SPRING, Md. — Two tapes of religious music have been recorded by singer Yaroslava Lon-

chyna. The first, "Vitkryte Sertse" (Open Heart), was released in 1989 and contains eight songs for children. The second tape, "Ne Khibom Yedynym" (Not with Bread Only), is for both young and old audiences.

The new tape has 16 songs, including musical versions of well-known prayers — the Lord's Prayer, Hail Mary, the Lord is My Shepherd; two songs from Psalm 50 (Lord, Have Mercy on Me and A Pure Heart) and a song titled "The Ten Commandments."

Mrs. Lonchyna was born in Youngstown, Ohio, and studied music at Youngstown State University. She now lives in Maryland with her husband, the Rev. Taras Lonchyna, pastor of Holy Trinity Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church, and their three children.

To order either of these tapes, send \$5 for "Vitkryte Sertse" or \$10 for "Ne Khibom Yedynym" to Mrs. Lonchyna, 16631 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20905-3919.

## Two new liturgy recordings released

BEACONSFIELD, Quebec — Two new recordings of divine liturgies have been released from the Yevshan Ukrainian Music Center.

One is a baroque version, rare in Ukrainian music. Composed by Mykola Dyletsky (c.1630-c.1690) in the mid-17th century, it was performed by the St. Demetrius Church Choir with Myron Maksymiw conducting. Its characteristics include repetitions of rhythmic patterns, which create the feeling of dance, pitting vocal groups against each other in double choir form (sopranos and tenors against altos and basses, for example) and contrasting tonal centers from minor to major.

The second is a new composition, by George Fiala. This divine liturgy was commissioned by the musical director of the Parish Choir of St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Church in honor of the Millennium of the baptism of

Ukraine. Ms. Lesoway-Anderson also conducted the Edmonton Eparchy Millennium Choir, which sings on the tape.

As stated on the tape cover, "In this composition, for a capella mixed choir, Mr. Fiala draws from the past, but is not content with merely imitating it, choosing instead a fusion of past styles with his own...ancient folk motifs are... pervasive throughout, having received new life by the composer's novel treatment of them."

These two tapes or CDs may be ordered from Yevshan Corp., Box 325, Beaconfield, Quebec H9W 5T8. The cassettes are \$9 and the CDs are \$15, plus \$1.50 shipping and handling for each item. The order numbers are CYFP 1060 for the Fiala liturgy and CYFP 1074 for the Dyletsky liturgy. VISA and MasterCard are accepted on orders over \$20, to order, call (514) 630-9858.

The Ukrainian Weekly.  
Ukrainian perspective on the news

## BOOK NOTES

## Advice of pregnancy specialist published

NEW YORK — If your obstetrician tells you up front that he or she doesn't believe miscarriages can — or should — be prevented, find another doctor. That's the advice of high-risk pregnancy specialist Dr. Stefan Semchysyn, whose book, "How to Prevent Miscarriage and Other Crises of Pregnancy," written with journalist Carol Colman, was recently published by Macmillan (242 pp. \$17.95).

Dr. Sem, as he is called by his patients, should know. One of only 400 obstetricians in the United States certified in maternal-fetal medicine, he has a 97.5 percent success rate in his high-risk consulting practice of bringing healthy babies to term. He is clinical associate professor of Seton Hall University School of Graduate Medical Education in New Jersey.

Experts believe as many as one in three pregnancies fail and women who have miscarried once stand a greater chance of repeating the experience unless the problem is diagnosed and treated. Although many people believe miscarriage is nature's way of terminating a defective fetus, Dr. Semchysyn debunks this myth and says the problem in at least one-third of all miscarriage cases is a maternal medical problem.

In easy-to-understand language, Dr. Semchysyn discusses the symptoms and diagnostic procedures for potentially dangerous problems and provides scientifically advanced and sound advice on treatments that can protect a pregnancy.

Yet technology alone cannot do the job. Women need to take charge of their pregnancies by being better-educated health care consumers because the primary culprit in most miscarriages and premature labor, says Dr. Semchysyn, is "pregnancy illiteracy."

Toward that end, "How to Prevent Miscarriage and Other Crises of Pregnancy" includes a checklist of the normal bodily changes that occur in each trimester of pregnancy as well as those symptoms that indicate the pregnancy may be headed for trouble.

HOW TO PREVENT  
MISCARRIAGE  
and OTHER CRISES  
of PREGNANCY

A Leading High-Risk  
Pregnancy Doctor's Prescription  
for Carrying Your Baby to Term

STEFAN SEMCHYSHYN, M.D.  
and CAROL COLMAN

In addition to advice on exercise, nutrition and support groups, the book also contains chapters on genetic counseling, prenatal testing and emergency procedures to follow when problems arise. Throughout, Dr. Semchysyn's approach, based on crisis prevention rather than crisis intervention, offers new hope for women who have experienced one of the most common and frustrating — and least understood — medical phenomena.

