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Meeting of Rukh's Grand Council reveals rift on eve of congress

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — As the newly independent Ukraine begins to take its first steps along the path of democratization and privatization, the future of its nurturer, Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, hangs in the balance.

At a one-day meeting on January 25 of the Grand Council of Rukh, which comprises representatives from all regions of Ukraine, as well as the secretariat, the atmosphere did not

bode well for the third congress of Rukh, scheduled for February 28-March 1.

Although the battle within Rukh had been predicted for some time, at the Grand Council meeting it became apparent that two distinct camps will emerge at the congress later this month, splitting this organization, or even nailing its coffin shut.

Vyacheslav Chornovil, leader of the camp that wants to transform this people's movement into a political

(Continued on page 3)

Ukraine's president outlines top domestic, foreign issues

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — While the Ukrainian Cabinet of Ministers and the deputies of the Supreme Council point fingers at each other, blaming one another for the current economic crisis in Ukraine, President Leonid Kravchuk is attempting to grasp more presidential powers to lead Ukraine to a brighter democratic future.

During a press conference held at the new presidential offices in the former

headquarters of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine on Thursday afternoon, February 5, President Kravchuk answered questions from the press regarding his recent information-distributing, image-building trip to Switzerland and Germany, as well as the current political and economic situation in Ukraine today.

"Today, I distributed my proposals for the precise definition of the executive and legislative powers, and the powers of the president, which I hope will be discussed by the Parliament as soon as possible," he said.

"It is not that I want more powers as president," he continued, "but taking into account the dynamics of today's economic situation, I will ask for the Supreme Council to grant the president more power in questions of economic reform."

During the 75-minute meeting with journalists President Kravchuk touched upon both domestic and foreign issues, discussing both the Crimean/Black Sea Fleet issues and Ukraine's relations with Russia.

President Kravchuk stated that he thinks the issue of the Crimea and the Black Sea Fleet are artificially created problems, adding that he and Russian President Boris Yeltsin have signed documents pledging that neither country will have territorial claims against the other.

Mr. Kravchuk also spoke of his recent statement in Bonn in which he told Germans resettled during World War II that they were welcome to return to Ukraine. According to Mr. Krav-

(Continued on page 2)

NEWS ANALYSIS: Ukraine is keystone of Commonwealth

by Roman Solchanyk
RFE/RL Research Institute

Any discussion of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) must, in a sense, by definition begin with Ukraine, specifically with the focus on Ukraine's role in the disintegration of the Soviet Union both before and after the December 1, 1991, referendum on Ukrainian independence. And any discussion of the present-day difficulties within the CIS cannot be understood without taking into consideration the specific nature of the Ukrainian-Russian relation past and present.

Ukraine's role as the key player in the CIS is dictated not by the fact that it, together with the RSFSR and Belarus, formed the nucleus of the CIS in Minsk on December 8, 1991, but because the CIS owes its existence, however tenuous, to Ukraine's refusal to adhere to any of the previous arrangements that had been proposed by the center. As the well-known Ukrainian journalist Vitaliy Portnykov recently pointed out, the CIS was created largely with Ukraine in mind. Consequently, if Ukraine were to leave the CIS there would be no reason for its continued existence given the fact that the other members had been prepared to sign the union treaty.

In a very real sense, therefore, the CIS is a creature of Ukraine, and its fate will be determined by whether or not Ukraine finds it convenient to remain a member. This question, in turn, is largely a function of Ukrainian-Russian relations.

In its first issue for 1992, *Literaturnaya Gazeta* observed that after the initial euphoria had passed the CIS leaders began to realize that thus far the Commonwealth "does not even exist on paper." The resignation of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, it continues, in no way signifies the destruction of the center, but rather "the transfer of the idea of central power into other hands."

The foreseeable future, predicted the writers' weekly, would be marked by increasingly sharp disagreements between the former republics, and that this would be manifested, above all, in relations between Russia and Ukraine. This is a polite and palatable way of saying that Russia has yet to rid itself of imperial ambitions and that Ukraine continues to play the pre-eminent role in that process.

Why the CIS?

Even before Ukraine declared its independence in August 1991, Kiev's main objection to Gorbachev's plans for a "renewed union" focused on the center's insistence on perpetuating its own existence. The point of departure for then Chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Council Leonid Kravchuk (now the president) and the democratic opposition in the Parliament was that the various drafts of the new union treaty foresaw the creation of a union of states.

This point was made by Mr. Kravchuk already in December 1990 at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with reference to the draft published in November. The results of the March 17, 1991, referendum in Ukraine served only to strengthen Ukraine's argument, given the fact that 80.2 percent of voters in Ukraine approved the republican survey, which qualified support for a "renewed union" only if it was in line with the July 1990 Declaration on State Sovereignty. Moreover, this was a higher percentage than the vote for preservation of the union.

In the aftermath of the failed August putsch, the political situation in Ukraine, as in the remainder of the republics, changed radically, resulting in the declaration of Ukraine's independence. Once again, Ukraine's hand was strengthened, this time largely because the center was completely discredited.

Kiev argued that henceforth it would pursue economic ties and cooperate on military strategic issues with the other republics, above all, with Russia, but that the reanimation of union structures was out of the question. If anything, Ukraine was prepared to discuss a confederation of states, but only after its December 1 referendum and presidential elections.

The final blow for the center and for the Kremlin-sponsored "Union of Sovereign States" was the Ukrainian referendum, which yielded a surprising 90.3 percent vote of approbation. As the referendum drew closer, Ukraine's position hardened. Ukraine was among those republics that skipped the State Council meeting in Novo Ogarevo on November 14 that resumed the union treaty discussions; the following day *Komsomolskaya Pravda* quoted Mr. Kravchuk as saying that "everything would have to begin on a fundamentally new basis."

On the eve of the ceremonial signing of the draft treaty scheduled for November 25, Mr. Kravchuk told voters in a small village in the Bukovyna region that he would not take part in the Novo Ogarevo process, that he would continue the struggle for Ukrainian independence, and would not budge from this position. On November 25 Ukraine was once again not represented at Novo Ogarevo.

In an interview with *Izvestiya*, the Ukrainian leader explained: "Yes, now they are saying let's create a confederation. And then they add: but we are for a single state. What is this? Confederation and a single state are incompatible and mutually exclusive things. When are we going to stop deceiving our own people? ... I do not want to take part in this deception."

Several days prior to the referendum, Mr. Kravchuk told a press conference that Mr. Gorbachev's plans were doom-

(Continued on page 10)

Popadiuk is top candidate for Kiev post

WASHINGTON — Roman Popadiuk, White House deputy press secretary, is considered the leading candidate to become U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, reported *The Washington Post* on February 4, citing administration officials.

The Post described Mr. Popadiuk as "the son of Ukrainians who emigrated to America to escape the Soviet system."

The Post also reported the following information about Mr. Popadiuk:

"Popadiuk, 42, has been the White House spokesman on foreign policy issues since the last years of the Reagan administration. A foreign

(Continued on page 2)



Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• **CRIMEA** — The Crimean Supreme Council proposed a Ukrainian-Russian summit with representatives from the Crimea, the news program "Novosti" reported on February 5. A public survey conducted in January showed that 42 percent of Crimeans favor remaining with Ukraine, 22 percent favor being a sovereign republic within the CIS, 15 percent favor becoming part of Russia and 8 percent favor independent statehood. The two Russian parliamentary commissions studying the legality of the 1954 transfer of the Crimea from Russia to Ukraine were to submit their reports by February 6. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **CRIMEA** — The National Movement of the Crimean Tatars sent an appeal to the Ukrainian Parliament saying that attempts to shape Crimea's destiny without offering restitution to the Crimean Tatars are a continuation of Stalinist policy. Now that the Russian Supreme Council is reviewing the 1954 act which gave Crimea to Ukraine, the Tatars demanded to be included in the decision-making process at all levels. The Crimean Tatars were deported to Siberia in 1944 for alleged collaboration with the Nazis. (FBIS)

• **CRIMEA** — The Republican Movement of the Crimea is gathering signatures in support of a referendum on the Crimea's territorial status for the second time, the news program "Novosti" reported on February 4. A referendum campaign at the end of 1991 was ruled illegal because there was no referendum law on the books at the time. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — In an interview with the February 3 issue of Der Spiegel, a German news weekly, President Leonid Kravchuk criticized "chavinstic forces" in Russia. He said that Ukraine is being pressured to abandon its independence and that the widely held view in Russia that Ukraine is a part of Russia must change. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — The Ukrainian Supreme Council has reduced the length of conscripted military duty, Radio Kiev reported on February 2. Ground forces' time has been reduced from two years to 18 months and sailors' time has been reduced from three to two years. The rank of marshal was abolished and the Parliament is expected to pass a law on conscientious objectors. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MOSCOW** — An appeal by the Supreme Council of the Russian Federation was published in Izvestia on February 3. It asked the Ukrainian Parliament to help "accelerate constructive talks across the full range of questions connected with the Black Sea Fleet" and called on Ukrainian people's deputies to acknowledge the fleet as an integrated entity protecting the interests of all CIS members in the Mediterranean Sea region and that personnel drafted into the fleet must take the CIS military oath in accordance with prior CIS agreements on strategic forces. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — Iran, Azerbaijan and Ukraine concluded an agreement during the last week in January on the construction of a giant, three-stream pipeline for \$7 billion, which Ukrainian

sources said was Kiev's "largest economic contract ever." Fifty million tons of Iranian oil will flow annually through Azerbaijan to Ukraine, beginning as early as this year since deliveries of fuel oil from Russia fell short by 600,000 tons in the past two months. In return, Ukraine will provide Iran with building materials, metals and machinery. Controversy surrounded the deal after Ukrainian Deputy Prime Minister Konstantyn Masyk was quoted as saying that Ukraine's contract with Iran "possibly" included arms. Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Veliyati denied these reports while speaking to Western news agencies on February 4. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MUNICH** — Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk met with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl on February 4 at the conclusion of a two-day official visit to Bonn. The German leader told President Kravchuk that he was satisfied with Ukraine's commitment to adhere to all disarmament agreements signed by the Soviet Union and its decision to become nuclear-free, citing his concern about nuclear proliferation in the former Soviet republics. The Ukrainian leader emphasized his state's desire for close cooperation with the European Community and elaborated on his proposal to resettle Germans from former Soviet republics in Ukraine. The leaders agreed that Germany's top official on ethnic Germans would travel to Kiev for further talks on the issue. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — The Ukrainian Supreme Council adopted a law providing for three forms of land ownership — private (heretofore illegal), state and cooperative — and examined a draft law on the National Security Service of Ukraine (formerly the KGB) on January 30. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — Leonid Kravchuk sent telegrams to Boris Yeltsin and Marshal Evgenii Shaposhnikov, protesting Black Sea Admiral Igor Kasatonov's refusal to see a group of Ukrainian parliamentarians and defense ministry officials. Kravchuk said that Ukraine's constitution and laws were violated because the delegation was also forbidden to meet with other representatives of the fleet and demanded that Admiral Kasatonov be removed from his post, Radio Kiev reported on February 1. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **WASHINGTON** — Major Gen. Nikolai Stoltarov, an aide to the CIS commander-in-chief for personnel matters, told reporters in Washington on February 3 that tensions in the CIS armed forces were increasing, especially in Ukraine. The officer, who chaired a major portion of the January 17 All-Army Officers' Assembly, said that pressures to take more than one military oath have divided loyalties in the armed forces. He said that the servicemen being asked to transfer within the CIS and those being discharged into the civilian economy needed assistance. Major Gen. Stoltarov is reportedly negotiating a potential barter deal with an Arizona firm to provide prefabricated housing for CIS military personnel. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Ukraine's president...

(Continued from page 1)

chuk, more than 400,000 Germans from five oblasts in Ukraine were deported. They, like the Crimean Tatars, have the right — the historic right — to resettle lands taken away from them, Mr. Kravchuk emphasized.

Questioned about the Commonwealth of Independent States, Mr. Kravchuk said he believes the two-month-old structure had not yet used up its positive potential for the transitional work that lies ahead for the former republics of the now-defunct Soviet Union. However, he was quick to point out that this administrative structure does not need its own armed forces, and he stressed that the Commonwealth of Independent States is not the Soviet Union.

Currently, there seems to be much disinformation coming from Moscow, from Russia, pointed out a journalist from Holos Ukrainy.

"I have never and will never forbid the printing of any material," said Mr. Kravchuk. "This would be undemocratic. Indeed, if such information is being distributed, it is the ethical problem of each journalist, a matter of that journa-

list's honor, integrity and responsibility to his people," he concluded.

Mr. Kravchuk did say that he was aware of some information recently published in Izvestia, which disturbed him. A report from Moscow said that on the initiative of Mr. Yeltsin, the tactical nuclear weapons in Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan had already been removed and that the strategic weaponry had been taken off alert. Mr. Kravchuk said that as soon as Mr. Yeltsin returns from abroad he will question the Russian president about this report.

