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Ukraine's Supreme Council reconvenes; approves blue-and-yellow state flag

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — The Supreme Council adopted the blue-and-yellow flag as the state flag of Ukraine on Tuesday, January 28, the first day of the fifth session of the 12th convocation of Parliament.

During the morning session, President Leonid Kravchuk expressed his confidence in Prime Minister Vitold Fokin, who has been under attack recently by numerous democratic deputies who oppose what they call his "lethargic methods of economic reform in Ukraine."

Stressing unity as the key factor to survival in these difficult economic times, Mr. Kravchuk said that the removal of the Cabinet of Ministers would be an untimely move.

He outlined a number of problems that an independent Ukraine faces today — in the spheres of economy, politics and international relations — and asked for greater presidential powers, including the right to appoint representatives abroad.

Today's coupon system in Ukraine, a free-market economy, as well as the need for laws on privatization were other topics covered by the president in his hourlong address to the Supreme Council. Mr. Kravchuk discussed the ongoing struggle between Russia and Ukraine in regard to the Black Sea Fleet and underscored the importance of maintaining good relations with democratic forces in Russia.

Throughout this first day of the session, a few hundred citizens picketed the Supreme Council building, expressing myriad concerns, including the need for a new government, dissatisfaction with the economic level of life, and the right of various religious denominations to have church buildings.

Representatives of Donbas miners, veterans of the Afghanistan war, and the all-Ukrainian union of strike committees (VOSK), voiced their organizations' concerns during the morning session.

After the lunch break, a 40-minute debate centered on which flag to adopt as Ukraine's state and national symbol. Mr. Kravchuk pointed out that the blue-and-yellow flag already was a reality for the citizens of Ukraine and remarked that he thought it absurd for a president of a country to not yet have an official flag.

"I am perhaps the only president in the world who finds himself in such a position," he remarked.

The deputies then voted, 253 for, 39 against, to adopt the blue-and-yellow

flag. (Thirty-one deputies abstained and 29 did not take part in the vote.)

The first day's session continued with a number of deputies offering their comments and criticisms regarding Mr. Kravchuk's morning speech.

The second day of this session began with formalities as the Supreme Council voted Vasyl V. Durdynets to succeed Ivan Pliushch as first deputy chairman of the Supreme Council. Mr. Pliushch was elected chairman of the Supreme Council at the same time Mr. Kravchuk was inaugurated president of Ukraine in early December. Volodymyr Hryniyov continues to serve in the capacity of second deputy chairman of the Supreme Council.

Mr. Durdynets, who was elected by a vote of 308-50, is the former chairman (Continued on page 15)

Canada formalizes diplomatic ties with Ukraine, upgrades consulate

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — "Canada is committed to helping Ukraine with its dramatic political and economic reforms," said Canadian Minister for External Affairs Barbara McDougall during a whirlwind visit to Ukraine on January 26-27.

After a meeting with Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk on Monday morning, January 27, the Canadian official attended a brief ceremony at the press center of the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where she and Ukraine's Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko exchanged diplomatic notes, establishing official diplomatic relations between their two countries.

Before departing for Canada, Ms. McDougall arrived at Boryspil Airport,

near Kiev, to greet a Canadian Armed Forces plane carrying more than 15 tons of humanitarian aid for the citizens of Ukraine.

This first shipment, arranged by the Canadian Red Cross through funding by the Canadian government, is the first of five to arrive in Ukraine. It is being distributed to targeted hospitals by branches of the Ukrainian Red Cross. (The other four shipments are scheduled to arrive on February 4-7 in Ukraine.)

During the official ceremony at the press center, Ms. McDougall told members of the press that the Canadian government has also pledged \$4.5 million in technical assistance programs.

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47 states meet to coordinate aid to Commonwealth

by Kristina Lew

WASHINGTON — A 47-nation conference to coordinate assistance to the newly independent countries of the former Soviet Union concluded January 23 with sketchy proposals for humanitarian assistance to "Russia and the other independent states."

The two-day conference initiated by the United States, with additional

participants from seven international organizations, took place at the State Department and did not include representatives from the 12 members of the Commonwealth of Independent States. According to German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the CIS nations were to be briefed by the Washington conference participants in Minsk on February 1.

Delegates from the 54 states and

international organizations praised the U.S. initiative to coordinate assistance efforts and emphasized, in the words of Foreign Minister Joao de Deus Pinheiro of Portugal, president of the European Community, that their position is to "act together in solidarity to assist newly emerging countries."

But after two days of talks, the proposals put forth did not detail how (Continued on page 3)



Kristina Lew

Ministers at the coordinating conference answer questions during a January 23 press conference. In the front row (from left) are Deputy Undersecretary of State Nicholas Bayne, United Kingdom; Secretary General Manfred Woerner, NATO; Foreign Minister Armando Duran, Venezuela; Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Germany; Secretary of State James A. Baker III, United States; Foreign Minister Joao de Deus Pinheiro, Portugal/EC Presidency; Foreign Minister Gianni De Michelis, Italy; and EC Vice President Frans Andriessen, EC Commission.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Newly independent Ukraine faces new energy crisis

by Dr. David R. Marples

One of the most pressing and least discussed questions facing the newly formed Commonwealth of Independent States is that of energy production and consumption. It is not a new problem, indeed many of the former Soviet republics have faced energy deficits for several years. But it has become particularly pressing over the past year. Of the larger republics, the most affected appears to be Ukraine, the most assertive and independence-minded of the members of the somewhat tenuous new accord.

Although in many respects, Ukraine has been ranked among the most economically viable of the newly sovereign nations, this is not the case in the troubled energy sector, and Ukraine has become dependent upon Russian supplies in this sector, particularly to the heavily industrialized Eastern Ukraine.

The energy shortage in Ukraine arose in the late 1970s and early 1980s, when readily available supplies of coal — which were used inter alia for fuel at thermal power stations — began to dry up. The supplies that remained were sometimes up to 1,000 meters underground and contained in thin sloping seams. The Soviet authorities in Moscow began a systematic policy of diverting investment from the Donbas to the opencast eastern coalfields of the Kuzbas and Far East.

Consequently, the share of the Donbas coalfield in total Soviet coal output declined from more than 50 percent in the early postwar years to its present 24 percent. Moreover, Ukraine began to import coal and oil from Russia, and in the meantime the authorities searched around for other sources of energy.

Extensive harnessing of major river systems for hydroelectric power has exhausted Ukraine's water systems. Indeed one can add an acute water shortage to the deficit of electric power. Thus, the Soviet authorities turned to nuclear energy as a potential new source of guaranteed supplies.

Today, in spite of the collapse of the Soviet nuclear energy program in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster, and the fact that Ukraine has declared itself a nuclear-free zone, nuclear power accounts for 24.8 percent of Ukrainian energy capacity, and 25.5 percent of total energy output (hydroelectricity makes up only 3.6 percent, while ther-

mal power stations contribute 71 percent of total energy output). The figures testify to the staggering magnitude of the original nuclear power program, which anticipated a 500 percent rise in capacity between 1985 and 2000.

At the same time, the Ukrainian state uses more power than it currently produces. This situation is a result of the excessive energy consumption of major industries, specifically metallurgical plants, chemical and oil-chemical enterprises, construction and machine-building works. Many of the above plants lack modern equipment, and some of the open hearth steelworks date back to the late 1940s in terms of technology.

As a result, their energy consumption is tens of times higher than equivalent plants in the West and they constitute an environmental hazard to the neighboring populations, which often live in the immediate vicinity of the works. About 70 percent of energy consumption in Ukraine is taken up by industry and construction, compared to only 9.3 percent by the population itself.

In response to its power shortages, Ukraine has practically ceased exporting energy to its neighbors, and from the nuclear sector in particular. Four Ukrainian nuclear plants, including Chernobyl, were exporting a portion of their electricity directly to East European countries that had invested, at times heavily, into the Ukrainian constructions.

The change of policy has enabled a saving of 9 percent of formerly exported nuclear-generated electricity. But it is not enough to rectify an increasingly problematic dilemma, which includes an increasing dependence on Russian energy at a time of potential and actual conflict between Ukraine and Russia on the question of national defense.

Unfortunately, the problems do not end there. The coal miners of the Donbas region have already held one strike since Ukraine declared independence. Coal mines there are suffering from neglect. More than four miners are killed for every 1 million tons of coal mined annually (output last year was about 180 million tons).

Coal, in short, is no longer a viable energy alternative, even in the short term, as had been prognosticated by energy experts such as Zhores Medvedev after Chernobyl. Coal mining has been

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Ukraine, in dispute with Russia, says it will pay debt on its own

KIEV — Ukraine said it is pulling out of an agreement among republics to share the debt of the former Soviet Union because of disagreements with Russia, reported the Associated Press.

In a statement, Ukraine Prime Minister Vitold Fokin accused Russia of using its large size compared to other former republics to seize property and gold reserves of the former Soviet Union. He appealed to Western creditors to help the former Soviet republics divide up the debt.

"Asking for equality in resolving these questions, Ukraine cannot agree with the dictate of one government, no

matter how great it is in its potential," the statement said.

Ukraine reiterated it is ready to pay 16.3 percent of the debt, which is estimated at \$65-70 billion.

Temporarily, said Mr. Fokin, Russia's claim to own the foreign property of the former Soviet Union should be suspended, pending its distribution among all the republics.

Ukraine called for an international conference on the question with creditors, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in Kiev on February 18-19, the AP noted.



Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• KIEV — At a January 21 press conference at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, an advisor to the minister, Valeriy Kirchynsky, told reporters about the results of a meeting with an American delegation headed by the Under Secretary of State for International Security Affairs, Reginald Bartholomew.

Ukrainians stressed their desire to be nuclear-free and to follow all existing disarmament treaties. The American delegation supported Ukraine's participation in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Mr. Kirchynsky also said that to date, 70 countries (more than half of the total number of countries in the world) had recognized Ukraine, and 19 of those have begun diplomatic relations.

The breakdown is as follows: 22 countries in Europe, 24 in Asia, 12 in Africa and 14 in North and South America. (Respublika)

• MOSCOW — A secret letter from Vladimir Lukin, chairman of the Russian Parliament's Committee for Foreign Affairs to the Parliament's chairman, Ruslan Khasbulatov, was published in Komsomolskaya Pravda, The Toronto Globe and Mail reported on January 23. The letter said that Ukraine should be given the choice of giving up the Black Sea Fleet or Crimea and that concessions to Ukraine in the Black Sea Fleet matter would play into the hands of hard-line Russian nationalists, according to the Mail. The letter suggested that Russia should issue a decree

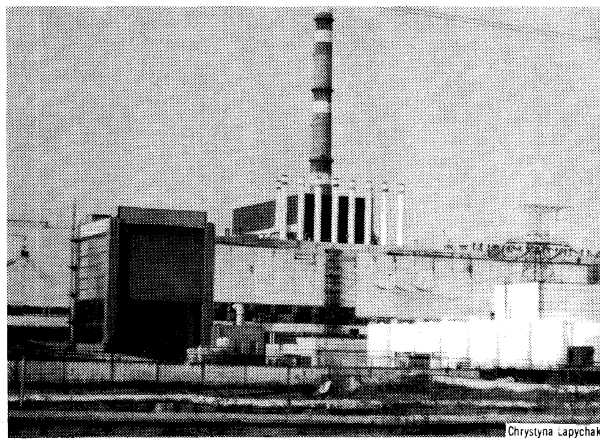
transferring the fleet to Russian jurisdiction and that Ukrainian factories might be threatened with losing military orders. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KIEV — Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko and German Consul-General Henneke Graf von Basiewicz exchanged diplomatic notes on January 17 in the Ukrainian capital, establishing formal diplomatic relations between the two countries. (Respublika)

• KIEV — Lt. Gen. Ivan Bizhan, head of the Ukrainian delegation conducting talks on the future Ukrainian army, and Vitaliy Lazorkin, a Ukrainian Defense Ministry consultant, said at a news conference on January 23 that Ukraine should receive the entire Black Sea Fleet except for strategic units, and proposed a plan in which Ukraine would receive the whole fleet and would then coordinate its actions with the CIS armed forces on strategic tasks until 1994, when it will become a non-nuclear power. Meanwhile, TASS reported on the same day that CIS Commander-in-Chief Yevgeniy Shaposhnikov proposed to assign Ukraine only 7 percent of the fleet. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• CRIMEA — Boris Yeltsin does not support those deputies campaigning for Crimea's return to Russia, according to the impression Ukrainian Prime Minister Vitold Fokin had after a meeting with Mr. Yeltsin, the Russian president. TASS reported on January 26.

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Chrystyna Lapychak

A view of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant's reactor No. 2, site of an electrical fire on October 11, 1991.

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Congress of Ukrainians attracts 1,500 to Kiev



They flocked to Kiev, not unlike cranes. They came home to a free and independent Ukraine and their president, Leonid Kravchuk, was there to greet them.

The Congress of Ukrainians, which brought together 1,500 Ukrainians from all corners of the former Soviet Union, was a two-day event held in Kiev on January 22 and 23.

And it was Ukraine that united all present. They came from Murmansk and Moldova, from Kazakhstan and Kamchatka, from Armenia and Alma-Ata. They celebrated the unification of Ukraine of January 22, 1919, on the square of St. Sophia — where 73 years earlier, the process of nation-building began.

The congress, organized by Ukraine's Council of Ministers the Ukraina Society, the Popular Movement of Ukraine (Rukh) and the Prosvita Ukrainian Language Society, was addressed by Mr. Kravchuk, who promised that Ukraine would always watch over its own.

"May our Ukraine be always blessed. May Ukrainians in Ukraine and the world over always be blessed. May our big, multinational family, which we call Ukraine, be always fortunate. Glory to Ukraine," he said.



Seen in the photos above are: (left) official ceremonies opening the Congress of Ukrainians — the banner reads: "Independent Ukraine welcomes congress participants"; (top, right) President Leonid Kravchuk at the podium; and (bottom, right) congress participants, among them (from left) Volodymyr Yavorivsky, Dmytro Pavlychko, Larysa Skoryk and Viktor Shyshkin.

— Marta Kolomayets, Kiev Press Bureau

47 states...

(Continued from page 1)

immediate assistance such as food and medicines would be allocated and distributed, but rather focused on vague plans to create "improvements in food production, distribution and transportation."

From Secretary of State: James Baker's references to "Russia and the others" at the conference's opening address and Foreign Minister Genscher's insistence at the concluding press conference that food assistance be targeted to "industrial centers such as Moscow, St. Petersburg and others," it is clear that the Russian Federation was very much the focus of attention.

In his opening address to the conference on January 22, President George Bush hailed the dismantling of the Soviet Union and applauded the newly independent states' efforts to feed, clothe and shelter their people this winter.

"Led by a courageous president, Boris Yeltsin, reformers have come to power in the enormous Russian Federation. Ukraine has won independence. And the government of President Leonid Kravchuk holds out the promise of a new political and economic order," President Bush stated.

Secretary Baker greeted delegates to the conference by reading a letter sent by Russian Federation President Yeltsin to the conference participants which expressed the president's gratitude to the international community for its assistance and reiterated that "the leadership of Russia shall take all measures that are necessary to ensure its delivery to concrete addresses and its fair distribution."

Delegates to the conference were divided into working groups co-chaired by different countries to develop assistance strategies in the areas of energy, food, medicine, shelter and technical assistance. Each group's plan of action called for consultation with the new independent states to agree on priorities; implementation of immediate assistance efforts which include monitoring aid distribution, responding to fuel needs, involving multilateral donors to provide financial assistance, establishing "partnership hospitals" and supporting conversion of the military industrial complex to civilian purposes, and discussion and development of assistance efforts in preparation for a May follow-up conference in Lisbon.

During the conference various countries pledged billions of dollars in assistance to the CIS nations. The former Soviet satellite countries of

Poland, Hungary and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic volunteered to share their recently gained knowledge in economic transformation and political institutional change, and supported the proposed "triangular approach" that would allow Central European countries to assist CIS nations through Western funding.