A review of the book in the Washington Post noted that Dr. Semchysyn's book "could prove to be a useful tool for both women and men to be more in control of the delicate and miraculous process of birth."

A diplomate of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology and the American Board of Maternal-Fetal Medicine, Dr. Semchysyn is also a fellow of the American Board of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

Dr. Semchysyn is a member of the Ukrainian Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey.

## Children's book introduces religious sacraments

KENSINGTON, Md. — A booklet published by Resurrection Press, publishers of Ukrainian Orthodox literature, is intended for introducing people to the sacraments of Holy Communion and Confession. The Ukrainian-language book, written by Olexander Voronin, is titled "Going to First Confession and Holy Communion."

Although the book is mainly addressed to young readers, it can be useful to people of all ages who are new to these rites. It explains them by following two children who are about to take the sacraments. Most of the book consists of a conversation between the children and a priest, during which they ask him questions such as "For what were these sacraments established?" and "How

should we prepare for them?" The second part of the book describes the actual process of Communion and Confession through the children's eyes.

The book is especially intended for people in Ukraine, who have not been exposed to religion for years, but it is also recommended for Sunday School classes here in the U.S.

The book costs \$2.50, but for orders of 25 or over, there is a discount of 50 cents per book. It is suggested as a useful gift to send to relatives, friends and organizations in Ukraine. All profits go towards further publications or towards sending religious books to Ukraine. To order, write to: Resurrection Press, P.O. Box 168, Kensington, MD 20895.



BE THE  
LIFE  
OF THE  
PARTY!

BE A  
DESIGNATED  
DRIVER



## Renovated and upgraded, Newark credit union re-opens



Ihor Laszok, right, receives a placard from Lee Mars, the senior vice president of the New Jersey Credit Union League, while Orest Ciapka, left, and Walter Baranetsky look on.

NEWARK, N.J. — Despite current economic and banking problems throughout the country, the Ukrainian Self Reliance Federal Credit Union of Newark, N.J., proudly celebrated a "grand re-opening" of its newly renovated facility recently.

The credit union is located on 734 Sandford Ave., in an area known as "Ukrainian Plaza" across the street from St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church. Self Reliance has been serving the local community over 32 years and currently has assets of over \$44 million.

The opening ceremony included greetings by the President of the Board of Directors, Walter Baranetsky. A short history of the credit union was given in English by Ihor Laszok, manager and chief executive officer, and in Ukrainian by Orest Ciapka, assistant manager.

Greetings were given by Volodymyr Pylpshuk, chairman of the Economic Committee of the Ukrainian Parliament; Edward White, representative of Mayor Sharpe James of the City of Newark; and Dmytro Hryhorchuk, president of the Ukrainian National Credit Unions Association.

The blessing of the building was

performed by the Rev. Serhiv Neprel of Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Irvington, N.J., and the Rev. Michael Wivchar of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark, N.J. The ribbon cutting ceremony was performed by two of the original signers of the "Organization Certificate" of May 1959, Alexander Lysynecky and Jaroslava Olesnycky.

An open house was held for guests and friends of the community, followed by a warm festive reception complete with food, buttons and gifts. Old and new customers were greeted by a multilingual staff which was ready to answer questions on various aspects of the services of the credit union.

The credit union has been utilizing IBM computer equipment since 1984 and recently upgraded its equipment to better serve its members. This will enable the credit union to offer new services such as 'share drafts' (checking accounts) which will be available in the first quarter of 1992. The new professional appearance of the office environment can be credited to the team effort of Messrs. Laszok and Ciapka, Bodnar Construction (owned by Bohodar Bodnar) and State Street Studios, George Sullivan (architect).

## Congressman meets with local Ukrainians



Congressman Robert G. Torricelli (D-N.J.) (center), ranking member of the House Foreign Relations Committee, met with Jaroslaw Fedun, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee Passaic/Bergen Branch (left), Kenneth A. Wanio, Esq., vice president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee Passaic/Bergen Branch, and Michael Celuch, Treasurer of the Self Reliance (Passaic, N.J.) Federal Credit Union, on December 18 to discuss the most recent situation in Ukraine. At the meeting all issues including recognition of Ukraine were discussed. Lines of continuing communication were opened and the parties exchanged information and views regarding the fast-moving events in Ukraine.

## Catholic radio...

(Continued from page 4)

A similar radio transmitter was purchased by CRTN immediately before the Soviet coup attempt in August. That transmitter, intended for a Catholic station in Moscow, was hastily borrowed and used by Russian President Yeltsin at the Russian Parliament building to rally his supporters and defy the coup leaders.