Mr. Kravchuk told the Ukrainian journalists present that the mass media in Moscow had always been more powerful, and had the most modern equipment the Soviet Union had to offer. Thus, he was not surprised that few in the West knew little about Ukraine.

Mr. Kravchuk spoke of this to inform the journalists how much work needs to be done to spread the word about Ukraine. "I was simply amazed at the questions asked by Western journalists," he said, adding that Ukraine must increase the signal strength of its broadcasts and their professionalism in order to teach the West about this rich country of 52 million.

Popadiuk...

(Continued from page 1)

service officer since 1982, Popadiuk graduated from Hunter College and earned a doctorate in political science from the City University of New York. He served in the embassy in Mexico City and in various State Department and National Security Council posts before being named assistant press secretary to President

Ronald Reagan in 1988.

"In naming Popadiuk, Bush would reach beyond the usual State Department rankings to name an ambassador whose family history and emotional ties are with the nation where he will be based. Popadiuk's parents worked as slave laborers in Austria after the Germans overran Ukraine in World War II. Last year, the Ukrainian Institute of America named him "Ukrainian of the Year."



Roman Popadiuk (center), White House deputy press secretary, receives a certificate of membership in the Ukrainian Institute of America from (from left) Joseph Lesawyer, Walter Baranetsky, Karl Zaininger and Andrew Paschuk during a December 20, 1991, meeting in Washington

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Business interest in Ukraine grows in wake of independence

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — Orest Nowakiwsky is working with the Canadian Bank Note Company to design and print new currency for Ukraine. By serving as a liaison between Canada and the former Soviet republic, the Ottawa-based consultant helped the Ukrainian "hryvnia" get printed in "1," "2" and "5" denominations.

Mr. Nowakiwsky is one of several Canadian entrepreneurs working in partnership with Ukraine.

Andriy Hluchowecky, director of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress' Information Bureau, says that interest in the homeland has increased a hundredfold since Ukraine declared its independence last December.

Canada was the first G-7 country to recognize Ukrainian sovereignty and, through its departments of External Affairs and International Trade's Task Force on Central and Eastern Europe, has implemented a \$5 million technical assistance program to the country.

By supporting various projects in agriculture, education, business, government operations and medicine, the Canadian government is hoping to assist Ukraine in its transition to a democratic market-based economy.

For instance, the Ukrainian Resource and Development Center at Edmonton's Grant MacEwan College has begun an Agriculture Curriculum Development Project, involving a consortium of five Canadian universities and colleges. Professors at two Ukrainian colleges will be offered strategies in structuring courses around the latest technologies in farm management, as well as fruit production and marketing.

On a similar front, the International Livestock Management Schools in Kemptville, Ontario, (located 30 minutes south of Ottawa), will run specialized courses in Canada and Ukraine for Ukrainian dairy farmers, in such fields as herd management. Lydia Czernak, ILMS' project coordinator for Eastern Europe, says that dairy cattle farmers will receive intensive 10-week sessions on management.

"All programs will suit the (Ukrainian situation), but within a Canadian context and experience," she explained. A separate component will offer daily farm apprenticeships.

Groups of veterinarians will also spend time in Ontario, learning the latest technologies in reproduction and disease prevention.

The Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation, which boasts of 25,000 members nationwide, will send six senior advisers to the Ukrainian Parliament, to assist in creating an infrastructure for governmental operations. The federation's Jaroslav Kinach explained that this

group of Canadians will offer their expertise in the areas of macroeconomics, financial institutions, defense industry conversions, agriculture, health and legal reform.

Two Canadians, Saskatchewan Premier Roy Romanow and a former federal Cabinet Minister, Marc Lalonde, currently sit on the International Advisory Council chaired by Dr. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn. Dr. Bohdan Krawchenko, from the Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, is also working on policy development with the Ukrainian government in Kiev.

On the business side, the Canadian Cooperatives Association is helping to develop a credit union system unique to Ukraine. Ottawa's Aetos International Training Group is focusing on upgrading technology in Kharkiv, the second-largest city in Ukraine.

Lloyd Cooke, vice-president of international marketing for the group's newly formed Canadian-Ukrainian Training Services Inc., said that expert groups will be shuttling to Ukraine to help develop business plans and provide technical advice in such areas as military communications and electro-microscopic devices.

"It's pretty exciting when you consider that Kharkiv was once a closed city," he explains. "Now that it's opened, it's almost like a Chicago or Atlanta opening up for business."

Although many Canadians traveling to work in Ukraine speak the language, there's one project that hopes to increase English-language conversation and comprehension for Ukrainians. Its aim, according to federal government officials, is to upgrade existing skills of

(Continued on page 12)

A baby boy for Gundersen

KIEV — Jan Taras Gundersen made his debut in this world on Monday, January 27, weighing in at four kilos.

The bouncing baby boy, son of U.S. Charge D'Affaires to Ukraine Jon Gundersen and his wife, Eike, was born in Germany, but the proud father expects to bring the family back to Kiev in early March.

When questioned about his child's patriotic Ukrainian middle name, the U.S. diplomat, who has been in Ukraine for almost a year, replied: "It was my wife's idea."

After all, what other name could the son of an acting ambassador to an independent Ukraine hold?

— Marta Kolomayets

Meeting...

(Continued from page 1)

party, feels strongly that Rukh no longer is a democratic opposition to President Leonid Kravchuk. He explained that any healthy, democratic country needs an opposition to keep those in power on their toes.

Mr. Chornovil's supporters would like to see the Lviv Oblast chairman and runner-up to President Leonid Kravchuk in the December 1 election, elected as the head of this emerging party.

And indeed, at the opening of the fifth session of Ukraine's Parliament, President Kravchuk thanked Rukh for its support. Today, he counts leaders of Rukh among his advisers and policy makers. "We have the grounds to hope that Rukh can head all progressive movements and parties in the name of Ukraine," he told the Supreme Council on January 28.

Mykhailo Horyn, who is the leader of the other Rukh camp and chairman of the Political Council of Rukh, wants to see Rukh remain an umbrella organization, a socio-political organization uniting all democratic movements and parties.

"I support Kravchuk, but not blindly," said Mr. Horyn. When the need arises, I criticize him," added the former political prisoner, who spent years in Perm labor camps with Mr. Chornovil. Today, Mr. Horyn feels that the citizens of Ukraine should stand behind Mr. Kravchuk in his attempts toward economic reform in Ukraine.

"If we transform Rukh into a party, then Rukh's influence on the political scene will be significantly reduced. It would share the political fate of all

democratic parties in Ukraine with membership lists numbering no more than 10,000 people."

Yet another reason Mr. Horyn cited for his support of Rukh as a movement is the fact that as a party it would no longer be eligible for Western aid from its Rukh support groups as well as from U.S. and Canadian government agencies.

There is yet another suggestion, offered by Rukh Vice-Chairman Oleksander Lavrynovych, who envisions Rukh dividing into two movements, a political party and a socio-political organization.

Ivan Drach, Rukh chairman since the organization's founding in September 1989, said he feels that the transformation of Rukh into a political party would lead to its loss of influence among the populace.

Today, Rukh counts among its leaders members of the Ukrainian Republican Party, the Green Party, the Democratic Party of Ukraine, the Peasants' Party, to name a few. If it were transformed into a political party, it would lose much of its respected membership.

During a press conference, held on January 27 after the Grand Council, Mr. Drach strongly criticized Mr. Chornovil and accused him of "using Rukh as a platform for his own battle against President Kravchuk and for the consolidation of his own position as a future presidential candidate."

But, according to some observers at Rukh, what it boils down to is a question of conflict of personalities between Messrs. Chornovil and Horyn, and a power play between pro-Kravchuk and anti-Kravchuk factions.



At Rukh Grand Council press conference: (from left) Mykola Porovsky, Ivan Drach, Vasyl Levchenko and Oleksander Lavrynovych.

The Winter Olympics

Athletes of former USSR to compete as united team

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Ukrainian athletes will take part in the forthcoming Winter Olympics in Albertville, France, as part of a united team consisting of 141 athletes and 54 coaches, drawn from five member-states of the Commonwealth of Independent States, including Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, according to Reuters.

The athletes will compete as members of what is being called the United Team. If a United Team athlete wins a medal, the Olympic anthem will be played during the awards ceremony. However, United Team athletes will be allowed to wear patches on their uniforms designating their individual countries.

The squad of athletes taking part in the games has the following breakdown: 118 Russians, 10 Ukrainians, eight Kazakhs, three Belarussians and two Uzbeks.

The Ukrainian athletes will be competing in figure skating, free-style skiing, bobsled and luge.

The Russians will take part in all 12 winter sports events; with the Kazakhs taking part in skiing, ski-jumping and skating; the Belarussians in the biathlon and skating; and the Uzbeks, in free-style skiing.

The deputy head of the CIS delegation, Viktor Mamatov, noted that the CIS team will take part in the games under the Olympic flag.

According to The New York Times, the United Team's uniforms

for the opening ceremonies will still bear the "CCCP" (USSR) designation, as the uniforms were ordered before the break-up of the Soviet Union.

International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Juan Antonio Samaranch met with Russian President Boris Yeltsin in Moscow on January 25 to discuss the participation of the former-Soviet team in the Winter Games as well as the financial problems that the united CIS team faces, reported Reuters.

It was announced that partial funding for the CIS team will be provided by Adidas, along with other sponsors. Travel expenses and transport are to be covered by the IOC, with each athlete receiving \$800 for personal expenses.

In related news, Kiev sources reported that the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine held an executive board meeting at which the committee president, Valeriy Borzov, reported that Ukraine's status within the International Olympic Committee is to be decided at an IOC meeting on March 9 in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Mr. Borzov noted that Ukraine should, at that time, be granted provisional IOC membership, to be followed in several months' time by full membership. This will enable Ukraine's athletes to participate independently in the Summer Olympics in Barcelona, Spain.

Georgia students represent Ukraine at model U.N.

by Stephen P. Hallick, Jr.

DULUTH, Ga. — Students from Duluth Senior High School here recently participated in the 20th annual State of Georgia Model United Nations Conference. Twenty-three students and two faculty advisors represented Ukraine, for the first time, as an independent nation. Previously Ukraine had been represented only once, a part of the Soviet bloc.

The student "representatives" for Ukraine met at Georgia State University on December 9-10, 1991. They were involved in sponsoring a number of resolutions and topics of concern to Ukraine to the various bodies of the Model U.N.

To the General Assembly body Ukraine authored papers on "Refugee Policy," "Aids," "Terrorism," and "Chemical Weapons." Additionally, the DHS "Ukrainians" led an interesting special section on the environment concerning "Nuclear Power Plants" and "Conditions of International Waterways." Lastly, "The Problem of Worker Safety" was presented to the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee. Interestingly, it was this Duluth delegation that was instrumental in obtaining an affirmative General Assembly vote which denied the USSR model delegation a seat during the conference. The conference accepted the "independent Ukrainian position" that folded the USSR representatives under Russia.

Duluth High School, located some 35 miles north of Atlanta, is a relative newcomer to this all-Georgia event, participating only in the previous two conferences. The school was selected at random to represent Ukraine. Given the fact that in October no one knew anything about Ukraine, the results were surprising. After exhaustive preparation, guest lectures and readings, the students did well.

At the conclusion of the two-day conference, Duluth had tied for first place in the state for "Outstanding Model Delegation." Their two General Assembly delegates, Scott Hershkovitz and Jeff Stallings, received certificates for "Outstanding Delegate." And, Eugene Jung was honored as "Outstanding Page." Credit is due to the faculty advisors Billy Jones and Beverly Jerrim for their dedication and untiring efforts. Initial Ukrainian background briefings were conducted by Stephen Hallick of Duluth.

The student participants included Glenda Alvarez, Ashley Blackwood, Dennis Brown, Katie Elmore, Larissa Hallick, Jay Harrington, Scott Hershovitz, Brandon Hutchinson, Eugene Jung, Kevin Leung, Michelle Krugman, Mark Lee, Michelle McAllister, Ryan Murphy, Danny Pahl, Donna Powell, Aashish Rambhiya, Chris Rossi, Leah Schaeffer, Karen Stamey, Jeff Stallings, Alan Tootle, and Tim Wyatt.

Only one student, Ms. Hallick, is of Ukrainian heritage. Her enthusiasm was caught by all, especially Ms. Stamey who made Duluth's blue-and-yellow flag as well as the "vinok" hairpieces for the young ladies. The Ukrainian Weekly and Ukrainian Orthodox Word were used for current event briefings.

All in all, the students of this quaint little southern town learned much about Ukraine and represented it well.