According to Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski of Poland, the "triangular approach will be instrumental not only in increasing assistance to our eastern neighbors but also in reinvigorating the still fragile and recession-stricken economies of Central Europe."

Bulgaria proposed to set up an international center in the city of Varna for aid coordination to the CIS's southern states: Ukraine, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. NATO's Secretary General Manfred Woerner volunteered NATO's "logistical expertise" in the coordinating and distribution of supplies.

Foreign Minister H. van den Broek of The Netherlands, who co-chaired the energy working group, suggested that private industries in his country could assist Ukraine in "improving productivity and increasing energy efficiency," and overhauling pipelines and gas compressor stations.

And German Foreign Minister Genscher, who likened the coordinated assistance effort to the Marshall Plan, called for an international pool of jobs and responsibilities for former Soviet nuclear experts to avoid their "meandering about the globe."

The most concrete result of the conference was Secretary Baker's January 23 announcement that the U.S. Air Force would fly 54 sorties of medical and food shipments to the newly independent states on February 10, to be delivered to hospitals and orphanages.

The shipments will contain Department of Defense excess food and medical stocks, which includes Operation Desert Storm supplies, and any additional supplies donated by other countries.

In a statement issued to the press at the conclusion of the conference, the State Department noted that the shipments could help alleviate some of the food shortages in the Donbas, Volga, Ural and Kuzbas industrial regions as well as in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Arkhangelsk, Murmansk and Petrozavodsk.

President Bush also committed an additional \$645 million in humanitarian aid to the CIS nations which allocates \$500 million to a special humanitarian/technical assistance ac-

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People's Deputy Stepan Khmara speaks on Ukrainian independence

by Tamara Stadnychenko-Cornelson

PHILADELPHIA — Continuing a long-standing tradition, members of the Ukrainian community in Philadelphia gathered at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center on Sunday, January 19, to commemorate the January 22, 1918, Declaration of Ukrainian Independence.

This year's commemorative program, sponsored by the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, and jointly organized with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee, was especially poignant as it was also a celebration of the end of 73 years of Communist rule in Ukraine.

Approximately 600 area Ukrainians assembled in the main auditorium of the UECC. They came to share one of the brightest moments in Ukraine's turbulent history, to express their hope in Ukraine's future and to hear the evening's featured speaker, Ukraine's last political prisoner and deputy to the Ukrainian Parliament, Dr. Stepan Khmara.

The commemorative portion of the program included a reading of the August 24, 1991, Act of the Declaration of Independence, and proclamations from Pennsylvania Gov. Robert P. Casey and Philadelphia Mayor Ed Rendell, designating January 22 as Ukrainian Independence Day in Pennsylvania and Philadelphia. A musical interlude included performances by soprano Anna Bachynska, cellist Larissa Bayramova and pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky.

Dr. Khmara, introduced by UHRC president Ulana Mazurkevich, delivered a formal commemorative address. He began by thanking those assembled for their warm greeting and for Philadelphia's support for him during the months he had endured imprisonment. He commented on the petitions for his release that had been circulated by members of the UHRC in Philadelphia and signed by hundreds of well-wishers.

These petitions were delivered to Dr. Khmara in prison and he remarked that he had derived strength from them; they had been a ray of hope for him and for the other Ukrainian patriots persecuted by the Communists, a sign that they had not been forgotten. They were, he added, a confirmation that Ukrainians everywhere had faith in the cause of Ukrainian freedom.

Dr. Khmara then reviewed Ukraine's struggle for independence from the early days of the century, beginning with the January 22, 1918, proclamation of independence. He spoke of the sons and daughters of Ukraine who gave their lives and who suffered terrible losses in the struggle against a tyrannical system that was determined to obliterate the Ukrainian nation and the Ukrainian people.

"But," he continued, "our idea lived. It was christened by the blood of patriots. And every generation contributed to its fulfillment. Now, in the final years of the century, the idea has become reality and we can look to the future with optimism."

The August 24, 1991, Declaration of Independence, he continued, was the culmination of work that had begun nearly a century ago. "August 24, 1991," Dr. Khmara asserted, "happened because it was preceded by January 22, 1918 and by June 30, 1941" [the day that the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists led by Stepan Bandera proclaimed in Lviv the establishment of an independent Ukrainian state].



Ukrainian People's Deputy Stepan Khmara (standing, second from right) with (standing from left) M. Kowalczyz, M. Nycz, Ulana Mazurkevich, Tamara Stadnychenko-Cornelson, Volodymyr Vynnytsky, (seated) Olena Stercho Hendler and Marianna Vynnytsky.

Dr. Khmara next spoke of the difficult task of building a nation from the ruins left behind by a Communist system. "We begin," he said, "with a blank page. But what we witnessed on December 1 is an incontrovertible sign that the Ukrainian people will surmount the difficulties. Along the banks of the Dnipro, something wondrous is being created. And with God's help we shall have a Ukrainian home, a Ukrainian nation."

At the conclusion of the commemorative portion of the program, Dr. Khmara spoke at some length on the current political, military and economic situation in Ukraine. On one hand, he said, the Declaration of Independence and the referendum were an incredible victory that filled the country with hope and optimism.

On the other hand, he continued, Ukrainians must deal with the reality that there is a serious threat posed by those who don't want to see an independent Ukraine. He cited as an example those remnants of the old regime who were still in positions of power, remnants of a colonial administration that were either resistant to change or incapable of adapting themselves to a new infrastructure.

In either case, they represent an obstacle. According to Dr. Khmara, many of the latter are afraid to take on responsibility. Under the old regime they had grown accustomed to following orders, and they do not understand that the current situation demands something different. He cautioned that an indecisive leadership might fail to seize the moment and thus fail to capitalize on a God-given opportunity to turn Ukraine into a flourishing independent state.

Dr. Khmara indicated that complex reforms are an immediate priority and that this program of reform is in jeopardy from those who believe the old structures should be resuscitated. According to Dr. Khmara, the formation of the new Commonwealth of Independent States is one of many signs that Russia's leaders are at the forefront of an attempt to reimpose the values and hierarchy of the old union.

He accused the current Ukrainian government of failing to fully recognize the threat the Commonwealth poses and called the new union an idea that was stillborn and one that should be immediately buried.

"This commonwealth," he said, "has no future. The partners have diametrically opposed needs, desires, purposes. Russia, for example, wants the empire to survive with the old structures intact.

Just see what they are doing with the military question."

To substantiate this viewpoint, Dr. Khmara quoted from Defense Minister Konstantin Morozov, formerly a hard-line Communist. In a January 3 speech before the Ukrainian Parliament, shortly after Ukraine and Russia had become embroiled in a heated dispute over control of the Black Sea Fleet, Gen. Morozov had openly stated, "Now begins the period of confrontation with Russia."

Dr. Khmara commented further on this issue. "Shared control of the fleet means Russian control, and that is one thing we cannot afford. Russia wants the fleet under Commonwealth control to maintain the status quo and to control our southern borders. The old imperial doctrine is still at work. I told Ivan Plushch when this conflict started that we should rid the fleet of Admiral Igor Kasatonov, who is a Russian chauvinist and will create trouble for us. I said this on January 3. The Parliament called for his resignation after I left for America."

Dr. Khmara continued to criticize the Commonwealth, calling it an obstacle to progress and comparing it to earlier unions and agreements with Russia throughout Ukrainian history. "Bohdan Khmelnytsky didn't trust the strength of the nation and sought help from Russia. Ivan Mazepa did the same thing. Both lost in the transaction. And in this century, we made a similar mistake by not realizing that our security depends on a complete break from Russia. After our leaders sat in Petrograd debating a confederation with Russia, we suffered disastrous defeats at Kruty and Bazar."

[In the final months of 1917, Ukraine's Central Rada was still hesitant about breaking all ties with Russia and still considering a loose federation. When the Rada issued the Declaration of Independence on January 22, 1918, Russian Bolsheviks were already launching a brutal attack on Ukraine. On January 29, 1918, near Kruty, Symon Petliura's forces held a futile last stand against the Bolshevik onslaught led by Gen. Mikhail Muraviev. A unit of 300 students was surrounded by the Bolshevik forces and mercilessly slaughtered. Petliura later formed an alliance with Poland and continued the struggle against Communist forces in Ukraine until 1920, but a peace treaty between Poland, the Russian Soviet Republic, and the Ukrainian Soviet Republic effectively doomed the nationalist forces. On November 21, 1920, they suffered a final crushing defeat at Bazar.]

And now, he continued, Ukraine needs its own armed forces and no one has the right to give control of that army to anyone else. "We want to be a nuclear-free state. We want stability and strong ties with Europe. We see NATO members as our friends and the nuclear weapons pointed at NATO members are useless to us. We want all strategic nuclear weapons on Ukrainian territory destroyed by 1994.

"This is a policy that is best for Ukraine and best for the rest of the world. And at the same time we hear Russia clamoring for the right to become a member of NATO and ask why Russia still has nuclear weapons pointed at countries that are members of this alliance. And you in the diaspora should point this out to your legislators in Washington."

Dr. Khmara then addressed the economic problems in Ukraine, cautioning that lack of economic stability could create social chaos and revolt. He stressed that economic reforms must be implemented both quickly and correctly. He indicated that these reforms could be facilitated with the removal of Prime Minister Vitold Fokin and that he and his colleagues in the Parliament were exerting pressure on President Kravchuk to replace Mr. Fokin as soon as possible or risk losing the presidency.

Mr. Fokin, Dr. Khmara pointed out, was against having the new Ukrainian hryvnia printed in Canada and had attempted to sabotage the project by suggesting that the currency be printed by a disreputable Italian firm with strong Communist connections. Dr. Khmara added that the hryvnia would probably be ready for circulation in Ukraine by May or June of this year.

In closing, Dr. Khmara answered questions about the international mail still being routed through Russia and visas for Ukrainians coming to America still being issued by the American Embassy in Moscow. "Uriad, uriad, uriad" (government, government, government), he responded, again blaming President Kravchuk's administration for not removing the old bureaucratic infrastructure quickly enough.

Later that evening, at a reception at the Mazurkevich home, representatives of various Philadelphia-based Ukrainian organizations met privately with Dr. Khmara, who was presented with an album of photographs, newspaper clippings, letters demanding his release from prison from American congressmen to Presidents Mikhail Gorbachev and Kravchuk, and other materials related to the UNRC's work on his behalf.

On Monday, January 20, Dr. Khmara met with members of United Ukrainian American Relief Committee and was then given a private audience with Archbishop Stephen Sulyk.

The UHRC's president also arranged a luncheon meeting for Dr. Khmara with Philadelphia Councilman Thatcher Longstreth, a long-time adherent of Ukrainian causes, who had lent his personal support to various actions on Dr. Khmara's behalf. Also present at the luncheon, which was held at Philadelphia's prestigious Union League, were former Human Rights Ambassador to the United Nations Jerome Shestack; M. Kowalczyz, president of the Philadelphia branch of UCCA, and M. Nycz, president of the Philadelphia branch of UACCouncil.

Later that afternoon, Dr. Khmara was interviewed by a reporter from the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Former CIA director: U.S. can influence future of new Commonwealth

by Marta Zielyk

WASHINGTON — William Colby, director of the CIA from 1973 to 1976, is a strong supporter of American aid to the former republics of the Soviet Union, among them, Ukraine.

At a breakfast meeting on Friday, January 17, organized by The Washington Group, Mr. Colby asserted that there is tremendous potential in the former republics, a wealth of natural and human resources that can be tapped for the mutual benefit of all nations of the world.

Mr. Colby began his remarks by saying that his association with Ukraine began while he was with the American Embassy in Stockholm in the early 1950s. It was there that he met and worked with several prominent Ukrainian political activists. From then on, he has been studying developments in Ukraine, as well as in the former Soviet Union.

Mr. Colby prefers to look at these events in the broader historical context. The 20th century, which is drawing to a close, he said, does so on a crescendo of success for free economies, for free governments for free people everywhere. This is true not only in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, but other areas of the world, most notably Latin and South America.

In looking back at the events of the past century, Mr. Colby said that the seminal dates which one must remember are 1918, 1945 and 1989, each of which mark the end of a world war. In 1918 the victorious Allies destroyed their enemies, changed their borders, changed their governments and exacted war reparations. The result, Mr. Colby points out, was the rise of Adolph Hitler.

Consequently, when in 1945 the United States and its allies found themselves once again victorious they did not repeat the mistakes of 1918 but rather decided to help rebuild the economies of their former enemies. The result is somewhat ironic: Germany and



Former CIA Director William Colby

minimum of \$30 billion. The source of half of this aid should be the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The rest of the financial burden falls on individual governments.

Now we come to 1989 which can also be considered to mark the end of a war: the cold war which the United States and democratic forces again won, this time without bloodshed and violence. What lies before us, said Mr. Colby, is a Soviet Union in ruins: its society fractured, its economy in shambles. What we ought to do according to the former CIA director, is take a lesson from 1945 and help the former republics of the Soviet Union achieve some measure of control over their own economies and political systems, help them enter the international society of nations.

Mr. Colby stated that according to Jeffrey Sachs of Harvard University, the architect of the Polish economic revival and adviser to Russian President Boris Yeltsin, this can be done with a

minimum of \$30 billion. The source of half of this aid should be the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The rest of the financial burden falls on individual governments.

Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The rest of the financial burden falls on individual governments.

Secondly, the U.S. should respond with technical aid in the form of advisers: entrepreneurs, economists retailers, wholesalers, managers and lawyers who would help the population learn the basics of a market economy.

And finally, said Mr. Colby, reminding his audience of how difficult it is to send a fax to Moscow or Kiev, the West should help the former republics rebuild their infrastructure, their communications system, transportation system, etc. And then, he said, we should get out of the way and let private capital move in.

And move it will, said Mr. Colby. The reason is that there is a potentially very wealthy country there with enormous physical and human resources. In the case of Ukraine this is especially true in the area of agriculture, the energy industry and the steel industry.

Secondly, the Soviet educational system has produced a highly educated albeit unmotivated population which has resulted in a "slovenly society." Once the natural energy of the population is released a very highly intelligent work force will emerge.

And lastly, said Mr. Colby there is an enormous demand in the former Soviet Union. He likened the situation in the that area of the world to the situation in the United States following the demobilization after the end of World War II. There were predictions that with the absence of the wartime demand for

production the Western world would collapse entirely. What happened however, was that all the pent-up demands for material amenities which built up during the war were released and created the boom of the 1950s. This is the prospect which the former CIA director sees for the former Soviet Union: pent-up demand will come to a head and result in an enormous revival of life and hope akin to what happened in post-World War II Europe.

The relatively small investment which the United States would make in the former Soviet Union would yield domestic benefits as well, said Mr. Colby. With the reduction in tensions between the United States and Moscow center, and with the financial and political stability which would eventually be created in that part of the world, the U.S. would be free to use resources previously allocated to the military to improve the domestic situation. The recession, crime, the AIDS epidemic, the challenges of education, said Mr. Colby, are all threats to the national security and the well-being of America, which cannot be alleviated by military means.

We should have learned our lesson, the lesson of the century, said Mr. Colby, and avert the potential reversion to a fascist Soviet Union. It is conceivable that frustration would bring a return to hard-line discipline in the former USSR. A small investment on our part can deter such a scenario; sitting back and letting the situation deteriorate however, would only contribute to the likelihood of such a devastating event, he added.

Mr. Colby ended his remarks to The Washington Group with the statement that the United States can influence the future of the Commonwealth of Independent States, regardless of what form it takes in the future. He expressed hope that at a time when Western Europe is realizing the need for some sort of union, an agreement can be reached among the nations of the CIS which would respect their autonomy yet recognize their mutual needs in an increasingly interdependent world.

Obituary

Dr. Walter Uzych, Pennsylvania physician

WALLINGFORD, Pa. — Dr. Walter Uzych, an ear, nose and throat specialist, went to his eternal repose on December 25, 1991. He was 77.

Dr. Uzych was born in western Ukraine, on November 29, 1914. He pursued his medical studies at the University of Graz Medical School in Austria, graduating in 1940 with a doctor of medicine degree. During World War II, he pursued post-graduate medical training at the University Hospital in Graz, served as an International Refugee Organization physician.

