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Ukraine's Parliament declares August 24 as Independence Day

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Parliament of Ukraine voted on February 20 to designate August 24 as "Ukrainian Independence Day," reported the Kiev-based Respublika news service.

August 24 is the date in 1991 that the Supreme Council of Ukraine adopted the Act of the Declaration of Independence of Ukraine, voting in the aftermath of the attempted coup in Moscow.

Previously, it had been agreed at a meeting between President Leonid Kravchuk of Ukraine and Mykola Plawuk, president of the Ukrainian National Republic-in-exile, that on August 24, 1992, the Government Center of the UNR-in-exile would transfer its mandate to represent the Ukrainian nation to the president and prime minister of Ukraine and the chairman of its Parliament.

At their January 21 meeting in Kiev, Messrs. Kravchuk and Plawuk also agreed that the UNR Government Center would invite representatives of Ukraine to the next session of the Ukrainian National Council, the exiled government's surrogate Parliament, slated to take place March 14-15.

The government of newly independent Ukraine, in turn, will invite representatives of the Government Center to Kiev for the August 24 celebrations of the first anniversary of Ukraine's independence.

(Continued on page 10)

Tryzub adopted as state emblem

KIEV — Ukraine's Parliament on February 19 adopted the tryzub, or trident, for use as the state emblem of Ukraine.

The people's deputies voted on the proposal to adopt the ancient symbol of Rus' after hearing a presentation by Les Taniuk, chairman of the parliamentary Committee on Cultural Affairs. Mr. Taniuk proposed that Ukraine's new state emblem incorporate the tryzub used by Prince Volodymyr of Rus' and that it appear as a gold trident on a field of blue.

Ultimately, a proposal was made that the trident appear on a blue five-sided shield. However, since only 201 deputies voted for this version of the state emblem, the proposal was not adopted.

Deputies did agree, however, that the tryzub would be the main element of the state emblem, reported the Respublika news service.

Ukraine takes leading role in debt repayment

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — Ukraine accepted a leading role in repayment of the \$62 billion foreign debt of the former USSR during

Bush invites Kravchuk to U.S.

WASHINGTON — President Leonid Kravchuk of Ukraine has accepted an invitation from President George Bush to visit Washington on May 6.

The White House said in a statement that Mr. Bush extended the invitation during a 20-minute telephone conversation on February 27. The statement said Messrs. Bush and Kravchuk discussed the situation in Ukraine and Ukraine's international debt.

The White House quoted Mr. Kravchuk as saying that Ukraine will meet its goal of withdrawing all tactical nuclear weapons from its territory. President Kravchuk also emphasized Ukraine's intention to support ratification of the strategic nuclear arms reduction treaty (START) and the treaty on conventional forces in Europe (CFE).

a meeting with top government officials from 11 of the 12 republics of the former Soviet Union and the Baltic states in Kiev, on Tuesday, February 25.

A delegation from Russia was conspicuously absent from the deliberations, adding more tension to an already strained relationship. (As recently as February 24, the delegation had spoken with Ukrainian government officials, promising its participation.)

The daylong deliberations which were described as a "consultative meeting" by Ukraine's Prime Minister Vitold Fokin were closed to the press, and only after a solid work day did Mr. Fokin and his colleagues, prime ministers, deputy prime ministers and foreign ministers of the 13 other states, emerge

to sign a draft proposal and answer questions.

Ukraine, dissatisfied with the fact that Russia was to serve as the single guarantor of the Soviet debt payment, had said earlier that it would itself repay an estimated 16.4 percent of the Soviet debt. It has now amended these previous statements, adding that it would also take on responsibility for the debts of the smaller republics, thereby providing a two-tiered system for Soviet debt repayment.

During the February 25 meeting, Latvia had already agreed in principle to have Ukraine serve as its guarantor and it was expected that five other states, including Lithuania, Estonia,

(Continued on page 7)

Kravchuk creates advisory council

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — In an attempt to create a strong advisory body for the office of the president, Leonid Kravchuk announced the restructuring of the Ukrainian government and the formation of the State Duma on Tuesday, February 25.

Eliminating the posts of state ministers and reorganizing some ministries, Mr. Kravchuk concentrated his efforts on the formation of a council, which

includes Prime Minister Vitold Fokin and four policy-planning advisors in various fields.

Dr. Ihor Yuhnovsky, Oleksander Yemets, Dr. Mykola Zhulynsky and Oleksander Yemelianov, were the four advisors named, respectively, for the fields of science/technology, law, the humanities and economics.

The 1992 budget for this newly created government body will be derived from the funds previously allocated

(Continued on page 13)

Canada-Ukraine policy forum outlines pressing issues

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — A Kiev-based Canadian information bureau, better trade and communication links between Ukraine and Canada, and an urgent plea to quickly establish fully operational embassies in both countries were some of the issues raised at the third annual Canada-Ukraine government-business-community policy forum in Ottawa on February 21.

Officials of both the Ukrainian Canadian Congress and the Department of External Affairs and International Trade, spent the day listening to reports from existing bilateral projects, as well as discussing how to improve Canada's role in Ukraine's democratization.

A four-hour brainstorming session involving UCC delegates generated a plan to open an information bureau in Kiev within the next three months. UCC President Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk said that initially one Canadian will staff the operation along with a few local Ukrainians in administrative roles. Despite the lack of a commitment to augment the existing three-person Canadian representation in Kiev

the UCC is also working on sponsoring a permanent trade attache in Kiev.

"The need for communication between the two countries has tripled in the last few months," said Dr. Cipywnyk. As a result, the UCC is looking at establishing a Canadian-based publication, which could include a daily flyer, to satisfy the hunger for information from both sides.

Although the Canadian government recently upgraded former Consul General Nestor Gayowsky to charge d'affaires in Kiev, no date has been set to open a full embassy in Kiev. Until permanent space becomes operational, Rodney Irwin, director general of External Affairs Department's Central and Eastern Europe Bureau, said that Canadian staff can't be expected to live and work out of a hotel.

Mr. Gayowsky and his staff have been working out of Kiev's October Hotel for the last two years.

"Although I can't speak for the prime minister, ambassadorial appointments are normally made in the summer," Mr. Irwin later said in an interview.

Similarly, Oleksiy Rodionov, Ukraine's charge d'affaires to Canada,

didn't know when his role as an employee of the Russian Embassy in Ottawa would change. "I know that the (Ukrainian government) is looking at acquiring one of the six former Soviet buildings in the city."

Former Ukrainian dissident Lev Lukianenko, touted for the position of Ukraine's ambassador to Canada, has declined the offer, said Mr. Radionov.

He added that negotiations are currently taking place to open consulates in both Toronto and Chicago.

Land between Ottawa and Montreal has also been offered by a Montreal member of the Ukrainian Canadian community to serve as a Ukrainian diplomatic residence. So far, the Ukrainians haven't accepted it.

Canada's concern over Ukraine's commitment to human rights bothered some participants. Dr. Cipywnyk felt that Canada granted full recognition to Russia without putting its government through the same test as it did with Ukraine.

Not so said Mr. Irwin. Since Russia was internationally recognized as the successor state to the Soviet Union and

(Continued on page 10)

Ukraine's charge d'affaires speaks at the Overseas Press Club of America



Prof. Taras Hunczak discusses contemporary Ukrainian history at the Overseas Press Club of America. Seated (from left) are Peter Galuska, Mykola Maslov and Charge d'Affaires Sergei Kulyk.

by **Christina Lew**

NEW YORK — Appearing for the first time as Ukraine's charge d'affaires, former Second Secretary of the Ukrainian Mission to the United Nations Serhiy Kulyk took part in a panel discussion at the Overseas Press Club of America here on February 20.

The program, "Ukraine — A Nation is Reborn," focused on Ukraine's status as a newly independent country, its relationship with Russia, and the status of its armed forces.

The panel was moderated by Peter Galuska, former Moscow bureau chief for Business Week, who is now its international news editor. In his introduction, Mr. Galuska emphasized that Ukraine will determine the future of the Commonwealth of Independent States and pointed out that the two greatest problems an independent Ukraine faces are its antiquated industrial base and lack of energy resources.

Mr. Galuska then introduced the panel's first speaker, Dr. Taras Hunczak, professor of East European history at Rutgers University, who recently returned from a four-month sabbatical in Ukraine where he taught 20th century Ukrainian history at the University of Kiev, the Kiev Polytechnical Institute and the National Security Service (formerly the KGB) Institute.

Prof. Hunczak provided the audience with a brief history of contemporary Ukraine.

Mykola Maslov, a correspondent for Ukrinform, a section of the former Soviet news agency TASS, discussed

the Western media's negative reporting on Ukraine and his news service, Independent Ukraine.

Charge d'Affaires Kulyk was asked to discuss the history of Ukraine since December 1, 1991, when the Ukrainian people "peacefully achieved independence in a ballot-box revolution."

Mr. Kulyk provided an overview of Ukraine's economy and industry to the 50 journalists assembled in the press club's solarium, highlighting Ukraine's future goals: the reconstruction of all industries and agriculture, and the transformation of a command economy to a Western-style market economy.

Mr. Kulyk explained that the Ukrainian army will be drastically reduced from the 1.2 million soldiers currently stationed on Ukrainian territory, but for the time being, the number of military personnel would remain high. "How can Ukraine say to half a million people [soldiers serving in Ukraine] 'you are free to do what you want'? We must provide those serving the country with jobs and housing."

According to Mr. Kulyk, the first step of the military reduction will bring Ukraine's standing army to 400,000. "Then the number will be reduced to that necessary for the protection of Ukraine," he said.

The panel discussion concluded with a question-and-answer period.

Mr. Kulyk, who was born in Lviv and educated at the University of Kiev, is currently in Washington preparing for the arrival of Ukraine's yet-to-be-named ambassador to the United States.

NATO invites Ukraine to join alliance's Cooperation Council

by **Marta Kolomayets**
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — Emphasizing NATO's main objective "to provide and project stability" within the global community, Secretary General Manfred Woerner extended an invitation to Ukraine to join the alliance's Cooperation Council, which was founded last December.

Significantly, Mr. Woerner stopped in Kiev for two days of meetings on February 22 and 23, with Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk, Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko, Defense Minister Konstantyn Morozov and Supreme Council Chairman Ivan Plushch before heading north to Moscow. The secretary general also invited Mr. Zlenko to a meeting of foreign ministers of the Cooperation Council, scheduled for March 10 in Brussels, and Mr. Morozov to a meeting of defense ministers on April 1.

Describing his meetings as "very open, very friendly and a very good start for mutual relations," Mr. Woerner confirmed that already half of the tactical nuclear weapons have been removed from the territory of Ukraine and that the Ukrainian authorities are determined to complete withdrawal by July.

He praised Ukraine's commitment to becoming nuclear-free, adding that this was discussed at all meetings with Ukrainian government officials.

Speaking at a press conference at the Foreign Ministry in Kiev on Sunday afternoon, February 23, he also said that the tactical weapons would be transported to Russia for disarming and destruction, while strategic nuclear weapons would remain under central and unified control until they, too, could be eliminated. Ukraine now

(Continued on page 12)



Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• KIEV — President Leonid Kravchuk said on February 25 that now his most important task is "to do something to help Russia" because problems there have an impact on Ukraine, and political instability in Russia could threaten the future of the CIS. Russia's main problems, he said, are Islamic fundamentalism, ethnic conflicts, and disputes over economic reforms within the Russian government. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• MOSCOW — Immediate demands for Crimea's return to Russia only stir up passions and complicate the situation, President Boris Yeltsin told the heads of Russian parliamentary commissions on February 25. Relations with Ukraine and the other former Soviet republics must be approached calmly, he added. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• MOSCOW — Interfax reported on February 14 that Georgia, too, is seeking control over part of the Black Sea Fleet. Georgian Defense Minister Lt. Gen. Levan Sharashenidze, who attended the most recent Minsk summit as an observer, stated that Georgia "will

definitely claim part of the Black Sea Fleet." Kuranty magazine reported on February 15 that this meant first and foremost the naval base at Poti, Georgia, and a brigade of ships. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KIEV — On February 13 the Ukrainian Parliament voted to drop all references to communism and Soviet power in Ukraine's Constitution, including Article 68, which described Ukraine as a Soviet socialist republic dedicated to building communism. Ukraine is now described as an "independent, democratic, legal state." (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KIEV — Ukraine's Parliament granted President Leonid Kravchuk extended powers until a new constitution is adopted. He will now be able to reorganize governmental ministries, appoint ministers and declare war, martial law or a state of emergency. President Kravchuk had asked for more powers, saying that reform measures were being blocked by local administrators. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

New visa guidelines for Ukraine

WASHINGTON — Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced new information about entry visas for persons traveling to Ukraine.

As previously reported, as of November 1, 1991, entry visas may be purchased at Kiev's Boryspil International Airport where a consular office of the Foreign Affairs Ministry has been opened. The office handles visas for foreign citizens entering Ukraine on both regularly scheduled commercial flights and chartered flights landing at Boryspil.