Physicians from Ukraine examine Buffalo hospital facilities

BUFFALO, N.Y. — Four Ukrainian physicians spent two months visiting hospitals in the Buffalo region, including The Buffalo General Hospital, reported PulseBeat, the hospital's newsletter.

The four doctors represented the Cardiosurgical Center at the Lviv Medical Hospital, the only clinic in Ukraine where pacemaker surgery is done. They watched several cardiac surgeries, examined equipment and talked with surgeons, cardiologists and other physicians.

They were most impressed with the level of technology, pointing out the sharp contrast between the facilities in the U.S. and those in Ukraine.

"All of our ventilators except one were made in the 1960s; we have no cardiac monitors, and occasionally we get only one kind of antibiotic a month," said Dr. Yuri Ivaniv, a cardiologist. "We are an inter-regional cardiac surgery center, but our clinic has only 80 beds to serve 9 million people...Our surgeons do good surgery, but because they don't have all the necessary materials and instruments, it takes them longer to achieve the same results your surgeons do," he added.

Dr. Ivaniv said that the lack of supplies makes treatment difficult. Even basic supplies, such as catheters, ventilators and antibiotics are scarce. "It was impressive to see how quickly and effectively the equipment worked, but it's also frustrating because we don't have anything like it in our country."



Dr. Zina Hajduczuk, director of Buffalo General Hospital's Echocardiology Lab, demonstrates the use of an Echo machine for Ukrainian physicians (from left) Dr. Yossyp Kaniuk, Dr. Dmytro Babliak, Dr. Yuriy Ivaniv and Dr. Liubomyr Kulyk.

said Dr. Yossyp Kaniuk, an anesthesiologist.

Dr. Liubomyr Kulyk, a cardiac surgeon, noted that doctors perform only a few coronary bypass operations each year, "and it's not because we can't do the surgery, but we don't have the equipment or the facilities."

However, the Ukrainians showed optimism for the future, saying that they believed conditions would improve because of the political changes. Dr. Dmytro Babliak, the chief of the cardiosurgical center, said, "In our country we have the same kind of talented

people, but they've been suppressed for 70 years. We will have more opportunities now that the Communist government has fallen...Now that we have independence and our talented, hard-working people are no longer suppressed, we believe it is possible to achieve the success you have."

The Buffalo General and Millard Fillmore hospitals donated surgical instruments, pulmonary tubing, an echocardiography machine, two EKG machines, operating room lights and two surgical cautery machines. BGH physicians also donated surgery textbooks and supplies.

Credit union councils to research needs in Ukraine

MADISON, Wis. — The World Council of Credit Unions (WOCCU) and the World Council of Ukrainian Cooperatives (WCUC) have agreed to joint sponsorship of a two-week fact-finding mission to Ukraine beginning February 25. The mission will be undertaken in response to an invitation from the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Its purpose is to determine the need for credit unions and the sustainability of their development in Ukraine.

The group will include participants from the WOCCU, the WCUC and the CUNA Mutual Insurance Group International Division. The Canadian Co-operative Association has also been invited to send a representative. The mission would determine the levels of interest in and support for credit extension from various sources, including the government and private sectors, as well as the savings and borrowing habits of the Ukrainian population. The team plans to identify potential interest groups such as workplace associations, savings groups and existing true co-operatives.

One result of the study could be the establishment of coordinating groups in Ukraine which would receive information and training to promote the credit union idea and its principles and explain how they differ from those of commercial banks.

Agreement about the fact-finding mission was reached during an October 25-26, 1991, conference in Washington, convened by the Ukrainian National Credit Union Association (UNCUA), the WOCCU and the WCUC. In addition to approximately 50 UNCUA/WCUC representatives and three from the WOCCU, attendees included: Vasyly Yevtushkoy, member of the Presidium of Parliament and head of the Perma-

nent Committee on Development of the Basic Branches of National Economy; and Volodymyr Pylypchuk, member of the Presidium of Parliament, head of the Permanent Committee on Economic Reform. Representatives from the World Bank also attended.

CUNA Mutual Insurance Group International Division made a presentation highlighting its commitments in Eastern and Central Europe.

On October 29 and 30, meetings and visits with representatives of the U.S. National Credit Union Administration (NCUA), the World Bank, the D.C. Credit Union League and the Agriculture Federal Credit Union (DC) were facilitated by the WOCCU's Washington Office.

Other key decisions made during the October meetings were:

- The WOCCU and the WCUC will present a list of questions and issues to be researched by the Ukrainian government prior to the arrival of the fact-finding mission.

- The WOCCU will present a legislative review guide for use by the Ukrainian government to evaluate what changes might need to be made to existing legislation to enable credit unions to function effectively.

- Both world councils will propose and agree on specific terms of reference for the mission.

Travel costs for these activities will be borne by the respective organizations participating in the study. The program will serve as a model for other credit union movement-to-movement efforts. It is likely that activities such as training internships sponsored by developed credit unions, technical assistance and

"twinning" of well-established credit unions with targeted pilot credit unions, will have a high priority in the long-term plans for credit unions in Ukraine, if they are recommended.

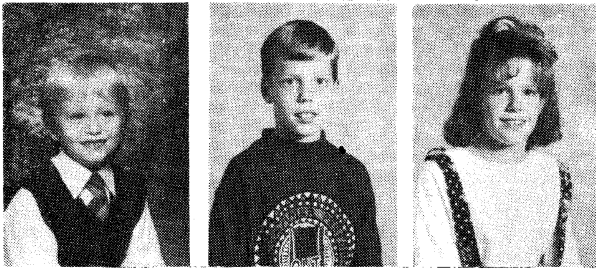
Cooperatives thrived and flourished in Ukraine since their introduction in the 1800s to the beginning of World War II. Although cooperatives were suppressed in Ukraine after the war, Ukrainian-based credit unions flourished in the Western world. There are currently 60 credit unions serving Ukrainian communities in Canada, Australia and the United States with combined assets of \$1.5 billion (U.S.).

According to Bohdan Watral, chief executive officer of the Selfreliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union (Chicago), treasurer of the WCUC, board member of the UNCUA and member of the State of Illinois Governor's board of credit union advisors, Ukraine's current economic, financial and governmental structures pose significant roadblocks to the process of Ukrainian evolution into a free market economy with a viable financial and banking network. Ukraine at present lacks an appropriate legal infrastructure, has inadequate safeguards for fledgling enterprises and individual entrepreneurs, has no or inadequate laws governing property ownership, bankruptcy, commercial transactions, inheritance and succession, and lacks an adequate system of telecommunications, and computer hardware and software.

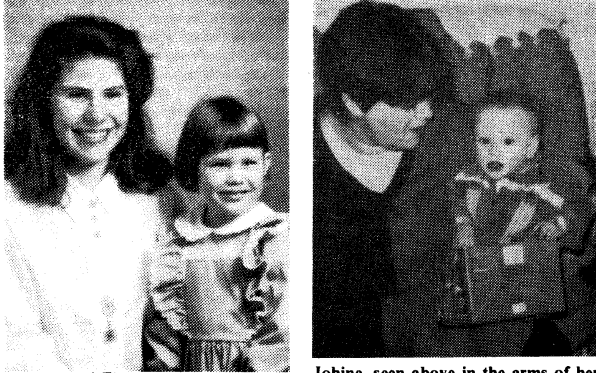
To circumvent many of these shortfalls, Mr. Watral has proposed the creation of credit unions as one financial model that will accommodate the economy's long-term changes, while improving the immediate financial well-being of Ukraine's citizens.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Young UNA'ers



Greg, a first grader, Jason, fifth grade, and Jennifer, sixth grade, grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Halupa, are new members of UNA Branch 382. Greg is the son of Ronald and Cindy Halupa. Jason and Jennifer are the children of Robert and Cheryl Halupa.



Ginny, 14, and Sophia, 4, daughters of Jeannie and Theodore Sanzo, are new members of the UNA. The entire family belongs to UNA Branch 171 in Jersey City, N.J.

Johine, seen above in the arms of her mom, Anna Halupa Calofathy, is a new member of UNA Branch 382. She was enrolled by her great-grandmother, Anna Halupa. Her father is Victor Calofathy.

UNA seminars available

Need a speaker for your organization's next meeting? Want to learn more about the new products and services the UNA is now offering to its members such as free advice from estate planning attorneys and competitive mortgage loans for our members? Want to understand more about how the UNA's tax-deferred savings account which is currently paying 6.75 percent interest guaranteed for one year works?

Then contact Robert M. Cook, CLU, ChFC at the UNA, (201) 451-2200 or 1-(800) 253-9862, to arrange for an informative seminar which will be tailored to your group or organization.

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

The Ukrainian National Association: useful phone numbers, addresses

UNA Home Office
30 Montgomery St. (third floor)
Jersey City, N.J. 07302
(201) 451-2200

UNA Washington Office
400 N. Capital St. NW — Suite 859
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 347-UNAW
FAX (202) 347-8631

Svoboda Ukrainian Daily
30 Montgomery St. (mezzanine)
Jersey City, N.J. 07302
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036

UNA Estate Soyuzivka
Foordemoore Road
Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446
(914) 626-5641

The Ukrainian Weekly
30 Montgomery St. (mezzanine)
Jersey City, N.J. 07302
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036



Hot off the presses: UNA Almanac for 1992

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Svoboda Press recently released the 1992 Almanac of the Ukrainian National Association, which has been mailed out to all Svoboda subscribers.

The almanac's editor is Zenon Snylyk, with copy editing by Liudmyla Wolanska and cover design by Bohdan Tytla.

Authors of the almanac's articles include members of the Svoboda staff and commissioned writers, as well as guest authors from Ukraine.

The first of the six main sections, titled "We are a Nation, Risen from Bondage" (from Dmytro Pavlychko's poem "Kliatva" (A Vow) — features the Act of the Declaration of Independence of Ukraine of August 24, 1991, followed by congratulatory greetings from the UNA to the Ukrainian people on the occasion of the successful December 1 referendum on Ukraine's independence, and an editorial by Bohdan Chasto.

The section features articles by Ivan Dzyuba, Ivan Z. Holowinsky and Christine M. Shust-Fylypovych as well as poetry by Mr. Pavlychko, Leonid Lyman and Oleksa Stefanovych.

Section II — "The 500th Anniversary of the Discovery of the New World," consists of articles by Ivan Kedryn, Lev Yatskevych and Iwanna Sawkyca, with poetry by Bohdan Kondra and Mr. Stefanovych.

Section III features articles commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of the Ukrainian composer Mykola Lysenko by Tamara Bulat and Taras Filenko and the poem "Pochuyu Lysenka" ("When I listen to Lysenko") by Mykola Shcherbak.

Section IV commemorates the 50th anniversary of the death of Olena Teliha, poetess and prominent nationalist who was executed at the age of 35 by the Germans in Kiev's Babyn Yar 1942, and the 85th anniversary of the birth of Oleh Olzhych, poet and leading figure of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN-M) who died in the



German concentration camp in Sachsenhausen in 1944.

The section features essays by Olena Teliha, the poem "Buy zhe vik zoloty" ("There was a Golden Age") by Olzhych as well as poetry dedicated to Olzhych by Oleh Stuart and Mr. Stefanovych.

The miscellaneous fifth section of articles, titled "Narratives, Memoirs, Essays," offers the work of Lubov Dmytryshyn-Chasto, Halyna Tobilevych, Olena Fedak, Yuriy Stefanivsky, Mr. Shcherbak, Olha Kuzmowycz, Mr. Stefanovych, Volodymyr Sushko, Evhenia Boyko-Dimer, Wolodymyr Barahura and Y. Klymovsky.

The final section, titled "Literary and Sociological Studies," contains articles by Ostop Tarnawsky, Maria Barahura, Ihor Bardyn and Serhiy Bilokin as well as a poem by Mr. Stefanovych.

A month-by-month calendar is to be found on the pages preceding the first section. As customary, an advertising section and list of contents concludes the almanac.

The Almanac was published in an edition of 12,000 copies. The cost is \$10. It may be ordered from Svoboda Press, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

Organizing campaign

128 members enrolled in December

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — During the month of December the Ukrainian National Association gained 128 new members insured for a total of \$812,500.

The largest number of new members was organized by Supreme Auditor Stefan Hawrysz. Thanks to his efforts, UNA Branch 83 grew by 16 members. In second place for the month of December was Osyp Hladun, secretary of UNA Branch 277, who enrolled eight members.

They were followed by: John Chopko, secretary of Branch 271, seven members; and Ulana O. Maruszcak, secretary of Branch 82, six members.

Five new members each were organized by: John Hewryk, supreme director for Canada; Danuta Jasinski,

secretary of Branch 28; and Andrew Maryniuk, secretary of Branch 368.

The UNA Supreme Executive Committee extended sincere thanks to the above organizers for their efforts to promote the growth of the fraternal organization.

Among districts, first place in the December organizing campaign was taken by the Philadelphia District with 31 new members. New Haven came in second with 12, while Winnipeg and Detroit tied for third place with 10 members each.

