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Sprint announces direct-dial service to former USSR

NEW YORK — Sprint has become the first international telecommunications carrier to offer direct dial voice service from the United States to the new independent republics of the former Soviet Union.

The new service, announced January 14, is being offered via digital satellite circuits to a switching facility in St. Petersburg that has an automatic routing capability to automatic exchanges in all the republics.

"Direct-dial service will enable Americans to reach families and business associates in the former Soviet Union as they never could before," said Dave Schmieg, president of Sprint's Consumer Services Group. "Calling now will be easier and less expensive."

Direct dial service to and from the U.S. is available to customers served by automatic exchanges in the following republics: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mol-

(Continued on page 2)

U.S. and Ukraine begin formal diplomatic relations

Kiev Consulate now U.S. Embassy

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — U.S. Charge d'Affaires Jon Gundersen exchanged notes regarding full diplomatic relations with Ukraine's Foreign Minister Anatolij Zlenko during a brief ceremony on Thursday afternoon, January 23, at the Foreign Ministry's Hall of Mirrors.

"I welcome the birth of diplomatic relations between our two countries, our two independent countries," said Mr. Gundersen, who has served as the U.S. consul general in Kiev since last February. "I was hoping to have two births today; one of diplomatic relations and one more personal," joked the diplomat, who is expecting his first child any day now.

The act of exchanging diplomatic notes follows U.S. President George Bush's December 25 announcement recognizing Ukraine. It formally provides for the establishment of an embassy and accreditation of diplomats.

Speaking in both English and improved Ukrainian, Mr. Gundersen said Ukraine has entered the international arena in a peaceful and democratic manner, respectful of human rights. He also added that it has respected all existing treaties, including the START pact and the agreement on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Mr. Gundersen stated that Ukraine will soon become a Helsinki Accords signatory and looked forward to Ukraine becoming a fully participating member of the European and world communities.

Although Mr. Gundersen dismissed rumors that either Howard Baker or Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski would be appointed U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, he did say that an appointment would take place as soon as possible.

During a short meeting following the ceremony which included a champagne toast on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Zlenko also informed Mr. Gundersen that an advance team from Ukraine was setting out for Washington to set up the Ukrainian Embassy. Mr. Zlenko revealed that in a short time, the Ukrainian ambassador to the United States will also be named.

He said that the team would include Ihor Dunayskiy of the former Soviet Embassy in Washington, Serhiy Koulyk from the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations in New York, and George Chopivsky, a Ukrainian American who will be a senior adviser on economic matters.

Mr. Zlenko also said that two advance people would be heading to Chicago to set up a consulate general of Ukraine.

The foreign minister said that he hopes the U.S. administration and members of the Ukrainian American community will assist Ukraine in finding a building suited for the Ukrainian Embassy.

Mr. Gundersen noted that the U.S. Embassy in Kiev is now located in the old Raion Communist Party headquarters, "a nice twist of fate." The building, which is already in use, is located at 10 Yuriy Kotsiubynsky St., in Kiev's center, along with a number of other Western embassies. According to the U.S. diplomat, the embassy will be fully staffed and provide all services,

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Zissels, in U.S. to receive Liberty Award, speaks on Jewish life in Ukraine

by Kristina Lew

NEW YORK — The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) responsible for bringing more than 4 million Jewish and non-Jewish refugees to the United States since 1880, awarded its most prestigious award to the Va'ad, the Confederation of Jewish Communities of the Former Soviet Union, on January 19.

The Liberty Award was received for the Va'ad by its co-presidents, Michael Chlenov and Iosef Zissels, at HIAS's annual awards dinner at the Grand Hyatt Hotel in New York City.

Mr. Zissels is also the co-president of the Association of Jewish Organizations and Communities of Ukraine, and is a well-known human rights activist.

The Va'ad serves as an umbrella organization uniting 400 organizations and communities from 77 cities in the former Soviet Union. Created at the second Congress of Jewish Organizations in December 1989, the Va'ad seeks to ensure the survival of the Soviet Jewish population as a community with a firmly established Jewish identity and heritage.

HIAS's Liberty Award, the agency's highest form of recognition, was created to honor an outstanding contribution to the furtherance of peace and freedom.

Born in Chernivtsi in 1946, Mr. Zissels is a long-standing and active participant in the dissident and Jewish national movements. As a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, he was arrested in 1978 and again in 1984 for dissident activities and the distribution of literature prohibited by Soviet authorities.

Mr. Zissels became a founding member of Rukh after his release from prison in 1987 and is one of the organizers of Rukh's Nationalities Council. He is a member of Rukh's Political Council, where he represents Jewish interests.

During an exclusive interview with The Ukrainian Weekly, conducted at the Grand Hyatt prior to the awards dinner, Mr. Zissels discussed the rebirth of Jewish communal life in Ukraine and

other topics. Following are Mr. Zissels' remarks organized according to subject matter.

• Association of Jewish Organizations and Communities of Ukraine

Ukraine's Association of Jewish Organizations unites over 100 organizations in Ukraine in an

(Continued on page 4)



Va'ad Co-Presidents Michael Chlenov (left) and Iosef Zissels (center) receive The Liberty Award from HIAS President Ben Zion Leuchter (right).



Newsbriefs from Ukraine

• **KIEV** — In a January 13 interview in his office, Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk said he would replace a number of old-line cabinet members with younger officials who favor a quick transition to a market economy. To speed this process, Mr. Kravchuk plans to name an advisory group comprising Western experts to help with changes in economics, banking, finance and government operations. (The New York Times)

• **KIEV** — The Presidium of the Democratic Party of Ukraine has issued a statement saying that continued membership in the Commonwealth of Independent States is a threat to Ukraine's sovereignty and independence and that Ukraine should disavow the Minsk agreements, Radio Kiev reported on January 22. This was prompted by statements allegedly made at the recent conference of military officers in Moscow, where the idea that the members of the CIS were independent states was ridiculed. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — Thirty percent of Ukraine's tactical nuclear warheads have been removed and the withdrawal is proceeding in an organized fashion, announced a meeting of the Ukrainian Parliament's Commission on Defense and National Security on January 22. The commission also protested against "the campaign of distortion and falsification launched by the former center with respect to the establishment of the armed forces [of Ukraine]." (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — As the Czech Prime Minister Petr Pithart visited Ukraine, President Leonid Kravchuk gave an interview to CSTK in which he said that "Boris Yeltsin, Russian Khasbulatov, Anatoly Sobchak and other Russian statesmen should get out of the habit of thinking imperially," which he called "a terrible habit," TASS reported on January 10. He also spoke against Russia's claim to all the assets of the former Soviet Union. "We are patient..." he said, "but we cannot allow [Ukraine] to be regarded as a colony." (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — The head of the Ukrainian Supreme Council's Committee on Defense and Security, Vasylyl Durdynets, said that 250,000 troops serving in Ukraine have sworn the oath of loyalty to Ukraine and decried Moscow's calls "for yet another transitional period, for a common defense space." Central TV reported on January 20 that some important figures are holding back, for example, the commander of the Carpathian Military District did not take the oath, though his chief of staff, Gennadi Gurin, and other officers did. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MINSK** — Belarus will have to pay the costs of the Chernobyl clean-up out of its own budget due to the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States, a high-ranking budget official told Belarus Radio on January 17. The cost of 1992 is estimated at 16 billion rubles. Meanwhile, a meat shortage has led to the slaughter of cattle in Gomel Oblast, where radioactivity levels still are high, according to health officials. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MOSCOW** — Most parts of the Russian Federation set clocks ahead

one hour on January 19, in a return to a time difference ordered by Stalin in 1930. Moscow time is now Greenwich Meantime (GMT) plus 3 hours. As Ukraine refused to change its time for GMT+2, there was widespread confusion, especially in transportation schedules. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd welcomed Ukraine's decision to join the nuclear non-proliferation treaty as a non-nuclear state, he told reporters on January 19. He also discussed the coordination of Western help to dismantle the former Soviet nuclear arsenal with U.S. Undersecretary of State Reginald Bartholomew. Mr. Hurd urged the new Commonwealth's members to resolve their differences through peaceful negotiations, according to Western sources. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — The Ukrainian Cabinet of Ministers criticized the Ukrainian government's economic policies, especially the lifting of price controls, at a meeting on January 15, Radio Kiev reported. It was proposed that up to 70 percent of the Cabinet be replaced. Meanwhile, Rukh issued a statement the called for the entire Cabinet to resign. The statement also argued that the ruble should be withdrawn from circulation immediately and be replaced by coupons until the introduction of a Ukrainian currency, followed by an administrative lowering of prices and state control over prices in the state sector. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — The Ukrainian Republican Party issued a statement on January 15, saying that the Russian leadership and military command of the former USSR had falsely accused Ukraine of breaking the Minsk agreements with the formation of its new army. The statement said that given the "political provocation," Ukraine's participation in the Commonwealth of Independent States is "impossible." (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — President Leonid Kravchuk told Asahi Shimbun, a Japanese newspaper, that under conditions when Commonwealth member-states are constantly violating CIS agreements and attempting to extend their powers (a reference to Russia), Ukraine will raise the question of reviewing the CIS accords. He said that as things are now, Commonwealth of Independent States "cannot exist for long." He again criticized Russia for interfering in Ukrainian affairs. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Exchange with Lviv

NEW YORK — Rotary International has established an exchange program with Lviv, Ukraine whereby American students are sent to study and live with Ukrainian families and Ukrainian students are sent to study and live with American families.

Students age 15-20, may apply for this accredited program.

Teaching in Lviv is through the local school system and no knowledge of Ukrainian is required. Students will live with Ukrainian families and do a fair bit of traveling throughout the country. Many come back fluent in Ukrainian.

There are still some spaces left for this coming year (September 1992-June 1993). For more information please contact Orest Ivan Zuk at (212) 601-6658.

Yugoslavia's Ukrainians suffer

TORONTO — Ukrainians in Yugoslavia have also suffered during the recent civil war, reported the World Congress of Free Ukrainians (WCFU).

Vukovar, a small city in eastern Croatia, was a center of Ukrainian life in Yugoslavia. Mykhailo Lekhovych, who worked for "Nova Dumka," a Ukrainian magazine published in Vukovar, said that Vukovar was razed by Serbian Communist troops. Many

Ukrainians died during the clash, including the Rev. Dmytro Stefaniuk. Serbian troops also looted the Ukrainian village of Petrivtsi.

WCFU's source said that he fled at the last minute, leaving his house and all that was in it, even his clothing and library. He and his family are now in Austria at a refugees' camp, hoping to emigrate to Australia, the WCFU added.

Sprint announces...

(Continued from page 1)

dova, Russia, Tadjikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. Approximately 85 percent of all telephone calls in these republics are handled by automatic exchanges.

To reach these countries, Sprint callers can dial 011 for an international line, 7 to reach the former Soviet Union, the city code, the phone number and the # key to ensure the fastest connection.

Access to the Intersputnik satellite is being provided under a new agreement between Sprint and IDB&T of Rockville, Md., a unit of IDB Communications Group, Inc.

"This unprecedented service offering opens a door that has never before been open in these countries," said Paolo Guidi, president of Sprint International, Sprint's global telecommunications and private networks subsidiary.

"For a year now, Sprint has brought high-speed data and messaging services to the former Soviet states through our joint venture, Sprint Networks, and by deploying access facilities for the SprintNet (R) global data network. Now we are doing the same in the voice arena."

With the addition of the new republics, Sprint offers direct dial voice service to nearly 200 countries around the world.

Sprint is a unit of United Telecommunications Inc., a diversified international telecommunications company with \$8.7 billion in revenues. With the United States' only nationwide all-digital, fiber-optic network, Sprint provides a comprehensive array of global voice, data and video communications products and services.

For information on Sprint's new direct-dial service to the independent states formerly part of the USSR, interested persons may call Todd Smith at 1-800-366-2370 or (212) 984-5767.

U.S. and Ukraine...

(Continued from page 1)

including consular. (However, it must be emphasized that full consular services will not be available until the latter part of this year, or until adequate facilities are established).

The initial staff of six Americans and four local employees, (a support staff), will concentrate on political, economic and public affairs. They include Mr. Gundersen; John Stepanchuk, first secretary and political section chief; Mary Kruger, first secretary and public affairs officer; Carol Fajardo, second secretary and administrative section chief; Maria Rudensky, third secretary and consular section chief; and Ed Fajardo, consular specialist.

Over the last few weeks, Mr. Gundersen noted that an increased number of American businessmen have been trav-

eling to Ukraine to make contacts. However, "Ukraine's internal economic changes, changes in the Parliament and passage of new laws will determine the future of such relations. Anything that will encourage American and foreign investment would be beneficial to both sides," he said.

The U.S. Embassy is already working and able to assist U.S. tourists, and businessmen. Currently, it can offer consular services to U.S. visitors, including emergency service and registration. (However, if a U.S. citizen loses his passport in Ukraine he still has to travel to Moscow to obtain one.)

When facilities become available in Kiev, the U.S. Embassy will also handle immigrant and non-immigrant visa processing for Ukrainian citizens.

The new phone numbers of the embassy are 044-279-0188; questions regarding consular matters should be directed to Ms. Rudensky at 279-0295.

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For the record

Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky's address to European bishops

ROME — Following is the full text of the speech of Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky at the Special Assembly of European Bishops taking place in Rome November 28 to December 14.

The Ukrainian cardinal spoke on Tuesday, December 3, just two days after the Ukrainian people voted on their independence. His speech was greeted by an embrace from Pope John Paul II and applause from the cardinals and bishops gathered.

Your Holiness, Brother Patriarchs, Cardinals and Bishops, Venerable Fathers of the Synod, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I speak to you in the name of our 11 bishops, 1,100 priests, 300 religious, 800 nuns and five million faithful in Ukraine. Thus the Silent and most Suffering Church — the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church — speaks to you today. Glory to Jesus Christ for truly, we are witnesses of Christ who has freed us!