Cost depends on the type of visa to be issued. Thus, a regular entry visa costs approximately \$54 (U.S.), while a transit visa, depending on the length of stay in Ukraine, costs anywhere between \$10 and \$50 (U.S.).

The length of stay and cities to be visited are to be stipulated in an invita-

tion, official or personal, in the possession of the traveler. If the traveler has no such invitation, a visa may be issued for a term of up to seven days. In such cases, a traveler may extend his or her stay at Offices of Visas and Registration of the Internal Affairs Ministry of Ukraine located in cities throughout the country.

Four groups and travel agencies planning to send groups of tourists to Ukraine are advised to give prior notification and discuss their travel plans with the Consular Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which may be contacted at the Kiev phone number 293-23-76. Prior arrangements will help expedite issuance of visas at Boryspil airport.

Travel agencies should send lists of travelers containing the following

(Continued on page 16)

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Udoenko addresses Canada-Ukraine policy forum

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — If Russian President Boris Yeltsin continues to exclude Ukraine from talks with the United States over dismantling its own nuclear arsenal, Ukraine will withdraw from the Commonwealth of Independent States, said Gennadi Udoenko, Ukraine's ambassador to the United Nations.

The Ukrainian diplomat, in Ottawa to attend the annual February 21 Canada-Ukraine policy forum, said that he was recently reassured by U.S. Defense Secretary Richard Cheney that Ukraine would be involved in any future talks.

"We do not welcome any negotiations on the use of military or nuclear forces in Ukraine without Ukraine's participation," Mr. Udoenko noted.

Ambassador Udoenko said that Ukraine, the fourth largest nuclear arms country in the world, was the first of the former Soviet republics to announce plans to dismantle its arsenal. By 1994, all weapons will be destroyed, including the 172 strategic missiles directed at the U.S. and Canada.

Mr. Udoenko jokingly offered to sell Canada a dozen missiles directed at it.

He told the conference that Ukraine needs Canadian assistance in converting its defense industry. Describing that Ukrainian industry as the "Silicon Valley of Eastern Europe," he said that the 1.5 million people employed at 1,300 different military complexes "need to do

something else to keep busy."

The ambassador also said that 300,000 soldiers have pledged allegiance to Ukraine.

Mr. Udoenko also insisted that the Ukrainian Parliament has guaranteed minority human rights for all of its citizens. "We are not going to undertake a process of (forced) Ukrainization for Ukraine as we were subject to Russification."

However, he said that visas would now be available at several ground checkpoints and at Kiev's Boryspil international airport, thus discouraging visitors from obtaining them at Russian embassies. As Ukraine scrambles to open its own embassies throughout the world, 110 countries have recognized its sovereignty and 44 have already established diplomatic ties with it.

Downplaying rumblings of secession from the heavily Russian-populated Crimean region, Mr. Udoenko said that Ukraine could become a "factor of stabilization" and an example of democracy for the "more distant" Central Asian republics.

At a community-organized dinner marking Ukraine's independence and the centennial of Ukrainian settlement in Canada the night before the conference, the ambassador was warmly welcomed by a crowd of 300 Ukrainian Canadians and parliamentarians.

"We made the best gift to you for your centennial: becoming an independent country," he said to an ovation.

A year earlier, Soviet Ukrainian officials like Mr. Udoenko would not have been welcomed by the Canadian community. But the former Communist diplomat explained that times have changed everywhere. "I had some problems with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America...but now our relationship is excellent."

In an interview during the banquet, he maintained his ethnic loyalty was never in doubt during his seven years as Ukraine's permanent representative at the United Nations. "I never represented the Communist Party, only Ukraine," he emphasized.

Dr. Alex Kindy, an Independent member of Parliament for Calgary Northeast, said, "The system was the enemy. We can't say those in the system were. We have to accept them."

Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, disagreed, but insisted that Mr. Udoenko should be trusted. "When President Kravchuk visited Ottawa, he told you, at a news conference, that no one can claim that what they once believed in will always be what they believe today."

But some Ukrainian Canadians remain somewhat sceptical. Stephen Jaworsky, veteran parliamentary news reporter, said that he was "flabbergasted" by the way once-virulent anti-Communist members of the community have embraced their former Soviet foes. "These people have no principles," he said.

Despite past differences, Ambassador Udoenko said that he would miss North America, when he returns to Kiev on March 3 to assume new duties within the Foreign Ministry.

Victor Batiuk, a senior official with the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry's International Department, will succeed him at the United Nations.

Following his two-day visit to Ottawa, Mr. Udoenko left for Montreal to meet with local UCC officials.

White House office schedules briefings for ethnic groups

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON — Sichen Siv, deputy assistant to the president for public liaison, on February 21 hosted a meeting for leaders of local Eastern European ethnic organizations. This meeting was held to discuss the White House's upcoming March briefings and to gain a greater understanding of what issues the ethnic community is interested in.

Next month, the Office of Public Liaison will be holding four two-hour briefings for Eastern European Americans. The meetings are to appraise the ethnic community of what the administration is doing in regard to aiding the new countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Each briefing will have a special focus. The schedule of the briefings is as follows: March 9 — ethnic organization leaders; March 11 — business/economic leaders; March 18 — media; and March 25 — youth/young professionals.

Each briefing will begin with a general overview of the region, as proposed by Mr. Siv. The meeting will then break down into specific topics of interest.

The leaders at the February 21 meeting were called to give their advice as to topics of interest to the Eastern European ethnic leaders. The proposed topics are: immediate food and humanitarian aid; long-term goals of nation- and institution-building; withdrawal of Soviet troops and how the United States can facilitate this process; and establishing programs to aid the working class. Civil service jobs, volunteer programs and the Peace Corps were all suggestions for discussion at the youth/young professional briefing.

Kuropas, Lozynskyj named co-chairs of Ukrainian Americans for Buchanan

WASHINGTON — The Patrick Buchanan for President Committee announced the appointment of Dr. Myron B. Kuropas of DeKalb, Ill., and Askold S. Lozynsky of New York as the national co-chairs of Ukrainian Americans for Patrick Buchanan.

"We're excited that these two well-known Ukrainian American activists have joined forces to head the Buchanan team within the Ukrainian American community," said David Targonski, deputy national director of the Buchanan campaign committee. "I know that Mr. Buchanan welcomes this initiative and looks forward to continuing his association with Ukrainian Americans."

"Mr. Buchanan has many, many friends in our community," stated Dr. Kuropas. "No one else of his stature has championed our causes more vigorously than Mr. Buchanan and I'm confident Ukrainian Americans will remember his commitment to us when they vote in the upcoming primaries. Mr. Buchanan understands us like no other presidential aspirant."

"Our community owes a lot to Mr. Buchanan," stated Mr. Lozynsky, "and the fact that we were able to get such a distinguished team of state chairs in so many states is testimony to the high esteem in which Mr. Buchanan is held by our people. We believe in Mr. Buchanan and we'll do everything in our power to help him win."

State chairs associated with Ukrainian Americans for Patrick Buchanan include: Walter Chopiwskij (Arizona); Nicholas Medvid (California); Roman Martin (Florida); Roman Golash (Illinois); Andriy Chornodolsky (Maryland); Stephen M. Kuropas (Massachusetts); Maria Zarycky (Michigan); Dr. Victoria Malick (Minnesota); Dr. Bohdan Shebunchak (New Jersey); Roman Kozicky (New York); Jack

Burscu (Ohio); and Michael Andriashko (Texas).

Ukrainian Americans who wish to become involved with the Buchanan campaign are urged to contact their state chairs or to call Dr. Kuropas, (815) 758-6897, or Mr. Lozynsky (212) 254-2260.

"Famine-33" screened in U.S. and Canada

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — "Famine-33," a production of the Dovzhenko Studios in Kiev, comes to North America with an established reputation. Winner of the grand prize at the first all-Ukrainian Film Festival in Kiev, in November 1991, the film was shown on Ukraine's TV on the night before the referendum on Ukraine's independence.

Already seen in the U.S. at Harvard and in Los Angeles, "Famine-33" was recently shown in Toronto. The director of the film, 36-year-old Oles Yanchuk, was invited to Canada by the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center, producers of the prize-winning documentary on the famine, "Harvest of Despair."

"Famine-33" was screened three times in Toronto, selling out the 700-seat theatre at every showing.

The director first conceived the idea of an artistic film on the famine after reading a script by Serhiy Diachenko in 1989. The script was based largely on the testimony of famine survivors and, according to Mr. Yanchuk, although it was professionally done, it suffered from a didacticism inappropriate for a non-documentary film. But a series of fortuitous encounters led to a complete re-writing of the script.

Mr. Yanchuk was given a copy of Vasyl Barka's "The Yellow Prince" by Les Taniuk and soon after he was introduced to Dr. James Mace who invited him to Harvard to study famine documents in the U.S. While in the U.S., Mr. Yanchuk met Mr. Barka. The script for the film was then revised incorporating both "The Yellow Prince" and some of the information the director found in the U.S.

The central focus of the film is the struggle for survival of one peasant family — grandmother, mother, father and three children — who, one by one, are felled by the famine, until only the youngest boy is left alive. The film is shot in black and white, with only flashbacks in color. It was filmed in the neglected and abandoned villages of Poltava Oblast which, in many ways, recall the devastated collective farm villages of the 1930s.



Oles Yanchuk

There is very little dialogue; the film speaks through the eyes and faces of the people. (It is subtitled in English). The starkness, visual intensity and unhurried pace of the film are very much in the tradition of Oleksander Dovzhenko.

The film was financed through commercial and private subscriptions in Ukraine; its main sponsor was the commercial bank, Lisbank of Uzhhorod. Over 400,000 rubles were sent in by people in response to a fund-raising drive. The color film was obtained thanks to donations from the U.S. It is estimated that the total cost of producing the film was \$150,000 (at exchange rates of the time), a minuscule sum compared to the costs incurred by film production in the West.

Further showings of "Famine-33" are scheduled for Philadelphia, Washington and New York.

Gennadi Udovenko bid farewell at St. George Church and Helmsley Palace

by Kristina Lew

NEW YORK — Ukraine's Permanent Representative to the United Nations Gennadi Udovenko was bid farewell at a pontifical divine liturgy at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church here on February 23.

Marking the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Ukraine, the naming of Roman Popadiuk as U.S. ambassador-designate to Ukraine, and the return of Mr. Udovenko to an as yet unconfirmed post at the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry, Sunday's divine liturgy was attended by the apostolic nuncio to the United Nations, Archbishop Renato R. Martino, Bishop Vsevolod of Scopelos, primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America, and Mr. Udovenko and his wife, Dina.



Bishop Basil Losten, Dina and Gennadi Udovenko, Bishop Vsevolod and Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk at the Helmsley Palace.

In 1987 he was elected chairman of the Economic and Finance Committee of the 42nd Session of the U.N. General Assembly and served as vice-president of the Economic and Social Council in 1990-1991.

Mr. and Mrs. Udovenko were honored at a luncheon hosted by Bishop Losten and sponsored by Julian and Maria Bachynsky at the Helmsley Palace following the commemorative liturgy. They were bid farewell by a longtime editor of Svoboda, Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky, the Rev. Paschak and Bishop Vsevolod, who urged Mr. Udovenko to support Christian unity between the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches when he returns to Ukraine.

In his parting words, Ambassador Udovenko acknowledged Bishop Vsevolod's request and stated that he,

(Continued on page 13)



Dina and Gennadi Udovenko attend divine liturgy at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The liturgy was concelebrated by Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk of Philadelphia, Bishops Basil H. Losten of Stamford and Robert Moskal of Ohio, Msgrs. Matthew Berko and Thomas Sajuk, the Very Revs. Bernard Panczuk and Patrick Paschak, and the Rev. Philip Sandrick.

In delivering the homily, Bishop Losten remarked that Sunday's celebrations marked historic events which "nobody would have dared to predict five years ago." Expressing his admiration for Mr. Udovenko's "careful and successful diplomacy to advance the Ukrainian cause," Bishop Losten stated, "When Ambassador Udovenko first arrived in New York, it would have been unthinkable for him to have come here to St. George's Church, but now we are sad to see him leaving our city."

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Udovenko has served as Ukraine's permanent representative to the United Nations since 1985 and as Ukraine's deputy minister for foreign affairs since 1991. A 1954 graduate of the University of Kiev with a degree in the history of international relations and postgraduate studies in economics, Mr. Udovenko has served in the Ukrainian diplomatic corps since 1959. He has held a number of positions in Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has participated in many sessions of the United Nations General Assembly.



Bishop Basil Losten embraces papal nuncio to the United Nations, Archbishop Renato R. Martino.

