

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

Vol. LX No. 8 THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1992 50 cents

Leading historian Alexander Ohloblyn dead at age 92

LUDLOW, Mass. — Dr. Alexander Ohloblyn, one of the foremost historians of Ukraine, died here on February 16 at the age of 91.

He was a longtime president and honorary president of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., honorary president of the Ukrainian Historical Society and honorary member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

Dr. Ohloblyn was born in Kiev on November 24, 1899. He was a professor at Kiev University in 1921-1943, and Odessa University in 1938-1940. He was a senior scholar at the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1926-1943, director and member of many educational institutions and the head of the Kiev City Council from September to October, 1941.

In 1944, after emigrating, he was a professor at the Ukrainian Free University, the Ukrainian Orthodox Theological Academy in 1946-1951, and the Ukrainian Studies Institute at Harvard University.

Prof. Ohloblyn published more than 360 scholarly works on Ukrainian historiography, archeology and genealogy; about 100 of his works are yet to be published. He was also the editor of the history sections in *Entsyklopedia Ukrainoznavstva* and *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia*.

A scholarly compendium was published by the UAAS in honor of Prof. Ohloblyn in 1977.

Funeral services were held February 19 at St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ludlow, Mass., with burial at Oak Grove Cemetery in Springfield, Mass.



Dr. Alexander Ohloblyn

Ukraine leads CIS states opposing common military

Kravchuk says Yeltsin not spokesman for CIS

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Leaders of the 11 member-states of the recently created Commonwealth of Independent States disagreed on the issue of military forces during their February 14 summit meeting in Minsk, Belarus.

Ukraine voiced its adamant opposition to a common defense force for the CIS, fearing that a single multi-republic military as the successor to the Soviet Army could become an instrument of Russian domination over fledgling republics.

Ukraine was joined by Moldova and Azerbaijan in pushing for separate defense forces for the newly independent states, while Belarus has expressed constitutional reservations about a common CIS force. Uzbekistan, too, had some reservations, according to *The New York Times*.

Russia, which favors a single defense force, was supported by Kazakhstan, Armenia, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

At a news conference following eight hours of private talks among leaders of the Commonwealth states, President Leonid Kravchuk of Ukraine noted, "Today saw the formation of two distinct groups." He was joined at the press conference by representatives of Belarus and Armenia, while other leaders did not attend the briefing, *The Times* reported.

Mr. Kravchuk demonstrated his mistrust of the Commonwealth approach to the Black Sea Fleet by charging at the press conference that parts of that fleet as well as merchant fleets were secretly being sold off, noted the *Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Daily Report*. Mr. Kravchuk accused CIS Commander Yevgeniy Shaposhnikov of creating a joint stock company to conduct the sales.

RFE/RL also reported that Belarusian leader Stanislau Shushkevich told reporters a day after the summit: "We understand that the Commonwealth is a structure we cannot live without." He noted that "the illnesses in the states of the Commonwealth are the same, and we must unite to treat them."

Mr. Shushkevich further stated that Belarus is one of the states that is not interested in joining a unified conventional armed force. However, he added that for the time being, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova and Azerbaijan: continue to participate in unified military.

Meanwhile, aides to Russian President Boris Yeltsin had been warning even before the Minsk summit began that Russia might be compelled to create its own independent army because of Ukraine's strong opposition to a common CIS force.

Military matters are to be taken up again at the next meeting of CIS

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Ukraine's coupons: de facto currency of independent state

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A provisional agreement was reached by Ukraine and Russia on February 17 on how to introduce a Ukrainian currency, as reported in the February 18 issue of the *Financial Times* of London.

The agreement amounted to an official recognition of the new financial reality created in Ukraine by the transformation of what had been, at first, ration coupons into a de facto currency.

"Ahead of schedule and unannounced, the Ukrainian government has in effect given birth to a new national currency that makes the growing separation of the Ukrainian and Russian economies seem impossible to reverse," noted *The New York Times* of February 13.

The coupons, first printed like sheets of stamps, were issued originally as ration tickets in order to block the sale of food and other scarce goods to non-Ukrainians, particularly Russians, who were crossing the border to buy goods at lower prices. Ukrainian wage earners received at first one coupon per ruble in each pay packet; the rationing coupons were meant to be used along with rubles.

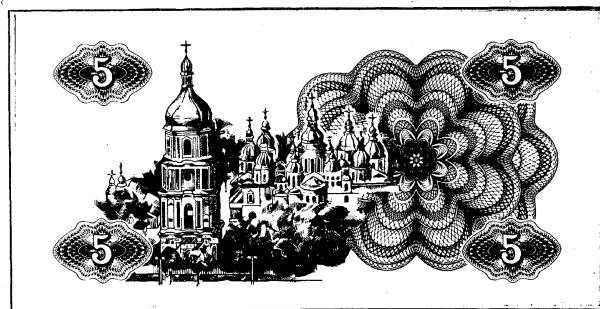
Starting January 10, however, the Ukrainian government stopped paying salaries entirely in rubles, and food and other scarce goods in state stores began to be priced in coupons. At first the ratio per salary payment was usually 25 percent in coupons and 75 percent in rubles. But the ratio has already become 50-50 and, according to *The New York Times*, half of each Ukrainian's wage is now being paid in coupons and a growing list of products are now priced in coupons. By the end of this month

salaries are to be paid 100 percent in coupons.

Ukrainian officials acknowledge that the coupons have now become, in effect, the Ukrainian national currency, easing the way for the official introduction of

the hryvnia, scheduled to be issued sometime in the spring. Leonid G. Stechenko, first deputy prime minister for foreign economic relations, noted: "I suppose you have to call the coupons

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Seen above are both sides of a coupon in the denomination of 5 karbovanti issued by the National Bank of Ukraine.

"New Ukraine" movement pledges to push radical economic reform

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — "Today, we face a real danger: in the fervent process of founding a state, we may forget what form it should take," said Volodymyr Hryniyov, the second deputy chairman of the Supreme Council of Ukraine.

"In order to have a truly democratic state, we must also have an economy that works; without one you cannot have the other," he told journalists during a press conference held on Friday, February 7, to familiarize the media with the goals and objectives of the new social movement, which calls itself "New Ukraine" (Nova Ukraina).

Working on the principle that without radical economic reform Ukraine cannot emerge as a democratic state on the world scene, Mr. Hryniyov and his deputy-colleagues, Volodymyr Filenko, director of the secretariat of this organization, as well as Vasyl Yevtukhov and Yuriy Zbitniev, outlined their program.

These democratic deputies, who have joined forces with businessmen and managers in Ukraine, hope to speed up the processes of privatization, tax reform and agrarian rebirth to pull Ukraine into a free market economy.

Although Mr. Hryniyov added that at this point in time they are concerned with economic issues, he did not exclude the possibility that New Ukraine would also act in the political sphere in the future.

"I want to make the distinction between a party and a movement," said Mr. Yevtukhov, who is also the chairman of the parliamentary Committee on Development of the Basic Branches of National Economy.

"A party's goal is to seize power. That is not our aim. A social movement's task is to help stabilize the situation in the government and to criticize its actions, serve as a watchdog, looking out for citizens' interests," he noted.

"At this point, it is too early to say if we are the opposition movement," added Mr. Filenko, explaining that the government of Leonid Kravchuk is now only forming. "Once it is formed, we will be able to take a stand. We will be a constructive opposition if indeed the new government promotes swift radical economic reform."

New Ukraine also does not see itself as competition to Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine. "With the proclamation of Ukraine's independence by the people on December 1, Rukh completed its historic role. Now, their movement has reached stagnation. Many of us (New Ukraine) took part in Rukh, but now it is time to act in economic spheres. We not only include

the national interests of Ukraine's citizens, but try to find a balance between their social and national interests, and their business and social guarantees," said Mr. Zbitniev, a member of the Social-Democratic Party.

To date, New Ukraine has representatives from various businesses and cooperatives, political parties, trade unions, business associations, civic organizations, the Ukrainian Parliament and government.

Among its founding members are deputies from the Party for the Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine, including Messrs. Hryniyov, Filenko and Oleksander Yemetz, as well as Minister of the Environment Yuriy Shcherbak, Chairman of the Parliament's Committee on Finance Volodymyr Pylpuchuk, as well as Volodymyr Lanovy, minister of privatization.

Ukraine's coupons...

(Continued from page 1)

money, although they are not officially a currency."

Oleksander V. Savchenko of the Ukrainian National Bank added that the original idea of the Ukrainian government, "to use the coupon only as cash, and not for commercial payments through bank transfers," won't be possible any longer. "A restaurant that collects in coupons from customers has to be able to deposit this money and pay bills. In one month, the coupon will be a complete currency."

In any event, developments on the street in Ukraine have overtaken the government officials' intentions as noted by The New York Times' headline — "Ad Hoc Ukraine Currency Drives Out Russian Ruble." While its official value was still one coupon per ruble, on the "black market" coupons were valued from 2 to 7 rubles, and were trading for dollars at the rate of 16 coupons per dollar. Buyers and sellers in Ukraine, moreover, seemed willing to accept coupons for nearly any product and for various services.

As announced by the Ukrainian National Bank, the exchange rates of coupons for foreign currencies are as follows.			
758 coupons	=	100 Australian dollars	578 coupons = 100 Dutch guilders
92 coupons	=	100 Austrian schillings	102 coupons = 1,000 Spanish pesetas
1,865 coupons	=	100 British pounds	87 coupons = 10,000 Italian lira
648 coupons	=	100 German Deutschemarken	872 coupons = 100 Canadian dollars
315 coupons	=	1,000 Belgian francs	1,000 coupons = 100 U.S. dollars
			239 coupons = 100 Finnish markkaas
			191 coupons = 100 French francs
			733 coupons = 100 Swiss francs
			80 coupons = 1,000 Japanese yen

On February 5, as reported by the Kiev-based Respublika press agency, the National Bank of Ukraine formally recognized this fact and for the first time issued official exchange rates for coupons with all major currencies.

The emergence of the coupon as a national currency in Ukraine goes against the stated wishes of Western governments and of the International Monetary Fund. The New York Times noted that the West had hoped that before the introduction of the hryvnia as Ukraine's currency, "Russia and Ukraine would somehow agree to common economic policies, with the rubles as their currency."

Once again, however, political reality in Ukraine has confounded Western wishful thinking and political realism in Russia has been first to acknowledge Ukrainian political realities. The official agreement reached between Ukraine and Russia on February 17, in the context of a general conference

Ukraine leads...

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leaders, scheduled for March 20 in Kiev.

Other issues on the agenda in Minsk included establishment of a joint CIS sports council and disposition of property of the former USSR, reported RFE/RL. Documents were signed also on regulating trade and economic matters. One such agreement stipulates that the ruble will remain the sole monetary unit for financial operations throughout the Commonwealth, but that republics are free to introduce their own currencies.

In addition, RFE/RL reported that the member-states adopted a declaration of principles that states among other things that CIS members will not interfere in each other's affairs and will respect each other's territorial integrity.

In related news, speaking on February 19 at a press conference in Kiev, President Kravchuk asserted that Russian President Yeltsin had no right to negotiate strategic arms cuts on behalf of the Commonwealth of Independent

States. Mr. Kravchuk emphasized that the four former Soviet republics with nuclear weapons all should take part in talks with the United States.

Mr. Hryniyov noted that Ukraine had decided to introduce its currency for political reasons, but that "the process of stabilizing the ruble decided upon by Russia leaves us no other course."

There is official disagreement on the reasons for the transformation of the coupons into a Ukrainian currency. Ukrainian officials insist that they were forced to act as they did because of Russia's failure to provide Ukraine with the 18 billion in ruble notes requested after prices were freed in Russia on January 2 and in Ukraine on January 10.

The New York Times noted, however, that "Russian officials contend that they supplied Ukraine with enough rubles, a reply that raises the possibility that the Ukrainian government sought an excuse to create a national currency, without waiting until the hryvnia could be printed and issued."

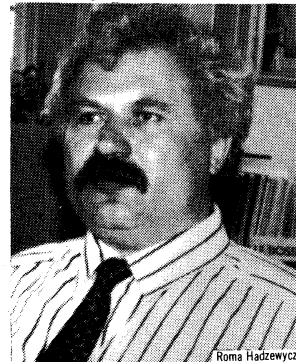
In any case, as noted by Mr. Stechenko and reported by The New York Times, "the unscheduled transformation of the coupon appears to be an irreversible shove toward the separation of the Russian and Ukrainian economies."

"I would have this comment: you can cut only the forces you have," Reuters quoted the Ukrainian president as saying. "If he (Yeltsin) is speaking about the strategic armed forces of the entire Commonwealth, he has not received a mandate from us," Mr. Kravchuk said.

Commenting on the future of the CIS, Ivan Pliushch, chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Council, told the Financial Times that the Commonwealth has only a "transitional" function in enabling Soviet states to go their own ways. Mr. Pliushch described the CIS as a "form which helps the states of the former Soviet Union go through a divorce process."

The CIS, he added, is "on the edge of a precipice." Mr. Pliushch also accused Russia of attempting to re-establish a union structure "under the guise of cooperation."

His comments were published in the February 20 issue of the Financial Times.



Volodymyr Hryniyov

THE Ukrainian Weekly **FOUNDED 1933**

An English-language Ukrainian newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, N.J. 07302.
(ISSN — 0273-9348)

Yearly subscription rate: \$20; for UNA members — \$10.
Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper.

The Weekly and Svoboda: UNA:
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036 (201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:
The Ukrainian Weekly
P.O. Box 346
Jersey City, N.J. 07303

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The Ukrainian Weekly, February 23, 1992, No. 8, Vol. LX
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Stepan Khmara meets with public officials in D.C.

