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## Ukrainian Parliament adopts new economic reform program

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — As a step toward Ukraine's probable exit from the Commonwealth of Independent States, President Leonid Kravchuk proposed a new economic reform program to the Cabinet of Ministers and Supreme Council during a closed session on Tuesday, March 24.

The new plan, compiled by Oleksander Yemelianov, Mr. Kravchuk's economic advisor in the State Duma, foresees the complete withdrawal of the ruble as Ukraine's currency by April 1

and complete reliance on the coupon, which will be the transitional currency until the hryvnia is introduced some time later this year.

The program, which passed by a vote of 306 to 24, also envisions Ukraine's resources rising to world market prices this year and the establishment of international borders with all the republics of the former Soviet Union.

During a press conference held on Thursday, March 26, Volodymyr Lanovy, Ukraine's minister of the economy and its recently named deputy prime minister, criticized the program, stating that it is not a complete program but only a concept. He added that the mechanism to put it into effect is not fully developed and that the program tends to be "anti-market."

However, he added that he will work with a committee of experts to develop a  
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## Deputy defends decision to halt weapons transfer

by Brian A. Brown  
Freedom House

NEW YORK — On the eve of the Commonwealth meeting in Kiev to discuss military issues, Serhiy Holovaty, a member of the Ukrainian Parliament and of its Foreign Affairs Committee, announced at a luncheon on March 19 sponsored by Freedom House and the National Endowment for Democracy that Ukraine will continue with its plans to ship its missiles to Russia for dismantling if it can attain international supervision of the process.

Ukraine halted the transfer of tactical nuclear weapons to Russia because it did not have sufficient evidence that the weapons would quickly be destroyed and was concerned by the growing number of the foes of democracy in Russia. "Ukraine wants to be nuclear-free as soon as possible." Mr. Holovaty assured the luncheon audience, "but Ukraine has no interest in making Russia an even larger nuclear power."

Mr. Holovaty, who accompanied President Leonid Kravchuk to key meetings of the Minsk process, was concerned by the hesitancy of the U.S. to supervise the missile transfer and dismantling. It would be the only time in history in which a country that possessed nuclear missiles voluntarily and completely disarmed, he noted.

"I am very concerned that the U.S. may miss a major opportunity to help Ukraine reduce its military capability and contribute to regional stability," said R. Bruce McCole, executive director of Freedom House.

## Rift between Russia, Ukraine widens at Kiev meeting of CIS

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — The rift in relations between Russia and Ukraine has grown deeper as the two major participants in the Commonwealth of Independent States failed to agree on central economic and military issues during the fourth meeting of the CIS on Friday, March 20, in Kiev.

The day's events cast doubt on Ukraine's continued membership in the CIS, as Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk warned that the Commonwealth is doomed if its member-states don't respect their agreements. He pointed out that, to date, no agreement reached at previous CIS meetings had been fulfilled. [For more on Ukraine and the CIS, see adjacent story on economic reform.]

"I'll go even further; since the first meeting in Minsk in December 1991, the situation in the Commonwealth has deteriorated. The Commonwealth has failed to find a mechanism for solving its problems," said Ukraine's leader.

Tensions between Ukraine and Russia surfaced almost immediately; the president of the Russian Federation, Boris Yeltsin, arrived late, in a bullet-proof limousine displaying only the Russian flag. Diplomats pointed out that the other leaders had arrived in cars bearing both the Ukrainian national flag and the flag of their country, adding that Mr. Yeltsin's actions demonstrated a breach of protocol.

Then, as the meeting started, Mr. Yeltsin refused to discuss the often-postponed controversy over the division of property, assets and liabilities of  
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## Ukrainian Greens call on U.N. for Chornobyl aid

by Kristina Lew

NEW YORK — The Greens of Ukraine called on the United Nations to assist the governments of Belarus, Russia and Ukraine in alleviating the consequences of the Chornobyl catastrophe at a press conference held on March 24 during the Fourth Session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development here at the Church Center.

The five-week preparatory conference to the "Earth Summit," scheduled for June in Rio de Janeiro, comprises delegates from numerous countries, non-governmental organizations and environment groups. The U.N.-sponsored conference will determine future global policy vis a vis the environment and the world economy, and is expected to draw participants from more than 170 countries.

Bolstering a March 20 appeal issued jointly by Presidents Leonid Kravchuk and Boris Yeltsin and the chairman of the Belarus Supreme Council, Stanislav Shushkevich, (see text on page 6) Anatoli Panov, executive director of Zeleny Svit (Green World), Pavlo Zhovnirenko, deputy executive director of Zeleny Svit, and Dr. Anatoli Kashpirovski, founder of the Dr. Anatoli Kashpirovski Fund International, called for the immediate clean-up of Chornobyl's reactor No. 4.

Mr. Zhovnirenko proposed that future Chornobyls could be avoided by initiating an independent investigation of all nuclear power stations in the former Soviet Union and establishing a committee comprising international



Pavlo Zhovnirenko answers a question at a March 24 press conference. Seated (from left) are Dr. Anatoli Kashpirovski, Anatoli Panov and Bozhena Olshaniwsky.

experts to deal with the aftermath of Chornobyl.

Mr. Panov explained that Zeleny Svit has appealed to experts on an international level because Ukraine has neither the technology nor the funds to handle the clean-up alone. When questioned on the efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Mr. Panov denounced the IAEA's Chornobyl report issued in May 1991 and accused the commission of being "a part of the (Chornobyl) cover-up."

Dr. Kashpirovski impressed upon the audience the grave health consequences of Chornobyl and cited the growing number of people suffering from the Chornobyl syndrome and AIDS. "The

Chornobyl catastrophe did not end with the explosion, but continues to this day...Ukraine needs assistance in cleaning up the mess it inherited from the Soviet Union. We need aid, financial aid, vitamins for our children and a change in attitude. The people need to face the reality of the Chornobyl syndrome because it's a killer and we must do something about it," he said. According to 1991 statistics, Ukraine's birth rate is in deficit, with 30,000 more deaths than births.

A representative of the Women's Caucus to the preparatory conference stood up to express the caucus' solidarity with the women and children of Ukraine. "We raise our voices in the  
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## NEWS ANALYSIS: Nuclear safety questions resurface after St. Petersburg accident

by Dr. David R. Marples

The accident at the third unit of the St. Petersburg nuclear plant is likely to spread panic in all sectors of the Commonwealth of Independent States — particularly in countries such as Belarus and Ukraine, still haunted by the specter of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

The Sosnovy Bor nuclear power plant is located about 50 miles from the city of St. Petersburg on the Baltic coast. It is a first-generation RBMK (graphite-moderated reactor), thus an older model than the Chernobyl station in Ukraine. It has four 1,000-megawatt reactors, the first of which came on line in 1973, with the others following in 1975, 1979 and 1981. The lifespan of such reactors is estimated at 25-30 years, so that the first reactor, logically, would have been decommissioned by the year 2003 at the least, and the third reactor — at which the radiation leakage occurred — by 2009.

This station was regarded as the pioneer of the RBMK, an exclusively Soviet model, that was transformed from the military to the civilian reactor program. The design was considered to be especially useful because it could be applied equally well to the production of either weapons material or electricity.

Second-generation models were constructed at Kursk and Chernobyl (commencing in 1976), and third-generation reactors were to be constructed anew at Smolensk and Kostroma, and added to the Chernobyl station as units 5 and 6. The Kostroma station was eventually transformed to the VVER (water-pressurized) model. At Ignalina, Lithuania, a larger model was constructed, of 1500 megawatts.

The RBMK was refueled on-line and thus the Soviet authorities did not provide it with a containment dome, such as that on the Canadian CANDU

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reactors in Ontario, which also use graphite as a moderator.

After the 1986 disaster at Chernobyl, Ukraine, the International Atomic Energy Agency and Soviet authorities conducted a joint inquiry into the viability and safety of the RBMK as a reactor design. Although the 1987 Chernobyl trial officially blamed the disaster on operator error, the RBMK program was curtailed in this same year, though it was speculated that the VVER design, used also in Eastern Europe, had already taken precedence prior to Chernobyl.

The Ministries of Atomic Energy and Medium Machine Building (the weapons' ministry) carried out several modifications to existing RBMK's, the St. Petersburg (then Leningrad station) as the "guinea pig." The "scram" or shutdown time in emergencies was reduced from around 20 to 2-3 seconds; the uranium enrichment was increased from 2 to 2.4 percent; operator rules were changed to prevent the dismantling of safety mechanisms; and simulators were provided at the Smolensk station for operator training.

These technical improvements could not conceal the technical flaws of the RBMK, which has on several occasions manifested instability when run at low power. The Chernobyl accident itself was triggered partly by an operator almost shutting down the reactor and then trying to raise its power to a level at which the experiment on safety equipment could take place.

Subsequently, a scientific inquiry suggested that the reactor's control rods were improperly constructed, and that the shutdown of the reactor, with the insertion of control rods into the core, was the major cause of the power surge that blew the roof of reactor No. 4.

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, there have been reports of widespread disillusionment within the civilian nuclear power industry. Stations have been picketed regularly by environmental groups since 1989, and in states like Ukraine, a moratorium has

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## Birth rates drop across Eastern Europe

WASHINGTON — Birth rates are dropping across formerly Communist lands, including Ukraine, The New York Times recently reported.

The early 1991 statistics point to a 30-percent drop in a two-year period. According to Murray Feshbach, a research professor of demographics at Georgetown University, such sudden reductions in birth rates are usually associated with cataclysms like war, famine or severe economic disruption. Demographic experts who met recently at an academic conference in Paris said that the political and economic disorder and the absence of social benefits to encourage births would probably continue the drop in rates for about two to three years.

Ukrainian Environment Minister Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak said that in 1991 deaths exceeded births in Ukraine for the first time in decades. According to Mr. Feshbach, the factors responsible for this trend are environmental pollution, including fallout from the Chernobyl nuclear accident, and the lack of quality health care.

"The Eastern European experience

reflects a delayed modernization, exacerbated by the bleak economy," said David Coleman, a professor of demography at Oxford University. "The imposition of the Iron Curtain warped demographic development... Fertility rates in Eastern Europe were distorted by constant interference to keep them high," he added.

After an upward movement in birth rates in the Soviet Union due to official birth incentives, the birth rate began to go down in the mid-1980s. The early 1980s had been a time of pro-birth policies such as longer paid maternity leaves and guaranteed retention of workplace seniority during maternity leave.

Abortion is often used as birth control in these regions due to the scarcity and poor quality of pre-conception birth control devices such as condoms. According to Henry P. David's data to be soon published in "Studies in Family Planning," Ukraine had twice as many live births as abortions in the late 1980s, while Bulgaria, Yugoslavia had about the same number of births as abortions. In 1988, women in the Soviet Union had 1,161 abortions for every 1,000 live births.



## Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• **KIEV** — The Political Council of the Green Party of Ukraine on March 10 released a statement criticizing the Ukrainian Parliament's passage of a law broadening the powers of the president. The GPU statement notes that the law permits creation of a centralized vertical structure of government administration accountable only to the president. The party further stated that what is needed is a separation of powers and a system of checks and balances that would prevent authority from being concentrated in the hands of one person. (Respublika)

• **LVIV** — A special committee of the Lviv Oblast Council has found that an underground Oblast Committee of the Communist Party was active at the Lviv Military-Political Academy (which since the putsch had been known as the Institute of Culture). The Communist Party cell agitated among the students in order to set them against democratic organizations and authorities. On the order of Minister of Defense Konstantyn Morozov, the Institute of Culture has once again become a military academy. (Respublika)

• **KIEV** — The Ukrainian Foreign Ministry issued a statement on the involvement of "Cossack" volunteers from the Don region in southern Russia, who are fighting as "mercenaries" on the side of the "Dniester Republic" in southern Moldova. Radio Ukraine reported on March 15. The statement said that using mercenaries violates international legal norms. The next day, the Foreign Ministry called for a ceasefire. It said that refugees from the

fighting were crossing into Ukraine, and warning both sides not to violate its border, said that it would take steps to protect its frontier. The number of refugees fleeing into the Odessa region has reportedly reached over 3,000.