Ambassador Udovenko spends weekend in L.A. to promote Ukraine's potential

by Anne Kokawa Prokopovych

LOS ANGELES — Ambassador to the United Nations from Ukraine Gennadi Udovenko was invited by the Ukrainian Culture Center of Los Angeles on behalf of civic, cultural, church and professional organizations of the Ukrainian American community to participate in the local celebration of Ukrainian independence, during the weekend of February 1-3.

Mr. Udovenko made several appearances during his stay, where he emphasized the economic, political and social potential of newly independent Ukraine.

The main event of the weekend was a "Celebration of Independence" luncheon at the Castaways Restaurant in Burbank on Sunday afternoon, featuring Ambassador Udovenko as keynote speaker.

The ambassador outlined events leading up to the December 1, 1991, referendum which was approved by more than 90 percent of the voters. He underscored the fact that "Ukraine became independent peacefully — no interethnic conflicts, no shotguns," contrary to some pessimistic forecasts made prior to the plebiscite.

The decision by the Ukrainian Parliament to follow its August 24, 1991, declaration of independence with a popular referendum was a risky one, according to the ambassador. There was uncertainty regarding the readiness among the population to support independence. The overwhelming majority vote achieved through a fair and peaceful election process has placed

(Continued on page 14)



Attending the "Celebration of Independence" luncheon are: (from left) Los Angeles City Councilman Nate Holden, Rep. William Dannemeyer, Los Angeles County Supervisor Mike Antonovich, Ambassador Gennadi Udovenko of Ukraine, State Sen. Newton Russell and Los Angeles City Councilman Zev Yaroslavsky.

Ukraine, Ukrainians and the Olympic Games: an update

Pole vaulter Serhiy Bubka prepares for Barcelona

by Ron Dicker

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

LOS ANGELES — During the Winter Olympics medal ceremonies, athletes from the former Soviet Union stood under a generic Olympic flag and listened to the Olympic anthem.

Not exactly the type of arrangement to inspire national pride.

Soon it will be Serhiy Bubka's turn to represent what at the Winter Olympics was called the Unified Team. And while the world's greatest pole vaulter said he would prefer to compete only for Ukraine in the Summer Olympics, he has decided to separate himself from the issue.

"I will abide by whatever (IOC President) Juan Antonio Samaranch says," Mr. Bubka said through his interpreter and manager, Andre Kulikowski, at a recent indoor track meet in Los Angeles.

Prospects for full IOC recognition of the re-emerging nations are looking up, however. The International Olympic Committee has offered concessions for Barcelona, and athletes in individual sports like Mr. Bubka will benefit: The flags and anthems of separate republics will be used when Unified Team athletes win individual events. The Olympic flag and anthem will continue to be used for team sports.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bubka's life has become an emotional pole vault, springing him from sporting concerns one moment to anxiety for his homeland the next.

So the 28-year-old Donetsk native is taking a new approach — leaving his troubles behind.

Mr. Bubka, his wife and two sons are staying in Berlin, where market shelves are fuller and distractions are fewer.

Mr. Bubka, the 1988 gold medalist and only man ever to clear 20 feet, also has made a concerted effort to talk less about the situation in Ukraine. "It's been disturbing my preparations," he said. "I'm going to keep more quiet."

In Southern California, Mr. Bubka let his vaulting do the talking. His February 15 appearance at the Sunkist Invitational, the only time he'll compete in the United States before the Summer Olympics, legitimized his standing as the planet's best. He soared 19 feet, 8-1/4 inches, the top mark ever on U.S. soil.

Mr. Bubka made three attempts at 20-1/4, a quarter-inch higher than his world indoor record at the time, but clearly his heart wasn't in it. He said he was angry because the promoter had reneged on promises to lengthen the runway and provide a Tartan-rubber surface.

"I didn't want to jump at all, but so many people were expecting me to. I was feeling good, trying."

Mr. Bubka left Los Angeles still chasing distance runner Paavo Nurmi's career mark of 29 world records, the most ever in track and field.

But now Mr. Nurmi has company. Mr. Bubka raised his world record to 20-1/2 on February 21 in Berlin, giving him 29 as well.

Mr. Bubka might break Mr. Nurmi's mark on March 8, when he hosts a special pole-vault competition in Donetsk. Soon after, he'll set up shop in Barcelona until the Olympics.

Mr. Bubka has said 20-4 is a possibility — soon. One fellow pole vaulter wasn't about to disagree.

"He's very efficient," and uses a stiff pole that is out of the question for other vaulters who lack Mr. Bubka's strength, American Tim Bright said.

Mr. Bubka sets his world records in small increments, partly because he is given incentives reportedly up to \$40,000 for each record.

But Barcelona is an entirely different matter. With the world watching, it would be the perfect venue for a 20-4 vault and another slice of immortality.

Manager Kulikowski smiled at the suggestion and said: "That would be the best place to do it, wouldn't it?"



Pole vaulter Serhiy Bubka gives his autograph to a fan in Tokyo on August 21, 1991.

Odessa skater Viktor Petrenko is star of Unified Team



Gold medalist Viktor Petrenko is interviewed by Tracy Wilson, figure skating analyst and reporter for CBS.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Viktor Petrenko, 23, of Odessa, Ukraine, Olympic gold medalist in the men's figure skating competition, was the most visible Ukrainian member of the so-called Unified Team of athletes from five member-states of the newly created Commonwealth of Independent States.

In all, 141 athletes from Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belarus and Uzbekistan, competed in the 16th Winter Olympic Games held in the vicinity of Albertville, France.

At the opening ceremonies Unified Team athletes could be seen carrying small flags of their individual republics, and some wore patches on their uniforms indicating their home countries. Thus, many Ukrainians' eyes no doubt strained to catch a glimpse of Ukraine's blue and yellow.

Mr. Petrenko was repeatedly identified by sportscasters and news writers as being from Ukraine. Once he had won the gold medal in a tough competition that included the likes of Paul Wylie of the United States, Petr Barna of Czechoslovakia, Christopher Bowman of the United States and Kirk Browning of Canada, he was interviewed by CBS correspondent Tracy Wilson.

Ms. Wilson asked the Ukrainian figure skater what he would do now that both his country and he are free.

Mr. Petrenko's only answer (a disappointing one, no doubt, for the many Ukrainian fans watching and waiting) was that he will turn professional.

To his credit, another figure skater representing the Unified Team, Vyacheslav Zahorodniuk, 20, who like Mr. Petrenko lives and trains in Odessa, did go on record as saying that he hopes to compete for an independent team representing Ukraine.

According to an article by Methodiy Boretsky that appeared recently in Svoboda, other athletes from Ukraine were: Mykola Matsuyev, 25, of Bila Tserkva, bobsled; Oleksander Bortniuk, 27, of Khmelnytsky, bobsled; Tetiana Lebedieva, 19, of Kiev, cross-country skiing; Svitlana Hladysheva, 21, of Lviv, Alpine skiing; Yuriy Shulha, 26, of Kiev, speed skating; Natalia Yakushenko, 20, of the Kiev region, luge; Serhiy But and Natalia Sherstniova, both of Mykolayiv, freestyle skiing.

In addition, one hockey player from Ukraine, Oleksiy Zhytnyk, 20, of Kiev, was a member of the Unified Team's gold-medal-winning hockey squad.

To be sure, there were other Unified Team members with Ukrainian surnames, however, they were listed as living in republics other than Ukraine.

U.S. medalist has ties to UNA

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — Cathy Turner, gold and silver medalist in short-track speed skating at the 16th Winter Olympic Games, is a granddaughter of a Ukrainian National Association member, reported UNA Branch 343 of Rochester, N.Y.

Ms. Turner won the gold medal in the 500-meter and the silver in the 3,000-meter relay along with U.S. teammates Amy Peterson, Darci Dohnal and Nikki Ziegelmeyer.

The 29-year-old speed skater from Rochester is the granddaughter of Ann Samson, member of St. Anne's

Society (as UNA Branch 343 is called) and is a grandniece of Michael Zaretsky, a Ukrainian community activist in Rochester.

A press release issued by UNA Branch 343 noted that Ms. Turner gained confidence in her skating ability in December 1991 when she outskated the favored Chinese and Canadian skaters at a meet in Norway. Her 500-meter time of 47.07 set at that meet was the fourth fastest in history.

Ms. Turner made a comeback in speed skating after an eight-year absence that included a singing career.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Patriarch Josyf's legacy

This year marks the 100th anniversary of the birth on February 17, 1892, of the late Patriarch Josyf Slipyj, the indefatigable leader of the "Pomisna" (Particular) Ukrainian Catholic Church, tireless fighter and fearless martyr for its rights. Tributes throughout the anniversary year will focus on the accomplishments of this great Churchman.

The life of Patriarch Josyf is truly reflected in his episcopal motto "per aspera ad astra" (from hardship to the stars).

When Halychyna was first occupied by the Russians in 1939, Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky chose Msgr. Josyf Slipyj as his successor, consecrating him archbishop of Lviv in a secret ceremony. Upon the metropolitan's death in 1944, Archbishop Slipyj became metropolitan of Halychyna. At about the same time, the Communist regime began a campaign of terror against the Ukrainian Catholic Church. On the night of April 11, 1945, Metropolitan Slipyj, along with the entire Church hierarchy, was arrested. Arrests of other religious followed, and a bogus synod was set up to invalidate the 1596 Union of Brest and declare that the Ukrainian Catholic Church was joining the state-supported Russian Orthodox Church.

For 18 years, Metropolitan Slipyj suffered in the labor camps of the Soviet Union. On several occasions Soviet authorities offered to release him if only he would recognize the authority of the Russian Orthodox Patriarchate and renounce his ties with Rome. The metropolitan repeatedly refused, declining to buy his own freedom by betraying his Church. Finally, thanks to the intervention of President John F. Kennedy and Pope John XXIII, and the persistent efforts of Ukrainian Catholics around the globe, Metropolitan Slipyj was released, arriving in Rome in early February of 1963. Two years later he was named a cardinal — the fourth in the history of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Working from Rome, Cardinal Slipyj strengthened the foundations of his Church. He made "good shepherd" trips to Ukrainian communities around the world in the 1960s and 1970s. First and foremost among the cardinal's concerns was establishment of a patriarchate, for he felt that without a patriarchate the persecuted "Church of the Catacombs" had no future. At their 1971 synod, the Church's bishops decided to work toward establishment of the patriarchate; at the 1973 synod, the title Patriarch Josyf of Kiev and Halych was used for the first time in a liturgy. The struggle for Vatican recognition of the patriarchate continues to this day, an unfulfilled dream of Patriarch Josyf.

This leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church was known throughout his life also as a proponent of Christian and national maturity. In his last testament, Patriarch Josyf called on the faithful to embrace one another and follow in the footsteps of Servant of God Andrey Sheptytsky, who devoted his life to the idea of the unity of Christians. The patriarch urged: Stand up in defense of the rights of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, and defend the rights of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and all religious congregations on Ukrainian lands. It is perhaps these wise words that today are the most valuable legacy of Patriarch Josyf, as religious freedom has been reinstated in Ukraine yet enmity continues among brothers.

March
2
1977

Turning the pages back...

On March 2, 1977, Vasyl Barladianu was arrested and charged with allegedly disseminating materials for the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

A year before his arrest, Mr. Barladianu, an art historian from Odessa, wrote an appeal to Christians around the world, saying that he was being harassed by Soviet authorities for allegedly being a "Ukrainian, Belarussian and ancient-Bulgarian nationalist." Later that year he sent another appeal to Keston College in England, which studies religion under Communist regimes. He said that the Soviet government had charged that his "hostility to the regime" was aggravated by his membership in the Catholic Church.

Mr. Barladianu declared a protest hunger strike soon after he was arrested. His trial was held at the same time as that of Mykola Rudenko and Oleksiy Tykhy, co-founders of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. All three trials were held behind closed doors.

Mr. Barladianu was sentenced to three years in an ordinary-regimen labor camp. Inmates there were put to work cutting and loading stone in a quarry. Because the prisoners were issued only one pair of canvas shoes per year, and the floor of the quarry was covered with water, the prisoners were often ill. Mr. Barladianu reportedly had one heart attack and suffered from chronic hypertension and edema.

Although he was scheduled to be released in 1980, Mr. Barladianu was accused of defaming the state by holding informal lectures for fellow prisoners. Shortly before he was due to be released, he was charged again with anti-Soviet activities and placed in solitary confinement. His accusers said that he had written a diatribe against the realities of Soviet life that had reached the West. He was sentenced to three more years, this time in a strict-regimen labor camp.

Before his first arrest, Mr. Barladianu had written: "After analyzing the works of Marx and his followers, I came to the conclusion that people like myself were stripped of their rights only because we did know how and did not want to become bastards, that we could not disassociate ourselves from national treasures, from the sacristies of the history of nations, children of which we are. Such is the logic of Marxism."

FOR THE RECORD

AFL-CIO Executive Council on "Collapse of the Soviet Union"

Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on "The Collapse of the Soviet Union" issued on February 19 in Bal Harbour, Fla.

