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## News analysis

### Defining the CIS

by Roman Solchanyk  
RFE/RL Research Report

One of the impressions left after the disappointing Minsk summit of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) on February 14 was that of a dejected Russian President Boris Yeltsin seemingly unable to cope with the role that many, both in the CIS and particularly in the West, have assumed naturally belongs to the president of Russia — the "uncrowned" leader of the CIS, which itself is widely perceived as the successor state to the Soviet Union.

The man primarily responsible for creating this impression is Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk, who has consistently maintained that there is no CIS leader, that Russia plays no unique role in the CIS, and that the CIS is not a state.

Mr. Yeltsin's deflated image contrasts sharply with that of the Ukrainian leader, who chaired the Minsk summit and afterwards was the focus of attention at a press conference that summed up the talks. "Ukraine proved the key," commented a diplomat on the Minsk meeting. "The Russians, meanwhile, were invisible."

Moreover, recent initiatives by Mr. Kravchuk have had the effect, intended or otherwise, of directly undermining Mr. Yeltsin's position. Thus, on a recent visit to Bonn the Ukrainian president offered to resettle in the southern areas of Ukraine ethnic Germans deported from their traditional homelands.

The proposal came after Mr. Yeltsin had made some characteristically un-diplomatic remarks about the possibility of restoring German autonomy in Russia. Among other things the Russian president said that he was not so "crazy" as to create "another state on Russian land" and that the best that the Russian Germans could hope for was an abandoned military training ground in Volgograd Oblast, and then only if they were to form a compact group of 90 percent of the population. The reference to the concrete figure of 90 percent led one commentator to point out that ethnic Russians constituted only about 82 percent of the population of Russia.

More recently, Mr. Kravchuk was quoted as saying that he saw his "most important task" as doing "something to help Russia." Clearly, such an offer from the "Little Russian" to the traditional Russian "older brother" cannot be expected to be received enthusiastically in Moscow.

Although the seriousness of Mr. Kravchuk's offer may be questioned in the light of the tit-for-tat going on between Moscow and Kiev, the fact

remains that the Ukrainian president and Ukraine itself are increasingly being seen as having taken the initiative on matters that impinge on the stability and future of the CIS, which in turn directly concerns the interests of policymakers in the West.

A reflection of this changing role is a recent poll conducted by Nezavisimaya Gazeta that ranked President Kravchuk as January's man of the month in terms of the politician who had made the greatest impact on Russia. As for Mr. Kravchuk's image in the West, Literaturnaya Gazeta recently ran a story about Western media treatment of the Ukrainian president, the essence of which was reflected in its title: "The Man Who Buried the USSR."

Although at this juncture few would hazard predicting that Russian President Yeltsin is about to go the way of former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev or that Mr. Kravchuk will replace the Russian leaders as the West's favorite, the Ukrainian president's position (and by extension his republic's official position) on such interrelated issues as the future of the CIS, Russia's role in that body, and its relations with Kiev are matters of more than passing interest.

#### Russia, Belarus woo Ukraine

In an interview in early January 1992 that did not attract much attention, Belarusian Supreme Soviet Chairman Stanislav Shushkevich disclosed a small detail that casts light on the main issue in any discussion of Ukraine's role in the CIS. Mr. Shushkevich revealed that when Mr. Yeltsin arrived in Minsk on December 7, 1991, the two leaders immediately sat down to try to figure out "how to get Ukraine interested."

The assumption, which was quite correct, was that Ukraine was not particularly enthusiastic about joining any kind of new association of former Soviet republics only a week after the overwhelming vote for Ukrainian independence in the December 1 referendum — a vote that was widely understood in Ukraine as a declaration of secession from the Soviet Union.

Further, Mr. Kravchuk had made it clear even before the referendum that Ukraine was wary of any agreements that presupposed a center. At a press conference on November 8, 1991, he had told journalists that the Ukrainian position was that "there should be no center." He added: "We shall not ratify any kind of agreement that is propped up by central bodies — to whatever extent, however slight."

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## Rukh leaders assert movement remains intact despite dispute

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — Describing resolutions which call for the walk-out of two political parties from Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, as "a display of low-level political analysis and distortion of decisions" reached at that movement's third congress, Rukh Vice-Chairman Oleksander Lavrynovych quelled rumors of a split in this democratic movement, during a press conference on Wednesday, March 18.

Statements issued separately by the leadership of the Ukrainian Republican Party and the Democratic Party of Ukraine on March 7 and 9, respectively, characterize the new Rukh, which includes a triumvirate leadership — Vyacheslav Chornovil, Mykhailo Horyn

and Ivan Drach — as a political party. Both parties also claim to be the rightful successors to Rukh, and both proposed the creation of an alternative Rukh in the wake of the controversial third congress.

Mr. Lavrynovych referred to a March 12 resolution adopted by Rukh's Central Leadership Committee which responded to the statements issued by the URP and DPU.

That resolution stated: "Rukh was and continues to be a mass social political organization that unites individual citizens of Ukraine as well as separate organizations and political parties that strive for the affirmation of an independent, democratic Ukraine."

The resolution also noted that the changes to the Rukh statutes adopted at

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## The 1992 Presidential Campaign

### Buchanan visits Chicago Ukrainians

by Daria Markus

CHICAGO — The Illinois primary election scheduled for March 17 brought a host of both Republican and Democratic presidential candidates to Chicago. Some participated in the St. Patrick's Day parade, others helped to bake cheesecakes in a local bakery. President George Bush decided to visit a Polish community center. Pat Buchanan,

following his visit to the Lithuanian community, came to the Ukrainian Cultural Center.

In the morning on Saturday, March 14, some 400 persons, young and old, including students from the upper grades of the School of Ukrainian Studies, gathered in the Ukrainian

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Myron Kuropas welcomes Patrick Buchanan to the Ukrainian Cultural Center.

## Rukh leaders...

(Continued from page 1)

its third congress "have made it impossible for one political force to dominate others by making it a statutory requirement that the leaders of coordinating structures do not belong to any political party, while at the same time giving parties and public organizations that consider themselves to be members of the Popular Movement of Ukraine unrestricted opportunity to have representation in all leading organs of Rukh."

"The statements that Rukh is now a political party and that members of other parties can no longer have an influence in Rukh's direction for the future are purely groundless," said Mr. Lavrynovych, who during the stormy Rukh congress held on February 28-29 and March 1, was presented as a candidate from both Mr. Chornovil's camp and Messrs. Horyn and Drach.

"This is political hooliganism — usurping an organization that is going through structural, internal changes," added Mr. Lavrynovych.

But it is not only internal Rukh conflict that is a problem today, as the March 18 press conference revealed. According to Les Taniuk, a member of the Ukrainian Parliament's Presidium who was chosen by Mr. Chornovil as a member of the Central Leadership Committee of Rukh during this last congress, the Ukrainian diaspora also has gotten in on the act of claiming that under the leadership of Mr. Chornovil, Rukh will turn into a party.

Answering a question about a rumor that the Ukrainian diaspora had removed dollars from a Rukh fund during the congress, fearing that this money may get into the hands of the new leadership, Mr. Taniuk at first answered that the material well-being of Rukh is a very serious matter and that Rukh does need support.

"Truly, one of the leaders of a Rukh support group in the West did turn to the Rukh leadership in Kiev with such a request, asking that the monies not used during the referendum campaign be returned and given to other organizations he deemed more democratic," reported Mr. Taniuk.

The sum in question was \$36,140 (U.S.) (this converts to 3 million rubles of Rukh's budget) as well as all of Rukh's technical equipment, which had been leased to Rukh by Rukh support organizations in the West, said the parliamentarian from Kiev.

During the press conference, Mr. Lavrynovych disagreed with Mr. Taniuk, stating that no funds had actually been taken out of the Rukh account and that indeed leftover monies earmarked for the referendum campaign were asked to be returned by Erast Huculak, Chairman of the Canadian Friends of Rukh.

But, Mr. Lavrynovych denied seeing any kind of document that asked that technical equipment from Rukh be returned by Rukh.

Mr. Taniuk then presented a rebuttal, pulling out what he called a "resolution" dated February 29 and signed by Mr. Huculak. It asked that Mr. Huculak be handed over the monies which will then be distributed by the Friends of Rukh to organizations designated by that committee.

Mr. Taniuk claimed that from Rukh Account No. 24 (in Ukraine), \$36,140 (U.S.) had been withdrawn and handed over to Mr. Huculak. He added that these funds do not belong to the Canadian Rukh Fund, because they were donations from the Ukrainian diaspora throughout the world. "And thus, Mr. Huculak had no moral right to do this," concluded Mr. Taniuk.

[Contacted by The Ukrainian Weekly at his Toronto office, Mr. Huculak stated that he had indeed withdrawn money from a Rukh account. However, he explained, those funds had been intended for the December 1, 1991, referendum campaign. In accordance with an agreement with Rukh leaders — Mykhailo Horyn, Ivan Drach, Viktor Burlakov and Mr. Lavrynovych — Mr. Huculak said the monies collected by Canadian Friends of Rukh were accounted for and the monies left over from the campaign, approximately \$25,000, were then returned to the support group.

Originally, Mr. Huculak continued, Rukh was to return \$36,000, but when told that Rukh had an outstanding debt of about \$11,000 related to the referendum campaign, that amount was deducted and \$25,000 was returned. The Rukh leadership "asked me to write a letter requesting the return of money left over from the referendum and that letter was then signed by Horyn, Drach, Lavrynovych and Burlakov," Mr. Huculak noted.

Mr. Huculak further stated that the returned funds were only those collected by the Canadian Friends of Rukh. "I took only our part from the account."

"We remain Friends of Rukh and we will continue to support Rukh," Mr. Huculak emphasized. He added that the support group also provides funds for projects organized by other democratic organizations in Ukraine.

"We've learned from experience that it is better to give funds for a specific goal and then get an exact accounting for it," Mr. Huculak said.

In regard to the allegation that he had asked that all equipment leased to Rukh be returned, Mr. Huculak noted that at the time "it looked as if Rukh was falling apart, so I stated that all this equipment is leased, and we will have to decide what to do with it."

During the 45-minute press conference Mr. Lavrynovych also commented on events surrounding the upcoming March 20 meeting of the leaders of the Commonwealth states in Kiev.

He said that Rukh, working with the Kiev regional Ukrainian Republican Party, would hold demonstrations outside the CIS meeting place on Mykhailivska Ploshcha. "We will continue to work with these political parties," he said, "for the squabbles concern relationships between certain individuals. Why should an entire organization's goals and ambitions suffer because of some people's personal ambitions?" he said.

"Rukh will demand that Ukraine leave the CIS; during its time it played a positive role and now that role has come to an end," he said. "The CIS has now become only an instrument for the promotion of Russia's policies on the territories of the republics of the former Soviet Union," Mr. Lavrynovych stressed.



## Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• **UZIN** — The First Strategic Air Division renounced its allegiance to Moscow and accepted Ukrainian jurisdiction, ITAR-TASS reported on February 17, even though Ukraine has not laid claim to any strategic forces (there are 21 BEAR H cruise-missile-carrying strategic bombers at Uzin). The division commander was immediately fired by CIS Commander of Strategic Aviation Igor Kalugin, but this was abrogated by Ukrainian Minister of Defense Konstantin Morozov, on instructions from President Leonid Kravchuk. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — The foreign debt of the former Soviet Union will be guaranteed by both Ukraine and Russia, with Russia assuming responsibility for eight former republics and Ukraine assuming responsibility for five. President Leonid Kravchuk told U.S. senators that this agreement will be reached at a March 20 CIS meeting. The payments will be made through a bank that is neither Ukrainian nor Russian. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **TURKMENISTAN** — Turkmenistan Niyazov said that Turkmenistan has agreed to resume deliveries of natural gas to Ukraine, but at approximately world prices. He said that beginning next year Turkmenistan will charge world prices for all goods it delivers to its trading partners. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **IASI, Romania** — The inaugural convention of the National Council for Union was held on January 24. This union is a joint Moldovan-Romanian body established in December 1991. It called for early action to restore the "Romanian national unitary state" which would include the part of Bessarabia and northern Bukovina which currently are part of Ukraine (most of Bessarabia is part of Moldova). "Only thus can we avoid the danger of a military conflict with the anti-national forces in these territories," read the proclamation. This union is broadly representative in Romania but in Moldova only 50 opposition deputies out of 366 parliamentarians have joined. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — Ukraine signed a deal to buy 4 to 5 million tons of Iranian oil, which would equal about 10 percent of

Ukraine's consumption, in exchange for construction materials.

According to Ukrainian Minister for Industry and Transport Viktor Hladuch, Iran and Ukraine agreed to build three pipelines from Iran to Ukraine through Azerbaijan and Russia.

The cost of the pipelines, which would be able to carry 25 billion cubic meters of oil per year, will be split between Ukraine, Iran (45 percent each) and Azerbaijan (10 percent). In time, Iranian oil and gas could be refined in Ukraine, which has a 60-million-ton capacity, and sold to Europe.

Mr. Hladuch said that Ukraine hoped to avoid economic warfare with Russia. He said Ukraine has begun to enlarge port facilities in Odessa, since its capacity now is only 10 tons. Ukraine must use the overland route through Russian and thus is vulnerable to a potential economic blockade. (Financial Times)

• **BUDAPEST** — A military cooperation agreement between Hungary and Ukraine was signed to replace the one signed by Hungary with the Soviet Union just prior to its break-up. Hungarian Defense Ministry State Secretary Erno Raffay and Ukrainian Defense Minister Konstantyn Morozov signed the agreement, which calls for an exchange of information and cooperation between the two defense ministries on disarmament and training on March 3. Hungary has a 135-kilometer border with Ukraine and has also concluded defense agreements with former Warsaw Pact members Romania, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Bulgaria and Poland. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — The seven-month-old Union of Officers of Ukraine held a conference on January 25-26 which was attended by officers serving outside the republic for the first time in the union's history. The expatriate officers were assured that oaths to another state would be annulled if the officers returned to serve in Ukraine. Vasyl Durdynets, defense and security commission chairman, said that 350,000 Ukraine-based troops have sworn oaths to Ukraine, including border and national guard personnel. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

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Associate editor: Marta Kolomyayets (Kiev)  
Assistant editor: Khristina Lem  
Editorial assistant: Tamara Tershakovec

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## Yearlong festivities honoring birth of Patriarch Slipyj open in Lviv

LVIV — Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky opened yearlong festivities in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Patriarch Josyf Slipyj. The two-day observance began on February 17, the actual date of birth of Patriarch Josyf with a pontifical liturgy celebrated by Cardinal Lubachivsky and concelebrated by Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk, Bishop Pavlo Vasylyk of Ivano-Frankivsk, who had served in Soviet prison camps with the Patriarch Slipyj, Bishop Julian Voronovsky, Bishop Mikhailo Sapryha and Bishop Filemon Kurchaba, auxiliaries of the Archeparchy of Lviv.

Also present were the vicar general, Msgr. Iwan Dacko, who had been chancellor and private secretary to the late patriarch, as well as other priests and officials of the Lviv Archeparchy.

Following divine liturgy, Cardinal Lubachivsky opened an exhibit "The Life and Works of Patriarch Josyf Slipyj" at the Museum of Religion in Lviv. The exhibit was developed by the archeparchy's coordinator for cultural events, Volodymyr Luciw, and was sponsored by the Lviv Archeparchy in

conjunction with the Museum of Religion of the City of Lviv, the Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv and the Ukrainian Catholic University in Rome.

On Tuesday, February 18, at the Lviv Opera House, a concert was held in honor of Patriarch Slipyj. This concert was coordinated by Mr. Luciw and was jointly sponsored by the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, the deputies of the Lviv Regional Council and the Lviv Regional Cultural Committee. The concert featured the nationally acclaimed Dumka and Trembita choirs, as well as the Lviv Philharmonic Orchestra. It was broadcast live on Lviv television.

Various scholarly and popular conferences will be held in the coming months in honor of Patriarch Josyf. The observances will culminate August 27-29 with the return of the body of the great Ukrainian Greek-Catholic leader of Lviv for burial in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. George, in accordance with the patriarch's last will. The Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church is developing special tours and programs in conjunction with this event.

## Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk celebrates 85th birthday at Cathedral of St. George

LVIV — Ukrainian Greek-Catholics in Lviv on February 13 joined in the official celebration of the 85th birthday of Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk.

A pontifical divine liturgy was held at the Cathedral of St. George. Archbishop Sterniuk was the main celebrant and was joined by Bishop Sofron Dmyterko, bishop of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Eparchy of Stanislaviv (Ivano-Frankivsk), Bishop Mikhailo Sapryha and Bishop Julian Voronovsky, auxiliaries of the Archeparchy of Lviv, Msgr. Iwan Dacko, vicar general of the archeparchy, the Rev. Yaroslav Chukhniy, dean of the archeparchy and many priests. An estimated 6,000 persons attended.