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON — Dr. Stepan Khmara, people's deputy of the Ukrainian Supreme Council, arrived here on January 21. During his three-day visit, Dr. Khmara informed representatives of the United States Congress, officials at the State Department, public policy groups, several notable Washingtonians and the Ukrainian American community of the current political situation in Ukraine.

He relayed Ukraine's positions on several key issues involving economic development, nuclear weapons, the armed forces and the Black Sea Fleet.

On his first day of meetings, Dr. Khmara met with Dr. Donald Devine, political and management consultant and campaign strategist. Explaining the political climate in Ukraine, Dr. Khmara outlined the current political make-up of the Ukrainian Supreme Council. While the "Group of 239" (Communist hardliners) no longer exists, about 126 of those members, known as the "Red Brigade," are still reactionary Communists. The other 100-plus of the former "Group of 239" are more center-to-right oriented and they make up the rank-and-file members, usually regional representatives.

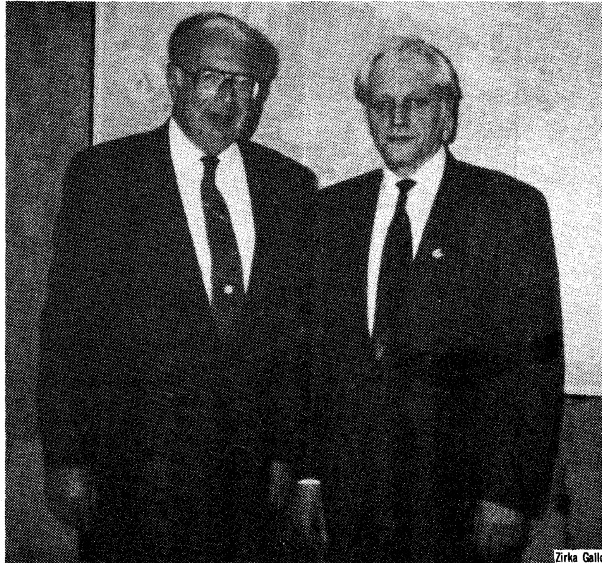
The National Council, the democratic opposition within the legislature, is formally organized and makes up over 25 percent of the Parliament. The members of this Democratic Bloc represent different parties. However, realizing that nation-building supercedes representation of party platforms, the creation of political parties within the Parliament during this transitional period has been put on hold, he noted.

During the second day of meetings, Dr. Khmara met with the National Republican Institute for International Affairs. This institute recently received a grant from the National Endowment for Democracy, with which it is developing a civic education program for Ukraine. Dr. Khmara advised institute representatives of ways in which to reach a broad sector of the public.

During an hourlong meeting with Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, former assistant to the president during the Carter administration and former director of the National Security Council, Dr. Khmara emphasized the future military doctrine of Ukraine, particularly Ukraine's desire to become a non-nuclear state by the end of 1994. He explained the need for the Western world to understand the position of Ukraine's military as a defensive force only. This, he continued, is distinguished from the former Soviet and current Russian military doctrine which is still based on Communist expansionist ideology.

Dr. Brzezinski was in full accord with Dr. Khmara and offered several suggestions to help clarify Ukraine's position, particularly the use of the term "defensive-non-offensive" to define Ukraine's military strategy.

Prior to the meeting with Dr. Brzezinski, Dr. Khmara addressed the Center for Security and International Studies (CSIS) at a lunch of its Senior Discussion Group of the Soviet Successor States. Several organizations were represented: the CIA, Department of State, the Polish Embassy, CSIS, National Democratic Institute, the Carnegie Endowment Foundation, U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, the Kennan Institute and the National Endowment for Democracy. Dr. Khmara answered a wide array of questions ranging from his role in the National Defense Committee of Ukraine to his time spent in the Soviet gulag.



Stepan Khmara meets with Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs Richard Schifter.



Wolodymyr Bilajiw welcomes Stepan Khmara to Voice of America as George Sajewych looks on.

In the evening, Dr. Khmara was the keynote speaker at the UCCA's annual reception in Congress celebrating Ukrainian Independence Day. Addressing several members of Congress, their staff, representatives of Eastern European ethnic organizations and the Ukrainian American community, Dr. Khmara reiterated Ukraine's desire to become a nuclear-free state and join the democratic world based on mutual trust and the rule of law. (See story on page 10.)

The third day started with an interview with the Ukrainian Branch of Voice of America. Dr. Khmara covered a range of topics including his role on the National Defense Committee of Ukraine, the economic situation, the introduction of coupons as a transition to the hryvnia, Ukraine's own currency, and the territorial integrity of Ukraine. A similar interview ensued with the Russian branch of VOA, emphasizing the Black Sea Fleet and Ukraine's creation of an independent military. This gave Dr. Khmara the opportunity to explain Ukraine's positions on these issues via broadcasts to Russia.

In a meeting with Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, the status and current development of independent trade unions in Ukraine were discussed. Mr. Kirkland was impressed with the progress that trade unions have made in Ukraine and informed Dr. Khmara that the AFL-CIO will soon be

opening two offices, one in Moscow and one in Kiev, to help their progress. The offices will be used to maintain continuous contact with the workers, providing information and consultation.

Dr. Khmara had an opportunity to meet with Assistant Secretary of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs Richard Schifter and his staff at the State Department. Each acknowledged the other's work on behalf of human rights and pledged to keep the other abreast of further developments.

At an evening meeting with Assistant Secretary of European and Canadian Affairs Thomas Niles, Dr. Khmara outlined Ukraine's positions on several key issues. The first and foremost was Ukraine's position on becoming a nuclear-free nation. Mr. Niles responded to Dr. Khmara's remarks by stating that he felt it to be in Ukraine's interest to stay linked with Russia economically, militarily and politically. Expressing concern over Mr. Niles' pro-Russian centrist position, Dr. Khmara emphasized Ukraine's intention to become a truly independent state with or without U.S. help. He said he hoped, however, that both democratic countries would work together.

On Thursday evening, January 23, Dr. Khmara met with the Ukrainian American community at the Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic Church in

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Canadian government representatives hear Stepan Khmara's views

by Andriy Hluchowcky
Ukrainian Information Bureau

OTTAWA — Ukrainian People's Deputy Stepan Khmara met with key government officials and policy-makers in Ottawa during a brief stopover in the Canadian capital on February 7.

Dr. Khmara began his Ottawa visit with meetings with officials from Canada's leading non-governmental think-tank on arms control and security policy, the Arms Control Center. In discussions with the organization's executive director, John Lamb, and staff members, including the director of the conversion program, David Crenna, senior research associate Tariq Rauf and research associate Peter Gizewski, Dr. Khmara outlined Ukraine's position on such issues as a separate Ukrainian army, nuclear weapons and the Black Sea Fleet.

The Arms Control Center's keen interest was to identify suitable partner enterprises within the Ukrainian defense industrial sectors for involvement in joint conversion projects.

Following the meeting, Dr. Khmara attended the Friday morning session of Question Period in the House of Commons and a luncheon hosted by Sen. Gerald Ottenheimer and Member of Parliament Dr. Alex Kindy. Recent developments in Ukraine were discussed.

From Parliament Hill, Dr. Khmara's meetings moved to the Lester B. Pearson Building for high-level sessions with officials from External Affairs and the Department of National Defense. The meeting was attended by key government officials including Brigadier Gen. B.A. Goetze in his capacity as director general for international Policy Operations at the Department of National Defense; L. Friedlaender, director of the Central and Eastern Europe Relations Division at External Affairs; John Fraser, Foreign Assessments Bureau; Roman Waschuk, Center and Eastern Europe Relations Division; Arthur Katona, Political Assessments Division, Michael de Verteuil, analyst for the Political Assessments Division; Stewart Henderson, Policy Planning Staff; Peter Bakewell, head of the Counter-Terrorism Unit Security Division; Peter Marwitz, National Security Division; Lillian Mokievsky, Interview Division; and Chris Alexandr, East Europe Relations Division.

Following a detailed briefing by Dr. Khmara, the Canadian officials posed relevant questions on the Black Sea Fleet, the status of Crimea and the future of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Speaking through interpreters, Dr. Khmara stressed that Ukraine does not consider the question of the Black Sea Fleet nor the issue of Crimea as open to any discussion.

Whereas the Black Sea Fleet is based in Ukrainian waters, emphasized Dr. Khmara, there should be no question that the Black Sea navy is the state property of Ukraine. Similarly, questioning the jurisdiction of Crimea within Ukraine is simply unacceptable to independent Ukraine.

As to the viability of the CIS, Dr. Khmara outrightly rejected the need for Ukraine's participation in any sort of commonwealth with Russia and the other former Soviet republics. Ukraine, he said, should pave its own road

(Continued on page 12)

Bozhena Olshaniwsky appointed to N.J. Ethnic Advisory Council

TRENTON — Gov. Jim Florio of New Jersey administered the oath of office to new members of the New Jersey Ethnic Advisory Council on Friday, February 14, in the Rotunda of the State House.

Among those taking the oath was Bozhena Olshaniwsky, who was appointed by the governor to serve on the council to represent the Ukrainian American constituency in New Jersey. Ms. Olshaniwsky, who recently returned from Ukraine after a two-month-long working tour there, is a well-known human-rights advocate and community activist. Before touring Ukraine in order to promote independence, she attended and participated in the Conference on the Human Dimension, held in Moscow under the Auspices of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

As a member of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, Ms. Olshaniwsky actively promoted and lobbied for passage of the Ukraine Famine Commission bill in the U.S. Congress — a bill introduced by Mr. Florio, then a congressman from the 1st Congressional District of New Jersey. Mr. Florio strongly supported this bill, which eventually passed both houses of the U.S. Congress and was signed into law on October 12, 1984.

The Congressional Commission on the Ukraine Famine was then established and operated for four years with funding of \$500,000 from the U.S. government. In addition, Rep. Florio



Bozhena Olshaniwsky

supported all of the human rights actions instituted by Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine. He continues to be a steadfast supporter of Ukrainian issues while heading the State House of New Jersey.

In his letter to Ms. Olshaniwsky the governor stated: "The responsibilities of the members of the Ethnic Advisory Council are very important to my administration. You will be working with me in promoting and preserving the diverse cultures of the citizens of our state. In addition, the council's responsibilities will be to keep me informed of the concerns of the many ethnic groups that comprise the State of New Jersey."

Return of church celebrated with liturgy



Bishop Losten preaches the homily at a liturgy of thanksgiving in Uzhhorod. To the left is the Rev. Dr. Vasyi Boysak of Stamford; to the right, Bishop Ivan Semedi of Uzhhorod.

STAMFORD, Conn. — Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Basil H. Losten of Stamford celebrated a liturgy of thanksgiving with Bishop Ivan Semedi of Uzhhorod on the occasion of the return of the Cathedral of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross to the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic faithful of the Uzhhorod/Mukachiv Eparchy on November 3, 1991.

The cathedral had been reopened on October 14, on the Feast of the Pokrova (Protectress), by parishioners who cleaned, repainted and replaced all religious appointments, including the altar, which had been removed by the cathedral's previous occupants.

Bishop Losten preached the homily at the thanksgiving liturgy and distri-

buted the 2,000 religious medals he had brought with him to the faithful.

Prior to the celebration of the thanksgiving liturgy, Bishop Losten met with Bishop Semedi's secretary, Natalia Weresh, her husband, the Rev. Ivan Weresh, and several members of the City Council to discuss the return of Church properties.

Bishop Losten also met with the mayor of Uzhhorod, Emil Ladovsky, to arrange for a house and office for Bishop Semedi. After several hours of negotiations, a house and property belonging to Petro and Nina Nashpits, an elderly Jewish couple immigrating to Israel, was secured. The Uzhhorod/Mukachiv Eparchy donated a bakery to the city in exchange for the Nashpits' house and property.

English test "gift certificate" offered

PRINCETON, N.J. — The Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) has a new way for test takers to pay its registration fee in areas such as East-Central Europe, Russia, Ukraine and other countries where it is difficult to get U.S. dollars.

The TOEFL Registration Fee Certificate Service allows family and friends in America, Canada and other countries where U.S. dollars are available to buy certificates for \$48 that are good for one TOEFL administration. The purchaser can then send the certificate to someone living in a country with currency exchange restrictions to use as proof of payment for the test fee when he or she registers for TOEFL.

"It works like a gift certificate. Up to 14 months after it is issued, it will be accepted as a valid form of TOEFL registration fee payment in almost all countries where TOEFL administrations are offered," said Russell Webster, executive director of International Testing and Training Program for Educational Testing Service (ETS).

TOEFL measures the English proficiency of people whose native language is not English. More than 2,300 colleges and universities in America and Canada require TOEFL scores for admission of foreign applicants who are not native speakers of English. Last year more than 740,000 people took TOEFL.

The program director for the new service, Ihor Vynnytsky, who is Ukrai-

nian, said flyers advertising the new service will be distributed to TOEFL representatives abroad as well as to American overseas educational advising centers and U.S. Information Services (USIS) offices. This will bring information about the service to the attention of foreign students who are planning to register to take TOEFL, said Mr. Vynnytsky.

It might take three to four weeks for foreign students to receive a registration fee certificate if they ask a relative in the U.S. or Canada to purchase one for them. Their relatives can expect a 10-day turnaround time within the country. They would then have to mail the certificate to the student on whose behalf they had requested it.

For additional information, call (609) 951-1693 or write to: TOEFL Registration Fee Certificate Service, P.O. Box 6155, Princeton, NJ 08541-6155.

ETS is the world's largest private educational measurement institution and a leader in educational research. The non-profit organization develops and administers achievement, occupational and admission tests, such as the SAT for the College Board, for clients in education, government and business. Headquartered in Princeton, N.J., ETS has eight national field service offices and administers seven million exams in the United States as well as tests in 170 other countries.