It is a great gift of the Holy Spirit that this extraordinary Synod is taking place; especially in light of the many events which have occurred on our European continent since 1989. The very fact that I am able to address you not as a bishop in exile but as the full ordinary of my See and that we are now a free country, requires our special gratitude to Our Lord who has shown His particular love and mercy to our faithful in Ukraine. They remained true to the faith against all odds, and remained faithful to the Catholic Church through decades of persecution, repression, internment, catacomb existence, martyrdom and confessorship.

I speak also in the name of all Ukrainians, who after three centuries of slavery, have finally today experienced the joy of freedom and independence. We are indeed a long suffering people. Today, when we talk about the fall of communism, we observe the sad legacy of this horrific system of human destruction, which directed its particular maliciousness towards my homeland, Ukraine. My predecessor, confessor of faith Cardinal Josyf Slipyj, used the phrase: "mountains of corpses and rivers of blood."

Indeed, this century some 14 million Ukrainian lives were wasted in what could only be described as premeditated ethnocide. Over seven million peasants were eliminated during the artificial famines of 1922-1923 and 1932-1933. In that same period in eastern Ukraine an entire generation of Ukrainian intelligentsia was liquidated. In western Ukraine already the first Soviet occupation of 1939-1941 brought summary executions on a massive scale. Following the ruthless Nazi occupation, the Soviets returned, applying their death machine with surgical precision on the pretext of alleged collaboration with the enemy. The ruthlessness of million men armies from 1939-1945 took millions of victims of our helpless people.

At this time, the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church was especially singled out in Stalin's antireligious campaign, culminating in the official liquidation of our church in 1946. All ten Greek Catholic bishops were

arrested and died in prisons or Siberia. Also over 1,400 priests and 800 nuns together with 300,000 lay people who did not want to sign the decisions of the Pseudo-Synod of Lviv. The names of countless confessors and martyrs, those who gave up their lives for the faith, will probably be lost to history. Yet we rejoice in their martyr's crown.

Those who survived lived in constant fear, at the same time suffering indescribable spiritual and material deprivation, with severe psychological and moral consequences. Today a great part of the population of the former Soviet Union, including my homeland Ukraine, is devoid of many fundamental moral values. To a great degree, honesty, trustworthiness, a Christian dedication to work, family and motherhood have given way to corruption, dishonesty, thievery, opportunism and crisis in family life. The people, broken and abused, now feel the need for an extraordinary power to sustain them: they look to Christianity and particularly to the Catholic Church as a beacon of truth, justice, love and a better spiritual and material future.

However, our Church is debilitated. In our resurrection, we still carry the wounds of the crucified Christ. Long decades of repression deprived us of promising sons and daughters and particularly the normal course of life and development. Our faithful have regained some of their churches. Today we have 2,176 when before 1946 we had 4,500. Therefore, our building needs are still great.

The seminaries and monasteries are full of vocations, but our professional strengths are barely sufficient for the implementation of a full program of spiritual and academic formation. In fact, in the Archeparchy of Lviv we have 410 seminarians and another fifty who study abroad and had to turn away over 120 candidates for lack of facilities. The seminaries themselves have no libraries to speak of, since everything we had was either destroyed or stolen. Normal administrative infrastructures are not yet fully established and many of the priests and religious from the underground are only learning to work within the normal guidelines and procedures of Church life. A continuing education program for the clergy is only being developed. The publishing of religious material is moving along at a slow, but steady pace.

Our faithful, emotionally wrought by the wounds of the system they suffered, come to us searching for a better life for themselves and their children. Nevertheless, the insufficient number of clergy cannot cope with the great needs of the Church. Our priests care for three, or more parishes. In a short period we have managed to train 650 catechists. They are burdened with the tremendous task of educating our children.

At the same time the Church cannot limit itself only to prayer, liturgical life and the proclamation of the Word of God without practical initiatives. She should apply educational and charitable action based in love and mercy, paying special atten-

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Ukraine's swimmers compete independently in Montreal

by W.K. Sokolyk

MONTREAL — For the first time in history, Ukraine participated independently in an international sports event. During the weekend of November 29 to December 1, 1991, six athletes from Ukraine competed for Ukraine at the 1991 Swimming World Cup I at Montreal. The event attracted 297 swimmers from 10 countries.

The Ukrainian team consisted of swimmers Svitlana Bondarenko, Iryna Hapon, Pavlo Khnykin, Olena Kononenko, Evhen Lohvynov and Natalia Shibayeva, coaches Yarema Fronzney and Ivan Proskura, and team manager Andriy Vlasov.

The star of the competition was Mr. Khnykin. He won gold medals in the 100-meter freestyle, the 50-meter and 100-meter butterfly, and a silver in the 50-meter freestyle. Mr. Khnykin's first gold medal won on Saturday in the 100-meter freestyle was the first gold medal ever won by a Ukrainian athlete representing Ukraine.

Winning silver medals for Ukraine was Ms. Shibayeva in the 100-meter and the 200-meter backstroke.

Bronze medal winners included Ms. Bondarenko in the 50-meter and the 100-meter breaststroke, and Mr. Lohvynov in the 400-meter and the 1,500-meter freestyle.

Although she failed to win a medal, Ms. Hapon established a Ukrainian record of 26.01 seconds in the 50-meter freestyle event.

On Sunday, December 1, the athletes and coaches were in the midst of the finals when they heard that voters in

Ukraine had overwhelmingly supported independence in the referendum. They each greeted independence in their own way.

Mr. Fronzney was overcome by emotion and was near tears. Mr. Proskura stated "The idea of a free Ukraine is so new to me. When I was a boy I couldn't even conceive of a state called Ukraine." Ms. Hapon never imagined that one day she would represent Ukraine in competition while for Mr. Khnykin none of it had yet sunk in. "When I get back to Kiev, I will go for a long walk and try to comprehend what it feels like to live in a new country," he said.

In Montreal, the athletes and coaches were overwhelmed by the reception accorded them by the Ukrainian community. L. Kulyk, president of the Ukraina Sports Association, and J. Pryzslak, mobilized the community for the event. The team was greeted at the airport, feted at receptions and cheered wildly by flag-waving fans at the pool.

Caught in the spirit of the moment, the public address announcer thanked the Ukrainian community of Montreal for its spirited support of the Ukrainian team and the meet. The community also provided each athlete with a donation while the owner of Maple Leaf Shoes, I. Shnuriwsky, outfitted the swimmers with winter gear.

Initially, a Ukrainian and a Soviet team were to compete at Montreal. The Soviet Swimming Federation could not raise the money necessary to send its team. The Ukrainian team's travel expense was paid for by funds raised by the Ukrainian Sports Association of the U.S.A. and Canada. Ukrainian American businessman Mykola Boytchuk was the prime benefactor of the trip. Myron Stebelsky and Omelan Twardowsky of the sports association were instrumental in organizing the trip.

Bubka hopes to represent Ukraine

STOCKHOLM — Record-breaker Serhiy Bubka hopes to represent Ukraine in the Olympics now that the Soviet Union has broken up, according to the Associated Press. Mr. Bubka is the star pole vaulter who broke the world records — mostly his own records — eight times in 1991.

"Why not compete for Ukraine? I think it's the best solution...I don't understand why we must be one team of 11 countries," he said.

In mid-December, Ukraine asked the International Olympic Committee to allow it to participate independently in the upcoming Olympic games. On December 19 the Ukrainian Parliament sent an official request, asking that the Ukrainian National Olympic Committee be recognized as a full member of the IOC, reported the Ukrainian Information Service.

Mr. Bubka noted that the situation of many athletes in the Soviet Union is getting more difficult, now that the Soviet agency that funded the athletes, Gossport, has gone out of business.

"The economic situation is very bad. Who will give money to the athletes? For me it's no problem, but it will be difficult for many other athletes," he said.

He said that he had not yet talked to the Ukrainian Olympic Committee. "I don't have much information about a Ukrainian team. It's a difficult question." "If Ukraine can't send its own team to the Winter Games, maybe it will happen for the Summer Games," he added.

Upheaval in chess world

LONDON — "Chess and communism have a long history in the Soviet Union, glorifying and reinforcing each other," noted The Economist in its December 21-January 3 issue. Now that the Soviet empire has collapsed, the chess world, too, is experiencing much upheaval.

Latvia's chess masters have already applied to the World Chess Federation to be recognized as representatives of a separate nation, The Economist reported. And, Estonia, Lithuania and Ukraine are also seeking recognition for independent chess organizations.

"If the Soviet chess machine becomes merely the Russian chess machine, its strength will be immediately cut in half," The Economist noted.

In addition, the news magazine noted, there is the problem of defections, as Soviet grandmasters already are dominating the West European chess circuit and many have no intention of returning to their home republics. Add the fact that many Soviet trainers are planning to sell their expertise abroad and, The Economist notes, you have a real "brain drain" in the chess world of the former Soviet Union.

Ukrainian monument vandalized

HAMILTON, N.J. — A Ukrainian tryzub monument was vandalized here in Veterans Park either during the night on Thursday, January 2, or in the early morning of January 3, reported The Trenton-Metro Times on January 4.

The memorial was erected in 1988 to mark the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity and consisted of three 450-pound rectangular pillars symbolizing Ukrainian heritage, the Christian faith and gratitude to America.

The bolts holding the columns to a concrete-and-brick base were broken, allowing the four-foot columns to topple over. One broke in half, one was chipped, and the third column's top cracked off.

"Why would someone do this? Cause us so much hurt?" asked Wasyl Kotsopoy, a member of the Hamilton Ukrainian community.

The memorial did not seem to be

specifically targeted, said Park Foreman Walt Naibone. Forty feet of new fencing along a bicycle path, soccer field goal posts and a volleyball net and posts were also destroyed. In addition, the vandals stole three swings. "We've had sporadic incidents of vandalism before, but nothing like this," he said.

The trees and benches that completed the monument area were not damaged.

For church congregations of Mercer County — those of St. George's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Trenton and the Ukrainian Baptist Church of Trenton — had donated \$30,000 to build the memorial.

The Rev. John Fatenko of St. George's and Omelan Kotsopoy, the head of the committee that raised the \$30,000, promised that the memorial

(Continued on page 12)

Obituary

Melanie Milanowicz, longtime UNA employee

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Melanie (Mildred) Milanowicz, former longtime employee of the Ukrainian National Association's Recording Department and assistant to Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, died here on January 19 at the age of 81.

Ms. Milanowicz was an employee of the Ukrainian National Association for 62 years and had just recently retired. In October 1991, she was feted by her fellow employees at a retirement party at the UNA Home Office. She was praised as a dedicated and hard-working employee and as the "right-hand woman" of Mr. Sochan in the Recording Department.

Ms. Milanowicz was born November 16, 1910, in Jersey City and was active in the local Ukrainian community since

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Melanie Milanowicz

Zissels...

(Continued from page 1)

effort to assist in both the rebirth of a unique, cultural and national Jewish community within Ukraine and in the repatriation of Jews to Israel.

These two objectives have been united in one organization which has never before existed. There is a stereotype that one organization cannot unite a community which chooses to stay with people who choose to leave. Yet we have broken that stereotype and united all the various associations into one umbrella organization.

The association has several goals: to stand against anti-Semitism, to work with Rukh and other organizations in Ukraine, and to reunite the Jews of the former Soviet Union with the Jewish nation by forging ties with Jews in Israel and Jews in the United States.

Our projects include educating our children in the Hebrew tradition, publishing the monthly Russian-language newspaper Khadashot, and creating structures to assist those repatriating.

Our organization encompasses 5,000 active participants, approximately 15 to 20 percent of the Jewish population in Ukraine. Unfortunately, this is a small amount, although a greater percentage of Jews partake in community celebrations and Hebrew-language study.

• The All-Ukrainian Congress of Nationalities

The Association of Jewish Organizations and Communities of Ukraine did participate in the November nationalities congress in Odessa. The congress provided a forum for the Ukrainian intelligentsia, Rukh and the government to assure Ukraine's minorities that they can learn their own languages, that they can speak those languages, that they may revive their cultures and practice their religions.

This was very important before the elections, the referendum, and it absolutely served its purpose as Ukraine's minorities supported the Ukrainian people's aspirations for independence.

In a poll conducted in Kiev prior to the referendum, more of Kiev's Jewish inhabitants polled were for independence than the city's Ukrainian population. This surprised us — Jews usually are cautious people. They, too, understood (what was at stake).

• On anti-Semitism in Ukraine

According to the 1989 census, there are 450,000 Jews in Ukraine. Taking into consideration that there were many Jews who at that time chose to conceal their nationality for fear of governmental anti-Semitism, or who as a product of a mixed marriage chose their nationality to be something other than Jewish, we estimate that in reality over 1 million Jews inhabit Ukraine.

I must emphasize that at present there is no governmental anti-Semitism at all, nor administratively. The anti-Semitism which existed within the population was a common, anti-Semitism.

Anti-Semitism cannot be erased in a moment. It depends on the cultural integrity of the populace. I

would not say that the Ukrainian population which considers itself Ukrainian is the bearer of anti-Semitism.

Anti-Semitism is borne by the de-nationalized element. The masses that do not have a nation, that do not understand the meaning of a nation, are those who are anti-Semitic. Unfortunately, there are many people who suffer the fate of being torn from their homes in Ukraine, be they Russian, Polish, Ukrainian or even Jewish. The Soviet regime has de-nationalized the population and now we face the tremendous task of correcting this.

It is the "lumpen" mass that is the bearer of the seeds of national conflict.

I have known the leaders of the Ukrainian intelligentsia, Rukh, the political parties — the Ukrainian Republican Party, the Democratic Party of Ukraine — and others for many years. I sat with them in prison camps and know that they are not anti-Semitic. Unfortunately, there are few of them.