Following the liturgy, a celebratory gathering was held at the residence in the cathedral complex where Archbishop Sterniuk resides along with Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky. The cardinal was present at the gathering which was attended by bishops and priests of the archeparchy as well as members of Archbishop Sterniuk's family.

In the name of Pope John Paul II, Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Angelo Sodano sent the following telegram to Archbishop Sterniuk: "Informed of your 85th birthday, the Holy Father addresses to you his best wishes and asks God to grant health and serenity. Recommending you to the maternal protection of the Virgin Mary, His Holiness sends you, with all his heart, his apostolic benediction."

### Archbishop's biography

Son of Father Volodymyr and Eugenia (nee Konovalts), Archbishop Sterniuk was born on February 12, 1907, in Pustomyty. He studied in the Lviv primary school and in Eschen, Belgium, in the minor seminary of the Redemptorist Fathers where he received his secondary school certificate.

He entered the monastery of the Redemptorist Fathers in July 1927 in St. Trond, Belgium. He professed temporary vows in 1928 and perpetual vows in 1931.

Archbishop Sterniuk completed his philosophical studies in Beuplateau in

the Ardennes, Belgium, and his theological studies in Beuplateau and Louvain, Belgium. He was ordained to the priesthood in mid-July 1931 in Louvain, by Bishop Vasylyk Ladyka.

In 1932, he completed theological studies in Louvain. From 1932, he was a provincial consultant of the Redemptorist Fathers. He worked in western Ukraine: Volhynia, Ternopil, Stanislaviv and Lviv.

He was imprisoned in the Arkhangel'sk Region near the city of Yertsevo and was released in 1952. He then worked in Lviv in various jobs as a watchman, assistant bookkeeper, orderly and medical assistant. In 1967, he retired.

His episcopal consecration took place in July 1964 in his apartment in Lviv. From February 1972 until March 30, 1991, Archbishop Sterniuk served as the locum tenens (temporary local administrator) and acting senior bishop of the Halych Metropolitanate. He currently holds the title of titular archbishop of Marcanopoli.



Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk

## Savchenko denies reports of dismissal from bank

by Maxim Kniazkov  
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON — Oleksander Savchenko, the embattled Ukrainian pro-reform economist, has denied reports of his dismissal as vice-chairman of the Ukrainian National Bank. He also disclosed much more disquieting news: the bank division that was supposed to handle the introduction of the new Ukraine currency, the hryvnia, has been closed.

Speaking on March 9 at a meeting of Ukraine 2000, a Washington-based non-profit organization that supports Rukh, Dr. Savchenko, who is also Rukh's economic advisor, qualified media reports about his forced resignation as a wrong interpretation of real events.

"What happened was that the government decided to disband the bank's directorate responsible for the introduction of the new Ukrainian currency, and I was in charge of it," argued Dr. Savchenko. "Instead, I was put in charge of research and personnel training. But nominally, I remain vice-chairman of the bank."

With his new responsibilities obviously lacking the previous glamour, Dr. Savchenko is much more concerned about the fate of the hryvnia that is supposed to replace the beleaguered Russian ruble. He thinks there are indications that this project may be in trouble.

The contract with the Canadian Banknote Company (CBC), an Ottawa-based printer of banknotes and securities, that he had signed has recently come under fire in Kiev, with critics charging that Dr. Savchenko was unable to cut the best deal and that some important contract provisions were not met by the Canadian company.

One of the first shots fired in the CBC's and Dr. Savchenko's direction came in January from Democracychna Ukraina, a moderately conservative Kiev daily with close links to the government. In an open letter to Douglas Arends, president of the Canadian Banknote Company, the paper accused the company of "violating its commitments." Democracychna Ukraina charged that the CBC had failed to provide the Ukrainian side with a copy of the contract in Ukrainian as well as with the samples of all the banknotes, something that the CBC categorically denies.

"These accusations are not worthy of comment," shot back Shirley Arends, the CBC's spokeswoman. "We have fulfilled every single obligation under contract. If this article had been written in Canada or in the U.S., its author would have been taken to court."

Ms. Arenda added that four out of six types of banknotes commissioned by Ukraine have been approved by representatives of the Ukrainian government, and their printing is under way.

Dr. Savchenko explained that he had chosen the Canadian company over several other bidders because it had been the only one to express readiness to fulfill the order in a six-month term. He noted that avoiding delays in the introduction of the hryvnia was essential to the success of the economic reform.

"It is extremely important what currency we use in the privatization process," he noted. "If we start selling out equity for rubles, we will be, first, strengthening the ruble and, second,

risking acquisition of a substantial chunk of property in Ukraine by non-Ukrainians. We cannot start a successful privatization campaign before we have the hryvnia in place."

His critics argue, however, that Ukraine could have gotten the same deal for a better price and avoided paying intermediaries. Some even question Dr. Savchenko's integrity. The Ukrainian Parliament has launched an investigation into the matter.

Meanwhile, some Ukrainian reformers think that the recent attacks on Dr. Savchenko and the deal with the CBC are only a part of a wider offensive by the country's conservatives against the reform. The closure of the National Bank department that was supposed to handle the introduction of the hryvnia is viewed by them as yet another confirmation of their worries.

Dr. Savchenko said he believes it is appropriate to talk about an influential anti-hryvnia lobby within the present Ukrainian government. "These people are simply afraid to break with the past and move onto the unknown turf," he noted. He did not mention any of the backpedaling officials by name, however.

Giving another example of this lobby's work, Dr. Savchenko pointed out that despite public criticism of Russia and pledges to work for Ukrai-

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## Medical clinic seeks volunteers

MADISON, Wis. — A "Medical Clinic on Wheels" project supported by the Lutheran mission "Thoughts of Faith" needs volunteers to provide health care for people in Ukraine.

The mobile medical units will be trucks equipped to provide dental and general care to the villages in the rural areas in Ukraine, especially to those who suffered from the Chernobyl tragedy. Their home base will be a stationary clinic built in a hospital in Ternopil.

The goal of the "Medical Clinic on Wheels" is to provide medical care in Ukraine, primarily to children, and to conduct seminars, workshops and on-the-job training in the application of new technology and modern pharmaceuticals.

The mission has funded two 35-foot-long mobile units. The dental unit is equipped with two dental chairs, a dental x-ray machine and other equipment. The medical unit has two examining rooms with laboratory equipment, including computerized hematology and blood chemistry analyzers.

Because of limited resources, transportation costs must be paid by the volunteers, but room and board will be provided. The minimum rotation period is two weeks. Pediatricians, family practitioners, dentists, internists, surgical specialists, medical subspecialists and active or retired medical administrators are needed.

To volunteer services, or to become a "Friend of the Medical Clinic on Wheels," contact Dr. Stephen Dudiak, the medical director of the project, at 7029 Applewood Drive, Madison, WI 53719, by phone: (608) 833-1953 or by fax: (608) 829-1937.

# Pittsburgh minister brings evangelical Christianity to Ukraine

by Bohdan Hodiak

**PITTSBURGH** — Now that the people of Ukraine have given up their faith in communism, a prominent Pittsburgh minister thinks many will be eager to hear the message of evangelical Christianity.

The Rev. John Guest, 55, who resigned as pastor of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in suburban Pittsburgh in 1990 to become a full-time evangelist, has developed a three-year plan to "plant" evangelical churches in Ukraine.

In 1990 and 1991 he conducted months of evangelistic meetings in Kiev, Moscow and Bucharest, speaking to nearly 200,000 people.

Now he has decided to concentrate on Ukraine.

Pastor Guest and more than 100 colleagues — most of them volunteers from American churches scattered throughout the country — plan to spend June in six Ukrainian cities and have prepared a target budget of \$1.79 million for the next three years to help

give evangelical Christianity a foothold in Ukraine.

The money will be raised from about a dozen sponsoring churches as well as from grants and contributions. At this point the group has raised about a third of its first-year budget of \$572,685 with \$73,000 coming from an anonymous donor, \$58,000 from a direct-mail campaign and \$217,800 from church pledges.

Through its work the past two years the evangelical group had enlisted 80 potential "church planters" in Ukraine and has a goal of establishing 200 "cell groups" or home churches — small gatherings that may meet in people's homes to study the Bible — by 1995.

The Rev. Guest said he believes that Ukraine, known for its rich black soil, is a fertile field for evangelical Christianity. But the Rev. Guest emphasizes his group will not seek to convert anyone belonging to a religious denomination. It only wants to reach those that have no religion and no church.

Protestantism has historically gotten on well with capitalism and indivi-

dualism, a system and a trait many Ukrainians now want to embrace.

Seven decades of communism and its religious persecution have left most of the inhabitants of Ukraine ignorant of religion. Until a couple of years ago, the few open churches were attended mainly by elderly women and no proselytizing was permitted outside a church.

The only sanctioned denomination, the Russian Orthodox Church, was financed by the Soviet government, and many of its priests were pressured to become KGB informers.

In fact, on the first day of the August coup attempt against Mikhail Gorbachev, the leader of the Russian Orthodox Church for Ukraine, Metropolitan Filaret, gave a sermon welcoming the coup as a return to order.

This action alienated many Orthodox from Filaret, even though his denomination's name was changed to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. It is now in competition with the Ukrainian Orthodox Autocephalous Church.

Besides the Catholics in western Ukraine, the country also has Baptists, Pentecostals and Seventh-Day Adventists. Jehovah's Witnesses and the Mormons have also become active. Prior to the Gorbachev era, Protestant groups in Ukraine were among the most courageous in fighting the government for their beliefs.

The Rev. Guest's researchers report that fewer than 4 percent of the communities of Ukraine have an evangelical church. In 1990, there were fewer than 25 seminary-trained evangelical ministers in all of the former USSR.

Kiev, the Rev. Guest said, has fewer than 5,000 evangelical Christians in a city of 3.1 million people. He defines evangelical Christianity as emphasizing a personal relationship with God through being "born again" and giving primacy to the Bible as the word of God.

He became a committed Christian himself, he said, when as a boy in his native England he went to a revival meeting led by evangelist Billy Graham.

The Rev. Guest saw the effectiveness of the evangelical approach at St. Stephen's. He became its senior pastor in 1972, when it had about 250 members, and left in 1990 with a membership that had more than quadrupled. During the same period, most mainline churches in America were losing members.

The Rev. Guest said his salary is paid by a group of individual supporters and through a stipend he receives from St. Stephen's as missionary rector. None of the money being raised for the Ukrainian mission will go to him, he said.

The kind of energetic outreach common among evangelical Christians — going door to door, holding meetings in stadiums, distributing leaflets on street corners — is alien to the Catholic and Orthodox clergy in Ukraine.

"They believe religion should be expressed in churches. Going public in movie and sports stadiums is almost sinful to them," the Rev. Guest said.

His evangelism group had some difficulties when it was in Kiev last June.

Because Victor Branitski, the Rev. Guest's associate evangelist, had contacts with the Dynamo soccer team of Kiev, he got it to sponsor the John Guest evangelistic team. Mr. Branitski, 43, had grown up in Kiev and had met an American woman of Ukrainian parentage in 1972 while she was touring Kiev. He later married her and moved to Minneapolis.

Being sponsored by Dynamo, one of the outstanding soccer teams of Europe, gave the Guest team more freedom than sponsorship by a religious organization would have, Mr. Branitski said.

But once more of the Dynamo officials realized that the "team" was carrying Bibles rather than soccer balls, the problems multiplied. The 12,000 fliers and 1,000 posters that the Rev. Guest's organization sent a month ahead to Dynamo were distributed and posted throughout Kiev as promised. But Dynamo neglected to put on them the dates and times of the meetings. Officials also cancelled three meetings.

It helped that the Rev. Guest and Mr. Branitski both love soccer, and they even had a chance to play with one of Dynamo's secondary teams.

Despite the poster mix-up, more than 5,000 people came to Kiev's Dynamo stadium and "2,700 people indicated a first-time decision for Christ," the Rev. Guest said. The next day, 7,000 people attended. In all, during the "Kiev 91" campaign, 45,000 came forward during meetings to learn more about Christ, the Rev. Guest said. The campaign's slogan was "Christ gives hope."

During the first meeting in Kiev, when the evangelistic team attempted to distribute copies of the illustrated New Testament to children, adults rushed at the books and "the crowd tore at the piles. It broke our hearts to see children crying because they could not get these wonderful Bibles," the Rev. Guest said. The event was mentioned in the newspaper *Vechirniy Kyiv* under the headline "Shame."

Despite the distribution of more than a million leaflets, booklets, New Testaments and other pieces of literature during last year's campaign, the Rev. Guest said he didn't see a single publication thrown away or left lying on the ground.

From the stadium meetings came the creation of 57 cell groups in Kiev, with a weekly attendance of more than 1,000 people. Their members were given a 120-page book by the Guest team titled "First Steps." The Rev. Guest has written six books, including, "In Search of Certainty."

He has offices in Sewickley, Pa., and in Grand Rapids, Mich., and his Ukrainian effort is only a small part of his evangelistic work. He hopes in two years to turn over the Ukraine ministry to Mr. Branitski and a group of Ukrainian evangelists still to be trained. The hope is that the cell groups will grow enough in three years to support full-time pastors. There are no plans to put these churches under specific denominations.

The Rev. Guest also is helping to underwrite a Christian center in Kiev headed by Victor Kulbich, a minister and former assistant to the president of the All-Union Council of Baptist Churches.

The center is developing a subsidiary, the Center for Leadership Development, to operate a one-year program designed to train laypersons and pastors to create parishes. More than 70 people are now involved in Kiev, and some may be brought to the United States for seminary training.

The Guest team also plans to take six portable sound systems to Ukraine to lend to other churches for evangelical campaigns.

For now, putting up church buildings is secondary to involving people in the faith.

"The church is not a what or a where. The Church is the who," the Rev. Guest said.

## UCCA sponsors Udovenko, Khmara in separate visits to Phoenix, Arizona

by Taras G. Masnyj

**PHOENIX, Ariz.** — The Arizona chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America sponsored separate but complementary visits by two Ukrainian dignitaries: Ambassador Gennadi Udovenko, Ukraine's permanent representative to the United Nations, and Dr. Stepan Khmara, people's deputy.

Both officials were warmly greeted by the community and successfully completed their demanding meeting schedules. Both updated the community from different perspectives and showed great public respect for each other.

Ukraine's ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Udovenko, and his wife Dina, arrived on Friday, January 24, and attended a midnight reception. Mr. Udovenko spent the next day at the Republican party convention meeting with Arizona leaders: Gov. Fife Symington, Sen. John McCain, Rep. Jon Kyl, and others.

The ambassador's TV interview about Ukraine's role in the Commonwealth and the UCCA-supported Ukrainian Independence display, with its copies of Ukrainian government position papers and its Ukrainian motifs, attracted much attention. Later, at an evening reception, Mr. Udovenko entertained questions on various issues. That night TV news spots featured Ambassador Udovenko and the Ukrainian display.

On Sunday, January 26, Mr. Udovenko visited both Ukrainian churches and made a good will visit to an important Jewish community leader, Paul M. Zatulov, area director of the American Jewish Committee. In his keynote address at the Ukrainian Independence Day commemoration, Mr. Udovenko stated that Ukraine's current independence is based on the principles proclaimed on January 22, 1918, and that the millions of lives lost for Ukraine's freedom since that time will not be forgotten. The address covered many issues but Mr. Udovenko intentionally deferred discussions of military issues for Dr. Khmara, whom he considers to be an expert in this area.

The next speaker, Dr. James Huntwork, stated that political freedom in Ukraine depends on economic freedom and that a uniform system of commercial law had to be put in place for this to occur. Mr. Huntwork explained how Lenin had weakened the legal system and what economic effects this had. The unusually large turnout of more than 220 persons slowed down the program and precluded the expected question and answer session. The Udovenkos had to be rushed to the airport to make their outgoing flight.

Dr. Khmara arrived in Phoenix on Wednesday, January 29. He read a four page fax update (courtesy of Mr. Udovenko) on the latest official developments in Ukraine. After lunching with local Ukrainian leaders, Dr. Khmara spent the day meeting with the Chamber of Commerce, Arizona officials, clerical leaders, interviewing with an editorial writer, and touring a modern agribusiness dairy.

