

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Demjanjuk case is delayed again

JERUSALEM — A decision in John Demjanjuk's appeal of his 1988 conviction and death sentence for Nazi war crimes has once again been postponed as the Israeli Supreme Court ordered the defense to obtain yet another KGB file from the Soviet Union and asked that a report on those documents be submitted within two months, reported the Associated Press.

On February 25 the Supreme Court heard defense arguments that Mr. Demjanjuk, 72, a former Cleveland autoworker, immediately be released based on new evidence pointing to another man, Ivan Marchenko, as being "Ivan the Terrible" of the Treblinka death camp. The court again rejected the plea by attorney Yoram Sheftel.

Mr. Sheftel also told the Supreme Court that he had received word that a thick KGB file on Marchenko could be found in the basement of the KGB headquarters in Kiev. That file purportedly contains 40 depositions by Treblinka guards who identified Marchenko in a photograph and said he was the gas chamber operator at Treblinka, reported the AP.

Previously, the defense had submitted testimony from 31 guards who had identified Marchenko as the notorious "Ivan."

Mr. Sheftel also submitted to the court what he said was a photograph of Marchenko taken in the 1930s. He pointed out that there was enough similarity between Marchenko and his client to explain why five Treblinka survivors would identify Mr. Demjanjuk as "Ivan the Terrible."

The prosecution, meanwhile, submitted testimony by 21 guards from both Treblinka and the Sobibor death camp which was brought to Israel from the Soviet Union by prosecutor Michael Shaked.

Upon hearing the defense's report on additional KGB files in Kiev, and Mr. Shaked's arguments that the documentation should be found "to see if it fits in the puzzle we are trying to build here," the Supreme Court ordered the defense to give the prosecutor all details on the files within two weeks.

### Visa alert

WASHINGTON — The Ukrainian National Association's Washington Office reported as The Weekly was going to press that, in accordance with new instructions from Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, no entry visas for Ukraine issued on or after March 10 by representations (embassies or consulates) of the Russian Federation will be honored by Ukraine.

## Rukh split averted as congress elects triumvirate

### Chornovil, Horyn, Drach elected co-chairmen

by **Marta Kolomayets**  
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — By the skin of its teeth, Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, managed to avert a split by reaching a compromise and electing a triumvirate of leaders during a three-day congress held in Kiev on February 28-29 and March 1.

However, the behind-the-scenes conflicts between the two factions cast doubt on the strength of the organization and defined its future as dubious at best.

During a Saturday night, February 29, session complete with verbal fireworks, as mud was slung and tempers flared, the leadership of Rukh struggled to save the organization from irreparable damage, from breaking up into two organizations.

The delegates who had traveled to this third all-Ukrainian congress of Rukh waited patiently in their places, while the three key players, the triumvirate — Vyacheslav Chornovil, Mykhailo Horyn and Ivan Drach — debated the future of this grass-roots organization which had worked toward Ukraine's independence.

Many of the delegates soon realized that the old leadership of Rukh had



The newly elected co-chairmen of Rukh: (from left) Ivan Drach, Vyacheslav Chornovil and Mykhailo Horyn.

completely lost touch with the regional oblast organizations and that they were no longer willing to listen to the thoughts and wishes of the people.

During a full day of reports from the regional chairmen, it became clear that the people were dissatisfied with the current Rukh leadership and aimed to replace it with Mr. Chornovil, who during his 1991 presidential campaign had traveled to various parts of Ukraine and met with the people.

He, as the Rukh candidate for president of Ukraine, had garnered more than 7 million votes, despite the fact that the leadership did not support him, often turning its support to the other democratic candidates, among them Levko Lukianenko and Ihor Yukhnovsky.

Throughout the first day of the congress Mr. Chornovil's popularity was

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Delegates line up to speak at Rukh's third congress.

## FOR THE RECORD

## Roundtable discussion with Kravchuk

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kiev Press Bureau

Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk, in an effort to create a "government of public trust," has been meeting recently with representatives of parties, movements and public organizations at specially convened roundtable discussions.

During the first roundtable, which will in all probability become a regular feature, Mr. Kravchuk touched upon four questions: what is a multi-party system in today's Ukraine; what is the role of political parties in the building of a sovereign state; on what basis should relations between the president and Parliament grow; what is a constructive opposition and what should its activities include in the process of nation-building.

Below are highlights of ideas expressed by leaders of parties and public organizations during the roundtable discussions on Friday, February 21.

Levko Lukianenko, chairman of the Ukrainian Republican Party:

Firstly, I would like to propose to Mr. President that he follow up on the recommendation of the Supreme Council of Ukraine and form a new government. This new government should be made up of all political forces, and include the democratic powers as well.

Yuriy Badzio, chairman, Democratic Party of Ukraine:

Two things are most important in Ukraine today: first, political stability and the consolidation of the people; and second, a balanced but decisive state policy toward the building of a new, independent and democratic Ukraine.

The Democratic Party has always believed that we can consolidate around two principles: the idea of an independent Ukraine and democracy. Our party considers membership in the CIS as temporary, and sees it as a vehicle for the dismantling of the empire.

Mykhailo Horyn, Popular Movement of Ukraine (Rukh):

In order to form our own state, we must strengthen it with our own sense of dignity... yet we still have our government authorities going to Moscow, as they did in the old days. ... We should understand that Moscow is the capital of a neighboring country and Kiev is the capital of the Ukrainian state. This must be understood in our highest spheres of power.

I think that the ideological guarantee of our statehood is impossible without our thinking of it as the heir to Kievan Rus' and our Hetman state.

Oleksander Yemets, Party for the Democratic Rebirth of Ukrainian:

Our party thinks that the president has pretty actively worked toward formulating mechanisms to build a sovereign Ukraine. Our party supports his inroads to strengthen executive powers, but we feel that this process should be accompanied by a counter-balance.

We should guarantee political pluralism, the demonopolization of the mass media and the strengthening of our court system.

Oleksander Ivashchenko, chairman, All-Ukrainian Union of Workers' Solidarity:

What is most dangerous today is a social crisis in Ukraine. How can we avoid it, what mechanism can we use? For a long time now we have proposed to the Cabinet of Ministers, to the president, that he immediately form a government of national unity and then create a committee of unions at the Cabinet of Ministers. ...

And the greatest danger is in fact the sabotage of powers in the cities, especially in the sphere of economics; the lack of both anti-monopoly laws and a law on privatization is a great danger.

Mr. Mozhovy, Peasant Union of Ukraine:

The stabilization of society depends on strengthening the economy of the village and agriculture. Maybe I am exaggerating, but if there is a village (selo); there will be a Ukraine.

Oleksander Moroz, chairman, Socialist Party of Ukraine (formerly the Communist Party of Ukraine):

To assign the roundtable a role which will form a political platform and a government of national unity (public trust) seems to me to be a utopian assignment. This should be the duty of the president, and he will then ask for advice from the political parties which are most convenient for him. And by looking at whom he turns to, we will understand whom he leans on and whose ideas go unnoticed.

We feel that a state cannot be democratic if it only considers the problems of the minorities and not the majority. And for this reason, we feel that in the first section of our Constitution, we should include a declaration of human rights...

Ivan Drach, chairman, Rukh:

It is very important for us to support the democratic powers of Russia. This is how we can counterbalance chauvinistic powers, which have almost always won out against us.

Today, Rukh will either remain the way it is, or will split into two movements, because there are various tendencies. One Rukh movement would like to become the constructive opposition, and I am against this. I feel that there is a position and an opposition. Opposition is that which is against the position. And at this time, when there is a position, an opportunity to form a new state, then we should support all those powers which are working for that statehood.

Serhiy Plachynda, chairman, Peasant Democratic Party:

... We must cancel the decision reached recently in Alma-Ata and stop the tactical nuclear weapons removal from Ukraine to Russia. We should not play with internationalism as a nuclear-free state. We cannot trust Russia... we must have a halting factor and that should be our tactical weapons.

And, I'd like to add one more thing. Our party feels that we should take the Communist Party to trial, for they were the murderers of people and nations; we must also put socialism on trial...

Vasyl Sichko, chairman, Ukrainian Christian Democratic Party:

There are seven factors which endanger Ukraine today. They include: (Continued on page 6)

## Kievans protest proposed budget cuts as Parliament works on economic reform

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — After a weeklong recess, members of Ukraine's Supreme Council returned to Kiev on Tuesday morning, March 3, to work out programs of economic reform.

Waiting to greet them outside the Parliament building were hundreds of disgruntled citizens protesting proposed budget cuts which affect their already miserable daily lives.

The economic needs of pensioners, Chernobyl liquidators and schoolchildren have fallen into the "black hole," said Volodymyr Hobchuk, vice-chairman of the Chernobyl Union of Ukraine, as Kiev's citizens blocked off the main thoroughfare, halting traffic near Parliament.

"We were the first at the site of the nuclear explosion," he said, "and now we are the first to suffer." Their benefits,

including bus passes and free railway tickets, are being curbed to balance Ukraine's budget.

Inside the Parliament, deputies called for a closed session meeting between President Leonid Kravchuk, the Cabinet of Ministers and the Supreme Council members to decide, as Volodymyr Yavorivsky said, "who we are and where we are going."

The date of this meeting has not yet been decided. In a demonstrative move on Tuesday morning, Deputy Oleksander Chaban, a farmer from Mykolayiv Oblast, announced a hunger strike, asking his fellow agrarians to support him until the farming areas of Ukraine are supplied with the fuel and machinery for spring sowing, which begins in three weeks.

Mr. Chaban told the Parliament that he would not leave the building, nor would he eat until his demands were (Continued on page 6)



## Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• CRIMEA — On February 26 the Crimean Supreme Council renamed the Crimean ASSR the Republic of Crimea. It also adopted a resolution on the state anthem and discussed the draft of a new constitution. The draft's basic law is now sans the words "autonomous" and "within Ukraine," and does not mention secession from Ukraine. The delineation of powers between the Crimea and Ukraine is still under discussion. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• MOSCOW — Only four out of nine documents were signed at a February 27 CIS meeting. The possible creation of an interparliamentary assembly, a major issue, was postponed again. Oleksander Yemets, a member of the Ukrainian delegation, said that Ukraine was concerned that any bodies that coordinated the CIS "could very soon turn into ruling bodies." Another meeting is scheduled for Alma-Ata at the end of March. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• CRIMEA — Two more marine battalions of the Black Sea Fleet took the oath of allegiance to Ukraine. The commanding officer of the first bat-

alion and his deputy were instantly dismissed by Admiral Igor Kasatonov, commander-in-chief of the fleet. After the second battalion pledged allegiance to Ukraine on February 15, its commanding officer and deputy also were dismissed. A marine brigade is attached to the Black Sea Fleet, with about 3,000 to 4,000 men organized into nine battalions. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KIEV — A parliamentary faction of the Popular Movement of Ukraine, or Rukh, has been established, it was announced at the February 8 session of the Supreme Council of Ukraine. The parliamentary group is headed by People's Deputy Mykhailo Horyn, who is also head of the Rukh Political Council. (Respublika)

• MOSCOW — Ukraine and Russia had agreed on approximately 70 percent of the units that would make up the CIS strategic armed forces, said Sergei Shakhrai, a deputy chairman of the Russian government, according to a Postfactum report of February 18. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

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## Russian aircrew defects to Russia from Ukraine

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A battle of words erupted between Ukraine and Russia when six Russian aircrews who had refused to take an oath of allegiance to Ukraine took off to Russia on their Su-24 Fencer jet bombers. The 13 men flew from Starokonstantynov in Ukraine to Belarus and then on to Russia on February 14.

Ukraine's Defense Minister Konstantyn Morozov said the flight was a "crime" and that the Russian pilots had the same rights as those who had taken the Ukrainian oath.

On February 17, ITAR-TASS reported that President Leonid Kravchuk protested what he called the "hijacking" of the planes to President Boris Yeltsin and asked Mr. Yeltsin to return the offenders, the planes and the regimental banner that they took with them. He called the flight a "crime that contradicts international agreements and Ukrainian law." RFE/RL Daily Report wrote.

The Ukrainian Supreme Council newspaper Holos Ukrainy interpreted the flight as a move planned by political and military forces in Moscow to create discord between President Yeltsin and Kravchuk at the February 14 CIS summit in Minsk. The newspaper's correspondent became convinced, after talking with military intelligence officials in Kiev, that the crews flew over Belarus instead of heading for Smolensk only to provoke the summit participants.

A deputy division commander, a regimental staff officer and a squadron commander were among the defectors. The regimental banner, it turned out, was taken to Moscow by the chief of staff of the Seventh Regiment, who put it in his briefcase and drove to Moscow in a private car.

On February 18, The Christian Science Monitor reported, Commander-in-chief Yevgeniy Shaposhnikov refused the demand that the crews be returned to Ukraine to be put on trial, and that they had received new assignments. There would still be talks with Ukraine about returning the aircraft, however.

The chief of staff of CIS long-range aviation said that the personnel of a tanker aircraft regiment and some

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## Ukraine becomes member of FIFA

KIEV — The International Federation of Football Associations — known as FIFA, the acronym for its French name — has granted temporary membership status to the national soccer federations of Ukraine, Georgia, Slovenia and Croatia, reported Sportyyna Hazeta, citing on Agence France Presse story.

The decision was made now, before the FIFA congress in July, in order that the national soccer bodies of these states could begin to establish contacts with other soccer associations.

As a new FIFA member, Ukraine will be able to participate in regional cup matches in 1993.

However, Ukraine will not be able to field a team for the World Cup (which takes place every four years) in 1994, since drawings for that international competition took place in 1991.

FIFA encompasses the soccer federations of some 165 countries.

## UCC headquarters' location causes regional rift

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — Now that Ukraine is independent, the future role and seat of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress is shaping up to become a battle between east and west. While most key players seem to agree on the UCC facilitating trade and communication links between the two countries, regional differences are creating a rift as to where the congress headquarters should be situated.

Since its inception 52 years ago, the UCC has always been based in Winnipeg, the historic junction for Ukrainian settlement in western Canada. But now, some like Ihor Bardyn, chairperson of the UCC's Canada-Ukraine Committee, feel that current realities are prompting a move.

"A lot of people don't understand that the game has changed," he explained. "They're not forward-looking enough, but, unless we move, we're in big trouble."

Mr. Bardyn, a UCC vice-president considering a run at the presidency this fall, said that the imminent opening of a Ukrainian embassy in Ottawa this year demands a greater presence in the Canadian capital.

Current UCC president Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk disagrees. "Regardless of what easterners think, I think we should keep it in Winnipeg. There are about 400,000 Canadians of Ukrainian origin living west of the Ontario border. It's a lack of appreciation of where the community is," he said.

Dr. Cipywnyk's suggestions include expanding the current two-person operation at the UCC's Ukrainian Information Bureau in Ottawa and decentralizing existing provincial councils. For instance, one might receive the multicultural-

ism portfolio, another, a mandate to handle redress issues.

But Mr. Bardyn, a Toronto lawyer, argued that "the problem having headquarters in Winnipeg is that many of the representatives have come from the city" throughout the UCC's existence.

Although he doesn't have difficulty with current administrative functions remaining in Winnipeg, Mr. Bardyn cited both the Canadian Jewish Congress and the German Canadian Congress as good reference models.

"The Germans keep a low-profile because their country is becoming increasingly affluent; and the Jews, struggling with border problems and high inflation, are a little more vigilant. Since we share similarities with both, we could be somewhere in the middle."