The issue at hand is the behavior of the masses — will they allow the revival of the stereotype which existed earlier?

I think this is an issue for the nations which have allowed anti-Semitism to grow. It is an issue for the intelligentsia of those nations, an issue which depends upon the level of cultural value systems.

I think that Ukraine's intelligentsia is troubled by the status of culture in Ukraine and is striving to raise cultural awareness. In the past few years we have seen the leadership of Rukh and the intelligentsia speak out against anti-Semitism quite actively.

There was a time when the leaders of Pamiat would travel from Russia to recruit supporters in Ukraine. They didn't find any. We are well aware of this fact.

• Babyn Yar

The commemorations (September 29-October 5, 1991) of the Babyn Yar massacre were the first of their kind in Ukraine. These commemorations were done on a national level and the Jews were very receptive to this. It should be stated that Ukrainophobia did exist at one time and that the commemorations of Babyn Yar did touch something. When the democratic leaders spoke out against anti-Semitism I believed them; when the party apparatus did, I did not. This is the nature of today's politics.

Today's politicians sense that anti-Semitism is not fashionable in the modern world. If they want to remain in power and if they want their countries to join the European family of nations, they cannot be anti-Semitic.

I believe the democratic leaders because their long years of imprisonment proved their allegiance to democracy, whereas the party apparatus merely changed their colors. This is a very complex issue in Ukraine today — who is a true patriot of his nation, who is a good politician.

• The Interconfessional Conference

The Jewish faith participated in the recent Interconfessional Conference, although not actively, because the Jewish religion is experiencing problems in Ukraine. The rebirth of religion is

difficult because we do not have our own rabbis. Rabbis who currently work in Ukraine have come from the United States and Israel. They cannot connect with other religious in Ukraine as well as Ukrainian Jews can. This is merely an issue of perspective.

The various confessions in Ukraine will continue to work together because there is no other way. I do not believe that there are any problems in relations between the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches and the Jews. I do believe, however, that there are problems with the official Orthodox Church because it was official and has remained so.

I would think that the official Church would have problems with all the newly reborn Churches and confessions in Ukraine. The Jews feel that they have become allies with other religious in Ukraine. This is very important.

• Emigration

Many Jews are emigrating from Ukraine, not because of anti-Semitism, but because of the unstable situation in Ukraine. They see instability in Ukraine, as well as in all the former republics of the Soviet Union, as lasting a long time. Unfortunately, the processes currently taking place in Ukraine began too late for the Jews. Had they begun 30 years ago, this would not be so.

There was an international scholarly conference titled "Problems of Ukrainian-Jewish Relations" in June of last year. This was a very important conference. I participated in this conference; I said that it was a wonderful conference. Unfortunately it took place too late. If it had taken place 30 years ago, it would have had different results. But Jewish emigration is a non-reversible process. The Jews are weary of the eternal, as they have come to be known, problems. They do not believe that the situation in Ukraine will stabilize any time soon. Perhaps they do not believe that we can realize a national Jewish autonomy, a cultural identity, wherever it may be — in Kazakhstan, Russia or Ukraine.

They come to our association, they are interested, but even when they become interested in our community life, they sense that the revival of that community life will be very difficult to secure. We cannot promise them that it will happen in two or three years. This would not be realistic. That is why we work with those Jews who want to leave Ukraine — and with those who want to stay, we create community structures, schools, play-schools, recreational camps for children — everything we can. Unfortunately, we do not have a lot of manpower.

I think that no matter how large an exodus of Jews from Ukraine, there will be Jews who will remain. Ukrainian leaders are disappointed that so many Jews are emigrating. This is understandable. Jews are the bearers of higher education, technology, scholarly studies, and when such a large number emigrate, their absence is felt.

Ukrainian leaders understand, however, that freedom is one of the main components of democracy. When true democracy comes to power, when true professionals — economists, politicians — come to power, then everything will change.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

St. Nicholas visits Chornomorska Sitch branch



Members of UNA Branch 214 during their annual St. Nicholas party for children.

NEWARK, N.J. — UNA Branch 214, Chornomorska Sitch, hosted a St. Nicholas party for the benefit of the children of the branch and their friends on December 14, 1991, here at the Chornomorska Sitch hall.

Omelan Twardowsky, assistant secretary of the branch, and Roman Pyndus, chairman of the Newark District of the UNA, greeted the guests of the party.

Mr. Pyndus also passed on to all those who were present greetings from the Essex County government.

Marika Bokalo, the program director of the event, also greeted the audience and presented a program of dramatic recitations, readings, a scene and songs, of all which incorporated the St. Nicholas theme. The program was ably

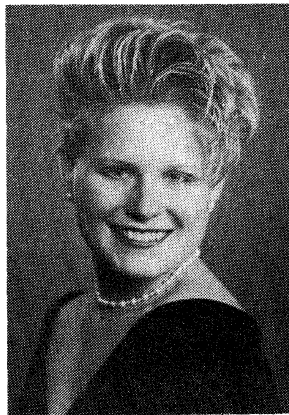
executed by the junior members: Oksana Palyvoda, Chrystia Gudzy, Natalka Hordynsky, Danusia Lukiw, Adriana Hordynsky and others. Misses Hordynsky and Lukiw performed admirably in their roles as angels, St. Nicholas' helpers.

Upon hearing the St. Nicholas song, "O Khto Khto Mykolaya Liubyt," St. Nicholas appeared and addressed the children. He reminded them to help the children in Ukraine this year and with the aid of his angels he proceeded to distribute gifts to each of the children.

Playing an active role in the program was Andre J. Worobec, who set up an information booth with literature about the UNA, and benefits of UNA membership. Each child received a copy of Veseika (Rainbow) compliments of the UNA.

Over 60 guests attended — more than half of them children, ranging from age 2 to 12. Slava Hordynsky and Irka Gudzy prepared the delicious snacks and refreshments. All enjoyed the party and were looking forward to St. Nicholas' visit next year.

Scholarship recipient



Due to an administrative error, one UNA scholarship recipient was omitted from the special scholarship issue of The Ukrainian Weekly. She is Andrea Kulish (UNA Branch 476), 18, of Hudson, N.Y., who is majoring in international relations at Boston University.



The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

Let's celebrate branch anniversaries

In two years the Ukrainian National Association will celebrate its 100th anniversary. It is the largest and oldest Ukrainian fraternal organization in diaspora, and it will be celebrated for its long history of service to its membership, and to the Ukrainian community.

A similar thing can be said about a great number of its branches. Many of them are proud of their service to their members and to their own local churches and community. It is therefore fitting to give proper recognition to those branches.

Last year UNA branch secretaries were reminded monthly to celebrate their branch anniversaries. To those branches that responded to our reminders we would like to express our sincere thanks and appreciation.

The UNA's aim is to make celebrations of branch anniversaries an annual tradition and a bond which all UNA members could share. This year the UNA will again be encouraging and providing assistance to branches so that they may appropriately mark their anniversaries.

We are again suggesting having a divine liturgy for the souls of the departed members. We recommend an announcement in the church bulletin beforehand. Branch secretaries can notify their members of the anniversary in advance, when sending out announcements, dues notices or checks to their members.

Such services could be followed by a coffee reception. In the event of more

important occasions, a luncheon or dinner could be held.

As was the case last year, the fraternal activities coordinator will be contacting every branch about this matter. Branch secretaries will be asked to respond, by indicating their plans regarding their anniversaries and any assistance they require from the Home Office.

With the branch's consent, announcements of these celebrations will appear in Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly. The dates of founding are based on information in the Main Office. If you believe your information is different, please feel free to contact us so that our information can be verified.

Periodically we will be publishing a list of branches with the month and year of their founding.

For further information, please contact the fraternal activities coordinator at the Home Office.

The following branches have anniversaries in the first three months of the year. The year of founding appears next to the branch.

- January: Branch 22 — 1935; Branch 25 — 1915; Branch 36 — 1916; Branch 37 — 1916; Branch 40 — 1916; Branch 42 — 1915; Branch 44 — 1916; Branch 47 — 1929; Branch 49 — 1916; Branch 94 — 1917; Branch 95 — 1981; Branch 107 — 1909; Branch 136 — 1918; Branch 171 — 1936; Branch 173

(Continued on page 12)

Seniors slate conference

POLAND: Ohio — The week of Sunday, June 14, to Friday, June 19, has been selected by the Soyuzivka management and the president of the UNA Seniors Association, Gene Woloshyn, for the association's 18th conference.

Soyuzivka is now accepting reservations for this year's conference. In order to assure accommodations at the 1992 meeting, seniors are asked to send reservations as soon as possible.

The seniors' executive board promises a program that will be better than the 1991 conference, said Mr. Woloshyn.

UNA seminars available

Is your group or organization composed largely of professionals or business owners? Are your members concerned about estate taxes when the last spouse dies? Learn more about "Last to Die" life insurance policies and why they are one of the most important estate planning tools of recent times.

Contact Robert M. Cook, CLU, ChFC at the UNA, (201) 451-2200 or 1-(800) 253-9862, to arrange for a seminar for your group or organization on the subject of estate planning and "Last to Die" life insurance policies.

Seminars are provided by the UNA at no charge to groups, if located in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania or New England.

Stephen Kuropas featured in Sun-Times

CHICAGO — UNA pioneer Stephen Kuropas, a veteran of the Ukrainian Galician Army, was featured in the December 5, 1991, issue of the Chicago Sun-Times.

Headlined "Veteran of Ukraine war sees cause vindicated," the article described how Mr. Kuropas fought for Ukrainian independence in 1918, and how the Ukrainian army received no help from the West.

"We were on our own," said 91-year-old Mr. Kuropas. "We fought for three years. But we ran out of ammunition and medical supplies. Ukraine disintegrated."

Mr. Kuropas was pictured displaying his medals from that war. "We were sure Ukraine would be free someday. But we didn't think it would be so soon," he said.

The article also contained much background information on Ukraine, its armed forces, its liberation struggle and short-lived independence in 1918-1919.

Mr. Kuropas is an honorary member of the Ukrainian National Association's Supreme Assembly, having served as advisor for 25 years and vice-president for eight years. He was a long-time columnist of Svoboda and editor of the political quarterly Independent Ukraine.

Mr. Kuropas is a leading member of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine, was an activist of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee and one of the founders



Stephen Kuropas

of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

In 1988 his book "Memoirs from Ukraine and 60 Years in America" was published.

He is the father of Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, former vice-president of the UNA, an honorary member of the Supreme Assembly, a historian and educator, and a columnist for The Ukrainian Weekly. Dr. Kuropas served as special assistant for ethnic affairs to President Gerald R. Ford.

The Kuropas family was honored as Ukrainian Family of the Year by Chicago-area Ukrainian in 1980.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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. I think that no one doubts that Ukraine should be a maritime state. It has the 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."
— Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk, January 9.

"The Black Sea Fleet was, is and will always be Russian." — Russian President Boris Yeltsin, January 9.

Ever since Ukraine declared its intention at the beginning of this year of taking over the Black Sea Fleet of the former Soviet Union, there has been much controversy and speculation, much of it the result of misconceptions and misinformation.

The question of who controls the fleet seems to epitomize tensions between the two most important members of the fledgling Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). The war of words between Ukraine and Russia escalated when President Kravchuk announced that he expected all military stationed in Ukraine, including the Black Sea Fleet, to take an oath of loyalty to that republic. Mr. Yeltsin, meanwhile, had expected all former Soviet troops to take oaths of allegiance to Russia no matter where they were stationed.

What Mr. Yeltsin would have liked is for Ukraine to have no Black Sea Fleet at all; at first he laid claim to the entire fleet (as he did to all Soviet embassies around the world and even to the Soviet seat on the U.N. Security Council). Now he has reluctantly agreed that Ukraine and Russia will divide the fleet, and negotiations are continuing on just how to do that.

How could Ukraine act to take control of the Black Sea Fleet? Ukraine's ambassador to the United Nations, Gennadi Udovenko, explained: that part of the fleet which included strategic forces would be handed over to CIS command; the rest would be under Ukraine's jurisdiction in accordance with Ukrainian law which stipulates that former Soviet property and funds located on the territory of Ukraine have become the property of Ukraine.

The real question is: How could Ukraine not have a Black Sea Fleet?

A historical argument can be cited in Ukraine's favor. The first Ukrainian state, Kievan Rus', had its own Black Sea fleet during the reign of Prince Oleh in the 10th century. The Kozaks, too, had a fleet in the 16th and 17th centuries and were known for their seafaring abilities. And, in 1918, on April 29, Ukrainian flags were hoisted on the ships of the Black Sea Fleet soon after Ukraine declared its independence.

In the end, however, just one look at a map should make it clear to anyone why Ukraine should seek to control the major part of the Black Sea Fleet that is non-strategic. It is Ukraine that has the longest coastline on that body of water: It is Ukraine on whose territory the fleet's ports are located. And, it is Ukraine that houses and feeds its personnel.

President Kravchuk is correct in pressing for Ukraine's right to its own armed forces and its share of the Black Sea Fleet. And he is absolutely right when he states, "We cannot agree with one of the republics [of the CIS] saying it's the successor of the former Soviet Union and everything belongs to this republic," and cautions Russian leaders to "get out of the habit of thinking in an imperial spirit."

Jan.
27
1790

Turning the pages back...

Petro Hulak-Artemovsky was born on January 27, 1790. He was a poet and scholar, and was active in the Kharkiv Circle, an unofficial group centered in Kharkiv University

that resuscitated the Ukrainian national movement.