Dr. Khmara met with the Ukrainian community at 7 p.m. He gave a half-hour analysis of the situation in Ukraine and answered questions on the proposed Ukrainian constitution, recent shifts in the make-up of Ukraine's government, Ukrainian military issues, etc. He was especially critical of entrenched ex-Communist bureaucrats, who are obstructing economic and political reforms in Ukraine.

Dr. Khmara argued that peaceful political change is too slow and that revolutionary change, characterized by ideas and deeds, is faster and better for Ukraine. He urged President Leonid Kravchuk to heed the demands of Ukraine's democratic forces and quickly replace certain harmful individuals in his administration, or another type of "language" could soon be used. Dr. Khmara was referring to the enlistment of organized labor into the ranks of the democratic forces.

Dr. Khmara left at 9 p.m. to meet with the chief executive officer of a local company. Later, at a reception that ended at 1 a.m., Dr. Khmara spoke highly of Ambassador Udovenko. Dr. Khmara left Phoenix early the next morning.

## The creation of obedient slaves: Iryna Kalynets on the Soviet school

*Iryna Kalynets — poet, teacher, former dissident and political prisoner — is a deputy of the Supreme Council of Ukraine, a member of the council's Committee on Education and Science and chairman of the Lviv Oblast Board of Education. She assumed the latter position in April 1990 and has, since that time, brought many reforms into the education system in the oblast. The most far-reaching has been the introduction of the concept of the national school (natsionalna shkola) to replace the Soviet school.*

*But even under democratic leadership, reforms in the schools do not come easily or quickly. The old system and the old practices are well-rooted; the old guard cannot be replaced overnight. The legacy of the Soviet school remains, particularly in Eastern Ukraine where educational reforms have been minimal.*

*While in Toronto last year, Ms. Kalynets described, from her own experience, some characteristics of the Soviet school. (Her comments, edited and translated by Oksana Zakydalsky, are set forth in the article below.)*

by Iryna Kalynets

The school system is very different in the West and in Ukraine. I will point out the differences inasmuch as they will help you understand the essence of what was the Soviet school.

The society we have today had its roots in the Russian empire. To believe that communism came out of nothing and brought with it all the evils is an illusion. The Russian education tradition is well known; the Russian school was rigidly structured. The aim of the school was to produce obedient slaves of society. This rigidity resulted in the alienation of the teacher from the students: the teacher was a lecturer; the students had to be obedient. The teacher was expected to lecture on that which was allowed and given to him from above. The students were obliged to hear him out obediently.

There is a well-known anecdote from tsarist Russia: the tsar came to the lycee where Pushkin was a student and wanted to see good students. He was shown Pushkin and a few others, but the tsar waved them away and pointed to a student who was standing at rimrod attention and said, "That is the kind I need. This is a real Russian student."

The creative person, the person with his own mind, the person who could have his own opinion, who yearned to understand — this type of person was crossed out completely. Students who were able to get their hands on a book not on the official course of study were persecuted and punished.

This Russian tradition of the rigidly structured school found its ultimate and complete realization in the Communist system.

### Ideology in the schools

The basic purpose of the Soviet school was to teach children Marxist-Leninist ideology and to teach this ideology during lessons in mathematics, physics, history, literature and so on. All lessons — the whole education process — was permeated with Marxism-Leninism which had as its aim the production of robots.

I remember when I was working in a school, before my arrest, and the topic of the lesson was Mykhailo Kotsiubynsky's "Fata Morgana" and the meaning of the revolution of 1905. The students were becoming restless and I asked them what was the matter. They said that they were already studying the 1905 revolution in their mathematics class

and asked if they could do something else instead.

School inspectors were there to monitor not the level of knowledge that the students were achieving, but the level of their ideological preparation. That was fundamental. Teachers' lesson plans were carefully checked, the subjects of the "disciplinary lessons" were checked as were the activities of the Pioneers and Komsomol, which were an integral part of schooling.

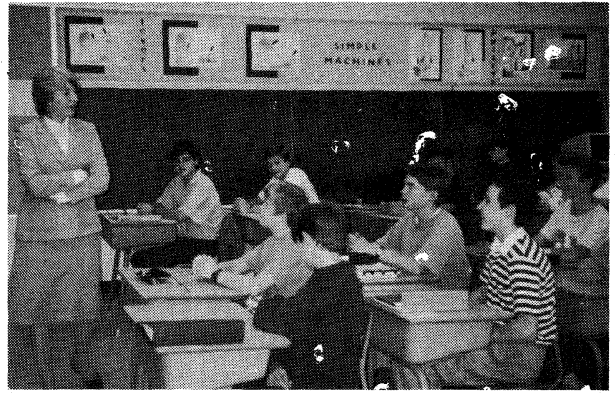
The child was to develop into an obedient slave of society, "stuffed" with ideology. Children had to come to class in a uniform; the younger ones had to wear Pioneer neckerchiefs and the older ones Komsomol badges. If a child forgot to wear his neckerchief or his badges, he could be punished. The purpose of the neckerchiefs and badges was to show that they were Soviet children, faithful to the ideology of Marx and Lenin. A portrait of Lenin hung in every school. And not only a single portrait — everything that was put up in school, the school paper, the class paper or the students' corner, always had to have Lenin, or the Kremlin, or the red star.

### Knowledge and skills

The second purpose of the school was to impart knowledge and basic skills. Knowledge meant the ability to re-gurgitate rules contained in textbooks and which the teacher dictated in the form of a lecture. The teacher would come into class, open her notebook, take attendance and then go over the material covered in the previous lesson by calling a student up to the board and asking him questions. The rest of the class had to listen — or else they did whatever they wanted to do.

The teacher had to teach the pre-assigned program. The inspector could come in and check on the material being covered by asking students questions. The opportunity for creative input from the teacher was very minimal. But there were teachers who, even within the narrow confines of what was allowed, were able to give the children more and awaken in them a creative spirit. Success was possible for physicists or chemists; there were opportunities for mathematicians or musicians. But such generous souls, who were willing to devote a lot of their spare time to their students, were rare.

The program for each subject came from the Ministry of Education, and not even from Kiev but from the Soviet Ministry in Moscow. The textbooks



Iryna Kalynets addresses students of the C. Palijiv Ukrainian School in Toronto.

used by the students were merely translations of the Russian textbooks, with the terminology made as Russian as possible. The textbooks were not very good.

If a child wanted more, he could only get it from what the teacher was able to give him. Something different could only be done by bypassing the terrible system; for example, special programs such as the Junior Academy (Mala Akademia Nauk) for gifted children started by our scholars. There was also group work directed by persons who wanted to work with students and take the responsibility.

People who were willing to bypass the system, to try something new, and were ready to do the work themselves had some successes. But they were unappreciated, criticized and sometimes even silenced by the authorities. Usually the person who worked the hardest in the school was not the person who advanced. Quite the opposite occurred: those who were most conformist were the ones who got the honors.

Some people believe that the level of knowledge of our children is higher than that of the children here. But the point is that the amount of information a person absorbs is not the important thing. What is important is the ability to find and use information, to analyze, to find something new and to find something for oneself. Our schools never taught this. It was absolutely forbidden.

What was the point of teaching it if the decision of when and how much wheat to sow was made by the party, if when to harvest was decided by the party, which machines to order and

which buttons to press? All was decided by the party. The teacher had to teach the way she was told to and no other way. This was a system of education whose purpose was to give children ideological training, information and basic skills. There was no intention of teaching them to think.

### The disciplinary lesson

The most dreaded punishment in school was the "disciplinary lesson" (vykhovna hodyna). Rules of behavior were dictated, and if some child had overstepped the rules, he was subjected to criticism by both the teacher and his classmates. This was part of the education process.

I remember one Easter, when I was in grade 4, I was sick and stayed home. When I came back to school, the teacher asked, "Where was Iryna?" She continued in a sharp tone, "she probably went to church to bless the paska." And, although my throat was all wrapped up, I jumped up and said, "Yes, I went to church to bless the paska!" The teacher paled, the class became mute. For the next whole month, every day, I was subjected to the "disciplinary lesson." I stood in front of the class and bawled while my classmates stood up and criticized my behavior.

But children have a natural aversion to falsehood and demagoguery which is probably lacking in older persons. In one school where I was giving a course the students told me once, after Easter, how their class teachers had told them to go on Easter Sunday, stand outside

(Continued on page 8)



A scene from the first day of school in Lviv during academic year 1991-1992. The first graders ring in the new school year.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

## Take the lead

Though the Bush administration recently convened a special international conference in Washington on aid to nations once part of the Soviet Union, the administration itself has actually done relatively little. In fact, the administration — motivated by election-year politics at home — is attempting to have its cake and eat it, too. It wants the world to think it is taking the lead on assisting the newly independent states on former Soviet territory, while it doesn't want the American electorate to think that large amounts of foreign aid are being granted during difficult economic times at the expense of domestic programs. Thus, the assistance offered by the United States to Russia, Ukraine, et al, has been largely of symbolic value.

Recently President George Bush and his administration have deservedly come under criticism for this half-hearted approach.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting in mid-February, issued a statement on "The Collapse of the Soviet Union" in which it called upon "Western industrial democracies to complete the work of the Marshall Plan for the countries of the former Soviet Union and of Eastern and Central Europe." The statement noted: "The U.S. program should include massive aid and other steps to ensure that the collapse of communism in the former Soviet Union does not bring widespread economic and social chaos that could smother democracy in its cradle. ... The stakes are high not only for these new nations, but for the U.S. as well. Only the long-term success of democratic initiatives will enable the American people to continue pursuing the goal of converting billions of dollars in annual defense expenditures to domestic use."

Then came the memo on "How to Lose the Cold War" circulated by Richard Nixon among some 50 foreign affairs specialists and policy-makers. Mr. Nixon scoffed at how little the U.S. had done to help Russia and the other republics. "We have provided agricultural credits, held a photo-opportunity international conference of 57 foreign secretaries, sent 60 cargo planes of leftover food and medical supplies from the Persian Gulf War, and promised to send 200 Peace Corps volunteers. He noted that "what seems politically profitable in the short term, may prove costly in the long term" for a free-market in Russia and the other republics will provide opportunity for billions of dollars of trade, creating millions of jobs in the U.S., while democracy would ease the chances of armed conflict.

U.S. Ambassador to Russia Robert Strauss joined the chorus of voices now speaking for an increase in assistance to Russia and by extension to other republics. He noted that the U.S. may miss a historic opportunity to aid reform processes argued that aid could "forestall a takeover by a hostile regime," and "eventually turn into profits for American business by opening up new markets."

And most recently, members of Congress on both sides of the political aisle have also urged the president to step up assistance to the former Soviet republics. Sen. Sam Nunn of Georgia perhaps put it best when he said: "If the president doesn't take a lead in this area, ...he may end up winning the election but losing his place in history. ... The amount of money we're talking about is very small potatoes compared to what we will have to pay if democracy fails."

The Bush administration should heed these voices, truly take the lead in assisting the emerging democracies, and persuade the American people of the wisdom of this course of action — for now and for the future.

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## Turning the pages back...

Noted historian and archeologist Volodymyr Antonovych died on March 26, 1908.

Born on January 18, 1834, he was a professor of history at Kiev University from 1878, editor in chief of the publications of the Kiev Archeographic Commission, patron and head (from 1881) of the Historical Society of Nestor the Chronicler in Kiev, and organizer of archeological conferences in Ukraine. He collected, edited with introductions, and published the voluminous "Arkhiv lugo-Zapadnoi Rossii" (In eight series, 1859-1914), which deals with the history of Right-Bank Ukraine in the 16th-18th centuries. Antonovych's introductory articles to these volumes are concerned with the history of the Kozaks, Haidamaks, peasantry, nobility, gentry, towns and burghers, colonization, and the church, notes the Encyclopedia of Ukraine.

The encyclopedia also provides the following information about Antonovych: Antonovych was a representative of the populist school in Ukrainian historiography. He founded the so-called Kievan school of historians, which consisted of his students at Kiev University. These historians laid the foundations of modern Ukrainian historiography. In his writings Antonovych avoided synthetic theories and concentrated on documentary research. Only in his more popular lectures did Antonovych give a general survey of Ukrainian history from the origin of the Kozaks.

As a member of the "Khlopomany [a populist movement of Ukrainian students and intelligentsia in Right-bank Ukraine in the 1850s and 1860s], Antonovych published a well-known article in reply to the Polish journalist Z. Fisz (pseud T. Padalica), entitled "Moia ispoved" (My Confession), in Osnova 1 (1862), in which he defended the ideology of the peasant lovers. He was head of the Old Hromada of Kiev. Through his initiative the Poles and Ukrainians in the Galician diet reached an agreement in 1890. He played an important role in Mykhailo Hrushevsky's move to Lviv and the city's emergence as an important center of Ukrainian learning and publishing. For almost half a century Antonovych played a leading role in Ukrainian civic and political life. He wrote over 300 scholarly studies.



## Journalist's notebook in Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kiev Press Bureau

### The colonial mind-set

Last week I witnessed something that truly disturbed me. I attended a press conference where President Leonid Kravchuk announced that Ukraine was suspending the transfer of nuclear weapons to Russia, stating that there were no guarantees that these weapons were indeed being destroyed.

But it is not this fact that troubled me as much as the reaction I noticed among the journalists, or should I say, the non-reaction among many (but not all) reporters.

This shocking statement by Mr. Kravchuk was in answer to the first question posed to him during an official, hourlong press conference. It was a statement that caused all the foreign journalists in the room to file stories; it was a statement that had global ramifications, one that defined Ukraine as the third most powerful nuclear state in the world.

But most of the local journalists didn't even bat an eyelash. There were no follow-up questions posed by any of them. (There was a sign-up list for questions and the top slots had been filled, coincidentally, I think, by local and not foreign journalists.)

All of the questions posed during this hour, and there were about 12, concerned local problems, for example, paper shortages, tax rates, price liberalization and unemployment. This is not to imply that these problems are not important.

However, this does, in my mind, point out two major problems in Ukrainian society today. The first one concerns the under-developed, unsophisticated level of journalism that exists today. Yes, many newspapers here now call themselves democratic. They have changed their names to reflect the times: Radianska Ukraina is now Demokratchna Ukraina (Soviet Ukraine is now Democratic Ukraine), Komsomolske Znanya (Komsomol Banner) is now Independence, Communist Ukrainy is now Polityka i Chas (Communist of Ukraine is Politics and Time) and Prapor Kommunizmu is now Kyivsky Visnyk (Flag of Communism is Kiev News). The examples are many. But what's in a name when the contents haven't changed much?

Of course, there are good, insightful journalists here, many of whom I am proud to call my friends and colleagues. This is not the point, however.

The point is that journalism here is not the "Fourth Estate." It has not developed to be a critic of the new

Ukraine or its government. From what I noticed at the last press conference, it is controlled by President Kravchuk and his cronies. As of now, there has been no democratic opposition press, as there has been no real democratic opposition. Even among the political leaders few tend to criticize the leadership in public.

To be sure, some things never change: behind every dinner table, in closed meeting rooms, on street corners, people gather to criticize President Kravchuk, Prime Minister Vitold Fokin, National Bank Director Volodymyr Matvienko. But the press is silent. The newspapers and magazines print one or two paragraph stories about "rumors" they have come across, but in many cases, the story boils down to only that.

Few journalists here seem to feel that sense of responsibility. Why, even this past week, much of the local press was criticized by the Foreign Ministry for getting the facts wrong when reporting on visits of various foreign delegations.

Which leads me to my next point. Ukraine suffers greatly from the fact that it was isolated from the rest of the world for over 70 years, and thus, even now, as an independent nation of 52 million, it suffers from provincialism.

Obviously, from what we see in the Western press, Mr. Kravchuk's statement made quite a splash in the rest of the world. It was carried by The New York Times, The Washington Post, CNN, the Associated Press and others. Sen. Sam Nunn appeared on "Nightline" concerning the turn of events in Ukraine; a senatorial delegation he headed had returned from Ukraine just two days earlier. In Ukraine the delegation had a press conference and had lauded Ukraine's non-nuclear pledge the preceding Monday.

But in Ukraine, the following day, no deputies issued any kind of statement or response to the turn of events. The newspapers were void of reference to this statement, save for Vechirniy Kyiv. Most of them printed material from the press conference which was held on the eve of Mr. Kravchuk's 100 days in office, but did not find any special significance in his earth-shattering statement about nuclear weapons.

It is quite complicated here. Of course people are concerned with their own survival but often they become so focused on these day-to-day necessities that they forget there is a whole other world out there. Writing this, I realize that the same can be said of many other

(Continued on page 20)

## UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association report that as of March 19, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 10,780 checks from its members with donations totalling \$286,979.82. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

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

**In the press**

**Kissinger on the Russian question**

Following is an excerpt from a commentary by Henry A. Kissinger that appeared in *Newsweek* on February 10. The article was titled "The New Russian Question: U.S. policy must seek to prevent the return of aggressive nationalism."