Chornobyl children homestay program to be established by Ecologia, Mission

HARFORD, Pa. — Ecologia, an international environmental organization based in Susquehanna County, local Rotary clubs and Mission, a Kiev-based humanitarian organization, have initiated a cooperative program to assist children victims of Chornobyl by establishing homestays for them in Susquehanna County, Pa.

Ecologia and Rotary will conduct a pilot "Chornobyl Child Program," conceived by Mission's chairman Eugene Solodov, for 20 children who do not require any special medical treatment.

In a November 1991 letter to Ecologia, Mr. Solodov detailed his Chornobyl Child Program, which would give Chornobyl children "an opportunity to spend three or four months out of the Chornobyl area, to breathe in fresh air, to eat nourishing food, to drink clear water, to have a rest." The

program would also allow the children, all of whom have studied the English language, to improve their English, meet new people and "breathe in the fresh air of freedom's spirit."

Although the children participating in the program are in good health, Ecologia and Rotary must provide them with medical insurance while they are in the United States.

Ecologia and Rotary must raise \$3,500 to make the Chornobyl Child Program a reality in Susquehanna County and are requesting charitable contributions toward the realization of their goal.

For more information, to volunteer to become a host family or to make a tax-deductible contribution, contact: Ecologia (Chornobyl Child Program), Box 199, Harford, PA 18823. Checks may be made payable to: Ecologia (Chornobyl Child Program).

30-year-old Church statutes to be revised and updated

PHILADELPHIA — Archbishop Stephen Sulyk, metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States, has invited suffragan hierarchs — Bishops Basil H. Losten of Stamford, Innocent Lotocky of Chicago, and Robert M. Moskal of Parma — to join with him in revising and updating statutes promulgated in 1959 by the late Archbishop Constantine Bohachevsky of Philadelphia for his jurisdiction. Statutes are particular laws designed for and enacted by a given diocese.

On October 1 last year the Code of Canons for the Eastern Churches was enacted into law for all Eastern Churches in the world. This new legislation calls for each Particular Church to legislate additional canons for its own administrative purposes; the Ukrainian Catholic Church is in the process of

completing its particular laws which, when completed and approved, will encompass Ukrainian Catholic jurisdictions throughout the world.

The updated statutes will bring a further refinement of the law by enacting laws and regulations which are of significance for the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States today.

Archbishop Sulyk has asked his fellow bishops to designate qualified clergy and laity to participate in the preliminary stages of the revision and has appointed Archimandrite Victor J. Pospishil as general secretary of the Revision Committee. Msgr. Pospishil, a renowned canonist, was the singular force in codifying the 1959 statutes.

The committee will present a preliminary draft to the bishops who are expected to invite qualified clergy, Religious and laity for their input into the codification process.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Svoboda and UNA bid farewell to longtime print shop foreman

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The longtime foreman of the Svoboda print shop, Stephen Chuma, was honored for 25 years of service by the Ukrainian National Association at a luncheon at the UNA's Home Office on February 5.

Mr. Chuma, who officially retired from the UNA at the end of 1991, will continue to oversee printing of the children's magazine Veselka, as well as UNA brochures and publications.

The luncheon was attended by UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and Supreme Treasurer Alexander Blahitka, the editorial boards of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, the Svoboda print shop and administration, and UNA Home Office staff. Also present were former Svoboda Administrator Luba Lapychak-Lesko with her husband, Mykhailo, and another former employee of the Svoboda Administration, Daria Semegen, with her husband, Wolodymyr, who joined UNA employees in bidding Mr. Chuma a happy retirement.

Mrs. Diachuk greeted Mr. Chuma, his wife, Evgenia, and assembled employees and guests and highlighted Mr. Chuma's years of devotion to the UNA and his trade. A longtime Svoboda

editor Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky reminisced about working with Mr. Chuma, and shared several humorous moments with those assembled. Mrs. Lapychak-Lesko, a fellow retiree, assured Mr. Chuma that retirement is often more busy than employment.

Mr. Chuma was also bid farewell by Editor-in-Chief Zenon Snylyk of Svoboda, Editor-in-Chief Roma Hadzewycz of The Ukrainian Weekly, and Roman Pawlyshyn, who took over Mr. Chuma's duties as foreman. The staffs of the Svoboda print shop and The Weekly presented Mr. Chuma with a fishing pole and tackle box to keep him busy during his retirement.

Following a champagne toast and the singing of "Mnohaya Lita," Mr. Chuma thanked his co-workers and spoke not of himself, but of Svoboda. He spoke of the Rev. Hryhory Hrushka, the founder of Svoboda who carted the first issues of Svoboda in a wheel barrow, and emphasized that the newspaper, which had often fallen prey to anti-Ukrainian propaganda in the 99 years of its existence, never veered from its true course.

Mr. Chuma concluded by saying that working for such an important publication gave him great pleasure in his life.



Stephen Chuma (fourth from right) with co-workers at the Svoboda print shop.

Obituary

Andrew Smith, Branch 65 secretary

ELIZABETH, N.J. — On February 14, Andrew Smith, secretary of UNA Branch 65 here, died at Elizabeth General Hospital at the age of 85.

He was the only child of Michael (Switych) Smith and Anna Zyla, and is survived by his cousin, Pearl Marich, and her daughter, Barbara Mesquita.

His father was a founder and financial secretary of St. Vladimir's Society, Branch 65, as well as a founding member of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Catholic Parish and the Ukrainian community in Elizabeth.

Mr. Smith was born in Elizabeth on August 11, 1906, and was employed for 42 years by Weston Instruments in Newark, N.J.; he retired 20 years ago. Mr. Smith was financial secretary of the branch for over 50 years and a consistent delegate to UNA conventions.

Outside the UNA he was a member of Elk's Lodge, and served as treasurer and trustee of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Catholic Church.

He is remembered by many as a dedicated UNA'er, and a very respected and generous parishioner of St. Vladimir's.



The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec
Fraternal Activities Director

Thoughts on founder's day

We have come a long way since that cold day of February 22, 1894. What happened on that day in the Pennsylvania mining town of Shamokin 98 years ago?

The March 1, 1894, issue of Svoboda describes the first meeting of various brotherhoods and patriotic organizations, when the "birth" of the Ukrainian National Association was taking place. The article is titled "Sovershyshasia," which in Old Church Slavonic means "it has been accomplished," and predicts that Ukrainians in America have now been saved because Batko Soyuz, the Ukrainian National Association, the guardian of Ukrainians in the diaspora has been "born."

The article treats this event as a very important occasion, as indeed it was. The meeting was opened with a divine liturgy accompanied by a choir, with eloquent sermons and prayers calling for God's blessing for the new organization. The description of the event is written in a solemn and religious tone, and contains many quotations from the poet Taras Shevchenko.

During the 98-year-period the UNA has served as a catalyst to unite Ukrainian communities all over North America to carry on fraternal activity not only for the good of the UNA, but for the good of the entire Ukrainian community in North America.

Due to the influence of the UNA, Ukrainian churches, schools were built. Daytime parochial, adult evening and Saturday classes to teach Ukrainian culture, catechism, Ukrainian language and English language were formed. Libraries and "Prosvita" reading rooms were opened; choirs, marching bands, orchestras, dramatic groups, sports and youth associations were organized throughout Ukrainian communities.

Numerous Ukrainian causes abroad and in America were supported by donations from UNA branches as well as other fund-raising activities.

Among the numerous causes supported were providing aid to Ukrainians both in eastern and western Ukraine in their struggle for independence in 1918 and its aftermath in the 1920s. There were protests and petitions to the U.S. Congress and government to publicize the famine in the 1930s; efforts to provide assistance to Carpatho-Ukraine's struggle for independence in 1939-1940, and relief efforts to help Ukrainian refugees after World War II. This led to the formation of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee and other efforts to help thousands of Ukrainian World War II refugees emigrate and settle in the U.S.

A structure within the Ukrainian community was set up to articulate the interests of Ukrainian Americans to the U.S. Congress and government. The UNA played a significant role in the erection of the Taras Shevchenko monument in Washington in 1965. It also published Ukrainian books and books about Ukraine, such as the two-volume Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia. The UNA also played a significant role in the establishment of three chairs of Ukrainian studies at Harvard University.

And recently, the UNA created its Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine.

From 13 branches, with 439 members and assets of \$220.35 in 1894, to some 400 branches, with nearly 70,000 members and assets of over \$65 million, including a 15-story office building in downtown Jersey City, the UNA estate in the Catskills, an office in Washington and a press bureau in Kiev, the UNA has come a long way since 1894.

Chrystyna Lapychak leaves Weekly

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Chrystyna N. Lapychak, associate editor of The Ukrainian Weekly, has left the newspaper's editorial staff as of February 14.

Ms. Lapychak will work as a stringer in Kiev for the Christian Science Monitor and will free-lance for other news media as well.

Ms. Lapychak had served as The Weekly's Kiev correspondent from July 1991 to January 1992.

She worked at The Weekly as an intern while a student at Rutgers University. She joined the staff as an assistant editor in 1986 and in 1988 was promoted to associate editor. In August of 1990 she worked in Kiev for Rukh Press International, literally on loan from The Weekly.

Ms. Lapychak's co-workers at The Weekly bid her farewell at a luncheon on Friday, February 14.



Chrystyna N. Lapychak

Join the UNA



THE Ukrainian Weekly

Volunteers

An incredible number of inquiries — more than 12,000 (as of late January) — has been directed to the Peace Corps since that United States government-funded agency announced it is planning to establish programs in the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltic states. That number, of course, is much greater than the number of slots that will eventually be filled by volunteers willing to devote two years to the Peace Corps program. (In Ukraine, for example, the Peace Corps will begin its program with only 50 volunteers.)

Similarly, the Ukrainian National Association's "Teach English in Ukraine" project has drawn an enthusiastic response from volunteers across the United States and Canada who are interested in spending their summer in Ukraine as English language instructors. Applications have come in to the UNA Home Office from persons of diverse educational and professional backgrounds, from volunteers of all ages — from college-age students to retirees.

Countless Ukrainian Americans have helped the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, and the Canadian Friends of Rukh have mobilized many a community activist in that country. And then there are those members of the community who call or write to The Weekly (and no doubt many other institutions and organizations within our Ukrainian communities) to inquire: How can I help Ukraine? Two recent examples are a retired man with a business background, who described himself as physically fit and ready to assist in Ukraine in any way possible, and a college professor who is willing to take a sabbatical so that he, too, can do something for the homeland of his parents.

Clearly then, there are many persons willing to help Ukraine during this crucial period of nation-building when the seeds of democracy are being sown, when a free-market economy is being created and a fledgling state is attempting to take its rightful place among the countries of the world while providing for the basic needs of its citizens.

What is missing from this picture is a plan, a coherent strategy for how Ukrainians abroad can help Ukraine in meaningful ways in various fields of endeavor. Thus far, well-meaning activists and groups have been involved in providing useful assistance. However, it is too often the case that individuals and groups operate at cross purposes or in competition with each other. The result is that projects are often taken up by those perhaps not best equipped to carry them out. Meanwhile, scores of qualified professionals who could lend their expertise in various fields do not get involved.

One solution is to let our professional and special interest groups take on the challenge of helping Ukraine. Surely our medical and bar associations, credit unions, engineers' societies, computer clubs and businesspersons' associations, utilizing their networks of contacts, could provide Ukraine with experts and specialized assistance (perhaps via counterpart organizations and relevant government bodies in Ukraine). Thus, a businessman would use his talents not to teach English but to help set up small businesses, meanwhile a lawyer would help in revising/rewriting the laws of an emerging state.

There is no doubt that Ukraine wants and needs our help — and that it needs many more of us to get involved. An efficient use of our volunteers with an eye toward their specialized talents will guarantee the best possible results and a brighter future for Ukraine.

So, let's hear from our community organizations and professional associations. How can you, your members and others of similar backgrounds help Ukraine?

Feb.
25
1990

Turning the pages back...

Some 60,000 people rallied in Kiev's republican stadium on February 25 two years ago, one week before parliamentary elections in Ukraine.

Sanctioned by Rukh, the meeting was peaceful despite official warnings of rumored inter-ethnic violence. Ukrainian national as well as Polish, Latvian, Czech-Slovak and Bulgarian flags were displayed, and the Israeli and Ukrainian flags were placed together on the speakers' podium. Speakers at the rally criticized attempts to discredit democratic groups via malicious rumors. Speeches by Communist Party functionaries were whistled down.

In a gesture relevant to today's CIS Olympic team question, a large Olympic flag was raised by the Initiative Committee for the Formation of a Ukrainian National Olympic Team, which had just recently been formed.

The Soviet Ministry of the Interior said that 299,000 people attended 126 protest meetings across Ukraine in the week before the elections, including unsanctioned rallies in Odessa and Poltava.

Many participants in the Kiev rally held signs saying "Soviet empire — no!" "Popular Movement — against pogroms!" "Ukraine — a homeland for all its citizens!" "Pamiat emmisaries out of Ukraine!" and "Only a sovereign Ukraine will defend us against new Chernobyls!"

The Ukrainian Helsinki Union's executive committee issued a statement that seemed to foreshadow peaceful political change through the December 1 referendum: "You must be aware that we categorically refute violence as a method of political struggle. We condemn discrimination along religious and political lines. Your support will help Ukraine to avoid a bloody development of events."

Similar public meetings were also being held in Russia and Byelorussia (now Belarus), as all three republics were to have elections on March 4 — the first semi-free elections in those republics since the establishment of the USSR.

Out of a total of 450 electoral districts for the Ukrainian Parliament, 201 registered candidates were either members of or supported by the Democratic Bloc, an opposition group to the ruling Communist Party.