But that somewhere for him means maintaining a central office in Ottawa.

"We have to look at where the UCC would be most effective. Look, people are predicting that Ukraine will one day have the world's fifth largest economy. As a country, we're no match for the Germans, the Americans, the French and the Japanese. But, we could be the first to upgrade road service, help establish telecommunications. We have the chance to get in on the ground floor."

Orest Dubas, president of the Ottawa branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association, agreed that the UCC needs an Ottawa office. But it needs one in Kiev, too, he added.

"When it comes to joint ventures, it's important that people, especially non-Ukrainians, get expert technical and professional advice in Canada." He said that an Ottawa-based office would help the UCC work more

closely with the Canadian government's ongoing technical assistance program through the Task Force on Central and Eastern Europe.

In fact, the UCC plans to open a Kiev office by late spring.

With faxes, teleconferences and a meeting of the UCC executive now only every three months, Dr. Cipywnyk wonders why the congress needs to invest in relocation. Besides, the UCC's Winnipeg offices are currently under renovation.

Winnipeg historian Dr. Stella Hryniuk noted that current demographics and history give clout to both sides of the debate, but she said she feels the UCC has lost its muscle. "They are not keeping people involved in Ukrainian Canadian affairs. There's little initiative coming out of the UCC."

She wondered whether the planned facilitating role for the congress is of interest to the majority of Canadians who claim some Ukrainian connection. "How much time do most people actually think about what's going on in Ukraine? They should be concentrating on relations, not facilitation, and do things like helping Canadian families get their relatives to emigrate here. They're the voice of 10 percent of (Ukrainian Canadians) ... with an average age of 55 plus."

Getting more younger people involved is a wish of Dr. Cipywnyk's. "The world moves on, older people lost their flexibility," says the Saskatoon psychiatrist. "We should be on the cutting edge and attracting young professionals, who are between 25 and 45 and in their prime."

He hopes that presidential candidates will publish a "manifesto" of their thoughts on the UCC's future before the October convention, where the organization's fate will ultimately be decided.

## Luciuk recommends Ukrainian policy to House of Commons

by Andriy Hluchoweky  
Ukrainian Information Bureau

OTTAWA — Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, professor in the department of politics and economics at the Royal Military College of Canada in Kingston, Ontario, appeared before the House of Commons Standing Committee on External Affairs and International Trade in Ottawa on Tuesday, February 11.

Speaking as an expert scholar on the emerging political order in the new Commonwealth of Independent States, Dr. Luciuk chastized the Canadian External Affairs Department for its weak-kneed approach to the "Ukrainian question." Part of the blame, stated Dr. Luciuk, rests with the prejudices of the larger, Anglo-Celtic-dominated host society, within which Ukrainian immigrants and many of their descendants occasionally found themselves exposed to discriminatory, even racist sentiments and deeds as exemplified by the internment operations of World War I directed against Canada's Ukrainians.

More recent examples show similar trends and directions, he continued. In 1956 Canada's External Affairs Minister Jules Leger decreed "even in the unlikely event that the Communist regime in Russia should disappear," it was doubtful whether an independent Ukraine would be "a practical possibility," while Western advocacy of Ukrainian independence would only "seriously offend all Great Russians."

Even following the overwhelming vote for independence in the December 1, 1991, referendum in Ukraine, emphasized Dr. Luciuk, Western diplomatic recognition was, in general, tardily and begrudgingly granted. Though Canada recognized Ukraine as an independent state on December 2, it was several weeks before the U.S. (December 25) and Great Britain (along with the European Community, on December 21) recognized Ukraine. It was as if the West's foreign policy mandarins were unwilling to concede and accept the demise of the hypercentralized Soviet Union and the last Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Dr. Luciuk stated.

Dr. Luciuk warned the External Affairs Committee of Boris Yeltsin's "Russia first" policy and his eagerness to inherit the mantle of the former Soviet Union, from the Black Sea Fleet and "all-union" assets abroad to nuclear weapons. Dr. Luciuk also questioned Russia's "right" of intervention in the affairs of neighboring states, ostensibly to "protect" the Russian-speaking minorities found outside its borders.

Dr. Luciuk went on to urge the Canadian government to develop closer ties with Canada's 1 million-strong Ukrainian population and to use this century-long relationship between Canada and Ukraine to its advantage. In his seven recommendations, Dr. Luciuk urged Canada to move quickly on its January 27 commitment of elevating its Consulate-General in Kiev to the status of an embassy through the appointment of a Canadian ambassador to Ukraine.

This would firmly fix Canada's diplomatic recognition of the independence of Ukraine, stated Dr. Luciuk, and signal to neighboring states Canada's commitment to the sovereign existence of this new European country.

The second recommendation put forward by the witness was for Canada to formally express its concern about Russia's territorial claims to Ukrainian territory, in particular to the Crimea. Canada, stressed Dr. Luciuk, should not recognize and instead should forcefully protest against any territorial changes that do not take place peacefully and by mutual consent.

Dr. Luciuk's third recommendation urged Canada to target a significant portion of its annual foreign aid budget (in the forms of grants and long-term loans under favorable terms) toward Ukraine. On the question of debt repayment, Dr. Luciuk proposed that Canada hold each of the successor states (excluding the Baltic states) responsible for debt repayment, but only to the degree that they are allocated a "fair share" of the assets of the former Soviet Union.

Dr. Luciuk also proposed that the Canadian government, in cooperation with Canada's universities, colleges, vocational and technical schools, offer a limited number of temporary student visas to qualified Ukrainians, giving them opportunities to study at Canadian educational institutions. The fifth recommendation urged Canada to direct financial and educational re-

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## Kiev biologist conducts research in U.S., discusses Chernobyl

by Khristina Lew

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — U.S. medical and health experts frequently travel to Ukraine to research the effects of radiation exposure or pollution on the Ukrainian population, but few Ukrainian specialists travel to the United States to conduct research on American soil.

Oleksander Minchenko of Kiev has brought his expertise in biology and endocrinology to Philadelphia, where he is researching gene expression at Jefferson University for one year.

Born in Lviv in 1946, Dr. Minchenko studied biology at Kiev State University, where he was awarded a doctorate in biology and endocrinology in 1985. He has worked at Kiev's Institute of Endocrinology and Metabolic Diseases for the past 22 years, and has conducted research in the fields of molecular endocrinology and biology and the function of genes in the presence of diabetes. Dr. Minchenko has published numerous scholarly papers and articles and, in the past two years alone, has



Oleksander Minchenko

participated in international forums and conferences in London, Copenhagen, Regensburg, Germany, Ireland and Bratislava, Slovakia.

In recent years, Dr. Minchenko has become interested in Ukraine's ecology, and is a wealth of statistical information on the effects of radiation and pollution on Ukraine's inhabitants, livestock and produce.

Dr. Minchenko maintains that Ukraine's ecological crisis began long before the explosion at Chernobyl, which merely exacerbated it.

Below, Dr. Minchenko details Ukraine's pollution and health problems, and offers his solutions for a cleaner Ukrainian environment.

Ukraine, whose territory occupies 2.7 percent of the former Soviet Union, houses 25 percent of Soviet industries. According to data compiled by Ukraine's Academy of Sciences in 1990, industries in Ukraine emit 17 million tons of waste and over 25 million tons of gaseous matter into the atmosphere, and dump over 25 million tons of waste in Ukraine's water basins.

Further, nuclear power plants situated in Ukraine, which constitute more than one-third of all nuclear power plants in the former Soviet Union, release radioactivity. According to Dr. Minchenko, the design and structure of Soviet reactors is such that any one reactor is capable of emitting 500 (and even up to 4,000) curies of radioactivity in one day. This is 100 times the amount of radioactive emissions given off at foreign nuclear power plants.

With this type of "normal functioning" at Soviet-built nuclear power plants, Ukraine was contaminated long before the 1986 disaster at Chernobyl, Dr. Minchenko noted.

After the explosion at the Chernobyl plant, according to data compiled in 1986, over 100 million curies of radioactivity were released in the first 10 days

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## Maryland professor named member of state CIS Advisory Committee

TOWSON, Md. — Tamara Woroby has been named to the State of Maryland's Business Advisory Committee on the Commonwealth of Independent States. The appointment was made by the Secretary of Agriculture and member of the Governor's International Cabinet, Robert H. Walker.

Dr. Woroby is associate professor of economics at Towson State University and professorial lecturer at the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies of The Johns Hopkins University.

In her role as a member of the Maryland-CIS Advisory Committee, Prof. Woroby has been instrumental in developing an Agreement of Friendly Partnership between Ukraine and the state of Maryland. Its main purpose is to provide a formal structure through which to channel technical assistance and aid to Ukraine, as well as to further academic exchanges and increase business ties. Such an agreement was signed last year with the Russian Federation as well as the three Baltic countries.

To conclude the Agreement of Friendly Partnership, it is expected that Ukrainian Minister of Education Peter Talanchuk, representing the government of Ukraine and bearing the signature of the Prime Minister, will meet with Gov. William Donald Schaefer in Annapolis in mid-March.

Separate agreements will also be signed by Minister Talanchuk and Maryland Secretary of Higher Education Sheila Aery, eventually providing Ukrainian academics and students access to the 12-campus University of Maryland state system, Johns Hopkins University, and 22 other colleges and universities.



Tamara Woroby

## Plast to celebrate anniversaries at Jamboree '92 in East Chatham



Members of the organizing committee of Plast Jamboree '92 discuss this summer's programs and activities. Standing (from left) are George Sawicki, Alexander Cherny and Julian Kryzhanovsky. Seated (from left) are Zenia Brozyna, Olha Kuzmowycz and Irena Kurowycz.

by Khristina Lew

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization will celebrate its 80th anniversary and the first anniversary of Ukraine's declaration of independence at its quinquennial Plast Jamboree on August 18-23.

The six-day jamboree, which provides "novatstvo" (ages 7-11), "yunatstvo" (ages 11-17), adult (ages 18-31) and senior scouts (ages 31 and up) — Ukrainian Plast members from all over the world — an opportunity to meet and get acquainted, will take place at Plast's "Vovcha Tropa" (Wolf's Trek) campgrounds in East Chatham, N.Y.

Embracing the motto "One Plast-One World," the organizing committee of Plast Jamboree '92 has sent invitations to the nine countries where Plast exists: Argentina, Australia, Canada, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, England, Germany, Poland, Ukraine and the United States.

The jamboree program, organized by Zenia Brozyna, will feature an olympiad, a carnival, an outdoor youth concert, exhibits, campfires, field games, and two dances with special performances by Fata Morgana of Kiev.

Yunatstvo will actually begin jamboree activities a week earlier, on August 8, by participating in their choice of seven separate camps along the north-eastern corridor of the United States. The 10-day specialized camps — sailing, hiking, canoeing, equestrian, mountain climbing, cycling and sports — will conclude on August 18, when Plast members of all ages will meet at East Chatham to commence the jamboree program.

"This year's Plast Jamboree," notes George Sawicki, chairman of the program subcommittee in charge of organizing the specialized camps' activities, "offers yunatstvo something new — a choice." Mr. Sawicki explained that a questionnaire mailed to yunatstvo in the spring of 1991 indicated those seven interests and the participation of approximately 450 to 500 youths between the ages of 11 and 17.

Beginning August 15, a weeklong camp will be held for novatstvo, as well as adult and senior scouts. The camp for Plast's youngest members, novatstvo, will be centered on exploring all countries where Plast exists.

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## SUM-A organizes camps in Carpathians

NEW YORK — Taking advantage of the many changes that have occurred in Ukraine, the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) is organizing two camps in the Carpathian Mountains.

A hiking camp will begin July 20 in the foothills of the mountains in western Ukraine. Hikers will then continue with their knapsacks and food supply, following the famous path of the heroes of Ukraine. They will visit battle-grounds and memorials to all who have served and died for Ukraine. In addition, members of the camp will experience the natural beauty of the mountains and will get acquainted with youth from Ukraine. This camp is being organized by SUM in cooperation with Spadshchyna, a youth organization based in Lviv. The camp will end August 1.

A second camp is being organized at the "Chervona Kalyna" villa in the small town of Slavske between August 2

and August 13. The majority of time spent during the camp will be on one-day hikes to historical sites throughout the Carpathian Mountains. Campers will visit Nahuyevychi, the birthplace of the famous poet Ivan Franko, and will pay their respects at memorials to heroes who fought for the freedom of Ukraine. These sites will include Makivka and Veretsky Val. Members will also have a chance to view an ancient castle in Urich.

In addition campers — including youths from the diaspora and from SUM/SNUM based in Ukraine — will participate in lectures and seminars. Topics will include: "How Should Youth Participate in the Rebuilding of Our Nation," "Analysis of Current Events in Ukraine" and "East-West Relations."

For further information, please contact: Lida Mykityn (U.S.), (212) 473-5751, or Yuriy Shust (Canada), (416) 762-9610.

## Rehabilitation medicine specialist reflects on medical care in Ukraine

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — Rehabilitation medicine doesn't exist as a separate medical specialty in Ukraine; it is usually found as a branch of neurology or neurosurgery. There is only one center of rehabilitation medicine in the whole of the former USSR and it is found in Kiev — the Center for Rehabilitation of Species of Neurological Conditions, a department of the Kiev Institute of Postgraduate Studies. The center was established in 1969 by Prof. Leonid Pelech who still heads it; the director of the Institute is Prof. Vitaliy Hyrin.

Recently, Dr. Oleh Maryniak, associate professor in the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Faculty of Medicine at the University of Western Ontario, and chief of the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, St. Joseph's Health Center, London, Ontario, was invited by the Kiev Institute of Postgraduate Studies to be a visiting professor and give a course in clinical electromyography. The course was held in September-November of 1991.

Electromyography (EMG) is a diagnostic method and considered as necessary in the diagnosis of diseases of the muscle and nerves as a chest X-ray to diagnose pneumonia. It was developed in North America and Europe in the 1960s, and EMG equipment is now found in every large hospital. But it is unknown in Ukraine.

The two EMG machines Dr. Maryniak brought to Kiev for use in the course were the first of the type to be used in Kiev. The electrodiagnostic machine is a sensitive amplifier and costs \$10,000. The Ukrainian community in London funded one of the machines which Dr. Maryniak left in Kiev.

The EMG course lasted eight weeks, four days a week. It consisted of a one-hour lecture and two hours of practical demonstration in the morning; in the afternoon, patients with neuromuscular problems were examined as the institute is also a hospital with 400 beds where experimental surgery is performed.

Dr. Maryniak developed the curriculum and the conditions of admittance to the course. He also had the chapter on "Electrodiagnostics" from "Krusen's Handbook of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation" translated into Ukrainian.

The number of students was limited to 13. They were specialists, mostly neurologists, neurosurgeons and surgeons. Dr. Maryniak said he was impressed with the quality of the students who were chosen from a large number of applicants and said that the majority did very well in the course. He was also pleased with the way the students responded to the course; they asked very intelligent and penetrating questions and, because they were specialists, the course became an exchange rather than just an exposition on his part.

The students told him they were very grateful for the opportunity he provided not only because of the knowledge he was able to impart but more so because of the chance for them to see a different teaching attitude, become acquainted with a different way of thinking and of organizing information which was fresh and exciting to them.

At the end of the course the participants had to pass examinations to qualify for a semester credit from the institute. The administrator of the course in Kiev was Prof. Arkady Ovcharenko.