The collapse of the Soviet Union offers hope for a more peaceful and democratic era. In the space of a few months, the world has been transformed.

But the opportunity to build stable democracy in that part of the world may not last long. The citizens of Russia, Ukraine and the other newly independent nations that made up the former Soviet empire are suffering severe hardship. Their economies are in disarray and a growing number of people have great difficulty finding the most basic necessities. Economic reforms now under way in these nascent democracies may well produce further discontent, which authoritarian forces could seek to exploit in a bid for power.

The situation calls for the Western industrial democracies to complete the work of the Marshall Plan for the countries of the former Soviet Union and of Eastern and Central Europe, which were prevented from participating in it during the years following World War II. The plan's combination of humanitarian aid, infrastructure development and technical assistance on democratic institution-building — which linked social and economic progress — was critical to the establishment of peaceful and stable democracies in Western Europe and Japan, which today are among the world's leading economic powers.

On the other hand, some experts have prescribed a program of "shock therapy," under which the citizens of the newly created Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the former satellites are expected to endure a period of further deprivation and human suffering as the price to pay for the ultimate rewards of a market economy. By favoring free market idolatry over economic justice and the pursuit of a humane civil society, such programs ignore the principles that made the Marshall Plan a success. Not perfect markets but real democracy should be the goal.

The pursuit of that goal begins with U.S. diplomatic recognition of all states of the Commonwealth, along with the message that the U.S. will withhold aid and trade to those that do not demonstrate their respect for basic human and worker rights and other democratic norms, abide by nuclear non-proliferation treaties, and forswear the first use of nuclear weapons.

The U.S. program should include massive aid and other steps to ensure

that the collapse of communism in the former Soviet Union does not bring widespread economic and social chaos that could smother democracy in its cradle. The AFL-CIO commends the current airlift and other initial efforts of the Western democracies to provide food, medicine and other basic necessities to the people of the newly independent republics. But much more is required, including technical help on developing distribution systems to ensure this aid reaches the people for whom it is intended.

We urge Congress and the Bush Administration to lead the way with a vastly increased program of assistance that will help the people get through the winter and have an opportunity to put their economies on better footing.

The stakes are high not only for these new nations, but for the U.S. as well. Only the long-term success of democratic initiatives will enable the American people to continue pursuing the goal of converting billions of dollars in annual defense expenditures to domestic use.

While aid and trade are desperately needed, they should not obscure the need for further democratic assistance for the development of a stable, civil society. A successful market economy requires a legal and structural framework in which to function, as well as free institutions to promote the values that markets do not provide and to ensure that national policies are determined through democratic debate and decision.

We support increased funding for the National Endowment for Democracy, which has played a key role in supporting democratic movements and institutions throughout the former Soviet Union and the East Bloc nations. In addition, the U.S. Agency for International Development should be directed to fund assistance to democratic trade unions and other non-governmental groups. There should be an expanded Peace Corps effort, while all of the U.S. government's material and technical assistance programs should tap the voluntary potential of trade unions, community and religious organizations and other private sector groups.

The AFL-CIO is proud of the role we have played, together with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, in opposing the official trade union structures of the Soviet empire and in supporting the democratic workers' movements that have played such a critical role in freedom's advance. We pledge our continued solidarity and cooperation with the workers of the emerging democracies and continued material assistance and training to their new, democratic trade unions.

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association report that as of February 27, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 10,896 checks from its members with donations totalling \$286,979.82. 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.

Cooperation with Ukraine

Ukrainian Ministry of Economics adopts computer code, with U.S. help

KIEV — The Ukrainian Ministry of Economics recently adopted a computer standard for the Ukrainian language. Up until now many versions of computer codes were used for the Cyrillic alphabet, making the exchange of information between computers and alphabetic sorting of Ukrainian data impossible.

In 1988, Dr. Leonid Ivanenko of the Institute of Cybernetics in Kiev wrote a series of articles on the need for a standard, but got no response, at least not in Ukraine. The Ukrainian Engineers' Society in America, however, formed a Ukrainian Computer Standards Committee composed of computer experts, including its members and specialists from outside the society.

Several proposals of a standard were presented at a conference in New York in the spring of 1990, and members of the UCSC established contacts with computer professionals from Ukraine. This led members of the UCSC to present papers at conferences in Kiev and Lviv, after which experts from Ukraine took the lead in creating a standard.

In October 1991, another conference was held in Lviv, during which the newly adopted computer standard was criticized for favoring the Russian language too much and not being tailored enough for Ukrainian. It was created before independence and may turn out to be only an interim standard.

At this conference Myron Deputat, an electrical and computer engineering student, delivered a very well-received paper on his version of the computer standard. Mr. Deputat started a computer consulting business as a college sophomore, and started working on Cyrillic programs when a Ukrainian group wanted to update its 25-year-old computer system, The Buffalo News reported.

Ukraine takes...

(Continued from page 1)

Armenia, Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan would follow suit. These are the six states that did not sign the October 28, 1991, agreement proposed by Russia, which provided for "joint and several" responsibility for the debt.

In the last several months, the G-7 nations have blocked extension of credits to the republics until a debt repayment mechanism is established. Only Canada has given Ukraine credits, announcing \$50 million (Canadian) in aid to Ukraine late last week.

On February 25, during the foreign debt negotiations, Frans Andriessen, vice president of the European Community Commission, held a press conference at which he said that "the EC is still freezing the \$150 million credit package to Ukraine."

"The problems are linked to the handling of external debts of the former USSR," he said at the Foreign Ministry press center. "I can only hope that the parties concerned can de-block the deadlock to implement the program," he said. "Since there are urgent needs in this country, we hope it will be sorted out quickly," he concluded.

The February 25 meeting between government authorities of the 14 states (the Georgians, due to transportation problems, arrived after the meeting but added their signatures to the proposals) signed a draft proposal, which will be

Dr. Wasyl Kostyrko, an assistant professor of computer science at the Institute of Economics and Business Administration in Lviv and one of the authors of the new standard, announced the acceptance of the final computer code at a mini-seminar on applications of computers for the Ukrainian language sponsored by the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America and the Shevchenko Scientific Society and held on October 11, 1991.

In the meantime, many major producers of computer goods are working on Unicode—a worldwide standard for all languages, including the pictorial alphabets of the East. To make this possible, 16 binary numbers are used to represent a character instead of eight, so that 65,536 symbols can be represented instead of just 256. The Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America has already applied for an associate membership in Unicode Inc., in order to have a say in how the Ukrainian language will be treated.

One idea submitted to Unicode has been the "Extended Cyrillic" alphabet, whereby all the different Cyrillic alphabets would be accommodated on an equal basis.

The Lviv computer conference is becoming an annual event; another one is planned for September 28 to October 2 for this year. For further information, write to: Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America, Attn: Computer Committee, 2 E. 79th St., New York, NY 10021; or contact by electronic mail: CompuServe, Roman Hawrylak, ID #70412,426.

The conference is sponsored by the Shevchenko Scientific Society, Lviv Polytechnic Institute, Lviv State University, Hlushkov Institute of Cybernetics in Kiev and Prosvita Ukrainian Language Society.

looked over by the respective governments and then should be signed at the next CIS gathering scheduled for March 20 in Kiev.

The communique issued by the government delegations proposes an Interstate Council to handle foreign debt matters in which each of the republics has an equal voice. Each state then can hand over its vote to a guarantor.

It also states that the Vneshekonombank of the former USSR should be removed from the jurisdiction of Russia, relocated in Minsk, the birthplace of the CIS, and given a specialized status.

This bank should then be given full authority to handle the foreign debt of the former Soviet Union, and all former Soviet assets should come under its control.

The delegates to the February 25 meeting agreed that a plan for this Interstate Council should be prepared by March 15 and then ratified on March 20.

"Today, Ukraine has announced that we are ready to take on the assets and liabilities of other states and are ready and willing to help other states pay the foreign debt," said Mr. Fokin at the press conference at the Mariyinsky Palace, near the Parliament building.

"We are delighted with the very positive role of the Ukrainian government in these foreign debt questions," said Kalyk Abdulayevych Abdulayev, the deputy prime minister of Kazakhstan.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Did Bush really get message?

"I got the message," said a chastened President Bush the morning after the New Hampshire primary.

That evening, it was a different story. An ebullient George Bush was proclaiming a "landslide" victory in New Hampshire.

If George got the message, why so late? Why is it that after eight years as vice-president to conservative Ronald Reagan and three years as president, George is finally getting the message? Is he a slow learner or is he just saying that to pacify conservatives? And if he got the message, what is it?

If New Hampshire was really a landslide, why are his handlers scrambling to prop the president up? Why are they trying to silence Patrick Buchanan? Why have they refused a debate?

The day before he announced he was seeking re-election, Mr. Bush sent me (and millions of other Republicans) a "personal" letter. Since you have been such a dedicated supporter," wrote the president, "I want to ask you personally to join my campaign team..." He ended the letter by asking for \$50.

After reading Mr. Bush's letter, I sent \$50 to Patrick Buchanan.

What bothers me about the Bush letter is what has bothered me about the man since I first met him at the Pittsburgh UNA Convention in 1978. The man strikes me as disingenuous, as someone who will say and do anything to attain (and retain) political power.

Consider the following statements from the president's letter:

"By building on many of the conservative policies which were started during the Reagan presidency and expanded during my first term, we have set the stage for a new golden age of opportunity and growth in America."

What conservative policies has George expanded? Mr. Bush needs to be reminded that it was he who vetoed the family leave bill which would have allowed employee sabbaticals to take care of ailing parents and children during times of family crisis. Crafted by conservative Gary Bauer, the bill would have been a significant step towards rescuing America's families from the oblivion towards which they seem to be headed as a result of misguided big government and big business policies.

Mr. Bush also needs to be reminded that it was the White House that remained silent as the National Endowment for the Arts funded salacious and obscene art including a crucifix in a jar of urine. I wonder what the response would have been had that jar contained a Star of David or a picture of Molly Yard or Martin Luther King?

"How did we win the Cold War?" asks Mr. Bush in his letter. "We won it by understanding that the best way to protect our own freedom is to help others seek their own freedom."

Really? Is that what George meant when he spoke of "suicidal nationalism" in Kiev? Was George helping others "seek their own freedom" when he ignored Soviet bullying in the Baltic republics and hesitated in recognizing Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania? Was our

president's panicky, last-ditch efforts to save Mr. Gorbachev and his crumbling empire part of the Bush freedom crusade?

After three years of ignoring ethnic America, the White House has suddenly "discovered" us. Sichan A. Siv, the White House ethnic liaison, issued the first issue of "Ethnic Update" in January. It was basically a cover sheet announcing the president's "recent initiatives" (including recognizing Ukraine, a la mushtarda po obidi, a full .25 days after the referendum) and texts of two presidential speeches. I can't wait to get my second issue!

Sichan Siv may be notorious for ignoring phone messages from ethnic activists but at least he's getting the message.

I believe George Bush, too, got a message. He told us as much when he promised he would do whatever it takes to get re-elected.

And George is not shy about doing whatever it takes. Remember 1988? Remember when George lost the Iowa caucus to Sen. Bob Dole and was trailing in New Hampshire? Remember what he did? He and John Sununu, then the New Hampshire governor and his state campaign chairman, saturated the state with TV ads in the 11th hour arguing that as president, Bob Dole would raise taxes. Mr. Dole had no time to respond and George won New Hampshire by a narrow margin.

Remember Bohdan Fedorak? He was part of the Bush campaign team in 1988. He brought George to Warren, Mich., to meet the Ukrainian American community. Mr. Fedorak questioned—the manner in which the OSI was conducting its business and George promised to look into the matter when he got back to Washington. Nothing like that ever happened, of course. When some leftists suggested that Mr. Fedorak had Nazi sympathies, the Ukrainian activist was forced to resign from George's campaign team. The same thing happened to UCCA President Ignatius Bilinsky.

Does Mr. Bush have strong principles? Does he have a vision of America?

Given his record, can Ukrainian Americans continue to support Mr. Bush? Can we trust his lips? Will the man change during the next four years or will he move further to the left?

At this point, I don't believe Mr. Bush can change. He is what he is and he will remain so the rest of his life. If he has any belief it's that nationalism in any form is a danger to world peace. And if he has any vision it is the vision of a globalist, of one world order with the Trilateralists, a gentler and kinder China, and a resurrected Russia calling the shots.

It is time for Ukrainian Americans who have different beliefs, who nurture a different vision of the world and America's role in it, to remain true to the principles that have sustained our people for centuries.

It is time for Ukrainian American Republicans to send their own message to George Bush in the primaries which lie ahead.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An open letter to Myron Kuropas

Dear Editor:

Below is a response to the February 2 column on Patrick Buchanan by Myron Kuropas. Due to fear for my safety in this hostile environment, I ask that you do not print my name or address. It is my hope that you will recognize the need to educate our Ukrainian community on its own diversity and print the full text of this carefully worded letter, speaking for those of us kept silent by prevailing forces.