Meanwhile, the 250,000 Ukrainians living in the "Dniester Republic" appealed to the Ukrainian Supreme Council and President Leonid Kravchuk to prevent the fighting from escalating. The appeal states, "In their struggle for the political leaders are not thinking about the people and are ready to stir up a Dniester Karabakh." (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — Ukrainian Prime Minister Vitold Fokin said on March 16 that he was not surprised by President Boris Yeltsin's decision to create a Russian army. He commented: "Russia has finally cut short the niceties, and frankly said that a state is not a state without armed forces." (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — Ukraine's deputy minister for foreign affairs, Borys Tarasiuk, accused Russia of refusing to divide up the foreign assets of the ex-USSR as agreed by CIS members, and of acting as if it were the sole legal successor to the USSR. He said that negotiations on sharing Soviet foreign assets had failed to produce results. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — President Leonid Kravchuk signed a decree liberalizing foreign trade and currency regulations on March 19, hoping to stimulate imports (Continued on page 13)

## Republic of China to aid Ukraine

TAIPEI — A \$15 million shipment of medical supplies is to be flown into Ukraine from the Republic of China this month, reported The Free China Journal on February 21.

The medical aid package was granted by the republic's Vice Minister John Chang during his visit to Ukraine, Russia and Belarus. Taiwan had planned to send 100,000 tons of rice to Ukraine, but Ukrainian officials said that medical supplies were more necessary, so an equal dollar amount of medical supplies was shipped instead.

About \$2 million worth of the shipment is earmarked as part of a pharmaceutical joint venture between Ukraine and the Republic of China.

The medicines will be shipped in bags with the national flags of both countries and inscribed with "From friendship of the Republic of China."

Ukraine does not recognize the Republic of China, and this flight is expected to be the first step in future air links between Taiwan and Kiev, according to the foreign ministry of the Republic of China.

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## Ukraine's advance team in D.C. opens temporary embassy office

by Maxim Kniazkov  
Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON — Those who plan to visit Ukraine should not attempt to get a visa in the United States, at least not in the immediate future. At the moment, no Ukrainian representation in this country is issuing entry permits, pending the opening of a full-fledged consular service in Washington, according to a member of the Ukrainian advance team setting up the first Ukrainian Embassy.

"The absence of a consular service, however, should not discourage those who are packing their bags to go to Ukraine," the first secretary of the Ukrainian Embassy, Ihor I. Dunaisky, told *The Weekly*. "Visas will be stamped in your passports at any entry point to Ukraine. All that's needed is a passport and \$54 to pay a fee."

"Those who have an invitation will get a visa for as long as stipulated in the invitation," explained Mr. Dunaisky. "People traveling without invitations will be allowed in Ukraine for 30 days, with a possibility to extend their stay once they arrive at their destination points and apply at the local Department of Visas and Registration," he added.

Mr. Dunaisky said he was aware of only one area of Ukraine still restricted for travelers — the region directly adjacent to Sevastopol, the main base of the Black Sea Fleet in the Crimea. He said Ukrainian diplomats were awaiting clarifications from Kiev on the existing restric-

tions, if they are to remain.

This unnatural situation regarding visas to Ukraine won't last long, Mr. Dunaisky assured. He added that the consular service will start operating in Washington "very soon."

The prospects of opening a permanent Ukrainian Embassy in the U.S. capital, however, are not so bright. Kiev and Moscow remain deadlocked over the issue of dividing the property of the former USSR abroad, with Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk saying he doubts that Russia, now effectively controlling all properties of the former Soviet Union, would be willing even to discuss the issue.

So, meanwhile, the two Ukrainian diplomats stationed here — Charge d'Affaires Serhiy Kulyk and First Secretary Dunaisky — operate out of a small office in downtown Washington. [The office's number is (202) 452-0939.] They are planning to rent a larger one that would be capable of accommodating the consular service and other embassy departments — a temporary solution at best.

Mr. Dunaisky dismissed recent unconfirmed reports that Ukraine may be allowed to use part of a huge Soviet Embassy complex on Wisconsin Avenue that has been standing unoccupied since its completion several years ago, pending the resolution of a controversy over a similar U.S. Embassy complex in Moscow that had been bugged by the KGB. He added that he had no information about any arrangement with Russia or the U.S. concerning the future location of the Ukrainian Embassy.

## Rift between...

(Continued from page 1)

the former Soviet Union. Citing the complexities of these issues, Mr. Yeltsin insisted that they were not ready for discussion.

For his part, Mr. Kravchuk called these issues "the cornerstone of the Kiev meeting." Once they were tabled, he said, "Now I finally realize that we will never reach an agreement." During a break in discussions between the 11 members (Georgia came only as an observer), Mr. Kravchuk signed documents of mutual cooperation with Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan, while Anatoly Zlenko, Ukraine's foreign minister, signed such documents with his Armenian counterpart.

During the signing ceremony, Mr. Kravchuk took the opportunity to answer questions posed by journalists. He openly expressed his disgust with the behavior of the Russian president.

"The fact of the matter is that today everyone is speaking on behalf of Ukraine, so no one hears what Ukraine is saying. This is all premeditated. I underscore that this is a premeditated, far-reaching attack on a republic, which you see, wishes to become an independent nation."

"Ukraine presents absolutely no threat to anyone; it does not beg for anything from anyone, it does not stop anyone, stating: these are matters for each nation to decide on its own. However, there are nations that meddle in our internal affairs," he concluded.

One journalist inquired to whom Mr. Kravchuk was referring to, and Mr. Kravchuk replied: "Perhaps you don't know that Russia, in its Parliament, discussed the current situation in the Crimea. Is this not meddling?"

## Little Alina fights for her life

by Khristina Lew

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — After an excellent initial recovery from her March 18 surgery to correct a congenital heart defect, Alina Diachenko, the 5-year-old girl from Kiev who charmed both doctors and medical staff at Babies Hospital, Columbia Presbyterian Heart Institute, is fighting for her life.

On March 21, a day after being moved to a step-down intensive care unit because of her perfect recovery, Alina developed low cardiac output syndrome due to post-operative difficulties.

She suffered a cardiac arrest, was resuscitated and administered medication. On March 22, in what was described as a "spectacular approach," doctors utilized an ECMO machine used primarily for newborns to artificially circulate Alina's blood.

"It's heartbreaking," said Dr. Welton Gersony, the cardiologist caring for Alina. Her condition has stabilized, but Alina is listed in critical condition.

In a truly international effort, Alina's mother was permitted to travel to the United States via Moscow to see her daughter. Freelance writer and translator Marta Skorupsky of New York coordinated an effort which resulted in Sen. William Roth Jr. of Delaware contacting the U.S. Embassy in Moscow on Sunday evening, March 22, to expedite the issuance of a visa for Iryna Diachenko.

In the two days that followed, the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, officials at the U.S. Embassy in Kiev and the Kiev Press Bureau of the Ukrainian National Association assisted in securing a passport for Mrs. Diachenko, issued on March 24. On March 26 Mrs. Diachenko received a visa from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, and was scheduled to arrive in New York on March 27.

As *The Weekly* went to press, Alina's condition remains the same. "Maybe a little better," said Dr. Gersony. "There is hope."

## Encyclopedia to be out by 1993

TORONTO — Arrangements were made here recently to complete publication of the English-language Encyclopedia of Ukraine with the signing of a publishing contract between the University of Toronto Press, the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, and the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies.

The concluding volumes of the Encyclopedia, Volumes 3, 4 and 5, are due to appear in the autumn of 1993. Each volume will contain some 1,000 pages, and approximately 3,000 entries arranged alphabetically. Many entries will be accompanied by illustrations

and maps specially prepared for this edition.

Volume 1 (A-F) was published in 1984, and Volume 2 (G-K) four years later.

The English-language edition appears by arrangement with the Shevchenko Scientific Society (Sarcelles, France), publisher of the Encyclopedia in Ukrainian. Major support for the preparation of the English text is provided by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta.

An editorial team, working under the direction of Prof. Danylo H. Struk and based in Toronto, is responsible for the translation, revision and compilation of entries.

## Ukrainian Parliament...

(Continued from page 1)

mechanism to help Ukraine enter a free-market economy as quickly as possible.

Mr. Lanovy, who had proposed an alternative program for the economy, which was not discussed at the closed session, had envisioned shock therapy for the national economy. He had also outlined a macroeconomic and micro-economic program, concentrating on investments and a new market infrastructure.

However, Ukraine's leadership today considers this new program, which will be examined over the next few weeks, as a way out for Ukraine. "I consider the closed session and our discussion as a big step toward the way out," said Vyacheslav Chornovil, a co-chairman of Rukh.

Another Rukh co-chairman, Ivan Drach, added that this was perhaps the most realistic step that Ukraine could take and that without economic stability, Ukraine cannot be a fully democratic, independent state.

In conclusion, Mykhailo Horyn, the third person of the triumvirate Rukh leadership, who spoke at the Rukh press conference held on Wednesday, March 25, said that Ukraine and Russia see two totally different reasons for the existence of the Commonwealth.

"Whereas Russia sees it as the continuation of the old union, as the building of a Russian empire, Ukraine sees it as the dismantling of the old empire, the way to an independent Ukraine. You have the swan, the pike, the crab, and they can't swim together," he concluded.

been solved and this is of paramount importance." "The position of Ukraine in these most complicated issues has been very constructive," Mr. Yeltsin concluded.

"I understand that when Mr. Yeltsin spoke of the military question and Ukraine's position in that regard, he was being ironic, because Ukraine did not participate in the signing of these documents," said Mr. Kravchuk, explaining that Ukraine signed only six documents passed at the summit.

The third topic discussed at the summit, after military and economic issues were explored, was the need for peacekeeping forces, modeled after United Nations forces, to monitor trouble spots on the territories of the former Soviet Union, in particular, Nagorno-Karabakh, and the Trans-Dniester Republic.

President Nazarbayev reported that after lengthy debate, the 11 leaders passed a draft agreement prohibiting the use of force in solving international problems and conflicts.

On the initiative of the Kazakh delegation, the leaders also adopted a resolution to form a group of military observers and collective forces to support peace and cooperation among the peoples of the CIS.

However, the concluding press conference, attended by all the heads of the CIS member-states, confirmed, for most journalists, that the CIS is doomed.

When asked to give their definition of what the commonwealth was to have been, Mr. Kravchuk answered, "It was formed as a dream," while, Mr. Yeltsin said, "it is a dream that will come true."

Answering a question on how long the patience of the Ukrainian people can hold out, Mr. Kravchuk replied: "I think that it is not only the patience of the Ukrainian people that will burst. It is already bursting — to the point that one small prick is all it will take."

The daylong meeting of the 11 CIS member-states was held at Kiev's former city headquarters of the Communist Party, once the site of the historic Mykhailivskiy Sobor, which was destroyed on the orders of Josef Stalin in the 1930s.

Outside, more than 1,000 protesters stood in the rain, waving banners and chanting anti-CIS slogans.

One colorful banner read: "Marshal Shaposhnikov, homeward march," referring to the CIS commander-in-chief, who was re-appointed during the meeting.

Gens. Samsonov, Maksimov and Simonov, all ethnic Russians, were named, respectively, the head of the joint chiefs of staff, commander of strategic forces and commander of transitional CIS forces, respectively.

Ukraine did not sign most of the 17 documents which were passed at the summit, because many of them concerned joint military questions, including matters of border troops, and their legal foundation and command structure. Ukraine, Moldova and Azerbaijan have said that they will form their own independent armies.