Despite the horrors and terrible privations of the war, he was able to survive, still possessed of a heart of gold and a great will to live and be of service to others. A few years after the war, in 1949, he arrived in America and began a one-year internship at Misericordia Hospital in New York. This was followed, from 1950 to 1951, by a one-year residency at the Rhode Island State Infirmary.

He met Eva Soroka, and they were married on January 20, 1952.

Dr. Uzych continued his professional career, serving a three-year residency in

1952-1955 in otolaryngology at the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Medicine in Philadelphia. The Uzyches started a family: Loressa (Uzych Syska), was born in 1953; Leo (Uzych), in 1954; and Irene (Uzych Abram), was born in 1959. The family kept growing, and at the time of Dr. Uzych's passing included four grandchildren; Maria, Michael, Stephen and Krystyna, all children of Loressa and her husband, William Syska.

From 1959 to 1987, Dr. Uzych had a busy medical practice in the West End of Chester. During this time, he provided endless hours of medical services to innumerable poor persons, many of whom were not able to pay him for his hard work.

For numerous years, he was also a school examiner in the Chester School District and was a medical examiner for several insurance companies. In 1990 he was honored by the Delaware County Medical Society and the Pennsylvania Medical Society for 50 years of medical service.

During his years in private practice, Dr. Uzych was associated with various hospitals, including Sacred Heart Medical Center in Chester, Pa. A few years



Dr. Walter Uzych

ago, a tree was planted on the grounds of Sacred Heart Hospital, in recognition of Dr. Uzych's many years of professional service to the hospital.

Dr. Uzych was a member of St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church as well as the Ukrainian American National Home and the Ukrainian National Association.

UNWLA appeals for book donations

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian National Women's League of America is planning exhibits in Kiev, Lviv and Toronto at the World Congress of Free Ukrainians next convocation in 1993. The exhibits will be of children's books published by the diaspora, and a set of books will be left in each city. In Toronto the exhibit books will be donated to the UNWLA educational library.

The Shevchenko Scientific Society's archivist in Lviv, Taras Romaniuk, said that the exhibit will "help the national rebirth of Ukraine and show emigres that the work of many generations was not in vain."

The UNWLA is asking publishers to send three copies of each book, and asks those who have private collections of children's literature to lend or donate to the exhibit collection. The UNWLA is also looking for books of Ukrainian stories that have been translated into English.

To contribute, write to: Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Inc., 108 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003; or call (212) 533-4646. Please indicate types of books available —

(Continued on page 17)

FOR THE RECORD: Defense secretary's Ukrainian Independence Day address

Following are excerpts of remarks delivered by Secretary of State Richard Cheney at the January 23 dinner on the occasion of Ukrainian Independence Day hosted by The Washington Group.

...In 1918 when the Ukrainian Central Council proclaimed independence, the Russian Empire was in turmoil. The promise of freedom held out at that time was ultimately denied. That region of the world today is in turmoil once again, and the promise of freedom is once more before the people of Ukraine. ...

Ukraine has a special importance for America and for us in the Pentagon. I was delighted in recent months to see the United States government recognize the independence of Ukraine and move to establish diplomatic relations. At the president's direction, the deputy secretary of defense, Don Atwood, visited Kiev in November reviewing defense conversion, and he was impressed with the people he met and with their bright hopes for the future.

In the referendum held in Ukraine last December, over three-quarters of the electorate voted for independence — a result that clearly spoke to the desire of the people of Ukraine to determine their own destiny. ...

Everyone here knows that Ukraine has a talented population and rich resources. But we also know that more than 70 years of Communist mismanagement have left Ukraine's economy in a shambles and its environment polluted. Building a free-market economy and democratic institutions under such conditions is a formidable task, and success is not guaranteed.

We certainly must do what we can to help in the difficult transition to democracy and free-market economies. High on the agenda must be conversion of resources from military spending to use meeting the needs of the people. We are also working with officials of Ukraine and other former Soviet republics to fashion our humanitarian program to help them through this difficult winter.

It would be a mistake to think that anything we do is going to dramatically alter the course of history inside the former Soviet Union. It may be that we can only influence events at the margin. Nonetheless, it is worth the investment, because we want to do everything we can to encourage the development of democracy.

As we watch the events in Ukraine, we need to recognize that the possibilities for freedom in that country are there, not only because the Ukrainian spirit withstood the fires of Communist repression. The possibilities of freedom are there as a direct result of America's leadership role in the world.

For the last 50 years, the United States has been prepared to deploy sufficient military forces to defend freedom and to guarantee our security. Behind this shield, democracy and market economies flourished while the glaring faults of communism became increasingly evident. Communism finally collapsed under the weight of the contradiction between its promises and reality.

As a result, the strategic environment has been radically transformed. However, the breathtaking pace of the transformation should not blind us to the fundamental truth that we

must maintain appropriate military capabilities to defend our interests and sustain our leadership role in the world as a force for promoting peace and freedom.

Promoting a peaceful and free world is a central objective of our security policy. But we must now pursue that goal in a strategic environment that has been dramatically altered by our success in the Cold War. ...

As we watch the events in Ukraine, we need to recognize that the possibilities for freedom in that country are there, not only because the Ukrainian spirit withstood the fires of Communist repression. The possibilities of freedom are there as a direct result of America's leadership role in the world.

The present new strategy also calls for fewer forces forward deployed in Europe and Asia. But, and I emphasize this, we are not abandoning our commitment to the security of these areas. In Europe in particular, the presence of strong American forces has been the anchor of stability and peace since the end of World War II. With the end of the Cold War, our presence can be reduced, but the remaining forces must be adequate to

with his bold and historic decision last September to make unilateral reductions in our nuclear arsenal. ...

These and other steps directed by the president give the officials of the former Soviet Union the incentive needed to shift away from the business of producing massive stockpiles of nuclear weapons, so they can direct their energies toward the work of building democracy. That shift will bring the people of the former

Soviet Union the benefits they had heretofore lacked, and it will help make the world a significantly safer place for all of us.

This is in keeping with one of the most important objectives of our new defense strategy: not simply to respond to global shifts, but to take the kind of actions that will encourage and shape the course of world change. Such actions require a continuing evaluation of our strategic

nuclear weapons, and we have offered our help and assistance. But clearly there is a lot of uncertainty in the future as the republics work out their relationships.

Given the breakup of the old Soviet Union, given the disintegration of their society, given the sad state of their economy, the only realistic thing for me to do as secretary of defense is to anticipate that one of the by-products of the break-up of the Soviet Union may be a proliferation of nuclear capability to third parties. Certainly, we have to be concerned about the possibility that either a weapon or knowledge about how to produce weapons will ultimately find its way into unfriendly hands. ...

That's why we must work to limit the spread of weapon technology and develop a system of defenses against ballistic missiles. We need the capability to defend our nation, our forces overseas, and friends and our allies against ballistic missile attack. I can't think of a more important requirement to satisfy in the years ahead.

The dramatic changes in the world and our new strategy form the basis for a fundamental restructuring of America's armed forces. We have set in motion a sweeping transformation of our military to adjust to the new strategic requirements. In many areas of our defense effort, we are already at or headed for pre-Cold War levels.

The Department's budget declined more than 11 percent in fiscal year 1991, and it will continue to decline into the future. Just five years ago, defense spending was 27 percent of the federal budget. Today it is less than 20 percent and it's going down. By the middle of the decade, we will have cut defense spending to the lowest percentage of federal spending since before Pearl Harbor. Defense spending will also be at pre-World War II levels when measured against our Gross National Product.

...And we continue to evaluate international developments and revise our defense requirements as appropriate. Whenever we have an opportunity, not only to respond to the changing environment, but to influence the course of global events, we are prepared to act. And we are prepared to continue to take the kind of initiatives, such as the one President Bush took last September, that will encourage the republics of the former Soviet Union to continue along the path of taking down the military, including an excessive strategic nuclear force. We want to see them reduce the impact of military forces and expenditures on their societies.

But we are proceeding carefully, cautiously and prudently in accordance with a plan that we think makes sense, based upon fundamental changes in our over-all strategy, and remembering that it is absolutely essential that we preserve the essence of the quality force that let us win so decisively in the Gulf War this past year. ...

If we tear down our defenses too quickly, as many have suggested, or we make the wrong decisions today, we risk losing the military capabilities that we worked so hard to build over the years.

Democracy has spread throughout the world today, in Ukraine and

(Continued on page 16)



Christina Lew

U.S. Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney addresses The Washington Group.

meet the security requirements of the continent.

To ensure the stability needed for further progress towards democracy in the newly freed nations of Europe, we need to continue to work with our allies in NATO and to broaden and intensify our relationship with the emerging democracies in that part of the world. We are in Europe for the long haul, and we will stay as long as we are needed — as long as we are wanted.

The new strategy requires a strong nuclear deterrence and defensive capability. But, as a result of the dramatic changes in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, our over-all nuclear posture can be restructured. President Bush laid the foundations for this restructuring

nuclear posture, and I have not hesitated to recommend further changes to the president when the strategic situation warrants them.

One of the things I am most concerned about is control over nuclear weapons and know-how in the republics of the new Commonwealth of Independent States. At this point, we do not have any reason to believe that they have not been able to maintain control. We are pleased with Ukraine's decision to adhere to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty as a non-nuclear state, to put the nuclear weapons on its soil under unified control, and to remove all tactical nuclear weapons.

We are prepared to work with Ukraine and the other former republics to shrink that stockpile of

INTERVIEW: Canada's man in Kiev, Nestor Gayowsky

by Christopher Guly

Canada has formally established diplomatic relations with Ukraine.

Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs Barbara McDougall signed a joint declaration with Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko in Kiev on January 27.

"Canada is linked to Ukraine through the bonds of family, friendship and history," said Mrs. McDougall. "The declaration signed today is a milestone, it is far from a beginning. This document formalizes a dynamic and diverse relationship which, I'm sure, will grow stronger in the coming years."

The status of Canada's Consulate General in Kiev has been raised to that of an Embassy, with Consul General Nestor Gayowsky promoted to charge d'affaires.

This correspondent recently caught up with Mr. Gayowsky in Ottawa, where Canada's representative to Ukraine was spending a couple of weeks taking a break from the hectic pace of the historic changes occurring in the former Soviet Union.

The 57-year-old diplomat continues to work out of Kiev's October Hotel with three other Canadian Embassy staff and 11 local employees. The Canadian officials will finally move to more permanent quarters in February.

In the last month, we've seen scenes of internal struggles in many former republics of the USSR. Do you see more of that happening?

It's a question of a meeting of minds. The new Commonwealth means different things to different people. Not many read the agreement signed in Minsk which other republics had passed. Yet, different republics had different views about the Commonwealth and the direction in which it is proceeding.

How is President Leonid Kravchuk perceived by the people?

Well I can tell you that Ivan Drach from Rukh sent him a letter of support.

Is he a man eking his way through the job?

Anything anyone does in Ukraine is brand new on the democratic side. Everybody is learning day by day.

When you look back at some recent events in Ukraine, what do you recall most?

I remember very well where I was at various moments in time. I was privileged to be in Kiev when the results from the December referendum rolled in. I recall the late-night meeting with Kravchuk when I communicated to him Canada's position. I was in my hotel room watching Gorbachev's resignation speech.

Shortly after Russia dropped price controls on January 1, we saw vivid images of Muscovites scrambling at stores, trying to buy whatever they could get their hands on. Did the same hold true in Ukraine?

You didn't have the same kinds of scenes the media was sending from Moscow. What you did have, as you went through the streets, was that line-ups were a little longer after the first week. But there's still no clear talk about when we might see the new currency.

What's your reading of the comfort zone of the Ukrainian people over their new democracy?

One impression I had is that independence was a foregone conclusion. I was struck by the fact that it was so quiet leading up to the referendum. It was absolutely quiet advertising on behalf of the referendum in the last four or five days before December 1.

Based on your own Ukrainian roots, would you describe your feelings that day?

I think I have been successful in separating my knowledge of the sense of the place because of my parents and grandparents, and in looking at it analytically. I'm encouraged by the democratic sense of the people. (People are) remarkably calm and are giving the administration the opportunity to show what they can do and what democracy means.

There has been some suggestion that Ukrainian independence could now lead to more fractious movements occurring within certain regions like Transcarpathia and the Crimea.

Everyone is feeling the desire to control their own destiny. One of the reasons Ukraine felt so strongly about independence was the sense that Moscow had done a terrible job. That type of feeling duplicates as you descend down through political levels. Of course, some of those feelings depend on how skilled and able the administration is.

How will Ukrainians remember Mikhail Gorbachev?

They will remember him as a man who set about changing the system, but who was incapable of moving on towards the existence of the goals which result from perestroika and glasnost. An effective and functioning democracy in a market system got stalled along the way and he was unable to escape from the position in which he found himself.

How is Boris Yeltsin perceived?

They respect him for his bravery during the putsch and see him as leader of the next-door nation. It's similar to Canada and the United States...sleeping with the elephant, but when it moves over you have to be careful. (The situation with) Yeltsin and the union is not like Gorbachev, where there was no elephant and no separate bed.

The new independent republics have to maneuver and discover their relationship. I think they have to assess their position and recognize the past, throwing into reverse past political arrangements. Seventy-three years of history is not that easy to erase. All have to come to an understanding over the fact that some of the interests are common.

Where does Ukraine's new independence put groups like the Ukrainian Canadian Congress?

I imagine that various Canadian organizations involved with Ukraine will have to re-examine their role and the future of their activities. But I would not dream about ever telling an organization how they should respond. They have to look at their own interests, wishes and desires.

What's the most important contribution Canadians can make to Ukraine? Does it remain humanitarian aid?

Yes, but in addition, providing management organization and assistance with technical skills which any modern state requires. With everything run out of Moscow, it left a very untrained and inexperienced administration in Ukraine. Now it has to assume some of those managerial administrative burdens on its own.

Could what's occurring not be considered part of a pendulum swinging?

There's a lot of stability there. In fact, when I watch the television here, I'm struck by the fact that the media picks up on shootings when there are extraordinary events (happening) that nobody is picking up on. The kind of very slow, methodical way Ukraine is going about establishing its independence. That's not considered a reportable item.

How's your Ukrainian doing?

It's improved a little bit — not as much as I would like. I function probably 65 percent in English and 35 percent in Ukrainian. When I go to meetings, I don't get the (Ukrainian) side translated, but if I'm to convey my thoughts, I need an interpreter.

I'm just so busy. Here, I'm the political, economic, trade, technical assistance officer.

Would you give us a snapshot of your daily life?

One thing which is very interesting is that I tried, and it's almost impossible, to define what I will do from day to day. I started setting up appointments and agendas well in advance, but found that my daily business occurs on the fly, with things just happening, and your days become filled.

I get up in the morning in the same building my office is in. Sometimes I have breakfast in the restaurant because we have no cooking facilities.

From October onwards, you don't get any fresh vegetables. Your basic diet is one of fat, pickled cabbage, pickled cucumbers, maybe some pureed potatoes. But, it's a diet I would not encourage others to follow.

Canada formalizes...

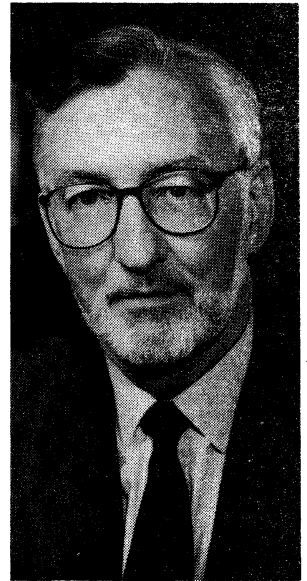
(Continued from page 1)

"Just a few weeks ago, Canada was the first Western country to recognize Ukraine as an independent country, and with 1 million Canadians of Ukrainian ancestry, you can be sure that there is a special Canadian affection for Ukraine," she said and proceeded to introduce the Canadian Charge d'Affaires Nestor Gayowsky, who has served in the capacity of Canadian consul-general to Ukraine for almost one year.

