

INSIDE:

● *Ukraine's ambassador to the United States, Dr. Oleh Bilorus, presents his credentials to President George Bush — page 2.*

● *Texts of remarks by Presidents George Bush and Leonid Kravchuk at White House signing ceremony — page 3.*

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Tactical nukes all removed from Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — The last of Ukraine's tactical nuclear weapons were removed from its territory on May 5-6 to Russia, where they will be destroyed, reported the press office of Ukraine's Ministry of Defense on Wednesday, May 5.

In a statement issued on Wednesday afternoon, the Defense Ministry noted that "Ukraine has fulfilled its responsibilities earlier than the designated deadline of July 1."

Ukraine began the transport of its tactical nuclear weapons to Russia on February 1, but in mid-March, Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk halted this transfer, noting that Ukraine did not have sufficient evidence that the weapons would be quickly destroyed.

"We want these weapons to be destroyed in a country with the proper facilities. We want guarantees that they can't be used anywhere. I don't want to make anybody else stronger," he had said at a press conference on March 12 in Kiev.

However, a month later, on April 14, that decision was reversed and the shipment of tactical weapons to Russia was resumed. Anatoliy Zlenko, Ukraine's foreign minister, denied reports that this step was taken due to pressures from the West and the impending deadline of July 1, noting that an agreement on the mechanism used to destroy the weapons had been reached by Ukraine and Russia.

"Ukraine is very happy that its own representative and its own experts will accompany the transported weapons and will monitor their destruction in Russia," said Mr. Zlenko on April 14.

According to CIS Air Force Lt. Gen. Serhiy Zelentsov, the transfer of tactical nuclear weapons from Ukraine to Russia was completed 25 days earlier than expected.

The next step for Ukraine will be the transfer of strategic weapons from its territory; this process can begin legally after the ratification of the START treaty by the United States and the four former Soviet republics that have strategic weapons situated on their territories: Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan.

According to an unofficial study conducted in Ukraine, it is believed that Ukraine had 2,390 tactical warheads on its territory and 2,605 actual tactical weapons. However, it should be noted that due to the nature of the weapons, which ranged from short-range missiles

(Continued on page 2)

Kravchuk and Bush meet at White House

Two presidents sign economic agreements

by Roma Hadzewycz

WASHINGTON — In his first visit to the United States as the democratically elected president of Ukraine, Leonid Kravchuk met with President George Bush, Vice-President Dan Quayle, the secretaries of state, defense and treasury, and other administration officials on May 6, during the first full day of his working visit to Washington.

In a signing ceremony in the East Room of the White House attended by more than 200 Ukrainian American community leaders and other invited guests, members of the Kravchuk delegation and the news media, Presidents Bush and Kravchuk signed agreements on trade, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the Peace Corps.

The two heads of state also announced at the full-dress signing ceremony and news conference that they had reached agreement on the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), having worked out the details of a protocol to the treaty that will be signed by Ukraine and the U.S. Such details have yet to be talked out with the other three nuclear

Crimean Parliament votes independence, then backtracks

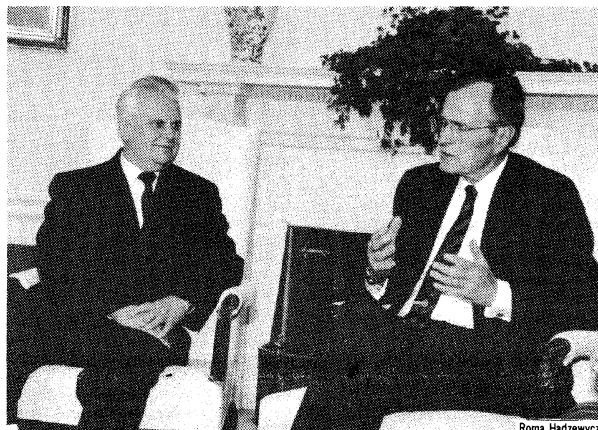
by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — The Presidium of the Supreme Council of Ukraine denounced the actions of the Crimean Parliament — its May 5 declaration of independence — as unconstitutional, calling it "a hasty move that could lead to the destabilization of the situation in the Crimea and in Ukraine."

On Wednesday, May 6, the Supreme Council of the Crimea adopted a new constitution which foresees the Crimea as an autonomous region within Ukraine.