The UNA Home Office also noted that Canadian districts had much success during the month of December. Thanks primarily to the work of the Winnipeg District's branches, Canada could boast of gaining 13 members insured for \$60,000.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Ukraine and the CSCE

On January 30, 10 former republics of the USSR were admitted as members of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) during that body's meeting of foreign ministers in Prague. Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan had filed letters formally accepting CSCE commitments and, as a result, were welcomed as participating states. (Russia had been admitted earlier as the successor state to the USSR.)

There were comments among some of the diplomats gathered in Prague, as reported by the news media, that many of the newly admitted states barely pay lip service to the principles of the August 1, 1975, Helsinki Final Act, the CSCE's founding document.

However, the fact is that in several republics of the USSR, rights activists paid much more than lip service to the human rights principles outlined in Helsinki. Many of them paid with their very lives, serving harsh sentences in prisons, labor camps, psychiatric institutions and "internal exile" for their activity in monitoring adherence to the accords' provisions.

They established Helsinki Accords monitoring groups in Moscow, Ukraine, Lithuania, Armenia and Georgia because they believed that the 35 signatory states of the Final Act, the USSR included, had embarked on a new path. After all, the signatories had pledged to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the right to self-determination; to refrain from the threat or use of force and to peacefully settle disputes; and to cooperate with each other in various fields of endeavor, including science, technology, education, the environment, communications and economics.

The accords reaffirmed principles delineated in the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, but it went one step — one very crucial step — further. The document provided for periodic review of the accords' provisions and recognized that the relationship between an individual and the state is a legitimate topic of international concern — not an internal matter of a given state.

The Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords was perhaps the most brutally repressed. One after another of its members was arrested and sentenced by Soviet authorities; amazingly, new members appeared to take up the cause. Crackdown after crackdown did not succeed in destroying the Ukrainian Helsinki Group as its members lived up to the pledge made in Memorandum No. 1: "... the struggle for human rights will not cease until these rights become the everyday standard in social life."

Today it is gratifying to see Ukraine inducted as a member of the CSCE. History has come full circle, and members of the Kiev-based Helsinki Group — several of whom are key leaders in the newly independent state of Ukraine — must feel an enormous sense of pride at this moment in history. How fitting for Ukraine, which so yearned for the Helsinki Accords principles to be implemented on its territory, to now be a CSCE participant. How fitting for the political prisoners of yesterday to be in the forefront of efforts today to create a truly democratic Ukrainian state with human rights as "the everyday standard in social life."

Feb.
15
1919

Turning the pages back...

The Berthelemy Mission, a subcommission formed by the International Commission of the Allied Powers to bring about an armistice on the Polish-Ukrainian front, was

formed on February 15, 1919.

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

The mission arrived in Lviv on February 17, 1919, and on February 22 it called on the government of the Western Province of the Ukrainian National Republic (ZO UNR) to arrange a ceasefire with the Poles as a condition for peace negotiations. Although the situation at the front was favorable to the Ukrainian side, the government of the ZO UNR accepted the proposal on February 25, and on that day a Ukrainian delegation arrived in Lviv for armistice negotiations.

On February 27 the Berthelemy Mission met with Symon Petliura in Khodoriv to discuss the possible role of the Army of the UNR in the war against Soviet Russia. On its return to Lviv on February 28 the mission presented a peace proposal to the Ukrainian and Polish delegations: hostilities were to be suspended until the peace conference settled the question of eastern Galicia. Ukrainian troops were to retreat to a demarcation line known as the Berthelemy Line, abandoning almost 40 percent of eastern Galicia, including Lviv and the Drohobych oil fields, to the Poles. A separate agreement bound the Polish side to deliver a certain amount of crude oil and petroleum products to the Ukrainian government.

Petliura advised the government of the ZO UNR to accept the terms of the armistice, but the Ukrainian public in Galicia was opposed to them. The Ukrainian supreme command immediately called an end to the ceasefire but did not reply to the mission's ultimatum. On March 4, the State Secretariat of the ZO UNR sent a formal rejection to the allied powers.

After the failure of the Ukrainian offensive in the Lviv-Peremyshl corridor, the Polish side declared on March 27 that it was ready to accept peace on the terms proposed by the mission; the Ukrainian delegation, however, again rejected it. On May 1 the Ukrainian delegation accepted in principle the terms of armistice proposed by the Inter-Allied Commission headed by Gen. L. Botha. This proposal was rejected by the Polish side, however.



Journalist's notebook in Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

Are we really helping?

On the eve of the fifth session of this Supreme Council, its chairman, Ivan Pliusch, held a press conference during which he underscored Ukraine's need to move forward, to join the free nations of the world, to become a pluralistic, civilized society in a democratic Europe.

The Parliament's leader, known for his sardonic wit and colorful anecdotes drawn from personal experience, said: "I met with Ukrainian businessmen in Halifax (Nova Scotia) recently, and they treated me to a lobster dinner. The first time, I was their guest; the second evening they felt sorry for me because I didn't have that kind of money and again they paid for me."

This kind of scenario could have gone on for a while, commented Mr. Pliusch, but there would come a time when they would no longer give and a time when he could no longer eat lobster.

"I explained to these businessmen that I don't want to be taking, and taking, I don't want Ukraine to always take hand-outs. I want to learn how to catch that lobster, and how to prepare it. Once I have learned, I will have enough to feed myself, I'll have enough to sell to others and still have leftovers to treat my guests," he concluded.

Mr. Pliusch is right. The resources of the Halifax businessmen, or humanitarian Ukrainian Americans or Ukrainian Canadians, or European entrepreneurs do not come out of a bottomless barrel. And, as so many of the democratic deputies have pointed out, this kind of monetary assistance in the form of cars, or large care packages, is not a positive form of aid. Instead, said Mr. Pliusch, this kind of aid "will lead to our complete decay."

"Teach us to work, to form our own businesses. Supply us with knowledge, with machinery necessary for farming, with technology to produce modern, well-made goods," he concluded.

Last year, a dear friend of mine would always yell at me when I paid taxi drivers with dollar bills, or when I overpaid for services (for example: a five-ruble ride and five-ruble tip). "You are destroying our moral fiber," he would say. And he was right.

Because many Ukrainians in the diaspora have family in western Ukraine, they have been (they think) kind. So, now at the marketplace in Lviv, the farmers won't sell you a chicken for rubles, but instead want \$2-\$3 for poultry. Yes, some can afford to buy that chicken because their family in

the West supplies them with a steady flow of hard currency. But what happens when that family is no more? And even worse, what happens to those people in Lviv who don't have family, or who don't have dollars. Do they starve?

Larysa Skoryk, a deputy from Kiev, and a leader of Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, who is perhaps the harshest critic of Ukraine's government and who continues to battle her way to a truly democratic Ukraine, often stresses to Western visitors that the need in Ukraine is for knowledge, for means, not for money. She explained that people have to work for their money.

She also explained that in Rukh's administrative offices in Kiev, the employees have not raised a cent for the past eight months; instead they have collected a salary from donations made to Rukh by U.S. and Canadian Rukh support groups.

Thus, most of the workers, explained Ms. Skoryk, have collected wages whether or not they have earned them.

This led Ms. Skoryk to question whether Rukh support groups in the West are really helping this democratic people's movement, whose future at this time seems, at best, murky.

It is time for all of us to rethink how best we can help Ukraine and how Ukraine can help itself.

Unfortunately, each and every day, it gets more difficult to halt this lust for dollars. Ukraine is in an economic crisis, and the "mafia" here is more evident than ever before, for they no longer lurk in alleyways and in the underground, but now they walk the streets and parade as "capitalists."

Just last week, I wanted to take a cab from what used to be my favorite restaurant in Kiev, The Art Cafe. Although it is not a long way from home, it was late and I was tired, and when I came outside I saw a cab waiting for a group of American businessmen who had just walked in for dinner.

I asked the driver if he'd like to make an extra fare and drive me home (about a mile), thinking that he would jump at the chance to make two fares instead of just one. He agreed to drive me for \$10. When I laughed, he brought the price down to \$5. He wanted more than 600 rubles for what last year was a 10-ruble

(Continued on page 16)

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association report that as of February 6, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 10,816 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$284,017.32**. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

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

NEWS AND VIEWS

Hrushevsky year conferences yield concrete proposals

by Christine M. Sochocky

This past half year of dramatic political developments brought about a new awareness of history and historiography. The spirit of Hrushevsky hovers over us, both in Ukraine and in the diaspora.

On the eve of the referendum, National Public Radio transmitted coverage of Hrushevsky celebrations in Kiev, a liturgy in St. Sophia and then a procession to his burial place. One wonders if this American reporter could have grasped all the significance of that ritual — the nation turning to the historian who gave it scholarly legitimization.

The 125th anniversary of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's birth is observed in many forms. Collectively and individually, many, including Ukraine's new president, Leonid Kravchuk, are reaching to Hrushevsky in the process of self-identification and national rebirth.

On this continent, the Hrushevsky anniversary year was marked by two conferences. The American Jubilee Scholarly Conference, "Mykhailo Hrushevsky in the History of Ukraine" took place on October 19-20, 1991, at the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in New York. The Canadian

conference on the same topic took place on November 9, 1991, at the St. Vladimir Institute in Toronto.

The participants in both were scholars from Ukraine and from the diaspora. The topics dealt with Hrushevsky's historiography, his literary scholarship, his role in the formation of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, etc. Both conferences were organized by the Ukrainian Historical Association and were outstanding cultural events in the academic and civic life of our diaspora.

One can best appreciate the scope and goals of these conferences, perhaps by considering the directives which they drew up. New editions of Hrushevsky's works are to be promoted, previously unpublished ones are to be published, as are scholarly monographs about his life and activities, and bibliographical and encyclopedia listings on Hrushevsky. The existence of the completed but lost concluding volumes of his two major works, "History of Ukraina-Rus'" and "History of Ukrainian Literature," are to be ascertained.

Scholarly recognition of Hrushevsky's historical scheme as the sole objectively verifiable and legitimate scheme of Ukrainian history is to be

(Continued on page 15)

Letter to The Washington Post

"Let my father go"

Following is the full text of a letter to the editor from John Demjanjuk Jr. as published in the February 1 issue of The Washington Post.

The Post's "Demjanjuk on Appeal" editorial of January 18 correctly stated that "affidavits from SS guards, long dead... say Ivan the Terrible was one Ivan Marchenko, a different person and not, as had been argued, merely one of Mr. Demjanjuk's wartime aliases." However, The Post missed the point with respect to the unjustified prosecution of my father. The "new evidence" that has been presented to the Israeli Supreme Court is not really new at all — at least not to the U.S. Justice Department.

The fact is that in 1978, our Justice Department obtained 100 pages of documents from the Soviet Union, which contained sworn statements taken from Soviet soldiers during treason trials in the USSR between 1948 and 1962. These soldiers were the same ones who served as guards at Treblinka and were compatriots of the feared "Ivan the Terrible." Those documents establish conclusively that the motorist of Treblinka's gas chambers, known to the victims as "Ivan the Terrible," was Ivan Marchenko, not John Demjanjuk.

It was not until very recently and solely through the efforts of Rep. James Traficant (D-Ohio) that copies of those documents, together with State Department cable traffic from Moscow to Washington, were discovered in Justice Department files. The demise of the USSR only allowed the defense to verify the existence of these same documents at their source.

The fact remains that those documents were in the hands of U.S.

Justice Department officials and for 13 years were kept from my father's defense and the U.S. courts, which allowed him to be stripped of his U.S. citizenship and extradited to Israel as the man guilty of Ivan Marchenko's atrocities.

The only one guilty here, however, is every single Justice Department lawyer, investigator and paralegal who assisted in harming my father. It is now evident that this case was not one of mistaken identity but of the malicious prosecution of an innocent man. And for those who legitimately ask why, the answer, unfortunately, is that the Justice Department was under tremendous pressure to deliver on its mandated mission of hunting Nazis.

In 1978, then-congressman Joshua Eilberg wrote to then-attorney general Griffin Bell expressing his "strong concern over the possible inadequate prosecution of [the Demjanjuk] case." He added: "We cannot afford the risk of losing another decision."

And so our Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations became a persecutor, not a prosecutor. It was obvious that neither the Soviets nor their Eastern-bloc lackeys would allow the defense independent access to exculpatory evidence. My father was an unsophisticated immigrant who believes that U.S. courts could do no wrong. The publicity associated with the prosecution of "Ivan the Terrible" would guarantee OSI jobs.

My father could not defend himself because he was blindfolded and put on the playing field with the opposing team making up the rules. It's time to let my father go and to prosecute the real criminals at OSI.

John Demjanjuk Jr.
Brooklyn, Ohio

Centennial sojourn

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — As the entire world watches, Michael Slipchuk will be twirling, like a dancing Kozak, on the ice at the Winter Olympics in Albertville, France.