...Because of the emergence of new national states on the territory of the former Soviet Union, Yeltsin cannot be dealt with as if he were Gorbachev. The Russian Republic is the largest of the successor states and comprises three fourths of the former Soviet territory and half its population. But there are also 11 other republics; the largest, Ukraine, has a population nearly as big as France's.

American policy, nostalgic for the simpler verities of a single power center, has acknowledged these new facts but been hesitant to deal with their implications. This ambivalence and overemphasis on stability threaten the prospects for peace because they could rekindle the Russian Republic's historic tendencies toward domination. For the former polyglot Empire can be reconstituted only by military force and a return to the state of hostility toward the outside world that existed for centuries under czars and commissars. No peoples have been systematically more abused by their government than those of the Russian Empire, and no country has been in a more permanent state of conflict with its neighbors. Peace and progress require that the United States must not end up on the wrong side of the conflict between the center and the emerging nationalities.

...Above all, Russian nationalism translates into a desire to restore traditional dominance over the other republics. A major personality in the Russian Parliament told me, "We would never have put forward the Commonwealth if we had thought it possible that Ukraine might actually become independent. I will never accept Kiev as a foreign city."

No Russian I met accepted that Ukraine can be truly independent; no Ukrainian wanted any central organs to survive. To a man, the Ukrainians spoke of the threat of Russian imperialism — a view shared by the leaders of several other republics I have since met. The Russians argued that Ukraine agreed to an "economic space" but then immediately issued its own currency. The Ukrainians insisted that Russia accepted their independence but immediately challenged Ukraine's borders by raising questions about the status of the Crimea. The Russians see the Commonwealth as a mechanism to preserve as much of the central machinery as they can. The Ukrainians envision it as having no permanent status or organs — not even a secretariat to prepare foreign-minister meetings. ...

To navigate through the existing maelstrom, the United States should pursue these seemingly contradictory but in fact complementary policies:

- Washington must keep in mind that Russia is the heir of a proud and heroic tradition and that recent events have been a devastating blow to its self-esteem. It is essential that Washington make clear in actions and words that it considers Russia an appropriate partner in world affairs and a major country with legitimate security interests. Russia extending from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok and possessing thousands of nuclear weapons no longer needs the territorial buffers it considered so essential throughout its history. And it needs to devote resources hitherto spent on imperial expansion to economic recovery.

- At the same time, Russia must be given to understand that new expansionism — by force or blackmail — will exact a heavy price. It would clash with U.S. principles and frighten Russia's neighbors. And it would reactivate the cycle of con-

(Continued on page 16)

**Centennial sojourn**

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — Long before one-word-named performers like Madonna or Cher burst onto the show business scene, Juliette popularized the concept and was essentially "it" on Canadian television during the 1950s and 1960s.

Apart from Anne Murray, few women in Canada are as recognizable as this blonde Winnipeg-born singer. Generations grew up watching her weekly television variety show and even country star K.D. Lang once told her that she wasn't allowed to stay up Saturday nights to see Juliette until she had her bath.

In 1975, after spanning three decades, Canada's "pet," as she was called, left the medium that made her a household name. Although she still performs, Juliette's departure from television ended an era.

When we talk by telephone from her Vancouver home, Juliette Augustina Sysak, 65, is recuperating from recent ankle surgery. She's had both knees replaced over the last few years. "It's from 22 years of standing in high-heel shoes on a cement studio floor, where you were never allowed to sit down because you might crease your dress."

Those were the "golden" days of TV, when Juliette entertained millions across the country from 1954 to 1966, with her weekly variety show on the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) network. She later hosted a weekday daytime show called "After Noon" from 1969 to 1971, and a similar vehicle, "Juliette and Friends," from 1973 to 1975.

But for the Canadian audience, Juliette became "pigeon-holed" as the "curvy blonde." "People wanted someone always smiling about life (being) so wonderful. There was another side to Juliette...but that's what the public wanted and I gave it to them." Besides, she says, no one asked for her opinion.

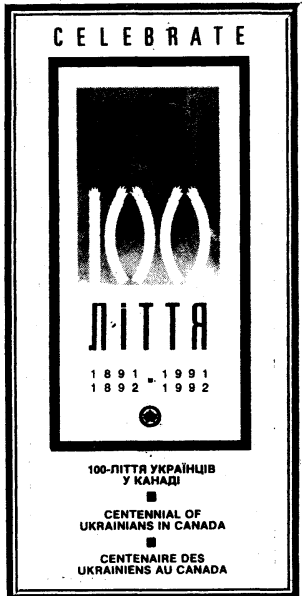
Longtime friend Lorraine Thomson, a former dancer and CBC broadcaster, who choreographed Juliette's show in the early 1960s, speaks with her weekly via telephone between Toronto and Vancouver. "She's an extremely bright woman," she explains. "When we talk, we don't talk about clothes or hair, as you would expect two women from the show business world to do. We discuss economics, how Europe is changing, national unity."

When asked, Juliette herself has strong opinions about everything from keeping Quebec in Canada to a hope that her parents' Ukrainian homeland will "appreciate its democracy without any anger and without any war."

The woman who introduced Ukrainian customs to her Canadian television audience takes special pride in her roots.

Born in the south Winnipeg suburb of St. Vital on August 27, 1926, Juliette Sysak and her older sister, Suzanne Maya, grew up in a home listening to her parents, Fred and Ann, speak Ukrainian. Dad worked as a chef for the Canadian National Railway. She might not have learned how to make her favorite cabbage and plum pyrohy (made by her father), but he and mom left her, she says, with a lot of love. "They were very poor, but we were never in need of anything...they were always there for us."

When she was awarded the Order of Canada in 1976, Fred and Ann's youngest looked up and thanked her dad.



"Mama was with me at the ceremony (in Ottawa), when Madame (Gabrielle) Leger (the late Gov. Gen. Jules Leger's wife) presented me with the award. But I thought that Dad would have been proud that the daughter of immigrants could get to this point!"

The family moved to Vancouver when Juliette was 6. By the time she was 13, she was performing "Brother, Can



Juliette Cavazzi

You Spare A Dime," in cap and ragged clothing at the Hotel Vancouver's Panorama Room. Crowds roared their approval when the "little boy" removed "his" cap to reveal a little girl's flowing hair.

Juliette's first professional gigs were earning her \$22 a week, more than her father was making. She and Suzanne began performing on CBC Radio.

In 1945, she met band singer Tony Cavazzi, who had returned from serving in the Canadian navy. The two fell in love and married, and Mr. Cavazzi became his wife's manager.

Nine years later, they moved to Toronto, where Juliette entered the world of television. She sang and he, and her agent, Paul Simmons, handled the rest. From hotel reservations to balancing her checkbook, Juliette didn't have to worry about a thing.

When Mr. Cavazzi succumbed to a long bout with Alzheimer's disease in 1989, Juliette's life came crashing down around her. "He was such a great steadying factor in my life," Juliette says sadly. "I couldn't have had the nice life I have now without him. I thank Tony with all of my heart for looking after me and my future."

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**Jaciw's perspective**



## The creation...

(Continued from page 5)

the church and if they saw any children going into church with their parents, to go up to the parents and tell them that they had no right to take the children to church. But instead, the students went into the church themselves, listened to the service and came out when their replacements arrived and told them to go in as well. They were so pleased with themselves, that they had acted heroically. But imagine what burdens were put on the children. They were told to spy on their friends and report on them.

### The Soviet school and Ukraine

For a while, I worked as a substitute teacher and came to know students from grades 1 to 10. Once I came into a grade 2 class and asked the children the name of their fatherland. At first, there was silence and then one boy said "the Soviet Union," a second said, "Moscow." Seeing that I was not pleased with either answer, someone finally said "Kiev." As for the capital, the answer was inevitably "Moscow"; Kiev was something secondary. That's how children were taught.

I always taught my children that they had to know that they were Ukrainians, their native country was Ukraine and the capital was Kiev. People would say, "You can tell which school Iryna has been to; there the children say 'We are Ukrainians.'"

The concept "we are Ukrainians" was not part of the school program. Such a concept was not supposed to exist. Never in any textbook was the phrase "we are Ukrainians" used. We were Soviet people. We actually did not have a "Ukrainian school" — nor, for that matter, was there a "Russian school." We had only a "Soviet school" — a Soviet Russian school with Ukrainian as the language of instruction.

Everything possible was done in school to devalue national consciousness. The Soviet person stretched out his hand in friendship to everyone. That school was considered exemplary which demonstrated its Soviet friendship as widely as possible.

Our children were not taught Ukrainian history. Of all the hetmans, they were allowed to know only one: Bohdan Khmelnytsky. All other Ukrainian leaders, when they were mentioned, were painted in black colors and were enemies and traitors. Even Taras Shevchenko was not all that wise; there were some things he did not understand properly and what he did know was thanks to his education by Russian writers and revolutionary-democrats.

There was a subject, the history of the Ukrainian SSR, where Ukraine was assigned a few pages. Kievan Rus' was the cradle of the three brotherly nations where the eldest brother played the main role and the "real history of Ukraine" began with the revolution of 1917. If there had been no revolution, there could have been no Ukraine.

As an illustration, I will describe the organizing of an exhibit, "Education in Halychyna," in the Teacher's Building where I worked after returning to Lviv in 1981. Three areas were assigned for the exhibit — one in the corridor, a medium-sized room and a large hall. The corridor was to house the medieval period, the large hall — the pre-Soviet period, and the medium sized room — the period after 1939. A lot of money was spent to set it up — about 30,000 rubles.

The inspectors came — from the oblast party committee, from the education faculty of the university and from the oblast education committee — took a look and forbid the opening of the exhibit. They said that education had

only begun with the Soviet period and everything up to 1939 should be put in the corridor. In the end, they fitted the period up to 1918 in the corridor and the rest in the two rooms.

### Financing of education

The material poverty of our schools and teachers is a scandal. In the Lviv Oblast, out of 1,260 schools, 110 are in an "emergency state." What does this mean?

Imagine a house, slightly askew, the walls covered with mildew up to the window sills, the floor full of holes. In a space of 10 to 15 square meters there are 40 children sitting behind tiny desks, meant for grade 1 or 2, but these are fourth graders. Because the desks are very low, they sit bent over, developing crooked spines. Because of the dampness, they suffer from constant respiratory ailments and because the windows are tiny, their eyes are beginning to hurt. The teacher can't walk between the aisles because they are too narrow; she has to stand because there is no room to sit. That is how 110 schools look in our oblast.

A similar number of schools need major repairs. This means that the plumbing does not work; the children have to use an outhouse even in the winter. This means that the plaster is falling; that it rains inside when it rains outside. Such repairs can be necessary even in new schools, because people steal the cement meant for the school and substitute sand; within a year cracks in the walls appear.

Financing of schools was on a remainder principle; there was no separate budget item, the schools got any money left over. But even with money, there will be problems as money is now just dead paper and one cannot buy the necessary building materials.

### Corruption

If parents want their children to get better grades, here you can probably hire a tutor. In our system, it was easier — you could give the teacher money. I remember the rebellion we staged when we found one of our classmates' assignments with a "3" mark when we knew the teacher had given her a "5" (the highest mark).

Things were not settled merely between parents and the teacher; the children were aware of what was going on. The children saw that a dunce had received a "5." They understood why she had gotten the mark. Therefore, why study? Thus we have an educated gray mass and people with inferior knowledge occupying high positions.

In a similar way students got into institutions of higher learning. And the parents knew that you could buy your child a medal or entry into university. Beginning with a good mark and ending with a career position, everything could be gotten by corrupt means.

### What the Soviet school produced

The school produced "Homo sovieticus," a marginal entity that was needed by Soviet society at the time. But the school was also a factor in producing a pathologically sick society. I am not afraid to use the term — the society is really sick. It has a psychological problem: the psychology of a poor society, a beggar society, a prison society, the problem of people behind bars, of people who were taught to hate one another, not to trust one another yet above whose heads hung inspirational slogans.

I have not found a more perfect work about Soviet society than Orwell's "1984" — the fantastic word machine, the bosses who both hate and serve the

## Canadian to conduct courses training teachers in Lviv

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — Oksana Wynnycky, a teacher and doctoral candidate at the University of Toronto's Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, left Canada on February 2 for a four-month stay in Ukraine. The purpose of her trip is to conduct teacher-training courses in Lviv — two for primary teachers and one for foreign language teachers. The project is being sponsored by the Lviv Board of Education and the Canadian Friends of Rukh.

This is Ms. Wynnycky's third trip to Ukraine. In the spring of 1990 she visited schools and teacher-training institutions in Kiev, Lviv and Chernivtsi (reported in *The Ukrainian Weekly*, July 29, 1990). The second trip lasted for eight months — October 1990 to May 1991 — when Ms. Wynnycky conducted research in Kiev and Lviv schools.

During Ms. Wynnycky's previous visits to schools and teacher-training institutions, she discovered that teachers in Ukraine conduct their classes in a very structured way. Students are not allowed to question the textbook or the authority of the teacher. In the primary grades for children 7-9, the pupils' abilities or interest play no role in determining classroom content. A rigid

program handed down by the Ministry of Education is followed.

In the fall of 1990, Lviv Oblast introduced the concept of the "Nationalna Shkola." Its premise was to free the teacher from party doctrine and allow both teachers and students the opportunity to pursue their interests within the classroom setting. But teachers were unprepared for this change, and it quickly became obvious that they would need guidance and assistance in developing and implementing open-ended curriculum policies.

A proposal, co-signed by Mykhailo Brehin, head of the Lviv City Board of Education, was made to invite Canadian teachers to conduct teacher-training sessions on curriculum development and implementation, particularly for the primary level.

Ms. Wynnycky will be joined by Mirosława Werbowy-Onuch and Christina Yurchuk. Ms. Werbowy-Onuch will go to Lviv in March and will assist in conducting workshops for primary teachers, advising teachers on how to implement individualized student programs. Ms. Yurchuk is scheduled to arrive in May to help with a course for foreign language teachers by conducting language enrichment sessions for teachers of English.



On the first day of classes, 7-year-old Marusia Hryniv "crosses the threshold" into first grade in Lviv.

society, the all-seeing eye — all this was Soviet society. For Americans, it must be just a bad dream. In such a society you have to begin with the school; and you must bring freedom into the school and destroy the psychological prison.

### The national school

The concept of a national school was developed even before the democratic victory in western Ukraine. Its first proponents were the Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian Language Society, particularly teachers. It was almost a miracle, that under such difficult circumstances, under such ideological pressure, we still had teachers who wanted to do something for the schools. And today we see that there is a large number of such teachers.

What is the essence of the concept? First of all, the teachers are freed from ideological pressures, freed from the fear of doing something "not right." I remember one incident in grade 9. During dictation, the teacher, mechanically, instead of saying "We want peace" said "we want war." The sentence was: "We want peace, we do not want war." She stopped the dictation and burst into

tears. She pleaded with us not to repeat what she had said, that she had made a mistake.

Secondly, Ukraine becomes the central focus of teaching. Ukraine was always on the sidelines; everything began with Moscow. The children will learn everything they should know about their own country. There will be new courses in Ukrainian literature, world literature, history of religion, geography of Ukraine, history of Ukraine.

Of course we are taking a risk. We do not have the necessary textbooks; the programs are completely new; we have to reorganize slowly. We cannot have a lot of people suddenly out of work. People have to be given the opportunity to find out where and how they can be useful and work productively.

But we cannot afford to play around or try to achieve some "world-class level" until we have trained new teachers. This period for us is most important. We have to find gifted, talented and dedicated young people, and open all doors for them, for they will be the ones who will change our schools and build Ukraine.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## George Bush better than Pat Buchanan

Dear Editor:

I write in reference to your March 1 edition announcing the creation of a Ukrainian American committee supporting the presidential candidacy of Patrick Buchanan.

It has often been said that American voters are perhaps the most fickle in the world; captured by the day's headlines and having a memory span that lasts no longer than one week. Given this characterization, it is no wonder that during this primary season many Ukrainian American voters, especially Republicans, have been captured by the sloganeering engineered by Patrick Buchanan in his bid for the Republican Party's presidential nomination.

Mr. Buchanan's domestic platform is, at best, a selective restatement of the Reagan doctrine with a bit of extremism thrown in for spice. This is particularly true in those areas where President George Bush has wavered: taxes, affirmative action, and federal funding for the arts.