The Russian president later expressed his thanks to the Church by permitting the nationwide televised broadcast of a mass from the Marian Shrine at Fatima, Portugal, on October 13. The response from the people to the program was so great that Russian television agreed to show the program again on November 7, the day of commemoration of the Bolshevik Revolution.

"The traditional military parade on Red Square was cancelled — instead they will have the history of Fatima in their screens!" Mr. Correa rejoiced before the broadcast.

The NCCB expects that the Ukrainian radio station will be a similar success. Since the June 11, 1990 ruling of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which granted limited freedom to the media, and the subsequent freedoms claimed by the newly independent regions, Catholic radio programs have been extremely successful throughout most of the Soviet Union.

## Study...

(Continued from page 4)

would not be possible for Ukraine to participate in the ELSPAC project, and this unique opportunity will be lost.

"Baseline" information about the status of women's and children's health in Ukraine would provide an invaluable worldwide resource, especially as it relates to the effects of radiation and environmental toxins on the fetus, the infant, and the child.

In Ukraine, local radio stations have urgently requested Catholic programs from CRTN. Mr. Correa said that three local stations in western Ukraine were scheduled to begin airing Catholic programs in November.

Radio Tallin, of Estonia has also started broadcasting a CRTN Catholic program that aims at evangelizing non-Christians.

"It's the first time in history that a Catholic program is broadcast in that Protestant area," Mr. Correa said.

The Lithuanian Bishops Conference asked CRTN, which plans to create a Lithuanian branch, to provide Catholic radio programs for that country. The Lithuanian National Radio Network offered free air time to CRTN to broadcast nationwide.

## Yevshan...

(Continued from page 9)

Kotliar, Osyp Holynskyj, Peter Bunniak, Roman Rychok and all the host families.

Choir members' farewells varied, as some parted with many relatives, others with old friends and all with their host families. Such partings also reflected the hospitality so deeply rooted in Ukrainian culture, especially during the Christmas season, a feeling where the community itself knew that in hosting Yevshan it had received a gift.

We are committed to making this project a reality," said Ms. Kilburg.

En route back to Chicago, Mrs. Truchly and Ms. Kilburg also met with Yuri Kostenko, permanent representative of Ukraine to the United Nations, and Bohdan Lisovich from the UN Interagency Task Force on Chernobyl, regarding the project in the UN Vienna Office.

Additional information concerning the ELSPAC/Ukraine Project can be provided by contacting Ms. Kilburg at (312) 942-7096.

## Tensions between...

(Continued from page 1)

USSR [that] are located on the territory of Ukraine (the Black Sea Fleet is principally located in Ukraine) are the national property of Ukraine. Without exclusion, all members of the community legally recognized that Ukraine is fulfilling this law unconditionally, starting from January 3. All of this is guaranteed in Article 2 of the Agreement of the Council of Heads of States of the Participants of the community of independent states on armed forces and border guards, as of December 30, 1991.

CIS Commander in Chief Yevgeny Shaposhnikov has argued that the fleet's role is to be a counter to the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean, and that Ukraine's claim to the fleet violates defense agreements approved in Minsk late last year.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies, a London-based research center, in its 1991-1992 edition of "Military Balance," estimates that the fleet has 45 surface warships, 28 sub-

marines and more than 300 patrol, mine warfare, supply and other vessels. It also has about 151 combat aircraft and 85 helicopters.

According to Admiral Igor Kasatonov, the commander of the fleet, servicemen of 46 different nationalities compose this naval force. He added that any insistence on loyalty oaths could only damage the fleet, reported The Times on Friday, January 10.

Russian leaders have warned that any unilateral takeover of Soviet armed forces could kill the fledgling Commonwealth of Independent States.

Ukraine's insistence on an oath of allegiance to the citizens of Ukraine have prompted Russian Vice President Alexander Rutskoi and several other members of the Parliament to send an open letter to the Ukrainian Parliament to rescind this move, saying that it had created "an explosive situation."

Already St. Petersburg Mayor Anatoly Sobchak told the commonwealth television station that Ukraine's efforts to take control of former Soviet military units showed that the idea of a commonwealth has failed.

Mr. Kravchuk assured the former Soviet officers present in Kiev on Thursday, January 9, that the tensions with Russia over the control of the armed forces would not lead to a military confrontation.

"In the past we did not allow international conflicts to arise and we will not allow them now," he said.

## Ukraine reaffirms...

(Continued from page 1)

TASS reported on January 8 that the Ukrainian president said a device will be installed in his office in the next few days that "will be able when necessary to block the nuclear button. This means that it will be impossible to launch a missile from any point in the former union without a joint decision by us," Mr. Kravchuk said.