An open letter to Myron Kuropas: Tonight, as I have done every night since college and medical school, over a decade ago, I will be fighting sleep and foregoing the social pleasures my peers enjoy because I have made a commitment to continuing my own medical education so as to provide the best consultative services and instruction for physicians in training I possibly can. I am tired, but I opened my Ukrainian Weekly, nevertheless.

As others in the Ukrainian diaspora, I am deeply proud of Ukrainian achievements in the face of relentless cruelty and lifetimes of denigration, and I am cautiously optimistic about the future of Ukraine. I share the view of Dr. Kuropas that Ukraine "owes nothing to nobody" ("Peace On Earth," editorial 22-XII-91). Months before the events of August 1991, I sent President George Bush and many other politicians letters calling to their attention many of the same observations expressed by Dr. Kuropas, especially alarmed that our political leaders seemed more interested in "stability" than human rights. I am still astounded that the United States continues to be fixated on the Russian perspective. We have much damage to undo from the lies and half-truths our mass media promotes.

As I anxiously read Dr. Kuropas' views today, expecting food for thought, a profound disappointment came over me. The leadership our world needs today is one which can appreciate difference, which welcomes multiculturalism and which respects the disenfranchised, who are forced to be silent by threats of violence. We deplore the privilege Russians had over Ukrainians, and Ukrainians have been silenced by Soviet systematic institutionalized terrorism, complete with unspeakable lies about our people and our culture.

Yet Dr. Kuropas, enjoying the luxury of his own column in a widely read newspaper for people of Ukrainian heritage, resorts to the cheapest of racial, gender and sexual orientation stereotypes to promote ignorance and bigotry among Ukrainians. Dr. Kuropas, in your sweeping generalizations about feminists and anti-social sodomites you include me, an honest, hard-working Ukrainian, impassioned about our homeland as you are. Many of us feminist sodomites devote lifetimes to benefit other people, including hateful individuals, white, male, heterosexual privileged as you are.

You don't know who we lesbians and gay men are, though we are your sisters, cousins, parents, grandparents, daughters, in every generation and throughout Ukraine and the diaspora. We are kept silenced by lies such as those in your commentary and by regular threats of violence. We are forced into ghettos or isolation, the only choices we get from the myopic masses who are taught early by the major social institu-

tions to find scapegoats and fear difference.

I will continue to work for the health of people who hate me simply because I belong to a group about which they choose to remain ignorant. I am a Ukrainian physician who just happens to also be lesbian. I have to live among a flaunting heterosexual majority who boastfully and systematically exclude and threaten me, then wonder why the only homosexuals they think they know are some tiny minority of extremists, comparable to a tiny minority of heterosexual Ukrainians who participate in anti-social behavior. I suggest Dr. Kuropas redirect his hatred and ignorance to understanding the similarities in institutionalized forces which kept Ukrainians in closets in the Russian empire and keep homosexuals like me invisible for fear of brutality.

Tomorrow, in between my duties at the hospital, I will think about my antisocial behavior, assisting patients in their return to health. In writing this letter, I have lost several hours for study of medical aspects of physical health, but I see the need to promote cultural health as equally important, and bigotry is a social disease.

I am proud to be Ukrainian, taking every opportunity to educate the ignorant around me. I have much to learn about others on this planet, and I am responsible for my own education, just as heterosexuals are responsible for their own education about people like me. We are born into various groups. I chose to belong to neither the Ukrainian nor the homosexual label, and it goes for both that neither are we an inferior minority, nor will we be erased by hatred.

Kuropas column deeply disturbing

Dear Editor:

I was deeply disturbed and personally offended by Myron Kuropas' article "Patrick Buchanan: America's last Patriot" (February 2).

I could take Dr. Kuropas to task on numerous items in the article, but I am not interested in being "political." I am not a reactionary. I am writing from my heart about my feelings of betrayal as a Ukrainian American, feelings of betrayal because his column demonstrates all too clearly that I am not welcome in the Ukrainian community because I am also lesbian.

I do not know what Weekly readers thought when they read that article, but I am putting my voice next to Dr. Kuropas' to say: I am not the "sodomite" you fear and condemn. I am a young woman at the beginning of a career in information science, who successfully completed a summer of Ukrainian language at Harvard. I am struggling to keep up my Ukrainian by reading the "Kobzar" to my grandmother. I have a cat named Yanitchka and a spouse who used to be on welfare — and is now a lawyer. And I have a daughter-in-law in Israel whose Zionism I do not always agree with, but whom I worried about during the Gulf War. I rejoice with you in this time of independence.

I give you a slice of my life, of who I am, to tell you that I am not the faceless threat that Dr. Kuropas makes me out to be. I am not invisible like Ukrainians were to Russia and the rest of the world. And I am certainly not the only Ukrainian gay person. If space permitted I'd tell you about the Ukrainian lesbian I recently met who would rather live in St. Petersburg than Kiev because of similar condemnation there. Or about

the gay Ukrainian Catholic priest, or Ukrainian lesbian mother or... all of the gay and lesbian Ukrainians that I have met over the years.

We are here in your community; we contribute in our individual talented and important ways, and do not deserve the hypocrisy of someone who speaks loftily against cruelty towards Native Americans, cites the wise Dr. King, and ironically exhorts Lincoln's warning about how division within any house can conquer a people (see "Free at Last! Free at Last!" The Weekly, December 8).

If I had a choice to sign my name without repercussions I would do so. I am anonymous at my mother's request because her Ukrainian friends do not know who I really am. She does not want to have to deal with the kind of disapproval and scorn that Dr. Kuropas so obviously promotes — and she should not have to.

So I will close my letter with the hope that you shall publish my words nonetheless. And my closing statement to you, Dr. Kuropas is: shame, shame, shame on you.

The names and addresses of the above two letter writers have been withheld by The Weekly upon their request.

Networking for mining engineers

Dear Editor:

Recent events in Ukraine are pointing to an ever-increasing requirement for professionals to help the new Ukraine on its road to economic independence via a market economy. This has been excellently addressed by John Hewko during his recent TWG presentation in Washington. (By the way, bravo, to The Washington Group, for setting up this unique evening.) The same has been stated by N. Havrylenko, chairman of the State Committee of Geology and Natural Resource Development of Ukraine, during his recent visit to the U.S.

While political and macro-economic experts have helped (and rightly so) the new Ukrainian government, there has been little help at the "technical" level, such as mining, metallurgy, processing and mineral economics. Ukrainian industry needs the expertise of experts, and we should be willing to provide such expertise to them. Help means a willingness to meet with them, either when we travel to Ukraine or when we invite and sponsor one of our Ukrainian colleagues and show them our mining or processing operations.

Should we travel to Ukraine, our visit may be combined to include a five-day seminar. Minister Havrylenko said they will gladly pick up the on-site tab for professionals, try to place some Ukrainian professionals in North American companies where they can obtain hands-on experience, and become spokesmen for the "capitalistic" system.

By way of information, the Society of Mining Engineers of America (see the January issue of Mining Engineering) is calling on individuals and companies to sponsor "Soviet" members of SME. The Ukrainian State Committee on Geology will be sending such a list, so that a Ukrainian branch of SME can be formed. I am sure that this can be also started by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

The benefits to our Ukrainian professionals cannot be underestimated. This is of extreme importance at this time, because the Russian republic has been

mounting an outstanding public relations campaign, whereby they send droves of Russian experts to North America in an attempt to convince the Western world to invest only in Russia. As Ukrainian professionals, this is our opportunity to help our colleagues in developing the mineral potential of Ukraine at an accelerated pace. Remember that Ukraine, with 3 percent of the area of the Soviet Union provided from 35 to 100 percent of certain mineral commodities. Surely, it can do an outstanding job in supplying its own demand and, in the process, develop and generate a healthy export economy.

This is where we come in, so that we can advise and help Ukraine lobby for a much-needed infusion of Western capital. I call upon all Ukrainians who are professionals in the fields of exploration geology, geochemistry, geophysics, mining (all aspects), metallurgy, production technology (coal, iron ore, manganese, fertilizers, sulfur, industrial minerals, oil and gas, etc.) to become involved in this unique and historical opportunity.

In order to realize such an effort, networking is necessary. Please send your short resume to: Dr. Ihor A. Kunasz, Director, Business Development, Cyprus Minerals Co., P.O. Box 3299, Englewood, CO 80155; (303) 643-5992; fax (303) 643-5269.

Ihor A. Kunasz
Highlands Ranch, Colo.

Farming equipment needed in Ukraine

Dear Editor:

With the re-emergence of Ukraine as a sovereign nation and the democratization of its government it can be expected that there will be a resurgence of the family farm. Historically they have proven to be the most efficient and productive means of land cultivation. This return to small agricultural production units will not occur immediately, but the pressures for it to occur will grow. As reported in The Ukrainian Weekly on January 6, over 50 percent of the agricultural workers surveyed by Radianska Ukraina would like to farm individually if the conditions were favorable.

We can improve some of those conditions by providing the mechanized farm equipment that made the United States the greatest food producer in the world. With the demise of the family farms in this nation thousands of units of small farm equipment are no longer used. Much of this equipment still exists, although it may be in need of repair.

I propose the establishment of re-manufacturing facilities to refurbish this equipment for shipment to Ukraine. The cost per unit would be substantially below newly manufactured equivalent machines because there would be less labor and materials needed to make them operational.

To initiate this effort, which would allow Ukraine to once again become the breadbasket of Europe and would provide much needed employment in our anemic economy, financing is necessary. It is also important to meet with the Ukrainian officials who can provide the knowledge and assistance within the country to get the project moving.

Stephen G. Horodyski
Orwell, Ohio

NEWS AND VIEWS

How will George and Boris duo play in Ukraine?

by Michael Warder

Boris has replaced Mikhail at the summit of summits. I, of course, refer to President Boris Yeltsin, who now replaces Mikhail Gorbachev, at meetings between America and the new Russia. Boris informed the world that he and George, American President George Bush that is, are on a first-name basis. Isn't that special. The problem with all of this "George" and "Boris" stuff is that Leonid may feel left out.

Who? That would be Leonid Kravchuk, the elected leader of Ukraine. This is a nation of 52 million people, 90 percent of whom voted on December 1, 1991, for independence from any sort of new and improved version of the Soviet Union. While Russia has assumed control of all the embassies of the defunct Soviet Union and the permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council, it most certainly is not a new kind of Soviet Union.

After President Bush met with President Yeltsin recently, he mentioned several times upcoming visits to the Soviet Union. Such slips of tongue do make you wonder if our President, State Department and other assorted bureaucracies have really absorbed the full extent of the changes over there. The fact is, Russia is a nation of 140 million, while the old Soviet Union has about 280 million citizens. We all need to take a collective pledge to keep that in mind as we embark on a post-Soviet era.

Such resolve is especially important as we deal with three of these liberated captive nations, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan, each of whom now has nuclear weapons on their soil that are capable of reaching the United States. While it would be neat and tidy for all of

Michael Warder is executive vice-president of The Rockford Institute. This column was originally published on February 6 in the Rockford Register Star of Rockford, Ill.

these nukes to be under the control of Russia, these three nations are in the midst of negotiating a whole range of items stemming from their past 70 years of Russian-dominated communism.

Consider, for instance, the Chernobyl nuclear disaster of 1986. The medical and ecological consequences of this tragedy have been enormous, but the future problems have yet to play out. This is a hefty price to pay for an event that was created and managed from Russia. Imagine what a trial lawyer like Melvin Belli could do with a disaster of this magnitude in our country?

In any case, while Ukraine assumes its negotiated share of Soviet national debt and treaty obligations, it asserts a claim for a similar share of Soviet assets in this massive Soviet liquidation proceeding. It helped pay for the nuclear weapons on its soil, and it wants to know what is their worth, even as they are being relocated to Russia.

Ukrainians particularly want their fair share of non-nuclear military hardware, especially the naval assets in the Black Sea. These include 120 surface ships and 29 submarines which Ukrainians helped to build, manage and pay for. In a recent article in The Ukrainian Weekly, it was reported that about 30,000 of the fleet's 70,000 sailors are ethnic Ukrainians. Furthermore, significant naval bases and ports are located on Ukrainian territory that service the Black Sea navy.

This otherwise interesting diplomatic discussion has taken an ominous turn in recent days with a Russian claim made by some officials in the media that the Russian Republic should take back the Crimea from the Ukrainians since it historically belonged to Russia. Well now.

This island-like isthmus in the Black Sea has an important naval base and has been fought over for a thousand

(Continued on page 15)

A Ukrainian Black Sea Fleet: a force in search of a mission?

by Markian Bilynsky

negotiations between all parties concerned.

Ukraine's perspective

Almost inevitably, the assets of the former Soviet Union have become objects of contention between the fledgling Ukrainian and Russian states as they attempt to establish not only their political credibility before the global community but also the parameters of their bilateral relationship.