If we in the West have the idea that everyone in Ukraine is just waiting for

someone to come in with the newest and the best, that is a false impression, Dr. Maryniak pointed out. "It is very difficult for people to accept something new and different in Ukraine," he said.

He cited an example relayed to him by a surgeon who does traumatic amputations and deals with prosthetics. He told him about a West German prosthetics firm that had sent in five containers of prosthetic equipment — a mobile factory. It offered to do free prostheses for all needy amputees in Kiev for two years, but still had not found a place that would accept them.

The whole exercise of helping Ukraine can prove useless unless proper preparatory work is done — the ground has to be prepared, the people prepared. The most fruitful point of contact is still a people-to-people one, Dr. Maryniak said. Hospital-to-hospital or organization-to-organization is not enough; there are too many formalities which rarely lead to anything good being done, he explained.

"Anyone wanting to provide help in Ukraine should choose a person to whom to give the help rather than an institution," Dr. Maryniak said. He left the EMG machine in the name of a professor rather than the institute, as something that belongs to an institute is easily misplaced or lost.

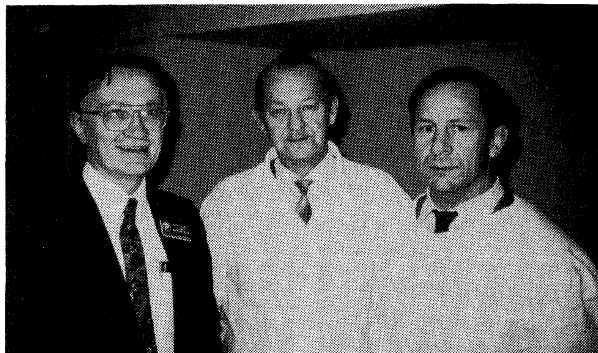
If one is interested in the improvement of medical care in Ukraine and thereby the health of the population, Dr. Maryniak said it was important to go to Ukraine and see for oneself. This was his fifth trip to Ukraine and over that time he had gradually developed a relationship with the center in Kiev and a personal relationship with its professors and director. The first time there, he gave one lecture; the next year — three; the next — five lectures, in which he impressed upon them the need for electrodiagnostics. Over time, they came to trust him.

The approach should be bilateral; it is important to have them come to the West, to have them see how things work here, he added. Without those two things happening, real communication is not possible because the systems are so different and the way of thinking is very different. As a result, words have different connotations and mere comparisons don't work as an explanation. Anyone who has tried to explain the relative cost of goods or rents or bus fare in the West versus Ukraine has run into that problem.

The legal groundwork for Dr. Maryniak's contacts was a bilateral agreement, signed in May 1989, between the University of Western Ontario and the Kiev Institute of Postgraduate Studies, under which professors from the institute had come to Canada to lecture and to see EMGs being done here. Prof. Pelech was in London two years ago; Prof. Ovcharenko came here last year and the director, Prof. Hyrin, was in Toronto and London recently.

Although Dr. Maryniak was pleased with the quality of the specialists who took his course and said that there were physicians well qualified and knowledgeable in their specialty in Ukraine, he noted that the average quality of physicians is much lower than in North America. The training is very didactic and stylized, and the method of choosing people for medical school is not on merit but on other factors. As well, the social system is not geared to anybody showing initiative. It is difficult to introduce new methods, new diagnostics.

Rehabilitation medicine is geared to training people to think about what can be done with what they have rather than to go looking for miraculous cures, Dr.



Dr. Oleh Maryniak (center), a rehabilitation medicine specialist from Ontario, with Prof. Leonid Pelech (left) and Prof. Arkady Ovcharenko of Ukraine.

Maryniak noted. Because this specialty is so undeveloped in Ukraine, people turn to faith healers, ESP, various peripheral treatments such as holistic medicine, acupuncture, therapies — they try anything to get better. The desire is to get cured rather than to make a better life with what you have. This leads to a tremendous waste of money and energy.

Disabled children are kept at home by their parents, many of whom spend most of their lives trying to cure them, taking them to various institutions — in Kiev, Moscow, Eastern Europe and even all over the world — in the hope of finding a cure.

Ninety percent of amputees do not use a prosthesis, partly because of a lack of them but also because the idea of using one rather than crutches is not taught. Wheelchairs, which are really very simple things, are in short supply; aids and self-help devices are almost non-existent. The idea of rehabilitation is not ingrained in the consciousness of the people.

But Dr. Maryniak sees changes coming; some have already begun. Recently, all medical institutions in Ukraine were transferred to the Ministry of Health of Ukraine. He said that the Minister of Health, Dr. Yuriy Spizhenko, is a dynamic young man, but one who is faced with tremendous problems.

There is an overpopulation of medical institutes, doctors and medical

workers — and not enough money to pay them. The physician-to-patient ratio in Ukraine is the highest in the world — twice as many doctors per capita as in Canada (which itself feels that there are too many). There are twice as many beds as are considered necessary, but there is an artificial bed shortage because the average stay in a hospital, for certain diagnostic categories, is three times as long as in Canada. Better efficiency all around is needed, Dr. Maryniak pointed out.

Dr. Maryniak's personal challenge is to help the development of rehabilitation medicine in Ukraine. The disabled have a long way to go to have the rights and privileges that the disabled have in Canada — the aids, the recognition, the government support. They need to feel that they are full-fledged human beings. Currently, the general attitude to the disabled in Ukraine is "out of sight, out of mind," but things are changing, he observed.

For example, the amputee department at the institute was being shut down for lack of funds. Some 200 amputees went to the Parliament and staged a sit-in in Leonid Kravchuk's office and the department was reopened. Thus lobbying and organization can achieve a lot.

Although there have been various medical aid projects for Ukraine, Dr. Maryniak was the first to be appointed a visiting professor and to give a credit

(Continued on page 16)

## Kiev Polytechnic Institute honors six Ukrainians from diaspora

KIEV — The Kiev Polytechnic Institute recently bestowed honorary doctorates on six individuals from the Ukrainian diaspora for their contributions of work, time and talent in helping Ukraine and the KPI.

Prof. Zirka Voronka of Passaic County College was honored for her work in teaching English in Ukraine. She is a specialist in teaching English as a second language and took a leave of absence from the college to teach intensive courses in Ukraine. She also organized a department of English at KPI and bought textbooks with her own money.

Prof. Roman Voronka taught a semester of mathematics at KPI and is known throughout Ukraine as the man who brought and set up computer systems for schools and other organizations. He is the head of the Ukrainian Language Society in America and a member of the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine.

Prof. Taras Hunczak, the founder of the Rukh Fund in America, has been

teaching at KPI for a semester. He is also the editor of the magazine *Suchasnist*.

Dr. Karl Zaininger, head of the Siemens research facility in Princeton, N.J., has been working with KPI to create a system of scientific exchange and collaboration on projects with leading scientific institutions in the West. He is also a benefactor of various Ukrainian institutions, particularly the Ukrainian Museum in New York City.

Prof. Osyp Moroz is a leading activist in the Ukrainian Engineers Society in America and co-organizer of many scientific conferences. He also helped coordinate the training of specialists and activities of the KPI.

Pastor John Shep has come to the aid of Chernobyl victims, distributed over a million Bibles, donated about \$100,000 for children's textbooks and about 120 computer systems.

The Kiev Polytechnic Institute was established in 1898 and is the largest technical university in Ukraine.

## Kuropas book on Ukrainian Americans is hailed by scholars, reviewers

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Myron B. Kuropas, winner of the 1990-1991 Kovaliw award for excellence in Ukrainian studies, has earned the praise of noted scholars for his book "The Ukrainian Americans: Roots and Aspirations, 1884-1954," published by University of Toronto Press in 1991.

The Kovaliw Award is presented biannually by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America to scholars who publish the best book in the field of Ukrainian studies during the preceding two years. The decision is referred by recognized academics in the field.

Dr. Martha Bohachevsky Chomiak of the National Endowment for the Humanities, a referee for the Kovaliw Award, noted:

"One may disagree with some of Kuropas' interpretations, but there is no question about his pioneering effort in collecting the information and providing the basis for the story of Ukrainian community life in the United States. All subsequent works — and the topic merits further study — will have to begin with 'Kuropas' book. Kuropas goes beyond the platitudes of immigration history as the epic of the great unwashed to portray the true story of the men and women — yes, surprisingly, there is a welcomed and good women's component — who created the organizations, the churches, the schools, the scaffolding upon which Ukrainian presence in the United States was built."

Among other scholars voicing acclaim for Dr. Kuropas' book is Harvard professor emeritus of Ukrainian history Dr. Omeljan Pritsak. "This is a scholarly and innovative historical study of great significance to all Ukrainians," he stated in a letter to the author.

"It's an impressive piece of work," noted Andrew M. Greeley of the National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago.

"It [this book] is likely to become an important publication in the history not only of Ukrainian immigrants but also in the history of immigration as a whole to this country," wrote Prof. Arthur Mann of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Christine Hoshowsky of the Foundation for Eastern European Studies wrote to Dr. Kuropas to express her opinion that: "A strength of this account is that it interfaces events, ideologies, and politics among Ukrainians in Eastern Europe with those in America. The lives of immigrant Ukrainians are fully documented as are their struggles to resolve the religious and nationalities dilemmas which were central to the development of a Ukrainian consciousness."

Reviewers, too, have hailed the Kuropas book.

"Myron Kuropas has finally laid a foundation for Ukrainian American history, and an interesting, even fascinating, foundation it is. The story of Ukrainian Americans, as portrayed by Kuropas, contains a richness of events and ideas," wrote Andrew Gregorovich, editor, in Forum Magazine.

"There are few books in recent years that I have read as carefully and with as great interest as Myron

Kuropas' excellent volume on Ukrainian Americans. Kuropas is a consummate story teller who supports the saga he relates with a solid scholarly apparatus for those who want to dig further into the annals of history. Thus it is that both scholars and a more general readership will find the book valuable." These are the words of the Rev. Andriy Chirovsky of the The Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies, St. Paul University in Ottawa.

Prof. Lubomyr Luciuk of Royal Military College stated the following in his review in Svoboda:

"This is more than just a good book. It is a provocatively enlightening and competent account of the experience of America's Ukrainians from 1884 to 1954, a study which often invites its readers to wonder whether that community has learned from the all too many mistakes of its past...It is certainly a book which can be read with pleasure and interest not only by specialists in American ethnic and immigration history but by members of the general public, no mean accomplishment for any author."

"The Kuropas book sets a standard of indefatigable research and intellectual rigor by which all other studies of American ethnic groups will now have to be judged," commented Dr. James Mace, former director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, in a review published in International Migration Review.

Writing in the journal of the American Library Association, Prof. G. Lipsitz of the University of California noted the following:

"Kuropas makes extensive use of memoirs, primarily published, and of histories of Ukrainian Americans in this lengthy study. For Kuropas, ethnic groups are best understood through their insinuations; consequently, he presents a detailed chronicle of the evolution of churches, newspapers, and fraternal and political organizations. He is especially careful to delineate the schisms within the community over terms and symbols of national identity and over national and global politics. Two middle chapters make an interesting comparison between Ukrainian Americans on the political left and the political right, especially in the 1930s and 1940s. The book is most helpful in its presentation of the chronology of events that shaped Ukrainian American institutions and its discussion of terms used to define and advance the cause of Ukrainian nationalism."

The foreword to "The Ukrainian Americans," written by Prof. Orest Subtelny of York University points out the value of this work:

"The time is right and the need is great for the book which Myron Kuropas has written...Not only scholars want and need to know more about the Ukrainian American experience. The descendants of the immigrants will benefit from insights which this book provides into the organizational and ideological world of their parents and grandparents. In Ukraine the desire to know more about the oft-maligned by Soviet propagandists, yet barely known, Ukrainian diaspora has increased dramatically."

## Stanton cited as "Man of Year"



The Ukrainian community of Chicago commemorated the 74th anniversary of Ukraine's 1918 proclamation of independence at a banquet held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center. Over 600 guests and many dignitaries attended. Prof. Gregory Stanton (left) received the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America Man of the Year Award from Dr. Stepan Khmara, a member of the Ukrainian Parliament in whose defense Dr. Stanton was active. Looking on is Orest Baranyk, president of the Illinois Division of the UCCA.

## Kievans...

(Continued from page 2)

answered. As a sign of protest, he wears a white head band, inscribed with black letters: I am hunger-striking.

The pensioners who came to picket the Parliament face hunger as well, because their pensions have not been raised to reflect the inflated costs of living. One elderly woman from Kiev, whose sign read: "Pensioners have been made into paupers," stood in the middle of Hrushevsky street, blocking traffic. "I'm so desperate, I don't care if they

arrest me," she exclaimed. Pensioners currently receive 200 coupons a month; edible sausage sells for 195 coupons per kilo.

The feisty mood of the protesters, including over 300 schoolboys in Kiev, whose hockey rinks may be closed due to budget cuts, subsided as Parliament reached the decision to meet with President Kravchuk and the government, perhaps as early as next week. "Ukraine won't have an Olympic hockey team if our ice is taken away," said one boy concerned with his future as the next Wayne Gretzky.

On Wednesday, the Supreme Council passed the first of a package of three laws on privatization — this particular one concerning the privatization of large state enterprises (described as those worth over 1.5 million rubles).

"It was a long and difficult birth, but we finally have a law on privatization," said Supreme Council Chairman Ivan Plushch.

The law is necessary for Ukraine to move forward with economic reforms. Ukraine needs to balance its budget, control inflation and open up the market if it is serious about a free market economy.

However, this law, which passed on Wednesday, March 4, by a constitutional majority vote of 341 to 7, assures workers and collectives priority in obtaining formerly state-owned properties, and is the first of three laws in privatization. The other two, scheduled for review later this week, concern privatization of small businesses and valuable papers, such as stocks and certificates.

This first law concentrates on rights of workers' collectives as opposed to the rights of the individual — a sign that former Communists, today's socialists and agrarians, are trying to hang on to state properties. The law exempts military-industrial complexes, government ministries and institutions, as well as property owned by the armed forces, national guard, Ministry of the Interior and border control troops.

Citizens will now be issued bonds and certificates with which they can bid for property from the State Property Fund; it is estimated by the Supreme Council that \$600 billion rubles of property will be privatized.

## Roundtable...

(Continued from page 2)

the political and state weaknesses in Ukraine today; Russia's chauvinism; as well as foreign chauvinism which wants to create a "fifth column" in Ukraine today; the instability of our army; investments in the economy of Ukraine by Moscow banks, their branches in Ukraine and the "mafia" structures; the still full ranks of the former KGB, which continues to work in Ukraine; as well as the consciousness of people who live in Ukraine. Many of them lack the spiritual feeling of Ukrainian patriotism and concern themselves only with material matters.

**Yuriy Shcherbak**, chairman, Green Party of Ukraine:

A very important factor is the historic knowledge we have had in forming a Ukrainian nation, in an evolutionary (manner), revolutionary without violence. We are against violence in any form, shape or size. And today, we propose that the president adopt a state act of conciliation.

## Peace Corps update

In the February 16 issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, persons interested in receiving Peace Corps applications and volunteer information were advised to call Mike Meyers at (202) 606-3780.