## Reform...

(Continued from page 8)

There is a reawakened interest among the young in the regional and local music practices of the pre-collectivization period. In the Carpathians, it has become fashionable among the village youth to take up the regional peasant arts and crafts. Music ensembles of teenagers perform the music of their parents and grandparents with a self-conscious zeal.

Young men and women are staging lavish wedding ceremonies in the regional style. Until recently, these hutsulski weddings were declining in favor of the panski or "gentleman's" weddings (basically, urban style). Today the regional weddings are fast becoming the new norm among village youth. Significantly, however, the religious texts and associated melodies of the wedding sequence do not seem to be a part of the revival.

With regard to the public music of the village club, it has virtually ceased to exist. All music practices associated with Lenin, the party, the Soviet state itself are no longer performed. The Soviet holidays are not celebrated. The elections are handled by local, non-Communist officials, and village musicians are not required to perform.

### Re-emergence of music traditions

In short, much that was proscribed (i.e., the regional, older music practices) has re-emerged while much that was proscribed (i.e. Soviet music practice) has immediately ceased to exist, vir-

tually from one day to the next in a given locale.

However, there are older music practices which one can already see, will not survive the great filter of Stalinism. The just mentioned religious music and texts of the wedding sequence are one such practice. It was a complicated affair, and once defunct might not be revivable. The music of the blind minstrels is another such practice. It does not survive because the performers no longer exist. A revival is taking place among a few urban youths, but it is being practiced by only a handful of people, none of whom live or work in the village. The music of urban bandura choirs and conservatory-trained professionals is stylistically far removed from the music practices of the blind rural minstrels of the past.

The much-talked-about economic reform in the lands of the former Soviet Union will likely take many years to be put into place. However, the rate of change with regard to village culture in Ukraine is remarkable. The villages in some regions are transforming very rapidly, and they are doing so largely without the aid of government administrators. In fact, the transformation can be said to be taking place precisely because rural cultural administration is weak and the institutions of civil society can re-emerge unencumbered by the whims of urban administrators who rarely understand the cultural norms of the village.

But the transformation is far more complex than I am able to discuss here, and I have only briefly outlined what seems to be an organic cultural revolution in the Ukrainian countryside today.

## Notice

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. The UNA has no debt.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Pacifica International Foundation to hold March conference in Kiev

SEATTLE, Wash. — The Pacifica International Foundation, a private, non-profit corporation which promotes innovative approaches to international cooperation and human understanding, is helping to organize an international conference in Kiev from March 3-10, 1992.

Sponsored by the Ministry of Trade and the Cooperative Trade Administration, the conference will include new commercial banks and joint ventures, which will display their products, advertise and recruit for their companies.

On the first day of the conference, the participants are scheduled to be addressed by President Leonid Kravchuk, Sir Robert Wade-Gery, former Minister to Moscow and Jon Gunderson, U.S. Consul General in Kiev.

The conference sessions will include such topics as "Political Reform and Citizen Democracy," "Business and Infrastructure," "Negotiating Joint Ventures," "Integrating Different Management Styles," "Sustainable Technology and Environmental Choices" and "Economic Development and Stabilization."

The participants will also tour Kiev's major attractions, such as the Kiev Opera and Ballet Theater, Babyn Yar, St. Andrew's Church, St. Volodymyr Church and others. An optional visit to Taras Shevchenko's grave in Kaniv is also offered.

For further information on the conference, contact the Pacifica International Foundation by telephone, (202) 236-0196; or by fax, (206) 236-0289.

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Student's signature \_\_\_\_\_

## DEAR READERS

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

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### THE UNA ALSO OFFERS RESIDENTIAL FIRST MORTGAGES.

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

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PRODUCT/SERVICE OF INTEREST: .....

# The birth...

(Continued from page 2)

questioned whether the referendum result can be taken as a vote for secession from the Soviet Union and have conjured up apocalyptic images of a possible Russo-Ukrainian nuclear war over a border dispute or mistreatment by Ukraine of its large Russian minority. Mr. Gorbachev's playing of "the Russian card," as it is referred to in the Ukrainian media, both before and after the Ukrainian referendum has been condemned in Kiev as amounting to deliberate interference and irresponsible provocation.

But Mr. Kravchuk's decision on December 7 to join Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Belarusian Supreme Soviet Chairman Stanislav Shushkevich in forming "a new commonwealth of independent states" seems not only to have spiked Mr. Gorbachev's schemes in this respect but also to have placed the Ukrainian-Russian relationship on a new level.

### Regional issues and national minorities

Although the referendum and presidential election results attested to an unprecedented degree of unity in Ukraine on the question of the republic's independent statehood, some regional issues and ones connected with national minorities did make their presence felt.