While some of the assets are indispensable to national well-being others are less so. The Black Sea Fleet falls squarely into the latter category. Indeed, stripped of its admittedly rich symbolism, the dispute between Kiev and Moscow over the fleet's future resembles a quarrel between two bald men over a comb: neither has any real use for it, yet both are loathe to see it in the other's possession. A preliminary agreement over the division of the fleet may have been reached, but its greatest achievement was to simply postpone further rancour.

Given the new political realities, however, one possible solution would be for the two disputants to agree to simply scrap the majority of the fleet. Such a move would make political, military and economic sense, and would also serve to enhance regional stability.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin's well-publicized outburst that "the Black Sea Fleet was, is and will be Russia's" — a claim repeated during his recent visit to the Black Sea Fleet contingent stationed at Novorossiysk — did little to allay the concerns of those fearing a recrudescence of Russian imperialism either within or without the framework of the jerry-built Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Residual imperial sentiments apart, there is little legal or strategic validity to Russian (and supposedly Commonwealth) claims to the Black Sea Fleet.

On a legal basis, the precedent for the disposition of former Soviet assets has been clearly laid down by Russia itself, and has now been enshrined in Ukrainian law. Under this precedent, therefore, Ukraine has the principal right to Soviet property located on its soil or in its territorial waters. In short, that part of the Black Sea Fleet operating from Sevastopol should be Kiev's to either keep or give away as it sees fit.

Secondly, a Russia genuinely devoid of imperial ambitions simply has no need for a Black Sea Fleet. Neither does the Commonwealth. Any Russian or CIS security concerns along the Black Sea littoral can adequately be addressed by coastal defense units consisting of small, rapid naval units and air power. The Black Sea is no longer simply a Russian or Soviet pond and a vast fleet is therefore superfluous for any reasonable assessment of Moscow's defense requirements there.

Some Russian officers have voiced their concern that a divided Black Sea Fleet will no longer be able to counterbalance the presence of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean (a function, incidentally, it performed without a great measure of success). But such opinions are little more than a reflection of ingrained organizational patterns of behavior. Political circumstances change and military missions must reflect these changes. Accordingly, the size and mission of the Sixth Fleet should also be made the subject of

Markian Bilynsky holds a graduate degree in international relations.

President Leonid Kravchuk has on several occasions stated that "Ukraine has a genuine desire for a maritime military force." But such an ambition appears to be fueled more by the perceived need to justify a pre-existing circumstance rather than any objective analysis of Ukrainian security interests. (It is, of course, quite possible that many of Mr. Kravchuk's — and for that matter Mr. Yeltsin's — pronouncements on this issue are rhetoric for general consumption. All negotiations involve a degree of public posturing.) A Ukrainian Black Sea Fleet should exist primarily to enhance the state's national security.

It is, however, exceedingly difficult to construct a viable strategic rationale for Ukraine's possession of a fleet consisting of even one-third of the current force of more than 300 vessels. Indeed, the case against a substantial Ukrainian navy is compelling.

Firstly, Ukraine is geographically too disadvantaged to pursue any meaningful military naval strategy. In geographic terms, the Black Sea is only marginally more useful than the Caspian Sea. It is connected by the narrowest of passages (a potential "choke point") to the Mediterranean — itself little more than a lake with its own extremely limited access to the "real" oceans beyond.

Secondly, Ukraine has declared that its armed forces will be deployed defensively. It does not seem likely, therefore, that Ukraine will be disposed to employ its Black Sea Fleet in the "gunboat diplomacy" role for which it was originally created, while maintaining a sizeable force largely for the purpose of "showing the flag" makes no sense.

Thirdly, economically Ukraine is and will not be as dependent on access to sea lanes to the degree that, for example, Great Britain, Japan and even the United States are. Commercial ties with its western and northern neighbors will be far more significant.

However, to the extent that maritime commerce will enhance Ukraine's economic well-being, Kiev should be more concerned with investing its scarce resources in the development of a merchant marine. (Priority should also be given to recovering Ukraine's share of the former Soviet Union's fleet, the largest in the world.) Securing sea lanes for such shipping should, however, fall within the purview of diplomats rather than admirals.

Finally, Ukraine can spare neither the manpower nor the economic resources needed to maintain a substantial military fleet. To some, the fleet may be a vivid symbol of an independent Ukraine (perhaps it should more accurately be viewed as a relic of Ukraine's sad colonial heritage), but at what price? At a time when the Ukrainian treasury bears an uncomfortable resemblance to Mother Hubbard's cupboard and the government cannot financially afford to maintain even critical energy-producing facilities, pouring money into an essentially non-productive enterprise such as the Black Sea Fleet would represent an inversion of national priorities bordering on folly.

(Continued on page 15)

Jaciw's perspective



Canada-Ukraine...

(Continued from page 1)

it agreed to adhere to all agreements, the measure was unnecessary. "We had to ask the question of all former Soviet republics... whether they would accede to the Helsinki Final Agreement and have provision for all their minorities."

Although most UCC members praised Canada's role in helping Ukraine in its transformation towards a market-based economy, Dr. Bohdan Krawchenko, director of the Edmonton-based Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, said more can be done.

"The Kiev embassy is understaffed... and there is an absence of a crucial commercial trade attache," explained Dr. Krawchenko, who has spent the last year working with the Ukrainian government. He said that Canada should follow the lead of countries like France and Germany who make their presence known.

Jaroslav Kinach, a member of the Canada-Ukraine Business Council, said that an absence of Canadian corporations in Ukraine makes his group's job of promoting Canadian economic interests there difficult.

However, the day before the conference, Canada had broken ranks with its G-7 partners, giving Ukraine a \$50-million (Canadian) line of credit to purchase food and capital goods. Despite President Leonid Kravchuk's assurances that Ukraine would assume 16.37 percent of the Soviet debt and would be responsible for a portion of the smaller republics' share of the debt, G-7 nations are pushing for Ukraine to take "joint and several" responsibility for it.

Dr. Krawchenko also urged both the UCC and the Canadian government not to limit its relationship with Ukraine to the Canadian 1 million-member Ukrainian community. "We need to make direct access to Ukraine a reality and not ghettoize our contact."

He said that more cultural and educational exchanges are needed, along with a code of conduct for such



Marta Kolomayets

On January 27 in Kiev, Canada's Minister for External Affairs Barbara McDougall and Ukraine's Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko exchanged notes establishing diplomatic relations between Canada and Ukraine. Also seen in the photo in the background are Mr. and Mrs. Erast Huculak of the Canadian Friends of Ruhk and Canada's Charge d'Affaires in Ukraine Nestor Gayowsky.

groups as the UCC to adhere to. Dr. Cipywnyk said that his organization is currently hammering out a facilitating role to foster better contact between the Ukrainian and Canadian governments.

Canada should also play a leading role in helping Ukraine establish its new Institute of Global and Regional Security. Ihor Bardyn, chairperson of the UCC Canada-Ukrainian Committee, urged Canada to encourage Ukraine to follow its renowned peacekeeping role in international politics.

Dr. Krawchenko told the conference that Canada could also help Ukraine and Russia reach a better relationship. "A lot of anti-Ukrainian feeling exists in Russia...no doubt, due to a loss of their empire."

However, when Russian President Boris Yeltsin visited Ottawa last month, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said

that Canada would avoid such involvement.

Both the UCC and External Affairs agreed that helping Ukraine with its current political and economic reforms is crucial. "Ukraine has, for so long, been an undergoverned society with a tiny bureaucracy," said Dr. Krawchenko. "It's impossible to have economic reforms without having a government which has national confidence."

Ambassador Udoenko said that the Ukrainian government is currently fleshing out its civil service. The Foreign Ministry, which he serves as deputy minister, will expand by 300 to a full-time staff of over 400.

Canada's Task Force on Central and Eastern Europe is sponsoring a range of projects and joint ventures with Ukraine. The meeting heard from groups, like the Ukrainian Credit Union Ltd., which is helping to organize a credit union system in Ukraine, and the University of Toronto medical faculty,

which is involved in the treatment of victims of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident.

Yet, Dr. Krawchenko suggested that more is needed. "There's total instability at the Ukrainian Central Bank. Taxation at 125 percent staggers the imagination. It's killing off enterprise."

However, he praised Kiev's decision to use the \$2.1 billion (U.S.) of its annually projected \$8.9 billion (U.S.) in exports to reduce its debt.

Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs Barbara McDougall, the first minister to attend the one-day meeting, made a brief appearance to suggest that Canada would also play a role in working with Ukraine on environmental issues.

The symposium was sponsored by External Affairs, the UCC's Ottawa Information Bureau as well as corporate funders: the Ukrainian Credit Union Ltd. and the Community Trust Co. Ltd. of Toronto.

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Ukraine's...

(Continued from page 1)

The Government Center of the Ukrainian National Republic-in-exile had noted, in the wake of the overwhelming pro-independence vote on December 1, 1991, that "with the return of complete independence to Ukraine, the mandate given to us by the Labor Congress, to act in the name of the Ukrainian nation, is ending. With great joy, we will transfer this mandate to the government of Ukraine elected by the will of the people of Ukraine" (See The Weekly, January 12).

Mr. Plawiuk met with the newly elected president of Ukraine on January 21 in the company of People's Deputies Lev Lukianenko and Dmytro Pavlychko.

Topics of discussion included various pressing issues of the day, including the Black Sea Fleet, Ukraine's military, foreign and domestic policies and the role of the Ukrainian diaspora in helping Ukraine rebuild its economy and adopt a free-market system.

At that time, Mr. Plawiuk expressed his satisfaction that President Kravchuk understands well what Ukraine needs to do to buttress its independent statehood. Mr. Plawiuk also pointed out that though he is the sixth president of the UNR-in-exile, he is the first to return to Ukraine.

Mr. Plawiuk was in Ukraine on an official invitation from the Congress of Ukrainians (held in Kiev on January 22-23) as well as on invitations of the Ukrainian Republican Party and the Ukraina Society, whose newly elected president is Ivan Drach.

As previously reported in The Weekly, Mr. Plawiuk was among those who addressed a Ukrainian Independence Day rally in Kiev's St. Sophia Square on January 22.

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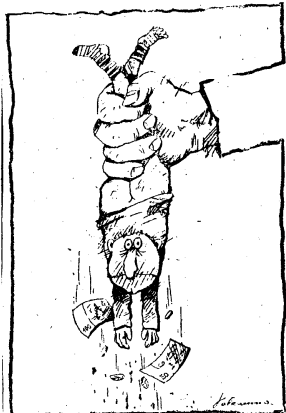
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Political posters and cartoons



"More people became poor, less became foolish." This cartoon by Oleh Kovalenko from Ratusha (January 25, 1991) pokes fun of the order which restructured the value of currency.

NEW YORK — An exhibition of political posters and cartoons from Ukraine will open at The Ukrainian Museum on Sunday, March 1, at 2 p.m. and will be on view through March 15.

The events of recent years in the political life of the former Soviet Union revived the art of the political poster. The posters on exhibit at The Ukrainian Museum were created by the Kiev group "Youthful Poster Lapas," comprising a group of young artists from the Kiev Art School, who started their work about three years ago.

Bold, sharp, sassy and cynical, these "new wave posters" attack the hollow messages of the Soviet visual propaganda of recent decades. The creators of these posters, artists Andriy Budnik,

Victor Pishij, Aleksandr Orlovski and Ihor Prokofief, have exploited the new freedoms of glasnost and addressed issues of nationalism, the destruction of cultural heritage, the environment and the Stalin legacy, among others.

Their credo states "to infuse the old poster style with new meaning, to react immediately to the 'hot' political, cultural and ecological situations in our society." This stiletto-type approach seemed too anti-Soviet to the state authorities, and despite their popularity, their exhibition was banned in the city of Cherkasy one year ago and they were denied access to printing facilities and to the mass public. The posters, however, have found acclaim at exhibitions in Poland and Germany, as well as the sponsorship of the Soviet-British Creative Association which has brought the exhibition to Britain.

With the possibility of marketing these posters in the West looming on the favorable horizon, the Youthful Poster Lapas group is looking toward a prolific future. With the hotbed of change, political and social drama right in their backyard, the availability of subject matter seems inexhaustible for their poignant attention.

The cartoons from the Lviv evening newspaper Ratusha reflect the publication's independent stand which balks at propaganda and fully supports the public's need and right for information, information and more information. Commentary on timely political and social issues is reflected in these humorous, satirical and well-defined cartoons.

The Ukrainian Museum is located at 203 Second Ave., in New York; phone number, (212) 228-0110. Museum hours are Wednesday through Sunday, 1-5 p.m.

Artwork by Lubomyr Medvid

NEW YORK — An exhibition of the most recent works of Lubomyr Medvid, an artist from Ukraine, will open at The Ukrainian Museum in New York City on Sunday, March 1, at 2 p.m.