Calling this meeting more fruitful than previous summits, President Yeltsin said, "As you remember, we couldn't resolve military questions within the course of the previous meetings. But today, all legal questions dealing with the unified military armed forces have

## UABA meeting focus shifts to Ukraine

by Bohdan S. Ozaruk

WASHINGTON — The Ukrainian American Bar Association (UABA) held its annual meeting here during the weekend of February 14-16 and elected a new board of governors.

Elected to the board of governors were: Michael Waris, governor at large; Andriy Rak, governor for the first district; Olga Rybakov, second district; Michael Karish, third district; Helen Kryshalovych, fourth district; Roman Kupchinsky, fifth district; and Orest Jejna, sixth district.

The group also heard presentations by speakers from the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. Claims Court, the charge d'affaires of Ukraine to the United States, and others.

The principal speaker for the convention dinner was Gennadi Udovenko, deputy foreign minister and permanent representative of Ukraine to the United Nations.

### Legal Interns from Ukraine

A UABA-sponsored internship for a Ukrainian student to pursue legal studies at a U.S. law school, as well as an internship program sponsored by the American Bar Association (ABA), has given members of the legal profession from Ukraine the opportunity to live and work in the U.S. More importantly, the programs have resulted in the opportunity for the Ukrainian legal profession to learn about the American legal system through direct involvement. The membership heard from some of the individuals involved in the programs and their reflections on their experience to date.

Yuri Demkiw, currently a student at Southern Methodist University Law School in Texas as the result of funds provided by the UABA (with assistance from the Ukrainian National Association), spoke to the members about his reflections as a recent American law student.

In addition, Victor Nykytiuk and Olexander Martinenko, members of the legal profession in Ukraine, are currently working for U.S. law firms. The stay and working arrangements for both Mr. Nykytiuk and Mr. Martinenko are a product of the American Bar Association (ABA) internship program with members of the legal profession in the former Soviet republics. Both spoke of their experiences and nature of their work.

### Investment in Ukraine

For individuals and entities interested in investing in Ukraine, the U.S. Department of Commerce has gathered economic and commercial data specifically relating to Ukraine, which will be vital to making informed judgements about investing in various sectors of Ukraine's economy. The Commerce Department is currently in the process of distributing research reports to its offices which deal with subjects which include: food, medicine, ecology, telecommunications, computers and privatization.

Andriy Bihun, a representative from the Commerce Department, pointed out that this information is currently, or will soon be, available in district offices of the department. He stressed that these reports need to be utilized by interested individuals so that the department recognizes the need for such information.

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## Departing ambassador discusses tasks facing Ukraine

by Roma Hadzwyecz

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — It was with obvious pride that Ambassador Gennadi Udovenko, Ukraine's permanent representative to the United Nations for the past seven years, spoke of the fact that since Ukraine's overwhelming "yes" vote for independence last December, nations of the world have begun to treat Ukraine with respect and to consider it a full-fledged member of the community of nations.

Ambassador Udovenko shared his thoughts and impressions with the editorial staffs of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly during a farewell visit he paid to the Ukrainian National Association before his departure earlier this month for Ukraine. Mr. Udovenko has left his position as Ukraine's permanent representative to the U.N., but retains the post of deputy minister of foreign affairs, to which he was named in 1991.

Meanwhile, Yuriy Shevchenko, first secretary of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations, handed out the ambassador's elegant new businesscards: blue print on a white card topped by a gold tryzub (trident), the ancient emblem of Ukraine. The cards were prepared shortly after Ukraine's independence was confirmed by more than 90 percent of voters on December 1, 1991.

The ambassador spoke with pride also of the role he had played as Ukraine's leading diplomat abroad during the heady days following its proclamation of state sovereignty and its declaration of independence.

He pointed out that, practically speaking, he was Ukraine's only representative in the United States and in that capacity he had met with officials of the National Security Council and the Department of State and had testified before various committees of the U.S. Congress. As well, he noted various meetings with non-government groups, such as the Heritage Foundation, the Foreign Policy Association and the Institute for East-West Policy.

His message at those meetings, he told editors of Svoboda and The Weekly, was: "We are building a truly democratic Ukrainian state." He cited as examples of this process



Roma Hadzwyecz

### Ambassador Gennadi Udovenko

President Leonid Kravchuk's round-table discussions with representatives of all political groups in Ukraine and the fact that many members of the former opposition have been co-opted to work with the president who has adopted much of the opposition's platform.

Ambassador Udovenko said he also emphasized in his meetings with policy-makers and opinion leaders that "We do not want to be subordinate to a Russian empire called the Commonwealth of Independent States." He added, "Let Bush tell Yeltsin, 'hands off Ukraine' — this is what I've stressed to the State Department."

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## Ukrainian diplomat speaks at Philadelphia banquet

by Tamara Stadnychenko-Cornellison

PHILADELPHIA — The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center of Philadelphia hosted its annual banquet on Saturday, February 29. The featured speaker for the evening was Viktor Kryzhanivsky, deputy permanent representative of Ukraine to the United States.

Mr. Kryzhanivsky opened his speech by commenting on the diaspora's role in Ukraine's road to independence, emphasizing that continued assistance, particularly on the political scene, will be a deciding factor in determining Ukraine's successful transition into a truly independent country.

Like other Ukrainian political personae directly involved in this transitional process, Mr. Kryzhanivsky expressed grave concern over the role of Russia and Boris Yeltsin in Ukraine's future. He urged those in the audience

to press their congressional representatives and President George Bush to send Mr. Yeltsin a clear message: "Hands off Ukraine."

Mr. Kryzhanivsky briefly commented on the upcoming state visit of President Leonid Kravchuk to the United States, adding that Ukrainian Defense Minister Konstantyn Morozov will also be coming to the United States on April 12 for official meetings with U.S. Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney.

Mr. Kryzhanivsky also spoke about Ukraine's pressing economic problems, stating that the Ukrainian Parliament had asked him to convey a request to Ukrainians in the diaspora to send economic advisors, banking experts and experts in the field of privatization to train and assist Ukrainian economists in the coming months.

Of crucial importance, Mr. Kryzhanivsky continued, is the need to convert

military factories into civilian manufacturing plants. He added that foreign businesses, including General Motors, have expressed some interest in participating and aiding in this conversion, but that no concrete agreements have as yet been reached.

Mr. Kryzhanivsky then focused on transportation problems in Ukraine, stating that air transport has been severely curtailed since the referendum due to Russian claims that all airplanes in the country had belonged to the old Soviet Union and were now the property of Russia, which considers itself the successor of the old union. He added that a stop-gap measure to deal with this shortage had already been instituted: seven airplanes, two of which are already in Kiev's Boryspil airport, have been purchased from Poland.

Regarding the recent conflict over the Black Sea Fleet, a conflict which was tentatively resolved when Ukraine agreed to settle for a 30 percent slice of the fleet, Mr. Kryzhanivsky seemed resigned. "We had no choice... Russia started stealing and selling it off piecemeal... Mr. Kravchuk had to act quickly to forestall a total loss."

While expressing great satisfaction about the projected dismantling of nuclear weapons in Ukraine, he seemed somewhat less sanguine about those weapons that are to be transported to Russia. "Why did we agree to give them away? To get international recognition. I would have saved some," he added.

Mr. Kryzhanivsky also addressed the continuing difficulties with mail flow between Ukraine and the United States, asking that Ukrainians in the diaspora send faxes explaining and protesting any irregularities to members of the Ukrainian Parliament. This input from abroad, according to Mr. Kryzhanivsky, is likely to encourage Ukrainian parliamentarians to accelerate the process of establishing a functional and reliable postal system.



Viktor Kryzhanivsky (center), deputy permanent representative of Ukraine to the United Nations, with Mykola Lutyj (left) and Askold Rudakewych of the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center in Philadelphia.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## The Fraternal Corner

by *Andre J. Worobec*  
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

### UNA competition winners announced

The UNA's annual essay/poster contest, launched in October of last year, was on the topic "In What Way Can I Help Ukraine?"

The essay contest was open to children age 10-13 and youths age 14-18. For the essay contestants in the youth division, the task was to write creatively on the above topic in 300 words or less; for the children's division the maximum was 200 words. The criteria for evaluating essays in this contest were: content (clarity of expression), grammar/style and over-all impression. Contestants could submit the essays in English or Ukrainian.

The poster contest was open to two age groups of children, Group I (under age 10) and Group II (age 10-13). The contestants were to make a visual presentation of the same topic and were judged on their originality, skill in drawing and over-all impression.

The results are as follows:

#### Best essays — children's division

First place — Lisa Dziedzic, 13, Jefferson Junior High Ukrainian Bilingual Program, Winnipeg; second place — Yuriy Pawluk, 12, St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic School, Rochester, N.Y.; third place — Joseph Sabir, 12, St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral School, Chicago.

#### Best essays — youth division

First place — Tamara Hankewych, 17; second place — Kalyna Procyk, 17; third place — Larysa Pyk, 17. All are students at Ridna Shkola in Chicago.

#### Best posters — Group I

First place — Nina Matijcio, 7, Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian School, Passaic, N.J.; second place — Rostyslav Makarenko, 7, "Shkola Ukrainoznavstva," Yonkers, N.Y.; third place — Romanka Zajac, 9, St. George's Ukrainian Catholic School in New York City.

#### Best posters — Group II

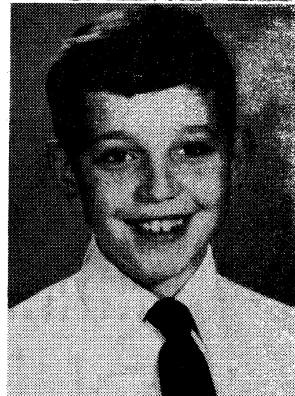
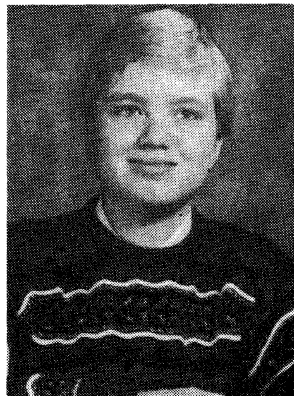
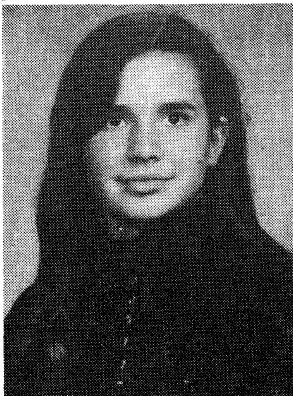
First place — Cheryl Boychuk, 13; second place — Kasia Pych, 13; third place — Sabrina Lewco, 13. All are students in the Ukrainian Bilingual Program at Jefferson Junior High, Winnipeg.

The following prizes will be awarded for contestants in each of the four groups: first prize — a two-day stay for two at Soyuzivka; second prize — Vols. I and II of Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia; third prize — "History of Ukraine" by Mykhailo Hrushevsky.

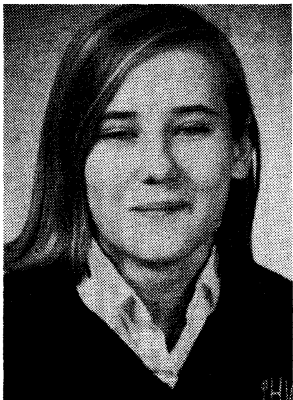
The judges, Dr. Vasyl Luchkiw, Alexander Chudolij and Kristina Lew, observed strict impartiality; never, during the time of judging, were they aware of the identity of any of the contestants.