During the debate, two drafts of the constitution were reviewed by the Parliament; the first one was void of any reference to Ukraine, the second one, which was adopted, includes the Crimea as a part of Ukraine, pending a two-sided agreement between Ukraine and the Crimea. The constitution will be lawful only until the referendum scheduled for August 2, according to Mr. Bahrov.

(Continued on page 2)



Roma Hadzewycz

At their meeting in the Oval Office of the White House: Presidents Leonid Kravchuk and George Bush.

states of the former Soviet Union: Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus.

President Kravchuk pledged to rid Ukraine of all nuclear weapons by the end of the decade, and he reiterated that all tactical nuclear weapons would be moved out of Ukraine by the previously determined July 1 deadline.

[In Kiev, meanwhile, Defense Ministry officials that same day announced that the last of these short-range nuclear weapons had been transferred from Ukraine to Russia on May 5-6, well ahead of schedule.]

(Continued on page 3)

Ukraine opens Embassy in U.S., beginning new phase in relations

by Roma Hadzewycz

WASHINGTON — Snipping a blue-and-yellow ribbon stretched across the entrance to the inner offices of Ukraine's Embassy to the United States with a pair of ceremonial brass scissors, President Leonid Kravchuk and Dr. Oleh Bilorus, Ukraine's ambassador to the United States, opened the new Embassy here on Thursday, May 5. In doing so they declared that a new phase of Ukrainian-American relations is beginning and that independent Ukraine's Embassy in the United States is ready to work.

U.S. Secretary of State James A. Baker III, who had greeted President Kravchuk on his arrival to the United States during an unprecedented welcoming ceremony at the Pentagon helicopter pad shortly before 7 p.m., also was present at the Embassy opening. He noted that "a free and independent Ukraine has taken its rightful place in the community of nations. And, if Ukraine has come far, so also has America's relationship with it."

It was a day of historic firsts as, just hours earlier, at approximately 3 p.m.,

Dr. Bilorus presented his credentials as Ukraine's first ambassador to the United States to President George Bush.

Just after 6:30 p.m. President Kravchuk and his delegation of some 60 persons, including government advisers and ministers, members of Ukraine's Parliament, security officers, journalists and businessmen, arrived at Andrews Air Force Base aboard an Air Ukraine Tupolev-154.

They were welcomed by some 150 Ukrainian Americans waving blue-and-yellow flags and schoolchildren bearing flowers and the traditional Ukrainian bread and salt. Welcoming remarks were delivered by Bohdan Yasin-sky, a local Ukrainian American community leader who spoke on behalf of all Ukrainians in the United States.

The U.S. government welcoming ceremony followed at shortly before 7 p.m. at the Pentagon, where Secretary Baker officially greeted President Kravchuk. Washington insiders said it was unprecedented for the secretary of state to welcome a head of state arriving for a working visit.

(Continued on page 5)



Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• **KIEV** — The 12,000-member Ukrainian Republican Party held its third congress on May 1-2. It called for Ukraine to leave the CIS. There was also a split in the party as People's Deputy Stepan Khmara and his supporters left to form a new political body. People's Deputy Levko Lukianenko, who has been named as Ukraine's ambassador to Canada, resigned from his post in the party and was replaced by Mykhailo Horyn. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **CHORNOBYL** — On May 4, ITAR-TASS reported massive outbreaks of wildfire in areas contaminated by radiation from Chernobyl, and are reportedly spreading that radiation to previously uncontaminated areas. About 100 fires were extinguished in the Gomel Oblast of Belarus in the previous two days. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — Ukrainian national income during the first quarter of 1992

was 20 percent lower than the same period in 1991, Reuters reported on April 17. Industrial output was lower by 15 percent and food output by 34 percent. The Ukrainian Parliament's Economic Committee refused to approve the fifth draft budget of 1992, reportedly because the punitive tax levels it prescribed would stifle enterprise and still leave a budget deficit of about 70 billion rubles. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **ANKARA, Turkey** — President Leonid Kravchuk met with Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel during a two-day visit beginning May 3. They discussed bilateral ties and regional and international issues. In February, Ukraine and Turkey had initiated a Black Sea economic cooperation pact which proposed the gradual elimination of trade barriers. Ukraine also wants to turn the Black Sea into a nuclear-free zone. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Crimean Parliament...