Mr. Buchanan's foreign policy platform, however, is further from the Reagan doctrine than that of most Democrats. He is committed to a foreign policy course that would take the Republican Party back to the isolationism of the 1930s, a course which left America vulnerable as war was being waged on both Atlantic and Pacific fronts.

Mr. Buchanan makes no bones about retreating from America's longstanding foreign policy commitments abroad. He embraces isolationism in foreign affairs, protectionism in international trade and appeals to nativism in his opposition to non-European immigration. He heralds foreign policy themes which have long been repudiated by the American public — themes that have successfully kept the Democrats out of the White House since the 1960s.

Mr. Buchanan opposed U.S. involvement in the Persian Gulf war. He calls for the elimination of foreign aid to all countries; reducing American troops in Europe and Asia; and scaling down monetary contributions to international organizations such as the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank — organizations important to Ukraine's future. He advocates closing U.S. borders and curtailing immigration to the United States — the same form of entry that brought many of our parents, grandparents and other relatives to these shores.

Mr. Buchanan approves of tariff restrictions on certain foreign products in order to make them too costly for the American consumer, a clear contradiction to his otherwise espoused free market philosophy. His advocacy of protectionist policies would lead other nations to retaliate with tariffs of their own thereby reducing international markets open to American products. All this at a time when more than 40 percent of America's economic growth in the last four years and the creation of at least two million new jobs can be attributed to increases in U.S. exports.

Mr. Buchanan's outlook on foreign policy and international trade issues wholly subscribe to a pessimism about America's ability to benefit from interaction with the rest of the world. Given Mr. Buchanan's positions of global retreat and American isolation, it's hard to imagine Ukraine fitting into his agenda.

Those of us who have supported Ronald Reagan and George Bush for the last 12 years have done so because of our candidates' activism in international affairs and their commitment to peace through strength, support for democracy and free markets.

Lest we forget, during the early Bush years it was none other than U.S. support for a strengthened NATO that deterred any aggression against the peoples of Central and Eastern Europe who chose democracy and buried communism forever. Lest we forget, during the Bush years U.S. insistence on the unification of Germany finally came to pass and the quadripartite division of Berlin ended. Lest we forget, during the Bush years it was none other than the U.S. raising with Soviet interlocutors individual names and cases of Ukrainian political prisoners, Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox church activists, and refuseniks that led to their eventual release from the gulag (this point I know firsthand). And lest we forget, during the Bush administration a 14-member Ukrainian parliamentary delegation (not to mention numerous other Ukrainian government visitors) visited the U.S. on a grant sponsored by the U.S. Information Agency.

As regards the "Chicken Kiev" speech, President Bush and the White House made known its "suicidal" mistake. The president also made known in advance to Ukrainian American community leaders his support for establishing diplomatic relations between the U.S. and Ukraine following a positive outcome in the December 1 referendum, which came to pass accordingly.

The Bush administration has recognized Ukraine as a stabilizing force in the former Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe. In the not too distant future, Defense Minister Konstantyn Morozov will pay an official ministerial visit to the U.S. Soon thereafter President Leonid Kravchuk will arrive in Washington as Ukraine's first head of state.

The Bush administration has made clear that it is committed to keeping America engaged abroad and especially in Europe. The Bush administration has also committed itself to anchoring Ukraine firmly in the Euro-Atlantic community of nations. This administration has supported Ukraine's membership in the IMF; worked with Ukraine in the U.N. on repealing the 1956 resolution equating Zionism with racism; and will engage Ukraine in a series of rule of law, technical assistance, and other exchange programs designed to support Ukraine's new democratic institutions.

It's ironic to think that as Ukraine begins to take its first steps in a world of interdependence and international cooperation, there are Ukrainian Americans who are supporting a presidential candidate who would like to see the U.S. exit stage right.

Myron Wasyluk  
Washington

## Make Jaciw cartoons a regular feature

Dear Editor:

Love it! We would like to see more of "Jaciw's Perspective!" How about a regular feature?

Monika Kalyna Maslowski  
West Springfield, Mass.

## A clarification on Bejger article

Dear Editor:

Peter Bejger's informative article on Ukrainians in California in *The Weekly* (February 2) contains two errors concerning the Rev. Ahapii Honcharenko (1832-1916). The Rev. Honcharenko, California's first documented Ukrainian, settled in San Francisco in 1867, not 1876. He published the "Alaska Herald" in San Francisco from 1868 to 1872 in English and Russian, not in Ukrainian — though he did use Ukrainian expressions and quoted Shevchenko in the original.

Honcharenko was a dedicated liberal democrat and revolutionary who defied the tsar and defended the Aleuts, Chinese and Siberians as well as the Ukrainians. Idealistic if quixotic, Honcharenko sought unsuccessfully to form a farming cooperative at "Ukraina," his farm in the arid hills of Hayward, California. He was a typical 19th-century adventurer and one of the many colorful figures of early San Francisco.

Perhaps he was too much of an individualist to be publicly honored; the site of the office of the "Alaska Herald," now occupied by the Bank of Canton in the heart of San Francisco's Financial District, is not marked by so much as a plaque. But today, as Ukraine again struggles to preserve a precarious freedom, she should not forget the Rev. Ahapii Honcharenko among its prophets.

Andrew Sorokowski  
San Francisco

## Patrick Buchanan our last best hope

Dear Editor:

Kudos to Myron Kuropas for his analysis of Patrick Buchanan and a deserved affirmation of his great ideas.

However, I was a bit dismayed when Mr. Kuropas got saccharine over "...America has always been both a beacon and a haven of freedom for the oppressed..." and worries on Buchanan's "nativist" and "isolationist" direction.

In case anyone hasn't noticed, we are being destroyed by illegal and legal immigration (8.5 million legals came in during the 1980s). The purpose of this flood is more noticeable during so-called hard times and only Patrick Buchanan has taken the issue of the American people. Cheap labor and a diluted populist voice help widen the income gaps and keep us all in our place.

And because we have a say — through Congress — in who and how many should be allowed to come into the country, should we not question why current immigration waves are running 90 percent non-white (according to the INS)?

Maybe it is too late to save Uncle Sam, but Mr. Buchanan is our last best hope.

Peter B. Hrycenko  
Allentown, Pa.

## Column on Buchanan is offensive

Dear Editor:

I was offended by the Myron Kuropas' article titled "Patrick Buchanan: America's last patriot" (February 2) in which he takes a swipe at feminism and upholds homophobia. I want to inform Dr. Kuropas that as a Ukrainian immi-

grant woman I have found much more in common with, and of value in, Lesbian feminism than in Mr. Buchanan's ideology.

I was raised in a religious, well-educated Ukrainian home, I am a woman of principle, and I care deeply about issues of morality, values, justice and true patriotism. I believe it is socially responsible to try and rid oneself of racism, anti-Semitism, sexism and homophobia. These make up "the ultimate menace to the public good," not poor Blacks, not women seeking safe and legal abortions, not artists creating homoerotic art and certainly not feminist-run shelters for battered wives and children.

In regard to your editorial call for volunteers, I would like to hear from Ukrainian American feminists who would be interested in going to Ukraine in the summer of 1993 in order to lend support to women there.

Ksenia Luchkowska  
Santa Barbara, Calif.

## The conservatives and their agenda

Dear Editor:

In his column "Did Bush really get message?" (March 1), Dr. Myron Kuropas says that the family leave bill crafted by the "conservative" Gary Bauer "would have allowed employee sabbaticals to take care of ailing parents and children during times of family crisis."

I would have thought that conservatives, as I understand the rhetoric at least, would prefer that such decisions be left to the employee and the employer, rather than get the government involved. But then I suppose it depends upon which group wants government intervention for which benefit.

John J. Finerty Jr.  
Alexandria, Va.

## An open letter to Bush, voters

Dear Editor:

This is an open letter to the Bush administration and Ukrainian American voters. I represented one of the Ukrainian American organizations invited to the first of the four briefings the White House Public Liaison Office scheduled recently for "Central and Eastern European-Americans." The first session was for "leaders of organizations."

It seems that the Bush organization has not yet learned that we — what President Teddy Roosevelt called the "hyphenated-Americans," (e.g. Ukrainian Americans and others) have "come a long way." The days of knee-jerk enthusiasm for photo opportunities consisting of smiling ethnics (preferably in native costume) standing next to a smiling mayor, governor or congressman with a "Captive Nations" resolution in hand are over. The time has come for the Republicans — those anti-Communist "friends" of ours — to put their money where their mouth is.

Participants at the first briefing had to listen to a 40-minute Bush campaign speech, based on President George Bush's domestic, economic record. At the end of that speech, an irate listener from a Ukrainian American organization in Washington stood up and berated Assistant to the President for Economic and Domestic Policy Roger Porter for this shameless, heavy-handed tactic. The audience burst into applause in support of the protester.

(Continued on page 18)

## BOOK REVIEW: Hetman's diary sheds light on political concepts

*Diariusz Podrozny of Pylyp Orlyk* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature, 1911. 867 pp.

by Marius L. Cybulski

Volume VI in the series of texts in the Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature is a continuation of the "Diariusz Podrozny of Pylyp Orlyk." This photoreproduction of the manuscript is expected to appear in three parts: Volume VII will conclude the edition.

Orlyk was elected successor to Hetman Ivan Mazepa in 1710. For the following three decades, he pursued his political mission as hetman-in-exile. The 867 pages of the present volume span the dramatic period from 1727 to 1731. Interned by the Turks in Greek Thessalonica, Pylyp Orlyk continued diplomatic attempts at winning the support of European powers for an anti-Russian alliance. His success in gaining the services of Sweden, Holstein, France, England and Holland as intermediaries in contacts with Russia is one of the highlights of the period.

On a more personal note, Orlyk's entries for 1729 and 1730 focus on his son Hryhor, who, having quit military service with King August II of Poland and Saxony, joined the hetman in his diplomatic endeavors.

The introduction to the volume, authored by Prof. Omeljan Pritsak, analyzes Orlyk's ideas of the Ukrainian present, past and future and sets them in their context. A grasp of these political concepts, so different from the populist and nationalist perspectives of the 19th and 20th centuries, is indispensable to understand the orientation of the hetman's activity.

Prof. Pritsak notes the emergence of two key political concepts in the 17th century. The first of them, or the vision of Ukraine as a secular state, the Grand Duchy of Rus', in union with Poland and Lithuania, originated among the Ukrainian gentry and found ample reflection in the Hadijach agreement of 1658. The second, non-secular, concept of Ukraine grew out of the unique role of the Zaporozhian Kozaks as a democratic military order of knights serving

as an Eastern Orthodox bulwark. A synthesis of both concepts became Pylyp Orlyk's contribution to the history of Ukrainian political thought.

The special role of the Kozaks had been elaborated on the model of Polish Sarmatism. According to this ideology, the Polish gentry's allegedly distinct ethnic and racial descent from the Sarmatians set them apart from the burghers and the peasants. It was this supposed distinction that served as a justification of the gentry's peculiar rights and privileges. In the Ukrainian adaptation of Sarmatism, the local knightly stratum declared itself to be of Khazar origin and claimed privileged treatment over the non-Kozak Rus'. This division of the Ukrainian population into two distinct groups becomes less striking in the context of political views expressed in "Synopsis" (Kiev 1674), a textbook of Ukrainian history proclaiming the tsar of Russia to be the direct descendant of Volodymyr, prince of Rus', while simultaneously ignoring the hetman and the Kozak state.

Prof. Pritsak stresses an evolution in the interpretation of the Kozaks' service. In the face of encroaching Russian absolutism, their mission lost its religious content. No longer the bulwark of Orthodoxy, the Kozaks were ascribed a new, secular role as the defenders of the rights and privileges of a free people against the tyranny of the Orthodox tsar.

This understanding is reflected in the diary. In the final version of Orlyk's program, Ukraine should have been a secular, autonomous state ruled by an elective hetman, aided by a council, according to ancient rights and privileges.

The publication of "Diariusz Podrozny of Pylyp Orlyk (1727-1731)" has been made possible through generous support received from the members of the Ukrainian National Home Inc. in Elizabeth, N.J. The new volume is available from Harvard University, Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138. Price, including postage, is \$35.

## NEW RELEASES

### Video-lecture series on moral theology Three large-size religious posters

OTTAWA — Here at the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies at St. Paul University another series of video-lectures for use in Greek-Catholic seminaries in Ukraine is in production. The Rev. Jaropolk Radkewycz of Winnipeg is offering the 30-hour lecture series on moral theology.

The Rev. Radkewycz himself grew up in Soviet Ukraine. He is very familiar with the demoralizing life under the Communist regime. As a young student he left Ukraine and later turned to theological studies in Canada. He is now working at the Metropolitan Chancery in Winnipeg and is dealing with the issue of bioethics at Winnipeg hospitals. Only recently he was appointed pastor of the Cathedral of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha.

The production costs of the 30-hour video-course amount to \$10,000. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Ot-

(Continued on page 19)

OTTAWA — In order to help Catholic schools convey a correct understanding of the Eastern Churches and their relationship to the Western Church to school children, the Saskatoon Catholic School Board has contracted the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies for three comparative posters.

The large-size posters present the differences and complementation of the Latin and Byzantine rites and pose the question of the equality of Eastern and Western Christians. The rites are different, the approach to faith is different, the traditions differ, but the faith is the same — that is what the posters underscore.

"Eastern and Western Catholics should know about and respect each other," the caption on the second poster makes clear. These comparative posters have been prepared on three levels: for primary, intermediate and advanced grades.

(Continued on page 18)

## BOOK NOTES

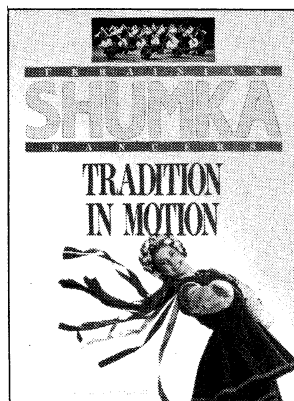
### Shumka ensemble releases book

EDMONTON — "Shumka: Tradition in Motion," a strikingly illustrated book on the Shumka Ukrainian Dance Ensemble from Edmonton, has been recently published.

The book covers the origins of Ukrainian dance and the founding of Shumka, as well as the storylines of the most popular dances, behind-the-stage practices, and the artistry of the costumes and stage designs. The descriptions are complemented by beautiful photographs of dancers in action.

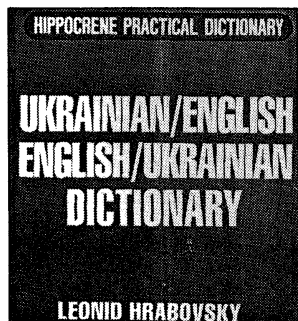
The storylines are based on Ukrainian customs and folklore. One is "The Calling," about a misfit shepherd; "Enchanted Love," loosely based on Lesia Ukrainka's "Lisova Pisia" (Forest Song); and "The Traveling Chumaky," about an orphan who joins the chumaky (migrant traders).

This book also covers the group's first tour of Ukraine in 1990. Shumka's dancing prompted Lviv's commissioner of culture to ask "How were you able, in Canada, to portray all of this in its purest form, while we in Ukraine are already forgetting how it was, and is?"



"Shumka: Tradition in Motion" sells for \$35 (U.S.), shipping included, and may be ordered from Mary Ann Baziuk, 10803 169th Ave., Edmonton, Alberta T5X 3B7, or by calling (403) 457-3042. Checks should be made out to the Ukrainian Shumka Dancers Alumni Association.

### Travel-size dictionary published



NEW YORK — A new pocket-size Ukrainian/English, English/Ukrainian dictionary has been published by Hippocrene Books.

Though it is not exhaustive, covering about 10,000 basic words (there is only one entry under the letter "x" and five under "z"), it is conveniently smaller than most other dictionaries of this type, and is recommended for travelers, businesspeople and students. A pronunciation guide is included.

This dictionary was compiled by Leonid Hrabovsky, a composer, musical critic, translator and journalist.

He was born in Kiev, and many of his articles, interviews and reviews have been published in periodicals in the former Soviet Union and Kiev. He is currently a composer-in-residence at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

Though the dictionary itself appears to be adequate, there are some mistakes in the book that cannot help but make one suspicious of its quality. The book title on the spine of the book cover appears as "Ukrainian/English..." and Mr. Hrabovsky is identified as being a composer-in-residence at the "Ukrainian Academy in New York City."

To top it off, there is an advertisement on the last page for another new book, "Companion Guide to the Ukraine," which refers to "Russian Orthodox Ukraine" lying "deep in the Russian heart." The blurb for this book, written by Lydle Brinkle, a professor of geography at Gannon University, refers to Kiev, "the capital of Ancient Russia," as the "birthplace and cradle of Russian christianity [sic]."