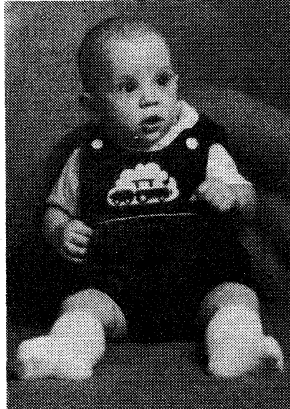
The Peace Corps has informed us that a more expedient telephone number for inquiries is 1-800-424-8580, extension 2293.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

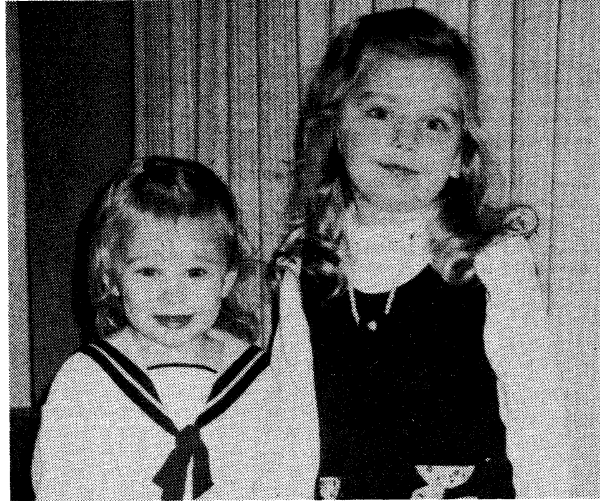
## Young UNA'ers



Alexandra Renzo, daughter of Anthony and Tamara Renzo of Des Moines, Iowa, is the youngest member of UNA Branch 125 in Chicago. She was enrolled by her grandfather Bohdan Senediak of Fennville, Mich.



Roman J. Lechman was enrolled in UNA Branch 452 of Hammond, Ind., by his grandparents Nela and Włodymyr Lechman. His proud parents are the Rev. Bohdan and Lydia Lechman.



Nina, Julia, 2, and Natalka Marie, 4, the daughters of Marusia Babala Semczuk and Roman Semczuk of Amsterdam, N.Y., are the newest young members of UNA Branch 266. The girls were enrolled by their father.

## UNA director of insurance addresses physicians



Robert Cook (left), the UNA's director of insurance operations, and Dr. Alexandra Baranetsky, representing the Metropolitan New York Chapter of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, discuss the insurance seminar presented at a recent UMANA meeting.

EAST HANOVER, N.J. — In an effort to reach varied segments of the Ukrainian community, the Ukrainian National Association's insurance department has begun presenting seminars, geared to specific audiences, to various organizations and groups.

The message, though, is the same: The Ukrainian National Association has changed with the times and stands ready to meet the needs of its members and prospective members with new insurance products, assistance in estate planning and other financial services.

Thus, on February 1, the UNA's director of insurance operations, Robert Cook, was the featured speaker at a general meeting of the New York Metropolitan Chapter of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA) held at the Ramada Hotel in East Hanover, N.J.

He was introduced by Roma Hadziewicz, a UNA supreme advisor who happens to also be editor-in-chief of The Ukrainian Weekly. Ms. Hadziewicz gave introductory remarks about the UNA and its role within the Ukrainian community, touching upon its Kiev Press Bureau, Washington Office, the Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine and other aspects of UNA activity.

Mr. Cook then spoke on UNA insurance products and services, emphasizing that this fraternal organization now offers the most modern life, health, disability income and annuity policies.

"We have the product you require, and the counselors and professional salespersons to back up the product and provide needed services," Mr. Cook noted. "We can take a look at your present needs, review your current policies and offer you a competitive price," he told the audience of some 30 persons.

Mr. Cook then went on to describe the UNA's insurance offerings — so diverse that the list "reads like a Chinese menu," he said. He also pointed out that financial services, such as estate planning, are available to UNA members at no charge.

In conclusion, Mr. Cook emphasized that the UNA has the same products and the same services as commercial companies, and he asked that his audience consider the UNA to serve their needs.

At the conclusion of the insurance seminar, Dr. Adrian Baranetsky, president of the UMANA chapter, thanked the speakers and suggested to members that the UNA "is an organization that deserves our support."

Also on hand at the UMANA meeting to answer questions about the UNA's services were four insurance consultants: Albert J. Le Donne, Stephen Moini, John Danilack and Anthony Graceffo. Information packets about UNA insurance policies and services were distributed to all meeting participants.

## Ukrainian National Association reviews organizing results for 1991

Recently the UNA Home Office completed its review of organizing results for the year 1991.

The year 1991 brought the UNA 1,344 new members insured for a total of \$9,621,000. That number also included 177 accidental certificates. The average face amount of

insurance coverage purchased was \$7,158, showing an increase from last year. The yearly organizing quota (set at 4.5 percent of a branch's membership) was reached to the extent of 67 percent.

Michael Kihiczak, secretary of Branch 496, once again was the

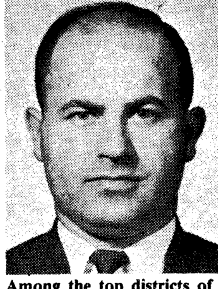
organizing champion. Due to his diligent work, his branch increased by 114 new certificate holders.

In second place, based on the number of new members, was the secretary of Branch 242 and head of the Shamokin District, Joseph Chabon, who had 43 new members.

Supreme Auditor and Chairman of the Philadelphia District Stefan Hawrysz organized 36 new members.

These were the three champions who led the organizing campaign throughout the entire year.

(Continued on page 17)



Top UNA organizers for 1991 were: (from left) Michael Kihiczak (Branch 496), Joseph Chabon (Branch 242) and Stefan Hawrysz (Philadelphia District).

Among the top districts of the 1991 membership campaign were those headed by (from left) Paul Shewchuk (Troy-Albany, N.Y.) and Tekla Moroz (Montreal).

## THE Ukrainian Weekly

### Political clout: it must be earned

As the "Super Tuesday" primaries approach, our thoughts, naturally, turn to politics and Ukrainian Americans' involvement in the political process of our country.

Though in recent years, our community has succeeded in having its voice heard more often by our government officials (witness our achievements in securing a U.S. government-funded commission to study the Great Famine of 1932-1933, assistance programs for the states once part of the Soviet Union, and, of course, U.S. recognition of Ukraine's independence and the speedy establishment of diplomatic relations), much still remains to be done for Ukrainian Americans to gain the political power they should have.

Far too often we expect our elected officials to support our causes without realizing that such support comes as a result of the support we give by playing a meaningful role in the political affairs of our country, on the local, state and national levels.

Politics is a simple game of give and take. In other words, when we deliver support in the form of campaign workers, contributions, or votes, we then have a right to expect that our ideas will be heard, that our opinions will be heeded. Working as a group we can expect that our voice will become stronger and will indeed influence those seeking election.

One of the best ways to make our mark on the American political scene is to establish Ukrainian American voters' groups in support of a particular candidate, organize groups of Ukrainian Republicans, or Ukrainian Democrats in a given area, or create voters' leagues that look into candidates' positions on issues of concern to a particular group.

The key is to get involved. And surely our community is diverse enough to get involved in supporting various candidates — on both sides of the political aisle — as many other ethnic groups in the United States have learned to do.

As a newspaper published by a fraternal non-profit association that cannot get involved in partisan politics, The Ukrainian Weekly cannot make endorsements of political candidates. However, the newspaper can serve as a valuable forum for diverse political opinions expressed by columnists, commentators and letter writers (with which the newspaper may or may not agree), and it can encourage our community members to take a stand in the political arena.

That is why we welcome the establishment of Ukrainian Americans for Buchanan. That is why we hail the efforts of the New Jersey-based League of Ukrainian Voters to question the candidates on their positions regarding Ukraine. And that is why we call on other Ukrainians to organize into Ukrainian Americans for Bush, Ukrainian Americans for Clinton, Ukrainian Americans for Brown, etc., during this all-important presidential election year.

We are certain that as election day approaches, and as the field of candidates narrows, we will be hearing at lot more about Ukrainian American involvement in the campaign. We are likewise certain that our readers will get involved also by writing letters to the editor and commentaries that will raise the important issues of the day and will also inform others about candidates' positions. We wholeheartedly welcome such an exchange of opinions, for it will go a long way to foster Ukrainian Americans' participation in the political scene.

The principal thing we must remember is that in politics we cannot get something for nothing. So, if it is political clout we Ukrainian Americans seek, the key is our involvement in all phases of the political process. Clout is earned, not given.

March  
8  
1169

### Turning the pages back...

On March 8, 1169, Prince Andrei Bogoliubsky sacked and destroyed Kiev, marking the beginning of Kiev's loss of wealth and influence.

In his book "Ukraine: A History," Orest Subtelny writes about the downfall of this rich city.

"Kiev's assets were also its liabilities, however. Princely competition for the city continued unabated. The Ukrainian historian Stefan Tomashivsky calculated that between 1146 and 1246, 24 princes ruled in Kiev on 47 separate occasions. Of these, one ruled seven separate times, five ruled three times each, and eight occupied the throne twice each. Significantly, 35 princely tenures lasted for less than a year each. One prince took a rather drastic approach in dealing with the problem of Kiev. In 1169, unsure of his ability to retain control of the city once he had won it and unwilling to have it overshadow his growing domains in the northeast, Andrei Bogoliubsky, the prince of Vladimir-Suzdal and a forerunner of the princes of Moscow, attacked Kiev and savagely sacked it. It never completely recovered from this destructive raid. ...

"When Andrei Bogoliubsky captured and sacked the city and then chose to return to the northeast rather than occupy it, it was evident that the political and economic significance of Kiev had already diminished badly. And the total destruction inflicted on the city by the Mongols in 1240 marked the tragic conclusion to the Kievan period in Ukrainian history.



## Journalist's notebook in Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kiev Press Bureau

### Rukh: older and wiser?

This is truly a country of wonders.

If someone had told me two years ago that I would attend a Rukh congress addressed by President Leonid Kravchuk, who would praise the movement's contributions to the establishment of a free and democratic state, I would have promptly shipped them off to a psychiatric hospital in Siberia.

But on February 28, at the Kiev Polytechnical Institute it was President Kravchuk who lauded Rukh's endeavors and promised to cooperate with this socio-political organization in the future. He received a warm standing ovation from the delegates, befitting the new leader of this nation of 52 million.

We've come a long way since the first Rukh congress held in September 1989, in this same hall. Then, Mr. Kravchuk, the ideological secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, cautiously observed this fledgling organization and reported back to his party bosses about the attempts to achieve Ukrainian independence.

And Ivan Drach likes to tell the story of how he pinned a blue-and-yellow flag pin to Mr. Kravchuk's lapel, just 30 months ago. The Communist apparatchik diplomatically removed his suit-coat and, without skipping a beat, continued his conversation.

If someone had told me two years ago that Mykhailo Horyn and Vyacheslav Chornovil would attack each other and chair two opposing camps in Rukh, bringing it dangerously close to an irreparable split, I would have told them that these two men would have sooner spent 12 more years in Perm together than allow this to happen.

But, in this prodigious place, I have learned anything can happen, and the events of this past weekend opened up my sometimes naive and idealistic eyes.

The danger I observed this weekend was not in the fact that Rukh was inches away from splintering into two factions; after all, oppositions, movements and parties often split as they mature and develop. What I did observe is just how far Ukraine, this newly independent state, is from achieving real democracy, developing a pluralistic system.

And unfortunately, the promoters of this stagnation were those men whom the diaspora has often considered the advocates of democracy. In the chaos and calamity of Saturday evening's congress, the people, the grass-roots workers for an independent Ukraine, charged the stage, demanding an explanation from the Rukh leadership.

"Traitors, traitors," they screamed at Mr. Drach and Dmytro Pavlychko, reminding Mr. Pavlychko of his stunt in 1990 that kept Mr. Drach as the chairman of Rukh for another year. "We won't put up with your tricks, this time," said a delegate from Kherson.

The 800 delegates calmed each other down, waiting for the members of the Rukh presidium to emerge from behind the stage, where Messrs. Chornovil and Horyn and Drach were trying to reach a compromise.

They waved the blue-and-yellow flag, the symbol of their struggle for an independent Ukraine; they sang the national anthem, they paced in the aisles, wondering if this leadership, like the Communist leadership before it, would attempt to deceive them. Periodically, a few delegates would shout: "Bring out our Bolshevik presidium," as they waited for the leadership to emerge from backstage.

The most tense moments had come when Mr. Drach read a communique stating that the current leadership was unhappy with the direction the congress was taking (i.e. more than 75 percent express their support for Mr. Chornovil). He asked the delegates to cease the work of the congress and meet for an alternative Rukh congress at the Ukrainian Writers' Union building the next morning.

They booed and hissed, and some even charged the stage, but unfortunately, television viewers did not know what happened as the Rukh leaders motioned for the cameras to be shut off. This primitive form of censorship appalled me, but reminded most of the delegates of practices in the former Ukrainian SSR.

Saturday evening, February 29, reminded me of a scene from a Mykola Kulish play, as bureaucrats bullied for power and the masses waited unformed. I hope that perhaps they have emerged from the day's events a bit older and wiser.

It is said that all's well that ends well. But, at this time it is difficult for me to believe, because of all that went on before Rukh emerged united, chaired by all three men: Chornovil, Horyn and Drach, the triumvirate.

It did my heart good to see Messrs. Chornovil and Horyn earnestly and warmly exchange brotherly embraces as they told the delegates of the compromise decision.

(Continued on page 12)

## UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association report that as of March 5, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 10,910 checks from its members with donations, totalling **\$287,427.35**. 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.



# St. Volodymyr Foundation of Krakow publishes bilingual 1991 almanac

JERSEY CITY, N.J.: The 1991 almanac of the St. Volodymyr Foundation of Krakow — "Mizh Susidamy" ("Among Neighbors") has recently appeared in a bilingual, Ukrainian-Polish edition.

The almanac reports on the activities of the foundation in the political, academic and cultural spheres, with particular focus on Polish-Ukrainian relations.

Among the articles featured in the issue are:

- an overview of the international scholarly conference on "The Aspirations of Ukrainians to Independence in the 20th Century," held May 6-8, 1991, at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow (featured are excerpts from the

texts of the following historic declarations: The Act of Declaration of the Independence of Ukraine of August 24, 1991, and the Resolution of the Polish Sejm on the Occasion of Ukraine's Declaration of Independence, among others. There is also the text of the Resolution of the First Congress of Lemkos of Poland, held November 9, 1991.

(Continued on page 12)

## Sejm of Poland supports Ukraine

Following is the text of the resolution of the Polish Sejm on the occasion of the Declaration of Independence of Ukraine.

The Sejm of the Polish Republic, recognizing the right of all nations to self-determination, joyously welcomes the declaration of Ukrainian independence of August 24, 1991.

Poland, which holds the freedom and independence of its own nation as the highest good, fully understands and values the meaning of this historic decision by the Ukrainian Parliament. It is the fulfillment of the aspirations of the Ukrainian nation, a manifestation of the right of Ukraine to determine freely its position in internal as well as external affairs.

The Sejm of the Polish Republic expresses the conviction that an independent Ukraine will continue on the road of democratic change upon which it has embarked, thereby creating conditions for good-neighborly, multilateral, interstate relations between Poland and Ukraine.