He was also supposedly an indirect reason for the emergence of Ukrainian prose, due to an alleged bet he had with Hryhoriy Kvitka Osnovianenko. Although Hulak-Artemovsky loved the Ukrainian language, he was convinced it would never be used in serious literature, because the Ukrainian nobility was beginning to use Russian instead, and only peasants were speaking Ukrainian. Kvitka Osnovianenko disagreed with him and proved it by writing a collection of "serious" short stories that were hailed as the beginning of Ukrainian prose writing.

Hulak-Artemovsky studied at the Kiev Theological Academy and Kharkiv University. In 1818 he was appointed lecturer of Polish at Kharkiv University and professor of Russian history and geography in 1825.

His first published work appeared in 1817. According to Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia, he "made masterly travesties of the Odes of Horace. The elements of travesty are much stronger than those in the Aeneid [by Kvitka Osnovianenko], while their vocabulary is significantly 'drunken'... His fables are more serious, especially the famous 'Pan ta Sobaka' (A Lord and His Dog, 1818) in which we feel his sympathetic attitude towards the common people."

Kharkiv University was the first university on Ukrainian territory then under Russian rule, established during a liberal period in Russian politics. Hulak-Artemovsky was a member of the Kharkiv Circle — an informal cultural center at the university which, among other things, collected folklore and Ukrainian folk language.

The Kharkiv Circle also began a magazine, which he helped publish, that featured articles in Russian on Ukrainian historical subjects and poems and special columns in Ukrainian. Russian censors suspended it in 1820, but it was re-established several years later.



Journalist's notebook in Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

Returning to Ukraine

The last time I walked down the Khreshchatyk, Kiev's main boulevard, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin gazed at me from his pedestal on October Revolution Square. It was a hot afternoon in late July 1991, and the citizens of Ukraine had just celebrated the first anniversary of the Declaration of State Sovereignty.

I clearly remember walking up the steps of the metro in the city center with a Ukrainian journalist, a colleague from Kiev, who remarked that this statue of Lenin, the father of that artificial creation known as "the Sovietskiy chelovek," would probably watch over these people for a long time to come.)

I was then completing my first six-month assignment in Kiev, as the first accredited American journalist in Ukraine. A year ago, only two journalists, Susan Viets from *The Independent*, a British newspaper, and I, were reluctantly accredited by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Council of Ministers. Prior to this, all the news about the Soviet Union was written by Moscow-based Western reporters. There seemed to be no need for reporters in the "colonies," observed the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Over that first six-month period, I witnessed miners and students attempting to push for Ukraine's independence. But the idea of a sovereign and free Ukraine was alien to most citizens, who ignored meetings and demonstrations agitating against the union treaty. In the Supreme Soviet, the Communist majority — the Group of 239 — controlled the work of the Parliament, or to be more blunt, did not work at all. Leonid Kravchuk, then chairman of the Supreme Council, proved to be the most interesting figure of all, as most people wondered what lurked in the mind of this emerging leader.

But that was all B.C. — before the coup. It was before George Bush came to Kiev and warned citizens about "suicidal nationalism." It was before the events of August 19, which Kievans said left Ukraine unscathed. It was before the August 24 Act of the Declaration of Independence issued by the Ukrainian Parliament, and it was before the historic December 1 referendum, which had over 90 percent of Ukraine's voter's approving independence.

I returned to Kiev on January 20 and the first thing I did was drive past what used to be October Revolution Square. Now officially named Independence Square (Maydan Nezalezhnosti), it is no longer home to the statue of Lenin.

Instead, this week, it boasts a colorful placard that reads: "An Independent Ukraine welcomes participants of the Congress of Ukrainians."

This week on January 22 and 23, hundreds of representatives of Ukrainians who live in lands of the former Soviet Union have come to their homeland to tell of life in the diaspora. They've traveled thousands of miles from all corners of the former Soviet Union to establish ties with a free Ukraine. They have been promised that the Ukrainian government will take care of its own.

President Kravchuk spoke of Ukraine's rightful place on the map of the free world at the congress; he spoke of the pride every man, woman and child should feel in being Ukrainian. He said that Ukrainians have never been the oppressors, but that they have often been the oppressed.

Later, in the evening of January 22, at the site of the January 22 and 23 proclamations of 1918 and 1919, against the backdrop of the Sobor of St. Sophia and yards away from the Khmelnytsky monument, hundreds of people gathered to mark Ukraine's independence and unity. Mykola Plawiw, president of the Ukrainian National Republic-in-exile, told those gathered that the process of Ukraine's independence was begun here by the UNR, more than 70 years ago. President Kravchuk was the last speaker at this gathering, calling all to work for unity, in the name of an independent Ukraine.

It's moments such as these, in Ukraine today, that make you pinch yourself, or do a double take. Few could have imagined that they would see Messrs. Plawiw and Kravchuk standing next to each other at St. Sophia Square, addressing the citizens of an independent Ukraine and expressing the same wishes for Ukraine's future.

I hope that in writing this column for *The Weekly*, I will be able to relay some facts that don't quite fit into any news story but, do in their own way, report on what it is like in Ukraine today.

Over the last few weeks, Ukraine's independence has been asserted cosmetically; for example, the blue-and-yellow flag, last year an exception in Kiev, is now the rule. It is reported that in Kiev, Lenin Street will be changed to Petliura Street. Kirov Street is already officially Hrushevsky Street.

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UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine

The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association report that as of January 22, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 10,737 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$282,167.74**. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

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



NEWS AND VIEWS

Ukraine: A special case of national identity?

by Yaroslav Hrytsak

"A nation is an everyday referendum." Ernst Renan's famous quote can well be applied to the current political situation in Ukraine. We know, that the overwhelming results of the December 1 referendum, with over 90 percent of the voters supporting Ukraine's independence, surpassed even the most optimistic expectations.

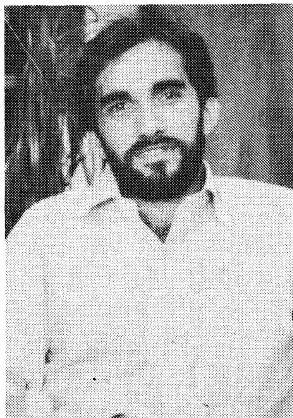
How can we explain the surprising results, considering how weak Ukrainian national consciousness still is among large sectors of Ukraine's population?

Let us first recall some of the problems which Ukraine has faced in trying to form a solid Ukrainian national identity. To begin with, it has been difficult to find a single stable factor which could serve as the core of Ukrainian national identity. Language could not serve as the symbol of common identity when in eastern Ukraine large sectors of the population which are ethnic Ukrainians not only speak Russian, but actually consider Russian their native tongue.

The 1989 census shows, for instance, that in Kharkiv, the heavily Russified former capital of the Ukrainian SSR, 43 percent of ethnic Ukrainian considered Russian their mother tongue. Religion, another typical indicator of national identity poses similar difficulties given the existence of three major competing Churches in Ukraine — the Ukrainian (formerly Russian) Orthodox Church, the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church.

Collective historical memory, which normally plays such an important role in the process of forming and preserving any common national identity was, in the Ukrainian case, nearly destroyed by Soviet rule. But perhaps the major hindrance to be overcome has been the persistence of strong regional differences between eastern and western Ukraine as a result of the historical partition of Ukrainian lands under separate foreign rule, Russian in the East, Polish and Austrian in the West.

It is well-known that modern Ukrainian nationalism owes much of its character to the interaction between Galicia and eastern Ukraine. Out of this interaction, an ideology was elaborated



Yaroslav Hrytsak is a candidate of history in Lviv, Ukraine who was in the United States and Canada working on the editing and the translation into Ukrainian of the works of the Ukrainian political scientist Ivan Lysiak Rudnytsky.

that was neither eastern nor western, but all-Ukrainian in character. In this process Galicia was to play the role of an intellectual and organizational "Piedmont."

Ironically, the Soviet occupation and final incorporation of Galicia into Soviet Ukraine had an effect opposite to the one anticipated by Stalin. Instead of leading to the extinction of the main source of Ukrainian "bourgeois nationalism," it served to spread Ukrainian national consciousness from Galicia eastward to the rest of Ukraine.

We must recognize, however, that throughout eastern and southern Ukraine, Ukrainian national consciousness has remained relatively weak. Yet this very weakness may also have had some unexpected and paradoxically positive effects.

One of the most remarkable facts of the entire transition has been the absence of interethnic conflicts and the extremely low level of interethnic tension in Ukraine. Indeed, many interested observers have pointed to the treatment of national minorities in Ukraine as exemplary.

Obviously, several factors are at work here. But one of them is certainly the very weakness of the national consciousness.

Recognizing this reality, the Ukrainian national movement, for example, was not organized along purely ethnic principles. Indeed, even in Galicia, the political groups and parties committed to such principles (e.g. "Ukraine for Ukrainians"), were unable to gain widespread support and have become marginal. It is significant, for instance, that even a symbolic figure like Yuriy Shukhevych was unable to gather the 100,000 signatures required to become an official candidate in the presidential elections.

Rukh, the national-democratic movement, played a very important role here. Structurally and ideologically, Rukh was connected with the Ukrainian dissident movement of the 1960s, whose most characteristic feature was precisely the linking of the struggle against national oppression with the struggle for democratic human rights.

In a certain sense, this meant the return, in a new form, to the democratic and humanist traditions of the Ukrainian liberation movement of the 19th and early 20th centuries. In contradistinction to the xenophobic nationalism of the inter-war period, the ardent patriotism of the dissident movement did not imply hostility to Russians or other peoples.

Mykhailo Horyn, the prominent Rukh leader and former dissident expressed this sentiment when he said: "Personally, I believe that any form of repression directed at any nationality is prima facie repression directed against Ukrainians. Repressive organs have their own peculiar nature. Initially, they are created with a particular aim in mind, but soon they turn against everybody. That is the reason that by coming to the defense of national minorities — Russians, Jews, Armenians, Poles — I am actually protecting the Ukrainian people from repression. Should there emerge a Ukraine capable of exercising repression against other nationalities, then I am ready to continue my life in a concentration camp."

The electoral support for Rukh came basically from Galicia and from the city of Kiev. Slowly, Rukh was able to gain significant support from the worker's

(continued on page 15)

Centennial
sojourn

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — Sylvia Olga Fedoruk's credentials are almost mind-boggling. Pioneer medical physicist, champion curler, professor of oncology, chancellor of the University of Saskatchewan, Dame of Grace of the most venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem and, since the fall of 1988, Saskatchewan's first female lieutenant governor.

But those dancing Slavic eyes beneath a blunt black hairstyle belie a little girl's enthusiasm for life. Her Honor's life has been replete with success and opportunity.

"This office has given me the chance to be a child again," she says from her official office in the provincial capital, Regina. "I was told that when I took office I should focus my attention on certain priorities. Mine became the children of this province."

Never married, with no children of her own and the only child in her own family, Ms. Fedoruk likes to tell the kids of Saskatchewan that "I have no nieces and no nephews, but I have 300,000 adopted grandchildren."

"I make it a point to visit as many schools as I can, to tell children of the importance of setting goals, making commitments and working to make your dreams come true."

Saskatchewan's 64-year-old ceremonial head of state has certainly practiced what she preaches in a truly classic Canadian prairie experience.

She was born on May 5, 1927, in Canora, where she spent the first four days of her life. The family actually lived in a small town about 50 miles away, where dad, Theodore, taught school. But a snowstorm prevented Sylvia's birth from taking place in Yorkton, a larger center.

"Yorkton and Canora now fight over who actually owns me," the lieutenant governor now laughs.

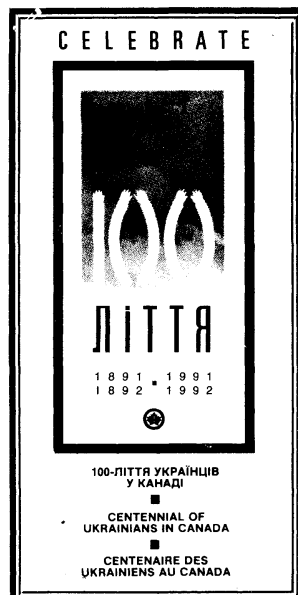
Both sets of grandparents came from Ukraine. Theodore arrived, at age 1, with his folks from Bukovyna in 1899. The parents of Ms. Fedoruk's mother, Annie Romaniuk, came from Halychyna two years earlier.

Ukrainian was spoken as much as possible at home, but never at school. Those were the days that the Department of Education frowned on foreign "tongues." Not a big concern, since Annie, who left school in Grade 8 to help her parents on the farm, always wanted her daughter to receive the education she never had.

During World War II, the Fedoruks headed for Windsor, where father and mother worked in a local factory to put enough money away for Sylvia's university years. Back then, the Prairie girl's dreams were limited to the stereotypes: stenography, nursing, teaching or maybe the role of a housewife.

However, a Grade 9 typewriting correspondence course did pay off. "It stood me through all of my academic and professional life," she says whimsically. "It was one of the best things I ever did."

But graduating from Grade 13 at the top of her class, with a penchant for mathematics and science, Lt. Gov. Fedoruk chose physics as her academic focus at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon. Harold Johns, a renowned research physicist, took her under his wing, where they went on to build the world's first cobalt unit for treating cancer.



In March 1952, Maclean's, Canada's national weekly news magazine, heralded the achievement as "the atom bomb that saves."

Holding a master's degree in physics, Ms. Fedoruk succeeded her mentor as director of physics services for Saskatchewan's Cancer Foundation. Lecturing at global conferences, teaching at the university's medical college and earning honorary doctorates in sciences and law along the way, she pioneered Canada's first scintillation camera used to detect cancer cells.

For 35 years, the first female to sit on the Atomic Energy Board of Canada traveled the 160 miles separating Saska-

(Continued on page 14)



Lt. Gov. Sylvia Fedoruk of Saskatchewan (above) and her official coat of arms (below).