Mr. Zlenko informed the press that a Ukrainian ambassador to Canada would soon be announced and that an advance team was already at work in Ottawa, as of January 27.

According to Ms. McDougall, there will also be a special relationship between Kiev and Toronto, her hometown, as they are sister cities.

On Monday morning, she took time to visit Children's Hospital No. 1, in the Obolono region of Kiev, which will



Canada's charge d'affaires in Ukraine, Nestor Gayowsky.

I work very long hours and am not getting very much exercise. It ain't a healthy pace, Chris.

Your brief visit to Canada means a rest, then?

I've been very busy with people, like you, finding me. I've probably been getting five or six phone calls related to business all across Canada — as far west as Vancouver, and from Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Calgary, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

How much of those calls are from non-Ukrainian connected groups?

About 40 percent.

Have you felt homesick at all?

I was in Ukraine in November and December 1990 and have been there for almost a full year beginning in February 1991 to the first week of January. Time to time, sure, but with so much happening, I don't have the time. I try to report events back here and keep in touch with my wife and my family. My wife, Tela, will, in fact, be joining me there in the next few months.

receive six tons of supplies from the first Canadian shipment. After meeting the plane and examining its cargo, which included hospital and nursing kits, basic medical supplies, bandages, disposable gloves, aspirin and syringes, Ms. McDougall departed to Canada.

Representatives from the Ukrainian Red Cross, chaired by Ivan Usichenko, and representatives of the city of Kiev, Kiev Oblast and Vinnytsia Oblast, were present to unload the supplies and transport them to their pre-arranged destinations.

John Gullick, a representative from the Canadian Red Cross, told the press that local medical authorities, and Red Cross officials had developed a list of hospitals based on priorities. "An assessment team came to Ukraine from Canada and visited a number of hospitals, confirming a generic medical supply list that would meet a broad range of needs," he said.

"We had a real purpose in choosing not only Kiev, the city, but other regions as well. We don't want to forget anyone, who may need our help," he concluded.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Aid to the Commonwealth

Seven decades of communism, with its reliance on grandiose five-year plans based on artificially determined targets and its obsession with fulfilling those plans, have ruined the economies of the countries that were a part of what used to be known as the Soviet Union. Today these republics are heading, at varied paces, toward democracy and a free-market system. And, they are sorely in need of guidance and assistance.

Last week, ministers of 47 states gathered in Washington for a conference on how to assist the nations of the former Soviet Union and how to coordinate that assistance so that it is most effective.

Addressing that gathering, President George Bush urged participants: "Let us help the people throughout the independent states to make the leap from communism to democracy, from command economies to free markets, from authoritarianism to liberty."

The two-day conference ended with some general proposals on how to aid the ex-Soviet republics and adopted five "action plans" in the realms of food, medicine, housing, energy and technical assistance. Of course, the conference was merely a first step in a process that will take months, indeed, years. It is a process, one might add, that is as yet unclear and at best uncertain in view of the uncertainty surrounding the Commonwealth of Independent States itself.

Some observations about the just-concluded conference should be made — in the hope of improving the chances of success for this process of helping "the new world order" get on the right track.

First, as a delegate from France regretfully observed, the former republics of the USSR were barred by Washington from attending the conference. Fortunately, a delegation representing conference participants will meet with CIS leaders next week to go over the proposals presented in Washington.

A more disturbing aspect of the conference was the tendency to refer to "Russia and the other republics" and to "Yeltsin's Commonwealth" as if Russia and its leader were "more equal" than other CIS members. Such talk could be seen as encouraging the pre-eminence, or even domination, of Russia over other members of the Commonwealth of Independent States. If the world's leaders truly want to help these emerging democracies then they must consult with each of them and consider each of them as distinct entities. After all, needs in Russia differ from those in Kazakhstan, and the readiness for a free market is different in Ukraine than in Uzbekistan.

And this is something the 47 nations that attended the Washington aid conference should keep in mind as they are deciding what kind of assistance to provide, how to provide it and to whom. Simply put, there is no one simple answer to the problems that confront the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. And, aid must not be imposed upon these states but given in consultation and cooperation.

Feb.
9
1918

Turning the pages back...

The peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed on February 9, 1918, between the Ukrainian National Republic and the Central Powers of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and

Bulgaria.

Following is an excerpt about the treaty from the Encyclopedia of Ukraine.

When the Russian Bolshevik government began to negotiate an armistice on the eastern front, the government of the Ukrainian Central Rada also began negotiations, because the Austro-German and Rumanian fronts ran through Ukrainian territory.

The Central Rada expressed its desire for peace with the four Central Powers and on December 28 an armistice suspending hostilities at the front was signed. The Bolshevik delegation led by Leon Trotsky began peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk on December 3, 1917. On January 1, 1918, the Ukrainian delegation arrived at Brest-Litovsk.

On January 12, 1918, Count O. Czernin, representing the Central Powers, recognized the independent UNR delegation. Counts Czernin and Csaky, representing Austria-Hungary, refused to include the question of Galicia, Bukovyna, and Transcarpathia in the general peace treaty, claiming these territories were an internal issue of the Habsburg monarchy. But they conceded that the Kholm region and Podlachia should be part of the UNR. After January 20, 1918, the Ukrainian delegation returned to Kiev.

The full independence of the UNR was proclaimed in the Fourth Universal on January 22. The Ukrainian delegation returned to Brest-Litovsk. On February 1, the plenary session was attended by Ye. Medvedev and V. Shakhrai, representing the 'Soviet Ukrainian government' in Kharkiv. On behalf of the Central Powers, Czernin recognized the independence and sovereignty of the UNR. On February 9, over Bolshevik protests, the treaty between the UNR and the Central Powers was signed.

Austria-Hungary and the UNR also signed a secret agreement regarding Galicia and Bukovyna. Austria agreed to unify by July 31, 1918, in one crown land those

(Continued on page 17)

Reporter's Dairy

by Chrystyna Lapychak

Behind the headlines...

"What is this, a sorority?" mused Francis X. Clines, as he perused the press gallery in Ukraine's Parliament following George Bush's notorious "Chicken Kiev" speech last August.

Indeed, the scene that The New York Times Moscow correspondent observed — several rows of young women with only a few "token" males, working as foreign correspondents in Kiev — was really the case not only then but throughout the last year.

This week's column is a behind-the-scenes peek at the group of individuals behind the headlines, who worked side-by-side as Ukraine's historymakers made history and played a key role in documenting this remarkable period on the pages of the Western press.

While a number of individuals merit attention for their contributions while living and working in Ukraine, I'd like to focus on this small community of mostly women in their 20s and 30s, the majority of whom come from the Ukrainian diaspora who boldly challenged the Moscow-centered perspective of the Western news media using their own wits and, in many cases, their own funds.

These dozen or so individuals work as Kiev-based stringers for such prestigious and widely/circulated publications, news wires and TV and radio networks as The New York Times, ABC News, CBS Radio, The Washington Post, the Wall Street Journal, the Associated Press, The Independent, Newsweek, The Economist, The Financial Times, The Christian Science Monitor, Canadian Press, U.S. News & World Report, The Times of London, The Guardian, The Daily Telegraph, The Los Angeles Times, New York Daily News and others.

One enterprising young Ukrainian American, Christine Demkovych, started up and incorporated a professional, independent daily news service, IntelNews, which services the media as well as the diplomatic corps and business representations in Moscow and Kiev, and now employs three aspiring Ukrainian American and Canadian journalists.

Another member of this journalistic circle, though not a journalist herself, is Irene Jarosewich of Washington. Supported by the U.S. Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine, Irene has become a highly regarded and trusted source in Ukraine for the Western news media as foreign press coordinator for Rukh.

Of course, the UNA's Kiev Press Bureau, which opened in January 1991, provided detailed reports in UNA publications. Beginning with the ebullient Marta Kolomayets last January and continuing with myself in June, the

UNA's Kiev office also served as a point of reference for journalists.

It all actually began in the summer of 1990 with the arrival of Susan Viets, a 28-year-old Canadian who became the first stringer accredited in Ukraine, for The Independent of London.

A consummate professional with a big heart for the plight of Ukrainians, Susan was a trailblazer. She remains to this day a sort of big sister figure to everyone, I believe, gladly handing out advice and often taking in stray correspondents or free-lance photographers either passing through town or upon their arrival in the Ukrainian capital.

Susan now also strings for Newsweek magazine.

The next truly permanent member of the foreign press community was Mary Mycio, an attorney, originally from Long Island, who worked as a stringer first for The European and now serves as the Kiev contact for the L.A. Times. In October Mary got married in Kiev to a former Rukh activist she met while working on Rukh Fax Gazette in the autumn of 1990.

The first male to arrive, in November 1990, was Robert Seely, a peripatetic, adventure-seeking 25-year-old Cambridge graduate from London, accredited for The Times.

In accordance with journalistic tradition it was the British papers who led the pack, i.e. had the foresight to maintain permanent stringers on site in Ukraine before it became front-page news on a nearly daily basis.

Of course, The Ukrainian Weekly soon appeared on the scene with Marta Kolomayets' arrival in January 1991. Her arrival was followed in March by another Marta, this one Marta Dyczok. The 29-year-old Toronto native decided to take a year off from her doctoral studies in Ukrainian emigration history at Oxford University to do some research in Ukraine and also write for The Guardian.

Beginning in June the foreign press corps began expanding one-by-one, week-by-week, with the arrivals of Chrystia Freeland, Karl Bostick and this writer.

The youngest at 23, Chrystia made a big splash with a number of front-page exclusives in The Financial Times upon her arrival. The bright and feisty Edmonton native also delayed her studies at Oxford for one year to work as a stringer for FT, The Washington Post, The Economist and U.S. News & World Report.

An experienced and witty television news producer of African American heritage, Karl came to Kiev originally to work on a project, a media guide, for

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UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association report that as of January 30, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 10,780 checks from its members with donations totaling **\$282,970.67**. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

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

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Our fleet on the Black Sea

Dear Editor:

In the report on the dispute between Ukraine and Russia about the ownership of the Black Sea fleet (January 19) there is no mention of a very pertinent historical fact, which explains and strengthens Ukraine's claim: On April 29, 1918, all the ships of the Russian Imperial Black Sea Fleet in Ukrainian waters hoisted the Ukrainian naval ensign. That included all the ships anchored in the Sevastopol harbor, where the flagship Yuriy Pobidonosets fired a shot at 4 p.m. signaling the changeover, and the demise of the Russian Black Sea fleet.

The new Ukrainian Navy consisted of two dreadnoughts, six ships of the line, 10 cruisers, 27 mine carriers and six mine sweepers, five gunships, 22 submarines, 20 hydroplanes and numerous support vessels.

The Soviet Black Sea fleet was built up from the remnants of that Ukrainian Navy. It now comprises about a quarter of the ships in the former Soviet Navy, a number roughly equivalent to Ukraine's contribution to the Soviet GNP. Thus, the Black Sea Fleet was paid for by Ukrainians, has historical ties to Ukraine, is located in Ukrainian waters — and should be Ukrainian.

George M.J. Slusarczyk
Monroe, N.Y.

Editor's note: See our editorial of January 26.

Russia is not the real foe

Dear Editor:

In regard to the article "Russia... still dangerous," published in The Weekly's January 5 issue, I for one most strongly disagree with Myron Kuropas' theme and conclusions.

Dr. Kuropas claims that Russian imperialism, not communism was the real foe. It is true that the tsarist state pursued anti-Ukrainian policies, including the enslavement of formerly free peasants in Ukraine and elsewhere in the empire under Catherine II and the Russification policies of the 1800s. But the policies of the tsars absolutely pale in comparison with the acts of the Communists. These include forced collectivization in the 1930s; the progressive elimination of civil and religious freedoms in the whole USSR under Lenin and Stalin (and only somewhat eased in the 1950s; decades of intense propaganda in the absurd quest for a new "Soviet man"; the enormous Gulag prison system for dissenters (or anyone that the CPSU disapproved of); ruinous economics; and all the other sordid features of the Soviet state.

The only tsar who compares at all with the Soviets is Ivan IV (Ivan the Terrible), and even he had a civilized, reforming period during the first 15 years of his rule. Communism has been far worse for both Ukrainians and non-conformist Russians than the tsars.

Russia has a freely elected president, Boris Yeltsin, and he has renounced communism and the CPSU, and embraced democracy. He is certainly no Lenin (for instance, he has introduced no secret police) and he is too strong-willed to be a Kerensky. Mr. Yeltsin has

also abandoned his old statement about adjusting Russia's borders, and is not acting like a tsar or — what's far worse — a commissar. Democrats are far less likely than authoritarians to be expansionist.

It is simply not true that the Russians have no experience with democracy: for instance, in the middle ages, Novgorod was partly governed by a town assembly (the *veche*), and later, during Nicholas II's reign, various political parties entered the Duma. Even though these examples were not spread about on a universal scale, there is now a chance that authoritarianism can be rooted out of Russian governance.

In its popular vote last year, Ukraine endorsed independence, and this should be protected by the Ukrainian state and respected by all the Commonwealth members, including Russia. But Ukrainians and Russians (and the other CIS members) have a common interest in preventing a Communist resurgence which would just bring back the old horrors. While protecting its independence, Ukraine should make it clear to Mr. Yeltsin that Ukraine will cooperate in opposing any attempt by fanatical CPSU members to take advantage of the economic situation in the CIS to reimpose communism (Mikhail Gorbachev is the closet Lenin, not Mr. Yeltsin). Both countries are heading into the 21st century, and it is time to attempt to put aside old feuds and have both Ukraine and Russia cooperate as equals on this (or any other) topic of mutual concern.

Stephen T. Daisak
Staten Island, N.Y.

New Yorker on Ukraine

Dear Editor:

In the January 27 issue of New Yorker magazine, there is an excellent article on Ukraine by Robert Cullen titled "Report from Ukraine."

Mr. Cullen spent several weeks in Ukraine, prior to and after the December 1 referendum, interviewing many of the political figures, traveling to villages and also to the Crimea. It's a very good feature, and worth publicizing.

Natalie Sluzar
Washington

Information on Buchanan

Dear Editor:

I agree with Lubomyr M. Zobniw's letter of January 12 that Patrick Buchanan deserves the support of Ukrainian voters in his campaign for the Republican presidential nomination against President George Bush. Mr. Buchanan has continually supported Ukrainian independence in his columns and television appearances. He has also supported John Demjanjuk from the start of his judicial ordeal, repeatedly proclaiming his innocence.

However, the address that was printed is no longer the current address. The campaign headquarters may be reached at: Buchanan for President, 8310 Boone Boulevard, Suite 110, Vienna, VA 22182. The telephone number is (703) 790-9292.

Eugene L. Brenzey
Irvington, N.J.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Patrick Buchanan: America's last patriot?

Blacks have called him a racist because he is opposed to forced busing, affirmative action, and the idea that our nation "owes" today's blacks something more than an equal opportunity.

Feminists associated with NOW and Planned Parenthood have called him a sexist because he is pro-life and pro-family.

Jews call him an anti-Semite because he believes John Demjanjuk is innocent and questions the wisdom of America's unconditional, multi-billion-dollar annual support for Israel, a socialist, expansionist state demanding reparation for remaining a "democracy."

Gays and lesbians call him a homophobic because he believes their lifestyle is sociopathic and an ultimate menace to the public good.

Many liberals revile him because he is "quaint" enough to believe in God, honor, and country. For the American Left, faith in such universal ideals are expressions of superstition, elitism, and xenophobia.

Even some conservatives, neo-conservatives and libertarians have criticized him. William Buckley has concluded that his writings could be viewed as anti-Semitic. Charles Krauthammer believes much of what he has written are "ravings." Aram Bakshian Jr. has argued that he is being used by the disgruntled GOP right wing to raise money. George Will holds that the man cannot distinguish nationalism from nativism.

The man is Patrick Buchanan and if so many minority and gender group leaders have joined forces with D.C. beltway media pundits to condemn him, why do I revere the man?