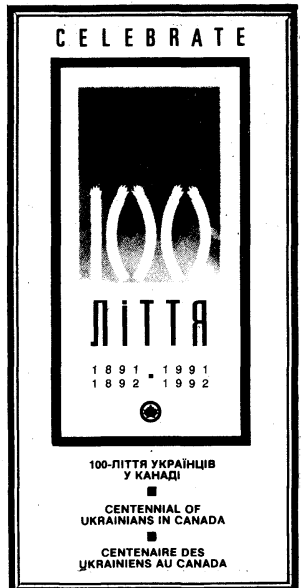
The 25-year-old 1992 Canadian men's singles figure skating champion is going for the proverbial gold. Or at least the silver, since he's competing with fellow Canadian Kurt Browning, three times the world champion, who's considered the obvious favorite.

But life is full of surprises. Had Mr. Browning chosen to enter the recent Canadian competition, Mr. Slipchuk might not have topped the scale. Last year, the 5-foot-6-inch, 143-pound Ukrainian Canadian placed third in the national championships and had not been top dog since his 1986 Canadian junior men's title.

As Canadian champion, Mr. Slipchuk now carries more credentials and more expectations. He doesn't seem terribly worried about these pressures.

Speaking from Edmonton's Royal Glenora Club days before leaving for the winter world event, Mr. Slipchuk keeps an eye on the ice for his next workout. He's on it three times a day, practicing choreographed routines to Henry Mancini's "Ohio River Boat" and Aaron Copeland's "Hoedown" and "Buckaroo Holiday," a repertoire that seems to fit an Albertan.

Growing up in Edmonton, Mr. Slipchuk says that he didn't start skating



until he was 10. Like Mr. Browning, hockey was his goal, but the charm of movement on ice dazzled the lad. He quickly shifted to competitive figure skating.

In 1985, Mr. Slipchuk joined the Canadian national team.

Yet, as an Olympic competitor poised to come home with a medal, the Canadian champ is almost smug. "There will be a lot more pressure...but I have to skate the way I skate."

Mr. Slipchuk seems equally uncertain about his future. Already an education student at the University of

(Continued on page 15)

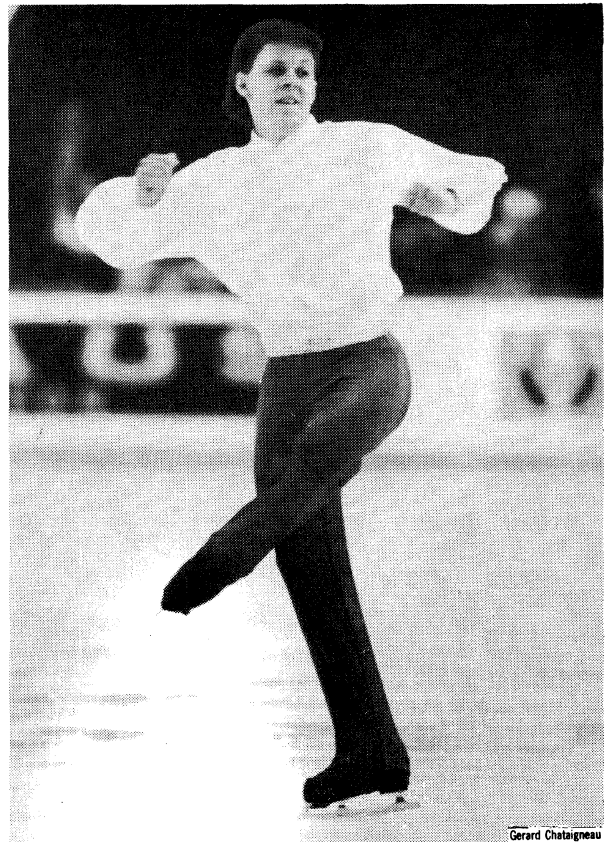


Figure skater Michael Slipchuk in action.

Gerard Chataigneau

Ukraine's Plast begins to establish international contacts with Scouts

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — As Ukraine emerges from its long isolation from the world community, organizations in Ukraine are beginning to make contact with international bodies.

Plast, the youth organization founded in western Ukraine in 1912, was based on Scouting, which was founded in England by Lord Baden-Powell in 1907. As Ukraine did not receive international recognition as a state, Plast never became part of the World Organization of the Scout Movement, the international Scouting body. But even before the declaration of independence last August, Plast of Ukraine began taking steps to join the international Scouting community.

Scouting is a worldwide youth movement with 16 million members in 150 countries. Scouting's purpose, promise and law are timeless and universal, but Scouting's flexible program adapts to meet the needs of youth and their society wherever they live.

The World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM) is made up of three principal bodies.

The conference is the "general assembly" of Scouting, composed of all member Scout organizations; it meets every three years. Only one national Scout organization can be recognized per country and the basis for an organization's membership includes its operation as an independent, non-political and voluntary organization.

The Committee consists of 12 people from 12 countries, who are elected by the Conference to represent it between meetings.

The Bureau is the secretariat with its head office in Geneva, Switzerland. It helps Scout associations by conducting training courses, preparing publications and advising by visits and correspondence. It helps to arrange global events such as quadrennial world jamborees.

Plast, reborn in Ukraine in 1989, has adopted the name: Plast, Ukrainian Scout Organization. In April 1991, Jean Casigneau headed a delegation from the World Scout Bureau which visited Kiev and several republics to establish contacts with the new scouting organizations being formed. The Bureau appointed Dr. Oleksander Bondar (in Moscow) as its representative. He was invited to speak at the Plast national conference held the same month in Ivano-Frankivske, western Ukraine. At that time Plast members made it clear that they were against recognition of a

single Scouting organization for the whole of the USSR.

Through Dr. Bondar, the WOSM invited representatives of scouting-type organizations in the USSR to attend a seminar in Geneva on June 8-15, 1991. The group was made up of 30 representatives from the republics, which had established such organizations and included three persons from Ukraine — one of whom, Orest Schot of Lviv, is a member of the Plast national executive.

The purpose of the seminar was to acquaint the new groups with the world scouting movement and the functions of the WOSM. The republican groups were twinned with existing European scouting organizations for further contact and "nurture." Ukraine was partnered with France.

The next important milestone in the international arena for Plast of Ukraine was its participation, at the invitation of Jacques Moreillon, secretary-general of the WOSM, in the 17th World Scout Jamboree in the Sorak Mountains, South Korea, on August 8-16. The jamboree attracted 19,000 participants from 135 countries and territories (no longer only males, as scouting organizations have become integrated; about 40 percent of the jamboree participants were females).

Ihor Boshchak, 17, from Lviv, represented Ukraine. Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Belarus sent one representative each and there were three representatives from Russia. This young group was under the leadership of Ihor Hryniv, who is both a Plast member and a deputy of the Supreme Council of Ukraine.

The members of the group made efforts to stress that they represented separate countries and organizations. They did not even camp together; the Balts and Ukrainians lived in the sub-camp of Switzerland; the Belarusians and Russians in the sub-camp of Malta.

This was not the first time that Plast had taken part in a jamboree: in France in 1947 and Austria in 1951 they had been part of a special contingent called "Scouts in Exile" and in the Philippines Jamboree in 1959 they had figured as "Ukrainian Scouts." But after that, when the world settled down to accepting the status quo of the Soviet Union, the WOSM did not recognize Plast as an official scouting organization and Plast members could only take part in scouting events as members of other delegations.

Mr. Hryniv said that taking part in the international event demonstrated to the group that not all scouting organizations need to be alike. Although all



Members of Ukraine's Plast at the National Scout Center in France. From left are: Oleh Pokalchuk, Levko Zakharchyshyn, Liudmyla Kokhanets, Ihor Hryniv, Anichka Hadomska, Stepan Korchytsky and Roman Shypryakevych.

national organizations subscribe to the same three principles — God and country, the scout law, service to others — there is a great variety in approaches, from disciplined Koreans to keen Americans to laid-back Europeans.

The Communist system, he said, had produced people who were taught to think that there was only one right way of doing things. It was important to show people, and especially young people, that one can make choices, establish one's own guidelines and that, although one can agree on basic goals, there can be great flexibility in their realization. Such events as international jamborees, which bring together people of the same organization but of different cultures, will be very helpful in giving the young people of Ukraine the self-confidence they need to make their own decisions.

As a result of the twinning of Plast of Ukraine and Scouts of France by the World Scout Bureau, the French scouts organized a two-week leadership training course for the Ukrainians in November 1991. Seven members of Plast of Ukraine took part (Ihor Hryniv, Levko Zakharchyshyn, Anichka Hadomska, Roman Shypryakevych, all of Lviv; Oleh Pokalchuk of Lutske, Liudmyla Kokhanets of Kiev and Stepan Korchytsky of Ivano-Frankivske) as well as two scouts from Crimea which currently has its own separate scouting organization.

They spent nine days at the training session at the National Scout Center 60 kilometers from Paris and six days in Paris where meetings were held with the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the UNESCO Committee on Youth and Sport and the Ukrainian delegation at UNESCO.

Five delegates from the WOSM were expected in Kiev in mid-December to continue with the contacts. Mr. Hryniv is in the process of setting up a Scout Information Center in Kiev which will maintain permanent contact between Plast of Ukraine and the WOSM.

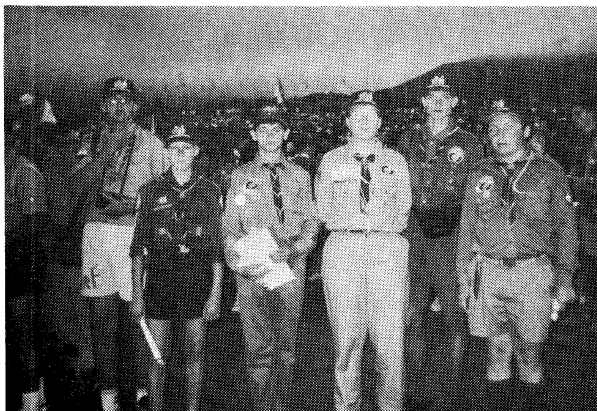
Although there is no longer any question of whether the WOSM will

recognize an official Scouting movement in Ukraine, the question still remains whether Plast will represent the whole movement. Plast has always been, and intends to continue to be, a Ukrainian-speaking organization. The status of scouting organizations of minorities in Ukraine is now under discussion.

The case of Canada could serve as an example: there are two scouting associations, an English-speaking Scouts Canada and a French-speaking l'Association des Scouts du Canada. They maintain separate organizations, with their own programs and funds, but cooperate in sending delegations to international events.



Ihor Hryniv (left) with Jean Casigneau, head of the Scout International Bureau at the World Scout Jamboree.



From right are Ihor Hryniv and Ihor Boshchak, representatives from Ukraine, with Scouts from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania at the World Scout Jamboree in Korea.

NEWS AND VIEWS: How and why Ohio Boychoir sings in Ukrainian

by Alexander B. Musichuk

"Where do you find boys in America that are willing to sing in Ukrainian?"
 "How do you go about teaching them the Ukrainian language?"

Ohio Boychoir has had a number of such inquiries from Ukrainians in America who express amazement at the "phenomenon" of an American boys' choir singing in Ukrainian.

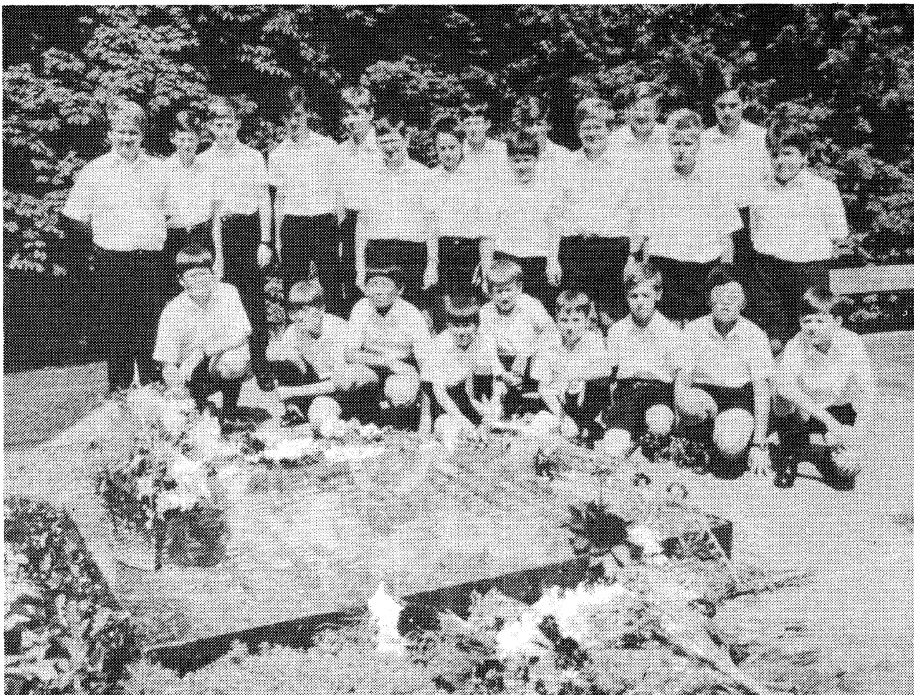
First, I must erase the misconception expressed by some callers that our choir sings only in Ukrainian. Through our 18-year history, Ohio Boychoir has sung in English, Latin, French, German, Italian, Hebrew, Russian and Ukrainian. Ukrainian has been especially important to us these past few years because of our two concert tours to Ukraine which followed our concert tour in April of 1987 to Russia, Latvia and Poland.