Hippocrene Books told The Weekly that a second, corrected edition will be published in July, with the offending blurb removed or rewritten.

"Ukrainian/English English/Ukrainian Dictionary" sells for \$8.95.

### New book for embroidery enthusiasts

SWAN RIVER, Manitoba — For all those who love to embroider, the "Ukrainian Designer's Choice Embroidery Collection" has been published in celebration of the Ukrainian Canadian centennial year.

This 62-page spiral-bound book was written by Kim Marie Todosichuk to pay tribute to the first Ukrainian pioneers in Canada.

The book contains no photographs, just embroidery patterns diagrammed on a grid. The patterns include some familiar-looking designs, but most of the book is devoted to specially designed commemorative patterns. These include the pioneer branch: buildings, transportation, household items, tools, farm equipment and windmills; the Ukrainian alphabet (both printed and written, with upper and lower cases for each letter); musical instruments (bandura, cymbaly, violin, reed flute and

accordion); rose and wheat patterns and others.

The patterns are suited for persons age 5 to adults. Copies are available for \$20 (U.S.) plus \$3 postage and handling. Discounts are available for volume purchases. Orders should be sent to: Kim Todosichuk, P.O. Box 149, Swan River, Manitoba R0L 1Z0. For dealership and organizational inquiries, call (204) 238-4210.

### Addendum

The author and publisher of the coloring books described in The February 16 issue has informed The Weekly that the proper address from which to order the books is: Alexandra Mudry, 2149 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill. 60612; or, by phone, (312) 942-0985. The books cost \$5, and checks should be made out to Alexandra Mudry.

# Jack Palance: A man of few words and many awards

by Helen Smindak

NEW YORK — Jack Palance is a man of few words — on most occasions, and especially when it comes to awards.

Ask him about his nomination as best supporting actor for 1991 by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences and you'll get this response: a wide smile, a shrug of his broad shoulders, perhaps a far-away look in his eyes.

Pressed for an answer, as he was on ABC-TV's "Regis and Kathie Lee" show on March 13, he said simply (in that deep, low-toned purr so familiar to movie and TV audiences): "Everybody gets an award nomination."

His sister, Mary Wierson of New York, told this reporter that "he doesn't like to talk about that (the Oscar nomination)."

His agent, Doug Smith, reached in California, reiterated Mrs. Wierson's observation: "Jack isn't one to talk about his achievements...he's a quiet one who doesn't toot his own horn."

Mr. Palance, tracked by telephone around Manhattan on March 13 as he moved from one engagement to another — appearances on "Good Morning, America" and the "Regis and Kathie Lee" show, and lunch with agents at the Russian Tea Room — was cornered two days later at his farm near Hazleton, Pa.

"My nomination for 'City Slickers'? Gosh, that movie was a whole year ago. It's too far in the past to think about it. Once it's done, it's done...I don't like to think about things that are over and finished," he commented.

His public, nevertheless, has been enjoying Castle Rock Entertainment's comedy about three men at a dude ranch for the past year. The 114-minute film made the rounds of movie houses and has been a hit with home viewers since it stamped into video stores nationwide last December.

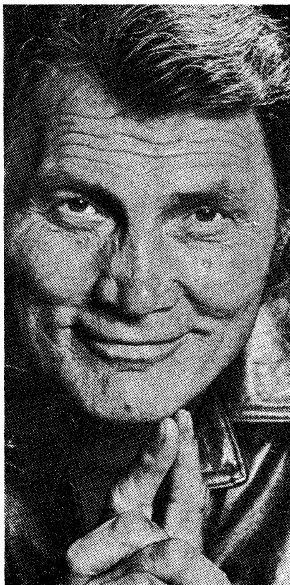
Critics like Janet Maslin of The New York Times gave the film a high rating. In her review on June 7, 1991, Miss Maslin said that "City Slickers" will "earn its place in the annals of wake-up-and-smell-the-roses cinema as this genre becomes increasingly popular among film makers of baby-boom age."

Miss Maslin wrote that Mr. Palance, as the ranch's leathery trail boss, provided "the same off-the-wall incongruity he brought to (the movie) 'Bagdad Cafe' as well as some unexpectedly touching moments." She noted that in the movie the trail boss remained constantly amazed at the urban types who "spend about 50 weeks a year getting knots in your rope and you figure two weeks up here'll untie 'em for you."

Although his work in "City Slickers" has already brought him the Hollywood Press Association's Golden Globe Award as best supporting actor in a comedy motion picture, Mr. Palance made no mention of that during our phone conversation. Nor of his nomination for an American Comedy Award from George Schlatter Productions, nor his induction (on March 21) into the National Cowboy Hall of Fame.

On television, Mr. Palance created the role of the has-been prizefighter in the 1956 Playhouse 90 production of "Requiem for a Heavyweight," winning both an Emmy and the Sylvania Award for his memorable performance.

He earned Academy Award best supporting actor nominations for his performances in two feature films, "Sudden Fear" (1952) and "Shane" (1953). He was selected "Newcomer of



Jack Palance

the Year" for his superb acting in Broadway's "Darkness at Noon." For Mr. Palance, of course, these attainments are too far back in the past to think about.

He was quite willing to talk about upcoming assignments, such as a documentary series slated to appear on television on Saturday evenings in the near future. Titled "Legends of the West," the one-hour show will star Mr. Palance as host and will also feature his son, Cody, a singer, actor and composer.

He was happy to chat about a showing of his paintings, scheduled for March 28 and 29 at Misericordia College's art gallery on Lake Street in Dallas, Pa., about 10 miles northwest of Wilkes-Barre. (When he isn't outdoors on his California ranch or his Pennsylvania farm, Mr. Palance enjoys painting and writing free verse.) The art show, sponsored by Geisinger Hospital, will present the work of Mr. Palance and the renowned artist David Armstrong of Unityville, Pa.

## Ukrainian events

Mr. Palance confided that he planned to travel to Ukraine this year. It's a venture that goes along with his continuing interest in things Ukrainian. In all likelihood, he will visit his father's birthplace, the village of Ivane Zolote on the Dnister River north of Chernivtsi, and his mother's birthplace in the Lviv region.

For almost 40 years the actor's presence and prestige have added distinction to a large number of Ukrainian events in the United States and Canada.

In 1957, Mr. Palance shared top billing with the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus and 200 folk dancers at a Toronto rally marking the 25th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada. When Ukrainian Americans unveiled a statue of Taras Shevchenko in Washington in 1964, he was there alongside President Dwight D. Eisenhower, actor William Shust and many Ukrainian and American dignitaries. During the dedication, he recited a Shevchenko poem before the throng of 20,000 spectators.

Mr. Palance joined actor Mike Mazurki and Miss USA Michelle Metrinko at the judges' table for the 1970 Miss Soyuzivka contest. At the Bicentennial symposium arranged by the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at Harvard University in 1976, he read poems of his own creation which portrayed his childhood, his parents and the tortuous, exacting life of coal miners in Pennsylvania's anthracite mining region.

As the star attraction of the 1981 Ukrainian Festival at New Jersey's Garden State Art Center, Mr. Palance read two Shevchenko poems, English translations of Shevchenko's ("Meni odnakovo" and "Banduryste, Orle Syzyl"). That same year he came to the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York to attend the premiere showing of "Helm of Destiny," a Ukrainian National Association-sponsored film for which he had supplied the narration.

Named Ukrainian of the Year in 1986 by the Ukrainian Institute, Mr. Palance was cited at a Plaza Hotel banquet for his "unique career as a student, super athlete, star of stage, screen and television, loving parent and compassionate humanitarian." As he accepted the framed commendation, he made two main points. He said he meets "Ukes" wherever he travels, from a New Zealand tobaccoist named Romaniuk to his old friend Myron Lepkaluk of New York, and he emphasized that "Taras Shevchenko wrote about freedom. Freedom should be the primary concern of everyone in the world."

## Guest appearances

Mr. Palance often makes guest appearances at the Ukrainian Fraternal Association's youth festival at the Verkhovyna resort in Glen Spey, N.Y. His father, John Palahniuk, was a UFA branch secretary and Mr. Palance is a member of the association.

He frequently attends Ukrainian functions in California, including the unveiling of a monument in Los Angeles to victims of the 1932-1933 famine in Ukraine and, just last month, a "Celebration of Independence" luncheon in Burbank featuring Ukraine's ambassador to the United Nations, Gennadi Udovenko, as main speaker. Presented to the assemblage along with local civic leaders and Hollywood celebrities, Mr. Palance greeted the 450

guests in Ukrainian and proudly introduced himself as Volodymyr Palahniuk.

The actor was born in Lattimer Mines, Pa., on February 18, 1920, to John and Anna (Gramiak) Palahniuk, and started life as Volodymyr John Palahniuk. Determined early in life to escape his father's harsh life, he was an honor student, excelled in athletics and appeared in school plays.

He selected the University of North Carolina as his college, where he attended classes and starred as a fullback before joining the U.S. Air Corps as a B24 bomber pilot. A plane crash which resulted in serious injuries cut short his military career and took him back to college studies — acting and journalism at Stanford University.

Mr. Palance made his professional debut on Broadway in "The Big Two." He has been a leading name in movies and television since he starred in the teleplay of Rod Serling's "Requiem for a Heavyweight" with Kim Stanley and Keenan and Ed Wynn. He has appeared in tough-guy roles in a large number of films, including "Panic in the Streets," "The Silver Chalice," "Attack!," "The Professionals," "Oklahoma Crude" and "Batman."

One TV series after another has kept the handsome, 6'4" actor in the public eye — "The Greatest Show on Earth," with a circus theme; "Bronk," a detective series; and from 1981 to 1985 the very popular and unique "Ripley's Believe It or Not!" show. There have been guest appearances on the "Perry Como Show," the "Tonight" show, the "Dick Cavett Show" and the "Today" show, among others.

On March 30, when the 1991 Academy Awards are presented in the Dorothy Chandler Pavilion of the Los Angeles Music Center, Mr. Palance is expected to be in the audience. Watching the ceremonies on television in California, I expect, will be his son Cody, daughters Holly (an actress married to film director Roger Spottiswoode) and Brooke (the wife of Michael Wilding Jr.), and three small grandchildren.

Tune in to ABC-TV at 9 p.m. to see for yourself: will Jack Palance be in the audience? What will he say if he is called up to the podium to accept the Oscar for best supporting actor?



Jack Palance receives the Ukrainian of the Year award from Walter Baraneky at the Plaza Hotel in 1986.

## Defining...

(Continued from page 1)

The Ukrainian line gradually hardened to the point where by the end of November Mr. Kravchuk declared that he would no longer even participate in the discussions on a new union treaty; and after the referendum it probably became clear to everyone (except perhaps Soviet President Gorbachev) that the Soviet Union was a thing of the past.

Messrs. Shushkevich and Yeltsin both wanted some kind of an arrangement with Ukraine; and as late as December 5, 1991, when Messrs. Yeltsin and Gorbachev met behind closed doors to consider their options in the wake of the Ukrainian referendum, the Russian president was urging the former Soviet republics to sign a new union treaty. Mr. Yeltsin explained, not altogether logically, that a union treaty without Ukraine was impossible but should be signed anyway, "because at the moment there is no alternative."

Two days later, in his address to the Belarusian Parliament, Mr. Yeltsin conceded that Mr. Gorbachev's plans were dead. He said that he would present an alternative, but he provided no details.

What Mr. Kravchuk wanted is less clear than what he did not want — a new Soviet Union. In an interview with a Western correspondent the day after the referendum, he said that he would be leaving for Minsk to talk with Belarusian leaders about "a new type of economic community" similar to the European Community. The following day U.S. President George Bush telephoned Mr. Kravchuk to congratulate him on the referendum results and his election as president. In the course of that discussion Mr. Kravchuk said that he would be meeting with the Belarusian and Russian leaders to discuss "domestic and foreign policy issues affecting our states."

At a press conference directly after his inauguration on December 5, 1991, he emphasized that Ukraine was interested only in "bilateral state agreements" and that Russia was the top priority in this regard. At the same time, he did not exclude the possibility that other former Soviet republics might wish to join. This was the substance of Mr. Kravchuk's remarks to a visiting German official the day before leaving for Minsk. Ukraine, he maintained, supported "interstate relations" with the former republics but without a center. First of all, he continued, such a treaty could be signed with Russia, which would be a stabilizing factor for Europe, and Belarus could then become party to the treaty as well. These and other questions, he said, would be discussed the following day. If anything, Mr. Kravchuk was placing the accent on reaching an accommodation on economic matters.

There is reason to believe that Messrs. Shushkevich and Yeltsin were inclined toward a political union. This, in any case, is what President Kravchuk suggested to journalists upon arriving in Minsk, maintaining that he would not allow himself to be talked into such an arrangement.

Also, in a television interview after his above-mentioned meeting with Mr. Gorbachev, Mr. Yeltsin told viewers that the first item on the agenda at the forthcoming meeting in Belarus should still be a union treaty: "If there is any chance, then it could be signed by eight [former republics], and this would still be a union treaty. But if Ukraine wishes to be a fully independent state, that is, if it does not sign this political treaty, then we will have to look for new variants."

It should also be remembered that it was Mr. Kravchuk who rejected the idea that the CIS should have a charter, a proposal that was put forth during the talks. Finally, after returning to Kiev Mr. Kravchuk said straight out that the Belarusian and Russian leaders had hoped to forge a closer union but that "our referendum and our independence" had made this impossible.

"These were decisive. It became clear that Ukraine would not change its position, and thus Messrs. Yeltsin and Shushkevich understood that to live together with Ukraine they would need to find an alternative — this alternative was the commonwealth," he said.

The precise details of how this happened were revealed by Mr. Kravchuk in an interview on Russian Television on February 11. The Ukrainian president disclosed that Mr. Yeltsin, acting as Mr. Gorbachev's messenger, had three questions for Mr. Kravchuk. Would Ukraine sign the existing draft of the union treaty? The answer was "no." Would Ukraine sign the treaty

One of the key points of contention is the fate of the former USSR's armed forces and particularly the Black Sea Fleet. Ukraine had begun to take steps toward organizing its own conventional armed forces after its declaration of independence in August 1991. In mid-December Mr. Kravchuk signed a decree making himself commander-in-chief of all Ukrainian military forces with the exception of the strategic units. This step was taken on the basis of existing Ukrainian legislation.

The meeting of CIS leaders in Minsk on December 30, 1991, confirmed that individual members were free to create their own conventional armies. Nonetheless, the predominant view in the "White House" in Moscow and in the officer corps is that the former Soviet armed forces should be unified under the CIS's command. This issue was the main item on the agenda of the CIS summit on February 14, which ended with Ukraine (together with Moldova and Azerbaijan) standing firm on its intention to remain outside a unified conventional armed forces structure.

**President Leonid Kravchuk's fundamental position has been to stress that Ukraine is an independent state and that if this independence is not fully recognized by others, specifically by Russia, Ukraine might consider abandoning the CIS.**

with "some kind of changes" if it were allowed to introduce them? Again, the answer was "no." Would Ukraine sign its own version of the treaty? Mr. Kravchuk responded that if Ukraine were to propose its own version this would be not a confederation but rather a commonwealth of states.

The result was the CIS, something substantially different than what Belarus and Russia had hoped for. One might argue that it was already then that Mr. Kravchuk began to emerge as the key figure among the former Soviet leaders.

### Friction with Russia

Developments since the formation of the CIS have only served to underline the gap between Ukraine and Russia, its two most important members, on how they view their own creation. The distance between the two was succinctly expressed in an Izvestiya article which observed that Russia currently trusted the U.S. more than it did Ukraine and the latter trusted Germany and Canada more than Russia.

From the Ukrainian standpoint, the main problem is that Russia has been unable or unwilling to view itself as an equal partner in the CIS and has continued to pursue policies — political, economic and military — as if it were a new center. In short, the Ukrainian argument is that Russia has yet to abandon the role and status that it enjoyed for more than 70 years in the now-defunct Soviet Union.

The issue is complicated by the historical legacy of Ukrainian-Russian relations, whose defining characteristic is the assumption that Ukraine is geographically and culturally an indivisible part of Russia. Against this background, Mr. Kravchuk has found it necessary on several occasions to criticize Russia's "imperial" mentality and suggest that Ukraine might pull out of the CIS. Such criticism could be heard even before the body had been set up, it is now being made increasingly frequently and in the context of the CIS.

Mr. Kravchuk made his position clear upon arriving in Minsk. "The option of maintaining unified armed forces of the CIS," he insisted, "does not exist." "Unified armed forces," explained Mr. Kravchuk, "can only exist in a unitary state" and would in any case "pose a threat to democracy."