The answer is that Patrick Buchanan is right (and correct). He is willing to stand up for what he believes regardless of the consequences and the accompanying intimidation. And he is a man of principle, a rare virtue in America's current muddled menagerie of presidential wanna-bees.

Given the drift of both the Democratic and Republican parties, Patrick Buchanan may well be this nation's last true patriot.

Forced busing was supposed to improve the educational opportunities of inner city blacks. This has not happened. Cities throughout the United States have experienced white flight, black inner-city neighborhoods have merely expanded, and educational opportunities for inner-city blacks have declined.

Affirmative action was supposed to help all blacks achieve the American dream. This, too, hasn't happened. Middle class blacks got richer while poor blacks got poorer. And racial tensions have escalated in schools, universities, and the workplace because of preferential treatment.

Militant feminists set out to "liberate" America's homebound women. Most women are no longer homemakers, but are they happier today than they were in the 1950's? Are they better off socially, economically, culturally? Do they feel more fulfilled?

The State of Israel was once a needed American ally in the cold war. Now that

the USSR is no more and even Sweden is moving away from socialism, why should America continue to subsidize this bankrupt ideal in Israel? What chutzpah to argue that Israel deserves our support because it is the only democracy in the Middle East. Does that mean that if we don't support Israel unconditionally it will become totalitarian?

And if Israel is such a great democracy, why is it that an innocent man like John Demjanjuk is still in jail despite almost universal consensus that he is not "Ivan the Terrible"?

As civilizations throughout the centuries have done, the United States once condemned homosexuality as an aberration inimical to maintaining the social order. Today we are told to respect, nay celebrate, the "courage" of sodomists for flaunting their anti-social behavior openly.

The Left Liberal Establishment has been busily undermining the moral fiber of this country with laws promoting license over restraint, criminal rights over victim's rights and, individual demands over societal responsibilities. Small wonder that welfarism, drug addiction, abortions on demand (4,000 per day) and street crime are on the increase while school performance and family cohesion are decreasing.

One could have predicted that William Buckley and Charles Krauthammer would come out against Patrick Buchanan. Both are intimates of the Jewish American community's neo-con guru Norman Podhoretz and charter members of the Israeli "amen corner." I don't know Aram Bakshian but given his association with the National Review, I suspect some of Mr. Buckley's "views" might have spilled over.

George Will, on the other hand, is a surprise. He is not to be ignored because he too is a man of principle and he makes some interesting points about Mr. Buchanan's style (confrontational) and continuing tilt towards a brand of nationalism that is increasingly nativist and isolationist. Both his style and his tilt could be damaging to U.S. interests if he becomes president and Mr. Buchanan needs to take heed.

If Mr. Buchanan is wise (and I believe he is very wise), he will ignore such predictable sobriquets as protectionist, xenophobic and ultra-nationalist as well as the brickbats flung his way by the likes of Alan Dershowitz ("Buchanan's uniform may be different from Duke's but his affinity to fascism is quite similar") and Carl T. Rowan ("Pat is a peril") and turn a responsive ear to people like Mr. Will.

Unlike the French and Russian revolutions which followed it, the American Revolution of 1776 was unique because it provided a nationalistic model for all the world. America has always been both a beacon and a haven of freedom for the oppressed, Zulus included. We live in a country whose nationalism is predicated on liberty and justice for all.

Patrick Buchanan wants to put America first, ahead of some vague "new world order." That's fine. But America must also remain true to its founding principles.

FOCUS ON THE ARTS

"Art and Ethnicity" exhibit marks Ukrainian Canadian Centennial

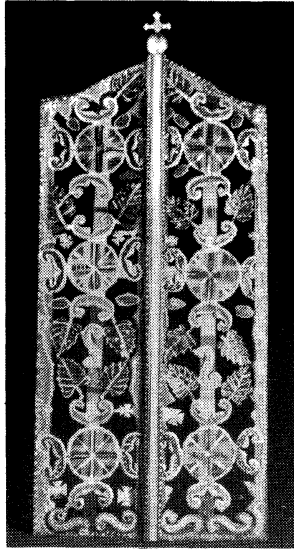
by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — The largest exhibition marking the centennial of Ukrainian settlement in Canada opened in Hull, Quebec, last August.

"Art and Ethnicity: The Ukrainian Tradition in Canada" will run at the Canadian Museum of Civilization until February 21, 1993. Dr. Robert Klymasz, curator of both the exhibit and the East European Programme of the museum's Canadian Center for Folk Culture Studies, says that the work of over 100 Ukrainian Canadian artists and artisans will portray various aspects of immigration, religion, folklore and art. Various video screens, featuring archival footage and Ukrainian dance, will augment the presentation.

"I believe that this exhibition will demonstrate to all Ukrainians the importance of their heritage and will serve as an example to other ethnic groups to address, for example, their concerns regarding the survival of their origins and customs," he explains. Dr. Klymasz adds that for the last few decades, "art has been, without a doubt, the most prolific way for Ukrainians to represent their traditions."

The show is divided into several themes. "Coming to Canada" details the hardships of pioneering and the sadness of exile from the Ukrainian homeland. "Legacy of Faith" portrays Christian beliefs through various icons and



Royal Doors (1911, wood, metal, paint), from St. Elias the Prophet Ukrainian Greek-Orthodox Church in Hamton, Saskatchewan, is part of the display at the Canadian Museum of Civilization.

religious objects, while "Celebrations" looks at Ukrainian customs and rituals

(Continued on page 16)



"Heritage Display" (1985, acrylic on canvas) by Natalka Husar also is part of the exhibit celebrating the Centennial of Ukrainian Canadian settlement.

"Swan Lake: The Zone" wins acclaim

NEW YORK — The film from Ukraine, "Swan Lake: The Zone" received a favorable review from Vincent Canby of The New York Times, who called it "an odd, baffling and often arresting film."

This film was awarded the International Critics and Young Critics prizes at the 1990 Cannes Film Festival.

In addition, "Swan Lake: The Zone" was chosen as the best film of 1991 by Kevin Thomas of the Los Angeles Times. "Yuri Ilienko's poetic account of a Gulag ordeal...evolves into a Christian parable expressed in astonishingly beautiful imagery," he wrote.

Mr. Canby gives an eloquent description and critique of "Swan Lake: The Zone."

The movie is about a prisoner who escapes from his camp three days before he is to be released. He lives for a short time inside a huge tin hammer and sickle monument until a woman discovers him when her little boy plays near the monument. The two become lovers, but the boy turns the prisoner in.

Even though "it's never quite clear why anything is happening anyway," he says that "it works principally as a poetic evocation of emotional numbness," and that it "makes dramatic the sense of despair and hopelessness that are the roots of the feverish freedom movements in the Soviet Union today."

The dialogue is minimal, with images conveying the gist of the film. One Ukrainian American who saw it said that a total of about one paragraph is said throughout the entire movie.

Vincent Canby says that "the individual scenes are sometimes stunning. There is a long remarkable sequence in which the escaped prisoner attempts to adapt himself to life inside the cramped space of a very drafty hammer and sickle.

It has political implications, but it is also a long, wordless, agonizing demon-

stration of a man at odds with an eccentrically shaped environment. Politics are beyond the point."

Some people might disagree that politics are beyond the point, but this seems to be the sort of movie which each person sees in his or her own way. The surreal images make the film "simultaneously blunt and obscure" — not the kind of movie that is obvious before it is pondered for a while, and sometimes not even after. It lends itself to diverse interpretations, since so little is stated clearly.

Mr. Canby provides interesting background information: directed by Yuri Ilienko and based on the stories of Sergei Paradzhanov, the screenplay was written by both filmmakers. Mr. Ilienko did the photography as well, which Mr. Canby describes as "incredibly rich without slopping over into prettiness." He had also done the photography for Mr. Paradzhanov's "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors." Both men made movies in the 60's and 70's that were often not released until glasnost because censors found them offensive.

Mr. Paradzhanov spent four and a half years in prison in the mid-1970s on charges of homosexuality and died last year.

The two main characters, played by Victor Solovyov and Lyudmilla Yefimenko (who is married to Mr. Ilienko) "serve the film by their looks and bearing," according to Mr. Canby. "He is a man of rough, steely handsomeness, with deep-set eyes that appear to be beyond exhaustion. She has the strong, nearly perfect features of a classic Slavic beauty. To the extent that the film allows, each is an individual as well as a representation of a condition."

On the whole, "Swan Lake: The Zone" impressed Mr. Canby as a "beautiful, dour Ukrainian film of both political and mystical import."

Museum and preservation experts seek to establish association

WINTERTHUR, Del. — A listing of qualified Ukrainian museum and preservation professionals in North America is presently being compiled to facilitate the creation of an association of Ukrainian Museum and Preservation Professionals of North America.

UMPPNA would attempt to network Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian specialists to assist in the preservation of Ukrainian cultural artifacts in Ukraine as well as assist North American Ukrainian museum administrators to improve their professional standards and operations.

UMPPNA coordinators Anizia Karmazyn and Myron Stachiw envision that the association could provide professional assistance in grant writing, collections management, curatorship, conservation, exhibition and storage techniques, membership development, museum governance, public outreach and historic preservation.

Museum professionals, conservators, archivists, special collections librarians, architectural preservationists and others interested in being included in a listing for distribution to North American peers only at this time, please send the following information: name, institutional affiliation if any, title, business address and telephone, home address

and telephone, field of training, pertinent skills, language skills and former institutional affiliations (all of which appear on the listing).

Along with this information, please send your comments regarding any potential aspect of this association and describe the extent to which you wish to become involved (e.g. membership organizer, conference organizer; researching funding sources or exchange opportunities; compiling lists of North American Ukrainian architectural monuments or outdoor sculpture to ensure inclusion on national surveys, such as SOS! (Save Outdoor Sculpture), a joint project of the National Museum of American Art and the National Institute of Conservation of Cultural Property; compiling bibliographic data on specific subjects of interest to museum/preservation colleagues in Ukraine; providing Ukrainian-language translations of English-language museum/preservation technical manuals; survey North American, public and private Ukrainian collections; chair a special subject committee within the UMPPNA; monitor the effects of radiation on museum collections in Ukraine; survey the existing conservation practices of Ukrainian museums in North America and in Ukraine.

(Continued on page 16)

Los Angeles area is home to vibrant Ukrainian community

by Peter Bejger

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

LOS ANGELES — A recent whirlwind visit to this metropolitan area revealed that a vibrant Ukrainian American community life has successfully taken root outside the traditional centers of the Northeast and Midwest. Although small in number, the Ukrainian Americans of Southern California have emerged as a dynamic force in the sprawling multicultural neighborhoods of the nation's second largest city.

The Ukrainian presence in California dates from the late 19th century. Father Ahapius Honcharenko, considered the first Ukrainian pioneer, settled in 1876 in San Francisco, where he published a Ukrainian-language newspaper.

It has been documented that Hollywood had three Ukrainian families in 1900. This nominal presence was somewhat enhanced by an inflow of new arrivals from other areas of the United States and Canada after 1919.

By the late 1930s Los Angeles was home to some 150 Ukrainian families, of whom only 25 were considered by community chroniclers to be active in community life. A third wave of Ukrainian immigration to California began after 1938, as job opportunities increased after the Depression.

In the 1940s, 500 Ukrainian families were listed in community directories; 150 of these families were "nationally conscious" Ukrainians. The period from 1948 to 1952 witnessed a massive influx of Ukrainians to the Los Angeles area from other cities in North America

and from overseas. The massive migration of Ukrainian refugees from war-shattered Europe insured the demographic vitality of the Los Angeles hromada.

While tentative attempts at Ukrainian community life date back as far as 1926, when the first "National Home" society was formed, organized Ukrainian life did not really take off until the early 1950s. New arrivals meant increased resources for the basic structures of community life such as churches, schools, cultural centers and other institutions.

By 1947 a sufficient number of Ukrainian Catholics had arrived to establish the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church. A small chapel was purchased from Lithuanians and an energetic building fund drive was launched. In 1960, a Protestant church in Hollywood was acquired and converted to suit the Ukrainian rite. Additional properties around the church were purchased to assure expansion in the future.

The church complex includes a parish center with a library, exhibition space, a renovated church hall for social activities, and the non-denominational Ridna Shkola, or Saturday School of Ukrainian Studies.

This reporter witnessed a lively community during his visit. Bustling bee-hived women prepared food for church hall socializing. And the school was a revelation. It is not unfair to describe the physical environment of many Ukrainian Saturday schools as dark and dismal in alienating urban settings. The Los Angeles school,

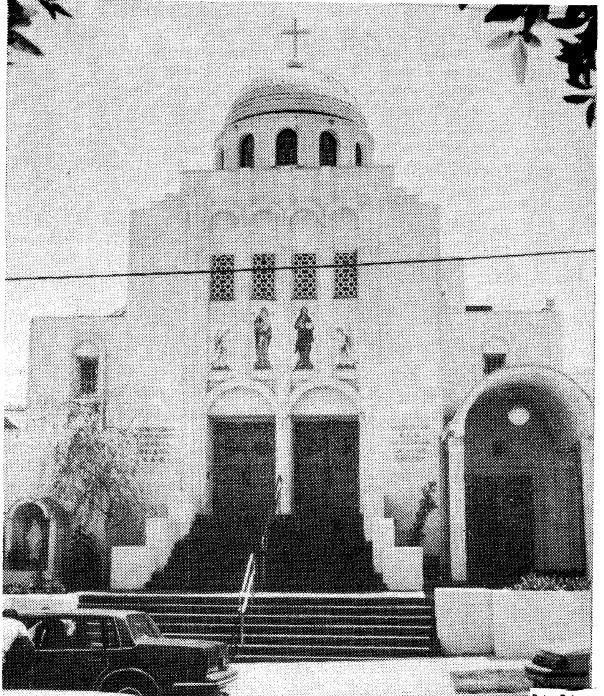
however, is blessed with an outdoor courtyard equipped with tables for lunch breaks that take advantage of the region's sunny climate and exotic flora. The juxtaposition of spoken Ukrainian and palm trees is a startling, but nonetheless compelling, image.

The school has a staff of seven instructors with a current student body of 32 youngsters grouped in classes from pre-school to sixth grade. The

Southern California community is experiencing a renaissance as the number of young children from young families grows, so future prospects for the school's enrollment appear encouraging.

The Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization uses the school's facilities for co-ed meetings twice a month. Plast has been active in Los Angeles since 1965.

(Continued on page 18)



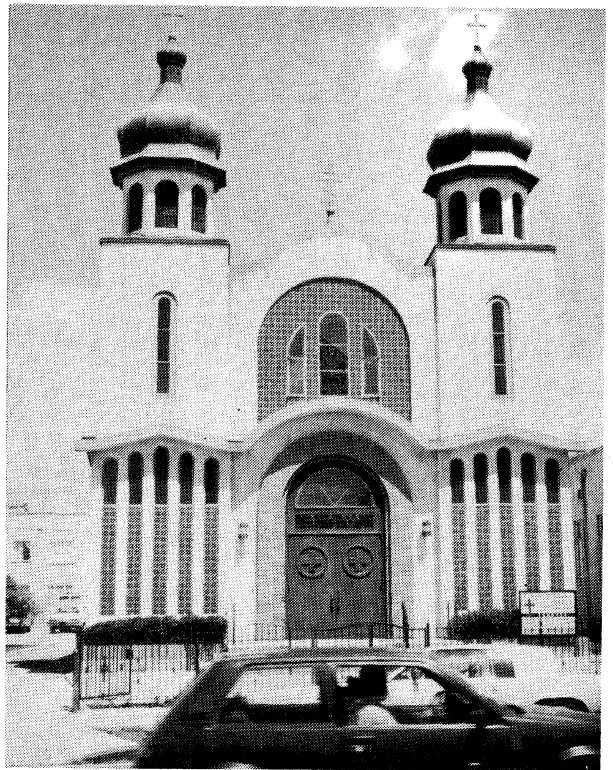
Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church.



A view of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church.



Daria Chaikovsky in her shop, the Ukrainian Art Gallery.