In two southwestern oblasts, Transcarpathia and Chernivtsi, local polls were also held on December 1 asking the inhabitants if they wanted greater autonomy for their regions. In the Transcarpathian Oblast, 78 percent of the voters supported the idea of their region's having the status of "a special self-governing territory" within Ukraine (92.5 percent backed Ukraine's independence), while, in Chernivtsi Oblast, 89.3 percent of the voters came out in favor of a special economic status for their region.

Chernivtsi Oblast, formerly Northern Bukovyna, is also one of the areas to

which Romania has territorial claims. Here, independence was supported by 92.7 percent of the voters, but in several villages ethnic Romanians are reported to have boycotted the referendum. In the Berehove Raion of the Transcarpathian Oblast, a separate poll was also held in which 81.4 percent of the predominantly ethnic Hungarian voters supported giving their locality the status of a special "national district."

There is also the potential problem of a possible spillover into Ukraine of the conflict in neighboring Moldova over the "Dniester Republic." The Crimea, however, remains Ukraine's major headache. Although a majority in this autonomous republic supported Ukraine's independence, on the very eve of the referendum the Crimean Supreme Council passed a referendum law opening the way to a possible vote on the region's secession from Ukraine.

### Conclusion

The overwhelming vote for Ukrainian independence confirmed the emergence of Ukraine as an independent and democratic European state and at the same time marked the end of the Soviet Union. The new state has begun its existence with an impressive degree of unity and consensus, and its first president has been given a strong mandate to lead it. Quite a few countries have already recognized Ukraine's independence, and others appear poised to do so.

To be sure, Ukraine faces numerous problems — among them, the economic mess inherited from the Soviet system, the time bomb of the centrifugal forces at work in Crimea and elsewhere, the question of what to do with the nuclear missiles on its territory, and the weakness of the republic's new democratic parties. Nevertheless, for now, the atmosphere is one of determination, pride, and joy.

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# Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

fire and killed one guard. The army was called in to halt the revolt and the inmates were punished.

Mr. Naboka is at a camp in the village of Raikovtsi, Khmelnytska Oblast; Ms. Lohbytska is in a camp in Kharkiv; Ms. Cherniavska is in Odessa.

Mr. Naboka's wife, Natalia Parkhomenko, has been expelled from the university and the Komsomol, and she has been warned by authorities. Authorities have also warned Mr. Miliavsky's wife, Iryna, as well as several witnesses who appeared at the trial, Andriy and Tetiana Horban, and Serhiy Kalychenko.

Today, Messrs. Naboka and Miliavsky are the force behind UNIAR, the Ukrainian Independent News Agency, Respublica, based in Kiev, which has a broad network throughout Ukraine, as well as in other regions of the former USSR.

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# Ukrainian National Association

## Monthly reports for September

### RECORDING DEPARTMENT MEMBERSHIP REPORT

|  | Juv.          | Adults        | ADD          | Totals        |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| <b>TOTAL AS OF AUGUST 31, 1991:</b>                  | 17,725        | 44,095        | 5,706        | 67,526        |
| <b>GAINS IN SEPTEMBER 1991:</b>                      |               |               |              |               |
| New members.....                                     | 48            | 52            | 6            | 106           |
| Reinstated.....                                      | 23            | 90            | 5            | 118           |
| Transferred in.....                                  | 3             | 4             | 2            | 9             |
| Change of class in.....                              | 4             | —             | —            | 4             |
| Transferred from Juvenile Dept.....                  | —             | —             | —            | —             |
| <b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>                                  | 78            | 146           | 13           | 237           |
| <b>LOSSES IN SEPTEMBER 1991:</b>                     |               |               |              |               |
| Suspended.....                                       | 22            | 39            | 27           | 88            |
| Transferred out.....                                 | 3             | 3             | 4            | 10            |
| Change of class out.....                             | 4             | —             | —            | 4             |
| Transferred to adults.....                           | —             | —             | —            | —             |
| Died.....  | —             | 83            | —            | 83            |
| Cash surrender.....                                  | 31            | 52            | —            | 83            |
| Endowment matured.....                               | 27            | 51            | —            | 78            |
| Fully paid-up.....                                   | 36            | 58            | —            | 94            |
| Reduced paid-up.....                                 | —             | —             | —            | —             |
| Extended insurance.....                              | —             | —             | —            | —             |
| Certificate terminated.....                          | —             | 4             | 6            | 10            |
| <b>TOTAL LOSSES:</b>                                 | 123           | 290           | 37           | 450           |
| <b>INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:</b>                          |               |               |              |               |
| <b>GAINS IN SEPTEMBER 1991:</b>                      |               |               |              |               |
| Paid-up.....   | 36            | 58            | —            | 94            |
| Extended insurance.....                              | 5             | 13            | —            | 18            |
| <b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>                                  | 41            | 71            | —            | 112           |
| <b>LOSSES IN SEPTEMBER 1991:</b>                     |               |               |              |               |
| Died.....  | —             | 46            | —            | 46            |
| Cash surrender.....                                  | 17            | 18            | —            | 35            |
| Reinstated.....                                      | 4             | 6             | —            | 10            |
| Lapsed.....  | 3             | 5             | —            | 8             |
| <b>TOTAL LOSSES:</b>                                 | 24            | 75            | —            | 99            |
| <b>TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1991</b> | <b>17,697</b> | <b>43,947</b> | <b>5,682</b> | <b>67,326</b> |