Journalist's notebook in Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

A colleague's tragic death

"He was a man engaged to a young Ukraine," said Volodymyr Yavorivsky, as he bid farewell to Vadim Boyko, who died tragically on February 14, at the age of 29.

Hundreds of mourners crowded into the third floor atrium of the Ukrainian State Television and Radio headquarters, tearfully passing each other on the steps Vadim so often bounded, rushing to the studios where he recorded his popular television programs.

Now, on February 17, the mourners paid their last respects to Vadik (as he was affectionately known), searching for a reason why such a promising, talented life was cut short. As slow, dirge-like music played over the loudspeakers, they filed past the closed coffin, sewn up in black cotton and laden with bunches of carnations of all colors.

At the foot of the coffin stood a black and white photo of the young journalist and politician. An enlarged copy of the same photo, decorated with a black mourning band, hung above the coffin. To the left, the newly adopted Ukrainian national flag, also decorated with black bunting, kept guard over its native son. Wreaths from the Ukrainian Parliament, co-workers and friends surrounded the coffin. Perhaps as a carryover from the Communist-atheist state of the past, the wake was devoid of all Christian symbols and rites.

Vadim's father sat at the foot of the coffin, numb to the proceedings. As a few speakers addressed the crowd, he wiped tears away from his weary, red eyes. Vadim's mother was too weak to make the trip from the family's home in Svitlovodsk to Kiev.

Mykola Okhmakevych, the stagnant, Communist head of the State Television and Radio, whose removal has been pressed for by both democratic deputies and workers of the television station, said a few uninspiring words. Often harshly criticized by Vadim and his colleagues, Mr. Okhmakevych now spoke of how Vadim had always loved his job. An angry mourner, who saw this hypocrisy, cried out: "He loved Ukraine above all. "He loved Ukraine, say it."

We all descended the steps with Vadim for the last time. The coffin was then placed in a vehicle for Vadim's journey home to Svitlovodsk, Kirovohrad Oblast, his final resting place.

It has been almost a week now since my phone rang just before midnight, on

Valentine's Day, February 14. It was my friend and colleague Vadim Ponomarchuk. Yet his voice sounded different.

"I don't know how to say this, Marta. Vadim Boyko burned to death tonight." I could not believe what I was hearing: "What is this, a cruel joke?"

Dmytro, working at the radio station, had been called about a fire at Vadim's apartment; the fire department reported that his television had blown up. Dmytro arrived at the scene just an hour or so after the reported fire, only to find Vadim's body sprawled across the floor, burned beyond recognition. There was nothing left of his apartment, a dormitory-type dwelling in a building that housed quite a number of State Television and Radio workers.

News of Vadim's death spread quickly among fellow journalists — many of whom had attended Kiev State with Vadim, many of whom worked with him on numerous projects.

He was an elected democratic deputy from Kremenchuk, Poltava Oblast. He had come from the neighboring town in Kirovohrad oblast, just across the Dnipro River, arriving in the capital city of Kiev in the early 1980s to obtain a college education.

And from then on, he gained popularity as the founder and host of "Hart," one of the first serious investigative shows on Ukrainian television, reporting on everything from Chernobyl to Shtcherbytsky.

After he was elected a deputy to the Ukrainian Parliament in March 1990, he was appointed vice chairman of the standing parliamentary Committee on Glasnost and the Mass Media, a job he took very seriously, often going to Moscow to discuss problems of disinformation in Ukraine, as presented by central television.

But Vadim never forgot his first vocation — journalism — and he would often join his colleagues, including a few of us foreign correspondents, on the press balcony of Parliament during the sessions to give us some inside news or highlights of his commission's work.

He was our friend, and with his death, our circle has been broken. Many of us — Ukrainian journalists and foreign correspondents, as well as a few of his close friends outside this journalistic fraternity — spent last weekend trying to come to terms with the tragedy that has struck us.

(Continued on page 12)

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine

The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association report that as of February 20, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 10,873 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$286,079.15**. 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

Syzokryli Dance Ensemble to tour Ukraine

by Olenka Yurchuk

Roma Pryma Bohachevsky, artistic director and founder of the Syzokryli Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, has been teaching her unique style of Ukrainian dance and ballet to children of Ukrainian heritage since 1974 — for 27 years. She has dedicated her entire life to promoting Ukrainian dance on a high artistic level, first as soloist, and now by sharing the wealth of knowledge and talent with her students.

The Syzokryli Ukrainian Dance Ensemble is a group of true "amateurs." These enthusiasts of Ukrainian dance and culture are students and young professionals age 14-28 from various cities scattered throughout the United States and Canada.

Syzokryli have performed extensively throughout the northeastern United States, including Lincoln Center's Alice Tully and Avery Fisher halls in New York City, Madison Square Garden, also in New York, Robin Hood Dell in Philadelphia, the Garden State Arts Center in New Jersey and Washington's Constitution Hall. Their rich repertoire includes folk dances from various regions of Ukraine, stylized ballets and interpretive dances.

This summer Syzokryli are planning to tour Ukraine; performances are scheduled for Lviv, Kolomyia, Chernivtsi, Ivano-Frankivske, Kiev and Kharkiv. They will be sponsored by the Ivano-Frankivske-based firm, Prut.

The purpose of the tour is to show our brothers and sisters in Ukraine that despite geographical distance, the youth of the diaspora is aware of events

occurring in the homeland and has exhibited an emotional involvement in the fate of its countrymen. The tour program serves as proof of the strong ties Syzokryli have with Ukraine. Besides a selection of folk numbers, it will include works such as "Fight for Freedom," dedicated to the tragedy at Chernobyl; "Ikona," celebrating the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine; and the "Ivasiuk Suite," commemorating the memory of slain Ukrainian composer Volodymyr Ivasiuk.

Syzokryli want to show Ukrainian audiences how Ukrainian dance has evolved in an atmosphere of artistic freedom — something that has not been available to ensembles and professional troupes in Ukraine for decades. Their goal is to reach the greatest number of Ukrainian people to assure them that the youth of the diaspora has not forgotten its heritage and has continued to cultivate the culture of its ancestors.

The expenditures involved in realizing such a tour are prohibitive. A Syzokryli 1991 Ukraine Tour Committee has been formed to gather funds to help defray some of the costs of the tour. The committee is appealing to members of the Ukrainian community, to former students of Ms. Pryma-Bohachevsky, and to everyone who understands the importance of strengthening the ties of communication between the youth of the diaspora and the homeland.

Tax-deductible contributions may be made out to: UCDA Inc. — Ukrainian Dancers — Syzokryli and mailed to the committee treasurer: A. Kowal, 45 Wilson Drive, Berkeley Heights, NJ 07922.

radioactive, much of it now unusable for generations if not centuries. The water supply of the Ukrainian capital of Kiev was contaminated for days before the Soviet central government told the Ukrainian inhabitants of the life-threatening danger.

My American son was developing within his mother when Chernobyl reactor No. 4 exploded, but many Ukrainian children conceived in the same season never lived to be born. Today Ukrainian youngsters by the thousands who lived through the Chernobyl nuclear explosion are developing radiation-induced cataracts, cancers and deformities. Over 4.5 million people still live in contaminated areas in Ukraine and Belarus.

We think of the Chernobyl disaster as history. But if something is not done to close down the remaining three reactors, Chernobyl may actually be history in the making. You see, in spite of the fact that reactor No. 4 is buried under an already-cracked sarcophagus, the No. 1, 2 and 3 are still functioning. In spite of the Ukrainian protests to the Soviet government to close it down, the Chernobyl plant is still active (as are 16 other similarly-constructed reactors in Eastern Europe).

Since the Ukrainian people have officially shown their overwhelming support for independence by passing the referendum for independence on December 1, world opinion must encourage the Soviets that one of their first acts as they prepare to leave Ukraine should be to entomb the entire Chernobyl nuclear plant.

Yurko Honchar
Bridgeville, Pa.

Centennial
sojourn

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — With the Ukrainian Canadian community's fascination with statues, it had to happen. First came the great poet Taras Shevchenko in Manitoba, the female Ukrainian dancer in rural Saskatchewan and the Easter egg in Alberta. Now, just 40 miles south of Vegreville's pysanka is the giant "pyrogy" of Glendon.

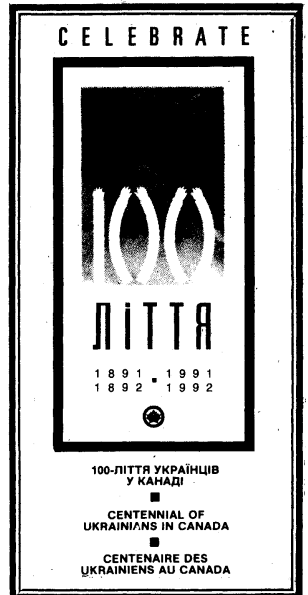
When Glendon Mayor Johnnie Doonan, erected the 27-foot high, 12-foot wide, three-ton fiberglass "pyrih" (or varenyk) last summer, the town's population of 480 suddenly swelled by five times to witness the historic unveiling. Locally, this Ukrainian food is called "pyrogy."

Mayor Doonan sees the dough-colored edifice both as a tribute to Ukrainian settlement in Canada and a way of formalizing his community as the world's "pyrogy capital." Not so says Stefania Zariski, a retired schoolteacher who publicly launched a campaign against the mayor's idea.

"It's a monument to himself and his own political aspirations," says the disgruntled Glendon resident. "It's not well thought, it's not representative of the community, and it's out of time, out of place."

Ms. Zariski adds, "It's vulgar and looks like a part of the anatomy. One guy saw it and said that, 'I see this when my Nellie goes into the garden.'"

Janet Olsen, editor of the nearby Bonnyville Nouvelle weekly newspaper, sees it more for what it is than what it represents. "There's a fork going



through what looks like a hand-cramped pyrogy, which stands straight up."

"When it was unveiled, everyone smiled," he added.

One who's beaming is the mayor himself. Mr. Doonan dismisses opposition as a way of "giving people something to talk about." These days, he's singing the praises of "Project Pyrogy."

Local mechanic Walter Czuroski, a fan of your basic potato-and-cheese variety, is one who's dancing to the mayor's tune. A week before the official launch last August, the 35-year-old

(Continued on page 14)

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Entomb entire
Chernobyl plant

Dear Editor:

At this time in history the whole world is breathing a sigh of relief imagining that the nuclear threat between the East and West may finally have passed. But many of the events which have turned and even soured otherwise positive events have often come out of history's left field.

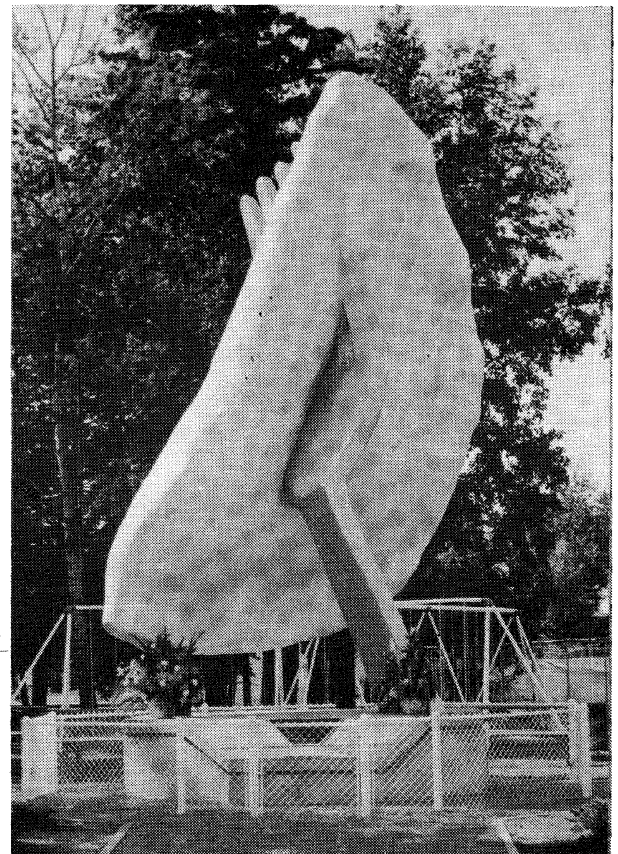
"Chernobyl"... Just the word brings to mind a terrible event from the fairly recent past, but the past, nonetheless. Surely a horrible event such as Chernobyl can never happen again...Or so we hope.

Five and one-half years ago after Chernobyl's reactor No. 4 exploded, tens of thousands of hectares of rich Ukrainian farmland and fully one-third of the land area of Belarus became

Errata

The phone number of Doug Tillet at the Office of Special Investigations was incorrectly listed in Dr. Myron Kuropas' column of February 16. The correct number is: (202) 514-2007.

The Ukrainian American Veterans have informed The Weekly that the correct date of the 45th annual UAV convention is June 26-28. The convention will take place in Cleveland. For information readers may contact the UAV national commander: Roman Rakowsky, 1881 Jacqueline Drive, Parma, Ohio 44134; (216) 884-1673.



Glendon's giant "pyrogy" monument.

Ukraine's legal reform: moving from a command system to rule of law

by Judge Bohdan A. Futey

Since the collapse of the Berlin Wall, political economists have given much attention to the transition in Eastern Europe from a command to a market economy. Rather less attention has been paid to the transition from a command legal system to the rule of law, notwithstanding that a legal transition must underpin and structure any economic change.

The nations of Eastern Europe have been ruled from a heavy hand above. If they are to enjoy the benefits of liberty, including the economic benefits, they will need legal systems that allow those benefits to flourish from below. But that legal transition will be no less difficult than the economic.

Recent developments in Ukraine, from where I have just returned, are indicative of the legal changes and difficulties that are occurring.