The question of the Black Sea Fleet is more complex. Leading Russian political figures, including President Yeltsin, have argued that it is historically Russian and that its location and composition leave a great deal of room for interpretation as to what part of the fleet is strategic and what part is conventional. This issue was addressed at a Ukrainian-Russian negotiating session in Kiev on January 11, which ended with an agreement that the part of the Black Sea Fleet judged to be conventional would be handed over to Ukraine. The details, specifically what percentage of the fleet is conventional and therefore Ukrainian, are to be negotiated by a joint group of experts.

Mr. Kravchuk himself insisted in an interview with Izvestiya that no Ukrainian government official had ever claimed that Kiev wanted the entire Black Sea Fleet. On another occasion the Ukrainian president suggested that a 30 percent share of the fleet would be acceptable. In the meantime, however, the dispute over the Black Sea Fleet has become enmeshed with the problem of who "owns" the Crimea, with the Russian Parliament moving to re-examine the legality of the 1954 transfer of the peninsula from Russia to Ukraine.

In response to a recent Yeltsin initiative on the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons Mr. Kravchuk maintained that, although he supported the principle of reducing nuclear arms and although Ukraine wanted to destroy all nuclear weapons on its territory, the Russian president was not empowered to negotiate arms reductions on behalf of the CIS. He noted pointedly: "I have this question. You can only cut forces that you have. If he is speaking about the strategic nuclear forces of the entire

commonwealth, he has not received a mandate from us."

To these military (and foreign affairs) disagreements one must add economic issues that (again from the Ukrainian standpoint) have their origins in Russia's inclination to view itself as the role successor to the Soviet Union or at least the first among equals in the CIS.

A case in point is the months-long dispute over how to service the former Soviet Union's foreign debt. Ukraine has insisted that it will repay its share of the debt, which it estimates to be 16.4 percent, independently of the other former Soviet republics; it argues that in declaring itself the successor to the Soviet Union in financial dealings with the world, Russia had acted without consulting with Ukraine and that it was withholding information about how much was owed whom and refusing to release Ukraine's share of the former USSR's hard currency and other assets. Ukrainian Prime Minister Vitold Fokin declared that Ukraine "cannot consent to the dictate of another state."

More recently, Kiev sponsored a meeting, attended by all of the former Soviet republics except Russia, which resulted in an agreement to service the foreign debt collectively if the mechanisms for repayment (specifically the role of the Russian-controlled Vneshekonombank) were amended.

### Threats to abandon CIS

Mr. Kravchuk's fundamental position in these disputes has been to stress that Ukraine is an independent state and that if this independence is not fully recognized by others, specifically by Russia, Ukraine might consider abandoning the CIS.

As early as December 17, 1991, in an interview with the Financial Times, the Ukrainian president maintained that the situation in the CIS must be carefully monitored "so that no one tries to stand above anyone else." "If there is any attempt to do this," he asserted, "then the commonwealth will fall apart, because Ukraine will never agree to be subordinated to anyone." This theme has been repeated by Mr. Kravchuk on a number of occasions since then, at times with the caveat that Ukraine continues to believe that the CIS has not exhausted its potential.

Other Ukrainian leaders have been more forthright. Dmytro Pavlychko, chairman of the parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs, openly said just a day after the CIS was formed that Ukraine viewed it as a transitional body. "We are not signing it to last for centuries," he maintained, referring to the agreement to establish the commonwealth. Ivan Plushch, chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament, described the CIS as "a way of helping the states of the former Soviet Union go through a divorce process."

Mr. Kravchuk himself may be moving toward a more hardline position; at a press conference for foreign journalists on February 19 he described the CIS as "a committee to liquidate the old structures."

Such statements have prompted commentaries in the Russian press to the effect that Russia must finally re-evaluate its own ideology and role in relation to the other CIS members and that perhaps at the next summit, scheduled for March 20 in Kiev, the status of the CIS might be reviewed. If something along these lines happens, Ukraine will have consolidated its independence and simultaneously contributed to what might be termed the "normalization" of Russia.

# UAVets plan national charter drive

by Stephen M. Wichar

WARREN, Mich. — For several years, one of the highest priorities of the Ukrainian American Veterans has been to seek the establishment of a bill by Congress to recognize and grant the organization a federal charter. This would not only be a tribute to the thousands of Ukrainian Americans who have fought in defense of the United States, but it would also project a new Ukrainian image of national proportions.

With this focus on legislation to be sought in the Senate and House of Representatives, the national executive board of the UAV convened in Warren, Mich., on February 1.

Edward Zetick, past national commander and current judge advocate, outlined the imminent need of a congressional charter and procedures which must be used in lobbying for such a document. "We already have a Bill, H.R. 976, which was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Ben Gilman of New York. We have numerous co-sponsors and continue to seek the endorsement of other House members," emphasized Mr. Zetick.

Sen. Howard Metzenbaum from Ohio has been invited to sponsor and introduce a similar bill in the U.S. Senate, he continued. Hopefully, the charter bill will be declared on the Senate floor for a voice vote and then passed to Rep. David Bonior from Michigan for a voice vote in the House of Representatives. A portfolio has been prepared containing pertinent information, such as congressional letters, the UAV National Constitution and By-Laws, the UAV history, post rosters etc., and this packet will be distributed to all senators and congressmen.

National Commander Roman Rakowsky and other executive board members presented performance reports. One of the items on the agenda was the establishment of an Ad Hoc Committee of Ukrainian and Ukrainian American Veterans to aid newly formed

armed forces in Ukraine. In addition to varied "assistance" goals, the committee would develop plans to meet with Gen. Konstantin Morozov, Ukraine's minister of defense. It has been reported that Gen. Morozov will be invited to the United States by the Department of Defense and/or Joint Chiefs of Staff. In view of the enormity of the Ukrainian armed forces project, discussion was tabled until the UAVets executive board meeting scheduled for March 28 in Washington.

Another business item was the forthcoming 44th annual convention in Cleveland scheduled for June 25-28. One of the highlights of the meeting was the activity demonstrated in the area of membership and new post enrollments, particularly in the formation of UAV state departments.

At the close of the meeting, it was unanimously voted to recognize Adjutant Michael Demchuk for his outstanding performance as editor of the Ukrainian American Veterans Tribune.

Following the meeting, the installation of newly elected officers of Michigan's UAV Post 101, was performed by Commander Rakowsky and his aide-de-camp, Mr. Demchuk. The following Post 101 executive officers were administered the oath of loyalty and allegiance: Myroslaw Pryjma, commander; Stefan Maryliw, senior vice-commander; Stefan Maksymuk; junior vice-commander; Mike Ogrodnik, finance officer; Jennie Maryliw, adjutant; Oleg Karanec, judge advocate; Christian Shalay, provost marshal; and Petro Kapitanec, quartermaster/service officer.

Formal ceremonies concluded the day's deliberations as Commander Rakowsky presented a UAV state charter to State Commander Stephen Wichar, State Senior Vice-Commander Jaroslaw Bohatch, and the state finance officer, Mr. Kapitanec.

After a closing prayer, an evening banquet was prepared and served by members of Michigan's UAV Ladies Auxiliary.



Michigan State Commander Stephen Wichar (right) receives charter from National Commander Roman Rakowsky as state officers Jaroslaw Bohatch and Petro Kapitanec look on.

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## Optics pioneer elected to engineering academy



Walter F. Kosonocky

NEWARK, N.J. — Walter F. Kosonocky was recently awarded one of the highest professional distinctions in his field — he was elected to the National Academy of Engineering (NAE), reported The Vector, the New Jersey Institute of Technology student newspaper.

Mr. Kosonocky is a professor of electrical engineering and holder of the Foundation Chair in Optoelectronic and Solid State Circuits at NJIT, and a pioneer in electrical and optical engineering.

He is currently working on the design and development of special purpose visible and infrared image sensors and the application of infrared imaging for night vision, machine vision, remote sensing of the temperature of objects, manufacturing process monitoring and control, and many other industrial, scientific and medical applications.

Mr. Kosonocky shared four RCA Laboratories Achievement Awards (1959, 1963, 1980, 1984) and two David Sarnoff Awards for Technical Achievement (1981, 1984), RCA's highest honor.

In 1980, he received the NJIT Alumni Association Achievement Honor Roll Award. In 1985, he received the Institute for Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) J.J. Ebers Award for "pioneering and innovative contributions to the development of charge-coupled devices and Schottky-Barrier infrared image sensors." In 1989, he was awarded the Harlan J. Perlis Award for Excellence in Research by the board of overseers of the Foundation at NJIT. The New Jersey Inventors Hall of Fame selected Mr. Kosonocky as an Inventor of the Year in 1989.

Mr. Kosonocky is a Fellow of IEEE and a member of Tau Beta Pi (Gamma Chapter), the national engineering honor society; Eta Kappa Nu, the national electrical engineering honor society; Sigma Xi, The Scientific Research Society; the International Society for Optical Engineering, and The Society for Imaging Science and Technology.

Mr. Kosonocky is a member of UNA Branch 172.

## Russ Zajtchuk promoted to brigadier general

WASHINGTON — Russ Zajtchuk was promoted to brigadier general at the Walter Reed Medical Center on June 17, 1991.

After being promoted, Brig. Gen. Zajtchuk became commander of Brooke Army Medical Center at Fort Sam Houston in Texas. His wife, Col. Joan E. Zajtchuk, was assigned to his former

post as deputy commander of the Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

Brig. Gen. Zajtchuk was born in Ukraine and emigrated from Germany to the United States in 1951. He received his doctorate in medicine in 1963, and then continued his internship, a general surgery residency, and completed a Cardiothoracic Surgery residency in 1970 at the University of Chicago.

Brig. Gen. Zajtchuk's career is replete with positions and accomplishments too long to recount, but most recently he served as the chairman and program director of the Thoracic-Cardiovascular Surgery Service at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, 1981-1984; the command surgeon to the United States Southern Command, 1984-1985; the consultant in cardiothoracic surgery to the assistant secretary of defense (health affairs); and professor and chairman of the division of cardiothoracic surgery and associate dean for clinical and academic affairs at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

Brig. Gen. Zajtchuk has received a number of military and civilian awards. The military awards include: the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit with Two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Bronze Star, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal with Two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Army Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Joint Service Commendation Medal, the Army Achievement Medal, and the Humanitarian Assistance Medal. His foreign military awards include the Vietnamese Civil Action Medal, the Vietnam Cross of Gallantry, and the Honduran Merit Medal, First Class.

## Rev. Kulish celebrates ordination anniversary

HUDSON, N.Y. — The Very Rev. John I. Kulish on February 16 celebrated the 20th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the USA, by Metropolitan Mstyslav, who is now Patriarch of Kiev and all Ukraine, Archbishop Constantine, and the late Archbishop Mark.

The Rev. Kulish and his wife, Ariadna M. Forosty, also celebrated their 20th wedding anniversary on January 30.

After a brief assignment with the Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Clifton, N.J., assisting the Very Rev. Theodore O. Forosty, his father-in-law, Father Kulish was assigned to St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Troy, N.Y., where he served from May 1972 through March 14, 1977. Upon his own request he was blessed by Archbishop Mark to be transferred to St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Hudson, N.Y. While serving in Troy, he also commuted to the Hudson parish for five years.

The Rev. and Mrs. Kulish were blessed with one child, a daughter, Andrea. She was born on June 21, 1973, in Troy.

While serving St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Hudson, the Rev. Kulish also has been serving the St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Church at Soyuzivka in Kerhonkson, N.Y.

The Rev. Kulish earned his degree in theology from St. Andrew's College, University of Manitoba in Winnipeg.

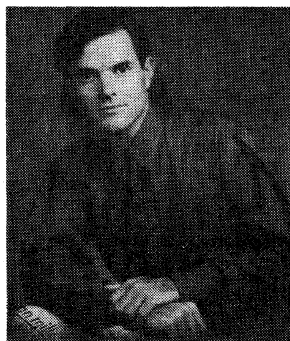
## Notes on people

He holds a degree in liberal arts, a bachelor of business administration in accounting from Siena College, and is a candidate for a bachelor of science general business degree.

While the Rev. Kulish served the parish in Hudson, pursued his studies at Siena College, and worked as accountant-controller for X-Tyal International Corp. on a full-time basis, Mrs. Kulish was very busy taking care of Andrea and the family business on Warren Street.

After the church services on Sunday, the church choir sang "Mnohaya Lita" for the Rev. Kulish. Afterwards parishioners attended a branch at Meadowgreens Restaurant in honor of their pastor.

## Graduate does research for Smithsonian Institute



Andrew M. Salywon

TUCSON, Ariz. — Andrew M. Salywon is currently working on scientific research for the Smithsonian Institute in Panama in the fields of ecology and evolutionary biology.

Mr. Salywon studied environmental science for three years at Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff, and spent one semester abroad at the University of London. He is planning to go on to graduate school this fall.

Mr. Salywon attended the Harvard Ukrainian Studies summer program in 1988 and 1991, and also spent one summer at St. Andrew's Ukrainian School in Winnipeg and two summers at the Mohyla Institute in Saskatoon.

He has been a member of the Tucson Voloshky Dancers since age 4. Mr. Salywon is a member of UNA Branch 488.

## Doctor volunteers for medical mission

DURAN, Ecuador — Dr. Michael Oleksyk of Pensacola, Fla., traveled to Ecuador on an eight-day medical mission with six other people, tending to the impoverished people of a Guayaquil suburb, reported a local Pensacola newspaper.

The group saw about 500 patients in seven days. Working conditions were so bad that at times Dr. Oleksyk's head bled from mosquito bites.

Team members paid their own travel expenses and used vacation days for the trip. They were hosted by the Rev. Dennis O'Brian, who was "on loan" to Ecuador from a Pensacola diocese.

"Father (O'Brian) told us at the end that every day he had taken us to a place that was a little bit worse," said Dr. Oleksyk. "He was afraid if he took us to the worst place first, we wouldn't go back."

The team saw many cases when awful conditions — gangrene, scarring, gastrointestinal problems — could have been prevented by proper medical care, which was either unavailable in the area, or too expensive for the people living in the slums. One man with a foot infection walked barefoot because he could not afford shoes.

The team said it was planning another trip for the following year. Dr. Oleksyk said, "If you ask, most people would like to do something like that. I think the majority of people have good in them and a desire to do something for their fellow man."

Dr. Oleksyk is a member of UNA Branch 22.

## Student speaks on Ukraine

WALLINGFORD, Conn. — Chris Baxter spoke at Moran Middle School about his five-week trip to Ukraine and Russia, giving the students a first-hand account of the current situation in Ukraine, reported the Wallingford Record-Journal on January 17.

Mr. Baxter was invited to speak as part of an effort to make the students "become active observers of changes to our world," according to Fern Pucciarello, their teacher. As geography textbooks on the Soviet Union became outdated in a matter of weeks, the class switched to learning about the new Commonwealth of Independent States from newspapers, television and reports like Mr. Baxter's.

The students asked Mr. Baxter about various topics, including sports, education, money and crime.

"The trip opened my mind to see how good we have it," Mr. Baxter told the class. His relatives and friends in Ukraine had asked whether American families really have four cars and 10 televisions. "They expected us to have everything and not complain," he said. When an aunt of his from Ukraine visited a Connecticut supermarket, she "almost passed out...My aunt had never seen an aisle of fresh vegetables unless they were in her garden," he said.

Mr. Baxter also described the experience of growing up as a Ukrainian American, such as speaking Ukrainian at home and attending Ukrainian school on Saturdays.

Mr. Baxter, an architecture student, recently spent nine months studying in Europe and will graduate from the Pratt Institute this spring. He used to dance in Roma Pryma's Ukrainian dance ensemble and currently teaches 6-15 year-olds in the Zoria dance ensemble.

Mr. Baxter is a member of UNA Branch 254 and a UNA scholarship recipient.



Chris Baxter

## Buchanan visits...

(Continued from page 1)

Cultural Center to welcome the man who, some time ago, had won the sympathy of Ukrainians by his stand on the issues of Ukraine's independence and the case of John Demjanjuk, so much so, that in 1987 he was chosen by Chicago Ukrainians as Man of the Year.

There were people waving American and Ukrainian flags, as well as an abundance of "Buchanan for President" placards. The event drew the extensive attention of the media.

Roman Goliash, Illinois State chairman of Ukrainian Americans for Patrick Buchanan, asked Dr. Myron Kuropas, national co-chairman of the committee, to introduce the distinguished guest, the first candidate for the Republican (or, for that matter, any major American political party) presidential nomination ever to visit the Ukrainian community in Chicago.