St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

BOOK REVIEW

Lesia Ukrainka in translation —in seven major languages

Lesia Ukrainka in Translations: English, German, Spanish, French, Croatian, Portuguese, Italian. Natalia Pazuniak, Ph.D., editor. Philadelphia: The Commemorative Committee to Honor Lesia Ukrainka, 1988. 319 pp.

by Wolodymyr T. Zyla

The task of translating Lesia Ukrainka's works is not easy. Realizing the difficulty, but still wishing to present to the Western reader a representative selection of works by the great Ukrainian poetess, the Commemorative Committee to Honor Lesia Ukrainka in 1988 published a collection titled "Lesia Ukrainka in Translations." The collection utilizes seven languages: one Slavic, Croatian, and six non-Slavic but important languages of the West, English, German, Spanish, French, Portuguese and Italian.

The reviewed collection reveals Lesia Ukrainka as a prominent poetess and dramatist as well as a great innovator in modern Ukrainian literature. With rare finesse she combines in these works the most characteristic Ukrainian features with a universality of subject matter, motifs and philosophical viewpoint. It is hard to believe that although doomed by an incurable disease from the early years of her life, Lesia Ukrainka nonetheless succeeded in reaching the literary summit and through her fine works was able to convey hope and inspiration for all oppressed peoples. Her works display an independent spirit and an unerring instinct for the future. It is probably for these reasons that her literary heritage was chosen to be the focus of this publication.

The Croatian rendition, "Posestrima Vila" (Blood-Sister), is by the Rev. Marian Procyk. Born in Bosnia, the Rev. Procyk has written poetry and short stories in Croatian and has done translations from Ukrainian into Croatian. His translation in the collection, according to Dr. Slobodanka Vladiv, professor of Serbo-Croatian in Australia, is exceptionally well done. In fact, it reads so well that it sounds like a folk-poem from Vuk Karadzic's collection. In addition, it is a very accurate translation.

The English translation, "In the Wilderness," prepared by Roxolana Stojko-Lozynskij, a student of literature, is quite satisfactory. Dr. Wendell M. Aycock, professor of English, says:

"Because the play was set in the 17th century, the translator had to make a stylistic decision. Should she use the English language that was being used in that era, should she use modern, received American English, or should she use modern colloquial American English, or some other type of English? To choose a style and then to maintain that

style consistently throughout a translation is difficult. Roxolana Stojko-Lozynskij was clearly aiming for consistency in her work. She did not completely achieve it (there are times when the tone shifts a bit), but she does a reasonably good job of choosing words and syntax that are on the same stylistic level.

"Insofar as any errors in sentence structure, word usage, punctuation, or spelling are concerned, I can only say that there are certainly such errors in the translation. There are always such errors in almost any printed work of any length. In my opinion, however, the work is not flawed."

"Die Blaue Rose" (The Azure Rose) is exceptionally well done by a distinguished German translator, Prof. Eberhard Reissner, who is a director of the Institute for Slavistics at the Johannes-Gutenberg University in Mainz. Prof. Reissner also is in charge of lectures and research in Russian literature of the 19th and 20th centuries at that institution. He is the editor of numerous classical Russian authors and has published works on the history of Russian literature.

In this translation he depicts well the problem of hereditary insanity, showing familiarity with the existing research on this subject. His translation captures the spirit of the Ukrainian original, and it is a solid literary piece that would appeal to the German reader. Its vocabulary is carefully selected and equivalent to the Ukrainian original even in minute details.

The Spanish rendition "Dueno de piedra" (The Stone Host), according to Dr. Roberto Bravo, professor of Spanish, is well done by Dr. Petro Kluk in cooperation with Prof. Carlos Jimenez. Dr. Kluk studied Romance philology at the University of Madrid. The translation "Dueno de piedra" was apparently a part of his doctoral dissertation. The difficult parts of the play, such as the conflict of personal motivations and choices, as well as the play's new configuration of characters and the specifics of the psychological conflict and philosophical background, are properly and clearly depicted.

The Spanish reader familiar with the ageless Don Juan legend can clearly see in the Ukrainian version a new interpretation introduced by Lesia Ukrainka. It is not an easy translation, but is a psychologically and philosophically demanding piece of work. The translator overcame these difficulties through his understanding of the original, which

is quite involved, through proper selection of the vocabulary, and through a deep familiarity with the epoch that produced this universal legend.

All the Italian translations, according to Dr. Aldo Finco, professor of Italian, are well rendered, especially the poems "Ombra obliata" (Forgotten Shadow), "Prigioniero" (A Captive), and "Contra spem spero." They have an Italian flair and appeal to the Italian reader as if they were written by Italian poets. Of special significance here is "Contra spem spero" which sheds light on the poetess's attitude towards her life and work as a whole.

Among the translators are young poets — students Paola Cesco, Romano Samo, Mariella Visco and their professor, Basilio Sapeliak. Prof. Sapeliak is a revered father, educated in Italy (Selesian Pontifical University in Turin) and a lecturer on Ukrainian language and literature at the Institute of Slavic Philology, State University of Rome.

Dr. Pat Hopkins, professor of French, made the following comment in regard to the French translations: "If I hadn't known that this was a translation, I would never have guessed that it wasn't originally written in French. It is a skillful blend of familiar and lyrical language, and the dialogue has the graceful rhythm of the French vers blanc."

The translations were done by Dr. Olha Jacura-Repetylo (born in France), an engineer by profession, presently working for the automotive industry in Paris. She has a profound interest in translating poetry from Ukrainian into French.

The Portuguese translations are quite extensive and were done by Wira Wowk (the author of 11 original poetry and press collections in Ukrainian and two collections in Portuguese) and Olena Kolody (translator of several Ukrainian poems into Portuguese, who is considered the greatest poetess of Parma in Brazil). The Portuguese renditions of works by Lesia Ukrainka are done with great skill and with deep understanding of both languages. Each line of translation manifests originality and good selection of vocabulary. The translations read like original Portuguese poetry.

The book begins with a scholarly introduction by Dr. Natalia Pazuniak, the editor of the collection. In it she discusses the life of Lesia Ukrainka and sheds light on her literary work. She concludes her discussion with the following statement: "It is hoped that these translated poems and dramas of Lesia Ukrainka will reveal to the reader a small part of the author herself, will introduce her bright silhouette stepping graciously into the 20th century with confident and penetrating sight, and reflect her ever-present clan of life."

In conclusion, I would like to say that this volume may be described as a good and helpful edition because of its scholarly preparation and multilingual presentation. This publication without a doubt preserves and enhances an indispensable part of the European literary heritage. For this, the editor and the Commemorative Committee to Honor Lesia Ukrainka deserve our thanks.

BOOK NOTES

Essays on Taras Shevchenko's worlds

NEW YORK — "The Worlds of Taras Shevchenko" is a new collection of essays covering topics that relate to Shevchenko. Published to commemorate the 175th anniversary of the poet's birth, it is volume 214 of the *Memoirs of the Shevchenko Scientific Society*.

There are seven sections containing a total of 31 essays. The section topics are

Taras Shevchenko and spirituality, literature, culture and society. His relationship with various people (such as Panteleimon Kulish or the Futurists) is covered in part 3.

There is also a section on Shevchenko studies, for example, the history of Shevchenko studies in Ukraine from 1961 to 1981, or Shevchenko studies in Japan. At the end is an addendum on scientific studies of Shevchenko conferences in New York.

The authors are an international amalgamation of literary scholars. Eleven are from Ukraine, one from Poland, one from Japan, one from Australia, five from Canada and 10 from the United States. Among these are Mykhailo Braichevsky, George Grabowicz, Assya Humessky, Ivan Dzyuba, Daria Darevych, George Luckyj, Petro Odarchenko, Jaroslav Rozumny, Bohdan Rubchak, Yevhen Sverstiuk, John Fizer and George Shevelov.

The collection was edited by Larissa M.L.Z. Onyshkevych, Leonid Rudnytzky, Bohdan Pevny and Taras Hunczak.

Published by the Shevchenko Scientific Society, and Suchasnist and Prolog Press, the Ukrainian-language essays have been partially funded by the Ostap Kotyk-Stepanovych Publication Fund.

The 488-page hardcover book costs \$25 (U.S.) plus \$4.95 postage and handling. It may be ordered from the Shevchenko Scientific Society, 64 Fourth Ave., New York, NY 10003; or from Suchasnist Press, 744 Broad St., Suite 1116; Newark, NJ 07102-3892. To order on VISA or Mastercard, call (800) 458-0288.

Notice to publishers and authors

It is *The Ukrainian Weekly's* policy to run news items and/or reviews of newly published books, booklets and reprints, as well as records and premiere issues of periodicals, only after receipt by the editorial offices of a copy of the material in question.

News items sent without a copy of the new release will not be published.

Send new releases and information (where publication may be purchased, cost, etc.) to: The Editor, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.



MUSIC REVIEW: The Nova Chamber Ensemble at the Ukrainian Institute

by Leonid Hrabovsky

In our times — the age of violent invasion by the music industry of every corner of our awareness — the place of serious music (once of the highest rank) is a very humble one, although esteemed and respected. Serious music has become the safeguard of cultural values, as it were, in the sphere of sound. It sustains the soul and heart, while mass music is directed, for the most part, at our elementary drives — what psychologists term the primary process of functioning — serving our basic needs for relaxation and recreation.

Thus, serious music of the academic kind, especially chamber music, may be said to be an ecological factor of humankind, a factor in the cultivation of a person. In comparison with symphonic music, opera and various genres of oratorio, chamber music is probably the most "mobile" and the least costly. Consequently, the likelihood of its diffusion is stronger than of symphonic, opera, or oratorio music, all of which require large auditoriums and many performers, and by necessity can be presented, almost exclusively, only in spacious performing arts centers. Chamber music can be heard in a converted barn, a church, a community hall, or in a private home (where, historically, it began its existence).

And so, the mission of the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York City to popularize chamber music should not be taken lightly. The institute is now in the second season of presenting the "Music at the Institute" concert series.

Some years ago, long before the advent of the 78 rpm records, amateur performances of two, three or four musicians were the only possible source of, and the only means of becoming acquainted with, the treasures of music outside of public concert halls. At present this cultural pastime is virtually non-existent, which makes evenings such as the concert series at the institute an irreplaceable experience of live chamber music.

During the past few years, Ukrainian musical performances began to take place more often on the world arena. This trend was signalled in the U.S. by the arrival of a group of prominent musicians of international renown: Alexander Slobodanik, Oleh Krysa, Mykola Suk, Maria Tchaikivska, the Leontovych and the Lysenko string quartets, and, recently, pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky. The merger of their efforts with the activities of Ukrainian American musicians portend significant promise.

In addition, we have now a very helpful political factor: the long-awaited independence of Ukraine, and, consequently, the fact that the attention of the world at large — so indifferent in the past — is focused on Ukraine. So the musical activities of Ukrainians in the U.S. are acquiring increasingly more weight and relevance.

A recent concert of the Nova Chamber Ensemble, with the Lysenko String Quartet as guest artists, took place on December 14, 1991, at the Ukrainian Institute of America. The program was rich, varied and generous. The works performed were diverse from both the geographical and historical perspectives: Mozart, Shostakovich, Martinu, Barvinsky, and the contemporary American composer, Rausch.

The members of the Nova Chamber Ensemble are very gifted, high-caliber

Leonid Hrabovsky is a noted composer from Ukraine. His review was translated from Ukrainian by Anna Rausch.

musicians, who perform works for different combinations of instruments, often with a singer. The ensemble was founded in 1984 by pianist Laryssa Krupa, who is its musical director. Its other members are: Christopher C. Lee, violinist; Maya Beiser, cellist; James R. Schlefer, flutist. Soprano Olena Heimur also appears with the ensemble.

Nova has been very active, enriching its repertoire with music of different epochs — from Baroque to contemporary American composers, such as George Crumm, Mario Davidovski, William Meyer and David Simpson. Ukrainian music, also, has been served well by the ensemble as American audiences have been able to hear the music of Viktor Kosenko, Vasyly Barvinsky, Borys Liatoshynsky and George Fiala (Canada).

The opening work on December 14 was the Mozart Quartet, K. 285, for flute and strings. Joining Mr. Schlefer in this performance were three members of the Lysenko String Quartet: Anatoliy Bazhenov, violin; Yuriy Kholodov, viola; and Victor Hayduk, cello.

For the author of this review, who is well acquainted with this work of Mozart, the performance was skillful and energetic, although, perhaps, a little superficial, which could have been the result of a somewhat fast tempo initiated by Mr. Schlefer (whose part is the leading one throughout).

This was felt especially in the second movement, the Serenade — a charming, melancholy theme, one of the pearls of this great composer — where more care could have been given to the expressive nuances, the eloquent clarity, qualities that arise only from the inspiration born of total immersion in the meaning of the music. This author felt also that the interpretation of both the first and last movements did not project sufficiently the joyous temperament and the light, carefree emotion of the music. However, the over-all stylistic adherence was not in question at any time.

Strongly contrasted with this early, bright work of Mozart was the Piano Trio in E minor, Op. 67, by Dmitri Shostakovich, played by Ms. Krupa, Mr. Lee and Ms. Beiser. This tragic work — indeed, a requiem in memory of a friend of the composer — represents one of the highest achievements of this eminent symphonic composer of the 20th century. It is dedicated to Ivan Sollertinsky, a well-known musicologist, theater critic and academic.

In this work Shostakovich rises above his personal loss. Here his music seems to speak in the name of all who died or were lost in the vast spaces of totalitarian empires; all who know the tragedy of a life ruined forever, of incarceration, hunger, loss of human dignity. Sadness, pain, bitterness and despair reach out to us from this music, passing through the full range of emotional gradations: from faintly sensed single voices, lost in the desert of emptiness, to the giant forces at the zenith of pathos — especially in the Passacaglia, the middle movement; but also in the finale, filled with exalted tragic beauty.

The three musicians played with tremendous ardor. They seemed to be striving to give their very best to reach the limits of expressiveness. The violin of Mr. Lee and the cello of Ms. Beiser sounded poignant, noble and bold, while Ms. Krupa, the true guide of the ensemble, delivered her part with notable energy and conviction. They fully deserved the stormy applause rendered by the audience.

After intermission, the audience heard the Piano Quintet by Vasyly

Barvinsky, a brilliant representative of the Lviv School of Composers. This was played by Ms. Krupa and the Lysenko Quartet: Mr. Bazhenov and Arkadiy Vynokurov, violins; Mr. Kholodov, viola; Mr. Hayduk, cello. Barvinsky belongs to the classical-romantic tradition of Ukrainian chamber music. In his style we find many attractive aspects of music — mostly lyrical, with sadness underscored with expressive national coloring of emotional tone.

The structure of this quintet is diverse, allowing the musicians to present themselves in separate solos and in partial combinations, such as string quartet without piano, or piano with cello, etc. Both Ms. Krupa and the quartet were truly sensitive to the lyrical quality of this work. All four string instruments played with an extraordinarily beautiful velvet sound, and Ms. Krupa, with her gentle, feminine touch, blended with them, infusing order and discipline into the over-all expression of music.

Bohuslav Martinu, the Czech composer of the first half of the 20th century, is a brilliant representative of neoclassicism, the ruling trend in European music of that time. A prolific composer, he has written many operas, ballets, symphonic works, concertos for solo instruments with orchestra; and a great deal of chamber music.

The next work on the program was the Martinu Trio for flute, cello and piano, played by Mr. Schlefer, Ms. Beiser and Ms. Krupa. This combination of instruments is quite uncommon, and it is very interesting because each of the three instruments possesses timbre characteristics that are totally different from one another.

This work shows the composer's natural, facile flow. Martinu is, unquestionably, an exceptional individual. He combines easily recognizable national elements stemming from Czech folklore with a considerable admixture of ingenuity in creating new, unobscured melodic, harmonic and rhythmic turns, fresh instrumental colors and their combinations, imaginative details of form, etc. The trio is calm and joyful in mood, it has moments of humor and capriciousness; the performers have a chance, more than once, to display their virtuosity.