A little over two months ago, the citizens of Ukraine voted overwhelmingly in favor of their country's complete independence from the Soviet Union. Dubbed the "ballot box revolution," the December 1 referendum was the people's endorsement of the Ukrainian Parliament's August 24 Act of the Declaration of Independence, proclaimed shortly after the failed Moscow coup. A year earlier, Ukraine's Parliament had issued a declaration of sovereignty from Moscow, which had among its key points the precedence of Kiev's laws over those of Moscow.

While Ukraine's December 1 vote has changed the map of Europe, and in particular the map of what was once the Soviet Union, the road to independence for Ukraine has been long and not without sacrifice, yet striking in its commitment to the rule of law, especially among intellectuals and activists, many of whom today compose the country's current government and parliamentary leadership.

Historical background

The loss of Ukraine's independence in 1920, the famine of the 1930s and Ukraine's insurgent war on two fronts against Hitler and Stalin during World War II had left a devastating and indelible mark on Ukraine's consciousness. The loss of life during almost 40 years has been estimated conservatively to be about 20 million. Following World War II the movement for independence was forced to consider Ukraine's horrific losses and seek new forms of activism responding to newly imposed Soviet reality.

Shortly after Nikita Khrushchev's removal from power in the 1960s, groups of intellectuals emerged in the major cities of the Soviet Union, coalesced on the tightening of censorship laws by the Brezhnev regime and the banning of public discussions of Stalinism. The 1965 arrests of Ukrainian and Moscow intellectuals served as a catalyst for a dissident movement in the Soviet Union. The movement grew during the 1960s and 1970s. Samizdat ("samvydav" in Ukrainian) publishing was common. The concern holding the dissident movement together was an insistence on legality.

Historian Peter Reddaway speaks of an "embryonic rule of law" that took root among mainstream dissidents in the 1960s, found in such journals as

The article above is excerpted from remarks delivered at the Cato Institute's Center for Constitutional Studies in Washington, D.C., on February 5 by Judge Bohdan A. Futey of the U.S. Claims Court.

The Chronicle of Current Events, Exodus, and The Ukrainian Herald, among others.

The contradictions between Soviet law and reality became a rallying point for many groups within the dissident movement of Ukraine and throughout the USSR. In 1972, the apparatus lashed out at the Ukrainian group by arresting some 50 Ukrainian dissident leaders. Using the common "telephone justice" line between the local Communist Party chief and the judge, the court sentenced each to an average of 10 years' imprisonment. Thus, courts in Ukraine came to be seen as eliminators of freedom — not its guarantors.

With the signing of the Helsinki Accords in 1975, the Ukrainian movement bounced back with a vengeance. In time, the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group became the largest dissident group in the Soviet Union. It worked, again within the confines of the law, to ensure that Soviet commitments to the accords were upheld. Through the group's publications and activities, assisted by Radio Liberty, Voice of America and the BBC, the movement strengthened.

...the road to independence for Ukraine has been long and not without sacrifice, yet striking in its commitment to the rule of law, especially among intellectuals and activists, many of whom today compose the country's current government and parliamentary leadership.

Shortly after Mikhail Gorbachev was appointed general secretary of the Communist Party in 1985, the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group was reconstituted as the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, which was later transformed into the Ukrainian Republican Party.

For almost three decades, its leaders had charted a course based on respect for human rights, religious tolerance and protection of the individual founded on the rule of law. The Helsinki monitors, all former Brezhnev political prisoners, believed in democratic change by peaceful, non-violent means. Working through the Popular Movement, or Rukh, they brought Ukraine and the world a "ballot box revolution" and a burgeoning new democracy.

Ukraine, with a population of 52 million, is the fifth largest country in Europe. It has a strong industrial base, and its rich agricultural output produced almost 25 percent of the former Soviet Union's farm output. Its coal deposits are large and the population is generally well-educated.

The current agenda

The current session of Parliament, which began on January 28, is focusing on creating and reinforcing institutions that will promote and protect Ukraine's sovereignty and independence. Key among these issues is the military and the reorganization of the army on Ukrainian territory. To date, over 300,000 troops have pledged allegiance to Ukraine. Both Ukraine and Russia are making claims for the Black Sea Fleet. President Leonid Kravchuk is ready to replace the new commanders appointed by President Boris Yeltsin and Marshall Yevgeniy Shaposhnikov with his own appointees.

Also, more tension has developed concerning the resolution of territorial contentions. In mid-January, the Russian Parliament recommended that territorial issues be reviewed, particularly Khrushchev's 1954 decision

placing the Crimea within Ukraine's borders, notwithstanding the fact that Russia and Ukraine had signed an agreement last year to respect the present territorial borders. Incidentally, this agreement played an important role in the diplomatic recognition granted by the United States to both Ukraine and Russia. These external disputes and threats to Ukraine's sovereignty put additional demands on the new government in prioritizing its activities at the expense of legal reforms.

The introduction of a Ukrainian currency and a new banking system is another key issue. By the end of February, rubles should no longer be in circulation in Ukraine. Coupons will be used on an interim basis until a new Ukrainian currency, the hryvnia, is introduced this summer. It is imperative for Ukraine to have its own banking system.

In addition, the poor management of the economy by the current prime minister has produced a strong demand for his resignation, another priority for the Parliament to address.

Other issues of utmost importance on Parliament's agenda include: enacting

Ukraine must also move from a command legal system to a rule of law — the foundation of a market economy. Ukraine's government is trying to make this transition as smooth as possible. New laws and resolutions were adopted specifically to address the transition from Soviet republic to independent nation.

A Law on Legal Succession, adopted September 12, 1991, established the preliminary legal framework existing in Ukraine until Parliament adopts a more complete body of law. Ukraine is operating under existing Ukrainian law insofar as older laws do not contradict laws adopted after the Declaration of Independence on August 24, 1991. Under a parliamentary resolution, former USSR legislation will be applied in areas where Ukrainian legislation does not exist, provided it doesn't contradict the Ukrainian Constitution. The present Ukrainian Constitution will be applied until the new constitution is completed and ratified.

Last fall laws were enacted to protect foreign investment, form economic partnerships, regulate foreign economic activity, entrepreneurship and banking, and establish a tax structure. These laws are on the books, but they are not necessarily followed. Deals are struck between individuals. Old ways still prevail. The president and the Parliament must have the courage to quickly replace those who stand in the way of implementing legal changes.

Current legal reforms

President Kravchuk, speaking on the new constitution, strongly endorses the concept of separation of powers, aiming at the creation of an independent judiciary as a third, co-equal branch of government. He carried this message to the first conference of Ukraine's judges held on December 26 and 27, 1991, in Kiev and to a congress of Ukrainians from the diaspora held on January 22-23 of this year.

Three proposals for judicial reform have been submitted to the Parliament's Committee on the Constitution. These proposals were drafted by the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Justice, and judges attending the December 1991 conference. The debate centers on whether the judiciary should be independent or part of the Ministry of Justice. This debate is similar to that which has been going on in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Bulgaria. The majority view, including the president's, is to make the judiciary fully independent.

The Parliament's Committee on the Constitution proposes to create a supreme court, a separate constitutional court, an arbitration court, as well as oblast courts, and other lower courts. Recently, steps have been taken to support judicial independence by raising judges' salaries and the prestige of the office.

The constitutional committee is further considering life versus term appointments and whether judges should be appointed by the president or the Parliament, or elected by the people. Additionally, a radical proposal is the concept of trial by jury. The jury system has sparked great interest within the judiciary, but the "old guard" judges are reluctant for such an innovation.

Given the Communist legacy in Ukraine, a key aspect in legal reform is the role of the prosecutor general. Until recently, the Procurator General's Office had oversight over judicial decisions, the imposition of sentences,

(Continued on page 13)

Command legal system

The best way to describe the Soviet legal system is to call it by what it was: a command legal system. Command over Soviet jurisprudence was jointly shared by the procurator and the local Communist Party boss. In many instances, the judge handed down a verdict once the commanding duo strongly suggested how the case was to be decided.

During the dissident years, this form of jurisprudence became known as "telephone justice." Courts were known as institutions punishing individuals, curtailing freedom, and not as a forum where justice was dispensed. Member of Parliament Levko Lukianenko, a former political prisoner, described the old courts as being political courts rather than judicial courts.

Remnants of this command system of law are still evident; however, the system itself is slowly deteriorating in Ukraine. Communist Party cells throughout Ukraine are now prohibited. Although party influence over the judicial system has disappeared, bureaucratic meddling continues. During the days of Communist Party control, a judge and his family depended on the party for housing, food and the education of their children. Judges are concerned with retaining most of these benefits, and some have found their way into legislation.

Interim legal system

For the transition from a command to a market economy to succeed, U-

BOOK REVIEW: New study exclusively devoted to mass murders at Vinnytsia

The Tragedy of Vinnytsia: Materials on Stalin's Policy of Extermination in Ukraine During the Great Purge, 1936-1938, ed. Ihor Kamenetsky. Toronto — New York: Ukrainian Historical Association in cooperation with Bahriany Foundation Inc. and Ukrainian Research and Documentation Center, 1989. 283 pp. (notes, bibliography, index, illustrations). Hard cover, \$25.

by Dr. Wolodymyr T. Zyla

Until now there has been no Ukrainian scholarly work devoted specifically to genocide, and, as a result, no full discussion of the tragedy of Vinnytsia. The need for such a discussion, however, has been felt for a very long time. Now it has been supplied, under the editorship of Ihor Kamenetsky, a well-known scholar of international relations.

The reader, especially the student-historian and scholar, will find "The Tragedy of Vinnytsia" a storehouse of information about crimes against humanity which, inadequately studied in the past, continue to cry out for attention. The book, which the editor calls an anthology, consists of four chapters and a preface Lubomyr Wynar (Introduction, "Testimonies and Hearings," "Evaluations and Comparisons," "German Government Report on Vinnytsia [1944] "Official Material on the Mass Murder of Vinnytsia"). The last chapter contains three subsections, which present a forensic medical report, a criminal investigation report and a legal report.

Briefly but vividly presented are the agencies that preceded the tragedy of

Vinnytsia (the first subsection of the first chapter). The material is organized in conformity with Ivan Dzyuba's assertion that "We should...judge each society not by its external technical achievements but by the position and meaning it gives to man, by the value it puts on human dignity and human conscience" (Babyn Yar Address).

The first chapter demonstrates the connection between the Yezhovshchyna period and Vinnytsia caused by Soviet lack of confidence in the Ukrainians of the region. Mass arrests, intimidation, and torture brought about false confessions to fabricated crimes and resulted in mass slaughter, secretly, out of sight of the local population. Yet it could not remain a secret. Despite the terror there were courageous people who carefully observed and even recorded everything that happened.

In 1941, at the beginning of their march eastward, the Germans were not interested in mass graves from the past. They believed in their military victory and did not want to enter into any psychological war with the Soviet regime. For this reason they paid no attention to the stories that came from the people.

The defeat at Stalingrad in February of 1943, however, changed their attitude,

and, by April 12 of the same year, the Germans revealed to the world their discovery of the mass graves of Polish officers in the Katyn forest, some 200 miles west of Moscow. A month later, on May 24, they revealed mass graves of Ukrainians in the area of Vinnytsia.

As Dr. Kamenetsky says, "the uncovering of the mass graves in the city of Vinnytsia was not originally on the Nazis' propaganda priority list" and "the initiative for this direction came from the local population and their representatives, not from the Germans themselves." Thus the Vinnytsia population reached its goal of uncovering the Bolshevik lie not only for themselves, but also for the world at large.

In the following chapters the crimes of Vinnytsia find thorough consideration, including the impressions of eyewitnesses. Here the article "Vinnytsia — The Katyn of Ukraine (A Report by an Eyewitness)" deserves special attention. Written by Mykhailo Seleshko, a translator for the German commission that studied the mass graves, it is highly professional. Using the data of the commission, it contains all most important facts.

Further it tries also to explain the reasons behind the crimes. Mr. Seleshko believes they were committed in order to secure the boundary areas of Ukraine from the "enemies of the people," as indicated in the Instruction of 1937 destined for the Communist Party and for the Komsomol. The other reports are likewise illuminating.

With cruel irony, one eyewitness, for example, tells us how the Bolsheviks, after returning to Vinnytsia in 1944, built a huge monument over the site where the victims were reburied and added the following in Russian, not Ukrainian: "In memory of the victims of the bloody German fascists. They lost their lives through the German henchmen during the occupation of 1941-1944."

A special place has been devoted in the book for evaluations and comparisons. They are written from various time perspectives: immediately during the excavations, four years after and 50 years after. Some authors repeat Anthony Dragan's assertion that "the investigation and findings did not come up with a single case which, in any

civilized country, would warrant arrest and interrogation by the police, let alone the death penalty. The fact that all the victims were secretly executed and buried is indication enough that the NKVD was unable to come up with charges which would have stood up in a court of law" ("Vinnytsia — A Forgotten Holocaust," 1986).

"The German Government Report on Vinnytsia (1944)" is extremely informative, as well as highly detailed. Its foreword confirms local Ukrainian cooperation in finding the mass graves, which the German civil administration learned about during the winter of 1942-1943. The foreword even expresses some sympathy that the graves in Vinnytsia will remind Ukrainians "of an undetermined number of mass graves throughout the vast reaches of the Soviet Union."

The forensic medical report consists of instructions and preparations, information about staff, as well as information on the sites of the finds, recovery of the bodies, identification of victims and determination of their ages, gunshot wounds and cause of death, bullets and evidence of close-range firing, the methods and sites of execution, the times of death, etc. The commission confirmed that shooting and burial took place in 1938, or partially even at the end of 1937. The victims were largely middle-aged men and all were clothed. Forty-nine of the 169 female corpses were completely naked. These were, in general, young or middle-aged females. In two cases a compact loam mass was discovered in the esophagus, indicating that the victims were buried while alive and thus asphyxiated.