During our concert tour to France, Germany and Austria in 1984, we presented many selections in those languages. Who could ever forget the Sunday morning high mass at Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris? The choir sang in Latin and French. After the mass, some visiting American tourists were amazed to learn that the choir they heard was not made up of French boys, but an American boychoir from Ohio.

Just as surprised are Ukrainians who listen to our Ukrainian selections, and learn that these are American boys. Of course, my Ukrainian background helps, but I must offer special thanks to Ukrainians who help out, notably Dr. Bohdan Dubas whose son Christian sings in the choir. I must humbly recognize that the boys' Ukrainian diction is amazingly good. Our latest cassette, "Ohio Boychoir Back in Ukraine, 1991" has become somewhat of a "collector's item" for some Ukrainians who cherish these American youngsters singing in Ukrainian (copies are still available at \$12 each).

How do we teach young Americans to sing in Ukrainian? We must write out

Alexander B. Musichuk is founder/director of Ohio Boychoir Inc. For further information readers may contact the choir at: 8857 Elsmere Drive, Parma, OH 44130; (216) 884-6507.



The Ohio Boychoir at Taras Shevchenko's final resting place in Kaniv, Ukraine, during the summer of 1991.

the words in English as they would sound in Ukrainian. It's easier for the boys to learn the music than the Ukrainian words. We pick songs that do not have verse after verse of the same tune with different Ukrainian words, as is quite prevalent in our folk songs.

Ohio Boychoir is a community boychoir open to all boys from third grade to voice change. They represent all races, religions and economic backgrounds. We like to begin our boys in a Cadet-Training Choir before they are accepted into our Concert-Touring Choir.

We sing in many languages depending on the particular selection. (How can you possibly sing Mozart's "Ave Verum" in anything but Latin?) The choir has sung at services at the First

Baptist Church in Washington, with President Jimmy Carter in attendance. Our offertory selections were by Bortniansky. During the Millennium Year, we presented "Yak Slavny Nash" in Ukrainian at all concerts as a special tribute to Ukraine.

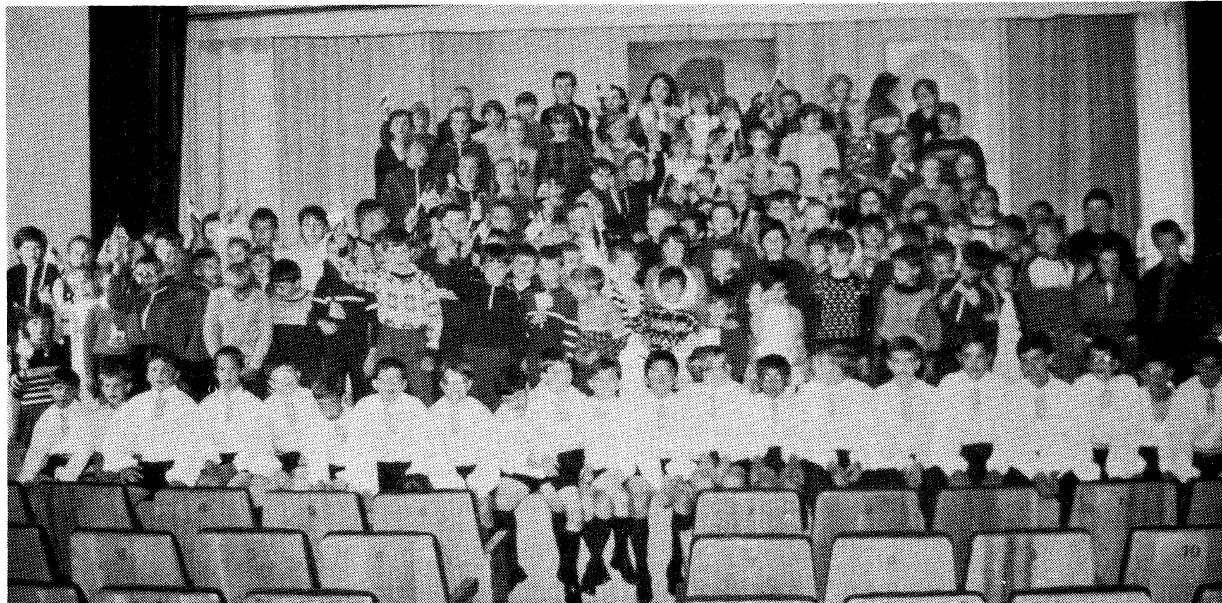
Perhaps in a few years, we may again go back to Ukraine, but in the meantime, we're planning our next international concert tour for the summer of 1993. We'll spend a week in Latvia at the invitation of Latvia's premier boychoir, Rigas Doma Zenu Koris, whose members we met during our last tour there. We hosted them in Parma in 1990. We'll also visit St. Petersburg, Russia, and possible Norway and Denmark.

Despite all the discomfort of Ukrainian hotels, many of our boys want to

go back to Ukraine. It appears they made special friendships with the fine girls' choir in Kamianets-Podilsky, which might visit the U.S. this summer.

There are over 300 very fine boychoirs in America who might like to sing Ukrainian songs. For that reason, I am working on English translations of "Dudaryk" and "Tykho Nad Richkoyu." These two songs might have the same attractions for American choirs that "Carol of the Bells" has had. We'll premiere these American translations at our spring concert, and we hope to have them available soon. In the future, I plan to work on translations of "hahilky" and some of the beautiful "vesnianky."

In the meantime, I look forward to and appreciate inquiries and comments.



Ohio Boychoir members with children from the Chernobyl area after a concert at Zbarazh, near Ternopil, western Ukraine, in the summer of 1991.

Ukraine is...

(Continued from page 1)

ed to failure. The Soviet president, he argued, was attempting to create a government over the other sovereign republics. "Either it will become a totalitarian state like it was before, or it will collapse," he said. He did not rule out Ukraine taking part in some sort of future union but said it could only be "on an equal basis" similar to the European Community. In the meantime, both Mr. Gorbachev and Russian President Boris Yeltsin repeatedly maintained that a union without Ukraine was unimaginable and impossible.

The day after the referendum the Ukrainian president told a Western correspondent that Mr. Gorbachev's efforts to form a confederation were over and that he would shortly be leaving for Minsk to discuss "a new type of economic community."

The emphasis on economic cooperation was also evident in Mr. Kravchuk's first press conference in his new role as president of Ukraine. Asked what he would be discussing with the Russian and Belarusian leaders, President Kravchuk responded that he could not speak for Mr. Yeltsin and Stanislav Shushkevich. Ukraine, however, was interested in economic issues, specifically the impact of Russia's planned price liberalization. "That is the main theme of the talks," he said. "As for other issues, particularly political ones, I cannot say what position will be taken."

Earlier in the press conference, Mr. Kravchuk suggested that Ukraine would henceforth reject multilateral arrangements of any kind (such as the 1922 treaty) and pursue only bilateral agreements, with top priority given to Russia. On the following day, in talks with an envoy from the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he once again emphasized Ukraine's desire to conclude an agreement with Russia, but added that Belarus was welcome to join as well. As before, the crucial point was that there could be no center of any kind.

It would appear, therefore, that on the very eve of the meeting of the three heads of state in Belarus, it was not all certain what would emerge from the talks. The December 6 evening news program on central television witnessed Mr. Shushkevich asserting that the next day's meeting should not be viewed as a preparation for a pan-Slavic union. Mr. Yeltsin, on the other hand, upon arriving in Minsk on December 7, stated that there needed to be a serious exchange of views to determine "what kind of union we will be part of." Most important, he added, was that "our three Slavic states should under no circumstances separate."

Thus, not only was it uncertain what the talks would yield, it also became evident that Messrs. Kravchuk, Shushkevich, and Yeltsin all had their own agendas for the meeting. Insofar as Ukraine and Russia are concerned, this in itself raised the question to what extent the agreements that would be made could reasonably be expected to survive.

Ukraine's view of the CIS

The talks in Belarus on December 7-8 produced three documents: a declaration on the formation of the CIS, which allowed for membership in the new body for all member-states of the former USSR and guaranteed single control over the former Soviet Union's nuclear arsenal; an agreement on creation of the CIS, which outlined the principles upon which it would be based, including the integrity and inviolability of existing borders; and a statement on coordination of economic activity.

From the start, it was recognized that the CIS was a very fragile construct. In the absence of a coordinating mechanism, the documents creating the CIS in essence amounted to a statement of intent. Also early on it became clear that Ukraine saw the CIS as not obligating it to much of anything.

At a news conference on December 9, Mr. Kravchuk stated: "In its activities, Ukraine is independent of Russia and Belarus in all questions that enter into the competence of the state, including a national currency and the army. Common problems — the movement of citizens, the guaranteeing of information, nuclear energy, the strategic armed forces — will be regulated by appropriate agreements."

The following day he explained to the Ukrainian Supreme Council that the CIS agreements were necessitated by the spontaneous disintegration of the Soviet Union, which posed a great danger to millions of people. The heads of three great states met, he said, in order "to agree on how each state would solve its problems and help one another." The documents agreed upon in Minsk, he continued, "are aimed at stabilizing the situation."

The thrust of these statements suggests that Kiev viewed the CIS as an interim structure necessitated by the events of the day. This is certainly how other leading figures in the government saw it. Dmytro Pavlychko, the head of the Parliament's Commission on Foreign Affairs, described the CIS as a transitional tool to depose Mr. Gorbachev and establish Ukrainian sovereignty. "We are not signing it for centuries," he asserted. "This is a bridge for us over the chaos."

The ratification process in the Ukrainian Supreme Council indicated even more clearly Ukraine's stand on the CIS. On December 10, the Ukrainian lawmakers passed a resolution ratifying the agreement creating the CIS, but with 12 "reservations." Among them was the reaffirmation of the inviolability of boundaries and the right to one's own armed forces and the downgrading of joint foreign policy activities from "coordination" to "consultation."

Two days later the Ukrainian deputies added additional reservations to the text, including the purely symbolic rendering of the term "Commonwealth" in the lower case and excluding the word "creation" from its title. A leading Ukrainian jurist, Volodymyr Vasylenko, argued that in view of the fact that the reservations were forwarded to Russia and Belarus and that both had ratified the agreement after Ukraine without commenting on its reservations, Ukraine considered them to be in force in its relations with the other two signatories.

On December 20, on the eve of the Alma-Ata meeting at which an additional eight former republics joined the CIS, the Ukrainian Supreme Council went a step further and adopted a 13-point declaration clearly presenting its understanding of the Minsk agreement, which, it argued, was necessitated by differing interpretations of the document within "official circles" in the signatory states. Specifically, the deputies complained that the agreement was being characterized as providing the basis for creation of a new union state.

Commenting on the results of the Alma-Ata meeting, Mr. Kravchuk once again emphasized that the CIS was not a state. In an obvious reference to Russia, he said that there were no "seniors" and no "juniors" to the Commonwealth, although it would take time for "some leaders" to get used to the idea that "life was possible without a center."

Moreover, Mr. Kravchuk emphasized that the forthcoming summit in Minsk on December 30 would be very important inasmuch as attempts were already being made to force upon Ukraine the notion of a unified command for the entire armed forces. This, he maintained, was something that "we will never agree to." A single command could only be applied to the strategic forces. The conventional forces, asserted Mr. Kravchuk, "will continue to remain under the command of the minister of defense of Ukraine and the president of Ukraine, and no one should entertain any doubts on this score."

After tense bargaining, the CIS leaders agreed in Minsk that the individual Commonwealth members were free to have their own conventional armies, while the strategic forces would remain under a unified command. This agreement notwithstanding, relations between Ukraine and Russia grew increasingly tense precisely over the question of the fate of the former Soviet armed forces.

Ukrainian-Russian confrontation

Even before the verbal sparring between Ukraine and Russian over ownership of the Black Sea Fleet, relations between the two sides were growing increasingly tense, particularly after Ukraine's declaration of independence in August 1991. The first major conflict occurred precisely two days after the declaration and was prompted by the statement released by President Yeltsin's press secretary that Russia reserved the right to review its borders with those republics, apart from the three Baltic states, that declared themselves independent. This warning was issued in spite of the fact that the treaty signed by Ukraine and Russia the previous November explicitly guaranteed the territorial integrity of the two signatories.