The finale of the evening was the performance of a work by the contemporary American composer Carlos Rausch, Variations on a Ukrainian Theme, written in 1988 to commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine. The composer chose for his theme a Ukrainian melody, the song of Sava Chalyi. This work is written for piano, violin and cello, with soprano joining in for the last variation, which incorporates the words of a poem by Maria Chyz-Maryniak, "My Ukraine."

Mr. Rausch has enlarged the instrumentation of the trio for this concert, so that the four members of the Nova Chamber Ensemble joined with the

Lysenko String Quartet and soprano Ms. Heimur for a rousing and fitting finale to the evening.

Mr. Rausch is an experienced artist, his musical language unifies a variety of structural elements. His imagery is spacious, unforced; he responds eloquently to the spirit of the material he uses in his work. He seems to have entered successfully into the world of Ukrainian folklore, and to have not only projected it literally but to have touched its essence. For an artist of a different ethnic background, this is quite an accomplishment. We heard this work as organically Ukrainian music.

And the brilliant, rich voice of Olena Heimur suited it perfectly. She shared with the other performers the well-earned appreciation of the audience.

We should add here that one work on the program was not performed: sonata for cello and piano by Oleh Kyva, one of the leading contemporary composers in Ukraine. The omission was probably an attempt to shorten the already extended program.

This concert has proved, once more, that the Nova Chamber Ensemble is capable of planning and fulfilling responsible, complex and ambitious objectives. The Ukrainian community will look forward to future appearances of this ensemble in many seasons to come, bringing us fine new programs. We expect the same from the Lysenko Quartet, which came to the United States twice in 1991, leaving a lasting impression of high esteem.

Indeed, the reaction of the audience on December 14 at the Ukrainian Institute of America was a strong demonstration of our feelings — all performers were rewarded with repeated curtain calls and with a sea of flowers.

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PETER JAREMA,

third generation funeral director and former owner of Peter Jarema Funeral Home, Inc., died unexpectedly on 1/24/92. He was interred in Calvary Cemetery 1/28/92.

Mr. Jarema, the grandson of Peter and Julia Jarema, founders of the funeral home, was born 3/7/40 in New York City to George and Agnes Jarema.

He is survived by children George and Christina (Tina) Jarema.



Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports for November

RECORDING DEPARTMENT MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1991:	17,689	43,863	5,670	67,222
GAINS IN NOVEMBER 1991:				
New members.....	42	52	7	101
Reinstated.....	26	62	2	90
Transferred in.....	13	13	2	28
Change of class in.....	4	8	—	12
Transferred from Juvenile Dept....	—	2	—	2
TOTAL GAINS:	85	137	11	233
LOSSES IN NOVEMBER 1991:				
Suspended.....	20	35	31	86
Transferred out.....	14	13	2	29
Change of class out.....	4	8	—	12
Transferred to adults.....	2	—	—	2
Died.....	1	67	1	69
Cash surrender.....	25	43	—	68
Endowment matured.....	29	45	—	74
Fully paid-up.....	31	72	—	103
Reduced paid-up.....	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance.....	—	—	—	—
Certificate terminated.....	—	6	17	23
TOTAL LOSSES:	126	289	51	466
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:				
GAINS IN NOVEMBER, 1991:				
Paid-up.....	31	71	—	102
Extended insurance.....	1	5	—	6
TOTAL GAINS:	32	76	—	108
LOSSES IN NOVEMBER, 1991:				
Died.....	1	25	—	26
Cash surrender.....	18	12	—	30
Reinstated.....	1	1	—	2
Lapsed.....	3	5	—	8
TOTAL LOSSES:	23	43	—	66
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF NOVEMBER 31, 1991...	17,657	43,744	5,630	67,031

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

INCOME FOR NOVEMBER, 1991

Dues An Annuity Premiums From Members.....	\$314,961.76
Income From "Svoboda" Operation.....	114,482.93
Investment Income:	
Bonds.....	\$267,008.35
Certificate Loans.....	2,720.48
Mortgage Loans.....	35,832.21
Banks.....	2,819.27
Stocks.....	3,284.45
Real Estate.....	94,188.95
Total.....	\$405,853.71
Refunds:	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages.....	\$18,484.55
Taxes Held In Escrow.....	217.33
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums.....	642.84
Printing And Stationery.....	20.41
Cash Surrender.....	934.53
Fraternal Benefits.....	50.00
Investment Expense.....	195.00
Medical Expense.....	18.48
Office Expense Washington.....	2,427.85
Total.....	\$22,990.99
Miscellaneous:	
Donations To Fraternal Fund.....	\$25,037.74
Exchange Account-Payroll.....	11,971.30
Donation To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine.....	2,168.30
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured.....	1,502.73
Transfer Account.....	615,170.00
Reserve For Unpresented Checks.....	129,443.09
Total.....	\$785,293.16
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold.....	\$96,246.65
Mortgages Repaid.....	49,690.47
Certificate Loans Repaid.....	10,728.86
Total.....	\$156,665.98
Income For November, 1991.....	\$1,800,248.53

DISBURSEMENTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1991

Paid To Or For Members:			
Cash Surrenders.....	\$26,098.78		
Endowments Matured.....	114,502.52		
Death Benefits.....	44,463.20		
Interest On Death Benefits.....	957.93		
Payor Death Benefits.....	293.18		
Reinsurance Premiums Paid.....	1,578.70		
Dividend To Members.....	342.14		
Dues From Members Returned.....	135.44		
Indigent Benefits Disbursed.....	750.00		
Scholarships.....	600.00		
Total.....	\$189,721.89		
Operating Expenses:			
Washington Office.....	\$18,425.64		
Real Estate.....	116,725.99		
Svoboda Operation.....	120,832.78		
Official Publication-Svoboda.....	62,911.52		
Organizing Expenses:			
Advertising.....	\$1,391.68		
Medical Inspections.....	292.00		
Reward To Special Organizers.....	9,041.01		
Reward To Branch Secretaries.....	51,974.83		
Reward To Organizers.....	7,134.49		
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers.....	2,196.60		
Field Conferences.....	3,295.49		
Total.....	\$75,326.10		
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:			
Salary Of Executive Officers.....	\$17,662.27		
Salary Of Office Employee's.....	47,416.18		
Employee Benefit Plan.....	41,217.95		
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages.....	19,924.59		
Total.....	\$126,220.99		
General Expenses:			
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses.....	\$16,125.00		
Books And Periodicals.....	142.84		
Dues To Fraternal Congresses.....	50.00		
Furniture & Equipment.....	29.00		
General Office Maintenance.....	1,140.89		
Insurance Department Fees.....	265.00		
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office.....	175.00		
Postage.....	2,123.50		
Printing And Stationery.....	4,944.82		
Rental Of Equipment And Services.....	1,549.02		
Telephone, Telegraph.....	4,104.40		
Traveling Expenses-General.....	3,572.08		
Total.....	\$34,221.65		
Miscellaneous:			
Auditing Committee Expense.....	\$442.00		
Investment Expense-Mortgages.....	195.00		
Ukrainian Publications.....	3,078.87		
Fraternal Activities.....	87.00		
Donations.....	2,650.00		
Donation From Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine.....	42,395.15		
Exchange Account-Payroll.....	11,971.30		
Professional Fees.....	3,300.00		
Transfer Account.....	616,625.32		
Total.....	\$680,744.64		
Investments:			
Mortgages.....	\$50,000.00		
Certificate Loans.....	7,840.48		
Real Estate.....	625.65		
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....	320,000.00		
Total.....	\$378,466.13		
Disbursements For November, 1991.....	\$1,803,597.33		
BALANCE			
ASSETS	Liabilities		
Cash.....	\$598,471.81	Life Insurance.....	\$65,004,959.39
Bonds.....	47,886,434.12	Accidental D.D.....	1,948,287.28
Mortgage Loans.....	5,230,743.82	Fraternal.....	(1,018,405.41)
Certificate Loans.....	613,206.91	Orphans.....	419,386.33
Real Estate.....	2,374,998.71	Old Age Home.....	(1,582,532.57)
Printing Plant & E.D.P.....	300,224.86	Emergency.....	51,761.82
Equipment.....	1,529,875.92		
Stocks.....	104,551.04		
Loan To D.H. - U.N.A.....	6,403,401.00		
Housing Corp.....			
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.....			
Total.....	\$65,041,908.19	Total.....	\$65,041,908.19

ALEXANDER BLAHITKA
Supreme Treasurer

Behind...

(Continued from page 8)

Harvard's Project on Economic Reform in Ukraine. With events developing as they did last summer, Karl began producing spots for ABC News until the news organization decided this autumn to keep him and a local crew on retainer in the Ukrainian capital.

Irene Jarosewich, Christine Demkovich and Steven Mulvey joined the group in July.

In contrast to the adventuresome Bob Seely, Steven is reserved and rather cerebral, although the two Brits share a dry wit as well as a Cambridge education. Steven works as the stringer for the Daily Telegraph and the AP.

During the hot August days of the failed coup attempt, another Ukrainian American and former staff member of The Ukrainian Weekly helped fill the information gap out of Ukraine. Natalia Feduschak, who had just completed a yearlong stint working for the Soros Foundation in Kiev, decided to stay on as a correspondent for Canadian Press and eventually, the Wall Street Journal.

As Ms. Demkovich, who works for The New York Times and CBS News-Radio, succeeded in setting up her news service, two journalists arrived to work for Intel-News, Roma Ihnatowycz of Toronto and Peter Bejger of New York.

Ukraine's Supreme...

(Continued from page 1)

of the Permanent Committee on Defense and National Security. Hailing from Zakarpattia, he rose through the ranks of the Communist Party, and from 1978 through 1991, he was the deputy minister of internal affairs of the Ukrainian SSR. He is a lawyer by profession and was elected deputy from the Kirovohrad region.

After Mr. Durdynets' election, the deputies began serious work on a packet of laws regarding privatization, which is based on a proposal designed by Volodymyr Lanovy, the state minister for ownership, transformation and entrepreneurship of Ukraine.

Mr. Lanovy addressed the deputies, reporting that since the first days of his work in the sphere of privatization, historic changes have occurred in Ukraine. He spoke of the need for funds to be received by the state for deposit into a special fund for technical development of Ukraine. The draft laws were scheduled to be discussed over the next few days.

Their names should also be familiar to readers of The Weekly as they have contributed articles from Ukraine as well as from the U.S. and Canada.

Several others have recently joined the group, Constanza Montana of the N.Y. Daily News and James Meek of The Guardian (who will focus on news while Ms. Dyczok will contribute features).

1992 has brought the return of Ms. Kolomayets to Kiev who has taken my place at the Kiev Press Bureau.

I will be returning to Kiev in late February as a stringer for the Christian Science Monitor, to which I contributed several articles this fall, while I will continue to contribute to The Weekly.

Reflecting upon this historic six-month period in Kiev, these were the individuals I spent the most time with, one could say, simply because we share the same profession and assignment.

However, there was a more unusual quality to our relationship, as it seemed more than a coincidence that we ended up at the same place at the same time.

We all shared extraordinary moments, frustrating moments, silly or bizarre moments, tranquil moments, angry moments, as well as moments that truly are impossible to explain or describe.

Every member of our circle deeply cared about the future of the people they had gotten to know and that sympathy rubbed off on many a Moscow-based journalist, especially around the time of the December 1 referendum.

I recall a single incident that illustrates this sentiment.

During the rowdy December 2 victory party thrown by Philadelphia's Ulana Mazurkevich in Kiev's Lybid Hotel I turned to a colleague based in Moscow for the AP, Alan Cooperman, and asked:

"So, uh, Alan, what do you think about all of this?"

As he perused the room full of people celebrating, dancing and singing, Alan said, "You know, I'm really genuinely happy for you guys. Before I ever came to Ukraine I used to be rather skeptical. But since I've started coming down here regularly I've realized how civilized it is here. It is by far the most civilized former republic."

Several minutes later I saw Alan embracing an elated Ivan Drach and toasting Ukraine's independence.

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47 states...

(Continued from page 3)

count, \$885 million in economic support funds for technical assistance, \$25 million for medical assistance, \$20 million for a "farmer-to-farmer" training program which will allow up to 2,000 farm volunteers to work directly with private farmers in Armenia, Russia, Ukraine and Kazakhstan, and \$15 million in development assistance.

The United States had already committed \$5 billion to the CIS nations, mostly in food credits which must be repaid, and was criticized by some European countries for not committing more prior to the conference.

Secretary Baker outlined the United States' "Operation Provide Hope" program at a press conference concluding the conference on January 23. The secretary announced that the United States would also establish a Eurasian Foundation for Democracy, Free Enterprise and Training in Leadership and Management, and that Ambassador Richard Armitage has been named the U.S. operational coordinator of emergency shipments.

Assistance to Ukraine was specifically addressed by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the only international financial institution with the former Soviet Union as a member. The EBRD has agreed to set up a high-level privatization advisory body for Ukraine which would give advice on major aspects of privatization including legislation, strategy and techniques.

The project is based on the Privatization Advisory Group for the Russian Federation, which is being established jointly with the World Bank to act as a main adviser to the Russian govern-

ment. It will focus on the definition of the privatization program's objectives and methods; legal reforms; implementation of corporatization; creation of a privatization database; assistance in pilot privatization transactions; and assistance in over-all portfolio management/restructuring program for state enterprises.

The EBRD is in the process of establishing a technical assistance project that would provide advice aimed at strengthening the capacity of Ukraine's Ministry of Environment to carry out its mandate, develop an environmental audit team within the ministry, and carry out a study on a demonstration program to solve one or two of Ukraine's most acute environmental problems, such as Dnipro water pollution and waste disposal. Technical assistance will include a comprehensive survey on energy conservation measures and a proposed training program in late May on project evaluation of energy saving projects.

The EBRD will also provide assistance in establishing a health and resource program for the Chernobyl contaminated population. The EBRD has proposed the implementation of pilot projects in urgent priority areas which include decontamination, health monitoring, installation of laboratory equipment and a small grant program to invite foreign specialists. This program would be coordinated with Belarus and the Russian Federation. The EBRD will also provide certain assistance in the area of nuclear safety.

Finally, the EBRD has agreed to assist in the establishment of a Foreign Investment Agency in Ukraine which could act as a "one-stop shop" to foreign investors and would include computerized business and legal databases.

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Museum...

(Continued from page 10)

Information should be sent to Anizia Karmazyn, Associate Collections Manager, Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, DE 19735 by February 29. To facilitate the initial listing distribution, please send a self-addressed 9-by-12-inch envelope with five first class stamps or an international check for \$2 U.S. to cover Canadian mailings. Listings and an overview of feedback is expected to be mailed in April.

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"Art and Ethnicity" ...

(Continued from page 10)

through music, song and folk dance. The museum is also displaying over 1,000 pysanky from its own collection.

From the whimsical to the traditional, from Toronto's Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Isidore Borecky's Byzantine mitre to Nataka Husar's satirical depiction of two bingo-playing women backgrounded by an upside-down female costumed dancer, the two-year show crosses several boundaries and breaks common stereotypes.

Secretary...

(Continued from page 6)

elsewhere, and America's leadership is respected, because we were willing to make the difficult decisions in the decades past to defend our freedom and our interests — and because we had the well-trained, well-equipped forces to carry that mission through. The decisions we make now will determine whether the next time young Americans are called to action, we will back them up with the same kind of resolution.

The life of every American who goes in harm's way for this nation depends upon our willingness to make that commitment. Something else is at stake, as well. And that is our ability, at a critical time, to influence the course and direction of world affairs. American leadership remains essential in shaping the kind of world in which our freedom will thrive.

Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

Mr. Fokin was in Moscow at the head of a delegation of Ukrainian miners and leaders of industrial enterprises. In an interview with the news program "Novosti," Galina Starovoirova, a Yeltsin advisor, said that he had no part in the push to review Crimea's status.