The following students will each receive a certificate citing the fact that

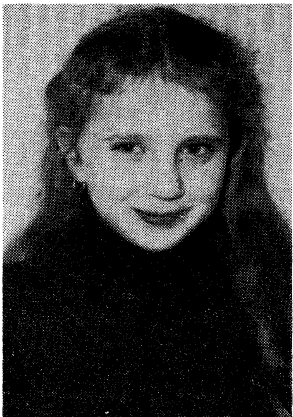
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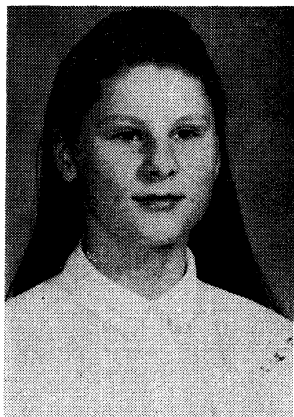
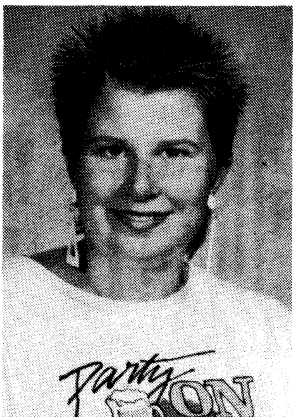
Best essays — children's division winners: Lisa Dziedzic, Yuriy Pawluk and Joseph Sabir.



Best essays — youth division winners: Tamara Hankewych, Kalyna Procyk and Larysa Pyk.



Best posters — Group I winners: Nina Matijcio, Rostyslav Makarenko and Romanka Zajac.



Best posters — Group II winners: Cheryl Boychuk, Kasia Pych and Sabrina Lewco.

## THE Ukrainian Weekly

### In the name of justice

Nearly six years after he was extradited to Israel to stand trial for the heinous crimes committed by "Ivan the Terrible" of the Treblinka death camp, and almost four years after he was convicted and sentenced to death for crimes against humanity and crimes against the Jewish people, John Demjanjuk is continuing his appeal to the Supreme Court of Israel.

And, as time goes by, the strange case of John Demjanjuk becomes stranger and stranger indeed, as more and more evidence is revealed pointing to another man, one Ivan Marchenko, as the real "Ivan." At last count, the testimonies of about 60 different persons who had identified Marchenko as "Ivan the Terrible" have been uncovered; several photos have provided proof that Mr. Demjanjuk is not "Ivan," according to a March 20 statement in the House of Representatives by Congressman James Traficant of Ohio.

"I have been bringing this case to the Congress for a long time, but I keep hearing that this case is too hot. Let me say this: Congress is more concerned about politics than our Constitution," Rep. Traficant noted while calling on the Congress "to hear this case, bring Demjanjuk home and have a hearing."

Earlier this month the German news magazine Stern reported that German federal police believe a document used to convict Mr. Demjanjuk is a forgery. That document, the Trawniki identification card, was dismissed by the police in 1987 as suspicious because it had no issue date, the photograph of Mr. Demjanjuk's head had been mounted to the neck with two different types of glue and the signatures of two Nazi officials were forged. Upon hearing the German police's assessment of the ID card, Israeli officials responded that further examination of the document was no longer desired. Israeli prosecutors nonetheless used the card as the chief piece of evidence against Mr. Demjanjuk.

Now the publisher of a German-language magazine for the German Jewish community has said that Mr. Demjanjuk is the victim, not of mistaken identity, but of a frame-up. Abraham Melzer, publisher of Semittimes, said this week that the document used to convict Mr. Demjanjuk was falsified. Dieter Lehner, a German graphics expert, showed enlarged copies of the Trawniki card and said that the photo on the ID is a copy of a picture obtained from U.S. immigration files. The Associated Press quoted Mr. Lehner as saying that the picture on the ID card was crudely altered to show Mr. Demjanjuk wearing what appears to be an SS guard uniform.

Mr. Melzer told the press that the ID card was falsified by the Soviet KGB and provided to American and Israeli officials. In an open letter to President George Bush, the publisher appealed for U.S. intercession on Mr. Demjanjuk's behalf. "This perversion of the evidence has led to a flawed verdict and thus to a perversion of Israeli justice and threatens the fabric of democratic institutions in Israel," he wrote.

However, not only Israel's institutions are threatened by the truth in the Demjanjuk case. For 13 years, the U.S. justice Department had in its possession documents that indicated Marchenko was "Ivan the Terrible." That information was contained in 100 pages of documents obtained from the USSR in 1978, but it was only in 1991 that the Demjanjuk defense was able to obtain copies of those documents. John Demjanjuk Jr. has stated: "It is now evident this case was one of... malicious prosecution of an innocent man" by a "Justice Department under tremendous pressure to deliver on its mandated mission of hunting Nazis."

The Demjanjuk case has now become too hot for U.S. authorities to ignore. A full-scale investigation into the conduct of this case from day 1 must be launched in the name of justice.

April  
10  
1989

### Turning the pages back...

On April 10, 1989, Time magazine's cover story was "The New USSR" — a review of the past four years of the Gorbachev regime and perestroika. Though even in 1989 the

reforms made by Mikhail Gorbachev were formidable, they are dwarfed by the changes since then.

A few quotes from Time describe the transformations of 1989:

"The nationalities crisis is also acute in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the relatively prosperous Baltic States that Stalin seized in 1940. Gorbachev initially regarded the nationalist sentiments in the region as a force that he could harness on behalf of perestroika. But he underestimated resentment. In Estonia last November, the local legislature declared the republic 'sovereign,' a pronouncement Moscow refused to accept. Residents in Estonia are so fed up with Russians flooding in to clean out their better-stocked stores that they now require customers to produce a passport; only Estonians are allowed to buy appliances, clothing or footwear. The Baltics produced some painful surprises for the party as nationalist candidates notched victories over pro-Moscow rivals.

"Another potential problem is the festering unrest in the fertile heart of the Soviet Union, the [sic] Ukraine. Gorbachev visited the region in February and lashed out against the disastrous consequences of further nationalist stirrings there, displaying iron teeth rather than the usual smile."

Regarding the first free elections, Time wrote:

"Many elderly voters never mastered the principle that they were supposed to walk into a booth, pull the curtain behind them and secretly cross out the names of those they opposed. Instead, they picked up their ballots and walked straight to the box, as was the practice in past elections. Another change was that the party did not try to drum up turnout. 'What kind of election is this?' a baffled older woman complained at a Moscow poll. 'Where is the music, and what happened to the buffet?'"

(Continued on page 10)

## FOR THE RECORD

### Belarus, Russia, Ukraine appeal for Chernobyl aid

Following is the full text of an appeal of heads of states of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine to the United Nations concerning assistance in mitigating the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster. The appeal was issued on March 20 in Kiev.

The Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident of April 26, 1986, by its dimension and inflicted damage, belongs to the biggest technological accidents in the history of humanity. It ranks with global catastrophes as far as the radioactive pollution of the biosphere is concerned.

The Chernobyl disaster has affected the fates of millions of people in many countries of the world, and it is still negatively influencing human lives and welfare, especially that of children, first of all in the contaminated areas of Belarus, Ukraine and Russia.

The urgency of the situation is aggravated by the potential threat of the "sarcophagus" installation, by the lack of world experience in alleviating the consequences of a disaster of such range and proportion.

Due to the efforts of the U.N., specifically last year when the international program for mitigating the Chernobyl disaster's aftermath was endorsed, a realistic approach toward broad international cooperation in the field of mitigating the consequences of this disaster was beginning to take shape.

### Ukrainian Greens...

(Continued from page 1)

question of nuclear power, whether it be for civilian or military purposes, and call for a ban on nuclear policy," she said.

Mr. Panov reminded the audience that a second accident had occurred at Chernobyl on October 11, 1991. As reported in The Ukrainian Weekly, an electrical fire broke out in the generator room of reactor No. 2, causing 1,800 square meters of the generator room's roof to cave in and the shutdown of the reactor. As a result of the fire, on October 29, 1991, the Ukrainian Parliament voted to shut down the Chernobyl plant no later than 1993 and to keep reactor No. 2 shut down and taken off line immediately.

With reports three months ago of detected neutron activity in the sarcophagus covering reactor No. 4, all three men emphasized the need for the immediate clean-up of reactor No. 4. Proposals for constructing an additional sarcophagus cannot be considered, they argued, as the situation at the reactor is "extremely dangerous."

In light of the March 24 accident at a

nuclear power plant outside of St. Petersburg which reportedly released radioactivity into the atmosphere, a representative of Greenpeace stood up and lauded Zeleny Svit's efforts to press the issue of a Chernobyl clean-up and announced that Greenpeace International has initiated a campaign for "a total shutdown of all reactors worldwide at the earliest possible date, and the immediate move to safe and sustainable energy alternatives."

Greenpeace," added Mr. Panov, "was the first organization which came with help to Ukraine and to open a laboratory in Kiev."

"Baby the Earth" and a non-government agency on disarmament also expressed solidarity with Zeleny Svit.

The press conference concluded with various organizations encouraging the Ukrainian Greens to meet with representatives of countries to discuss aid.

The U.S. visit of Messrs. Panov and Zhovnirenko and Dr. Kashpirovski is sponsored by Friends of the Earth (FOE) and Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU). The press conference was sponsored by Island Press; translation was provided by Bozhena Olshaniwsky.

**Stanislaw Shushkevich**  
Chairman of the Supreme Council  
of Belarus

**Boris Yeltsin**

President of the Russian Federation

**Leonid Kravchuk**  
President of Ukraine

## UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine

The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that as of March 26, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 10,969 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$289,557.42**. 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.



## "A Home away from Home" exhibit teaches children about Ukraine

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — "Was Hetman his first name?" "Was Olha a man or a woman?" "That's Mike Krushelnytsky of the Toronto Maple Leafs!" Some 32 grade six children of the North York Montessori School had come to see "A Home away from Home" — an exhibit organized by the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center to celebrate 100 years of Ukrainian settlement in Canada.

At their new premises on the second floor of the St. Vladimir's Institute, the UCRDCenter has acquired space not only for its archival collections of documents, video and audio tapes, but also space where exhibits can be organized.

As explained by Iroida Wynnyckyj, executive director of the Center, this is the first such exhibit and is intended to make Toronto teachers aware

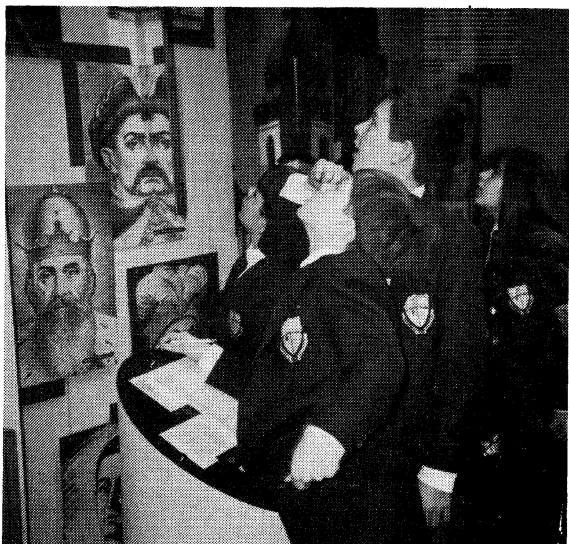
of the work of the center as well as to show schoolchildren that the history of Ukrainians is part of the heritage of Canada.

Intended for Canadian schoolchildren grades 4 to 8, the exhibit consists of a selection of original archival documents and museum artifacts relating to Ukrainian immigrants, a guided exhibition area and some assignments and games on the theme of Ukrainians and Ukraine for the children to complete.

The visitors can see videos about Ukrainian life in Canada; one of these is "Teach Me to Dance" which deals with the discrimination faced by the early immigrants from the children's point of view.

There are four thematic sections, one describes the historical and religious heritage; another the pioneers focusing on the arrival of the

(Continued on page 11)



Students of North York Montessori School peruse an exhibit titled "A Home Away from Home" at the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center in Toronto.



Iroida Wynnyckyj, executive director of UCRDC, explains the exhibit to visiting students.

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



### Let's really get political!

Ukrainian Americans pride themselves on being "political."

You know the old adage: when two Ukrainians meet you've got three political parties represented.

That may be true when it comes to Ukrainian communal politics, but it doesn't quite wash when it comes to the American scene.

In the American political arena, the best Ukrainian descriptor seems to be apathy.