In the aftermath of hurried negotiations in Kiev, which were also attended by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Anatoly Sobchak, the two sides signed a joint communique that, among other things, reaffirmed the articles of the November 1990 treaty relating to the inviolability of Ukrainian and Russian borders. Mr. Yeltsin, it should be noted, reiterated his position on the border question while the negotiations in Kiev were in progress and once again directly afterwards. Mr. Gorbachev came out in support of Mr. Yeltsin and Moscow Mayor Gavriil Popov specifically threatened Ukraine with border claims in the event that it seceded from the Soviet Union.

In the fall of 1991, when the first polemics between Ukraine and Russia surfaced over the question of who controlled the nuclear weapons on Ukrainian territory, Moskovskie Novosti published the sensational report that the possibility of a nuclear conflict between Ukraine and Russia had been discussed in the backrooms of the Russian White House. This was denied by all sides, including President Yeltsin, who offered a rather curious explanation: "Totally absurd. I discussed this question with military officials; technically it is absolutely impossible."

After the December 1 Ukrainian referendum, Ukrainian-Russian relations deteriorated further. Mr. Sobchak, in an interview with *Le Figaro* on December 4, focused in detail on the horrors that were likely to follow from Ukrainian independence, including the "forced Ukrainization" of the Russian minority in Ukraine and the possibility of a Ukrainian-Russian territorial conflict that could result in a nuclear clash. At the same time, in a Moscow

radio interview, the St. Petersburg mayor argued that the Ukrainian referendum could not be interpreted as vote for secession from the Soviet Union.

The same argument had been advanced several days earlier by Mr. Gorbachev in a telephone conversation with President George Bush: "We will not view a decision by the citizens of the Ukraine in favor of independence as a break from the union. To push matters in this direction would mean heading for disaster — for the union, for the Ukraine itself, for Russia, for Europe and the world."

More recently, in the context of the ongoing disputes over the military, Mr. Sobchak characterized Ukraine's determination to create its own armed forces as "a huge threat to mankind as a whole." Ukrainian commentators have remarked that it remains a mystery why specifically the Ukrainian army — as opposed to the Moscow-dominated Commonwealth army — should pose such a calamity for humanity.

The latest development in the unfolding Ukrainian-Russian drama occurred in the Russian Supreme Soviet on January 23, when the overwhelming majority of deputies approved a resolution instructing two of its parliamentary committees to examine the legality of the 1954 transfer of Crimea from the RSFSR to Ukraine. This step was taken notwithstanding the previous agreements between Ukraine and Russia on borders, the latest of which is in a communique signed by Messrs. Yeltsin and Kravchuk in Moscow on November 6, 1990.

Moreover, judging from a report in *Komsomolskaya Pravda* that quotes extensively from a letter by the head of one of the parliamentary committees charged with looking into the Crimean question, the decision to raise the issue of the Crimea's status appears to have been motivated by the dispute over the Black Sea Fleet. The Ukrainian leadership, it turns out, was to be offered a choice: either the Black Sea Fleet or the Crimea, but not both.

These developments suggest that the Russian leadership is having serious difficulty coming to terms with the loss of its great-power status. That status was projected through the center insofar as the Soviet Union and Russia were understood by most people, in Russia as well as in the West, as being one and the same thing. Thus, when Ukraine seceded from the Soviet Union and thereby brought about its collapse, from the Russian standpoint it also seceded from Russia and in a sense "destroyed" it as well.

The degree to which Ukraine continues to be viewed from Moscow as an integral part of Russia was reflected in a recent newspaper interview with Russian Minister of the Press and Mass Information Mikhail Poltoranin. Asked by a journalist how he viewed the dangers of centrifugal and nationalist tendencies in Russia, Mr. Poltoranin responded by accusing the Ukrainian president of being a "nationalist," a separatist, and stressing the need for Russian-Ukrainian unity.

The Ukrainian leadership, for its part, has suggested that it would leave the CIS if Russia continues to interfere in its internal affairs. In effect, this means that Russia must genuinely recognize the independence of Ukraine. Whether or not it is prepared to do that remains very much an open question.

Quite interesting in this connection is the recent report that Moscow television is now running an entertainment program called "The Songs and Dances of the Peoples of the CIS." This should ring a bell for those familiar with the standard slogans of the Brezhnev-Suslov nationalities policy.

College student performs in play

SCRANTON, Pa. — Marywood College freshman Kristina Nolan appeared in "Trouble in the Clark Vein," a play in which the audience travels by coal cars into a mine, where the action takes place.

Ms. Nolan was also featured in the "Student Spotlight" of the Wood Word, the college's newspaper.

The Wood Word reported that her interest in drama began with sixth-grade oral interpretations, which led to roles in "Will you Join me for Dinner," "A Christmas Carol" and "Guys and Dolls."

She is majoring in performing arts and plans to apply to the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York. She prefers to stay with the stage because "a live audience will help me develop better. It takes more time and determination."

Ms. Nolan is the daughter of Olga Holyk Nolan and Lee Nolan. They are all members of UNA Branch 123, of which Ms. Nolan's grandmother is secretary.

Wins \$250,000 award to continue research



Dr. Anna Bobiak-Nagurney

AMHERST, Mass. — Anna Bobiak-Nagurney, Ph.D., won a five year, \$250,000 Faculty Award For Women (FAW) from the National Science Foundation in recognition of her work as a researcher and teacher.

The FAW program is designed to recognize and support tenured women faculty members in scientific fields and encourage women academic leaders involved in teaching and research. The award will enable Dr. Bobiak-Nagurney to support doctoral students and continue her research in variational inequalities and parallel computing. She is also interested in funding prospective doctoral students from Ukraine, who would conduct research under her supervision.

Dr. Bobiak-Nagurney is a professor of management science at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst. She specializes in competitive equilibrium problems, networks and supercomputing with applications to transportation and commodity trade. She is the author of more than 40 scientific papers in her specialty, and is an associate editor of five scientific journals. Her doctorate, in applied mathematics, and other academic degrees are all from Brown University.

Dr. Bobiak-Nagurney and her husband are both members of UNA Branch 123.

Notes on people

Couple celebrates fifty years of marriage



Olga and Sam Liteplo

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Olga and Sam Liteplo recently celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. The festivities began with a mass and a renewal of vows at Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church in Kerhonkson, N.Y. Immediately following there was a reception at the lovely Soyuzivka resort.

Mr. Liteplo's brother, Wasyl Liteplo, and his nephew, Stephan Liteplo, came from Ukraine to be here for this special celebration.

Elected to fellowship in pediatrics academy

WASHINGTON — Lydia Olga Martynec, MD, of Washington was recently elected to fellowship in the American Academy of Pediatrics, an organization of 42,000 pediatricians dedicated to the health, safety and well-being of infants, children, adolescents and young adults.

To qualify as a fellow of the Academy, a pediatrician must be certified as a fully-qualified specialist in the field of child health.

Dr. Martynec is a member of UNA Branch 25.

Lawyer appointed to industrial commission

COLUMBUS, Ohio — George V. Oryshkewych was recently appointed to the Industrial Commission Regional Boards of Review by Ohio Governor George V. Voinovich.

Mr. Oryshkewych, a Republican from Parma, was appointed Chairman of the Cleveland Regional Board and will serve as the attorney representative. His term will last from October 5, 1991 to October 4, 1997.

Mr. Oryshkewych is currently a partner with Bazaiko and Oryshkewych and a 1970 graduate of Cleveland Marshall Law School. He is a founding member of the Ukrainian American Bar Association and serves as legal counsel for the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Parma. Mr. Oryshkewych is a member of UNA Branch 358.

Pastuszek named Man of the Year

CHESTER, Pa. — William J. Pastuszek was presented the "Man of the Year" Award on December 4, 1991, by the Association of Delaware County Real Estate Appraisers for continuous dedication and outstanding service.

Mr. Pastuszek is one of the six charter members who formed this association in 1959. He is a former high school teacher who attended Juniata College and the University of Pennsylvania Law School, and founded a scholarship fund.

He was elected vice-president of the appraisers' association for 1991-1992. In the past he has been the director and vice-president of the Chester Real Estate Board; the director of the Delaware County Board of Realtors; and the director, vice-president and president of the Chester School Board; and has served on the board of the Housing Development Corporation of Chester.

Mr. Pastuszek is a member of UNA Branch 23 and is a supreme auditor of the UNA.



William Pastuszek

Ivan Skalchuk honored with governor's citation



Dr. Ivan Skalchuk of Philadelphia (second from right) was honored with a special Pennsylvania governor's citation held on campus recently. Presenting the special citation was Dr. Richard Hanusey of Philadelphia, Ukrainian affairs commissioner. Dr. Skalchuk received the governor's citation and special Manor Junior College certificate of appreciation for his 14-year role as chairman of the Ukrainian Festival and for his role in helping to found the on-campus Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center. At left are Sister M. Francis OSBM, director of the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center, and Sister M. Cecilia OSBM, president of Manor. Dr. Skalchuk is a member of UNA Branch 430.

Ukrainian American Veterans establish Michigan department

by Stephen M. Wichar

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — With the formation of a second Ukrainian American Veterans post in the state of Michigan, a UAV State Department has been created. Such a structure will not only strengthen the membership in Michigan, but will also help in the pursuit of a UAV National Charter.

Newly formed Post 34 of the UAV had its formal installation of officers on Sunday afternoon, December 1, 1991, at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Grand Rapids, Mich. Following a morning liturgy, an elaborate dinner was served in the parish hall by the Ladies' Auxiliary.

The installation ceremonies was conducted by UAV's national commander, Roman Rakowsky, and his adjutant (Aide-de-Camp), Mike Demchuk, both from Cleveland. Mr. Rakowsky called on the Rev. James Chelich to give the invocational prayer and then commented on his recent visit with President George Bush, along with 14 other leaders of the Ukrainian community.

He stressed that the invitation was extended through the efforts of Edward

Derwinski, a former U.S. representative from Illinois, who now holds the Cabinet post of secretary of veteran affairs. "The invitation came from the White House," Mr. Rakowsky added, "and not through any Ukrainian umbrella organization."

Mr. Rakowsky enlarged on the significance of December 1 as referendum day in Ukraine. "It is most appropriate," he said, "that a new post is being installed concurrent with independence in Ukraine."

Wolodymyr Zacharyj, member of Post 101, was then called to the podium for his reflections on the beginnings of post negotiations between Grand Rapids and Warren. Mr. Zacharyj extended his personal congratulations to the incoming officers.

Commander Yaroslav Bohatch from the new post was invited to address the audience. He expressed positive sentiments on future post activities among Ukrainians in Grand Rapids. He detailed the most recent letter-writing campaign by his colleagues regarding immediate U.S. recognition of Ukraine as an independent state.

radiation in the area. Canadian doctors are involved in an international project at Children's Hospital No. 1 in Kiev.

Georgetown University is equipping the hospital with the latest in diagnostic devices, while Ukrainian physicians are helping to staff it and train Ukrainian doctors there and here in the latest medical treatments available.

"It's safe to say that medicine there is at about a 1940s level, and doctors have the qualifications of about a first-year medical student in Canada," explained Dr. McCoy. "They desperately need both immediate care and Western medical expertise."

The Canadian Red Cross Society is among groups transporting Canadian medical supplies to Ukraine.

Although Ottawa's task force is helping to develop business links between Canada and Ukraine, Deputy Director Marvin Wodinsky downplays the emphasis.

"Our mandate is really twofold: to facilitate the transition from a Soviet republic partnership to a market economy and to support the democratization process."

Beyond humanitarian and technical assistance, the Canadian government has also given Ukraine \$50 million in trade credits.



Ukrainian American Veterans National Commander Roman Rakowsky presents charter to Yaroslav Bohatch, commander of newly established Post 34.

Mr. Rakowsky announced that under the leadership of Myroslaw Pryjma, commander of UAV Post 101 in Warren, a contingent of three carloads was organized to attend the installation ceremonies. On that note, "Mnohaya Lita" was sung to acknowledge Post 101's presence.

Commander Rakowsky, with the assistance of Aide-de-Camp Demchuk, proceeded with the formal ceremonies. The charter issued to Post 34 was read, a permanent numerical assignment of 34

was recorded, and, under oath, the following officers were installed: Mr. Bohatch, commander; Andrew Kozycski, senior vice-commander; Angela Plainte, financial officer; and Nestor Scherby, adjutant.

After announcing the 44th annual UAV convention scheduled for June 18-21 in Cleveland, Mr. Rakowsky ordered a meeting of Michigan's State Department and appointed Stephen Wichar, past post commander of Post 101, to conduct the meeting. The introductory discussion centered on the definition of a State Department, along with influences and benefits of such a body.