Cover of the almanac "Mizh Susidamy" published by the St. Volodymyr Foundation.

conference's discussion period, with material presented at the conference to appear in a forthcoming publication);

- a report on a scholarly conference held October 16, 1991, in commemoration of Bohdan Lepky, the Ukrainian poet, writer and literary scholar, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his death;

• an article by Dr. Volodymyr Mokry on the current status of Ukrainian studies at the Jagiellonian University upon the founding of a chair in Ukrainian philology in 1990; (current enrollment stands at 45), with a profile on some of the students enrolled in Ukrainian courses at the university, and an overview of the history of Ukrainian studies in Krakow, noting the contribution to the field by such renowned Ukrainians as Bohdan Lepky, Ivan Silynsky and Volodymyr Kubijovych as well as the many noted Ukrainian artists who studied at the Academy in Krakow.

- a report on the "Days of Ukrainian Culture," held December 6-8, 1991, at the Jagiellonian University, with the participation of Ukrainian students, artists and a theatrical troupe from Lviv.

Reproduced in the almanac are the

## ACTION ITEM

The 1992 Tour of World Figure Skating Champions featuring Olympic medal winners is on a national tour. Newspaper ads for the tour identify gold medal winner Viktor Petrenko as coming from Russia instead of Ukraine.

Please write and or call the sponsor and promoter and request a correction. The sponsor is Campbell's Soups, Campbell Place, Camden, NJ 08103; (609) 342-4800.

The promoter is Tom Collins, 3500 W. 80th St., Minneapolis, MN 55431; (612) 831-2237.

— submitted by Danylo Horodysky, Berkeley, Calif.

## Centennial sojourn

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — In its 52 years of existence, no president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress has witnessed and affected as much change to the organization as has its current leader, Dmytro Cipywnyk.

The 65-year-old Saskatoon psychiatrist has represented the UCC on redress and cultural issues, has lobbied and met with Canada's prime minister more than any of his predecessors, and has marked both the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and the current Centennial of Ukrainian settlement in Canada.

Now, as he approaches the end of his second three-year term this October, Dr. Cipywnyk has poised the UCC for a new facilitating role in the wake of Ukrainian independence.

"There are people who are saying that we aren't doing enough," he says. "That's b.s. We've done a helluva lot to upgrade (the UCC). Now, the federal government will consult with us...we don't have to march down Main Street to make a point."

Not too long ago, members of the UCC executive took their chances in meeting with a federal Cabinet minister during previous junkets to the capital. Now, even Prime Minister Brian Mulroney makes himself available for discussions more than once a year.

"The prime minister told us that 'If you come as well prepared as you do, I'm prepared to see you anytime,'" Dr. Cipywnyk proudly boasts.

A case in point is last year's late summer meeting with Mr. Mulroney, during the official opening of the centennial in Edmonton. The UCC asked him to invite Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk to Canada. By day's end, a telegram was sent to Kiev.

"The prime minister told us, 'You know and I know that (Kravchuk) is no Mother Teresa,'" explains Dr. Cipywnyk. "We know where he stood politically and philosophically. But he wanted to meet him face-to-face to

## Is she, or isn't she?

Ever since Roberta Bondar, Canada's first female astronaut, was flipped like a coin in space aboard the U.S. space shuttle during the January Super Bowl, Canadians of Ukrainian origin have been claiming her as one of theirs.

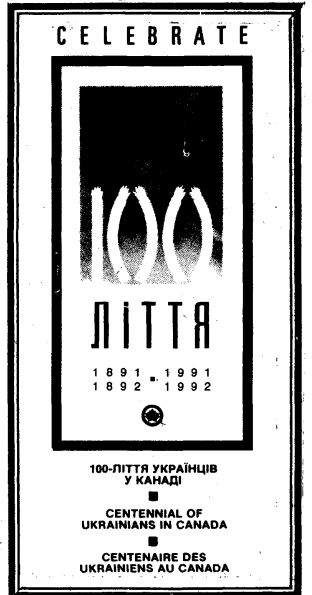
The Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association in Ottawa dug even deeper, noting in its recent newsletter that the 46-year-old physician's grandfather was a sailor in the Black Sea Fleet in 1905. They claim that he "hoisted a blue and yellow flag on the battleship Potemkin before coming to settle in Sault Ste. Marie."

True? It's the first the man's space-age granddaughter has heard about it.

In Ottawa recently to meet with the news media, she said that her ethnic heritage includes Polish and Russian roots, "near the Ukrainian border," but not Ukrainian.

However, Dr. Bondar admitted some connection. "My father taught us (her and her sister) how to speak Ukrainian, because he thought that it would be more popular than Russian living in Sault Ste. Marie."

And, that completes our own "Discovery" mission.



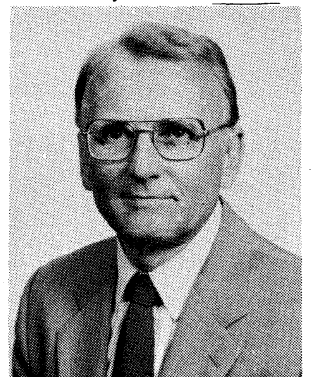
know where he planned to lead Ukraine."

"As a result, the community got a chance to do the same when he visited Ottawa last fall," Dr. Cipywnyk adds.

The UCC president credits his previous stint as president of the Saskatoon branch of the organization and his bureaucratic work with the Saskatchewan government, for honing his diplomatic negotiating skills. But Dr. Cipywnyk's politicization has emerged largely through osmosis than career planning.

Born in Brooksby, Saskatchewan, his goal was to be a psychologist. After receiving his master's degree in applied psychology from Montreal's McGill University in 1957, medicine became his next pursuit.

In 1964, Dmytro Cipywnyk graduated with a degree in medicine from the University of Saskatchewan. He



Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk

practiced general medicine and did some university teaching for the next few years until his academic combination moved him towards specialization. In 1971, Dr. Cipywnyk completed his residency in social and community psychiatry at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine at New York's Bronx State Hospital.

He now doubles as medical director of the Saskatchewan Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission and as an associate clinical professor of psychiatry at the University of Saskatchewan, both in Saskatoon.

The board and directorial positions Dr. Cipywnyk holds with the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews and the

(Continued on page 18)

# Rukh split...

(Continued from page 1)

reinforced by the delegates as well as Mr. Chornovil's main supporter, Les Taniuk, the head of the National Council in Parliament and member of the Supreme Council Presidium, whose words of support for Mr. Chornovil earned him a standing ovation from the crowd.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Chornovil had warned the democratic forces against

euphoria, opening their eyes to the fact that, unfortunately, independent Ukraine still is a Communist country. He pointed out that Ukraine continues to be ruled by Communist Party apparatchiks who retain key posts in Parliament and the government, and for this reason Rukh must remain an opposition.

Through his fierce criticism and radical approach, Mr. Chornovil inspired the delegates, many of whom had come to Kiev with the intention of casting their votes for him.



Delegates on stage during a stormy Saturday session of the Rukh congress.



A look at the diverse delegates gathered in the congress hall.



Dmytro Pavlychko addresses a caucus of the Democratic Party of Ukraine.

In the morning hours on Saturday, the Drach/Horyn camp began to worry, holding caucuses of the Ukrainian Republican Party (URP) and the Democratic Party of Ukraine (DPU). Mr. Pavlychko proposed three alternate plans, including delaying the work of the congress until June 1, thereby giving Mr. Kravchuk more time to prove himself a true democrat, rallying all support for Mr. Horyn; and electing a triumvirate composed of Messrs. Horyn, Chornovil and Oleksander Lavrynovych.

Although the delegates from the URP and DPU represented almost 200 delegates, most of the Rukh supporters at the congress were not party affiliated, and it looked doubtful that the Drach/Horyn camp would be able to retain the kind of Rukh they envisioned.

### 11th hour decision

The auditing and mandate committees were delivering their reports when Mr. Drach interrupted to read a communique to the audience. It asked the congress to cease its work and called for an alternative congress to meet at the Ukrainian Writers' Union on Sunday, March 1.

He read:

"We, the members of the Popular Movement of Ukraine from the moment of its inception, saw it not only as a socio-political organization, but also as a political concept supported by the majority of the citizens of Ukraine..."

"Our Rukh was formed as an open socio-political organization that united all democratic forces around the one great idea of statehood and independence for Ukraine and the building of a democratic society. We are convinced that in the minds of most citizens of Ukraine, as well as beyond its borders, Rukh is viewed as an organization that unites all democratic forces."

"And for this reason, we cannot take part in the election of a leadership that will promote Rukh in the most critical time for the independence of Ukraine as an opposition force, limiting its social foundation by complicating the participation in it of democratic political organizations."

Mr. Drach's declaration caused mayhem in the hall, as some delegates rushed the state, some started shouting, and others booed the congress presidium.

Tense moments followed, as Ivan Zayets, chairman of this session, tried to

calm the crowd. He called for a 10-minute recess; delegates, confused and dismayed about this unexpected turn of events, began looking for solace, singing the national anthem and "Hey u Luzi Chervona Kalyna."

They looked to Mr. Drach, who had served as their leader for two years; some shouted at him, calling him a traitor, others looked to Dmytro Pavlychko, who had motioned to the television cameramen to cease filming the proceedings.

No one left the auditorium as all waited for the leaders to emerge. For two and a half hours the leaders deliberated, and Volodymyr Yavorivsky came on stage to inform the delegates that Rukh remained united.

Messrs. Drach, Horyn and Chornovil walked out together to face the delegates, delivering news of their decision.

### Compromise reached

Negotiating with Mr. Pavlychko, Mr. Lavrynovych, Mykola Porovsky and Erast Huculak, chairman of the Canadian Friends of Rukh, Messrs. Chornovil, Drach and Horyn came to the decision that all three could jointly chair Rukh in an attempt to keep it united.

"I must be fair and say that Mr. Huculak came up with this idea," said Mr. Horyn after they emerged from deliberations.

"Yes, I warned them that if they could not agree, I would have to take on the role of chairman," Mr. Huculak joked, relieving the tension.

Mr. Chornovil, who would have easily won the chairmanship of Rukh with more than 75 percent of the vote, if one were to judge from the atmosphere in the hall that day, said that he had agreed to the compromise to save Rukh as an entity.

"This, in my mind, was not a compromise. It is not important who is in the leadership, what is important is what Rukh will be," he said, as he took his place between Messrs. Horyn and Drach in the triumvirate.

The three leaders agreed that all leadership roles in Rukh would be non-party posts, and Messrs. Drach and Horyn agreed to give up their respective memberships in the Democratic and Republican parties. Mr. Chornovil said that he would give up his chairmanship of the Lviv Oblast Council by mid-March in order to devote his time to Rukh.

The three men also agreed they would serve as the opposition to Mr. Kravchuk and the Ukrainian government on "questions that do not comply with the Rukh platform."



President Leonid Kravchuk addresses Rukh



Mr. delegate Rukh difficult happen Mr. indeed was Fe advised home. On 5 answer about telling to the The dates: Mr. C the lis Drach or sev consist chairn triumv and C other chyshy Viktor the de For Drach strugg of Ru with Drach



A view of the congress session at the Kiev Polytechnical Institute.

novil set the tone for the evening, rejoicing that remained united during a when anything might have

ivsky told the crowds that should celebrate because it y 29, a day that astrologers s best for everyone to stay

y, Mr. Chornovil refused to tions posed by delegates preceding day's events, that he would prefer to look instead of the past.

men presented their candi- Rukh leadership posts, with vil choosing two-thirds of 14 members, and Messrs. Horyn supplying one-third, nes. The entire leadership 23 persons. The two-vice- nosen unanimously by the are Messrs. Lavrynovych nder Burakovsky. Two hairmen, Mykhailo Boy- m Mr. Chornovil's list) and kov, were also elected by

s now, the two camps — n and Chornovil — have set a direction for the future d establish a relationship ired Kravchuk. Messrs. Horyn maintain that Rukh

cannot be a traditional opposition at this time, when the Ukrainian Parliament and the president have adopted the political platform of Rukh. Mr. Horyn insists that Rukh work with the president rather than alienate him.

Mr. Chornovil, on the other hand, contends that Rukh must tip the balance of power in the country in favor of democratic forces. Although Mr. Kravchuk has adopted many of Rukh's programs, it has a minority in all organs of power and cannot influenced decision-making in the government. According to Mr. Chornovil, Rukh should support only those presidential actions that are aimed at solidifying Ukraine's independent statehood and introducing radical reforms.

Well aware of these two positions of the factions, Mr. Kravchuk, Ukraine's first democratically elected president, who marked his first 100 days in power on the first day of the congress, came courting Rukh, praising it as the trail-blazing force in achieving Ukrainian independence.

He supported the idea of preserving Rukh as a broad, united democratic coalition and expressed his desire to cooperate with Rukh in a concerted effort towards a truly independent state, with radical economic reforms, a national army and strong presidential executive powers.

Mr. Kravchuk's ebullient endorsement of Rukh sounded to many like a campaign speech for chairmanship of this democratic organization and earned him a standing ovation from the majority of the 808 delegates and hundreds of guests assembled at the Kiev Polytechnical Institute's auditorium, which also was the site of the founding congress of Rukh in September of 1989.

It was here that Mr. Kravchuk, then ideological secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine and a staunch opponent of independence, came to observe what this new movement hoped to achieve.

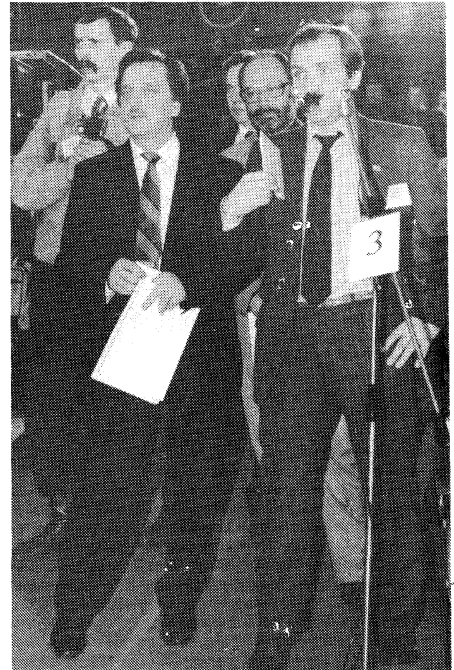
The first day's events also included reports from the Rukh leadership, including its chairman, Mr. Drach; Political Council chairman, Mr. Horyn; Secretariat chairman, Mr. Burlakov; Coordinating Council chairman, Mr. Porovsky; Nationalities Council chairman, Mr. Burakovsky; Collegial Council chairman, Mr. Zayets; and Auditing Committee chairman Oleksa Klymchuk.

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A list of the leadership, resolutions, and greetings from diaspora guests, political parties and movements, will be published in next week's Weekly.



The triumvirate: (from left) Vyacheslav Chornovil, Ivan Drach and Mykhailo Horyn.



Ivan Zayets (right) addresses delegates. On the left is Mykola Horbal.



Listening intently to the congress session are: (from left) Les Taniuk, Vyacheslav Chornovil and his wife, Atena Pashko.



Pavlo Movchan reacts to a proposed congress resolution.

## Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

• **CINCINNATI** — "The Great Jif and Jelly Airlift" began its trip to Kharkiv on February 24. The shipment of peanut butter, jelly and bread took off from New York to London, after which it headed on to Ukraine by ferry and trucks. Proctor & Gamble Co. donated the 4,000 jars of peanut butter, the Kroger Co. donated 3,600 jars of strawberry preserves, and Klosterman Baking Co. gave 1,000 loaves of bread from its bakery in western Ohio. Kharkiv is Cincinnati's sister-city in Ukraine. (The Washington Times)

• **CRIMEA** — Campaign organizers for a referendum in Crimea gained almost 20,000 signatures in 10 days, Radio Kiev reported on February 19. 180,000 signatures must be gathered in two months for the referendum to be held. Many Crimeans do not support holding a referendum, as Crimea already has autonomous status and has declared its sovereignty, reported Radio Kiev. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — Ukrainian Defense Minister Morozov said that Ukraine's efforts to create an armed force "should not raise fears among our neighbors and other states," and that the army is limited to Ukraine's legitimate security requirements. He added that about 80 percent of recruits have sworn allegiance to Ukraine in an address to servicemen and veterans of the army and navy, which was published on February 18 in the Ukrainian press. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MOSCOW** — There is no "conflict" between Ukraine and Russia, said Volodymyr Kryzhanivsky, Ukraine's representative in Moscow, in a recent interview in Pravda. He said that existing differences between the countries could be regulated only through talks. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **CRIMEA** — Major Aleksandr Golobrodov, the commander of a Black Sea Fleet marine battalion, was dismissed by the fleet commander, Interfax reported on February 15. Major Golobrodov and his battalion had wanted to take the oath of allegiance to Ukraine. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MINSK** — During the Minsk summit, Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk reportedly accused Marshal Yevgeny Shaposhnikov of creating a joint stock company that is "surreptitiously" selling off up to 49 warships from the Black Sea Fleet. The Georgian observer delegation to the summit also protested to Russia over sales. Gen. Shaposhnikov reportedly said that he had permission to make such deals. Over the past few years the Soviet Navy has sold obsolete ships to foreign buyers as scrap metal, on the grounds that there were not enough yards in the former USSR able to break them up. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk and several Ukrainian ministers met with a representative of a large Israeli agricultural firm on January 17. The Israeli businessmen made several large-scale proposals for cooperation in the agricultural field, focused on modernization, including setting up a modular food product storage system, a dairy processing plant, a potato and poultry processing enterprise and more. Prof. Samuel Pohorets, the firm's vice-president for Euroconversion, told the Ukrainian leaders that his firm believed that Ukraine could become a leader in the world in agriculture. (Respublika)

• **KIEV** — Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk issued a decree on February 1 to re-regulate prices until anti-monopoly legislation has been passed, Radio Moscow reported. This move contravenes two CIS commitments signed on December 8, 1991, — to coordinate the conduct of radical economic reform and to coordinate price liberalization. There was no reaction from the other CIS members, and no reports of shoppers coming into Ukraine from other republics. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MINSK** — Belarusian Foreign Minister Petr Krauchenka said on January 26 that Belarus hopes to be the first state of the CIS to be nuclear-free. The deputy chairman of the security committee of the Belarusian Parliament, said that the first batch of tactical weapons has left for Russia, where they will be destroyed. Both Ukraine and Belarus plan to withdraw all such weapons by July of this year. Mr. Privalau said that Belarus would have no more long-range missiles by 1996 or 1997. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — A small but active political group called the Ukrainian National Assembly (formerly the Ukrainian Inter-Party Assembly) has been urging Ukraine to keep its tactical nuclear weapons, saying that this way, Ukraine will be able to save on conventional arms. Representatives of this group demonstrated at the Supreme Council with signs saying "Let Moscow be the first to disarm!" (FBIS)

• **KIEV** — Fifty-one percent of Ukrainians polled support the Green Party, 37 percent support the Democratic Party, 34 percent support Rukh and 12 percent support the Republican Party of Ukraine, according to a poll conducted by the Council of the Federation of the Trade Unions of Free Enterprise of Ukraine. (FBIS)

• **SYMFEROPOL** — A delegation from a pro-Russian organization, Republican Movement of Crimea (RMC), left for Moscow on February 6 on the invitation of the Presidium of Russia's Supreme Council. The delegation included the head of the RMC executive committee, Volodymyr Klychnikov, People's Deputy from Crimea and RMC leader Yuriy Mieshkov, and Yuriy Miezhak. The members of this delegation had recently been gathering petitions to hold a referendum on the Crimea's status. They will be working with commissions and the Presidium of the Russian Supreme Soviet and with the Congress of Patriotic Forces of Russia, which was initiated by Vice-President Aleksandr Rutskoi. The Crimean Supreme Council also sent Deputies Zarubin and Kyzylv to Moscow to discuss the Crimean Constitution with constitutional and legislative commissions. (Respublika)

• **TASHKENT** — The president of Uzbekistan announced on February 13 that Anatoliy Voznenko, a Ukrainian, was appointed the vice-premier of Uzbekistan. The new vice-premier was born in Zaporizhzhia, studied chemical technology in Dnipropetrovsk and moved to Fergan in 1986. He worked there as chief engineer at the Azot manufacturing enterprise. He is 41 years old, and speaks Ukrainian, Uzbek and Russian. (Respublika)

• **KHERSON** — 217 delegates from 11 oblasts supported the creation of the new Ukrainian Peasants' Party, designed to protect the interests of Ukraine's rural population. S. Dovgan, the director of the Berislavsky Raion's "Kosmos" collective farm, was elected chairman of the council. (FBIS)

## Kiev biologist...

(Continued from page 4)

— 300 times the amount released at Three Mile Island. And many specialists maintain that radioactivity released by reactor No. 4 was in fact 10 times higher.

The tragedy of Chernobyl lies not only in the population's exposure to radioactive fallout, he explained, but in the contamination caused by the abnormal radioactive compounds formed during the 3,000- to 4,000-degree (centigrade) fire at the reactor.

During the fire, metal carbides and oxides formed, which, having fallen on the ground, buildings and trees, formed chemical compounds which were never properly removed.

According to Dr. Minchenko, the level of contamination of Ukraine's territory caused by Chernobyl radiation as well as radiation emitted by other atomic reactors will remain high for no less than 10 centuries.

## Rukh...

(Continued from page 8)

The two dissidents, former political prisoners who had paved the often treacherous road to Ukrainian independence, had given up freedom for the cause of a democratic Ukraine. They had been the leaders of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group; they had edited the Ukrainian Herald and in 1987, they took the first bold steps in the period of glasnost and perestroika, granting me a video interview in Lviv, further outlining their ambitions for Ukraine. That video was later confiscated and aired on

The health of Ukraine's people has declined as a result of exposure to radiation and heavy pollution. In recent years hundreds of thousands of Soviet children have been born with genetic defects, stated Dr. Minchenko. Every 30th child born today has mental deficiencies.

The Ukrainian population suffers from immunodeficiencies caused by radioactive and chemical compounds which cause an increase in respiratory and other illnesses.

Dr. Minchenko explained that the number of mutagenic factors has grown while the organism's natural defenses have decreased because of poor nutrition due to lack of vitamins.

According to Dr. Minchenko, this problem can be alleviated by nourishment with clean fruits and vegetables which contain anti-mutagens and anti-carcinogens. At the same time, Ukraine's ecology can be improved by the construction of anti-pollution devices or the shutdown of hazardous industrial complexes and nuclear power plants.

both Lviv and central Soviet television in order to discredit them.

Thus, it was difficult to now see them discredit each other. In essence, their goals for Ukraine had always been the same. What happened? During the last few weeks before the Rukh congress much has been said that will be difficult to forget. Mr. Chornovil was often accused of forsaking all for personal ambition, but on Saturday he could have achieved an effortless victory and become the sole head of Rukh. Instead, he chose unity over personal ambition. He chose Ukraine's good above his own.

## St. Volodymyr...

(Continued from page 9)

The almanac also carries book notes and reviews, art exhibit notices and features on individual artists and poets.

Among the contributors to "Mizh Susidamy" are: Dr. Mokry, Lubomyr Pushak, Yuriy Hawryliuk, Bogdan Gantsazh, Leshek Vobolowicz, Tadeusz Filiar, Evhenia Zhabinska, Olha Kamyana, Jadwiga Styryna-Nawrocka, Agata Mamon, Bogumila Berdychowska, Bozena Zinkiewicz-Tomanek, Ryszard Luzny, Ewa Smeder, Agata Skurzewska, Maigorzata Mitoraj, Joanna Kloczek.

"Mizh Susidamy" incorporates, in its holiday greetings, a statement of purpose of the St. Volodymyr Foundation and an appeal by the foundation to potential benefactors and donors so as to be able to continue its work.

The goal of the St. Volodymyr Foundation is to create a Ukrainian scholarly and cultural center in Krakow with facilities for a library, archives and exhibit rooms. The foundation encourages and has extended an invitation to Ukrainian scholarly and cultural institutions in the diaspora to set up their affiliates and information centers there.

Contributions to the Foundation, (which are tax-deductible) should be made payable to: St. Volodymyr Foundation Fund at the Shevchenko Scientific Society, and sent to:

• New York: Selfreliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, 108 Second Ave.,

New York, NY 10003 (Acct. No. 15538-00);

• Chicago: Selfreliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, 2351 West Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60622 (Acct. No. 29206-00);

• Canada: So-Use Credit Union LTD, 2299 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M6S 1P1 (Acct. No. 1068710).

The address of St. Volodymyr Foundation in Poland is: Fundacja Swietego Wlodzimierza, ul. Kanoniczna 15, 31-002, Krakow. Tel/fax no.: (48-12) 21-99-96.

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Dr. Mokry was in the United States and Canada in February on a lecture tour, speaking on the status of current Ukrainian-Polish relations and the work of the St. Volodymyr Foundation. He visited Chicago, Philadelphia, Passaic, N.J., Washington and Winnipeg, among other cities. His appearances were sponsored by Ukrainian community, religious, scholarly and professional organizations.

Dr. Mokry's work in the academic, political and cultural spheres contributed to the change in the way Polish intellectuals and politicians began to view Ukraine, thereby fostering a positive development in Ukrainian-Polish relations. This was manifested through the presence of a Polish parliamentary delegation at the first congress of Rukh in Ukraine, which led to the subsequent cooperation of leading Polish political figures with Rukh and Ukrainian parliamentarians.



## Hutsaliuk exhibits at Ukrainian Institute

NEW YORK — Liuboslav Hutsaliuk will display 34 of his recent oil paintings at the Ukrainian Institute of America, here at 2 E. 79th St. The show will open on Friday, March 20, at 6-9 p.m.

The exhibit will continue through Friday, March 27. Gallery hours during the week (except for Monday) are from noon to 6 p.m.

### Kiev art on display

HAMILTON, Ont. — The Art Gallery of Hamilton will be exhibiting "Spirit of Ukraine: Masterworks from the State Museum of Ukrainian Art in Kiev" during April 9 to June 15.

The exhibition will be enhanced with a series of films, lectures, concerts, dance and workshops, and a special cafe with Ukrainian foods will be open on weekends. Guided tours of the exhibition will be available in both English and Ukrainian.

The Art Gallery of Hamilton is in the heart of downtown Hamilton, 123 King St. W., with parking and wheelchair access available. For further information, call (416) 527-6610.

Throughout his 36-year career, Mr. Hutsaliuk has remained faithful to his determination to always move on. "I never feel that I should be part of one artistic movement, be it Expressionism or Impressionism or realism, but rather, to try to be myself, and to use every possible way to find a new and original definition of the subject for each painting; repetition is not my goal, whether the difference be great or subtle. The only theme that runs throughout my work is a lyrical approach to the interplay of colors and light," he said.

"While France has given me the most ideas, and has influenced the atmosphere and feeling of my landscapes and cityscapes, I try to view my subjects in a universal light," he continued. His canvases of New York City, for instance, show that these stark urban structures can share the nuance and beauty of his landscapes of France.

Continuing to paint after recovering from two strokes, Mr. Hutsaliuk is preparing for another exhibit, this time in France. His works are already represented in the permanent collections of several French and American museums, and in numerous private collections.

### YOU'RE INVITED:

Open House — Sunday, March 8, 1-4 p.m.

384 Meadowbrook Lane, South Orange, N.J.

Delightful, authentic South Orange Victorian — so convenient to NY train, park and schools! 6 Bedrooms, 2½ baths, terrific family room with crackling fireplace for chestnut roasting! Well priced at \$225,000. Dir: No. Ridgewood Rd. to Mead St., to Meadowbrook Lane #384. For further information call Daria Tymkewycz Knarvik, evs. (201) 762-1305



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Residence: (201) 762-1305



СОЮЗІВКА  
SOYUZIVKA

### 1992 CAMPS & WORKSHOPS at SOYUZIVKA

#### TENNIS CAMP — Sunday, June 21 — Thursday, July 2

Boys and Girls age 12-18. Food and Lodging \$220.00 (UNA members) \$250.00 (non-members). Tennis fee: \$70.00  
George Sawchak, Zenon Snylyk — Instructors

#### BOYS' CAMP — Saturday, July 11 — Saturday, July 25

Recreation camp for boys ages 7-12, featuring hiking, swimming, games, Ukrainian songs and folklore  
UNA members: \$140.00 per week; non-members: \$160.00 per week  
Additional Counselor FEE \$25.00 per child per week

#### GIRLS' CAMP — Saturday, July 11 — Saturday, July 25

Similar program to boys' camp; same fee

#### UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCE WORKSHOP—

Sunday, August 9 — Saturday, August 22

Instructor: Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky  
Traditional Ukrainian folk dancing for beginners, intermediate and advanced dancers  
Food and lodging: \$245.00 (UNA members), \$275.00 (non-members)  
Instructor's fee: \$150.00  
Limit 60 students

The Ukrainian National Association does not discriminate against anyone based on age, race, creed, sex or color.

For more information, please contact the management of "Soyuzivka":

Ukrainian National Association Estate  
Foodmore Road Kertchankon, New York 12446  
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## FRATERNAL INSURANCE ACCOUNTANT

Degreed Accountant with working knowledge of statutory accounting principles and experience in putting together insurance company quarterly and annual reports. Position requires knowledge of a computerized general ledger system and the ability to create and analyze management reports.

Salary is commensurate with experience. Good benefits. Pleasant working conditions.

Send resume to:

Alexander Blahitka  
Ukrainian National Association  
30 Montgomery Street  
Jersey City, N.J. 07302

### 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
Lighthouse, 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

## WOULD YOU LIKE TO EARN THE EQUIVALENT OF 9¼% INTEREST?

That's about what you would have to earn in a taxable investment if you are in a 28% tax bracket to equal the current 6-3/4% tax deferred interest rate being paid on the UNA tax deferred annuity.

Unlike taxable investment, UNA's tax deferred annuity does not require any income tax reporting of the interest until it is withdrawn. Substantial penalties do apply to early withdrawal.

The proposal of annuities does not apply to Canada.

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For further information contact UNA's annuity sales department at 1 (201) 451-2200 or toll free (except New Jersey) 1 (800) 253-9862, or fill out and mail coupon to:

### UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Director of Insurance Operations  
30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302

NAME: .....

DATE OF BIRTH: .....

ADDRESS: .....

PHONE: .....

BEST TIME TO CALL: .....

PRODUCT/SERVICE OF INTEREST: .....