Political implications of Ukraine's independence referendum and presiden

Following is the full text of the report on Ukraine's referendum on independence and the presidential election prepared by the staff of the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe and released on December 20, 1991.

PART II

On its most basic level, Ukraine's independence represents the triumph of a people's national consciousness and the fulfillment of hopes nurtured for centuries, despite denationalizing and sometimes murderous campaigns by Russian and Soviet leaders determined to keep rich Ukraine under Russian control.

At the same time, Ukraine's determined but peaceful path to independence thus far fosters optimism about its future progress towards democracy, a free market system and, not least, Western political recognition and economic investment. Considering the nightmare scenarios some Western analysts and high-ranking officials had projected about the critical importance of Ukraine in the break-up of the Soviet Union, the republic's emergence into the international community has been remarkably orderly.

Nevertheless, Ukraine faces many challenges on the path to democracy, stability, free markets and good relations with its neighbors. For the West, the presence of a large new state in Europe with its own security agenda and foreign policy priorities raises many pressing questions and issues.

International security

Undoubtedly, the No. 1 question on the minds of Western governments relates to the nuclear weapons on Ukraine's territory, which raise concerns about nuclear proliferation and loss of control over weapons of mass destruction. After a series of occasionally contradictory signals from Ukraine about the republic's intentions with respect to nuclear weapons, Leonid Kravchuk assured U.S. Secretary of State James Baker on December 18, 1991, that Ukraine would be nuclear-free, and requested U.S. assistance in dismantling strategic and tactical nuclear weapons.

Secretary Baker later said that President Kravchuk's pledge was reassuring. But if the other nuclear-armed former Soviet republics maintain their forces, Ukraine might be tempted not to disarm or to slow down the tempo towards disarmament. Yet Russia will be hesitant to give up its nuclear weapons and status as a military superpower, especially considering its long border with China. The logic of nuclear deterrence, which may credit for having kept the peace during the Cold War between East and West, may seem equally persuasive to newly independent republics surrounded by potential aggressors.

Similar dilemmas could surround the conventional aspects of military security in the new Europe. The Warsaw Pact which negotiated the CFE treaty no longer exists, but Western member-states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) insist on the continuing validity of the agreement, even though the central Soviet government is defunct. But Ukraine, which has pledged adherence to the treaty's provision's on reductions in forces, will have to work out with its neighbors how to divide these cuts.

This could complicate Ukraine's stated intention of creating its own

military force; Ukrainian leaders originally spoke of an army of up to 450,000 — which, while a significant drop from the current levels of Soviet forces in the republic, nevertheless evoked expressions of alarm from some Western states, and Ukrainian projections on the size of their army have recently dropped substantially.

Security arrangements that address anxieties about nuclear proliferation, yet meet the security concerns of newly independent republics will be a top priority. Much good will on all sides will be needed in upcoming negotiations, considering that the prospects for recreating a unified military command of forces from all former Soviet republics are unclear.

Ukraine's relations with its neighbors

Western insistence on Ukrainian adherence to human rights commitments stems not only from positions of principle but also from concern with maintaining stability through respecting the rights of Ukraine's minorities, especially the sizeable Russian community.

In August of last year, a Russian government spokesman publicly spoke of possible Russian territorial claims against Ukraine (and other independence-bound republics with large concentrations of Russians). But on August 29, 1991, Ukraine and Russia signed an agreement pledging cooperation, respecting each other's rights to state independence and each other's territorial integrity. On October 29, 1991, the two republics signed a protocol in which Russia blessed Ukraine's drive for independence in exchange for guarantees of the rights of the Russian minority in Ukraine.

Both states also reiterated their intention to push for speedy ratification of the START treaty and the CFE agreement on conventional forces in Europe but insisted on direct participation in the enactment of these talks. At present, therefore, despite unsettling disparities in official Russian and Ukrainian statements over Ukraine's willingness to participate in a unified military structure, relations between these two giants are at least stable.

Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and the former Soviet republics of Belarus and Moldova could also raise questions with Ukraine about borders, as Ukraine could with some of them. To date, only Romania has done so, questioning the incorporation into Ukraine of northern Bukovina and southern Bessarabia after the 1939 Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. The other countries in question may have concluded, after talks with Ukrainian representatives, that raising border claims is a Pandora's box. In fact, Poland and Hungary vied with each other to be the first to recognize Ukraine after the referendum, followed by Ukraine's other neighbors. Romania, however, did so with reservations linked to ambitions on the territories mentioned above.

Thus, the countries of the region were content to watch and wait as a large and powerful neighbor is born, while trying to prevent areas of disagreement from coming to the fore. They have also expressed interest in bringing Ukraine under the commitments of multilateral fora such as the CSCE as soon as possible.

Ukraine and the West

Western countries, for their part, grappled with concerns about regional

instability, loss of centralized command and control of nuclear weapons, and a general disquiet about what would eventually emerge. A rather active Ukrainian foreign policy prior to the referendum attempted to allay some of these concerns and underscore Ukraine's commitments to becoming a nuclear-free, non-threatening international partner which respects human rights, particularly the rights of national minorities.

The West greeted positively the results of the referendum; President George Bush called President Kravchuk to congratulate him, and the White House welcomed "this expression of democracy which is a tribute to the spirit of the Ukrainian people." Canada, with its large Ukrainian population, was the only Western country to immediately recognize Ukraine. The European Community welcomed "the democratic manner in which the Ukrainian people declared their wish for their republic to attain full sovereignty," and went on to discuss Ukrainian obligations.

a somewhat cynical approach to their new president and his policy options, arguing that in such difficult, transitional times, it was better to have a clever operator as head of state, while his more principled opponents kept a careful eye on his actions — or non-actions.

On the other hand, one reason for Mr. Kravchuk's large margin of victory may have been popular perceptions that he would proceed more cautiously with painful economic reforms than his opponents. The next few months will reveal whether the majority of Ukraine's residents support the radical economic reforms demanded by Mr. Chornovil and others. If so, new elections may also be necessary to lower level councils, where, according to Mr. Yavorivsky, many former Communist Party bosses have established new footholds, or remained entrenched.

Military forces

Soon after the birth of the Commonwealth of Independent States, Presi-

The emergence of an independent Ukraine through peaceful and democratic means has clearly been in accordance with values that the United States has always propounded. The U.S. decision to recognize Ukraine signals a coincidence of basic principles between these two countries, as well as an acknowledgement of political realities.

Domestic politics in Ukraine

Supporters of other candidates viewed Mr. Kravchuk's victory as not a serious blow, primarily because they were more concerned about the outcome of the independence referendum but also because they understood that Mr. Kravchuk will be under constant surveillance and pressure from his defeated opponents to pursue an undeviating course towards independence. Conceivably, in fact, Mr. Kravchuk might feel constrained to be less open to compromises on this front than other candidates with more solidly nationalist credentials.

Of greater concern to those who did not back Mr. Kravchuk was the possibility that with him at the helm, Ukraine might not proceed with the necessary speed towards real economic reform.

For this reason, many in the democratic opposition urge quick parliamentary elections to replace the deputies elected in March 1990. As Rukh activist and Ukrainian Supreme Council Deputy Volodymyr Yavorivsky told Vysoky Zamok on December 3, 1991, how could one expect a critically important land reform to issue from a Supreme Council one-third of whose members are chairmen of kolhosps (collective farms)? Vyacheslav Chornovil, who noted concerns that Mr. Kravchuk's victory could animate conservatives in the republic's Parliament, went even further in the same newspaper by calling for discussion of the Supreme Council's immediate dissolution and the election of professional legislators.

Opinion among Ukrainian analysts who spoke to Helsinki Commission staff was divided about the prospects for quick parliamentary elections. Some speculated that President Kravchuk might instead prefer to leave the Parliament alone and install reformers in the executive branch of government, especially the Cabinet of Ministers. In any case, many people interviewed took

dent Kravchuk named himself commander-in-chief of the Soviet Army stationed in Ukraine, and the Supreme Council approved a proposal to form a Ukrainian Army out of these forces. These actions place in serious doubt Boris Yeltsin's assertions that Ukraine finds acceptable a unified military structure for the Commonwealth.

Assuming a Ukrainian Army is established, the republic will have to decide many difficult issues: how large it will be, how much of the new republic's budget will be allocated for military expenses, whether the army will be composed only of residents — or maybe only citizens — of Ukraine, whether soldiers will be draftees or volunteers, how much to pay them, whether soldiers may serve outside of Ukraine, and whether the creation of a Ukrainian Army rules out Ukrainian participation in Commonwealth military forces (if they are formed).

Another important priority will involve proceeding with conversion to civilian purposes of the large military-industrial complex in Ukraine. Finally, while discussion in the West of Ukraine's Army has focused on numbers and its possible integration into a unified command with other republics of the Commonwealth, independent Ukraine will also have to develop its own military doctrine.

Economic reform

Ukraine is rich in resources and has tremendous economic potential, but the republic's economy has been devastated by decades of Soviet centralization and mismanagement. Urgent priority issues for Ukraine are market reforms and privatization of the economy.

In a November 30, 1991, interview with Vysoky Zamok, Mr. Kravchuk's economic advisor, Vladimir Naumenko, explained that Ukraine would pursue a reform in which all forms of property — state, private, cooperative

Election: a CSCE report

ally equal. He said the determine prices, except consumer goods, which the continue to subsidize for a period of one to three years.

of Ukraine, Mr. Nauued, would receive a share worth about 4,300 rubles, state property would be

eparate currency, despite objections about the introthe hryvnia by 1992, he

Ukraine would have a t of its own fairly soon, but ve a convertible currency ars. Finally, he promised le circumstances for innative and foreign.

ey reform will involve in the agricultural sector. collective farms has thus dered by several factors, continued influence of olhosp chairmen who imby individual farmers to l the lack of appropriate gy.

close links between Urest of the former USSR, will have to come to terms ormer republics, perhaps n economic treaty. One uence will be continued h energy, given Ukraine's lismantle nuclear power r legacy of Chernobyl) as dependence on Russian

perience has shown that ns and tensions are aggrains of marketizing a omy. Ukraine's leaders ry to minimize the effects pecially for people on low mes, of ending subsidies ting unproductive and nterprises.

-ethnic relations

ngly high pro-independthe eastern, Russianized raine and the support of on-Ukrainians for indeyed fears about the possethnic divisions and strife, o far not been a serious ine (as opposed to many Soviet republics).

democratic opposition s been scrupulously carenic issues, and the results ber 1, 1991, voting among ns were their reward. The dence vote among nonvas also to some extent to generalized disgust with nion and a widespread ife, including possibilities lf-expression, could hardan independent Ukraine. and, Russians in Ukraine ve helped knowing that if vote for independence, ight have held it against ould have heightened the ussian-Ukrainian con-

variable in this delicate be how newly independtreats questions of lanukrainian press, including aper of the Lviv Oblast Pravda Ukrainy, the suc Communist Party organ, rs from non-Ukrainians support for Ukrainian but urged a slow, circumch to a linguistic reform d even the appearance of A representative of the al cultural society added

that national minorities would be greatly reassured by the passage of a law guaranteeing their rights (Ukraine's Supreme Council has yet to pass such legislation).

A complicating factor is that centuries of Russianization have produced many Ukrainians, especially in the republic's eastern regions, who claim Russians as their native language or who know Ukrainian badly if at all. The leaders of the newly independent republic will therefore have to put nation-building, as well as state-building, on their agenda, and this may cause problems with non-Ukrainians if pursued too vigorously and quickly, especially in the sphere of language.

Based on statements and actions to date, however, Ukraine's leaders understand well the delicacy and significance of ethnic politics, and they have the woeful example of other former Soviet republics, not to speak of Yugoslavia, as a negative model. On November 1, 1991, Ukraine's Parliament issued a declaration guaranteeing equal political, economic, social and cultural rights to all individuals and nationalities in Ukraine. The declaration also promised co-equal status with Ukrainian to languages of nationalities residing compactly in particular regions, as well as guaranteed the rights of nationalities to use their languages in all aspects of social life. This declaration of principles will probably find expression in a future law on national minorities, and strict implementation of such legislation will go a long way towards reassuring Russia and the West, as well as national minorities in Ukraine.

Inter-confessional conflict

If inter-ethnic relations have so far failed to cause serious problems in Ukraine, inter-denominational confrontations have been a source of concern about future domestic tranquility. There are few deep divisions over doctrine and faith among Ukraine's three largest Christian denominations — the Ukrainian Catholic, Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox and the Ukrainian Orthodox (formerly, Russian Orthodox) Churches — and all came out in support of independence. But these three Churches have been locked in conflict over turf and property claims, as formerly nationalized property is returned to believers.

The tensions between the two indigenous Ukrainian Churches (Catholic and Autocephalous Orthodox), on the one hand, and the Ukrainian (formerly Russian) Orthodox Church, on the other hand, have been exacerbated by the perception that the latter really is an instrument of Moscow and the Russian Orthodox Church.

It is unclear how relations among these competing organizations will develop. The building of new churches may reduce the acuteness of battles over property, while the role of the Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Churches as the repositories of Ukrainian national feeling could ebb as other institutions and the state increasingly take on this role. Conversely, though, the growing concentration of Churches on purely denominational matters could aggravate existing tensions and grievances in an atmosphere of competition for members, against a background of friction between the Catholic and Orthodox Churches. Orthodox bishops recently refused to attend a Vatican assembly that discussed evangelizing the formerly Communist countries of

(Continued on page 13)



Chrystyna Lapychak

Billboards in front of Rukh's headquarters in pre-election Kiev feature campaign propaganda for Rukh presidential candidate Vyacheslav Chornovil and Ukrainian Republican Party candidate Levko Lukianenko.



Presidential candidate Leonid Kravchuk speaks to workers at an Uzhhorod furniture factory in late November.