TASS reported on January 24 that Leonid Kravchuk and Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko both rejected Russian claims to Crimea. President Kravchuk said that the decision to transfer Crimea was taken by the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and Ukraine, and affirmed by the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He said that the December 1 referendum results showed that the majority of Crimea wished to remain with Ukraine. Minister Zlenko added that Ukraine rejects all territorial claims, regardless of where they originate. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• SEVASTOPIIL — CIS Naval Commander Vladimir Chernavin arrived in Sevastopol and ordered the Black Sea Fleet to swear loyalty to the CIS, Respublika reported. Interfax quoted an ethnic Russian legislator who said that 5,300 out of 6,400 recruits took this oath. People in units guarding the fleet's maritime area have reportedly begun taking oaths of service in Ukraine. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Alex A. Latyshevsky, M.D.

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This up-to-date, informative guide, published by IIA Sistema-Reserve (Dnipropetrovsk), is available from FYI Information Resources for \$75.00. To order, call Julie Pfeiffer, Publications Manager, at (202) 544-2394.

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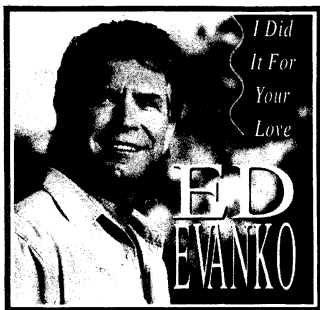
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Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 8)

areas of eastern Galicia and Bukovyna where the Ukrainian population predominated. But on July 4, Austria annulled this secret agreement under the pretext that Ukraine had not delivered to it the amount of grain promised under the treaty. This action was really the result of Polish pressure.

The Central Powers signed a separate peace treaty with Bolshevik Russia at Brest-Litovsk on March 3. Russia agreed to recognize the concluded treaty with the UNR, to sign a peace treaty with Ukraine immediately, and to define the border between Russia and Ukraine.

The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk provided Ukraine with German military aid in clearing Bolshevik forces from Ukraine in February-April 1918. However, the Allied powers received news of the treaty with indignation and suspended relations with the UNR. The Treaty of Rapallo of 1922 between Germany and Soviet Russia canceled the German commitments made at Brest-Litovsk. The disintegration of Austria-Hungary automatically annulled Austria's commitments. Turkey renounced the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk by signing a treaty with the Ukrainian SSR in 1922. Only Bulgaria, so far as is known, never formally annulled the treaty.

UNWLA appeals...

(Continued from page 5)

stories, anecdotes, poetry, songbooks, plays, alphabet books, readers, etc.

The UNWLA is organizing this exhibit under the auspices of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, and the WCFU's World Coordinating Educational Council, and in cooperation with Ukrainian Writers for Children and Youth and the Educational Council of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

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Los Angeles...

(Continued from page 11)

While members often go East for summer camp, they also participate in exploring the region's stunning physical terrain through excursions to such sites as the Santa Monica mountains and Los Padres National Forest.

The Ukrainian Orthodox community is represented by two churches in Los Angeles. St. Vladimir's Orthodox Church services the religious requirements of an older, pre-war immigrant population with Galician and Canadian roots, while St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church is comprised mainly of eastern Ukrainian immigrants from the post-1945 period.

Both Orthodox churches maintain a substantial community presence. St. Vladimir's opened an impressive 52-unit retirement home in 1990. St. Andrew's, perched on a steep hillside

and commanding a stunning view of the city, consecrated its spectacularly sited building on November 10.

Like the Catholic church, both Orthodox churches often hold social gatherings after services to provide a rendezvous for parishioners scattered over long distances.

Another fundamental element of Ukrainian community life in Los Angeles is the Ukrainian Cultural Center on Melrose Avenue. This former cinema built in 1941 was purchased by the Ukrainian community in 1959. The community faced a unique challenge Ukrainian groups in other cities never had to contend with: the building had to be earthquake-proofed, which was done at considerable expense. The building can accommodate crowds of up to 800 people and provides a convenient venue for community gatherings.

The Ukrainian Cultural Center also houses the Ukrainian Art Center Inc., a non-profit institution established in 1986 to preserve, promote and develop

Ukrainian folk and fine arts in Los Angeles and the West. The center presents exhibits and holds workshops throughout the year, and participates or sponsors Ukrainian folk art groups at Southern California art fairs, exhibits and other events.

The center also cooperates with other art and cultural institutions as well as with universities in specific ethnic art and study programs. The center is compiling a register of fine and folk artists, artifacts and artworks, and is acquiring items for loan or permanent display. A long-term goal of the center is to establish the first Ukrainian art museum in the West.

Also within the cultural center is a very attractively stocked shop called the Ukrainian Art Gallery of Fine and Folk Art. Daria Chaikovsky offers a rich selection of Ukrainian folk handicrafts, as well as the latest offerings of fine art from Ukraine in a cozy Slavic general store atmosphere.

The framework of community life established by these religious, social and cultural institutions has enabled Los Angeles Ukrainian Americans to develop programs to aid the land of their ancestors.

Zenon Zachariasevych, director of the California Association to Aid Ukraine, outlined numerous community activities to benefit the homeland. Crucial material support is being provided to a cerebral palsy clinic in Kiev. There is continual fund-raising for the victims of Chernobyl. Los Angeles also

worked with the New Jersey-based Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine to supply printing and copying equipment for the campaign to promote a positive outcome in Ukraine's referendum on independence.

In addition, the association provides a liaison between visiting Ukrainian dignitaries and the Southern California political, industrial and scientific communities.

Community activism is indeed on the upswing in Los Angeles. The local Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) branch is heavily involved in community information efforts, and the Ukrainian National Women's League of America has been revitalized. A new local chapter of the "Soyuz Ukrainok" has established two major goals: aid to the elderly and integrating new immigrants. Another intriguing development is the establishment of the 24-hour Ukrainian community information line. A recording lists forthcoming events.

Despite its distance from the main centers of North American Ukrainian life, the formidable challenges of maintaining community cohesion in the red-hot center of American pop culture, and the fact that community members are scattered over three vast countries (community activist Maria Oharenko dubs Ukrainian L.A. "the commuting ghetto"), the Ukrainian American community of Los Angeles has emerged as a forward-looking and effective hromada.

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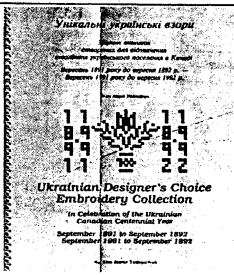
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Newly independent...

(Continued from page 2)

rendered obsolete by mining conditions and an unstable workforce, which has become strongly unionized in response to appalling health problems and one of the highest casualty rates among miners in the world.

Nuclear power, on the other hand, is a disaster area second to none. There were two accidents at the Chernobyl station late last year, one of which was potentially serious. They were caused by human error, a result, reports surmise, of the demoralization of staff at Ukraine's nuclear power stations. Operators there feel that they have no future, and many of the managers and directors were appointed from outside Ukraine.

Indeed, they remained dependent on Boris Yeltsin's Russian Ministry of Atomic Energy for their monthly salaries at the end of 1991, one of the few ministries that the Russian president was willing to maintain in existence. It was an anomaly that lacked an obvious solution because of the reluctance of the Ukrainian government to take up the financial burden of stations that previously had been administered and run from Moscow.

The Chernobyl No. 4 reactor, which was destroyed by the accident of 1986 was covered in a concrete shell. That shell is now visibly cracking, creating a potentially nightmarish problem of recovering the former reactor core or finding some alternative solution. Suffice it to say that neither the Ukrainian nor the Russian government has the financial resources to undertake such an operation. The costs, in any case, are augmented by the mounting health costs of the 1986 tragedy.

In addition, Chernobyl is scheduled for complete shutdown by 1995. It has been stated that while this will ease the fears of the population regarding another accident, it will not reduce either the costs of monitoring the accident's aftermath or the long-term dismantling of the plant and its radioactive control rods. In brief, the costs of this troubled station may continue to mount even after it is removed from the electricity grid.

Five nuclear power plants are in operation in Ukraine (Chernobyl, Rivne, Zaporizhzhia, Khmelnytsky and South Ukraine), and at almost all of them there have been reports of worker unrest, alleged "harassment" by environmental groups — the Ukrainian ecological association Green World is one of the most powerful in the former Soviet Union — and programs are being constantly cut back. Talk of new and dangerous calamities is commonplace in a nation already suffering from acute fear of (and actual fallout of) radiation. The Zaporizhzhia station, located on the much-utilized and contaminated Dnipro River, possesses five 1,000-megawatt reactors, and a sixth has been built but not put into service.

Because of their contribution to the power requirements of East European nations originally, there is a distinct incongruity about the location of Ukraine's nuclear stations today. It will be seen that two are located close to the western border, one (Chernobyl) in the far north of the state, and one in the distant Mykolayiv province. Only the large Zaporizhzhia station is in proximity to the major power-consuming industries of the major industrial zone (Dnipro-Donetske), thus some power must be transmitted across Ukraine to consuming enterprises.

The only short-term solution to Ukraine's energy predicament that has been discussed at length is that of energy-saving: forcing factories to work at non-peak periods; devising new means of producing such goods as caustic soda and cement, which are energy intensive. Ukrainians have noted that 60 percent of the energy saved by countries of Western Europe has been through applying new technology in factories. What is stated less frequently is the amount of investment required to supply that technology, or even its likely source.

Another possibility suggested is to increase the use of so-called secondary energy resources. There is no question that Ukraine could use its energy consumption in a more rational manner, but the saving would not eliminate the deficit.

Ukraine, like other republics, has experimented with the production of power from wind and solar resources, particularly in the Crimea with its many hours of sunshine, but thus far without significant progress.

Instead, it appears to face a bitter choice. Either it can pay Russia the world price for oil and natural gas, as President Yeltsin has suggested; or else it might see fit to contravene its publicly stated policy and revamp its existing nuclear power program, bringing into service at least four already completed nuclear reactors. To paraphrase Lenin (when implementing his New Economic Policy in 1921), it would be a case of taking one step backward in order at a later date to take two forward, and it would be an extremely unpopular measure in many quarters.

In the long term, many of Ukraine's environmentally dangerous enterprises may be closed down, especially those geared in the past almost totally to all-union needs. This would ensure a significant cutback in energy consumption. In February, however, several power stations are expected to shut down because of a lack of fuel, and the Ukrainian Ministry of Power and Electrification has issued a desperate appeal to the collectives of railroad, coal mining and oil processing factories to maintain supplies and transport of fuel to all consumers.

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FAX 703-875-3393. Special room rates for UABA members are \$69/night.

February 5

WASHINGTON: The Cato Institute's Center for Constitutional Studies is hosting a policy forum on "The Transition From a Command Legal System to the Rule of Law," featuring Judge Bohdan A. Futey, who will discuss the issues of this transition in Ukraine. It will be held at the Cato Institute, 224 Second St., SE, at noon-1 p.m., followed by a luncheon. For further information, call (202) 546-0200.

February 8-9

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.: "Famine-33," the film on the Ukrainian famine of 1932-1933, will be shown at the University of Minnesota's Film Society building Nicolson Hall, just behind Northrop Auditorium at 7 p.m. on Saturday and 2 p.m. on Sunday. The director, Oles Yanchuk, will be present. For further information, call Slavko Nowytski, (612) 623-9276.

February 14

CHICAGO: The Chicago Group invites members and the public to a lecture by Dr. Orest G. Komarnyckyj, volunteer coordinator for the establishment of Junior Achievement in Ukraine, who will discuss the Junior Achievement pilot program in Lviv. The program will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2255 W. Chicago Ave., at 7:30 p.m. Admission is \$5 for members and \$7 for non-members. For further information, call Anna Mostovych, (708) 359-3676.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

February 15

TRENTON, N.J.: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 19, and the Ukrainian American Veterans Post 25 are hosting a Valentine's Dance/Benefit at St. Josaphat Church Hall, 1195 Deutz Ave., at 9 p.m. The Tempo orchestra will play. Admission is \$25 for adults, \$20 for students and includes a buffet. All proceeds go to the Ukrainian Relief Fund. For further information, call Nataka Posewa, (609) 259-2763, or Zenia Onyszczuk, (609) 392-4776.

PARMA, Ohio: The 18th annual "Pol-tavsky Vechir" will take place at St. Vladimir's Church Hall. Cocktails begin at 5:30 p.m. Luba Bilash, a vocalist from Edmonton, will entertain during the concert segment. Tickets are \$20 for the dinner, concert and dance. Music will be provided by Roman. For further information, call Vera Kap, (216) 864-5828.

February 15, 22, and 29

NEW YORK, N.Y.: The Ukrainian Museum, 203 Second Ave., is offering a "gerdan," or bead-stringing, course on three Saturdays at 9:30 a.m. - noon or 1 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. The course is open to adults and children over 12 years of age. The fee is \$30 for adults, \$25 for seniors and students over 16, ages 12-16 free, and

members receive a 15 percent discount. All materials are covered in the registration fee. For further information and to register, call (212) 228-0110. This program is funded in part by the New York State Council on the Arts.

February 16

TORONTO: There will be poetry readings by Janice Kulyk Keefer, author of "Travelling Ladies" and a professor of English at the University of Guelph, and an art exhibit by Karen Kulyk, the first Canadian artist to exhibit at the National Gallery of Thailand, at St. Vladimir Institute, 620 Spadina Ave. at 3 p.m. Admission is \$10, and there will be a reception with the artists afterwards.

WARREN, Mich.: St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Cultural Committee will host a lecture by historian Valentin Moroz on the topic "Independent Ukraine?" The lecture will be held at 4 p.m. at St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church, and refreshments will be served afterwards. For further information, call Valentina Jewicz, (313) 893-1690.

COOPER CITY, Fla.: The newly erected St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 5031 S.W. 100th Ave., between Stirling and Griffin roads, will be officially dedicated and blessed at 8:30 a.m. Patriarch Mstyslav will officiate. A reception luncheon will follow at the Club at Orangebrook, 400 Entrada Drive,

Hollywood. Admission is \$25 and reservations can be made through Kay Hodivsky, (305) 989-3420.

February 22

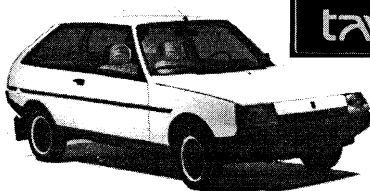
CHICAGO: The Nativity of Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church will hold a dinner-dance featuring the Lidan band at Mayfield Hall, 6072 S. Archer. Admission is \$25 for adults, \$15 for those age 18 and under. For further information, call (312) 737-0733.

March 7

YONKERS, N.Y.: The annual volleyball tournament, sponsored by the Krylati sports division of the Ukrainian American Youth Association of Yonkers, will be held at Lincoln High School. Registration for men — \$80, two divisions (open and power rec). Registration for women — \$40 (triples), one division. There is no age limit in any division. The fee includes lunch during the tournament and a buffet, with live entertainment, to be held at the Ukrainian Youth Center, 301 Palisades Ave. The buffet will also be served to those who did not participate in the tournament for a cover charge of \$5. If interested, please send a check, payable to the Ukrainian American Youth Association, together with a list of players, specifying which division you are registering for, to: Ukrainian American Youth Association, c/o Oksana Lotocki, 144 Stone Ave., Yonkers, NY 10701 on or before February 19. For further information, please call Ms. Lotocki, (914) 963-7854 or (914) 397-1579.

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

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



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tion demonstrations of Ukrainian Easter-egg writing, embroidery, wood-carving; video presentations of Ukrainian traditions and culture; and Ukrainian souvenirs, arts, crafts and other products.

The fair will be held from August 21 to September 7. For further information, write to: Ukrainian Showcase, c/o Pacific National Exhibition, P.O. Box 69020, Vancouver, British Columbia, V5K 4W3.

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	2. No. (number) MC 146 Name: "Family Parcel" Net Weight: 18 lbs Price: \$114	4. No. (number) MC 153 Name: "Homemaker" Net Weight: 17.4 lbs Price: \$89	
	3. No. (number) MC 152 Name: "Meat Parcel"	5. No. (number) MC 154 Name: "Children Parcel" Net Weight: 13.4 lbs Price: \$95	

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OR WITHIN 15 TO 20 DAYS ELSEWHERE IN THE USSR

Our store ships and delivers all kinds of radio and electronic equipment to the USSR with prepaid custom's fee or without it.

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