**WALTER SOCHAN**  
Supreme Secretary

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT INCOME FOR SEPTEMBER 1991

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| Dues From Members.....                             | \$213,141.76          |
| Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....               | 124,336.14            |
| Investment Income:                                 |                       |
| Bonds.....   | \$437,415.97          |
| Certificate Loans.....                             | 2,388.47              |
| Mortgage Loans.....                                | 35,381.61             |
| Banks.....   | 2,889.10              |
| Stocks.....  | 16,648.94             |
| Real Estate.....                                   | 157,827.98            |
| <b>Total.....</b>                                  | <b>\$652,552.07</b>   |
| Refunds:   |                       |
| General Office Maintenance Ret'd.....              | \$24.75               |
| Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages..... | 16,421.03             |
| Fraternal Activities Ret'd.....                    | 90.00                 |
| Taxes Held In Escrow.....                          | 217.33                |
| Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....        | 635.30                |
| Investment Expenses.....                           | 195.00                |
| Actuarial & Statistical Exp.....                   | 540.00                |
| Scholarships.....                                  | 1,100.00              |
| Refund Secretaries Exp.....                        | 712.64                |
| Medical Expenses.....                              | 43.94                 |
| Postage Ret'd.....                                 | 13.00                 |
| Washington Office Exp. Ret'd.....                  | 2,693.80              |
| Endowment Matured Ret'd.....                       | 1,000.00              |
| <b>Total.....</b>                                  | <b>\$23,686.79</b>    |
| Miscellaneous:                                     |                       |
| Transfer Account.....                              | \$464,018.13          |
| Donation To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine.....   | 6,397.86              |
| Exchange Account — Payroll.....                    | 11,627.51             |
| <b>Total.....</b>                                  | <b>\$482,043.50</b>   |
| Investments:                                       |                       |
| Bonds Matured Or Sold.....                         | \$527,575.97          |
| Mortgages Repaid.....                              | 25,639.82             |
| Certificate Loans Repaid.....                      | 1,529.41              |
| <b>Total.....</b>                                  | <b>\$554,745.20</b>   |
| <b>Income For September 1991.....</b>              | <b>\$2,050,505.46</b> |