CELEBRATING THE INDEPENDENCE REFERENDUM

N.J. governor marks historic event 400 gather at L.A. Cultural Center

by Andrew Keybida

TRENTON, N.J. — "Ya vitayu vas!" These words echoed throughout the chambers of the Governor's State House office as Gov. Jim Florio, cheerfully greeted the standing-room-only crowd of Ukrainians, many of them in traditional dress, on Friday, December 6, and became the first governor in the country to issue a proclamation on behalf of Ukrainian independence.

The governor promised to "do everything to better trade-related opportunities" between New Jersey and Ukraine. He hosted a delegation of over 150 Ukrainian Americans, representing leaders of Ukrainian social, fraternal, political and church organizations, as well as Ukrainian American veterans, for an annual ceremonial gathering supporting Ukraine's independence.

An independent Ukraine was declared after the failed Soviet coup in August 1991 and on December 1, the break with the Soviet Union was overwhelmingly supported in a republican referendum.

"We celebrate victory over foreign domination that means the end of 74 years of subjugation, liquidations, deportations, starvation, religious persecutions and the attempt to destroy Ukraine's culture," Gov. Florio told the enthusiastic gathering.

The governor, in his proclamation, urged President George Bush to recognize the new, independent republic of Ukraine and establish "full diplomatic relations" with people who showed that independence "can emerge from the ballot box as well as bullets." He urged the president to "offer various forms of humanitarian, financial aid, economic and technical assistance to support the government of Ukraine and encourage the further development of democracy as well as a free market in Ukraine."

Mr. Florio said there has always been a kinship with the state's 160,000 Ukrainian Americans, and he said without waiting for the federal government to make a move toward recognition, the state will "reach out...to facilitate trade that will be of benefit to both of us."

Andrew Keybida, supreme advisor of the Ukrainian National Association,

who represents the Ukrainian American community on the New Jersey Ethnic Advisory Council, said instead of making a yearly journey to Trenton to support freedom, the 1991 gathering was "a day of euphoria."

And he said Gov. Florio, whom he identified as a long-time advocate of Ukrainian independence while a member of Congress, was the first governor to publicly commemorate the hard-won freedom.

"On December 1, 1991, more than 90 percent of Ukraine's voters chose independence in a referendum that probably buried Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's hopes for preserving his union," said Mr. Keybida.

Mr. Keybida introduced Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the U.S. and asked him to render his blessings and invocation to the audience. The archbishop asked for God's blessings for all Ukrainians who have suffered so long, to give them the courage to survive within the realm of God, and thanked Gov. Florio for his invitation and sincere support.

Walter Bodnar, director of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, and Alex Klichok, chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America representing the New Brunswick area, extended their greetings to the governor and thanked him for his supportive action.

The Very Rev. Bohdan Zelechiwsky, pastor of the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Trenton, representing Patriarch Mstyslav I, I, sent his blessings to the Ukrainian families in Ukraine and thanked the governor for his sincere sensitivity and deep concern toward the Ukrainian people.

Mr. Keybida presented Gov. Florio with a Trypillian plate. The governor stated that he was grateful for the gift which will be displayed in the dining room of the governor's residence in Princeton.

Mr. Keybida thanked the audience for participating in this historic event and asked the entire assemblage to sing "Mnohaya Lita" for the governor and his wife, Lucinda, and to conclude with a rendition of the Ukrainian national anthem.

Pittsburgh Ukrainians give thanks

PITTSBURGH — On Sunday, December 8, 1991, the local Ukrainian American community gathered at St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church to celebrate the referendum vote. A molen was held, with the Rev. George Applegate officiating.

Afterwards there was an independence rally in the church hall, where a Ukrainian flag inscribed with the theme of the rally, "Ukraine Reborn, December 1, 1991," was hung.

S. Michael Pawlak emceed, and the Rev. Michael Poloway opened the rally with a prayer.

The speakers included Tom Foerster, chairman of the Allegheny County Commissioners, who proclaimed December 8 as Ukrainian Independence Day in Allegheny County, and Republican Commissioner Larry Dunn.

State Sen. Michael Dawida, a Ukrainian American, spoke about the means of providing help to Ukraine. Eugene Ricciardi, a Pittsburgh City Council member whose wife is Ukrainian, also spoke.

The Rev. Mark Morozowich presented the local effort supporting the

resolutions in Congress, stressing how important personal contact is in getting congressmen to endorse the resolution.

The Pittsburgh-Donetske Sister Cities project was outlined, and Martha P. Farley represented the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund.

A greeting to the people of Ukraine was then read aloud, approved and faxed to newly elected president Leonid Kravchuk. Everyone toasted Ukraine and sang "Mnohaya Lita," and then a petition to President George Bush was read and signed by various committees.

Michael Korchynsky, president of the local Committee to Aid Ukraine — Rukh, gave a speech urging people to visit Ukraine, provide assistance using local resources and donate to the Rukh fund.

The Rev. Stephen Repa, pastor of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, closed the event with everyone singing prayers in unison. The Ukrainian Cultural Trust Choir sang "God Bless America" and the Ukrainian national anthem. The event was covered in all the local media.

by Zina Poletz

LOS ANGELES — More than 400 people gathered at the Ukrainian Cultural Center on December 1, 1991, in a show of solidarity and celebration. The standing-room-only event was sponsored by the Ukrainian Cultural Organization and the California Association to Aid Ukraine.

The atmosphere in the hall was one of joyful expectation. One older gentleman was overheard telling another, "I used to think that I could die happy knowing that Ukraine was free. Today I realize that Ukraine needs me more than ever." His plan to start a construction company in the village of his birth was typical of the positive feeling that charged the room.

In order to obtain the latest results of the referendum to report to the waiting crowd, Maria Oharenko attempted to contact Christine Demkowycz at her Kiev information agency. After several hours she finally got through and announced to the assembly that the ballots counted to date were overwhelmingly for independence.

While the crowd waited for the news, the CAU president Zenon Zachariasevych, opened the program and introduced the Kobzar choir which sang the American national anthem.

Afterwards the priests from the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches held a brief molen of thanks to the Almighty who had granted Ukraine the freedom and independence for which it has waited over 300 years. The Very Rev. Stephen Halyk Holutyak

gave an emotional and spontaneous speech calling on all Ukrainians to work together, which the crowd answered with shouts of "Slava Ukraini!" Several audience members wiped away tears.

The well-known Hollywood actor Jack Palance made a surprise appearance at the microphone. He immediately noted that he is "not Jack Palance, but Volodymyr Palahniuk" and tearfully said that he wished that his parents could have lived to see this day. He said that if his Ukrainian had been better, he would have sung "Shche Ne Vmerla Ukraina."

Eugenia Dallas encouraged Ukrainians in the diaspora to aid a free Ukraine and set it on "a strong, enduring foundation." Bohdan Stus thanked the Ukrainian community of Los Angeles for its financial support of the referendum. The U.S. Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine had assigned Los Angeles to raise \$20,000, but the community had enthusiastically exceeded this goal and raised over \$40,000.

The Ukrainians of Los Angeles also sent a considerable number of letters to President George Bush, asking him to officially recognize Ukraine's independence and to begin diplomatic ties.

Later Mr. Stus proposed a champagne toast "to the health and future of our independent Ukrainian nation!" The crowd responded with a long, sustained applause.

The celebration ended with the entire hall singing the Ukrainian national anthem. Fragments of the event were televised on channels 4, 7, 9 and 11.

Manor Junior College celebrates

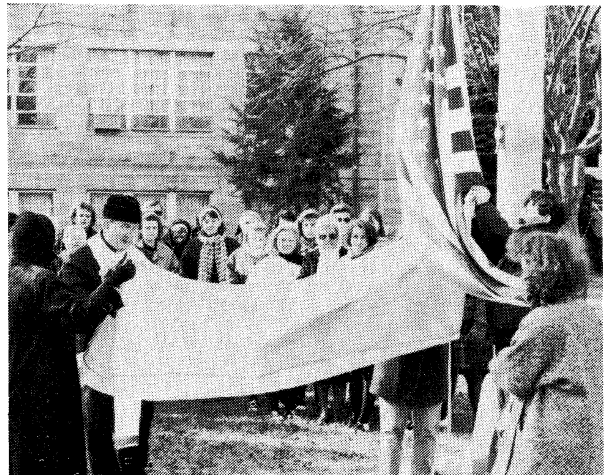
JENKINTOWN, Pa. — Manor Junior College on December 5, 1991, celebrated Ukrainian independence with a special flag-raising ceremony, a prayer service and a St. Nicholas Day observation celebrating the gift of freedom for Ukraine and the American hostages. Sister M. Cecilia OSBM, president of Manor Junior College; the Rev. Pinchak, campus minister; Olga Kuzewycz, student activities coordinator; and Carly Fedoryszuk, campus ministry aide; participated in the ceremony.

St. Nicholas made an appearance at

the campus of the Ukrainian Heritage Center and gave gifts of candy and fruit to students, faculty and staff.

Participants also sang the Ukrainian national anthem at the closing of the prayer service. Refreshments of Ukrainian pastry were served.

Special blue-and-yellow ribbons and buttons were distributed to the many people who attended the event including students, faculty, staff and guests. The ribbons were also displayed all over campus, as was a tryzub, the emblem of free Ukraine.



A flag-raising ceremony at Manor Junior College held to mark Ukraine's independence.

CELEBRATING THE INDEPENDENCE REFERENDUM

Chicagoans mark history in the making

CHICAGO — On Sunday, December 1, 1991, Ukrainian churches of the Chicago area held molebens and rang the church bells for the referendum vote on independence. Members of the Ukrainian community gathered in churches, halls and other places to compare predictions and hear the results of the vote. As it turned out, no one came close to guessing that independence would be voted in by such a huge margin — more than 90 percent.

After it became clear that celebrations were due, the Chicago Friends of Rukh, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian American Coordinating Committee decided to hold celebrations on December 3.

More than 1,000 people came to the Cultural Center to mark this historic occasion. As head of the Chicago Friends of Rukh, Dr. Bohdan Tkachuk opened the commemoration. Julian Kulas led the English-language part of the program.

Chicago Mayor Richard Daley was the first to speak. Others who came to the podium to say a few words included Sen. Paul Simon, Rep. Frank Annunzio, Polish Consul Zelinski, State Rep. Myron Kulas and State Senator Walter Dudyecz.

N.Y. National Home hosts celebration

NEW YORK — More than 300 people gathered at the Ukrainian National Home — and many more were turned away due to lack of space — on Wednesday, December 3, 1991, to celebrate the Ukrainian independence reaffirmed just two days earlier by more than 90 percent of the republic's voters.

Roman Danylyuk opened the celebration, inviting the Very Rev. Patrick Pashchak of St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church to say a prayer. Mr. Danylyuk then led a toast and rendition of "Mnohaya Lita."

Iwan Wynnyk then introduced Supreme President Ulana Diachuk of the Ukrainian National Association who read a message of thanks from Rukh in Ukraine to the diaspora. She then spoke about the meeting that she and 10 other leaders of the Ukrainian American community had with President George Bush on November 27, 1991. It was soon after this meeting that the president reversed his policy of supporting Mikhail Gorbachev and the center in Moscow.

UNA Supreme Auditor Taras Szmagala headed the delegation, which also met with representatives of the Na-

representatives from the Belarusian, Bulgarian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Slovak, Romanian, Croat and Cuban communities also voiced their warm congratulations.

Representatives of the UCCA and the UACC, 96-year-old Mr. M. Lychuk, who witnessed the independence declaration of January 22, 1918, in Kiev, and Stephen Kuropas, veteran of the Ukrainian National Army of 1917-1920, also spoke.

Dr. Daria Markus, who coordinated fund-raising efforts for the referendum, explained how she had hoped that the vote would reflect the amount of money raised by the Chicago area citizens. The fund-raising goal had been set at \$80,000, and in the end it turned out that the total funds raised were just \$4,000 short of \$91,000, a number that was symbolic of the nearly 91 percent vote supporting Ukraine's independence.

After a champagne toast and a rendition of "Mnohaya Lita," it was resolved to send telegrams to Leonid Kravchuk, Ihor Yukhnovsky, Ivan Drach and Mykhailo Horyn.

Signatures for a petition to President George Bush were gathered, urging him to immediately recognize Ukraine.

tional Security Council. Mrs. Diachuk closed with the hope that the United States would soon recognize Ukraine.

Ihor Dlaboha, representing the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, also addressed the gathering. He reported the breakdown of referendum results and paid tribute to all those who had laid down their lives for Ukraine's freedom.

Yuriy Shevchenko of Ukraine's Permanent Mission to the United Nations thanked the American community, speaking for Ambassador Gennadi Udovenko, who was in Washington.

Hungarian Consul Gabor Menchelia and Lithuanian Consul Algimatas Guretskas warmly congratulated those present. Mr. Menchelia said that on that very day the Hungarian Embassy was opened in Kiev.

Anna Bachynska and Roman Tsymbal, accompanied by Volodymyr Vynnytsky on piano, performed a short program.

The Rev. Volodymyr Bazylevsky of St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church closed the event with a prayer, after which everyone sang the Ukrainian national anthem.

Australia's Ukrainians march

SYDNEY, Australia — Pressing their government to recognize Ukraine, Ukrainian Australians marched in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide calling on the government to stop "dragging its feet," reported The Australian on December 9.

Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke said in a statement that "Australia, along with many other members of the international community, is carefully considering its response to these welcome developments...We are sympathetically examining Ukraine's request for recognition." This statement

was booed by demonstrators in Melbourne when read by the deputy prime minister, Mr. Howe.

Dr. Levko Havryliv, a representative of the Federation of Ukrainian Organizations in Australia, spoke to a crowd of 800 in Sydney. "Several countries, such as Canada, Poland and Hungary have already recognized Ukraine. But due to Mr. Hawke's baulking, Australia is left behind in terms of economic and other opportunities in Ukraine," he said.