It's not as if our leadership hasn't tried to put some spark into our political mettle. As early as July 12, 1900, the Rev. Pavlo Tymkevych, one of the eight priests of the famed "American Circle," wrote an article in *Svoboda* complaining about Rusyn apathy in American elections.

The article must have hit a responsive chord because on November 8 *Svoboda* reported that a Rusyn political club was established in St. Louis, Mo. On December 20, *Svoboda* announced the creation of the so-called "Little Russian Political Club" in Ansonia, Conn., where the Rev. Antin Bonezevsky, another member of the American Circle, was pastor.

Nor was *Svoboda* shy in endorsing political parties and presidential candidates. In 1894, *Svoboda* observed that "people have come to realize that life is better during Republican times."

Two years later, *Svoboda* had changed its perspective. On October 29, 1896, William Jennings Bryan, a Democrat, was endorsed by the Rev. Nestor Dmytriw, editor of *Svoboda* and American Circle member.

In 1900, members of the American Circle were split in their endorsements. The Rev. Tymkevych endorsed Bryan. Reflecting his Radical Party sentiments, the Rev. Ivan Ardan, *Svoboda* editor and Circle member, endorsed Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist Party candidate. In an editorial titled "Whom Should Rusyns Vote For?" *Svoboda* argued that there was little real difference between Republicans and Democrats because both are controlled by rich men and both make "many promises" before the election. They compete with each other, *Svoboda* explained, "because the Republican Party is the party of very rich men, while the Democratic Party is the party of fairly rich men who are not permitted to become richer."

The Socialist Party, on the other hand, "wants everyone to be treated fairly, regardless of race, creed, or sex; it wants to abolish the army; it wants people to stop fighting like animals and to settle their differences peacefully — and what is more — it wants all natural resources such as land, forests, mines as well as factories, trains, telegraphs...to be the property of all the people rather than just a few. If all this could come to be, life would be very different on this earth," *Svoboda* concluded.

*Svoboda* constantly encouraged Ukrainians to become citizens and to form political clubs in order to gain recognition and power in the United

States. "Having few opportunities to organize in the old country," observed *Svoboda* in 1901, "we were poor politicians. But here we have no excuse."

No excuse? You've got to be kidding. Ukrainians always have an excuse for being politically inactive. Here are some of the ones I've heard during the past 30 plus years.

My favorite is: "I'm not involved in American politics because I'm not an American citizen." The guy has been in the United States for over 40 years and he's not an American citizen because, he'll tell you, "I don't want to renounce my Ukrainian citizenship." What Ukrainian citizenship? Ukraine wasn't around for almost 70 years. And now that he really can become a Ukrainian citizen, do we see him rushing over there to do it?

Another of my favorite excuses is one that I've heard hundreds of times, most recently during the Buchanan campaign. "He won't win." No matter who the candidate is, some Ukrainians will always tell you "he (or she) won't win."

And as for donating money to the campaign, you can forget that, too. "He (or she — whoever the candidate might be) should give me money for my vote!" is what I've heard often enough to make me wonder about these people's heredity.

These same people are not hard to find after the elections, however. They're usually the ones who are complaining the loudest about the person that was elected.

And if Ukrainians do donate money to a candidate, and some donate a lot, they'll do it individually. Our community rarely gets the credit for their donations.

There are other excuses, of course. "I'm not political" is another of my favorites. We're not talking about developing national campaign strategies here, folks. We're talking passing out campaign literature in front of your church, calling friends and urging them to vote, addressing envelopes, licking stamps, selling and buying tickets for and attending fund-raisers and rallies. One doesn't have to have a Ph.D. in political science to do that.

Still, I'm optimistic, especially this year. Ukrainian Americans are no longer an unknown vitamin. Ukraine is no longer a submerged nation. We are no longer off the map. And there is no news blackout regarding Ukraine. So why are some of us still standing there, hats in hand, acting like we just got off the boat?

This year we've got a lot to be proud of, so let's stand tall and get political. None of the candidates have come close to mentioning foreign affairs. George Bush doesn't want to and Bill Clinton can't because when it comes to Eastern Europe, he's a tabula rasa. So why don't some Ukrainians start writing something on his tabula? Where is the Ukrainian Americans for Bill Clinton committee?

Where is Joe Lesawyer now that we need him? This could be a comeback year for old Joe!

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Stamps reveal changes in Ukraine

Dear Editor:

The great changes in Ukraine today manifest themselves in different ways, great and small. Those most important to stamp collectors include cancellations and postal markings used in Ukraine. The only way postal historians can study them is by looking for examples of these markings.

People receiving mail from Ukraine should keep a close watch on cancellations and other postal markings found on envelopes. We anticipate the star and the letters "СССР" found on top of the post office cancel above the date on every letter will soon disappear. Philatelists and postal historians are extremely interested to see on what date this will occur — a very real reflection of Ukrainian independence.

In addition, stamped envelopes are appearing with an additional surcharge, labeled either "Pochta SSSR" or "Poshta Ukrainy," paying for additional postage. We do not know whether these surcharges are coming from local or central post offices. It may be possible these surcharges will be similar to the large variety of trident overprints placed on Russian stamps during Ukrainian independence in 1918. These may be the first stamps of an independent Ukraine.

The Mid-Atlantic Chapter of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society invites readers to keep a look-out for these developments. We're asking for descriptions, tracings, photocopies or even the actual envelopes with the new markings, along with the dates they were received. Any envelopes sent to us will be sold at auction, the proceeds donated to philatelic organizations in Ukraine. Your efforts will go far in researching and preserving an important part of Ukrainian history. (Please send these materials to: UPNS, c/o Martin B. Tatuch, 5117 Eighth Road N., Arlington, VA 22205.)

Martin B. Tatuch  
Arlington, Va.

## Give credit where it's due

Dear Editor:

The Civil Liberties Commission (CLC) began its work on March 15, 1985, defending Canada's Ukrainians against the specious allegations then being made about alleged "war criminals" hiding in our midst and articulating the community's position about how any war criminals who might be found in Canada should be brought to justice. Credit for appreciating the need for such a commission, constitutionally responsible for reporting directly to periodic national congresses of the Ukrainian Canadian community, belongs to Yaroslav Sokolyk, then president of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee's Toronto Branch and to the UCC's president at that time, John Nowosad.

Proof of the high regard in which the CLC is held by the Ukrainian Canadian community is reflected in the fact that during the two UCC congresses (1986 and 1989) held since its formation the CLC's unique mandate was unhesitatingly renewed.

It is also worth noting that, from its inception to the present, the CLC has been chaired by a Toronto lawyer, John

B. Gregorovich. Under his capable direction the commission has continued to act effectively as an educational and lobbying group on all issues having to do with Ukrainian Canadian civil liberties, broadly defined. Thus it was the CLC which raised and has since orchestrated the Ukrainian Canadian community's campaign for an acknowledgement that Canada's first world war internment operations were unwarranted and unjust and which has pressed the federal government for appropriate redress.

Dr. Cipywnyk, the UCC's current president, was supportive of the CLC's work in defending the good name of the Ukrainian people against the miasma raised during the Deschenes Commission. Both before and after his election as the UCC's president, in the late fall of 1986, he accepted the CLC's mandate to deal with the redress question. By that time the CLC had been working for nearly two years on the "war crimes" issues and was preparing to initiate the redress campaign.

Giving credit where credit is due, your reporter (Chris Guly) should have written that Messrs. Sokolyk and Nowosad deserve recognition for the CLC's existence. And Mr. Gregorovich should be appreciated publicly for managing the CLC's ongoing work, as it monitors developments with respect to the "war crimes" issue and strives to secure redress from Ottawa.

I can attest to these facts because I have been an active member of the CLC from its inception in 1985 to the present and was myself primarily responsible for initiating and promoting the idea that Canada's Ukrainian community should seek acknowledgement and redress.

Lubomyr Luciuk  
Kingston, Ontario

The writer is director of research at the Civil Liberties Commission of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress.

## "Kiev" spelling is Russian-based

Dear Editor:

I notice that your paper consistently uses the Russian-based transliteration of Ukraine's capital. The correct spelling of the capital of Ukraine, Київ, is "Kyiv" and not "Kiev."

Can you please explain to me why you, a leading Ukrainian paper, should choose to bring Ukrainian names to the United States through Moscow?

Progressive news media started the use of "Kyiv" immediately after the law concerning the use of Ukrainian language in Ukraine was passed in Kyiv more than one year ago. Others started to use "Kyiv" after the December 1 vote of independence.

I am looking forward to seeing more of Ukrainian Kyiv in your paper and none of Russian Kiev.

Oleh Iwanusiw  
Islington, Ontario

While *The Ukrainian Weekly* would love to use a Ukrainian-based transliteration for the name of the capital city of Ukraine, we are awaiting official directives as regards the spelling of Kiev from the government of Ukraine. In fact, on all official communications from Ukraine — be they from the government or Rukh — the spelling "Kiev" continues to be utilized. "Progressive" news media may have adopted the spelling "Kyiv" (which may or may not be

phonetically correct), but that decision should lie not with individual news media but with authorities in Ukraine. Furthermore, the adoption of various spellings/transliterations for place names creates needless confusion.

Thus, *The Ukrainian Weekly* believes it should await Ukraine's decision before adopting a new version of the name "Kiev."

It is worth recalling that the Ukrainian government, following the December 1, 1991, referendum notified all news media of its preference for the name "Ukraine" without the definitive article preceding it.

Ambassador Gennadi Udovenko, formerly Ukraine's permanent representative to the United Nations, when questioned by *The Weekly on the Kiev/Kyiv matter*, reported that an international conference on geographic names is to be held later this year and, therefore, that would be the appropriate time for Ukraine to indicate its preferences as regards toponyms.

Until such time, *The Ukrainian Weekly* will continue to use the gazetteer of the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* (University of Toronto Press, 1984) as its primary source for the spelling of place names in Ukraine.

— The editor

## Congratulations on openness

Dear Editor:

I am relieved to find that *The Ukrainian Weekly* is not totally in the grip of a conservative right-wing perspective. I applaud your decision to print the two letters by lesbians criticizing Dr. Myron Kuropas' column of February 2. Of course, Dr. Kuropas offended many other people as well — Blacks, feminists, Jews, liberals. I fit none of those categories, but found his column repulsive. Once again, congratulations, for printing those letters.

It is most unfortunate that the letter-writers felt they had to remain anonymous. It doesn't reflect well on the Ukrainian American community. Their requests for anonymity speak negative volumes about America's supposed freedom of choice.

Terry Harasym  
Toronto

## Patrick Buchanan: no wet noodle

Dear Editor:

Patrick Buchanan has been stirring things up lately hasn't he? He has verbally stomped upon the toes of the politically correct crowd and has not turned into a whimpering wet noodle when charged with anti-Semitism, racism and whatever else is being said about him.

He is not going around feeding everyone that same diet of liberal ooze that most politicians are dishing out. What he is doing is touching on some issues that are very real and that other politicians don't have the guts to address.

Because of this, Mr. Buchanan and those who support him, such as Dr. Myron Kuropas, have come under attack from the more liberal elements of American society. They have charged forward sounding their usual battleries of "tolerance," "equality" and "sensitivity."

But the liberal reaction to Mr. Buchanan is understandable. I have watched them get their way with so many of their reforms and programs over the recent decades that I would expect them to go orbital when someone like Patrick Buchanan shows up and threatens to rain on their parade. Also, liberals have enough to worry about with a conservative Supreme Court. They don't need a conservative president to add to their woes.

But I think it is nice that America now has a conservative Supreme Court and I would like to see Patrick Buchanan, or another like him, become president.

Michael Drahus  
Belleville, Pa.

## Independent state needs military

Dear Editor:

In response to the article by Markian Bilynsky which questions the need for a Ukrainian Black Sea Fleet, I would say that those arguments make no sense at all. To be truly independent a nation must have its own armed forces, including a navy.