# Ukrainian National Association

## Monthly reports for December

### RECORDING DEPARTMENT MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF NOVEMBER 31, 1991	17,657	43,744	5,630	67,031
<b>GAINS IN DECEMBER 1991:</b>				
New members	64	47	17	128
Reinstated	19	71	7	97
Transferred in	—	6	4	10
Change of class in	5	3	—	8
Transferred from Juvenile Dept.	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>243</b>
<b>LOSSES IN DECEMBER 1991:</b>				
Suspended	5	5	8	18
Transferred out	—	6	2	8
Change of class out	5	3	—	8
Transferred to adults	—	—	—	—
Died	2	80	1	83
Cash surrender	18	33	—	51
Endowment matured	39	110	—	149
Fully paid-up	47	93	—	140
Reduced paid-up	—	—	—	—
Extended insurance	—	—	—	—
Certificate terminated	—	2	28	30
<b>TOTAL LOSSES:</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>485</b>
<b>INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:</b>				
<b>GAINS IN DECEMBER 1991:</b>				
Paid-up	47	93	—	140
Extended insurance	1	3	—	4
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>144</b>
<b>LOSSES IN DECEMBER 1991:</b>				
Died	1	29	—	30
Cash surrender	9	26	—	35
Reinstated	20	18	—	38
Lapsed	37	29	—	66
<b>TOTAL LOSSES:</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>169</b>
<b>TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP</b>				
<b>AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1991</b>	<b>17,610</b>	<b>43,535</b>	<b>5,619</b>	<b>66,764</b>

**WALTER SOCHAN**  
Supreme Secretary

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

#### INCOME FOR DECEMBER, 1991

Dues & Annuity Premiums From Members	\$331,594.93
Income From "Svoboda" Operation	122,718.61
<b>Investment Income:</b>	
Bonds	\$389,124.28
Certificate Loans	3,643.27
Mortgage Loans	47,287.63
Banks	3,451.89
Stocks	20,022.77
Real Estate	83,772.17
Loan To Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corporation	508,510.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,055,812.01</b>
<b>Refunds:</b>	
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages	\$20,606.35
Taxes Held In Escrow	217.33
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums	10,922.10
Investment Expense	785.00
Expenses Washington-Office	2,121.13
Postage	5.62
Telephone	4.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$34,661.63</b>
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>	
Donations To Fraternal Fund	\$23,162.00
Transfer Account	506,625.32
Profit On Bonds Sold Or Matured	25,938.35
Sale Of "Ukrainian Encyclopedia"	605.00
Donation To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine	33,235.65
Accrual Of Discount On Bonds	132,532.72
Exchange Account Payroll	13,077.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$735,176.77</b>
<b>Investments:</b>	
Bonds Matured Or Sold	\$1,220,695.42
Mortgages Repaid	181,084.73
Certificate Loans Repaid	140.24
Printing Plant	9,902.80
Real Estate	59,434.63
Electronic Data Processing Equipment	8,276.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,479,534.75</b>
<b>Income For December, 1991</b>	<b>\$3,759,498.70</b>

### DISBURSEMENTS FOR DECEMBER, 1991

<b>Paid To Or For Members:</b>	
Annuity Benefits	\$268.87
Cash Surrenders	40,472.47
Death Benefits	76,914.63
Endowment Matured	\$75,822.00
Interest On Death Benefits	336.77
Payor Death Benefits	35.06
Reinsurance Premiums Paid	173.77
Dividend To Members	307.50
Dues From Members Returned	137.55
Indigent Benefits Disbursed	1,500.00
Trust Fund Disbursed	3,873.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$199,836.17</b>
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>	
Washington Office	\$19,103.00
Real Estate	108,249.36
Svoboda Operation	124,833.44
Official Publication-Svoboda	127,930.78
<b>Organizing Expenses:</b>	
Advertising	\$12,728.73
Medical Inspections	292.65
Reward To Special Organizers	15,153.84
Reward To Organizers	23,692.45
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers	1,053.12
Field Conferences	1,104.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$54,025.52</b>
<b>Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:</b>	
Salary Of Executive Officers	\$17,662.27
Salary Of Office Employees	57,397.19
Employee Benefit Plan	9,695.07
Insurance-General	6,492.00
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages	28,398.65
Tax Canadian Investment	960.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$120,605.35</b>
<b>General Expenses:</b>	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses	\$6,750.00
Bank Charges For Custodian Account	3,363.62
Books And Periodicals	331.56
Dues To Fraternal Congresses	250.00
Furniture & Equipment	628.60
General Office Maintenance	1,174.67
Insurance Department Fees	878.11
Operating Expense Of Canadian Office	175.00
Postage	2,182.00
Printing And Stationery	706.48
Rental Of Equipment And Services	928.24
Telephone, Telegraph	2,338.98
Traveling Expenses-General	2,219.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$21,927.15</b>
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>	
Investment Expense-Mortgages	\$195.00
Donations	2,850.00
Accrued Interest On Bonds	3,356.16
Amortization Premiums On Bonds	15,325.79
Depreciation Of E.D.P. Equipment	8,276.93
Depreciation Of Printing Plant	9,902.80
Depreciation Of Real Estate	59,434.63
Transfer Account-Payroll	13,077.63
Professional Fees	1,750.00
Transfer Account	505,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$619,168.94</b>
<b>Investments:</b>	
Bonds	\$637,282.72
Mortgages	88,133.51
Stock	13,645.59
Certificate Loans	6,893.27
Real Estate	2,387.92
E.D.P. Equipment	675.00
Printing Plant And Equipment	40,000.00
Loan To UNURC	508,510.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,297,528.01</b>
<b>Disbursements For December, 1991</b>	<b>\$2,693,207.72</b>
<b>BALANCE</b>	
<b>ASSETS</b>	
Cash	\$1,664,762.79
Bonds	47,280,295.40
Mortgage Loans	5,137,792.60
Certificate Loans	619,959.94
Real Estate	2,317,952.00
Printing Plant & E.D.P. Equipment	322,720.13
Stocks	1,543,521.51
Loan To D.H. - U.N.A.	104,551.04
Housing Corp.	6,911,911.00
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.	508,510.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$65,903,466.41</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Life Insurance	\$66,140,731.81
Accidental D.D.	1,955,747.38
Fraternal	(995,186.94)
Orphans	419,804.04
Old Age Home	(1,669,662.67)
Emergency	52,032.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$65,903,466.41</b>

**ALEXANDER BLAHITKA**  
Supreme Treasurer

## St. Vladimir's College Seminary celebrates its 50th anniversary

ROBLIN, Manitoba — The 1991-1992 school year marks the 50th anniversary of St. Vladimir's College Minor Seminary located in Roblin, Manitoba.

Celebrations began in August with a reunion of close to 300 people, including alumni, staff and benefactors, gathered at the College to share memories and visions.

The celebrations continued on Saturday, November 30, in Winnipeg, Manitoba with a special reception to acknowledge appreciation to those who have supported St. Vladimir's College. The guests at the evening enjoyed a performance by the current students, as well as a performance by the former students that are members of Hoosli. The evening also provided an opportunity for greetings from government officials and representatives of the college and the Redemptorist Order.

A special telegram was read from a former college director, the Rev. Michael Wiwchar, CSSR, who is now stationed in Newark, N.J.

The 50th anniversary actually marks the length of time the school has existed in Roblin. However, its roots and influence are even deeper.

The story of St. Vladimir's College is also the story of the religious congregation of men, the Ukrainian Redemptorists, who come to Canada in 1899. By 1911 the Redemptorists accepted their first students in Brandon, Manitoba. In 1917, this school reopened in Yorkton, Saskatchewan, as the Redemptorist Fathers College. In January of 1942 it was relocated to Roblin and in 1956 was named St. Vladimir's College.

The history of the school is closely associated with Ukrainians in Winnipeg and throughout the province of Manitoba. Funding for the school over the years has always been a tenuous issue. There were years that St. Vladimir's College received no funding from the government, even though it was recognized as one of the outstanding high schools in the province.

As a result, for years, the school has depended on its benefactors for its primary support. Over the years, many friends of the school supported St. Vladimir's College financially, morally and physically, enabling the school to keep its doors open. Today, Manitoba enjoys the distinction of having the only Ukrainian high school in Canada and one of very few outside Ukraine.

St. Vladimir's College specializes in religious and cultural training. At the same time, it is esteemed for its quality university entrance program. Students at the college are encouraged to take their place in society as Ukrainian Canadians. Many graduates of St. Vladimir's College have made substantial cultural contributions to Ukrainian Canadian society in the area of music, art and dance.

In addition, St. Vladimir's College plays a key role in providing leadership for Ukrainian Canadians in every walk of professional life. The Redemptorists are very thankful to God and proud of the men who have dedicated their lives to the Church. The school is alma mater to two bishops and close to 70 priests, deacons and seminarians.

## Whippany SUM-A holds "Yalynka"

by Antin Bilanych

WHIPPANY, N.J. — The Whippany Branch of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) held its traditional Christmas "Yalynka" on January 19.

Michael Koziupa, head of the SUM-A Whippany Branch (named in honor of the August 24, 1991, declaration of Ukraine's independence) opened the affair with a few words of greeting. He asked the Rev. Joseph Panasiuk, pastor of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church, and his wife, as well as all invited heads of various community organizations to sit at the head table. Also present in the hall was Patrick McNally, councilman from the Township of Irvington.

The program was prepared and directed by Christine Bytz. It started with the lighting of the traditional "yalynka" (Christmas tree). Next on the program was a dance by the preschool group of SUM-A members ("sumeniata") dressed as bears, birds, rabbits and snowflakes; the children also recited poems. A "vertep" and a brief play called "The Christmas Dream" followed.

Last on the program for the afternoon was the communal dinner prepared by the Parents' Committee of SUM-A. The Rev. Panasiuk started the dinner with a prayer and a blessing. He then thanked SUM-A for inviting him and his wife and praised the Whippany SUM-A branch for preparation of the program and dinner, and work with the children, wishing them good luck in the future.

Next, Iliana Paslowsky, president of Branch 61 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, greeted everyone. She was followed by Nusia Denysyk, representing the School of Ukrainian Studies; Roman Marusyn, head of the Whippany Committee to Help Ukraine; and Mykola Bura of the

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Morris County Branch.

Next everyone listened with great interest and attention to Oleh Denysyk, president of the Newark Branch of Plast, which actually encompasses Essex and Morris counties, as he spoke sincerely to members of another youth organization, SUM-A. He started with the Plast greeting, "SKOB," and spoke of the importance of continuing the friendly cooperation that has been taking place between SUM-A and Plast in Morris County. He ended his remarks with the SUM greeting, "Hartuys," and "Slava Ukraini" and was answered with a large round of applause.

At the end of the evening, the head of the SUM-A Whippany Branch, Mr. Koziupa, thanked everyone who attended and expressed special thanks to the performers and to Mrs. Bytz for her selfless work with the children and the ladies of the Parent's Committee for preparation of the delicious meal.

The Rev. Panasiuk ended the program by leading the people in the Christmas carol "Boh Predvichny."

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| ■ FOLK ENTERTAINERS     | ■ HOUSEKEEPING PERSONNEL                           |
| ■ CAMP COUNSELOR        | ■ SNACK BAR PERSONNEL                              |
| ■ OFFICE PERSONNEL      | ■ POOL PERSONNEL                                   |
| ■ KITCHEN PERSONNEL     | ■ GENERAL WORKER (Grounds maintenance setup, etc.) |
| ■ DINING ROOM PERSONNEL |  |

UNA Membership is required. Preference will be given to previous employees and those able to come early in June and stay through Labor Day. Please submit your application by April 15th. Previous Employees deadline April 1st.

For application please call

SOYUZIVKA — (914) 626-5641

Ukrainian National Association Estate  
Foondmore Road  
Kerhonkson, New York 12446

### Buffalo, N.Y. District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association

announces that the

## ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held

Sunday, March 22, 1992 at 1:30 p.m.  
at the Ukrainian American Civic Center, Inc.  
205 Military Rd., Buffalo, N.Y.

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

40, 87, 127, 149, 304, 360

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

#### AGENDA:

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

Meeting will be attended by:

Ulana M. Diachuk, UNA Supreme President  
DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Roman Konotopskyj, Chairman

Wasył Sywenky, Secretary

Maria Bodnarsky, Treasurer

**HELP WANTED**

reporter/editor

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Knowledge of Ukrainian and English languages required. Journalism/editing experience and familiarity with Ukrainian affairs desired. Salary commensurate with experience; BC/BS, major medical.

Send resume, cover letter, clippings to: Editor-in-Chief  
The Ukrainian Weekly  
30 Montgomery St.  
Jersey City, NJ 07302

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#1 Canned Ham	3 Lb	#5 Beef Stick	3 Lb
#2 Luncheon Meat	7.5 Lb	#6 Sardines	3 Lb
#3 Vienna Sausages	1 Lb	#7 Chicken Noodle Soup	4.5 Lb
#4 Corned Beef	2.25 Lb	#8 Mustard	1.5 Lb

Total weight **32 Lb** Total price **\$ 89.00**

Price includes cost of products, shipping

and delivery in Ukraine.



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**Rehabilitation...**

(Continued from page 5)

course at a medical institute. There are many German and Japanese firms dealing in medical equipment in Ukraine — everyone is trying to sell expensive medical equipment — but very little is being done in medical education.

Dr. Maryniak concluded that he believes the pace of change will increase exponentially and that one has to move quickly to establish contacts. One also has to be prepared for some personal sacrifice. Although the expenses of his two-and-a-half month stay in Ukraine were covered by the Kiev Institute, Dr. Maryniak had to give up his earnings for the period he spent there.

Dr. Maryniak is a member of the American Board of Electrodiagnostic Medicine and the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America.

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**LOOKING FOR EXTRA INCOME**

If you live in the New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, or Connecticut areas and are interested in earning a better than average part time income, the UNA may have a lucrative part time position available for you.

You must be outgoing and be an active participant in the Ukrainian community.

After completion of training, you may work, according to your own schedule. Potential part time income is realistically between \$10,000-\$15,000 first year with the opportunity to earn more in the future. Possible ability to work into full time employment after one year.

If you are interested and think you may qualify, contact

ROBERT M. COOK, CLU, ChFC at the UNA (800) 253-9862 outside of New Jersey or (201) 451-2200 in New Jersey or send your resume to

**Ukrainian National Association**

30 Montgomery Street, 3rd Floor, Jersey City, New Jersey, 07302

Attention: Robert M. Cook, CLU, ChFC

**UKRAINIAN MUSEUM OF CANADA**

(Alberta Branch)



is holding a

**UKRAINIAN PYSANKA CONTEST AND EXHIBIT**

to be held April 10-12, 1992  
at St. John's Auditorium, 10611 - 110 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta

Contest is divided into three categories:

<b>Children</b> 7 - 13 years	<b>Youth</b> 14 - 17 years	<b>Adults</b> 18 and over
---------------------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------

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

1st prize	— 100.00
2nd prize	— 75.00
3rd prize	— 50.00
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.

ENTRY FORM  
**PYSANKA CONTEST**  
11138 - 50 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T5W 3B2



NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CATEGORY (Please check) 7 - 12 \_\_\_\_\_ 13 - 17 \_\_\_\_\_ 18 and over \_\_\_\_\_

NUMBER OF PYSANKY SUBMITTED: \_\_\_\_\_

For further information phone (403) 474-3352

**Woonsocket, R.I. District Committee**

of the

**Ukrainian National Association**

announces that the

**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



### Ukrainian National...

(Continued from page 7)

Very good results were also achieved by: Branch 17, Secretary Jaroslaw Bylen, who signed-up 26 new members; Supreme Advisor and Branch 22 Secretary, Helen Olek-Scott, with 25 new members; and Branch 269 Secretary Christine Gerbeby, with 24 new members. Among the top organizers also was Supreme Auditor William Pastuszek, who increased the UNA membership with 23 new certificates.