In Adelaide, 300 people gathered to hear a member of the Opposition offer the party's "unqualified support."

Minneapolis holds moleben, meeting

by Dr. V. Malick

MINNEAPOLIS — Despite the second record-setting snowstorm of the season, a capacity crowd of Ukrainian Americans and their friends gathered on Saturday, December 7, at St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church to observe the landslide vote for independence in Ukraine.

An evening moleben, attended by the metropolitan area community, was celebrated by Bishop Paisij, the Rev. M. Kudanovich, the Rev. N. Metulynsky, and the Rev. Deacon S. Nowytsky, with the combined church choir, directed by M. Denysenko.

The service was followed by festivities in the church hall organized by the local chapter of Rukh. Chairperson Dr. A. Lysyj opened the celebration with a brief welcome in Ukrainian, and Prof. Walter Anastas, also of the local Rukh board, offered greetings in English and introduced spokesmen from the local

Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian and Hungarian communities. Their remarks expressed appreciation for Ukrainian support of their independence movements, and congratulations on the Ukrainian referendum.

Under the direction of Kira Tsarehradka, the Minneapolis Dnipro Chorus performed several Ukrainian selections. While champagne corks were popping, Dr. Lysyj led a toast to Ukraine's independence and everyone joined in a spirited rendition of the Ukrainian national anthem.

Long-time friends embraced each other and exchanged salutations, including "Long Live Ukraine" and "Slava Ukraini," in a moving outpouring of emotion at this historic occasion. The joyous celebration continued with a buffet, and lasted well into the night.

The festivities were covered by KSTP-TV, Channel 5, Minneapolis, and featured on the nightly newscast.

Winnipeggers gather at City Hall

WINNIPEG — The Sunday, December 1, 1991, celebrations of Ukrainians in Winnipeg were reported in the local press the next day.

About 500 to 750 people rallied in front of Winnipeg's City Hall to celebrate the positive referendum vote, reported the Winnipeg Free Press. Many people began to cry as a choir sang "Mnohaya Lita," the Winnipeg Free Press reported. They were also moved when Kateryna Pavinska recited a poem by Ivan Franko.

"We were all thinking it would happen, but not without bloodshed," said Bohdan Tychyj, a Ukrainian who moved to Winnipeg in 1949.

Ukrainian Texans rejoice at malanka

by Anne Andriaschko and Michael Bezney

DALLAS — A sell-out crowd of over 250 people attended a Ukrainian independence celebration and 1992 "Malanka" (New Year's celebration) sponsored by the Ukrainian American Society of Texas (UAST) in downtown Dallas on January 11.

Extensive media coverage was provided by the local ABC-News affiliate, Channel 8, which included an in-depth interview with UAST President Willie Zaporozan and former UAST President Chrystyia Wiatrzyk regarding the

status of Ukraine as one of Europe's fledgling democracies and the threat posed to it by Russia.

In addition, the Channel 8 report provided footage of portions of a performance by the Ukrainian Dancers of Dallas at the event and the response by the enthusiastic crowd, many of whom wore traditional embroidered blouses and shirts.

Also in attendance were representatives from Ukrainian communities in Houston and Oklahoma, as well as members of Dallas' Canadian, German and Italian clubs.



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Let's celebrate...

(Continued from page 5)

— 1927; Branch 182 — 1919; Branch 184 — 1919; Branch 225 — 1909; Branch 241 — 1923; Branch 286 — 1914; Branch 339 — 1913; Branch 346 — 1961; Branch 349 — 1926; Branch 352 — 1926; Branch 353 — 1926; Branch 362 — 1927; Branch 379 — 1914; Branch 382 — 1928; Branch 433 — 1941; Branch 439 — 1940; Branch 442 — 1972; Branch 455 — 1940; Branch 457 — 1952.

• February: Branch 1 — founded in 1894; Branch 2 — 1895; Branch 29 — 1899; Branch 53 — 1948; Branch 103 — 1917; Branch 149 — 1911; Branch 151 — 1907; Branch 170 — 1912; Branch 180 — 1935; Branch 190 — 1919;

Ukrainian monument...

(Continued from page 4)

would be restored. "It will be back," said Kotsopoy. "The memorial really has been the focal point of our community." He said that Hamilton was the only town in the U.S. to build a monument to the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity.

Mayor Jack Rafferty said, "I don't understand it. They just tore it apart. It's just wanton destruction and violence. There's no rhyme nor reason for it."

Branch 193 — 1919; Branch 194 — 1919; Branch 224 — 1936; Branch 228 — 1909; Branch 230 — 1912; Branch 231 — 1965; Branch 235 — 1909; Branch 237 — 1909; Branch 239 — 1908; Branch 242 — 1921; Branch 243 — 1909; Branch 265 — 1918; Branch 266 — 1923; Branch 267 — 1923; Branch 268 — 1923; Branch 271 — 1923; Branch 274 — 1910; Branch 275 — 1923; Branch 301 — 1911; Branch 304 — 1924; Branch 343 — 1937; Branch 372 — 1927; Branch 387 — 1938; Branch 413 — 1939; Branch 422 — 1947; Branch 428 — 1945; Branch 443 — 1940; Branch 456 — 1940; Branch 465 — 1942; Branch 479 — 1952; Branch 480 — 1968; Branch 504 — 1955.

• March: Branch 7 — 1915; Branch 14 — 1935; Branch 19 — 1962; Branch 32 — 1968; Branch 87 — 1905; Branch 88 — 1957; Branch 125 — 1908; Branch 135 — 1906; Branch 137 — 1913; Branch 139 — 1962; Branch 155 — 1907; Branch 169 — 1924; Branch 233 — 1937; Branch 234 — 1909; Branch 254 — 1907; Branch 277 — 1910; Branch 295 — 1912; Branch 307 — 1950; Branch 354 — 1960; Branch 368 — 1949; Branch 394 — 1944; Branch 404 — 1955; Branch 424 — 1954; Branch 425 — 1939; Branch 427 — 1940; Branch 451 — 1944; Branch 472 — 1952; Branch 474 — 1966; Branch 481 — 1952; Branch 503 — 1958.

St. John the Baptist School presents concert of carols



Roma Hadzewycz

Pupils of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School performed their annual Christmas concert at St. John's Church in Newark, N.J. The program featured the senior choir (photo above) of students from grades 4-8, which sang Ukrainian, English and French carols, and the junior choir (photo below) of pupils from kindergarten through grade 3, which performed Ukrainian "koliady" as a vertep presentation was staged by fellow students. The senior choir was directed by Zirka Bereza; piano accompaniment was by Taissa Bohdanska. The junior choir performed under the direction of Natalie Kudryk, with piano accompaniment by Lydia Matkivsky. Also on the program was the St. John's Church Choir. Kindergarten pupils presented a special Christmas greeting as the finale to the concert.



The Weekly: Ukrainian perspective on the news

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Political...

(Continued from page 9)

Europe, complaining about Catholic invasion of Orthodox "territory."

Ukraine's leaders will certainly want to help to reduce tensions among the republic's religious bodies. But a newly independent and secular state intent on adhering to rule of law principles will have to be careful not to interfere in clerical disputes.

Local government and autonomy

If Ukrainian complaints about centralized rule from Moscow are now a thing of the past, regions and cities outside the capital may soon begin grumbling about centralized rule from Kiev. Ukrainians in Lviv blamed the failure of the republic Parliament in Kiev to pass a law on privatization for the absence of privately-owned or -run establishments in Lviv. When asked why Lviv authorities had to wait for legislative initiatives on economic reform from Kiev, they seemed nonplussed and uncomprehending.

There may indeed be good reasons for economic reform to be introduced uniformly all over a republic as large as Ukraine: for example, freeing prices on goods in one region would send consumers to areas where low state-subsidized prices remained in effect. But there are differences among Ukraine's regions, both in objective level of development and popular attitudes, and legislators might take these differences into account when deliberating economic and administrative reforms. In any case, competing claims for jurisdiction between regional and local authorities vis-a-vis Kiev may soon erupt, especially if the Supreme Council dallies with economic reform, to the great displeasure of many in western Ukraine.

At the same time, allowing greater local autonomy could also help resolve problems that currently have a primarily national tinge, such as in Crimea or Transcarpathia, as Mr. Chornovil projected to Vysokyi Zamok on November 30, 1991. Satisfying Odessa's desire to become a free economic zone could be another case in point.

In this connection, there were several local polls on December 1, 1991, which reflected regional issues connected with the status of national minorities.

In the Transcarpathian region in western Ukraine, which borders on Hungary, Slovakia and Poland, has a significant Hungarian and other minority populations, and where 92.5 percent of those voting backed Ukrainian independence, 78 percent also favored the idea of their oblast becoming a "special self-governing territory" within Ukraine. Radio Liberty reported that over 80 percent of the largely ethnic Hungarian Berehovo district voted in a special poll to give their locality the status of a special "national district."

And while voters in Chernivtsi Oblast backed Ukrainian independence by a 92.8 percent margin, according to Radio Liberty, ethnic Romanians are reported to have boycotted the referendum in several villages. The oblast is one of the areas on which Romania has indicated territorial claims.

Perhaps the most problematic issue from the standpoint of maintaining Ukraine's territorial integrity is the Crimean issue. While the predominantly Russian population of Crimea voted on December 1 to support Ukrainian independence by a narrow margin (54 percent), on the eve of the referendum Crimea's Parliament passed a referendum law which could pave the way for

possible vote on secession from Ukraine.

During the last few years, there have been various movements in Crimea advocating secession or joining Russia. Crimea's current status is somewhat unclear: in a controversial referendum in January 1991, an overwhelming majority of the Crimean populace approved a proposal to re-establish a Crimean Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. Since then, Crimea has been an autonomous republic, but within Ukraine, and its future status may be a subject of contention.

Implications for the United States

Before the referendum, there had been a growing momentum for recognition of Ukraine in the United States. A Senate resolution to this effect introduced by Helsinki Commission Co-Chairman Dennis DeConcini passed on November 22, 1991, and President Bush told Ukrainian American leaders that he would salute Ukrainian independence and take steps toward recognition. The administration subsequently backpedaled on immediate recognition, however, and indicated that political recognition of Ukraine is conditional on satisfactory implementation of arms control agreements, debt repayment, human rights, including protection of minorities, and economic reform. The overwhelmingly pro-independence result of the referendum and the talks between Secretary of State James Baker and President Kravchuk in Kiev on December 18 appear to have eased and speeded the way to U.S. recognition in the near term, with Mr. Baker indicating that a U.S. ambassador to Ukraine will be named soon.

Security threats to the United States from the former Soviet Union had practically disappeared long before December 1, 1991. But Ukraine's independence could help shore up America's enhanced security. An independent Ukraine which has met U.S. conditions would be for the United States an important country in a region of Europe undergoing the difficult transition to democratic, free market systems. Good U.S. relations with Ukraine, a large,

populous and potentially prosperous state, would help stabilize the entire region. Mutually beneficial U.S.-Ukrainian ties would also serve as a model for U.S. relations with Russia, where ethnic conflicts and economic travails will make the transition away from centralized rule and socialist economic even more rocky.

At the same time, all the states in the region will probably look to the United States — the only remaining superpower and the country they are most likely to trust as a source of advice, expertise and technical assistance on issues ranging from military security to price formation to the development of

democratic institutions, including constitutions and human rights. The large numbers of Ukrainians in the United States (and Canada) constitute an invaluable asset for Ukraine, both as a source of volunteers and advisors to the fledgling state and for their influence on U.S. (and Canadian) policymakers.

The emergence of an independent Ukraine through peaceful and democratic means has clearly been in accordance with values that the United States has always propounded. The U.S. decision to recognize Ukraine signals a coincidence of basic principles between these two countries, as well as an acknowledgement of political realities.

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Cardinal Myroslav...

(Continued from page 3)

tion to the social teachings of the Church in the spirit of the last Papal Encyclical "Centesimus Annus." Here especially we need to advance our professional skills. In this endeavor we ask for the material and moral support of the Western Catholic world.

Today Ukrainian Greek-Catholic faithful are dispersed throughout Ukraine and in other countries of the former Soviet Union. There are communities of Greek-Catholics not only in the regions of western and Carpathian Ukraine or Bukovyna, but also in the central and eastern regions, in the Crimea, in Russia, Belarus, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Kazakhstan. Until it is possible to establish eparchies for these faithful, they should be under the personal jurisdiction of the head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church.

In addition, as a sign of the Holy See's benevolence towards the Ukrainian people, our faithful hope and pray for the recognition of the Patriarchate of Kiev-Halych and all Rus-Ukraine by the Holy Father and the entire Universal Church. Such recognition will certainly demonstrate that the Catholic Church cherishes the particularities of each individual Church and wants each to develop in a way that will ensure a better spiritual and material future for its people. Certainly the Silent Suffering Church of Ukraine deserves this recognition, for the good of the entire Body of Christ. St. Paul writes: "If one part is hurt all parts are hurt with it. If one part is given special honor, all parts enjoy it." (1 Cor. 12:26).

Regarding inter-confessional relations, in the West, the situation is not always presented faithfully, especially on the question of re-acquiring churches or Church property. In general, there is peace, co-existence and tolerance and the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church always appeals for the peaceful resolution of various difficult issues. We are all aware of the difficulties which exist between the eastern Catholics and our Orthodox brethren. Mutual mistrust and fear, accompanied by the unfounded accusations and intemperate language only complicate the issues at hand. An overemphasis on politics or national elements, unfair accusations of polonization and latinization; an insufficient under-

standing of religious pluralism and the terse supposition that a particular nation must be all Orthodox or all Catholic, hinder the development of peaceful co-existence and true ecumenism.