Dr. Kuropas in his speech played on the theme of self-reliance and security — fittingly these are the names also of

the two Ukrainian financial institutions in Chicago — as a common denominator of Ukrainian traits and the conservative views that Mr. Buchanan represents. Citing Mr. Buchanan's support for the self-determination, freedom and independence of Ukraine, Dr. Kuropas introduced him as "the best friend Ukrainians ever had in Washington, D.C."

The candidate was accompanied by his wife, Shelley, Pastor Oleksa Harbuziuk from the Ukrainian Baptist Church and the Very Rev. Stefan Zencuch from St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral.

Mr. Buchanan did not concentrate in his speech on the customary election topics, such as taxation, economy, environment or health care, but addressed the issues that Ukrainians wanted to hear and in the way they wanted to hear them. He referred to the "suicidal nationalism" speech delivered

in Kiev by President Bush as one of the primary reasons for his decision to oppose the president who talks about a "global order," which can be viewed as support for empires at the cost of the freedom and independence of individual nations.

Mr. Buchanan also dwelled on the Demjanjuk case, asking why Mr. Demjanjuk still is in prison and why the U.S. Justice Department does not step in to defend him. This, obviously, pleased the

audience. With a promise that if elected, he will choose Ukraine for his first presidential visit, Mr. Buchanan departed for a brief stop at the Self-reliance Credit Union and the Ukrainian school.

The event was reported on TV news programs and in local newspapers. Those who subscribe to cable TV could see the entire event televised the next morning, on Sunday, March 15, on C-SPAN 1 channel.



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**NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS OF BRANCH 257  
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will be held on Sunday, March 29, 1992 at 2:00 p.m. in the church hall of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 5154 De Longpre Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90027

For information in regard to the hall only kindly call:  
Msgr. Peter Leskiw (213) 663-6307.

For information in regard to the meeting please call  
Nick Medvid : (213) 661-7341

Because important matters are to be decided, all are asked to attend.

UNA Supreme Executive Committee

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## Kissinger on the...

(Continued from page 7)

frontation between Russia and the world.

• The United States should rapidly expand its economic and cultural contacts with the key new republics. We must remember that an imperial heritage has left most of them little experience in international affairs. They need sensitive

encouragement. We must balance the attention Yeltsin deserves with the support the new republics require. We must find subjects to talk to them about other than nuclear control. This should be balanced with commensurate programs toward the other republics.

• If: Russia respects the new situation and remains within its borders, a significant Western aid program would be in order. ...

## Savchenko denies...

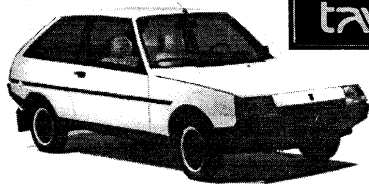
(Continued from page 3)

nian independence, the government in Kiev, which he described as "Communist in its nature," refuses to break with Vneshekonombank, the former Soviet foreign trade bank that is now under the firm control of the Russian government.

"About 80 percent of all the hard-currency proceeds Ukrainian enter-

prises get for their exports still go to the Vneshekonombank and remain there, i.e. in the hands of Russia, because all accounts at the Vneshekonombank are frozen," complained Dr. Savchenko.

He added that he had prepared the drafts of all necessary decrees that would have allowed Ukraine to get the hard currency it earns. "It is a neither complicated nor costly procedure," assured Dr. Savchenko. "Unfortunately, for some unknown reason, those documents still remain unsigned."



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# Centennial...

(Continued from page 7)

Today, Juliette says that the emotional pain of watching her husband slowly die has made her a nicer and more independent person. She's almost beside herself in boasting of how "proud as punch" Tony would be of how well she takes care of his 1987 Mercedes.

It's all part of her new attitude towards life. "I never had to face any disaster in all of my life...so you can't help but change. Before I was carefree and thought that the world was wonderful. I didn't see the terrible things around me."

Now, Juliette helps out with both the Alzheimer Society and the Arthritis Society, due to the therapeutic help she got from them during her own disability.

With both parents deceased and no children from her 40-plus marriage to Mr. Cavazzi, the entertainer's friends are now her family. Suzanne keeps a daily eye on her current rehabilitation and she regularly visits with her "Ukrainian girlfriends," brushing up on their heritage language skills and having them fill her freezers with pyrohy.

Her approach to life may have changed, but Juliette has proudly preserved her physical beauty and her voice. It sounds as melodious on the phone as it did on TV and, given the

audiences which continually pack the house when she performs her "nostalgic repertoire" in the Vancouver area, as it does on stage.

Juliette misses live television as much as she longs for days past in broadcasting and regrets its current direction. "Television in the 1950s and 1960s was innocent, like the movies of the time. It reflected life of the time that wasn't (based on) exploitation of sex, or drugs, or violence. It always had a happy ending."

She pauses. "Maybe people weren't as up-tight as they are now with the economy. They're desperate and they're scared."

Given budget reductions at Canadian TV networks, Juliette doubts that future generations of performers will ever have the chance that she did in Canada.

"When I look at American shows and see the names of people I worked with at the CBC...who were snapped up by the States and didn't have to audition because the Americans thought the corporation had the best basic training possible...I think it's a great loss for us that we're not nurturing those kind of people here anymore."

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## An open letter...

(Continued from page 9)

Did the White House learn from this episode? No. The next session, for Central and Eastern European American business leaders had some different faces, but the same scenario (only a slightly shorter speech). A member of a prominent Ukrainian travel agency this time stood to protest (why did she get up at 4 a.m. to hear a Bush election speech), with the same result: the audience applauded.

Ukrainian American voters should remember that the folks who drafted the infamous August 1, 1991, "Chicken Kiev" speech still surround the president. No doubt at the urging of the State

Department, the president picked an "ethnic" choice for Ukraine's ambassador, whose de facto rank is rather that of a "junior" ambassador to the U.S.'s ambassador in Russia.

The aging Brent Scowcroft, the chief architect of that dreadful speech, appeared at the first session, probably to do penance for his earlier faux pas. But Ukrainian Americans who attended these sessions found that the thick packet of informational materials they received had two sides. Side one was a collection of blatantly obvious Bush campaign literature (complete with a color photo of Mr. Bush at the Grand Canyon), and the other side spoke of AID and other assistance initiatives to Central and Eastern European govern-

ments, minus Ukraine!

The able Dr. Carol Adelman of the Agency for International Development introduced a bevy of AID representatives in many nations, except, of course, for Ukraine. There isn't one. Why? Ask President Bush, or James Baker, or Mr. Scowcroft.

On the other hand, Ukrainian American voters might remember that it was Bill Clinton (yes, folks, a Democrat!) who was one of the first to urge that the U.S. recognize Ukrainian independence. And while we are on the subject of Democrats, if we look at American history during this century, we will see that it was a Democratic president who led us into war in every case except the Persian Gulf war (which was fought to

defend our oil interests and not really for "democracy.")

This is not to say that anyone wants a war or that Bill Clinton, if elected, would get us into war, but merely to point out that the Democrats, when push comes to shove, stand up for principle, not just big business each time and every time.

Maybe Ukrainian Americans should vote Democratic this fall and send George Bush a real message, since he has had so much trouble hearing us thus far.

T. St. George  
Washington

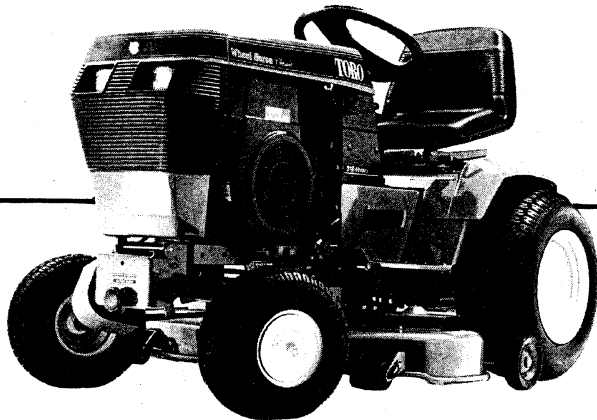
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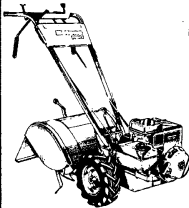
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## Three large-size...

(Continued from page 10)

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## Video-lectures...

(Continued from page 10)

tawa, Marcel Gervais, has presented this sum to the institute.

The first video-course by the Rev. Peter Galadza, "Introduction to Liturgical Studies," is already serving the seminaries of Lviv, Ivano-Frankivske

and Mukachiv. The funds for this first course came from Bishop Basil Losten who also bought video equipment for the Mukachiv seminary. Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk donated money to buy similar equipment for Lviv, and the donor for Ivano-Frankivske was the Rev. Ivan Kristalovich.

Priests of the Lviv Archeparchy are

also making use of the video-courses. A number of copies has been ordered by the deaneries for use in continuing education for the clergy. Persons interested in the Sheptytsky Institute's video-courses may send inquiries, donations or orders to: Sheptytsky Institute, c/o St. Paul University, 223 Main St., Ottawa, Ontario, K1S 1C4.

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## March 21

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Museum, 203 Second Ave., will be exhibiting its collection of pysanky (Easter eggs) and rushnyky (ritual cloths). The museum is open Wednesdays at Sundays at 1-5 p.m. For further information, call (212) 228-0110.

## March 24 - May 26

**REHOBOTH, Del.:** Ilona Sochynsky will be exhibiting new oil paintings at the Back Porch Cafe. The Back Porch Cafe, 59 Rehoboth Ave., will be open weekends from 11 a.m. until 10 p.m. For more information, call (302) 227-3674.

## March 27

**NEWARK, N.J.:** The local branch of the Ukrainian American Coordinating

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Council will host a lecture by writer Yuri Mushketyk, chairman of the Ukrainian Writers' Union in Kiev, who will speak on the contributions of the union toward the Ukrainian independence movement. He will speak in the church hall of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church at 7 p.m.

## March 28

**CHICAGO:** Adrian Karatnycky, director of research for international affairs at the AFL-CIO and author of "The Hidden Nations: The People Challenge the Soviet Union," will speak on "Ukraine After the Referendum: The Emergence of Statehood" at a meeting sponsored by The Chicago Group (Ukrainian American business and professional associa-

tion). The meeting will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago Ave., at 7 p.m. A wine and cheese reception will follow the presentation. Admission is \$8 for members, \$12 for non-members. For further information, call Anna, (708) 359-3676.

**NEW YORK:** The "Music at the Institute" series presents a student concert at 8 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. Featured performers are: Victoria Korchyńska Kogan, piano; Kalyna Cholhan, mezzo-soprano; Victor Markiw, piano; Taras Krysa, violin; Boris Skalsky, piano; Petro Krysa, violin; and Alex Slobodyanik, piano. Tickets are \$10; \$5 for senior citizens; free for students. For information or to order tickets call Andriy Paschuk, (212) 772-2884 or the UIA, (212) 288-8660.

**ELLCOTT CITY, Md.:** The national executive board of the Ukrainian American Veterans will hold a national meeting at the Turf Valley Hotel and Country Club, 2700 Turf Valley Road, at 1 p.m. There will be a special dinner at this same hotel that evening featuring U.S. Gens. Jaskilka, Krawciw, Zajchuk and Admiral Boorda. Dinner will be at 7:30 p.m., cocktails at 6:30 p.m. All U.S. officers are welcome to attend in dress blue uniforms. For reservations please call Ihor Martiyan, (301) 465-5677.

**NEW YORK:** The Shevchenko Scientific Society will host a lecture on the Russian minority in Ukraine by Oleh Pochepstov, director of the department of communicators at Kiev University, at 5 p.m. at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave.

## April 1 and 8

**PITTSBURGH:** The Ukrainian Student Organization at the University of Pittsburgh will hold a general meeting in room 1401 of the Cathedral of Learning at 5 p.m. For further information, call Yuriy Woczcuk, (412) 682-7934.

## April 3-5

**SLOATSBURG, N.Y.:** The Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate are having a live-in weekend experience at St. Mary's Villa for those who want to explore the possibility of a religious life. For further information, call Sister Michele, (914) 753-5100 (days— or (914) 753-2581 (evenings).

## April 4-5

**WASHINGTON:** The Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family will hold its 1992 Easter Bazaar and Crafts Show on Saturday and Sunday, at its parish center, 4250 Harewood Road NE, one block from the Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception. The hours are: Saturday, 10 - 5 p.m., Sunday, 12:45 - 4 p.m. There will be Ukrainian arts and crafts, religious articles, and lots of Ukrainian and Eastern European food and baked goods for sale. There will also be a pysanka workshop on Sunday at 1:30-4:30 p.m. Registration is \$20 with kit; \$10 general. For further information, call Mrs. Tymm, (202) 526-3737.

**HARTFORD, Conn.:** The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund of Hartford is sponsoring an art exhibit and sale of works by Rem Bahaudyn at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 125 Wethersfield Ave., rear building, second floor. It will be open on Saturday at 12:30-6 p.m. and on Sunday at 10 a.m.-2 p.m. All proceeds will benefit the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund.

## April 5

**LOS ANGELES:** The Ukrainian Art Center, 4315 Melrose Ave., will hold an open house and pysanka exhibition at noon to 5 p.m., including an art exhibit from Ukraine and traditional foods. Admission is free, though donations are welcome. For further information, call (213) 668-0172.

## April 7

**TORONTO:** The St. Vladimir Institute and the Ukrainian Professional Business Club of Toronto are hosting a demonstration meeting to launch a Toastmasters Club for people wishing to develop good speaking and presentation skills, the ability to think quickly and clearly on one's feet, better listening talents and strong leadership skills. It will be held at 7 p.m. at the St. Vladimir Institute, 620 Spadina Ave. For further information, call Katrusia, (416) 923-3318.

## April 10-12

**EDMONTON:** The Ukrainian Museum of Canada (Alberta Branch) will hold a Ukrainian pysanka (Easter egg) contest and exhibit. There will be five awards, with \$100 going to the first-prize winner. The categories are: ages 7-12; 13-17; and 18 and over. The contest and exhibit will be held at St. John's Ukrainian Auditorium at 10611 110th Ave., at 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. The proceeds will be used for the museum's building fund. For further information, call Chester Kuc, (403) 474-3352.

## Business conference slated for Kiev

**KIEV** — A two-day conference on "Ukraine: The New Business Partner" will be held on June 2-3 in Kiev. It will be sponsored by Holos Ukrainy, the newspaper of the Ukrainian Parliament.

George Yurchyshyn, the vice-president of the National Bank of Ukraine, will chair the conference, and speakers will include Volodymyr Lanovy, the minister for privatization; Michael Butler, his advisor and the director of Hambros Bank; Dr. Volodymyr Pylypchuk, chairman of the Commission on Economic Reform; Boris Sobolev, deputy minister of the Ministry of

Foreign Economic Relations of Ukraine; Prof. William Hogan of the John F. Kennedy School of Government; and many others.

The official languages at the conference will be English, German, Ukrainian and Russian. A conference package offers a six-night or four-night stay, with optional tours. For further information, write to Interforum Services Limited, 565 Fulham Road, London SW6 1ES, England; call (071) 386-9322; or fax (071) 381-8914. Delegates should register by April 3 to obtain early registration.

Very few people here understand the significance of Ukraine on the world map. To many natives, it may be a free country, but in many ways, they have yet to rid themselves of that "colonial" mind-set.

In order to change, they must realize that Ukraine is worthy of world attention; it is an equal among equals. Its language is alive and vibrant. They won't get farther in life if they attend Russian-language schools instead of Ukrainian ones. The fact that they are Ukrainian will not be held against them; this is something they still must learn.

They are citizens of a rich, peace-loving nation subservient to no one, a nation that does not need to kow-tow to others. Only when Ukraine's citizens go through this psychological transformation is there hope that Ukraine will take its rightful place on the map of a civilized Western, democratic world.

## The Colonial...

(Continued from page 6)

peoples, Americans, Canadians, Germans, Belgians, Italians, Frenchmen, etc. But they have grown up knowing of the other world. Many of them have traveled; they have access to information.

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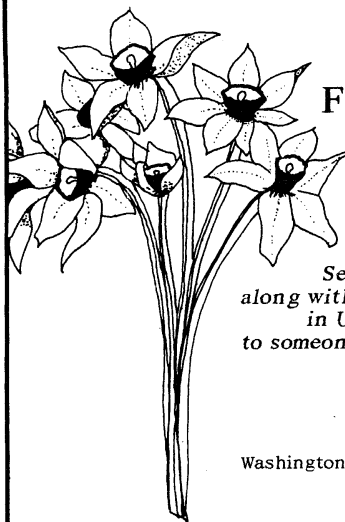
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