This article reminds one of the argument in 1918 questioning the need for a Ukrainian army since Ukraine wasn't going to attack anyone. We all know what happened later on. Disarmament is a great idea in theory, but the real question is: Is Russia disarming?

Peter Terrebetzky  
Maspeth, N.Y.

## Traditional yalyinka with Santa Claus?

Dear Editor:

A recent news item in *The Ukrainian Weekly* angered me. Apparently, St. Andrew's Ukrainian School in South Bound Brook, N.J., held a "traditional yalyinka" on January 12 for its nearly 100 students, and the program, according to the author of the news item, George Mischenko, featured "jolly ol' Santa Claus."

What I'd like to know is what is Santa Claus doing at a traditional yalyinka held by a Ukrainian school? What ever happened to good ol' Sviaty Mykola?

Andrea Roman  
Morristown, N.J.

## Notice to publishers and authors

It is *The Ukrainian Weekly's* policy to run news items and/or reviews of newly published books, booklets and reprints, as well as records and premiere issues of periodicals, only after receipt by the editorial offices of a copy of the material in question.

News items sent without a copy of the new release will not be published.

Send new releases and information (where publication may be purchased, cost, etc.) to: The Editor, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.



# The philatelic legacy of Ukraine: an overview of historic issue.

by Ingrid Kuzych and Val Zabijaka

On December 1, 1991, the citizens of Ukraine voted overwhelmingly for complete independence from the Soviet Union. Within days, this fertile heartland of Eastern Europe had been recognized by all of its neighbors and a major European country was reborn.

During its previous brief experience as a sovereign state (republic, 1917-1920; socialist republic until 1923 when incorporated into the USSR) Ukraine issued a large number of philatelic items. It is now poised to resume stamp production.

Ukraine's philatelic heritage numbers more than 3,000 stamps. The Scott Catalogue lists only a small fraction of these, but Michel's, which is the key European catalogue, lists about 1,000 stamps.

### Independent Ukraine

Ukraine proclaimed its independence from Russia in January of 1918; it printed a five value set of currency stamps (Scott 67-72) in June. Perforated and printed on card stock, these were used in place of coins because of a shortage of metals. Each currency stamp was inscribed on the back with a trident and the words "circulates in lieu of coins." Such stamps were never authorized for postal purposes, but philatelic uses appeared.

A month later, the government issued the first set of definitives (Scott 62-66). Most were issued imperforate and remained in use until the mid-1920s. During the first seven months of its independence, Ukraine allowed postage stamps of tsarist Russia to remain valid, but later ordered all such stamps to be overprinted with a trident, the national emblem of the Ukrainian state.

Ukrainian territory was divided into six postal districts: Kiev, Poltava, Katerynoslav, Kharkiv, Odessa and Podillia. Each district used more than one overprinting device so that the trident provisionals varied in size, form and color. In addition to the above, about 40 other trident devices were used in various localities. Some of these were extremely crude. Two localities, for example, applied tridents by pen. To date, researchers have identified over 60 basic trident overprints.

Since each overprint was applied to an average of 20 different stamps, the total number of trident stamps is more than 2,000. The study of trident overprints is considered by many to be the most fascinating aspect of Ukrainian philately, and a number of useful publications on these overprints have appeared.

A second definitive issue consisted of a single high-value stamp for 20 hryvni (Scott 74). The third definitive issue of 14 stamps was printed in Austria, but was never used in Ukraine. By the time this set was printed, Ukraine had been overrun by Bolshevik armies and had ceased to exist.

Soviet Ukraine (or the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) intended to produce its own stamps, but managed to issue only one "Famine Relief" set (Scott B1-4).

### Western Ukraine

After seceding from the Austro-Hungarian Empire in November of 1918, Western Ukraine issued stamps by overprinting Austrian issues. The

*Ingrid Kuzych and Val Zabijaka are active members of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society.*



Postage stamps issued in July 1918 by the Ukrainian National Republic. They remained in use until the mid-1920s.



Postage stamps of tsarist Russia were considered valid during the first seven months of the Ukrainian republic's independence in 1918. However, they were later overprinted with a trident, or tryzub, the national emblem of Ukraine.



The stamps above were issued in Austria, but were never used in Ukraine. By the time this set of stamps was issued, Ukraine had been overrun by Bolshevik armies.



The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic had intended to produce its own stamps, but actually issued only one set — marked "Famine Relief."

## Ukraine overcomes stamp shortage by issuing overprints

by Victor Mohylny

Having obtained its independence, Ukraine is now facing its imperial Soviet heritage. Because of the many problems created by the overdeveloped former Soviet military industrial complex, Ukraine presently lacks means to issue its own stamps, cancellations and other essential postal supplies. Ukrainian postal authorities have, therefore, been forced to utilize remaining Soviet supplies of stamps and postal stationery, before attempting to produce their own.

On January 2, new Ukrainian postal rates were introduced that were about 10 times higher than those previously used. This situation created stamp shortages. Ukrainian postal officials, therefore, ordered post offices to overprint existing Soviet postal stationery (franked envelopes, postal cards, etc.) with a surcharge in order to raise their value to the new postal rates. In addition, a number of measures were undertaken to prevent stamp supply deficits. For example, Kiev's post

*Viktor Mohylny is editor of the Ukrainian Philatelic Herald of Kiev.*



Seen above are examples of the surcharge overprints being used in Ukraine since the middle of January in addition to postage stamps.

first stamps appeared in Lviv on November 20, 1918; subsequent stamps were produced in Kolomyia, and a series of four issues were released in Stanislaviv (present-day Ivano-Frankivsk). Three different sets of stamps were printed in Austria, but only Scott 85-103 saw limited use.

The first regular airmail service in the world was the Vienna-Krakov-Lviv line that functioned from March until October of 1918. A later extension of this line to Kiev beginning in June 1918 made the route the world's first international airmail service. Special airmail stamps were issued for this airmail service by overprinting existing Austrian postage stamps with "Flugpost."

### German Occupation of Ukraine

The World War II German occupation of Ukraine produced a definitive set of 20 stamps overprinted "Ukraine." In addition, some attempts were made by local Ukrainian authorities under German occupation to issue postage stamps. The Germans soon turned against such developments and the local issues were banned.

### Carpatho-Ukraine

Part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire until the end of the World War I, Carpatho-Ukraine was administered by Czecho-Slovakia until March 1939, when an independent republic was proclaimed and a single commemorative stamp was released (Scott 1). The republic's independence was shortlived, but in 1944 and early 1945 it again issued stamps. Carpatho-Ukraine

(Continued on page 11)

philatelists would save these temporary stamps.

Although the above-mentioned methods are being used in Kiev, other postal regions are using different means to resolve their stamp shortages. Some localities have adopted overprints, others a "Paid (rubles) \_\_\_\_\_ k(opeks) \_\_\_\_\_" overprint where additional payment is entered by hand. Still other districts prepared rubber stamps indicating surcharges.

Ukraine has signed a contract with a Russian firm for the printing of stamps and a number of postal stationery items and forms. Two 15-kopek stamps have already been printed, but they were designed for use with the previous (lower) postal rates. Because of the insufficient denomination of these printed stamps, they will not have a major impact on the stamp shortage. These two stamps, commemorating Ukrainian Kozakdom and the centennial of Ukrainian emigration to Canada were released on March 2, but at least one post office reportedly released them prematurely in February, when its stamp supplies ran out.



Postal authorities in Ukraine have also prepared emergency temporary stamps, such as the ones seen above, for values ranging from 1 to 50 karbovantsi.

## UABA meeting...

(Continued from page 4)

tion and accordingly maintains and updates the data comprising the reports.

In addition, recognition of demand for this information creates the possibility that the Commerce Department, and indeed other agencies, will expand the range of information about Ukraine made available to potential investors in the future. Mr. Bihun also reported that the U.S. Embassy in Kiev should be getting a commercial officer before the end of 1992, as well as an economic officer soon thereafter.

### Rule of law program

Judge Bohdan Futey reported on the current efforts at legal reform in Ukraine. The U.S. State Department has established a program to aid Ukraine (as well as the other former Soviet republics) in its legal reform. Chief among the aims of the program is to establish an independent judiciary. In

connection with this program, Judge Futey has traveled to Ukraine with other American judges. Current plans also call for an exchange program whereby at least two judges from the U.S. will travel to Ukraine, with a reciprocal number to come from Ukraine to the U.S.

The Office of the Procurator is another target of legal reform. As is well known, until recently the Office of the Procurator acted as a weapon of the Communist Party. Because of legislation effective December 1, 1991, the procurator has now been placed on an equal footing with counsel for criminal defendants. A draft of the new constitution, which enumerates rights of criminal defendants, is currently being translated for review and comments from legal scholars in Europe and North America, Judge Futey noted. Very recently, a conference took place in Kiev where procurators met with prosecutors from European countries to discuss the implementation of legal reforms.

A current impediment to the progress of legal reform is the priority that the Ukrainian Parliament has attached to matters of military reorganization and the creation of a Ukrainian army, as well as the introduction of a Ukrainian currency (hryvnia) and privatization.

### Independent policy institute

In the planning stages is the creation of a policy institute in Kiev which will utilize the skills of experts to do research primarily in the areas of the rule of law and human rights. According to Nadia McConnell, this is one of the projects currently being planned by Ukraine 2000, which is working on securing grants for projects in Ukraine. To date, the group has raised approximately \$300,000 for this and various other policy research projects.

### Current economic situation

Following the dissolution of the Soviet empire, Ukraine inherited a dire economic situation. The country is now "starting from scratch" in dismantling the old administrative structures which continue to impede industrial output and economic development. Serhiy Kulyk, charge d'affaires of Ukraine to the U.S., described the many problems faced by policymakers in creating genuine economic reform.

Ukraine's Parliament recently passed legislation which provides for the protection of Ukrainian law for investments in Ukraine. The new law also provides for transfer of profits from investments, in conjunction with recently enacted laws on taxation.

A difficult question faces the government on the question of what should be done with Ukraine's arms industry. According to Mr. Kulyk, approximately 70 percent of all arms for the former Soviet armed forces were produced in Ukraine and Ukraine continues to produce 40 percent of nuclear arms used in the former Soviet Union.

The government is currently wrestling with the question of what to do with this industry and, particularly, the numerous individuals employed in the production of these weapons.

### Ukrainian commercial laws

James Huntwork spoke to the group about the need for Ukrainian American lawyers to aid in the creation of laws dealing with privatization, business organizations, commerce, bankruptcy and other laws which would form the framework for Ukraine's economic development.

Mr. Huntwork is an attorney from Arizona who, along with his wife Patience, has been active in matters of interest to Ukrainians. In Mr. Huntwork's view, the greatest threat facing Ukraine is a failure to achieve economic progress, which will pave the way for a reassertion of authoritarian control.

### Keynote address

Because of Ukraine's status as an independent nation, the Ukrainian government views the current cooperative arrangement between the former republics of the Soviet Union as a community (with a small "c") of Independent States, not a Commonwealth. The government of Ukraine opposes any steps which would result in the CIS effectively becoming a successor to the old Soviet Union. Ambassador Udovenko touched on this topic, as well as others, in his keynote address following UABA's evening dinner.

Among his other points:

- Ukraine has agreed to assume its proportional share of the former Soviet Union's foreign debts (estimated at approximately 16 percent of the total standing debt), but is seeking the same proportion of access to former Soviet assets.
- Current plans for a Ukrainian army will actually result in a substantial reduction in Soviet forces stationed on Ukrainian soil. At present, those forces number roughly 1.2 million troops.

### Future UABA meetings

The UABA will be discussing the possibility of participating in the World Conference of Ukrainian Lawyers, to be held in Kiev in October, as well as the possibility of another meeting in the U.S. prior to such a conference.

## Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

"One criticism of the election was that in 384 of the 1,500 districts, party hacks ran unopposed. Those who ran alone, however, still had to collect 50 percent of the vote. The most prominent victim: Yuri Solovyov, the Communist Party boss of the Leningrad region and a non-voting member of the Politburo. Through Solovyov ran unopposed, almost two-thirds of the voters crossed out his name, and he lost. The mayor of Kiev also ran unopposed and lost. So did that city's Communist Party boss...

"Between gasps, however, some caution is in order. The Soviet Union still has a one-party system. After broaching the subject of whether other parties should be permitted, [Boris] Yeltsin was subjected to an official inquiry by the Central Committee, which is still under way. Gorbachev, who says that pluralism can be accommodated within the Communist Party, calls the idea of having other parties 'all rubbish.'

"Yeltsin will quit his job in Moscow's construction ministry and work to organize a bloc of like-minded members of the Congress of People's Deputies. They will create pressure and strengthen their voice so it will be heard," he said after his victory. They will also, he hopes, elect him to the Supreme Soviet."

Both Mr. Gorbachev and the Communist Party have since disappeared from the scene, and the rest, as they say, is history.

## Departing ambassador discusses...

(Continued from page 4)

Nonetheless, Ukraine "is constantly being roped into the Commonwealth," he noted. "The Olympics, the military, banking — all these are being put under the aegis of the CIS. What then is left for an independent state?"

"It is extremely significant that Canada has decided to extend credits to Ukraine," the ambassador continued, referring to Canada's break with the Group of Seven, the world's major industrial powers, which had refused to grant Ukraine credits unless it assumed "joint and several" responsibility for the former USSR's debts and until a debt repayment mechanism is established.

The ambassador continued, "We are being provoked: first it is the (Black Sea) fleet, then it is the Crimea. What we need is a protector — the United States or Canada — to safeguard the independence of Ukraine," he noted. "Our principal task right now must be to retain our independence."

Mr. Udovenko added that this involves putting government structures into place, establishing a national defense and resolving economic problems, among other things. As well he pointed to the need for increased trade with other states and the training of cadres of diplomats who will represent Ukraine throughout the world as more than 110 states have already recognized its independence.

In that regard Mr. Udovenko mentioned that there is talk of setting up Consulates of Ukraine in Chicago and Los Angeles, with priority being given to Chicago. He also touched upon negotiations with the Ukrainian Institute of America for use of its landmark building on the corner of Fifth Avenue and 79th Street as Ukraine's Mission to the United Nations, but added that Ukraine will not give up its one floor of office space (out of 15 floors) at the mission building that now houses the Russian, Belarusian and Ukrainian representations. Meanwhile, in Washington, a temporary office for Ukrainian Embassy personnel has been set up.

Also important at this time, he said, is laying the groundwork for the U.S. visit of President Kravchuk — his first as democratically elected head of state. President George Bush has invited the Ukrainian leader to Washington for May 6.

In conclusion, Ambassador Udovenko stated: "I take pride in the fact that I have built contacts with all segments of the diaspora, and with all the Churches. The full spectrum of the community was represented at my farewell reception at the Ukrainian National Home."

What is most important, he went on, is that "we are united on the issue of maintaining Ukraine's independence." He called on the Ukrainian community to counter the image created in the press of the "Russian Tsar Yeltsin" and of Russia as "the greater among equals." He quickly added that President Boris Yeltsin and President Kravchuk have good relations, but that the Russian leader's advisers are very "anti-Ukrainian."

Finally, Mr. Udovenko reported that his successor as Ukraine's permanent representative to the United Nations has already been chosen. He is Viktor Batiuk, head of the International Organizations Department at the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

The editors of Svoboda and The Weekly then had an opportunity to discuss various issues of the day with Mr. Udovenko. Among the topics discussed were Ukraine's independent participation in the Olympic Games, the need for accommodations for foreign embassies in Kiev, the increase in the number of foreign correspondents in Ukraine, poor postal delivery to and from Ukraine, and transliteration of Ukrainian place names in the English language.

In regard to the latter two issues, Mr. Udovenko reported that the Ministry of Post and Telegraph has been renewed in Ukraine, but that there are many pressing issues that demand immediate attention. "We have political independence, yes, but many other matters are left over from the Soviet era, and we cannot do everything at once." To take care of mail delivery problems, he pointed out, Ukraine needs its own aviation — and that is a problem of hard currency, as well as of dividing the former Soviet Union's assets.

The issue of place names and their proper transliteration (e.g. Kiev or Kyiv) should be decided, he said, before September, when an international conference on geographic names is to take place.

During his visit to the Ukrainian National Association, Ambassador Udovenko also met with Ulana Diachuk, supreme president, Walter Sochan, supreme secretary, and Alexander Blahitka, supreme treasurer.

## Scholarship fund established at Manor

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — The Mary Wolchanski Scholarship Fund for freshmen has been established at Manor Junior College by Mary Wolchanski, announced Sister M. Cecilia OSBM, college president.

Mrs. Wolchanski, of Hamburg, Pa., is the mother of Sister M. Francis, OSBM, dean of students at Manor.

Partial tuition scholarships will be awarded to incoming freshmen students who have demonstrated academic excellence. Other requirements are: an A-B high school average, a 500-word essay on a pre-selected topic, two written recommendations and an interview with the Manor Scholarship Committee.

Interested students may contact Doris Topolski, financial aid director at Manor, at (215) 885-2360 for more information.

Manor offers associate degrees and transfer programs in the allied health, business and liberal arts fields. It is a private, Catholic, co-ed, two-year college founded in 1947 by the Ukrainian Sisters of St. Basil the Great.

## "A Home away from..."

(Continued from page 7)

first settlers, their families, homes and traditions and organized community life. A special section on wartime illustrations both the internment of Ukrainians during World War I and the large-scale enlistment of Ukrainians in the Canadian Armed Forces during World War II.

Finally, there are several panels dealing with Ukrainian Canadians who have contributed to Canadian culture and society in all fields. This is where one can find hockey star Mike Krushelnysky, actress Luba Goy, Governor General Ramon Hnatyshyn, playwright George Ryga, pop star Luba and Premier Roy Romanow.

The current exhibit contains archives and documents belonging to the center, visual material that was acquired from the former Casa Loma Museum and material especially prepared for the exhibit by Svitlana Medwidsky, the exhibit curator. It will continue until the end of the year.

## Nuclear safety...

(Continued from page 2)

been declared on future reactor construction.

While the accident at the St. Petersburg station of March 24 does not appear to be as serious as first thought — being rated at a level of three on a seven-point scale — it may provide the catalyst for demands to shut down RBMKs across the CIS.

The newspaper Izvestiya has, over the past two years, regularly published news of incidents, minor and serious, that have warranted stoppages at nuclear power stations, according to data provided by the State Atomic Inspection Committee. This committee had ordered the decommissioning of Sosnovy Bor's first reactor in 1993. The first two reactor units at Kursk are also soon to be taken out of service.

In short there is evidence to indicate that the Russian authorities have already begun to disassemble their three RBMK stations. In addition to Chornobyl, the only remaining RBMK in the CIS is Ignalina. Here, two reactors reportedly remain in operation. The Lithuanians appear to favor the retention of the station only as long as energy demands require it.

Nevertheless, the number of "incidents" at former Soviet nuclear stations continues to rise from year to year. In 1991, 270 such incidents were recorded that required stoppages, including 107 at Ukrainian stations (47 at the Zapozhzhia VVER station alone).

In February of this year, Ukraine established a State Committee for Nuclear and Radiation Safety, which replaced the authority of the former all-union ministries on Ukrainian territory and deals with all aspects of nuclear and radiation technology. The immediate question is the future of the Chornobyl station and whether it can be decommissioned by 1993 as decreed by the Ukrainian government last year.

The quality of former Soviet nuclear power plants remains a cause for concern. But power shortages in Russia and Ukraine, the two main nuclear energy states, precludes an immediate shutdown of dangerous stations.

Under such circumstances, Western technical aid to improve existing reactors would hardly be turned down if offered. The alternative appears to be to wait for another major tragedy to occur in this unhappy industry.

## The philatelic...

(Continued from page 9)

"cleeted" to join the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in November 1945.

### Recent developments

The 15-kopek stamps — commemorating Kozakdom and the centennial of Ukrainian emigration to Canada — have been produced and were introduced in March. In the meantime, remaining supplies of old Soviet stamps are being used.

In mid-February the post offices of Ukraine began to surcharge existing stocks of Soviet postal stationery with metal devices. The black overprint (similar to a cancel) looks like a stamp with "Postage" along the left and "Ukraine" along the right frame; the value lies in the center. A postal horn appears across the top.

These overprints differ among post offices; some are more primitive than

others. Most post offices have overprinted meter strip paper with this device to produce simple temporary stamp issues. These "stamps" have been used to frank letters.

### Philatelic societies

Three major philatelic societies promote this area of collecting: the Ukrainian Philatelic Society of Austria, the Ukrainian Philatelic Society of Germany, and, by far the largest, the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society (UPNS) headquartered in the

United States with some 300 members world wide in more than 15 countries.

The UPNS holds annual UKRAINIAN PEX conventions in various locales, publishes two journals and six newsletters per year, holds three major auctions, and gathers annually for a friendly meet swap at a Glen Spey, N.Y., resort.

\*\*\*

Interested readers may find out more about the UPNS and Ukrainian philately by writing to: UPNS, PO Box 3711, Silver Spring, MD 20918.

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### Easter Greetings in Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly

The administration of Svoboda is pleased to announce that it is now accepting

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What better way to reach your family and friends than by placing an EASTER GREETING in one or both of our newspapers. Prices are as follows:

1 inch by 1 column .....	\$ 7.00
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The bazaar will be held

on Palm Sunday, April 12th  
at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall

on Route 10 (corner of Rt. 10 and South Jefferson Rd.), Whippany, N.J.  
from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

The public is invited.

Coffee and dessert will be served.

**YURIY SCHERBAK, M.D.**

Minister of Environmental Health and Ecology of The Government of Ukraine  
will be the keynote speaker at the  
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

**"HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT"**

to be held at the

United Nations Headquarters  
New York, New York

April 3, 1992

Also participating:

**VALERY ANATOLYEVICH OLEYNIK, M.D.**

on Chernobyl Children and Thyroid Center, Chairman, Dept. of Endocrine Pathology  
Kiev Research Institute

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Christine K. Durbak, PhD, Chair

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**UNA competition...**

(Continued from page 5)

they were best in their respective UNA districts:

**Children's essays**

Chicago District — Joseph Sabir, 10, St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral School in Chicago; New York District — Lidia Pidsosny, 10, Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic School in Brooklyn, N.Y.; Philadelphia District — Oleh R. Hasiuk, 11, Ukrainian Heritage School, Philadelphia; Rochester District — Yuriy Pawluk, 12, St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic School, Rochester, N.Y.; Toronto District — Lila Hranynchna, 12, St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic School, Toronto; Winnipeg District — Lisa Dziedzic, 13, Jefferson Junior High School, Ukrainian Bilingual Program, Winnipeg.

**Youth essays**

Chicago District — Tamara Hankevych, 17, Ridna Shkola, Chicago; New York District — Stefan Bilaniuk, 16, Ukrainian Language School-OUA "Samopomich," New York City.

**Group I posters**

New York District — Rostyslav Makarenko, 7, "Shkola Ukrainoznavstva," Yonkers, N.Y.; Passaic District — Nina Matijcio, Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian School, Passaic,

N.J.; Philadelphia District — Irene Prokopowych, 9, Ukrainian Heritage School, Philadelphia.

**Group II posters**

Chicago District — Anna Mikita, 10, St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral School, Chicago; New York District — Monika Kombel, 12, St. George's Ukrainian Catholic School in New York City; Winnipeg District — Cheryl Boychuk, 13, Jefferson Junior High School, Ukrainian Bilingual Program, Winnipeg.