It is necessary that people of God be guided by a dedication to the good of the Church and search for unity. In order to create this atmosphere of unity, our bishops in Ukraine made a special appeal to our religious and faithful to pray for the unity of the Church. Two weeks ago, the representatives of all religious groups in Ukraine met in the first Ukrainian Interreligious Forum in Kiev and agreed to avoid confrontation, but rather to focus on the things which unite us for there are many more of these.

In 1987, I extended my hand in mutual forgiveness to the Patriarch of Moscow, however without any answer on their part. I will continue to stand with my hand outstretched to all my Orthodox brothers. I greet those of you who are present here today in the spirit of love of Our Lord Jesus Christ and invite you to join me in seeking a common goal: the unity of the entire Church, as it once was in my native land when Prince Volodymyr of Kiev accepted Christianity. That faith was, in the words of the Holy Father, orthodox in faith and catholic in love.

As head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, I express to you, my Orthodox brethren, the pain of separation: We seek nothing less than full Eucharistic communion with those Churches with whom we share a common liturgical, patristic and theological heritage. This is the prayer of Our Lord Jesus Christ: "May they all be one." (John 17:21).

In closing, let me say that the Ukrainian people are particularly grateful to the Lord for His many blessings and loving care. Many of you recall the feelings of hope and liberation which swept the European continent at the end of World War II. These are the sentiments my countrymen and the peoples of many Eastern European nations are experiencing today. As a native son of Ukraine, I share with you the joy of my people with the declaration of Ukraine's independence and statehood. It is my sincere hope that the Holy See will be among the first to offer its recognition. As head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, I ask for your continued solidarity, prayers and support.

Centennial...

(Continued from page 7)

toon from Regina, overseeing cancer research facilities in both cities. "I probably spent a full year just driving down the road," she chuckles.

Representing the queen in Saskatchewan has finally taken scientist Fedoruk out of her laboratory. However, she continues to make new discoveries: for instance, the world's tallest "Ukrainian lady" statue in Canora, or the world's largest chokecherry bush, or world's largest oil can. Learning about the biggest things is a nice change from poring over microscopic electrons.

Among the 35 official functions she attends to monthly, the lieutenant governor has ensured that she's remained accessible to her ethnic community. Last July, she kicked off this year's Centennial celebrations at Government House and will participate in other events throughout the year.

As a member of what seems to be a "Ukrainian mafia" at work in Saskatchewan, Ms. Fedoruk is not alone in towing her cultural background. Premier Roy Romanow, Chief Justice Ed Bayda of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal (who occasionally fills in for her at official functions) and even expatriot Gov. Gen. Ray Hnatyshyn, her federal counterpart, are all Ukrainian Canadians.

Lt. Gov. Fedoruk's heritage is prominent on her coat of arms. The Bukovynian bull's head tops the insignia which is centered on the lion, from the ancient arms of Halychyna.

These may constitute the trappings of office, but she is clearly not one to avoid enjoying them. Royalty, never mind representing it, always held a romantic allure. Ms. Fedoruk remembers when she was 12, sitting on the back of a cattle truck in Melville, waiting to catch a glimpse of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth during their 1939 Canadian visit.

"Never in my wildest dreams did I think that one day I would represent his daughter as head of state for Saskatchewan," she explains. "But, that's what dreams are made of."

Although she has only met Elizabeth II once, as a young researcher, she looks forward to visiting the monarch at Buckingham Palace next spring.

"I've been in London many times, where I've stood and gawked like any tourist. Now, my turn is coming, when

I'll be sitting in a car and people will be wondering who I am," she giggles.

The chauffeured limousines, vice-regal salutes and aides-de-camp opening and closing doors are fun, she says. But most of the time, Dr. Fedoruk climbs into her car, with Charli, her eight-year-old black cockapoo, and drives to events on her own.

Wearing a Mickey Mouse watch on her wrist, Ms. Fedoruk doesn't even attempt to hide the fact that she doesn't take herself too seriously. However, she does value her position as a role model for others, especially young women, "to do well in school and in their professional lives."

Beyond setting goals, the lieutenant governor is as insistent about personal time. "I also talk to children about planning leisure time," she says. "We're getting into a technological age, where people take their fax machines and their cellular phones with them to the cottage, and never leave their work." She adds, "We're not robots, we need leisure time."

Winning 12 inter-varsity volleyball awards; four track-and-field medals, including the Canadian championship for javelin in 1947; five provincial softball championships; three provincial curling championships; being a member of the top ladies' curling team in Canada in 1961 and of the Canadian Curling Hall of Fame, Sylvia Fedoruk's expertise at leisure and athletics is as scholarly as her scientific work.

So, when she's not fishing or walking Charli, she's working on her 24 handicap in golf. This past year, every Tuesday was set aside as "ladies' golfing day."

And, with two years remaining in her term, Lt. Gov. Fedoruk hopes that she might be given an extension. If not, she's not planning to return to her scientific career.

"I've had my turn in the sun," she says. "I've always been able to look to new challenges and separate myself once I feel that I made my contribution."

Dr. Fedoruk says she is proud when the legacy of her work produces results. New equipment will allow magnetic resonance imaging, which she developed, to finally come to Saskatchewan.

Apart from the occasional lecture or seminar, the scientist-athlete-head of state, hopes to take it easy in Saskatchewan. After, of course, she's had her tea with the Queen in London.

Melanie Milanowicz...

(Continued from page 4)

her youth. She was a member of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, was secretary of the Sisterhood of St. Mary Immaculate and for many years served as cultural director of the Ukrainian National Home in Jersey City.

In addition, she sang with the famed Alexander Koshetz Choir, the Lysenko Choir of Jersey City, and the Metropolitan Choir in New York City. As an

expert on Ukrainian historical and folk costumes, she participated in the stage presentations of the Homin Ukrainy (Echo of Ukraine) troupe.

Surviving are Ms. Milanowicz's nieces and nephews with their families. The local Ukrainian American community and UNA'ers also mourned Ms. Milanowicz's passing.

The funeral took place Wednesday, January 22. Liturgy was offered at St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church; interment followed at Holy Cross Cemetery in North Arlington.

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Ukraine: A...

(Continued from page 7)

movement in eastern Ukraine. Over all, however, its popularity in central, eastern and southern Ukraine remained relatively low. Electorally, Rukh was unable to claim victory, but morally the national-democratic movement won.

Under constant pressure from below, Rukh's opponents, the former Communists, were forced to assume Rukh's platform of an independent Ukraine. Left with no ideological legitimacy, the former Communists had to use nationalism to legitimize their own political existence.

It is important to recognize, however, that this process had started well before the coup, that a national-Communist faction had been forming within the party and state apparatus. The first public revelation of this faction was perhaps the condemnation of the January 1991 Soviet military intervention in Lithuania. Its leader was Leonid Kravchuk, former ideological secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Council, and the first freely elected president of Ukraine.

Mr. Kravchuk's electoral platform was basically stolen from Rukh. In the process, Rukh's program of an independent Ukraine, first adopted in its October 1990 congress, triumphed.

One can observe two different patterns of political development in Ukraine. The first one, led by Galicia and Kiev, follows a pattern similar to the one that emerged first in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. It has an autonomous civil society as its organizational framework.

The other one, centered on central, eastern and southern Ukraine is characterized in large part by political inertia. In these areas large numbers of people voted for independence mainly because this was now the position of the old Communist elite still in power. People are prepared to accept any outcome that promises to improve economic conditions. Political attitudes here are much closer to the Russian countryside which has had little experience with demo-

cracy. The political mobilization of these people is still on Ukraine's political agenda.

The picture presented here is, of course, an oversimplification. But it serves to provide an explanation for the fact that two regions of Ukraine, which are so different politically, linguistically, religiously and culturally, could nevertheless vote so unanimously for Ukrainian independence.

What Ukrainian leaders are trying to do today is to create a new Ukrainian nation, which is not based on an exclusive ethnic, linguistic, religious or cultural principle but one which is based on the principle of the political, economic and territorial unity of Ukraine. In this they are following the most prominent Ukrainian political thinker of this century, Viacheslav Lypynsky.

The son of a wealthy Polish landowner from Right-Bank Ukraine, Lypynsky fully assumed a Ukrainian national identity in accordance with his conception of the nation as an entity

founded on territorial unity, mutually shared productive work and jointly experienced service obligations. In short, this is a theory which closely approximates the traditional as well as the contemporary American conception.

In his major political treatise, "Lysty do bratviv-khliborobiv" (1926), Lypynsky made the following observation concerning the formation of the American nation: "The American nation is being formed before our eyes through the process of the coming together of different nations and different classes on the territory of the United States. These United States did not break away from the British Empire either under a nationalist slogan ("Down with the English") or a socialist one ("Down with the lords and the bourgeoisie"), but rather, under a political slogan — Let us, the inhabitants of America, regard-

less of nationality or class, form our own American state."

Whether this new paradigm of national identity has a chance to crystallize in the near future will depend mainly on three factors: whether the Ukrainian movement can preserve its political leadership in the face of the growing political mobilization of the masses; whether the Ukrainian and Russian governments will be able to avoid inter-state conflicts which could serve to radicalize anti-Ukrainian and anti-Russian sentiments; and, whether the West will be able to provide economic and political aid to the newly created states in order to stabilize the situation.

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Returning...

(Continued from page 6)

Ukrainian leaders such as Levko Lukianenko and Mykhailo Horyn, who spent decades in the Soviet gulag on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, are now being considered for diplomatic posts in Western countries as ambassadors from Ukraine.

Today, almost 30 journalists are accredited by the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and many more flock to Kiev on the eve of a big event.

Over 80 countries have already recognized Ukraine and almost every day there's a photo opportunity of diplomats establishing relations between Ukraine and their countries, and of businessmen negotiating contacts.

Domestically, economically, however, this place has far to go; you still see lines everywhere. Yes, there is more in the stores, say Kievans, but they can't afford to buy much of it. Everything is bought in coupons; the ruble is a currency of the past.

There are also lines in the metro stations; the price has gone up to 30 kopeks for a ride and the problem is that there is a shortage of change and no one has the correct coins to ride the subway or make a phone call.

Still, I'm living in an independent Ukraine right now and it's difficult not to get emotional when you see Ukrainians the world over unite at the Congress of Ukrainians held this week. They gather and sing "Shehe Ne Vmerla Ukraina." And President Kravchuk stands front and center and says how proud we should all be to be Ukrainians.

And sometimes, I walk down the Khreshchatyk, past Independence Square, to make sure that Lenin really is gone, to make sure I'm not just dreaming...



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January 28

IRVINGTON, N.J.: There will be a Ukrainian Computer Club meeting at the Ukrainian Community Center at 8 p.m. Dr. Sergei Chernewsky, system analyst for the U.N., will speak about computer usage in Ukraine. For further information, call Ihor Lukiw, (201) 376-4829.

January 29

PHOENIX, Ariz.: An informal reception honoring Ukrainian Supreme Council People's Deputy Dr. Stepan Khmara will be held at 7 p.m. at 730 W. Elm St. Dr. Khmara will make a short presentation updating the Ukrainian community on events in Ukraine and will answer questions from the audience. This event is sponsored by the Arizona chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Suggested minimum donation is \$5. For further information, call (602) 998-0605 or (602) 947-6136.

January 31

NEWARK, N.J.: The Northern Branch of Friends of Rukh is sponsoring an evening with Irenaeus Yurchuk presenting and discussing the videos he filmed of the events and general atmosphere in Ukraine during the time of the referendum at 7:30 p.m. in the St. John the Baptist school gym, 719 Sanford Ave. For further information, call Lida Krarmarchuk, (201) 773-4548.

February 1

WARREN, Mich.: The National Executive Board of the Ukrainian American Veterans, Inc., will hold a national meeting at St. Josaphat's Church, 26401 St., Josaphat Drive, at 2 p.m. Any

veteran interested in joining the UAV may call National Commander Roman Rakowsky, (216) 884-1673, or National Adjutant Michael Demchuk, (216) 642-0802.

February 8

PURCHASE, N.Y.: Juliana Osinchuk will be the featured soloist with the Purchase Symphony Orchestra in a performance of Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 5 "Emperor." Rossini's "Semiramide" Overture and Mozart's "Prague" Symphony will also be performed. The concert will take place at the Performing Arts Center of SUNY-Purchase in Theater C at 8 p.m. For further information and tickets, call (914) 251-6700.

February 9

SPRING VALLEY, N.Y.: The Ukrainian Heritage Society of Rockland County is sponsoring a get-together at 11:30 a.m. in the church hall of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church, 41 Collins Ave. All members of the Heritage Society and all parishioners are welcome. This event, which is hosted by the Ukrainian National Association, will begin with coffee and rolls being served. Keynote speaker Robert M. Cook, CLU, ChFC will outline the new products and services which the UNA offers its members. The UNA will be distributing brochures about the UNA and plans to give out colorful UNA T-shirts to the children and grandchildren of those in attendance. For more information, contact Irene Zawerucha, (914) 357-5781.

February 15

SYRACUSE, N.Y.: The Ukrainian Ski Club KLK and USCAK are sponsoring the annual USCAK ski races at Song Mountain in Tully, N.Y. Registration will be held at 9 p.m. on Friday, February 14, at Days Inn North, 400 Seventh North Street in Syracuse, and at 8:30 a.m. on Saturday at Song Mountain. Call Days Inn North, (800) 325-2525, for room reservations prior to January 31 to receive the group rate of \$45 per room (mention Ukrainian Ski Club). For additional information call Zenko Kasaraba, (508) 532-3784, or George Popel, (908) 297-0786, before 10 p.m.

ONGOING

NICOLET, Quebec: A new exhibit on the 100th Ukrainian Christmas in Quebec has opened at the Musee des Religions, 900 Blvd. Louis-Frechette. The exhibit is on view through March 1. For further information, call (819) 293-6148.



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