The protocol of the International Commission with corresponding conclusions was signed by the doctors from 11 European countries (Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Romania, Slovakia and Sweden). Here one will find also the protocol of German professors of forensic medicine. In their conclusion they state: "In many cases, the victims, most of them bound, had been killed only through additional shots or had been beaten to death. In a few instances, they were buried alive."

These materials leave no doubt that, "The action of the NKVD against the

(Continued on page 13)

BOOK NOTES

Ukrainian settlers — the early years

EDMONTON — In recognition of the centennial of Ukrainian immigration to Canada, the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press has published the most detailed study ever written of the early years of Ukrainian settlement in this country. Orest Martynowych's "Ukrainians in Canada: The Formative Years, 1891-1924," is the result of years of research, drawing upon the periodical press, government publications, unpublished manuscripts, a vast number of secondary works, and archival sources never before utilized.

Mr. Martynowych's work goes beyond existing accounts of the history of Ukrainians in Canada in several important respects. The Ukrainian experience in this country is placed firmly within the context of Canadian history, as well as the history of immigrants and immigration. The social and economic forces that "pushed" Ukrainian peasants out of eastern Galicia and "pulled" them to Canada are examined.

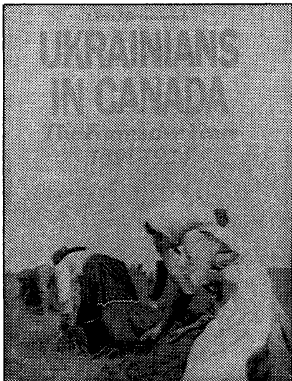
Mr. Martynowych discusses the impact of the Ukrainian national move-

ment, which shaped the outlook of Ukrainian community leaders in Canada, showing how the movement's radical, secular and populist precepts sustained opposition to heavy-handed methods of "Canadianization" and promoted self-reliance and resistance to economic exploitation. Ukrainian Canadian attitudes to the first world war, the Russian Revolution and the struggle for Ukrainian independence are also examined.

More than any previous historian, Mr. Martynowych delves into the everyday lives of Ukrainian immigrants, surveying material conditions, examining occupational structures and entrepreneurial activity, and considering social differentiation. The activities of Ukrainian community institutions such as parishes, reading clubs, drama groups, cooperatives, national homes, socialist circles and labor temples are analyzed in detail, as are the efforts of Ukrainian socialists and nationalists to transmit their ideologies and mobilize popular support.

The author received an M.A. in history at the University of Manitoba and was a research associate at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies from 1985 to 1990. He has published papers on Ukrainian Canadian history and is currently a doctoral candidate in history at the University of Toronto.

"Ukrainians in Canada" (ISBN 0-920862-76-4) is a book of 705 pages, lavishly illustrated with 88 period photographs and 10 maps, and containing a wealth of statistical material. The retail price is \$49.95 (40 percent trade discount) plus GST. Please address orders to: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 352 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2E8; telephone: (403) 492-2972; fax (403) 492-4967.



Canadian authors' books launched



Dr. Orest Subtelny (left), author of "Ukrainians in North America: An Illustrated History," and Orest T. Martynowych, author of "Ukrainians in Canada: The Formative Years, 1891-1924" are seen above at a joint book launch held in Toronto on December 6, 1991. Both books were published on the occasion of the Centennial of Ukrainian Canadian settlement.

Ukrainian Independence Day — January 22, 1992

Capitol Hill commemorations

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON — The 17th annual commemoration of Ukrainian Independence Day sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America took place on January 22 in the Goldroom of the Rayburn House Office Building.

The observance was sponsored by Rep. Dennis M. Hertel and co-sponsored by Sens. Alfonse D'Amato and Dennis DeConcini and Reps. William S. Broomfield, William Jefferson, Jon Kyl, Dana Rohrabacher and Louise McIntosh Slaughter.

The following members of Congress attended the reception: Sen. D'Amato (R-N.Y.), Sen. DeConcini (D-Ariz.), Sen. Frank R. Lautenberg (D-N.J.), Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.), Rep. Hertel (D-Mich.), Rep. Peter Hoagland (D-Neb.), Rep. Dale Kildee (D-Mich.) and Rep. Don Ritter (R-Pa.).

In addition to the members of Congress, the celebration was attended by several congressional staffers, friends of the Eastern European community, Serhiy Koulyk, second secretary of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations, Prof. Ivan Samilenko, representing the Ukrainian National Government in Exile, and Ukrainian American community representatives from the East Coast.

Following the prayer given by the Rev. Hryhoriy Podhurec of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, Tamara Gallo, director of the Ukrainian National Information Service, introduced the speakers and greeted all the guests on behalf of the UCCA. In her opening remarks, she noted that Ukraine has seen the culmination of the declaration of January 22, 1918, for today Ukraine is independent. She reminded everyone, however, that independence still must be secured and that we should take this historic day to rededicate ourselves to ensure that freedom and democracy will continue to prosper in Ukraine.

Natalia Kormeluk, head of the UCCA Washington Branch, read a statement sent by President George Bush. In his greeting to the Ukrainian Americans gathered in Washington, President Bush declared that the

"United States government and the American people continue to support our Ukrainian friends in their efforts to build a brighter future." He also noted that the United States "looks forward to building a close and productive relationship with the government of President Leonid Kravchuk in the months ahead."

Askold Lozynskij, executive vice-president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, underlined the history and the importance of January 22, 1918, which served as a precedent to the August 24, 1991, Declaration of Independence. Mr. Lozynskij then thanked the United States Congress for working closely with the Ukrainian American community and urged all to continue their efforts on behalf of democratic Ukraine to help ensure Ukraine's independence. Following his remarks, Mr. Lozynskij had the pleasure of introducing the evening's keynote speaker, Dr. Stepan Khmara, people's deputy to the Ukrainian Supreme Council.

Addressing the gathering, Dr. Khmara, long-time defender of national human and religious rights for the people of Ukraine, explained the arduous road ahead of Ukraine in ensuring true independence. He underlined Ukraine's positions on economic reform, the armed forces and human rights. Understanding the difficult road ahead of the Ukrainian nation, Dr. Khmara urged the U.S. government and the Ukrainian diaspora to continue to work for and support the democratic reforms taking place in Ukraine.

Following Dr. Khmara's speech, several members of Congress addressed the gathering: Sens. D'Amato, DeConcini, Levin and Lautenberg, and Rep. Ritter. They all congratulated the Ukrainian people in Ukraine for their continued struggle for independence which culminated on December 1, 1991, when the people of Ukraine voted overwhelmingly in support of Ukraine's Declaration of Independence of August 24, 1991. Many members also thanked the Ukrainian American community for never dropping the issue of independence. They all pledged their support for Ukraine's independence and democratic reforms.



Askold Lozynskij speaks at the UCCA's Ukrainian Independence Day commemoration in Washington. To the right stand Halyna, Stepan and Solomiya Khmara.

Connecticut state ceremonies



Seen during a Ukrainian Independence Day gathering in Hartford are (from left): Lesia Zdyrko Leclerc, Boris Krupa, Lesia Fal, Dr. John Teluk, William Glowa, Bohdan Antonuszyn, Msgr. Steven Chomko, Anton Nakonechnyi, Michael Mowchan, Stephen Daniw, Joseph Sobko, Steven Perun, Joseph Hladun. Seated is Gov. Lowell P. Weicker Jr.

HARTFORD, Conn. — For 74 years, Ukrainians in the diaspora celebrated January 22 as Ukrainian Independence Day.

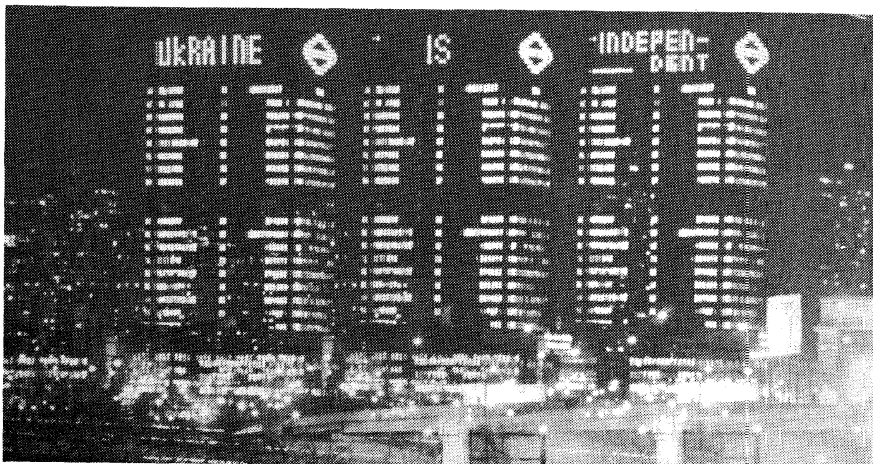
Connecticut Ukrainians this year held flag-raising ceremonies in Ansonia, Waterbury and Torrington with the blue-and-yellow flying over the State Capitol. Ukrainian Independence Day programs were held in New Haven and Hartford.

For a decade or more, Connecticut Ukrainians were led by Dr. Michael Snihurowycz, head of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of New England, to the State Capitol and the Governor's Office for a proclamation-signing ceremony. This year was different: Dr. Snihurowycz was too ill to take part in the ceremony, and Dr. John Teluk came with 12 fellow Ukrainians from various parts of the state.

Another difference this year is that Ukraine is independent and for the first time in 74 years, Ukraine stands with the nations of the world as a free nation.

This was the first meeting Ukrainians had with Gov. Lowell Weicker. Following the brief ceremony in his office, the group met with Secretary of State Pauline Kezer, who presented the delegates from Hartford and New Haven proclamations issued by the joint Senate and House of Representatives. These proclamations were sponsored by Sen. John Larson and Sen. Joseph Harper.

Independence message lights up downtown Philadelphia



The Philadelphia Electric Co. lit up the top of its downtown building on December 5, 6 and 23, 1991, with the message: "Ukraine is independent." The utility marked the overwhelming pro-independence vote in Ukraine's December 1 referendum, upon receiving a special request from the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center.

Ukrainian Independence Day — January 22, 1992

Florida state conference

by Helen Olek Scott

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Florida's West Coast representatives of Ukrainian organizations journeyed to the state capital, on January 22 to visit with Secretary of State Jim Smith and discuss the recent historic changes in Ukraine.

In particular, the group conveyed its deep appreciation and gratitude to the secretary for having issued Ukrainian Independence Day proclamations each year since January 22, 1987.

Mr. Smith, in brief but passionate comments, expressed keen personal delight that Ukraine at last has regained sovereignty and independence. Marvelling at the rapid progress made by the new government in establishing a free democratic republic, he wished the people of Ukraine "great success and good fortune in the years ahead."

The son of a United States career diplomat, the secretary spent much of his early years abroad, traveled extensively in Eastern Europe, and is familiar with Ukraine and its people.

To underscore the special significance of this year's January 22, Secretary Smith issued a proclamation declaring the date a "day of tribute to all living and deceased, who helped forge Ukraine's independence," and urged "all Floridians to join in the commemoration of this unique day."

The traditional annual conference in the Capitol Building, which was initiated

in 1983 by John Kohut, then chairman of the United Ukrainian Organizations of St. Petersburg, was attended by John Gawaluch, present chairman; Alexander Kuc of Epiphany of Our Lord Catholic parish in St. Petersburg; Mary Lesawyer of St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Parish in North Port; Joseph Lesawyer, national vice-president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Helen Scott, supreme advisor of the Ukrainian National Association; Demetro Luzern, St. Petersburg UCCA Branch; Harry Panchuk, Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine; Stephen Ryvak, Ukrainian American Coordinating Council; Walter Scott, Epiphany of our Lord Catholic Church, Holy Name Society, St. Petersburg; and Marion Senyk, president of the Ukrainian American Association.

The afternoon event also included a meeting with Charles R. McNeil, research historian for The Museum of Florida History. The delegation presented several Ukrainian art items for the museum which will be put on public display during the year. The beautiful Ukrainian items were prepared by Stefenie Cehelsky, Daria Kulchysky, Jean Kohut, Alla Barabolak, Lucia Arvin, Marie Kwit Steinhagen and the Ukrainian Dance Group Ukraine.

The delegation thanked Susan Tully, executive assistant to Mr. Smith, for working out all the details and arrangements for the conference and her cooperation during the visit.

Binghamton, N.Y., concert

by Maria K. Zobniw

BINGHAMTON, N.Y. — A Ukrainian Independence Day commemorative concert was held at St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Memorial Center on Sunday, January 19. The event is a community activity coordinated by the local branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America with the cooperation of the two local parishes, St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church and Sacred Heart Ukrainian Catholic Church. It is a tradition in Binghamton that the concert alternates between the church halls of the two parishes.

Victor Chumak served as master of ceremonies for the event. The program included a medley of Ukrainian songs by St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Choir under the direction of Melody Onysko, as well as recitations "For Ukraine" by youth of Plast and "We are Ukrainian Children" by youth of SUM-A.

The keynote address was delivered by Alexander Kuzma, project coordinator for the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund, who spoke about "Ukraine in Need." Mr. Kuzma described his observations during the December referendum in Ukraine. He inspired the attendees to give now for Ukraine. The participants responded very generously and all donations were allocated for the CCRF.

Participating in the program also were the Sacred Heart Ukrainian School and the Nezabudky Ukrainian Dancers. On behalf of the community, Mr. Chumak thanked the Ukrainian school's teachers who donate much time every week preparing for and teaching the children.