The following schools will receive a gift for their library for the participation of 10 or more contestants: Ukrainian Ridna Shkola (West Rice Street), Chicago; St. George's Ukrainian Catholic School, New York City; St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral School, Chicago; and Ukrainian Heritage School, Philadelphia.

In all, 109 youngsters participated in the contest representing 12 different schools where Ukrainian language and culture are taught, and seven Ukrainian communities in the U.S. and Canada. Each of the participating contestants will also receive a certificate of participation.

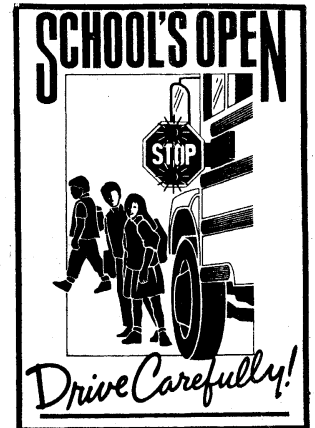
Most students participants entered by having their names and work submitted through their schools. A small number responded independently to announcements in Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly.

In the U.S. contestants came from the metropolitan areas of Chicago, New York, Passaic-Clifton, N.J., Philadelphia and Rochester, N.Y.; in Canada — from Toronto and Winnipeg.

Contestants were entered by the following schools: Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic School in Brooklyn, N.Y.; Ukrainian Bilingual Program at Jefferson Junior High School, Winnipeg; Ridna Shkola — St. Joseph's, Chicago; Ridna Shkola (West Rice Street) Chicago; St. George's Ukrainian Catholic School, New York City; St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic School, Rochester, N.Y.; St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic School, Toronto; St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral School, Chicago; "Shkola Ukrainoznavstva", Yonkers, N.Y.; Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian Language School, Passaic, N.J.; Ukrainian Heritage School, Philadelphia; and Ukrainian Language School-OUA "Samopomich," New York City.

I would like to thank all contestants and schools for participating in this contest and to the winners: Congratulations!

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# Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

and exports. Licensed traders will be able to buy and sell freely on foreign markets, foreign currency trading will be allowed and retail stores will be able to keep accounts in foreign currency. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MOSCOW** — Eight members of the CIS agreed to take joint responsibility on repaying of the convertible currency debt of the former USSR at a March 13 meeting in Moscow. Russia will repay about 61 percent, Ukraine about 16 percent, and the rest will be divided among the other members. Sixteen agreements — on coordinating tax policies, pensions, prices and a tentative accord on the formation of a banking union — were reportedly signed. An agreement on interstate economic ties was deferred. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MOSCOW** — Former Soviet ambassador to Washington Yuri Dubinin was appointed Russia's chief negotiator with Ukraine on political, economic and military issues by President Boris Yeltsin. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MOSCOW** — All CIS members sent their representatives to the first meeting of the CIS Council for Railway Transportation, ITAR-TASS reported on March 10. Georgia asked for observer status, and Russian Minister of Railway Transportation Gennadi

Fadeyev was elected the chairman of the council for 1992. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **UZIN** — A regiment of IL-78 refueling aircraft, the most modern tanker in the former USSR, was removed from the list of CIS strategic forces and attached to the Ukrainian armed forces through the efforts of Ukrainian Defense Minister Konstantyn Morozov and at the insistence of the division's leaders, Interfax reported. This regiment was part of the strategic air division at Uzin, and the division commander had been removed by the CIS commander-in-chief after part of the division had pledged allegiance to Ukraine. Only 12 IL-78 tankers are believed to be in service in the ex-Soviet Union, so this regiment may be the only one of its kind. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

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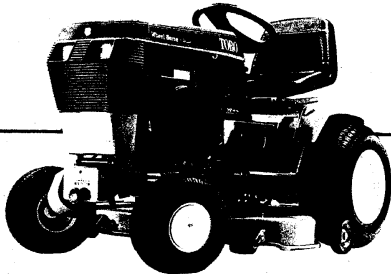
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**Foundation announces stipends**

MT. CLEMENS, Mich. — The Ukrainian American Center Foundation is accepting applications for scholarship awards and organizational financial grants for 1992.

According to new eligibility requirements, student scholarships will be awarded to full-time university undergraduate students who are attending accredited colleges and universities and to high school graduates who will be attending institutions of higher learning in this calendar year.

Applicants will be judged on the basis of financial needs, scholastic perfor-

mance, involvement in the community (Ukrainian and/or American), and essay evaluation. Students must be of Ukrainian ancestry and residents of Michigan.

Organizational financial grants will be awarded to organizations that have valid Ukrainian community objectives. They must be based in Michigan and prove financial need.

For additional information and application blanks please contact: UAC Foundation, 39182 Aynesley Drive, Mt. Clemens, MI 48044; (313) 286-6490. All applications are due by June 11.



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March 29

**TOWSON, Md.:** The department of music of Towson State University is holding its sixth International Cello Festival, at which the Leontovych String Quartet will perform with Cecylia Barczyk at 7:30 p.m. in the Fine Arts Concert Hall. The cost is \$12, \$8 for students, senior citizens and TSU faculty and staff. For tickets call Zoya Hayuk, (410) 628-7110.

April 3

**NEW YORK:** Yuriy Scherbak, Ukraine's minister of environmental health and ecology, will be the keynote speaker at an international "Health and the Environment" conference at U.N. headquarters. Valery Anatolyevich Oleynik M.D., chairman of the department of endocrine pathology on Chernobyl children and thyroid cancer at the Kiev Research Institute will also participate. For the required registration and fee information, call Dr. Christine K. Durbak, (212) 463-6525.

April 4

**TORONTO:** The St. Vladimir Institute, 620 Spadina Ave., will hold a family

workshop at 3-5 p.m. with pysanky, embroidery, puppetry for children, bandura and tsymbaly, and rozpyts (folk art painting). Admission is \$5 and materials also cost \$5. To register, call (416) 923-3318.

**GARWOOD, N.J.:** "Konnections: Alternative News and Views" will broadcast a talk by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas on "The United States and Ukraine: From Wilson to Bush." Dr. Kuropas is the winner of the 1990-1991 Kovaliv Award for excellence in Ukrainian studies. The Kovaliv award is presented by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America. The lecture by Dr. Kuropas, delivered at a recent meeting of the Ukrainian Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey, will be aired on Suburban Cablevision TV-32 beginning at 9:05 p.m.

**TOWSON, Md.:** The department of music of Towson State University is holding its sixth International Cello Festival, at which Volodymyr Pantelejev, a member of the Leontovych String

Quartet, will teach a master class at 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. in Fine Arts Room 343. The cost is \$5 at the door.

April 5

**TOWSON, Md.:** The department of music of Towson State University is holding its sixth International Cello Festival, at which Volodymyr Pantelejev, a member of the Leontovych String Quartet, will perform with Cecylia Barczyk and Stephen Kates at 7:30 p.m. in the Fine Arts Concert Hall. The cost is \$12, \$8 for students, senior citizens and TSU faculty and staff. For tickets call Zoya Hayuk, (410) 628-7110.

**CLIFTON, N.J.:** The Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church will host its annual Easter bazaar at 11 a.m.-4 p.m. at 635 Broad St. There will be a Faberge egg exhibit by local artist Carlene Shafic, pysanky, oil paintings by Anatoly Sufler, ceramics by Natalia Kormeluk, gerdany (beaded necklaces) by Maria Skaskiw, jewelry by Nina Grechniv, silk flowers, and Ukrainian books and videos. A raffle will also be held, and Ukrainian food will be available. For further information, call (201) 473-8665.

**MILWAUKEE:** Edward Nishnic, the son-in-law of John Demjanjuk and president of the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund, will speak on the latest developments in the case at 12:30 p.m. at St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall, 1231 W. Scott St. This free event is sponsored by the Milwaukee branch of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine. Refreshments will be served.

April 6

**WASHINGTON:** The Washington Group is sponsoring a breakfast meeting with Bob Cullen at La Colline Restaurant, 400 Capitol Street, NW (near Union Station) at 8 a.m. Mr. Cullen, formerly Newsweek's bureau chief in Moscow, currently associated with The New Yorker, will give a talk on: "After the Euphoria: Problems and Prospects". Fee: \$10. RSVP by April 3 to Nick Babiak at (202) 543-4965.

April 9

**TOMS RIVER, N.J.:** The Ukrainian American Club of Ocean County is sponsoring a get together at 7:30 p.m. in the Township of Dover municipal building. All members of the club and all

individuals of Ukrainian heritage are welcome. This event, which is hosted by the Ukrainian National Association, will feature keynote speaker Robert M. Cook, who will outline the new products and services which the UNA offers its members. The UNA will be distributing brochures about the UNA and plans to give out colorful UNA T-shirts for children. Refreshments will be served. For more information, contact Steve Gabriel, (908) 505-8107.

April 10

**HAMTRAMCK, Mich.:** The senior class and choir of Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic High School will stage its annual theatrical production at 7:30 p.m. in the school auditorium on McDougall Street. This year's presentation - "Revue 1992" - will feature six one-act comedies by Vasyly Sofroniv-Leytskyj. For information and tickets call (313) 366-7180.

**PITTSBURGH:** The Ukrainian Student Organization at the University of Pittsburgh will hold a bread-baking workshop in the 12th floor kitchen of the Cathedral of Learning at 11 a.m. Please contact Yuriy Wowczuk, (412) 682-7934, for more information.

**NEW YORK:** There will be a get-together with the members of Lidia Krushchynska's Dramatic Arts Studio, where they will discuss their 1991 tour of Ukraine and show their video of the trip, at 136 Second Ave. at 7 p.m. Refreshments will be served.

April 11-12

**CARNEGIE, Penn.:** The St. Peter and Paul Senior Chapter of the Ukrainian Orthodox League will hold its 26th Annual Pysanka and Food Bazaar on Saturday and Sunday at noon - 3 p.m. at the Parish Auditorium, Mansfield Boulevard in Carnegie. Pysanky, food and pastry will be available. For further information, call (412) 279-4132 or (412) 279-2111.

April 12

**JENKINTOWN, Pa.:** Manor Junior College will host Palm Sunday pysanky expo, its annual celebration of traditional Ukrainian arts and pysanky, at noon-5 p.m., including demonstrations, gifts and traditional food. Admission is \$1 for adults and 50 cents for children. For further information, call (215) 885-2360.

## Head of writers' union on lecture tour

**JERSEY CITY, N.J. —** The Ukrainian American Coordinating Committee is hosting a series of lectures by Yuriy Mushketyk, chairman of the Ukrainian Writers' Union.

His schedule of appearances is as follows:

- March 28 at 6 p.m. at the Ukrainian National Home in Trenton, N.J.;
- March 29 at 7 p.m. at the St. Sophia Center, 2615 NW 30th St., Washington;
- April 3 at 7 p.m. in the hall of St. Michael's Cathedral in Chicago;

- April 4 at 7 p.m. in the Holy Protectress Cathedral auditorium at Evergreen Street in Southfield, Mich.;

- April 5 at 4 p.m. at the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Center in Parma, Ohio (under the aegis of the United Ukrainian Organizations of Cleveland);

- April 10 at 7 p.m. in the Ukrainian Orthodox Hall, 200 Komopark Blvd., Cheektowaga, N.Y.;

- April 11 at 7 p.m. in the hall of St. Josaphat's School, 940 Ridge Road E.;

- April 12 at 6 p.m. at the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave., New York.

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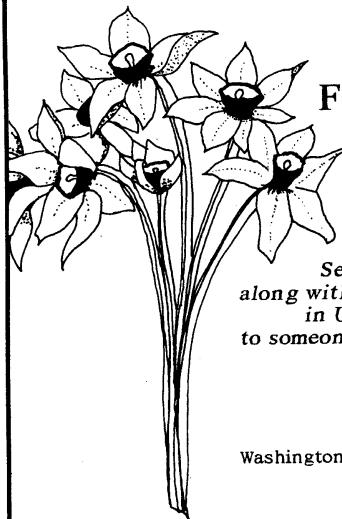
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