Both Posts 34 and 101 unanimously agreed to establish a State Department in Michigan. In the ensuing election, Mr. Wichar was named as state commander, Mr. Bohatch as senior vice-commander, Ms. Plainte as adjutant, and Petro Kapitanec as financial officer.

Business...

(Continued from page 3)

Ukrainians who will be dealing in a global economic community.

Terry Hargreaves, executive director of Radio Canada International in Montreal, says that 40 half-hour lessons will teach English through a "Canadian experience." Listeners of Ukraine's Radio Prominy Network will learn not only a language, but will be exposed to details unique to Canada's political, economic and social systems.

Canada's medical community has also responded to Canada's \$1.5-million humanitarian aid package to victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

Dr. Ernest McCoy, a science consultant with the Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research, said that Canadian physicians are involved in providing care and treatment for the estimated 250,000 children affected by

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Deadline for submission March 1, 1992.

Oops!

In the article headlined "Pittsburgh Ukrainians give thanks" (January 26), the names of two persons were listed incorrectly. Officiating at the moleben was the Rev. George Appleyard, while S. Michael Tymiak was the master of ceremonies.

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- Rt. Hon. Lord Thomas Denning
- "I know of no other case in which so many deviations from procedures internationally accepted as desirable occurred."
- Professor Willem Wagenaar, author of Identifying Ivan: A Case Study in Legal Psychology, Harvard Press 1988.
- "If John Demjanjuk — whom I believe to be an utterly innocent man — hangs on Eichmann's gallows, it will be Israel that will one day be in the dock."
- Patrick J. Buchanan
- "I believe this case stinks...I am asking for an investigation into the John Demjanjuk American citizen case, and also into the actions of the Special Office of Investigation in this country."
- Congressman James Traflicant, Congressional Record, June 20, 1989.
- "I believe the Demjanjuk case will no more be forgotten by history than was the Dreyfus case."
- Count Nikolai Tolstoy

Twelve years of tireless efforts have brought us this far. Mr. Demjanjuk's defense is on the brink of financial ruin. Without your immediate financial assistance, Mr. Demjanjuk's appeal to the Supreme Court will not be possible. Please help us successfully complete the final chapter of this twelve year nightmare.

Please send donations to:

John Demjanjuk Defense Fund
P. O. Box 92819
Cleveland, Ohio 44192

Detroit-area foundation grants student scholarships

HAZEL PARK, Mich. — For 76 years the Ukrainian American Center has contributed, and pledges to continue to contribute, to the Ukrainian and American community.

During the 1991-1992 academic year the UAC Foundation awarded scholarships and grants totalling \$5,000.

Walter Marfey, chairman of the 76th anniversary committee, opened the afternoon festivities with greetings on

behalf of the UAC executive board and extended a thank you to all participants for an excellent turnout. Mike Odrodnic, master of ceremonies, reflected on UAC merits and past community services.

Scholarships and merit certificates were presented to the following students: Gregory D. Marten (Wayne State University, senior, social sciences, \$1,000), Mark Andrew Kachan (Wayne State University, freshman, ophthalmology, \$500), Rebecca Lynn Wojtowicz (St. Mary's College, freshman, education, \$500), Corey Scott Dilday (Texas A&M University, freshman, psychology, \$400), Christian Michael Shalay (University of Detroit, sophomore, criminal justice, \$400), Walter Andrew Stepniowski (Wayne State University, freshman, \$400), Thomas M. Bogusz (Central Michigan University, freshman, engineering, \$300), Daria Sonya Maksimovich (Michigan State University, sophomore, business management, \$300), Borys Kohut (Michigan State University, freshman, criminal justice, \$200).

Financial awards and certificates of recognition were presented to the following organizations: Ukrainian Education Association Ridna Shkola (\$500), St. Josaphat's Sadochok (\$200), Ukrainian Studies Endowment Fund (\$200), Ukrainian Sports Club Chernyk (\$100).



Recipients of the Ukrainian American Center's 1991-1992 scholarships at the UAC's 76th anniversary dinner.

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ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

will be held

on February 23, 1992 at 3:00 p.m.

at the

Ukrainian National Home, 90-96 Fleet Street, Jersey City, N.J.

ALL MEMBERS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Newark, N.J. District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association

announces that

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held

Sunday, February 23, 1992 at 1:00 p.m.

at St. John the Baptist U.C. School Hall

746 Sanford Avenue, Newark, N.J.

Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates from the following Branches:

14, 27, 37, 65, 76, 133, 142, 172, 214, 219, 234, 306, 322, 340, 371, 413, 459, 490.

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

AGENDA:

1. Opening and acceptance of the Agenda
2. Verification of quorum
3. Election of presidium
4. Minutes of preceding annual meeting
5. Reports of District Committee Officers
6. Discussion on reports and their acceptance
7. Election of District Committee Officers
8. Address by UNA Supreme President ULANA M. DIACHUK
9. Adoption of District activities program for the current year
10. Discussion and Resolutions
11. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Ulana M. Diachuk, UNA Supreme President

Dr. Nestor L. Olesnycky, UNA Supreme Vice-President

Andrew Keybida, UNA Supreme Advisor

DISTRICT COMMITTEE

ROMAN J. PYNDUS, Chairman
TEOFIL KLEBAN, Secretary

JAROSLAV LESKIW, Vice-Chairman
VOLODYMYR BOJARSKY, Treasurer

logy, \$500), Rebecca Lynn Wojtowicz (St. Mary's College, freshman, education, \$500), Corey Scott Dilday (Texas A&M University, freshman, psychology, \$400), Christian Michael Shalay (University of Detroit, sophomore, criminal justice, \$400), Walter Andrew Stepniowski (Wayne State University, freshman, \$400), Thomas M. Bogusz (Central Michigan University, freshman, engineering, \$300), Daria Sonya Maksimovich (Michigan State University, sophomore, business management, \$300), Borys Kohut (Michigan State University, freshman, criminal justice, \$200).

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St. Andrew's school children present traditional "Yalynka"



Pupils of St. Andrew's Ukrainian School in South Bound Brook, N.J., during their "Yalynka" celebration.

by George Mischenko

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — St. Andrew's Ukrainian School here celebrated the traditional Ukrainian Christmas "Yalynka" on Sunday, January 12.

Of the 100 students enrolled at the school, most of the children were on hand for the free delicious varenyky, refreshments and desserts served prior to the 1 p.m. stage show. The hall was filled to standing-room-only capacity with parents, friends and well-wishers listening to pre-recorded Ukrainian Christmas carols on the audio system prior to the program.

The program started with a choral rendition of "Boh Predvichnyi" sung by all the children. It was then followed by an opening address and welcoming remarks by Christine Syzonenko, director of the school. The remainder of the program consisted mainly of performances of

traditional Ukrainian Christmas carols. In addition, Christmas poems were recited by the students.

At the close of the program the kids were pleasantly surprised by a loud "ho-ho-ho" coming from the back of the hall and repeated several times. It was jolly ol' Santa Claus dressed in red, sporting a long white beard and carrying a huge bag of goodies for the kids. The celebration ended with gifts being distributed to all students near the beautifully decorated Christmas tree.

The Parents' Committee thanked all the teachers, especially Luba Bilowchchuk, Luba Walchuk, Christine Ratycz, Natalie Ratycz, Nadia Ratycz, Christine Stawnycky, Svitlana Tomson and Vera Krycak for their fine efforts in the production of the program, as well as all those parents who contributed greatly with the decorations and set-up of the hall, and food and beverage service.

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Hrushevsky year...

(Continued from page 7)

promoted and textbooks on the basis of this scheme are to be prepared. The fate of Hrushevsky's family and that of his students and colleagues also is to be ascertained.

The conferences also urged fostering the Ukrainian Historical Association, publication of its series on Hrushevskiana, and of the International Hrushevsky Society. They proposed the erection of a Hrushevsky monument in Kiev and placement of memorial plaques in other cities as well as restoration of the present Kiev secondary school on Kurenivka, built privately by Hrushevsky's father, to its former name: Serhiy Hrushevsky High School. They approved creation of an annual Mykhailo Hrushevsky Prize for the best scholarly contributions to Hrushevsky studies.

The conferences gratefully recognized the contributions of the present patriarch of Ukrainian historiography, Prof. Olexander Ohloblyn, and expressed appreciation to Prof. Lubomyr Wynar, president of the Ukrainian Historical Association, for his nurtur-

ing of Hrushevsky Studies and for his excellent conduct of the conferences.

By organizing these two conferences, Ukrainian historians fulfilled the moral and scholarly imperative of marking the Hrushevsky jubilee. The tasks ahead of them are many and formidable. It is good to have the spirit of Hrushevsky hover over us.

Centennial...

(Continued from page 7)

Alberta, the skater isn't even sure that teaching will be his chosen profession.

It can be called either taking it in stride or concentrating on the moment, but Mr. Slipchuk relies on movement to convey his message. For him, the "numbers game" in competition is "stupid."

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"Prime Time" TV show to feature Chernobyl

PHILADELPHIA — "Prime Time" with Gary Papa will devote half an hour to the Chernobyl disaster's aftereffects on February 15, 7 p.m., on ABCAffiliate Channel 6.

The program covers the Mria airlift that carried medical supplies collected by the Ukrainian Federation of Greater Philadelphia to Ukraine.

It also covers the work of an environmental lawyer and clinical psychologist who studied the psychological trauma of the people living in the Chernobyl area.

The "Prime Time" crew was allowed into contaminated villages near Chernobyl where people are still living because the government lacks the resources to relocate them.

The program points out the great need and how the Delaware Valley can help with training programs, conferences, equipment and supplies.

For further information, call the "Prime Time" producer, Bev Aaron; (215) 581-4523.

Lector training program offered in Ohio

PARMA, Ohio — "A Well-Trained Tongue," the first phase of a lector training program, will be offered again

by the Pastoral Ministry Office of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of St. Josaphat.

The program consists of seven sessions, most of which are on Tuesdays, February 25 to April 14. It will be held at Holy Trinity in Carnegie, Pa., at 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., and will cover the history of lectors and readings in the Eastern Catholic Church, an overview of the Scriptures, the New Testament, basic communication techniques 1 and 2 and interpretation of the readings. The cost of the course is \$10.

For reservations and additional information call the Rev. Michael Bliszcz, (412) 279-4652, or Sister Ann Laszok, OSBM, (412) 481-9778.

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(Continued from page 6)

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

February 15

MAPLEWOOD, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Professionals and Business Persons Association of New York and New Jersey will hold its annual Valentine's Day party at the Maplewood Club, 489 Ridgewood Road. Admission is \$25 per person. For further information, call Yara Litosch, (908) 273-7339.

NEW YORK: There will be a lecture on "Ukrainians in Russia and Other Republics of the CIS — The Current Situation and Perspective" by Oleksander Hrushevsky, member of the editorial staff of Ukrainsky Kurier (Ukrainian Courier) in Moscow and member of the Rukh coordinating committee in Moscow, at the Shevchenko Scientific Society, 63 Fourth Ave. (between 9th and 10th streets) at 5 p.m.

February 16

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society is hosting a commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Patriarch Josyf Slippy. Mykola Haliv will open the program, and the Rev. Bernard Panchuk will speak about the patriarch. There will be a musical program with the Dumka choir, tenor Roman Tsybala, violinist Adrian Brittan, soprano Anna Bachynska, pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky and tenor Bohdan Chaplynsky at 2:30 p.m. at the Asher Levy School auditorium, First Ave. (between 11th and 12th streets).

PASSAIC, N.J.: The Friends of Rukh of Northern New Jersey will show Ireneus Yurchuk's film on events and the at-

mosphere in Ukraine during the referendum in the St. Nicholas School auditorium on President Street at 12:30 p.m. For further information, call Lida Kramarchuk, (201) 773-4548.

February 19

MONTREAL: Pianists Luba and Ireneus Zuk will perform at the Concordia Concert Hall, 7141 Sherbrooke St. W. (Metro Vendome — Autobus 105) at 8 p.m. It will feature, among other works, the world premiere of "Elements of Nature," written especially for the Zuks by Canadian composer Wolfgang Bottenberg. For further information, call the Concordia University concert office, (514) 848-7928.

February 21-29

NEW YORK: The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund presents an exhibit of Peter Yemetz's "Remember Chernobyl" paintings at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. The opening will be on February 21 at 6-9 p.m. Regular hours are 2 - 6:30 p.m. except Mondays. For further information, call the institute, (212) 288-8660.

February 22

CLIFTON, N.J.: Prof. Taras Hunchak will speak on "The Road to Independence: From the Putsch to the Referendum," based on his five-month stay in Ukraine, at 7 p.m. in the hall of the Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 655 Broad St. For further information, call Lida Kramarchuk, (201) 773-4548.

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