The UNA Supreme Executive Committee extends best wishes and sincere thanks to all those who have worked throughout the years to enlarge the membership of our organization. In the near future, the Home Office will publish in Svoboda the names and photographs of all the UNA organizers who signed up five or more new members.

The Philadelphia District's branches enrolled the highest number of new members: 194 for a total insurance coverage of \$1,482,000.

The Troy-Albany District gained 61 new members, reaching its quota

by 111 percent, and by so doing is in first place among all the districts. In second place is the District of Shamokin, which had 72 new members and reached the 1991 quota by 103 percent. Third place goes to the Montreal District; whose branches enrolled 44 new members reaching its quota by 88 percent. This district is also in first place in Canada.

The New Haven District filled 82 percent of its quota; the Philadelphia District, 79 percent; the Chicago and Boston districts, 77 percent each.

Among Canadian districts, first place for 1991 went to the Montreal District, as already stated. The Niagara District gained 20 new members and met 50 percent of its quota. The Winnipeg District had 14 new members, reaching 35 percent of its quota, while the Toronto District reached a quota of 28 percent and came in last place.

The Home Office thanks all district committee chairmen for last year's efforts to increase their branches' membership. Our sincere thanks go also to all branch organizers, who have been working with determination and zeal for the good of the UNA.

### HURYN MEMORIALS

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# Centennial...

(Continued from page 9)

Canadian Ethnocultural Council, along with the average 15 domestic trips and Ukrainian jaunts he makes on the UCC's behalf, gobble up much of his "free" holiday time.

When their schedules coincide, he and second wife, Moira Gillis-Cipywnyk, get to say hello to each other.

But Dr. Cipywnyk has paid the price for his hectic pace. Last summer, all of his systems shut down when he caught a virus, causing him to lose 13 pounds of his normal 165-pound frame. On doctor's orders he was forced to slow down.

Regular aerobic work-outs and a healthy diet now sustain Dr. Cipywnyk

as he rounds the bend of his final months in office as UCC president. As he prepares to pass the baton on to his successor, the psychiatrist-politician reflects on his accomplishments.

Opening the UCC's Information Bureau in Ottawa was a coup. Successfully negotiating the establishment of a Canadian Consulate in Kiev and generating increased business and trade interest with the homeland are still other examples.

Without Dr. Cipywnyk's leadership, Ihor Bardyn, a UCC executive member and chairman of the Canada-Ukraine Committee, doubts such activities as the Civil Liberties Commission would have taken off.

"He implemented the formation of

specialized groups...and gets along well with other ethno-cultural communities," says Mr. Bardyn, himself a likely candidate for the presidency.

Bill Werbeniuk, executive director of the UCC's head office in Winnipeg, attributes Dr. Cipywnyk's success to his profession. "He's a bureaucrat who knows the system which has (helped) his ability to negotiate with the federal government."

For the president himself, it's been a matter of transferring knowledge: "When I was president of the Saskatoon committee, I raised our annual budget from \$20,000 to \$50,000, getting the provincial government involved. Now, Saskatoon gets very significant support from (Saskatchewan's) lottery fund.

"So, when they asked me to run at the national level, I thought, hell, all I have to do is transfer my knowledge from Saskatoon to Ottawa...and it worked."

Given a good working relationship with the Canadian government and Ukraine's recent independence, Dr. Cipywnyk hopes that the UCC will refocus its objectives. One way will be to continue working with External Affairs and International Trade's Task Force on Central and Eastern Europe, in developing joint ventures and providing technical assistance to the country.

Another will involve revising the organization's national perspective.

"We are a Canadian organization and our primary loyalty should be to Canada. I want to help Ukraine, but I have to do it as a citizen of Canada...to think is there something in there for Canada and for me as a taxpayer."

However, Dr. Cipywnyk stops short of insisting that Canadians of Ukrainian descent drop their hyphenated identities. "My wife hyphenates her name, but that doesn't hint at any disloyalty to me," he jokes.

But he does reject possible comparisons of Ukraine's sovereignty by Quebec separatists and any direct involvement in any independence movements, such as those in Crimea and the Trans-Carpathian region, in Ukraine. "Ukraine being a sovereign country will be working out (its) differences internally."

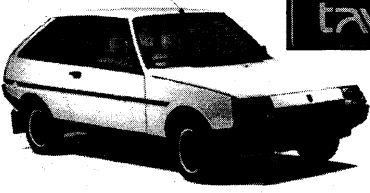
In the event of war, Dr. Cipywnyk suggests that moral and financial support could be options. "Where the congress could be involved is in assisting the Canadian government to assist the Ukrainian government in resolving the situation peacefully."

Besides, the man has faith in Ukraine. "I firmly believe they are going to build a state based on democratic principles and are going to make a significant mark on the world economy, on history and in politics. Ukraine is rich in resources and the people are highly motivated to make a go of it."

Mr. Werbeniuk says that the next UCC president should follow in Dr. Cipywnyk's footsteps. But, with such well-known players as Mr. Bardyn and John Gregorovich, chairman of the UCC's Civil Liberties Commission, hoping to succeed him, the Prairie doctor won't pick any favorites.

Post-presidential retirement will mean a rest and a chance to spend more time with his two grown children: a son who lives in Tokyo, and a daughter in Los Angeles.

For now, Dr. Cipywnyk plans to retire in Saskatoon, but doesn't rule out working in the country he has spent the last decade trying to free.



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## Russian...

(Continued from page 3)

personnel at divisional headquarters at the strategic airbase in Ukraine had taken oaths of allegiance to Ukraine, but not the crews of the 21 bombers that were stationed there. He said that an agreement had been reached in which the division would come under Ukrai-

nian "jurisdiction" but would still be subordinate to CIS military authorities, RFE/RL Daily Report wrote.

The Christian Science Monitor reported that the bomber division's commander, Maj. Gen. Mikhail Bashkurov, took the oath to Ukraine, and Ukrainian officials said that most of the unit did too. Commander-in-Chief Shaposhnikov told reporters, "The air division commander took an oath of loyalty to Ukraine, but that doesn't mean strategic air forces are under Ukrainian jurisdiction."

Viktor Batiuk, head of the International Organizations Department of the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry said that Ukraine had taken over a long-range bomber division in retaliation for the defection incident. The Financial Times reported. Another Foreign Ministry official, Volodymyr Belashov said that Ukraine's position is that the aircraft should belong to Ukraine, while the nuclear weapons they carry should belong to CIS joint command.

The subject of controversy is, again, the word "strategic." Ukraine sees it as meaning only those units equipped with nuclear weapons, while the General Staff of the former Soviet Army sees it as all units that are charged with defending the entire area of the former Soviet Union, The Christian Science Monitor reported.

## Luciuk recommends...

(Continued from page 3)

sources to the support of the bilingual (Ukrainian/English) university being revived in Kiev, the historic Mohyla Academy.

A sixth proposal recommended that Canada Post cut its postage rates for parcels to the former USSR and East Central Europe by 50 percent for all packages containing humanitarian relief supplies, including non-perishable foodstuffs, clothing and educational materials so that Canadians are encouraged to send humanitarian relief supplies directly to family members, relatives and friends in Ukraine.

Dr. Luciuk's final recommendation before the Parliamentary Committee on External Affairs and International Trade urged the Canadian government to revise its immigration policies and to provide for a more open flow of Ukrainians to Canada.

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The Soros Foundation — (former) Soviet Union is announcing a position available for our office in Kiev, Ukraine. We are looking for a Program Coordinator to coordinate and assist in the Soros Foundation's programs in Education, Economics, Law, etc.

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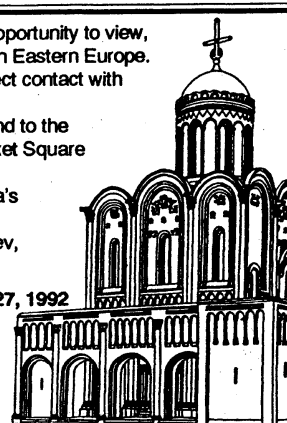
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## Seminar to be held in Poland

LUBLIN, Poland — The Institute for East European and Baltic Studies has organized an international East European seminar in Poland from June 14 to July 11. The program is a joint effort by the University of Vilnius, the Estonian Institute of Humanities, the University of Kiev and the University of Marie Curie-Sklodowska.

This seminar will offer three weeks of courses on political adaptation processes in Poland, the political history and current situation in Lithuania, problems of Ukraine's society and the contemporary political and social situations in Estonia, with professors from those four countries. There will also be tours before and after the courses.

The faculty will include Prof. Violeta Motulaitis of the University of Vilnius and an advisor to the Committee on

Foreign Affairs of the Lithuanian Parliament; Prof. Ziemovit Pietras, head of the International Relations Department at the University of Marie Curie-Sklodowska; Prof. Petro Serhiyenko from the University of Kiev; and Prof. Mart Susi of the Estonian Institute of Humanities and one of the founders of the first private university in the Baltics.

All lectures will be in English, and each course is worth two credits. Graduate credits are also available. The cost is \$1,570, not including transportation to Poland.

To receive further information, such as course descriptions, schedules, etc., and for application forms, write to: Institute for East European and Baltic Studies, P.O. Box 5144, Madison, Wis. 53703; or call (608) 256-1228.

## Ukrainian Museum plans Easter programs

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian Museum will hold three Easter programs — pysanka demonstrations, a pysanka workshop and a Ukrainian Easter traditions workshop.

### Plast to celebrate...

(Continued from page 4)

The jamboree's August 18-23 program will be directed by Borys Pawliuk. Both specialized camps and jamboree program activities will be overseen by representatives of Plast's adult fraternities and sororities.

Preparations for this tremendous undertaking began in October 1990, noted Alexander Chernyk, chairman of the jamboree organizing committee, in an interview with other members of the organizing committee on February 11.

The organizing committee invites parents and guests to participate in jamboree activities beginning Friday evening, August 21. Activities on Friday, Saturday and Sunday will commemorate the first anniversary of Ukraine's declaration of independence and Plast's 80th anniversary.

For more information, contact Plast Inc. — UMPZ '92, 140 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003; (212) 475-6960. Tax-deductible donations to help defray costs may be sent to the same address.

The art of the pysanka will be demonstrated by experienced artisans, and the award-winning film "Pysanka" will be shown continuously during museum hours. The demonstrations will be held on March 21 and April 18 during museum hours, 1-5 p.m. The fee is \$2.50 for adults; \$2 for members, seniors and students; children under 12 are admitted for free.

The hands-on pysanka workshop will be held on March 28 and 29 and April 4 and 5, at 9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. and 1:30-4:30 p.m. The fee, which includes all materials and eggs, is \$15 for adults; \$10 for seniors and students over 16; and children age 12-16 years, free. Members receive a 15 percent discount.

The Ukrainian Easter traditions workshop is two sessions, in which participants will bake traditional breads as well as learn about traditions. The workshop will take place on March 28 and April 4, at 10 a.m.-1 p.m. The fee is \$30 for adults; \$25 for seniors and students over 16; and members receive a 15 percent discount.

These programs are funded in part by the New York State Council on the Arts. The museum is located at 203 Second Ave. For further information, call (212) 228-0110.

## Join the UNA

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### March 8

NEW YORK: An exhibit of paintings by four artists from Ukraine will open today at 1 p.m. at the Gallery of the Ukrainian Artists Association, 136 Second Ave. The artists are M. Babij, F. Panchuk, V. Rybachuk and V. Schpakowsky. The exhibit will remain until March 15. Gallery hours are: Monday-Friday 6 - 8 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday 1 - 8 p.m.

### March 14

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society, 63 Fourth Ave., will host a conference on Polish-Ukrainian relations, with Jerzy Surdykowski, consul general of the Republic of Poland; Maciej Kozłowski, minister-councillor of the Polish Embassy in America; Prof. Stepan Kozak of Warsaw University; and Prof. Taras Huncaz of Rutgers University. Opening remarks will be by Prof. Leonid Rudnytsky, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society; Prof. Mirosław Labunka of LaSalle University will chair. The conference will be at 3-5 p.m. For further information, call the society, (212) 254-5130.

### March 15-April 19

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago Ave., will exhibit works by artists from Ukraine: Lubomyr Medvid, Oleh Minko, Petro Markovych, Mykola Shymchuk and Oleh Nedoshytko. The opening reception will be on March 15, at noon-4 p.m. For further information, call the museum, (312) 227-5522.

### March 15-April 26

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan: An exhibit titled "Traditions of Renewal" will open on March 15 at 2:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Museum of Canada. It examines the traditional spring rites and Ukrainians' observances of Easter. Spring holidays, special commemorations and old traditions are explained. The museum is at 910 Spadina Crescent E.; for further information, call (306) 244-3800.

### March 17

WASHINGTON: The Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies will host a seminar on "The Current Political Situation in Ukraine" by Serhiy Holovaty, a member of the Ukrainian Parliament. It will be at 3:30-5:30 p.m. at the Kennan Institute/Woodrow Wilson Center, 370 L'Enfant Promenade SW, Suite 704. For further information, call (202) 287-3400.

### March 21

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, author of "The Ukrainian Americans: Roots and Aspirations 1884-1954," will speak on the topic "The United States and Ukraine: From Wilson to Bush," at the Ramada Hotel on Route 10 westbound at 8 p.m. The evening is sponsored by the Ukrainian Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey and begins with cocktails at 7:30 p.m. Admission is \$10; \$5 for students.

### March 22

WASHINGTON: A National Interfaith Convocation to celebrate the restoration of religious freedom and the independence of Ukraine, organized by the Ukrainian American Community and the American Forum for Jewish-Christian Cooperation, will be held at 3 p.m. at the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family, 4250 Harwood Road NE. The participants will be the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family, The American Forum for Jewish-Christian Cooperation, the St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, Holy Trinity Particular Ukrainian Church, the Ukrainian National Association, The American-Czechoslovak Society, the Cuban-American Catholic Foundation, the Interreligious Council of New Rochelle, The Polish Cultural Center, the American-Austrian Society, the Coalition for Mutual Respect, the American Interfaith Institute, the St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Seminary, the Hungarian Catholic Community of Greater Washington, B'nai B'rith International and the World Jewish Congress. RSVP to Dr. David Z. Ben-Ami, rabbi, at (717) 236-0437 or to Stanislav F. Kolar, (202) 387-7700.

### March 28

SAN FRANCISCO: The Armenian Professional Society of the Bay Area will host a seminar on "Ethnic Communities and their Homelands: A Post-Soviet Perspective" at 595 Market St. Seminar speakers include Dr. Frank Sysyn from the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and Dr. Oleh Weres from the Committee to Aid Ukraine. Registration begins at 9:30-10 a.m.; the program starts at 10 a.m. and continues until 5 p.m. This event is co-sponsored by the Commonwealth Club of California and the World Affairs Council of Northern California. Admission for members of the three aforementioned societies is \$10, admission for all others is \$12. For further information, call Suzy M. Antounian, seminar coordinator, (415) 921-5044.

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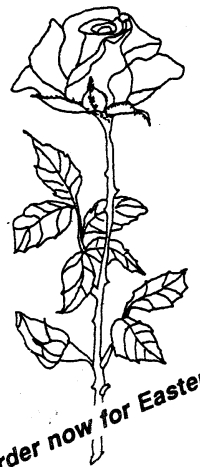
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