(Continued from page 1)

Either way, the situation is tense and the scenario unfolding there is reminiscent of Moldova, said an official from Ukraine's Ministry of Defense, who asked to remain anonymous. "It is already clear that Ukraine can exist without Russia. But the Crimea, which needs Ukrainian water and electricity, cannot survive without Ukraine," he said.

The members of the presidium noted, during a session on Wednesday, May 6, that on Wednesday, April 29, the Ukrainian Parliament had passed a law "concerning the status of the autonomous republic of the Crimea," which grants the Crimea a wide range of authority, allowing it to independently develop in social, economic and spiritual spheres.

"Despite this, the Supreme Council of the Crimea, without consideration of the possible negative political and economic consequences, affirmed the act of the declaration of state independence," wrote the parliamentarians in Kiev.

"This act passed by the Crimean Republic has no legal standing, as it violates the Constitution and laws of Ukraine," said Ukrainian Deputy Serhiy Holovaty, a lawyer.

"The Russian population of Crimea is a minority within Ukraine. As a minority it is guaranteed its rights in language, culture, education. But this does not entitle them to statehood," he concluded.

The decision by the Crimean Parliament on May 5 must be confirmed by a referendum currently scheduled for August 2, which will ask the 2.5 million

residents of the Crimea: "Are you for the independence of the Crimea within a union of other states?"

The Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Council has designated a number of its commissions and lawyers-experts to review the document on the Crimean independence and report to the Ukrainian Parliament when it reconvenes on Tuesday, May 12.

As often reported over the last few months, the Crimea has become central in tensions between Ukraine and Russia not only because of its lush resorts, but also because it is the home base of the Black Sea Fleet, to which Ukraine has laid claims.

In 1954, the Crimean peninsula was given to Ukraine as a "gift" from Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev to mark the 300th anniversary of the Pereyaslav Treaty, a "fraternal union" between Russia and Ukraine during the reign of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky.

What Ukraine inherited was a desolate, barren wasteland, noted Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk recently during a session of the Ukrainian Parliament, adding that the Ukrainian government devoted five time more attention and financial aid to the Crimean oblast than any other of the 24 oblasts of Ukraine.

"We were given a broken doll, we fixed it and now they want it back," said President Kravchuk, referring to Russia's claims to the Crimea.

In response to the Crimean Supreme Council's actions on May 5, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, Rukh, organized a meeting in Kiev's Independence Square, calling for the dissolution of the Supreme Council of the Crimea, which is chaired by Mykola Bahrov, and the institution of presidential rule in the Crimea.

More than 500 people attended the meeting, which was conducted by People's Deputy Mykola Porovsky, who called the concerned citizens to demonstrate in front of the Supreme Council building on Tuesday, May 12, and demand not only the dissolution of the Crimean Parliament but also the disbanding of the Supreme Council of Ukraine and the Cabinet of Ministers, who, by allowing the situation to reach such critical proportions, have discredited themselves in the eyes of the people.

For the record

Statement of Ukraine's ambassador

Statement of the ambassador of Ukraine, Oleh H. Bilorus, at the presentation of his official credentials to the president of the United States of America on Tuesday, May 5.

Your Excellency Mr. President:

His Excellency, the president of Ukraine, being guided by the wish of the people of Ukraine to develop and deepen friendly relations between the new democratic state of Ukraine and the United States of America, has decided to entrust to me the post and functions of ambassador in Washington.

My president asked me to use this opportunity to extend his best wishes to Your Excellency and to the people of the United States of America.

I have the honor to present Your Excellency, Mr. President, my official credentials as the first ambassador of independent Ukraine to the United States of America. I accepted this post of ambassador with the feelings of responsibility and big

hopes. The peoples of Ukraine are deciding their historic destiny as a new open democratic society. We are ready for international cooperation on the principles of mutual benefit, equality and justice.

Your Excellency, my president and government pay special attention to the successful development of Ukrainian-American relations which have the first priority for Ukraine's foreign policy. We believe that the agenda for the Ukraine-United States dialogue is very broad and includes political, economic, ecological and humanitarian issues, problems of disarmament and international security. The new Ukraine is an organic partner of the United States and stands ready to cooperate with this country in the most efficient and productive manner.

Let me assure you, Mr. President, that in my capacity of an ambassador of Ukraine I will do my best for the development of friendship and cooperation of our nations.