Special praise is due to the Nezabudky Ukrainian Dancers with their director, Jaroslaw Bendz, and his assistants, Melissa Litwak, Renata Lewkowicz, Sophia Opacky and Zoriana Zobniw. It was noted that these instructors, while still in high school made the effort to attend special courses in Ukrainian dance during their summer vacations. Though most of them are now in college, they make the time to work with the dance group.

A very moving performance was presented by the Young Women's

Ensemble with Halyna Kurylo, director, and accompanists C. Litwak, E. Czebiński, H. Czebiński, S. Sanyshyn. The Young Women's Ensemble is a group of young women — students, professionals, and mothers — who love to sing. Their love of Ukrainian music is evident in their rendition of contemporary Ukrainian songs.

In closing, Mr. Chumak encouraged everyone to donate to Ukrainian causes and encouraged parents to teach their children to give. Mr. Chumak urged support of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and Ukrainian National Association, and encouraged subscribing to Ukrainian newspapers.

Expressing pride in Ukrainian Churches, he called on family and friends to be active in their Ukrainian parishes. Following the program a social hour took place with refreshments prepared by St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Parish.

As part of the commemoration, on January 22 there were flag-raising ceremonies in Johnson City and in Binghamton. At Binghamton City Hall, the ceremony included the traditional flag raising with a short informational and cultural program. Special prayers were recited by the Rev. Myron Oryhon, pastor of St. John's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, and by the Rev. Edward Young, pastor of Sacred Heart Ukrainian Catholic Church in Johnson City.

Maria Zobniw, president of the local branch of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, described the significance of Ukrainian Independence Day and gave a brief review of the past year's events important to Ukrainians. The flag-raising ceremony at Binghamton City Hall included Ukrainian folk dances performed by Sonia Czebiński, Andrea Litwak, Chrystina Litwak, Aretka Solecky, Oresta Zobniw and Zoriana Zobniw. Portions of the commemoration in Binghamton were televised on the three local TV stations, and several articles were published in the Binghamton Press.

Because the presence of Mr. Kuzma was made possible through the cooperation of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, the organizing committee made a special effort to collect funds for HURI.

Manor College presentation



Dr. Richard Hanusey (left) Ukrainian affairs commissioner for the state of Pennsylvania presents Sister M. Cecilia OSBM, president of Manor Junior College in Jenkintown, Pa., with a citation from Gov. Robert P. Casey, proclaiming January 22 as Ukrainian Independence Day. On the right is Robert Trainer, chairman of the board of trustees at MJC.

Local Connecticut celebrations

by Frank F. Stuban

ANSONIA, Conn. — The 74th anniversary of Ukrainian independence was marked with proclamations by local and state dignitaries on Wednesday, January 22, in Ansonia City Hall.

The ceremonies were opened by former Selectman Frank F. Stuban of Seymour, chairman of the event, who welcomed all participants, reporters from four Valley newspapers, and WTNH-TV Channel 8 of New Haven.

Former Judge Stephen Zuraw of Ansonia, who was the master of ceremonies of the events, introduced and greeted all invited guests, and called speakers to the podium for remarks.

The invocation and a brief Ukrainian history, with thanks to God for Ukraine's independence, was offered by Msgr. Peter Skrinkosky, pastor of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ansonia.

The host of the event was Mayor Thomas F. Hallihan of Ansonia, who signed and read his proclamation, gave an excellent summary of historic events in Ukraine, and expressed his sincerest thanks to all participating in this significant event.

Mayor Gino S. DiMauro of Derby read his proclamation and concluded with his hope that his expressions will promote enlightenment about the U-

(Continued on page 12)

Maplewood, N.Y., banquet



A commemorative banquet celebrating Ukraine's independence was held at St. Basil's Church Center in Maplewood, N.Y., on January 11. In attendance were 250 people, including many dignitaries from the surrounding Albany, N.Y. area. Among them (from left) were: Dr. Andriy Baran, cardiac surgeon; Eugene Nabolotney, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, United Branches of the Capital District; Assemblyman Maurice Hinchey; Albany County Executive Michael Hoblock; U.S. Rep. Michael R. McNulty; Assemblyman Ronald Canestrari; Mayor J. Leo O'Brien of Watervliet; Mayor Robert Conway of Troy; and Jacob Spiak, member of the UCCA and master of ceremonies for the evening.

Local Connecticut...

(Continued from page 11)

krainian community here and in Ukraine.

Mayor Mark Lauretti of Shelton also read his proclamation and called on participants to tell American citizens, senators, congressmen and the press to act together and assist newly emerging Ukraine.

First Selectman Robert J. Koskelowski of Seymour (who is of Ukrainian descent) also asked Washington legislators to provide medical, clothing and food shipments to hospitals, especially to the children victims of the Chernobyl nuclear tragedy in Ukraine.

State Rep. Jack W. Betkoski (105th District) called on residents of the Valley to be in sympathy with Ukrainian people who are struggling to regain full independence.

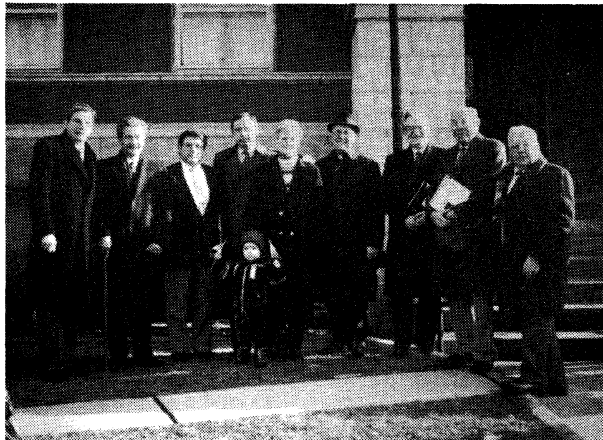
State Rep. Alan Schlesinger (114th District) told the public that Ukrainian independence was hoped for over 74

years, and now is finally here: "The people wanted freedom and they would not settle for anything less."

Myroslaw Trojan, president of the Ukrainian National Association Branch 67 of Watertown, in his keynote address concluded that the Ukrainian nation will need help in business, politics and academics from all industrial democratic nations.

About 60 representatives of the Ukrainian community in the Valley, as well as local and state officials, joined Prof. John Shuplat and members of his choir in singing the Ukrainian and American anthems at the flag-raising ceremonies. Silent Prayers were said during the placing of a wreath at the monument to all Ukrainian victims of the former Soviet Union, located in front of City Hall in Ansonia.

A reception held in the Aldermen's chambers was sponsored by the Holy Name Society and parish organizations of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church.



During ceremonies in Ansonia, Conn., (from left) are: State Rep. Jack W. Betkoski, First Selectman Robert J. Koskelowski of Seymour, Mayor Gino S. DiMauro of Derby, Mayor Thomas F. Hallihan of Ansonia and his wife, Msgr. Peter Skrinkosky of Ansonia, Myroslaw Trojan, president of UNA Branch 67, former Judge Stephen Zuraw of Ansonia and former Selectman Frank F. Stuban of Seymour. In front, 2-year-old Michael Tchir of Ansonia waves the U.S. and Ukrainian flags.

The Weekly: Ukrainian perspective on the news.

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Balch Institute exhibits art by American, Ukrainian children

PHILADELPHIA — The Balch Institute's ethnographic museum will mount an exhibition of works by Ukrainian, American children from March 2 through May 2. The exhibition is part of an international arts exchange.

Titled "Old Traditions, Young Visions," the show features contemporary art by Ukrainian children and drawings of Ukrainian folk objects by American children. Designed to introduce adults and children alike to the vibrant craft, religious and oral traditions of Ukrainian culture, this exhibit offers viewers a chance to consider the process of imparting traditions over generations — and across continents and oceans.

Organized by the Vermont Folklore Center and the Children's Art Exchange, Middlebury, Vt., in collaboration with The Ukrainian Museum, the show includes work produced by Ukrainian American youngsters interpreting the classic Ukrainian folk tale "The Mitten."

The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies is a non-profit organization that promotes greater intergroup understanding and a stronger, more tolerant society by documenting and interpreting America's multicultural heritage. Located at 18 S. Seventh St., between Market and Chestnut, the institute is free and open to the public. Museum hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Saturday.

A colleague's...

(Continued from page 6)

We cannot believe that his death was just pure accident; although it is reported that 8,000 people a year in the former Soviet Union die due to their television sets exploding, we all believe that Vadim would have survived this kind of accident.

We have gone through the story over and over. Most of us saw him in Parliament on Wednesday afternoon; he was excited and invigorated by new opportunities: he was applying for a National Foundation internship for the spring in Washington, D.C., he was going to travel on business with Ukraine's deputy prime minister. His dancing blue eyes were smitten with the possibilities of new TV shows and programs in an independent Ukraine.

None of us saw Vadim in Parliament on Thursday or Friday, February 13-14; he missed a few meetings he had scheduled on Friday.

Currently, there are many rumors flying around Kiev surrounding Vadim's death, based on political, business and personal motivations. Parliamentary committees have promised to work

on an investigation, although no special committee has been formed to investigate what many democratic deputies, among them Les Taniuk and Stepan Khmara, have labelled as murder. Some speculate that Vadim's TV work in Chernobyl may have triggered an early death...

On Friday, February 14, Nezavisimaya Gazeta (Independent Newspaper) in Moscow ran an interview with Vadim on journalists' responsibilities and cooperation between Moscow and Kiev.

"At this time, we (referring to Russian and Ukrainian journalists) can be friends, if we are honest to the end. We are currently living in a commonwealth, the root of the word is found in the word "druh," friend... We will never become true friends, until we journalists understand that we are the ones who can, who have the responsibility to stop our peoples from total degradation, from the catastrophe that can occur between our peoples," he said. "If we cannot prevent this we stop being journalists. We will become persons who today do their work and tomorrow, one by one, are destroyed."

Vadim's deep sense of responsibility, his courage and commitment to the truth will always be admired by his friends and colleagues. And we are all committed to learning the truth.

Given the suspicious circumstances surrounding his death, I can only hope that his last interview prophecy did not become self-fulfilling.

Canadian...

(Continued from page 3)

towards independence and economic reform.

The final event of Dr. Khmara's busy schedule was an opportunity to meet with the Ukrainian Canadian community in an event sponsored by the Ottawa Branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress in cooperation with the League for the Liberation of Ukraine (LLU).

Dr. Khmara's visit to Ottawa was coordinated by the Ukrainian Information Bureau of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, and the deputy was escorted by Andriy Hluchowecky, bureau director, and Oksana Hepburn of the LLU.

Khmara meets...

(Continued from page 3)

downtown Washington. Emphasizing that Ukraine has its independence only on paper, Dr. Khmara urged the Ukrainian diaspora to continue assisting the democratic process in Ukraine until true independence is achieved.

On Friday morning, January 24, before his flight to Chicago, Dr. Khmara had a meeting with the Policy Planning Staff of the Department of State. Dr. Khmara stressed that Ukraine's participation in the Commonwealth of Independent States is only temporary because the goal of Ukraine is to "become a true and independent state." He advised the Policy Group to deal with Ukraine as a separate nation because Russian President Boris Yeltsin cannot be seen as the spokesman for the CIS or speak on behalf of Ukraine because the interests of Ukraine and Russia are diametrically opposed. No one but the government of Ukraine can represent the interests of Ukraine, he emphasized.

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Ukraine's legal...

(Continued from page 8)

as well as complete oversight of all government agencies. The prosecutor was known as the weapon of the Communist Party: the guardian of socialism and socialist property.

With the ascension of private ownership and private property, the new owners will no longer need the procurator. They will want to control their own property. Legislation effective December 1, 1991, placed the procurator on equal footing with defense counsel in court proceedings. It eliminated the procurator's oversight of courts' decisions, yet retained oversight over the imposition of sentencing.

A draft of Ukraine's constitution will be translated into English by mid-February and sent to European and American constitutional law experts for comments. Parliament will be presented with a final draft no later than April for a first reading in May or June. The second reading of the constitution should take place in September of 1992. If approved, it will be submitted for a referendum vote in October or November of this year, but there are some undercurrents that may delay the process.

In conclusion I would say that a seed was planted in Ukraine many years ago, a seed which has been nourished by the dissident movement of the past and has taken root in the population of Ukraine. In my judgment, there is among the

population of Ukraine, a keen understanding and respect for the rule of law. Evidence of this can be seen from the country's civic movements and coalitions such as Rukh to the Ukrainian Parliament itself. Through the work of Rukh, a Council of Nationalities was formed in 1989 in order to protect the rights of all minorities on Ukrainian territory and, last November, the Parliament passed the Declaration on the Rights of Nationalities in Ukraine.

The process of nation-building has begun. Now, Ukraine is faced with the task of actually structuring a new government that will implement the new laws and begin the country's democratic experiment. It must prepare its people for the rigors of competition. The success of this experiment will require definite changes in judicial temperament, as well as public perception of the courts. What Ukraine needs are judges, as well as a private bar, well-equipped to deal with this transformation. The judiciary and legal system in its present form cannot carry out such a change. It is imperative that the democratically inclined political and social institutions take the lead. Naturally, Western countries can be of great assistance.

Yet for all this, there is hope and confidence in Kiev that one does not see in Moscow, at least to the same extent, and virtually no desire to leave the country. For Ukrainians there is a chance to build a nation, the opportunity of a lifetime.

New study...

(Continued from page 9)

Ukrainian people was...cold-blooded murder and terrorism, the only purpose of which could have been to put the population into a state of fear and terror and thus keep it under control."

This is followed by documents of witnesses. Most of these documents are written profoundly, with a deep knowledge of the matter. The thoughts here, in general, are brief, but distinct in their substance and coherent with the theme.