### DISBURSEMENTS FOR JULY, 1991

|   |                        |                     |                        |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Paid To Or For Members                                  | \$262.87               |                     |                        |
| Annuity — Payment.....                                  | 31,355.74              |                     |                        |
| Cash Surrenders.....                                    | 72,079.00              |                     |                        |
| Endowments Matured.....                                 | 41,597.00              |                     |                        |
| Death Benefits.....                                     | 41.97                  |                     |                        |
| Interest On Death Benefits.....                         | 260.07                 |                     |                        |
| Payor Death Benefits.....                               | 1,391.46               |                     |                        |
| Reinsurance Premium Paid.....                           | 687.34                 |                     |                        |
| Dividend To Members.....                                | 1,650.00               |                     |                        |
| Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....                        | 1,850.33               |                     |                        |
| Trust Fund Disbursed.....                               | 4,600.00               |                     |                        |
| Scholarships.....                                       |                        |                     |                        |
| <b>Total.....</b>                                       | <b>\$155,775.78</b>    |                     |                        |
| Operating Expenses:                                     |                        |                     |                        |
| Washington Office.....                                  | \$17,944.64            |                     |                        |
| Real Estate.....  | 280,467.01             |                     |                        |
| Svoboda Operation.....                                  | 128,059.32             |                     |                        |
| Official Publication — Svoboda.....                     | 75,015.80              |                     |                        |
| Organizing Expenses:                                    |                        |                     |                        |
| Advertising.....  | \$1,489.88             |                     |                        |
| Medical Inspections.....                                | 221.20                 |                     |                        |
| Reward To Special Organizers.....                       | 22,895.10              |                     |                        |
| Reward To Branch Secretaries.....                       | 300.00                 |                     |                        |
| Reward To Organizers.....                               | 11,412.74              |                     |                        |
| Traveling Expenses — Special Organizers.....            | 6,560.24               |                     |                        |
| Field Conferences.....                                  | 672.50                 |                     |                        |
| <b>Total.....</b>                                       | <b>\$43,551.75</b>     |                     |                        |
| Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:                           |                        |                     |                        |
| Salary Of Executive Officers.....                       | \$17,662.27            |                     |                        |
| Salary Of Office Employees.....                         | 42,975.71              |                     |                        |
| Employee Benefit Plan.....                              | 27,111.36              |                     |                        |
| Taxes — Federal, State, And City On Employee Wages..... | 20,132.66              |                     |                        |
| Canadian Corporation Premium Tax.....                   | 22.34                  |                     |                        |
| <b>Total.....</b>                                       | <b>\$107,904.34</b>    |                     |                        |
| General Expenses:                                       |                        |                     |                        |
| Actuarial And Statistical Expenses.....                 | \$7,510.00             |                     |                        |
| Books And Periodicals.....                              | 264.38                 |                     |                        |
| Dues To Fraternal Congresses.....                       | 1,615.00               |                     |                        |
| General Office Maintenance.....                         | 1,494.03               |                     |                        |
| Insurance Department Fees.....                          | 212.43                 |                     |                        |
| Postage.....  | 3,126.20               |                     |                        |
| Printing And Stationery.....                            | 1,928.07               |                     |                        |
| Telephone, Telegraph.....                               | 2,340.50               |                     |                        |
| Traveling Expenses — General.....                       | 2,391.32               |                     |                        |
| <b>Total.....</b>                                       | <b>\$20,881.93</b>     |                     |                        |
| Miscellaneous:  |                        |                     |                        |
| Auditing Committee Expense.....                         | \$261.70               |                     |                        |
| Convention Expenses.....                                | 750.00                 |                     |                        |
| Fraternal Activities.....                               | 825.00                 |                     |                        |
| Donations.....  | 2,250.00               |                     |                        |
| Taxes Held In Escrow.....                               | 2,255.87               |                     |                        |
| Donation From Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine.....      | 1,810.04               |                     |                        |
| Exchange Account — Payroll.....                         | 11,627.51              |                     |                        |
| Professional Fees.....                                  | 1,980.00               |                     |                        |
| Transfer Account.....                                   | 463,786.70             |                     |                        |
| <b>Total.....</b>                                       | <b>485,546.82</b>      |                     |                        |
| Investments:  |                        |                     |                        |
| Bonds.....  | \$724,322.60           |                     |                        |
| Stock.....  | 13,389.49              |                     |                        |
| Certificate Loans.....                                  | 5,888.47               |                     |                        |
| Real Estate.....  | 549.40                 |                     |                        |
| E. D. P. Equipment.....                                 | 713.19                 |                     |                        |
| <b>Total.....</b>                                       | <b>\$744,863.15</b>    |                     |                        |
| <b>Disbursements For September 1991.....</b>            | <b>\$2,060,010.54</b>  |                     |                        |
| <b>BALANCE</b>  |                        |                     |                        |
| <b>ASSETS</b>   | <b>LIABILITIES</b>     |                     |                        |
| Cash.....   | \$431,310.19           | Life Insurance..... | \$64,918,551.31        |
| Bonds.....  | 48,357,262.71          | Accidental D.D..... | 1,943,258.03           |
| Mortgage Loans.....                                     | 5,069,705.63           | Fraternal.....      | (994,686.24)           |
| Certificate Loans.....                                  | 611,702.34             | Orphans.....        | 418,723.21             |
| Real Estate.....  | 2,366,574.48           | Old Age Home.....   | (1,538,865.05)         |
| Printing Plant & E.D.P.                                 |                        | Emergency.....      | 56,567.19              |
| Equipment.....  | 299,165.14             |                     |                        |
| Stocks.....   | 1,529,875.92           |                     |                        |
| Loan To D.H. — U.N.A.                                   |                        |                     |                        |
| Housing Corp.....                                       | 104,551.04             |                     |                        |
| Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....                                  | 6,033,401.00           |                     |                        |
| <b>Total.....</b>                                       | <b>\$64,803,548.45</b> | <b>Total.....</b>   | <b>\$64,803,548.45</b> |

**ALEXANDER BLAHITKA**  
Supreme Treasurer

## Centennial...

(Continued from page 7)

"there were no grounds shown why there should be any doubt cast upon Bishop Budka's loyalty to Canada."

Dr. Hryniuk says that the pioneering hierarch never recovered from the tremendous psychological blows he received during his Canadian episcopate. In 1920, the Francophone archdiocese of Saint-Boniface, across the Red River from Winnipeg, stopped financially supporting the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Debt-ridden, Bishop Budka received some help from his English Latin-rite counterparts in the Winnipeg archdiocese. But even they hoped that the burden would get heavier, forcing assimilation into their own rite, maintains Dr. Hryniuk.