Thank you, Mr. President.

Response by President George Bush

President George Bush's reply to the remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of Ukraine Oleh H. Bilorus upon the occasion of the presentation of his letter of credence.

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

It is with greatest pleasure that I have received your Letter of Credence as Ukraine's first ambassador to the United States.

I am grateful for the kind wishes you relayed from President Kravchuk. I am very much looking forward to seeing him when he arrives in Washington. Your presence here as ambassador and your president's visit are important signs that we intend to build strong, deep and friendly relations with your new nation.

When the United States of America established relations with Ukraine in December, we did so on the understanding that our nations share important values, such as democracy, the rule of law, human rights, and respect for international obligations. It is because of Ukraine's commitment to these vital principles

that your nation quickly has become a full and respected member of such crucial fora as the CSCE.

The United States intends to broaden and deepen our cooperation in a way that highlights and reinforces these shared values. Our ties with Ukraine are new, but they are certain to be special, in particular because of a mutual resource, the many Americans who trace their roots to Ukraine. Your country has gone through tremendous transformations in the past year, and this process of change will continue. We hope to lend a helping hand as you build a new democracy and as you face the challenges of reforming your economy and building your nation's security. On this last subject, I would like to make special note of the wise and courageous stand Ukraine has taken in deciding to become a non-nuclear state. We have begun a dialogue with your country on building security; one which I hope will be extended and fruitful.

Mr. Ambassador, I look forward to working with you as we forge our new relationship.

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Tactical nukes...

(Continued from page 1)

to land mines to hand-held weapons, it is difficult to confirm the exact number of these special forces weaponry.

However, it is known that Ukraine has 1,420 ICBMs on its territory and 46 missiles that do not fall under provisions of the START treaty.

Ukraine is continuing its policy of becoming a non-aligned, nuclear-free and neutral state by 1994, stated Defense Ministry officials.

Kravchuk and Bush...

(Continued from page 1)

During this, his second visit to the United States in less than eight months, Mr. Kravchuk was welcomed with a full military honors arrival ceremony — featuring a 21-gun salute as befits a head of state — at the Pentagon, visited the presidential retreat at Camp David in Maryland's Catoctin Mountains and was feted at a reception on Capitol Hill. The next day he was to be hosted at a State Department luncheon and address the National Press Club and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce before leaving the capital for Houston.

(More on the events of May 7 in next week's issue.)

The flags of the United States, Ukraine and the District of Columbia fluttered from lampposts on Pennsylvania Avenue in the vicinity of the White House and Blair House, where Mr. Kravchuk, his wife, Antonina, and top members of his 60-person delegation were lodged. The flags flew also at all sites of President Kravchuk's appearances and meetings — from the Pentagon and State Department to Andrews Air Force Base.

Mr. Kravchuk's first visit to Washington and the United States was in September of 1991 as chairman of Ukraine's Supreme Council, or Parliament.

He arrived for his second U.S. visit on Tuesday evening, May 5, at Andrews Air Force Base, where he was welcomed by local Ukrainian Americans. An official welcoming ceremony followed at the Pentagon helicopter pad where President and Mrs. Kravchuk were greeted by Secretary of State James A. Baker III. Next on the agenda was the official opening of Ukraine's Embassy to the United States. (See story on page 1.)

The next day's events began with a colorful military welcoming ceremony at the Pentagon shortly after 9 a.m. with Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney and representatives of all branches of the U.S. military. The Ukrainian and U.S. national anthems were played. Mr. Kravchuk was offered a 21-gun salute, and he and Secretary Cheney reviewed troops of all U.S. armed forces. A similar ceremony had taken place less than one month earlier in honor of Ukrainian Defense Minister Konstantyn Morozov.

At approximately 10:20 a.m., President Kravchuk and several members of his delegation arrived at the White House by limousine. At the West Wing of the executive mansion they were met by the chief of protocol and escorted inside.

An Oval Office meeting with President Bush was preceded by a photo



Presidents Leonid Kravchuk and George Bush address the invited guests and the news media after a signing ceremony in the White House East Room.

opportunity for journalists. In addition to the two presidents, present were Secretary of State Baker, National Security Advisor Brent Scowcroft, Anatolij Zlenko, Ukraine's minister for foreign affairs, and Oleksander Melnyk, chief adviser to President Kravchuk.