Lubomyr Medvid was born in 1941 in the town of Variazh, western Ukraine. He studied at the Lviv Institute of Applied and Decorative Arts (1959-1965) where he had the opportunity to work with Profs. Roman Selsky, Danylo Dovboshynsky and Vitovt Manastyrsky.

Mr. Medvid had his first individual exhibition in 1972 in Lviv. His paintings were also exhibited in Kiev, Vilnius, Budapest and Krakow. Most recently Mr. Medvid participated in a group exhibition of artists from Ukraine in New York City in 1989 and had a solo exhibition in Toronto earlier this year.

His paintings may be found at the Lviv Art Gallery, The National Museum in Lviv, the Museum of Ukrainian Art in Kiev as well as in private collections in Ukraine, Canada and the United States.

The most recent works by Mr. Medvid on view at The Ukrainian Museum are drawn from three series, "Evakuatsiyi" (Evacuation), "Interiery" (Interiors) and "Rostochchia" (Watershed).

The theme of the series "Evakuatsiyi", writes Stefania Hnatenko, curator of the exhibition, "is the journey of the humanity, where each day and each step serves as a tribute in payment for a new day and a new step. Here the artist and philosopher creates his concept of the Universe."


She continues: "Interiery is the first vocative breakthrough after a creative silence. In 1987 Mr. Medvid executed a series of paintings in a closed environment as a tribute to time, to Kafka, to existentialism. Today, his 'Interiery' are brought into another perspective, mainly into the exterior. For even man in varying times is very much alone with the complexity of his existence."

In "Roztochchia," Mr. Medvid's series on his native land, "the artist awakens subconscious memories of earliest childhood," Ms. Hnatenko notes. "Using these memories, bound by the tensions emanating from his works, he draws us into the action of his creativity. His earlier works were extrovert in nature, whereas in this series, they are introvert. One figure is enough for him to create a mythical journey."

The exhibition will be on view through March 15. The Ukrainian Museum is located at 203 Second Ave., in New York; phone, (212) 228-0110. Hours are Wednesday through Sunday, 1-5 p.m.



"Watershed" (detail), from the series "Unmarried Daughters" (1990, board, canvas, tempera), by Lubomyr Medvid.



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NATO invites...

(Continued from page 2)

hopes to become nuclear-free by the end of 1994.

Mr. Woernersaid that NATO has also changed its strategy since the NATO meeting in Rome 19 months ago, reducing the role of nuclear weapons as weapons of "last resort."

"We will reduce further by 80 percent tactical nuclear weapons," he said, explaining that NATO has always looked at nuclear weapons as weapons to prevent war, not as weapons to wage a war. "And, we have been successful in deterring any use of military force in Europe..."

"We consider Ukraine to be a very peaceful nation; Ukraine is interested in

good-neighborly relations with all its neighbor states," he concluded.

Mr. Woerner expressed concern that with the halt of nuclear proliferation, Ukraine's experts may become unemployed. He added that NATO has begun working on a program and the creation of a foundation that will curb the "brain drain" and find work for experts, giving them new tasks and allowing them to stay where they are now employed.

He commented that Mr. Zlenko had already expressed interest in this program for Ukrainian experts.

"We are now starting a new era of cooperation. We want to work in three fields: information, consultation and cooperation," Mr. Woerner said, underscoring the fact that information should

be shared in the spirit of openness, through exchanges of visits between countries, seminars and working groups.

Consultation should encompass matters of security, and cooperation should extend to all fields, from science to defense matters and the military, he commented.

When asked if there was any symbolic significance in the fact that he held this press conference on the Day of the Soviet Red Army, which no longer exists, Mr. Woerner commented, laughing: "It is only pure accident that I am here today. You can see that we can no longer consider the army or the armies of the former Soviet Union our enemies. We consider them our partners today and perhaps even our friends tomorrow."

"We have turned from confrontation to cooperation. The cold war is over," he said, adding that NATO respects the sovereignty of Ukraine and welcomes Ukraine in the family of nations.

Florida Ukrainians send supplies to Lviv orphans

APOPKA, Fla. — The parish of St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church, in conjunction with the Ukrainian Unity of St. Wladimir, is coordinating donations of food and medical supplies for shipment to an orphanage in Lviv.

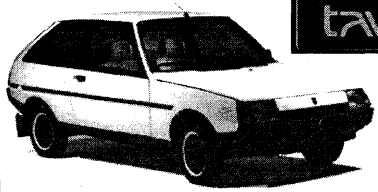
Hundreds of dollars in donations and supplies have been collected during various fund-raisers to assist the 120 newborn-to-age-14 orphans.

To date, two shipments of supplies have been sent to Lviv; the third shipment will be combined with a shipment coordinated by the Lifeline Ministries International of Longwood. The ministry's "Return to Russia with Love" project focuses on delivering medical and other supplies to orphanages, hospitals, prisons and needy families.

Lifeline Ministries International planned to deliver a shipment of supplies to Ukraine in January and again in April and June.

Ukrainian Unity of St. Wladimir's project coordinator Taissa Meleshko has appealed to the Ukrainian community for donations of the following items: Q-tips, cotton balls, band-aids, vaseline (no glass jars), baby powder, cloth diapers, diaper pins, rubber panties, hand towels, bath towels, bed sheets, pillow cases, disposable syringes and needles, bibs, baby clothes, tights, socks, panties, dresses, pants, jumpers, sweaters, hats, gloves, shoes, sneakers, shoelaces, toys, vitamins, powdered milk, pudding mixes, dried apricots, banana chips.

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LOT AIR	TO/FROM	WARSAW	Travel by March 18 Travel by May 31 Travel by Jun-Jul-Aug-Sep Rail Warsaw/Lviv/Warsaw (11 hrs) Air Warsaw/Lviv/Warsaw (when available)		\$ 570.00 \$ 870.00 \$ 970.00 \$ 100.00 \$ 80.00
MALEV AIRLINES	TO/FROM	BUDAPEST	Travel by May 31 Travel Jun-Jul-Aug Rail Budapest/Lviv/Budapest (12 hrs)		\$ 725.00 \$1,204.00 \$ 220.00
CZECH AIR	TO/FROM	PRAGUE	Travel by Mar 31 Travel by May 31 Travel Jun-Jul-Aug Rail Prague/Lviv/Prague (22 hrs)		\$ 525.00 \$ 850.00 \$ 950.00 \$125.00-\$200.00

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Gennadi Udovenko...

(Continued from page 4)

having traveled throughout the United States and visited both Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches, supports the unity of Ukrainian Churches, and is sad to leave the Ukrainian community in the United States. Mr. Udovenko and his family

will return to Kiev on March 3.

Sunday's divine liturgy and luncheon were also attended by the Ukrainian Mission's First Secretary Yuriy Shevchenko and his wife, Anna, Counselor Volodymyr Khandogy, and Ludmila Kryzhanivska, wife of deputy permanent representative Viktor Kryzhanivsky.

Kravchuk creates...

(Continued from page 1)

for state ministers' salaries and expenses.

On February 25, President Kravchuk also announced the appointment of a third deputy prime minister, Viktor Sytnyk, as well as a new minister of investment and construction, Volodymyr Borysovsky. Minister Viktor Antonov became the head of a reorganized ministry that now includes machine-building, the military defense complex and military conversion.

Mr. Kravchuk's reshuffling comes within the 15-day period allotted him by the Supreme Council of Ukraine.

During these last two weeks he has met with representatives of parties,

movements and organizations in round-table discussions aimed at creating a government that enjoys the public's trust.

President Kravchuk noted that at this time — a most difficult time in nation-building, a time of economic crisis and social tensions — Ukraine must depend on the consolidation of all constructive forces in its society.

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**Woonsocket, R.I. District Committee
of the
Ukrainian National Association**

announces that

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held

**Sunday, March 15, 1992 at 1:00 p.m.
at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall
394 Blackstone Street, Woonsocket, R.I.**

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

73, 93, 122, 177, 206, 241

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

AGENDA:

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

Meeting will be attended by:

Alexander Chudolij, UNA Supreme Advisor

DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

Leon Hardink, Chairman

Theodor Klowan, Secretary English Helen Trinkler, Secretary Ukrainian
Janet Bardell, Treasurer

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**Wilkes Barre, Pa. District Committee
of the
Ukrainian National Association**

announces that

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held

**Sunday, March 8, 1992 at 2:00 p.m.
Tim's Cafe, 629 Freas Avenue, Bertwick, Pa.**

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

29, 164, 169, 223, 236, 282, 333

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

AGENDA:

1. Opening and acceptance of the Agenda
2. Verification of quorum
3. Election of presidium
4. Minutes of preceding annual meeting
5. Reports of District Committee Officers
6. Discussion on reports and their acceptance
7. Election of District Committee Officers
8. Address by UNA Supreme Treasurer ALEXANDER G. BLAHITKA
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

DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

Tymko Butrej, Chairman

Anna Zynich, Secretary

Henry Bolosky, Treasurer

PENN. ANTHRACITE REGION UNA BRANCHES

will hold an

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

Saturday, March 14, 1992 at 5:00 p.m.

at St. Michael's Church Hall, 114 S. Chestnut St., Shenandoah, Pa.

The meeting will follow Divine Liturgy which will be at 5:00 p.m.

Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two (2) delegates from the following Branches:

Frackville, 242, 382	Minersville, 78, 129
Freeland, 429	Mt. Carmel, 2
Lehighton, 389	Shamokin, 1
Mahanoy City, 305	Shenandoah, 98
McAdoo, 7	St. Clair, 9, 31, 228

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

AGENDA:

1. Opening and acceptance of the Agenda
2. Verification of quorum
3. Election of presidium
4. Minutes of preceding annual meeting
5. Reports of District Committee Officers
6. Discussion on reports and their acceptance
7. Election of District Committee Officers
8. Address by UNA Supreme Treasurer ALEXANDER G. BLAHITKA
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

DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Joseph Chabon, Chairman

Adolph Slovik, Treasurer

H. Slovik, Secretary

Ambassador...

(Continued from page 4)

Ukraine in favorable standing with the democratic nations of the world.

Mr. Udovenko stressed Ukraine's desire to continue to establish peaceful and democratic relations internally as well as internationally. "Ukraine is devoted to building a society that fully respects human rights according to international standards," he stated, citing policies already enacted regarding citizenship, ethnic minority rights and religious freedom. "Ukraine can become the model of democratic development [for other nations of the former USSR]."

Mr. Udovenko said he envisions Ukraine as a "partner with the former republics," but not as a subordinate. He expressed dismay with Russia's claims on the Black Sea Fleet and the Crimea, and reaffirmed Ukraine's desire to peacefully resolve all differences. Ukraine's top priority politically, according to Mr. Udovenko, is to establish good diplomatic relations with its neighbors as well as with nations around the world.

A significant concern of Ukraine as well as other nations is the nuclear arsenal residing on its land. Mr. Udovenko reaffirmed his nation's desire to be nuclear-free with a plan in conformance with the START treaty.

However, nuclear weapons are "cheaper to produce than destroy," said Mr. Udovenko, "Ukraine needs financial and technical assistance from the U.S." He is currently lobbying the U.S. Congress for passage of a proposed \$400 million allocation for this program.

Mr. Udovenko described the military-industrial complex in Ukraine which produced 40 percent of the nuclear arms of the former USSR as the "Silicon Valley of the former USSR." The strategic importance of this productive capacity prompted the former USSR to resist Ukraine's independence, and now motivates the conservative forces in Ukraine to resist democratization.

Although committed to peace, Mr. Udovenko explained, Ukraine needs its own armed forces to defend its sovereignty and "will do everything necessary to protect its independence." Ukraine has initial plans to reduce the 1.2 million former Soviet troops on its territory to about 400,000 with the hope that the number may be reduced in the future.

Ukraine's rich store of natural resources, sophisticated engineering and highly qualified workforce contribute to its potential for becoming a powerful industrial nation. Ambassador Udovenko expressed regret that the centrally planned militarized economy of the former USSR left Ukraine "with nothing to take to the world market."

Mr. Udovenko expressed gratitude to the Ukrainian American community for its letter writing which influenced President George Bush to establish diplomatic relations with Ukraine. He encouraged Ukrainian Americans to continue to influence U.S. politicians to prevent Russian President Boris Yeltsin from meddling in the affairs of Ukraine as a matter of interest for the U.S. and the rest of the world.

Also speaking to the over 450 in attendance were a number of local civic leaders who were invited to join in the celebration.

U.S. Rep. William E. Dannemeyer congratulated the ambassador on Ukraine's peaceful achievement of independence. Congressman Dannemeyer has been at the forefront of legislation supporting self-determination and democratization of the former Soviet republics, contributing to the demise of the Soviet Union. He co-sponsored House Concurrent Resolution 212, urging President Bush to recognize Ukraine's independence.

California State Sen. Newton R. Russell called for a moment of silent prayer to thank God for this long-sought independence.