During his regular ad limina visit to Rome in 1927, Bishop Budka was asked to return to Lviv, where he became vicar-general. In 1945, he was one of eight bishops arrested with Metropolitan Josyf Slipyj for not renouncing his faith.

On October 6, 1949, Bishop Budka died in a labor camp in Karaganda, Kazakhstan. His body was left in the woods, where only the sleeve from a garment he had worn was found.

The Rev. Chirovsky says he believes that the Church will number Bishop Budka as one of its martyrs. Ukrainian Catholics in Canada, he adds, will remember him for establishing "an ancient Church in a wild and uncivilized place back then in western Canada."

Perhaps the final assessment of his impact should be left to the man himself. In the conclusion to his first

pastoral letter in 1913, Bishop Budka wrote:

"If the 'do-gooders' are dissatisfied there is a great remedy for them: love your people more and your selfish gain less; then you will immediately understand and perceive that one's nationality and culture in Canada is saved only through the Church and school...The people do not need 'do-gooders' who only know how to rake muck and throw it at others, who break and divide the community into hostile groups. The people do not need such leaders. Rather, they need workers who build, who unite, who uplift the spirit. The people need leaders who are true patriots and not political or sectarian heelsers or henchmen."

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## Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 8)

created an almost tangible atmosphere of great expectation and excitement among the celebrants gathered on behalf of the Museum.

The events in Ukraine have redefined the museum's role, its goals and purpose. The institution is looking forward

to becoming Ukraine's cultural ambassador in the West through various cooperative exchanges in the fields of the arts and scholarship. This is a formidable challenge, long awaited and eagerly accepted.

The Ukrainian Museum's Board of Trustees' Special Events Committee chaired by Tatiana Tershakovec assumed full charge in arranging the anniversary celebration. Board members as well as museum staff members helped to make the event a success.

During the course of the luncheon numerous individuals presented their donations to support the museum's building fund. One hundred thousand dollars was raised during the event.

A charming finale of the afternoon's celebration occurred when the guests were departing. Each lady was presented with a red rose, while the gentlemen received a booklet of Ukrainian insignias published in Ukraine. Both mementos were given courtesy of Dr. and Mrs. Zaininger.



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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

January 18

**NEW YORK:** The "Music at the Institute" series presents the Chamber Music Society of the Institute with Oleh Krysa, Simon Kobets, Theodore Kuchar, Tatiana Tchekina, Natalia Khoma, Alexander Slobodianik and the Leontovych String Quartet, who will play a program of Kodaly, Brahms and Chausson. The concert will be held at 8 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 East 79th St. Donations are \$20, \$10 for senior citizens and \$5 for students. Tickets may be obtained by sending a check payable to UIA-MATI, 2 East 79th Street, New York, NY 10021 or by calling Andriy Paschuk at (212) 772-2884 or (212) 288-8660.

**FLINT, Mich.:** The Ukrainian Hall is sponsoring its annual Malanka dance at 3321 W. Pasadena. The celebrations begin at 8 p.m. and include a band and food. Entrance is \$6, with children 12 and under free. For further information, call (313) 750-9794.

**SACRAMENTO, Calif.:** The Ukrainian Heritage Club of Northern California is sponsoring a Malanka in honor of Ukraine's independence vote at 6 p.m. in the OSE Community Room of KVIE-TV, 2595 Capitol Oaks Drive (at the junction of I-5 and W. El Camino Way). There will be singing, dancing to a live band and traditional Ukrainian food. Admission is \$10 for adults, \$5 for students and children under 5 free. For

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

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

further information, call Alex Kachmar, (916) 363-8143.

January 19

**JERSEY CITY, N.J.:** The Ukrainian National Home and Ukrainian Community Center, 90-96 Fleet St., will hold the 1992 election of officers and directors at the annual business meeting at 3 p.m. All members are urged to attend. For further information, call Mary Furey, (201) 656-7755.

February 2

**NEW YORK:** Over 200 performers will take part in the Slavic Festival at Alice Tully Hall, 65th and Broadway, including the Bosilak Bulgarian Folk Dance Company, the Dukati Serbian Folklore Ensemble, the Echo of the Steppes Ukrainian Bandura Ensemble, the Hejnal Polish Choir, the Limbora Slovak Folk Ensemble and others. Directed by Jan Sporek, the performance costs \$20, \$15 for senior citizens and \$10 for children under 12. For further information and tickets, call the Alice Tully Hall box office, (212) 362-1911.

February 8

**NEW YORK:** The "Music at the Institute" series will present a special concert in memory of Lydia Savoyka at 8 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 East 79th St. For further information, call (212) 772-2884 or (212) 288-8660.

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