President Bush remarked to reporters, "I see great things ahead and I have great respect for what President Kravchuk and others are trying to do in Ukraine. The prospects for an independent Ukraine are very, very good. President Kravchuk and his ministers and others are trying to move this country into the full field of economic reform and democratic change."

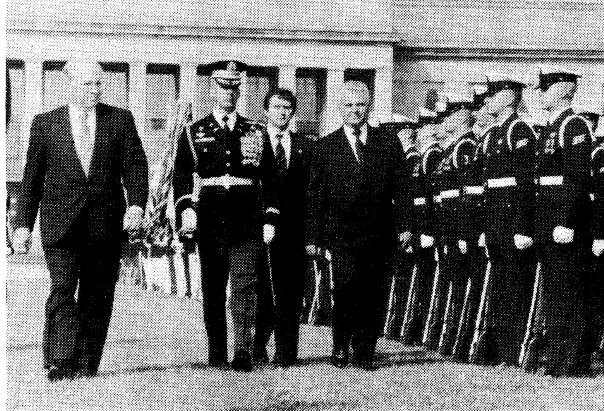
He continued, "Sometimes those things are not easy, but it's the right path, and I want to give assurance to this president that we will try to support this independent Ukraine in every way we can."

"And there's another point I want to make: We have many Ukrainian Americans — some of our finest citizens...and they are very interested in independent Ukraine. There is great excitement about that and there's great excitement about the president's visit."

Emerging from their private meeting at about 12:45 p.m., Presidents Bush and Kravchuk entered the East Room of the White House where they proceeded to sign three agreements.

The first, a trade agreement, provides for reciprocal most-favored-nation trade status and is expected to create

(Continued on page 11)



U.S. Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney and President Leonid Kravchuk review troops of all branches of U.S. armed forces during a military welcoming ceremony at the Pentagon.

For the record

President Bush's remarks

Following is the text of remarks by President George Bush during the signing ceremony in the East Room of the White House on May 6. (Provided by the White House Press Office.)

Mr. President and distinguished members of the Ukrainian delegation, on behalf of the people of the United States it's been my honor to welcome you on the first official visit by a freely elected president of independent Ukraine. And may I also acknowledge Sens. Pell and Lugar, who are with us today. Congressmen Broomfield and Leach were supposed to be; they are missing in action. But nevertheless, welcome to the senators. All of us join in celebrating the renaissance of freedom and independence for the great and ancient nation of Ukraine.

A few blocks from here stands an imposing monument erected by an

act of the United States Congress approved by President Eisenhower. It's a statue of Taras Shevchenko, the poet and prophet of a free Ukrainian nation. And inscribed on the monument is this verse composed by Shevchenko more than a century ago: "Our soul shall never perish. Freedom knows no dying. And the greedy cannot harvest fields where seas are lying; cannot bind the living spirit, nor the living word; cannot smirch the sacred glory of the Almighty Lord."

Mr. President, when we welcome Ukraine's new independence we honor generations of women and men who kept a flame of hope alive through years of darkness. And free people must never forget the suffering Ukraine endured under the totalitarian yoke. We must remember the victims of Stalin's forced famine, the Harvest of Sorrow. And we must

(Continued on page 11)

President Kravchuk's remarks

Below is a translation of remarks by President Leonid Kravchuk of Ukraine delivered at the White House. (Prepared by the White House Press Office.)

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, friends. The official part of my first visit to the United States as the president of Ukraine is coming to an end. In this respect, I would like to sincerely and frankly say that the meetings with the president of the United States, the talks we had, the air of openness and the friendly nature of the talks and mutual understanding of the position and interests of our two states surpassed the limits of official ceremonies.

As you know, we have already had an opportunity of meeting President Bush and many officials of his administration, both in Kiev and Washington. No doubt such contacts always get appropriate and well-justified international coverage and attract public interest and that of the media. Most important, in my view, is our gradual progress from general political statements to the bilateral

state-to-state relations filled with visible content.

We are very pleased to mention that yesterday in Washington, D.C., we inaugurated the Ukrainian Embassy in the United States, headed by our first ambassador, Mr. Oleh Bilorus, who's present here.

We believe that we will soon welcome the ambassador of the United States, Mr. Popadiuk, in Kiev.