Los Angeles County Supervisor Mike Antonovich presented a proclamation from the County Board of Supervisors to the ambassador and conveyed his solidarity as a Croatian with the people of Ukraine. Mr. Antonovich also asked the ambassador to convey his thanks to the Ukrainian government for its speedy recognition of the independence of Croatia.

A proclamation from Mayor Tom Bradley recognized Ukraine's independence and the contribution of Ukrainians to the City of Los Angeles.

Los Angeles City Councilman Zev Yaroslavsky presented Ambassador Udovenko with a plaque from the City and expressed his personal affinity for Ukraine as the birthplace of his parents.

Los Angeles City Councilman Nate Holden conveyed his sincere and heartfelt congratulations to the Ukrainian people for their struggle and attainment of freedom.

David Sickler, director of AFL-CIO Region Six, greeted the guests and delivered a message from Lane Kirkland, AFL-CIO president. Mr. Kirkland specifically noted the industriousness and skill of Ukrainian workers, which he observed during his recent visit to Kiev.

Other speakers included David Braunstein, representing U.S. Rep. Mel Levine; Kathleen Hollingsworth, representing U.S. Rep. Dana Rohrabacher; and Gregg Mitchell, representing U.S. Rep. Carlos J. Moorhead. Congratulatory letters were received from federal, state and local government officials.

Former President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan sent their heartfelt congratulations and wishes for Ukrainians to "maintain democracy and pass on the blessings of liberty to future generations."

Among several Hollywood celebrities present were Cliff Robertson, Academy Award-winning actor, and Frank Capra Jr., whose famous father directed many movies about the common man and triumph of democracy. Mr. Capra presented a video of one of his father's movies to Ambassador Udovenko.

Joy Brittan, who has devoted a good part of her life to the preservation of the beautiful Ukrainian heart and soul, was among the guests. Jack Palanca, a Golden Globe-winning actor, greeted the guests in Ukrainian and proudly introduced himself as Volodymyr Palahniuk.

During his stay in California, Ambassador Udovenko also spoke at a breakfast meeting with the World Affairs Council of Ventura County. The World Affairs Council regularly presents speakers and programs to enhance public understanding of current events in domestic and foreign affairs. The Ventura County branch has over 600 members.

On Sunday morning, February 2, Ambassador Udovenko conducted a brief ceremony at the memorial monument to the 7 million victims of the 1932-1933 famine where he laid a wreath in their honor.

He was then escorted to the Nativity of the Blessed Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church, St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Autocephalous Church, and St. Andrew's Ukrainian Autocephalous Church.

Ambassador Udovenko's weekend in Los Angeles also included a talk show interview on local radio station KPEK, several engagements with the entertainment industry, and private receptions with the Ukrainian American community.

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 - (1) 12 oz LUNCHEON MEAT
 - (1) 12 oz KNORR BEEF SOUP PWDR
 - (1) 12 PK CHICKEN BOULLION
 - (1) 12 PK GELATINE
 - (1) 500g LONG GRAIN RICE
 - (1) 2 KG SUGAR
 - (1) 2 KG WHEAT FLOUR
 - (1) 185g TUNA FISH
 - (1) 1.5 KG PICKLED CUCUMBERS
 - (1) 100g DANUBIUE CHEESE
 - (1) 850g SLICED PINEAPPLE
 - (1) 340g RASPBERRY JAM
 - (1) 1 L VEGETABLE OIL
 - (1) 800g COCOA
 - (1) 250g TEA
 - (1) 100g INSTANT COFFEE
 - (1) 250g FIGS
 - (1) PACK CHOCOLATE WAFERS
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- 30 LBS. TOTAL WEIGHT

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 - (1) 250g POPCORN KERNELS
 - (1) 150g VANILLA WAFERS
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 - (1) 200g SALTED PEANUTS
 - (1) 200g DATES
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 - (1) 1 KG PEACHES
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A Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 9)
Strategic vs. non-strategic

Ukraine's ambassador to the United Nations, Gennadi Udovenko, recently repeated the official Ukrainian position that Ukraine is only interested in the non-strategic elements of the Black Sea Fleet. The problem, of course, is how to define the term "strategic." Every ship is capable of undertaking a strategic mission. Nor does the criterion of weaponry resolve the issue, since most of the equipment is capable of delivering both conventional and nuclear payloads.

Yet even if these issues are resolved, a solution along conventional lines could create as many problems as it solves. Without access to Sevastopol, a substantial Russian (or superficially commonwealth) Black Sea presence will prove difficult though not impossible to maintain. A Ukrainian Black Sea Fleet

operating out of Sevastopol and a Russian/Commonwealth one sailing from Novorossiysk is a prescription for confrontation not only in times of tension.

Reduction of the Black Sea Fleet to essentially coast guard dimensions on both sides (Ukraine already has such a basic force operating), a cap on the future size of these contingents, as well as an agreement on their conduct along the lines of the 1972 U.S.-Soviet agreement on "Prevention of Incidents On and Over the High Seas" would clearly enhance Ukrainian, Russian and regional security. These measures would also represent a practical and, importantly in this case, face-saving means for disposing of an imperial legacy of negligible utility.

How will...

(Continued from page 9)

years by Greece, Byzantium, Tatars, the Ottoman Empire, and even more recently by Britain and France. Crimea was ceded to Ukraine from Russia in 1954 after the death of Stalin, in an effort to buy Ukrainian loyalty to the Soviet Union. Despite the fact that a majority of the current residents are of Russian origin, a surprising 54 percent of the Crimean territory defied the experts and voted last December for Ukrainian independence.

Frederick the Great one advised that heads of state should not meet with one another, lest they confuse personal relations with international ones. As for me, I just hope that George doesn't confuse a ride in the golf cart with Boris, as friendship with Leonid.

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Contest is divided into three categories:

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---------------------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------

Cash awards will be given in each of the three categories:

1st prize	— 100.00
2nd prize	— 75.00
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4th prize	— 25.00
5th prize	— 10.00 (five awards)

Winners will be announced on Sunday, April 12th, 1992 at 2:30 p.m.
All entries will become property of the Ukrainian Museum of Canada (Alberta Branch).

Conditions — Traditional design on hen's egg only.
Contest entries must be received no later than April 4th.

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Perth Amboy, N.J. District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association
announces that

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING
will be held
Saturday, March 7, 1992 at 2:00 p.m.
at St. Michael's Church Hall, South 3rd Avenue, Manville, N.J.

Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates from the following Branches:
26, 104, 155, 168, 209, 294, 312, 332, 342, 349, 353, 372
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 Treasurer ALEXANDER G. BLAHITKA
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
DISTRICT COMMITTEE
Michael Zacharko, Chairman
Sofia Lonysyn, Secretary
John Babyn, Treasurer

New visa guidelines...

(Continued from page 2)

information: name, citizenship, date of birth, passport number, cities to be visited in Ukraine, purpose of visit and length of stay. It is recommended that prior arrangements be made for hotel accommodations and transportation; this may be done through the Ukrainian agency set up to assist foreign tourists, Ukrintur (phone 212-55-70), or other travel agencies in Ukraine.

In addition to the consular office at Boryspil, as of February 15, temporary visas for entry into Ukraine for stays of up to seven days may be obtained also at the following international entry points: Shegini, Mostyska, Lviv Airport, Uzhhorod Autostation, Chop Autostation, Chop Railroad Station, Porubne, Vadulsiret, Yalta and Symferopol Airport.

At these entry points, visas are issued by officials of the border patrol. The guidelines for issuance of visas are the same as those at Boryspil International Airport. Visas for short-term stays are issued regardless of purpose of visit and even without specific invitations.

Until such time as Ukraine opens its own consular offices abroad, entry visas for Ukraine may also be obtained through consular offices of the Russian Federation. In the United States, these are located at the Russian Embassy in Washington and at general consulates in New York and San Francisco.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

March 3-27

WESTMINSTER, Md.: The Department of Art and Art History at Western Maryland College is presenting "Wasył in Ukraine," a sabbatical photo show of Wasył Palijczuk's trip to Ukraine last fall. The opening will be on March 8, at 2-5 p.m. The gallery is open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on weekdays. Refreshments will be provided.

March 6

NEW YORK: The film "Famine-33" will be shown at New York University's Tisch School of the Arts at 721 Broadway (on the corner of Waverly Place) at 8:30 p.m. Admission is free.

March 7

CHICAGO: An exhibit of the photographs of Vasył Pylypiuk, chief editor of the quarterly *Svitlo i Tin* (Light and Shadow), will open at 10:30 a.m. at the Cultural Center on Chicago Ave. and Oakley Blvd. At 7 p.m. Mr. Pylypiuk will speak about his work. On Sunday, the exhibit will be open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and photos may be purchased. This exhibit is sponsored by the Friends of Rukh.

March 7-9

NEW YORK: Borys Tchernykh, an artist from Lviv, will be participating in the ArtExpo New York, being held at the Jacob Javits Center. The show will be open to the public on Saturday at 11 a.m.-7 p.m.; on Sunday at noon-7 p.m.; and on Monday at 10 a.m.-2 p.m. The cost is \$12 and, barring possible last-minute changes, Mr. Tchernykh will be exhibiting at booth 1749.

March 12

TORONTO: The Chair of Ukrainian Studies will hold a seminar on "19th Century Rusyn Literature" with Dr. Lubita Babotova, P.J. Safarik Univer-

sity Presov in Czecho-Slovakia, at 4-6 p.m. in the Board Room, Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 43 Queen's Park Crescent E. For further information, write to the Chair of Ukrainian Studies, 100 St. George St. Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1A1, or call (416) 978-3332.

March 13

CHICAGO: Robert B. Stechert, general attorney at AT&T, will discuss his company's participation in a joint venture to upgrade and run the long-distance phone network in Ukraine at a dinner meeting sponsored by The Chicago Group (Ukrainian-American Business and Professional Association). Mr. Stechert was AT&T's chief negotiator in Kiev for what may be the largest agreement: yet to modernize a phone system in the former East Bloc. The meeting will be held at Holiday Inn, O'Hare International, 5440 North River Road, Rosemont, at 6:30 p.m. Admission is \$25 for members and \$32 for non-members. For further information, call Anna at (708) 359-3676.

March 14

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.: The Ukrainian-American Association will meet at 2 p.m. at the Epiphany Church Hall, 434 90th Ave. N. For further information, call John Gawaluch, (813) 791-4040.

March 14 and 21

SASKATOON, Sask.: The Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent E., is offering beginners' Ukrainian Easter egg workshops at 1:30-4 p.m. The workshop costs \$8. There is a minimum registration of 10 and a maximum of 20 people for each date. For further information or to register, call (306) 244-3800.

March 15

TRENTON, N.J.: The Ukrainian Cultural Center will hold its annual meeting at 477 Jeremiah Ave. at 3 p.m. For further information, call Olha Faraoniv, (609) 882-9419.

March 20-22

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.: There will be a "Parade of Nations" at the International Folk Fair at Suncoast Dome. For further information, call John Gawaluch, (813) 791-4040.

March 21

ENGLEWOOD, N.J.: The New York Kozak Hockey Club invites all to its first annual open skating party at 4:30-5:30 p.m. followed by an exhibition hockey game (N.Y. Kozaks vs. Montreal Ukes) from 5:30-7:30 p.m. at McKay Arena. All proceeds will benefit Plast and SUM-A. Donations are \$5, including door prizes. For further information or tickets, call Dr. Taras Odulak, (212) 260-2213, or Peter Hlushko, (914) 423-1747.

SASKATOON: The Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Saskatchewan Provincial Council, is sponsoring a one-day choral workshop titled "Sing for Spring: Meaning, Method, Movement" — a practical introduction to the tradition of Ukrainian music. The instructor will be Lawrence J. Ewashko, the artistic director of the Cantata Singers of Ottawa. It will be held at 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. in the Ukrainian Senior Citizens' Center, 1235 20th St. W. The cost is \$30, which includes lunch. For further information, call Cathy Schabel, (306) 652-5850.

March 22

PARMA, Ohio: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 12, is sponsoring a recital by 17-year-old Alexander Slobodyanik Jr., to celebrate its 25th anniversary. The recital, which will benefit the UNWLA's Medical Fund for the Children of Chernobyl, will be at Cuyahoga Community College, Western Campus, 11000 Pleasant Valley Road. Tickets cost \$12 or \$8 for students and seniors. For groups of 10 or more, the price is discounted \$2 per ticket. Tickets may be obtained from members of the branch or by calling (216) 659-4753 or (216) 845-3040.

March 26

TORONTO: The Chair of Ukrainian Studies will hold a seminar on "Odessa Album: Minority Perspectives on the Disintegration of the Soviet Empire" with Prof. Harvey Dyck of the University of Toronto and Svetlana Vishtalenko from Odessa at 4-6 p.m. in the Board Room, Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 43 Queen's Park Crescent E. For further information, write to the Chair of Ukrainian Studies, 100 St. George St., Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1A1, or call (416) 978-3332.

The Weekly. Ukrainian perspective on the news.

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