In this subsection we have also a listing of the victims as of October 7, 1943 — 679 surnames with data concerning nationality, profession, residence, reasons and dates for arrest (unfortunately these data are not available for all the persons listed). The listing itself is an important document and at the same time a powerful indictment of the Bolshevik regime. It is of interest that the victims are Ukrainians of Vinnytsia and of the neighboring villages who disappeared somewhere in 1937-1938, yet who, according to the NKVD data, were banished to the concentration camps of Siberia.

There is also a legal report, which, though short, incorporates various important questions, including the testimony of witnesses. Also included are numerous well-selected illustrations. The book has the necessary scholarly apparatus in the form of footnotes, selected bibliography and an index of names.

We do not find in the bibliography the article "Nad Rozrytymy Mohylamy..." (Over the Uncovered Graves...) by the author of this review, which appeared in *Ukrainskyi Visnyk* (Ukrainian Herald), July 25, 1943, in Berlin. The bibliography also lacks the article by Anthony Dragan "Rozkrylasia Zemlia i Pokazalosia Peklo" (The Ground Opened and Hell Appeared) which appeared in the *Almanac of The Ukrainian National Association* for 1972.

The editor has expediently selected the material for analysis and for expla-

nation of particular events and occurrences. Thus, the book does not lose its focus and is not loaded with unnecessary detail. In this respect it is a model publication. Its numerous quotations strengthen the main thesis, disclaim false ideas, and in general add both the weight of authority and a touch of literary elegance.

On the whole, the book has a distinctly logical structure. As one could expect, Dr. Kamenetsky has not only summed up the achievements of his predecessors, but also enhanced our knowledge about genocide with valuable new observations and important, documented conclusions. He has drawn the attention of the reader to the main problems of the Vinnytsia tragedy, stressing its historical importance in the development of the Ukrainian people and their struggle for independence.

Nevertheless, "The Tragedy of Vinnytsia" has its drawbacks. For one very important thing, German reports still need appropriate evaluation and discussion. They are, after all, products of the Nazi occupation, the Nazi mentality, and it is difficult simply to accept them at face value.

The physical appearance of the book is luxurious. The red and white title on the black background of the cover makes the edition attractive and serious.

Summing up, one can say that "The Tragedy of Vinnytsia" offers much new, interesting and important material for various categories of readers, particularly for high school teachers and university lecturers. It awakens interest in studying Ukraine's tragic past and makes a good beginning for further research into Ukrainian history in the 20th century. It also, and most importantly, places on the Soviet government — firmly, justly and indelibly — the responsibility for the murder of approximately 10,000 people in the Ukrainian town of Vinnytsia during 1937 and 1938. In doing so, it poses the following crucial question: Will members of the special investigating committee which has admitted Soviet guilt for the atrocity in the Katyn forest likewise tell the truth about Vinnytsia?



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DETROIT, MICH. DISTRICT COMMITTEE
of the
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces that

ANNUAL DISTRICT
COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held

Sunday, March 1, 1992 at 3:00 P.M.

at Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Road, Warren, Michigan

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

20, 75, 82, 94, 146, 165, 167, 174, 175, 183, 235,
292, 302, 303, 309, 341, 463, 504.

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 Supreme Secretary, WALTER SOCHAN
9. Adoption of District activities program for the current year
10. Discussion and Resolutions
11. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Walter Sochan, UNA Supreme Secretary

DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Dr. Alexander Serafyn, Chairman

Roman Lazarchuk, Secretary Jaroslaw Baziuk, Treasurer

Allentown, Pa. District Committee
of the

Ukrainian National Association

announces that

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held

Saturday, February 29, 1992 at 2:00 p.m.

at the Ukrainian Catholic Church

1826 Kenmore Avenue, Bethlehem, Pa.

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

44, 46, 47, 48, 137, 143, 147, 151, 288, 318,
369, 438.

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 ALEXANDER G. BLAHITKA, UNA Supreme Treasurer
9. Adoption of District activities program for the current year
10. Discussion and Resolutions
11. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Alexander G. Blahitka, UNA Supreme Treasurer

Anna Haras, Honorary Member UNA Supreme Assembly

DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Anna Haras, Chairman

Stefan Mucha, Secretary Wolodymyr Zagwockij, Treasurer

Centennial...

(Continued from page 7)

wedding band musician penned a ballad in honor of his favorite food.

Taking him "six beers and a hot dog" to compose the lyrics, Mr. Czuroski felt inspired by Dean Martin's rendition of "Volare." The result, "The Pyrogy Song."

Some of the lyrics include:

Pyrogy, come see...

Glendon's pyrogy all a dumpling should be.

There's cheese, potato and sauerkraut,

So much for people to talk about.

Now if you come to Glendon, just follows the signs

Down the new Pyrogy Drive, it's the sign of the times."

It might not win Mr. Czuroski a Grammy, but it did manage a spot on CNN's international news coverage.

Andrij Hluchowecy, director of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress Information Bureau in Ottawa, isn't sure whether the Glendon pyrogy is the image the community wants to project in Canada.

"It may not be the kind of thing we like to endorse," he says, "but you'll get these sorts of things from a community once it starts feeling sure of itself."

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Vegreville Mayor Kay McKenzie doesn't seem bothered by the statue challenge to her art deco pysanka. She finds her pyrogy neighbor interesting, but doubts that her annual tourism attraction will suffer in either attendance or merchandise sales or a result.

In fact, Mayor Doonanco hopes to work the same souvenir magic with pyrogy pins and T-shirts and through the ever-growing varenyky menu at the town's restaurant. The latest concoction: a dessert pumpkin pyrogy.

Nevertheless, Ms. Zariski still feels that Glendon should concentrate on developing a cottage industry during the current recession, and leave monuments for another time and in another form.

"When I returned from Greece, after seeing all of the beautiful art there, let me tell you, the pyrogy was a great let-down. It's enough to make me give up on evolution."

If Ms. Zariski has, the people of Komarno, situated in the central Interlake region of Manitoba, haven't. There, 44 miles northwest of Winnipeg, stands a giant mosquito, with a 15-foot-wide wingspan on a 15-foot long body.

The Komarno Mosquito State Committee might not be selling jars of the pesky critters, but at least they've managed the controversy simmering in Glendon.

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February 23

NEWARK, N.J.: The deanery of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the branches of the Ukrainian Patriarchal Society in Northern New Jersey will host a commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Patriarch Josef Slipyj. The memorial service will be held at 3:30 p.m. and the academy at 4 p.m. at the St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church. Dr. Leonid Rudnytsky will speak, and there will be a musical program. Admission is free, but donations to cover the costs of transportation of the patriarch's remains from Rome to Lviv will be appreciated.

February 25

IRVINGTON, N.J.: The Ukrainian Computer Club will host Vyacheslav Galperin (Ph.D. candidate in cybernetics at Kiev University) of the Ukrainian International Computer Club in Kiev. He will introduce the latest in original Ukrainian educational software in history, geography and language. The meeting will be held at 7:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Community Center. For further information, call Ihor Lukiv, (201) 376-4829.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

February 29

MORRISTOWN, N.J.: The Ukrainian Language School will sponsor a book fair at Frelinghuysen Junior School, Hanover Avenue, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. For further information, call (201) 994-2812, or (201) 377-7234.

SPRING VALLEY, N.Y.: The Ukrainian American Veterans of Post 19 are sponsoring a corned beef and cabbage buffet and dance at the Ukrainian Hall, 16 Twin Ave. The buffet will begin at 7:30 p.m. and the dancing will be from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. with music by Angelo Muto. Donations are \$18 per single person, \$35 for a couple. For further information, call Teddy B. Dusanenko, (914) 634-5502, Joseph Brego, (914) 268-6523, or Michael Wengrenovich, (914) 735-5241.

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society is hosting a lecture by Myroslaw Marynovych on "Youth and the Spiritual Reawakening in Ukraine." Mr. Marynovych is a former dissident, professor at the Drohobych Pedagogical

Institute and editor of the Halyska Zoria newspaper. The lecture will be at 5 p.m. at 63 Fourth Ave. (between 9th and 10th streets).

PHILADELPHIA: The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center will hold its annual banquet with cocktails beginning at 6 p.m. and dinner at 7 p.m. The guest speaker will be Viktor Kryzhanivsky, deputy permanent representative of Ukraine to the U.N. The Leontovych Quartet will perform, and the "Ukraine Today" photography collection by Vasylyl Pylpyuk will be exhibited. For further information, call (215) 663-1166.

WOONSOCKET, R.I.: The Woonsocket Elks Lodge 850 will sponsor a "Ukrainian Night" at 380 Social St. Traditional foods will be served at an "all you can eat" buffet and music will be provided by Johnny "Goodtimes" Gajdalo. Dinner is at 7 p.m. with dancing until midnight. Tickets are \$12.50 per person. For further information or tickets, call Josef Makar, (508) 883-4179, or Jaroslav Bilyj, (401) 353-6468.

IRVINGTON, N.J.: The Alliance of Ukrainian Veterans of Newark will host a Veterans' Dance at the Ukrainian Center, 140 Prospect Ave. Dancing will start at 8 p.m. with the Mria orchestra. Tables can be reserved at "Dnipro," 373-8783.

March 1

YONKERS, N.Y.: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 30, will present a one-day exhibit of Ukrainian embroidery from 11:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, on North Broadway at Shonnard Place. A detailed slide presentation will be presented at 2 p.m. Refreshments will be served, and admission is \$4. For further information, call Nadia Cwisch, (914) 949-7010.

NEW YORK: Two exhibits will be opening at The Ukrainian Museum, 203 Second Ave., at 2 p.m. One exhibit is of the most recent works of Lubomyr Medvid, an artist from Ukraine, and the other is of political posters and cartoons from Ukraine. For further information, call the museum, (212) 228-0110.

CHICAGO: Pianist Volodymyr Vynnytskyj will perform Tchaikovsky's Piano Concerto No. 1 in B flat minor with the Northwest Chicago Symphony Orchestra in the Wright College auditorium, 3400 N. Austin, at 3 p.m. For further information, call (312) 794-3176.

March 7

FORT WORTH, Tex.: The Ukrainian Dancers of Dallas will be the featured entertainment for the Fort Worth Symphony's "Moscow Nights" fundraiser dinner banquet at the Worthington Hotel. A guest appearance by pianist Van Cliburn is also expected.

March 7-8

HUNTER, N.Y.: The Carpathian Ski Club (KLC) New York will hold their annual family ski weekend/race at Hunter Mountain. Registration for the race is \$6, at 8:30-9:30 a.m. in Colonel's Hall at the Hunter Mountain Ski Lodge. Races will be held after lunch, and discounted lift tickets will be available for \$21. At 6 p.m., there will be a banquet and awards ceremony at the Xenia Motel, followed by dancing. For reservations at the Xenia, call (518) 263-4700, or (518) 263-4389, and mention KLC. For further information, call Peter Kobziar at the Xenia Motel or George Popel (before 10 p.m.), (908) 297-0786.

March 7-27

LAS VEGAS: There will be an exhibition of selected works by Rita Deanin Abbey which inspired the composition of Virko Baley's Piano Concerto No. 1 at the Markus Galleries, 4011 Industrial Road. There will be a preview reception for Nevada Symphony patrons at 5:30-6:30 p.m. and a reception for the public at 6:30-8:30 p.m. Pianist Mykola Suk will perform Nocturnal No. 6, based on the middle movement of the Piano Concerto No. 1, at 6:45 p.m. in the gallery. The U.S. premiere of this concerto will be on March 8 at 2 p.m. at the Artemus Ham Hall, University of Nevada.

March 9

TORONTO: Radiomanitnist will present "New Frequencies: New Voices," a concert devoted to the new chamber music of Ukraine and Canada at 8 p.m. at St. Lawrence Hall. Tickets are \$20, \$15 for students and seniors, and are available at Arka Ltd., 575 Queen St. W., and West Arka, 2282 Bloor St. W., at the door, or by calling (416) 271-9865.

ONGOING

NEW YORK: An exhibit of works by artists Jacques, Yakiv and Mira Hnizdovsky will be extended to March 1. It is currently on display at the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, 206 W. 100 St. For further information, call (212) 222-1866.

Zuk to lecture on Ukraine's architecture

TORONTO — Prof. Radoslav Zuk will present an illustrated lecture under the title of "New Architecture in Ukraine and its Historical Context." The lecture will take place Thursday, March 5, at 7:30 p.m. in The Auditorium, St. Vladimir's Institute, 620 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

Prof. Zuk, a professor of architecture at the School of Architecture at McGill

University for over 20 years, has visited Ukraine on several recent occasions and has lectured and been guest critic at the Faculty of Architecture at the Kiev State Institute of Fine Arts and other schools of architecture in Ukraine.

Prof. Zuk's articles as well as his projects have been published internationally. He is also one of the most respected theorists and practitioners of modernist Ukrainian architecture today.

The lecture is sponsored by the Canadian Society for Ukrainian Architecture established two years ago by a group of young Toronto architects to promote a wider appreciation for Ukrainian architecture and to help develop more contacts between architects in Ukraine and Canada.

Previously the group has helped facilitate architectural exchanges with Ukraine and organized lecture series and exhibitions, most recently "Masterpieces in Wood: Houses of Worship in Ukraine" at Harbourfront last year.

Further information regarding any of the above may be obtained from Walter Daschko, (416) 537-8650.

Diocese offers Lenten courses

PARMA, Ohio — The Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of St. Josaphat in Parma is offering several Lenten courses. Eyes of Faith starts on March 4, from 7-9 p.m., in McKeesport, Pa. Iconography starts on March 9 in Pittsburgh, Pa. There will also be an afternoon of reflection led by Sr. Marina, OSBM, in Solon, Ohio, on March 22. For further information, write to the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of St. Josaphat, 727 East Carson St., Pittsburgh, PA 15203, or call (412) 481-9778.



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