For us, the opening of our own Embassy in your great country is an event of great historic and political significance. This is another step towards a true state independence of Ukraine. We will next have to solve the problems related to the establishment of consular and other respected offices of Ukraine in your country. These institutions should give a substantial impetus to further development of our cooperation in the areas that present mutual interest.

Today the president of the United States and myself and the government officials authorized by us

(Continued on page 11)

Chornobyl date marked at U.N. by refugee memo

by Walter Bodnar

NEW YORK — Representatives from three continents, Europe, Asia and North America, met at the United Nations to commemorate the sixth anniversary of Chornobyl and to search out ways of helping the victims of the Chornobyl catastrophe — the largest man-made technological mishap in the history of mankind.

Vitaliy Melnychuk and Valery Kosenko of the Zhytomyr Fund to Resettle the Victims of Chornobyl (Ukraine) met with Yuko Shumiya of the Association to Help Victims of Chornobyl (Chubu district in Japan) on Friday, April 24, in New York to discuss ways and means of helping those who are trapped in radioactive zones and have nowhere to escape.

They were joined by Bozhena Olshaniwsky and Walter Bodnar from Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) and Mykola Maslov, a U.N. correspondent for TASS/Ukrinform who also conducted interviews.

A joint memorandum from the Zhytomyr Committee (Ukraine) and the Japanese Association appealed to the U.N. to establish a new concept, that of "radiation refugees" and a "Radiation Refugees Assistance Committee" for individuals who have been irradiated by nuclear accidents or emissions, and whose health and lives are threatened by the atom.

The statement calls for a worldwide appeal to aid these victims by helping to resettle people in clean areas, providing clean food and medical facilities for the persons suffering from radiation sickness and providing assistance in preventing genetic mutations. It also asks for a special session of the U.N. General Assembly to redefine an amendment to Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which would cover ecological protection and safeguards from exposure to lethal radiation.

Mr. Melnychuk, a former mayor of Zhytomyr and currently a people's deputy to the Supreme Council of Ukraine, and Mr. Kosenko, editor-in-chief of The Chornobyl Hostages, an international magazine published in Zhytomyr, will stay in the U.S. for a limited time but will visit newspapers, activists and members of the U.S. government and Congress in order to tell the story of the "Chornobyl hostages."

Federal funds support senior citizen complex

PARMA, Ohio — St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Diocese here has been awarded \$3.8 million in federal funds to build a senior citizen complex on land that the diocese purchased under the leadership of Bishop Robert Moskal from the Jesuit Retreat House on State Road near the cathedral parish complex.

Construction of the 63-unit structure could begin as early as this summer. The building will be situated on a five-acre-plus site behind the retreat house.

The project is under the coordination of the Department of Housing and Urban Development which awarded the money to a non-profit corporation called Poltava. The complex will be called "Shevchenko Manor."

Ukraine's representative in Canada awaits word from Kiev

by Chris Guly

OTTAWA — Oleksij Rodionov patiently waits. Ukraine's charge d'affaires in Canada hopes that very soon ambassadors will be exchanged between Canada and Ukraine.

So far, things remain in the rumor stage. Renowned former dissident Lev Lukianenko, the on-again, off-again Ukrainian candidate for the post is said to be back in the running. As for Canada's representative to Ukraine, former Governor General Edward Schreyer, who followed that job with a high commissioner's stint in Australia; and Raynell Andreychuk, Canada's high commissioner to Kenya, are names bandied about.

Mr. Rodionov only grins if he knows anything more. Handsome and dressed in a smart dark executive suit, the 38-year-old Kiev-born diplomat is in a state of flux. True, Mr. Rodionov represents Ukraine, yet he isn't fully accredited here.

He's also gone from working in his own office to borrowing the office of others, without ever physically leaving. To further complicate matters, the former Soviet Embassy employee is paid by the Russian, and not yet the Ukrainian, government.

Sixteen years of walking the tightrope of foreign affairs no doubt has helped Mr. Rodionov hone his cool skill of patience. In 1976, following his graduation as a philologist from the Kiev State University, he spent three years in Angola working as an official interpreter.

His biography states that from 1980 to 1989, Mr. Rodionov served as a "functionary" for "various social and political organizations" in Ukraine's capital — A Communist apparatchnik, for the lay — not that he had a great choice in the matter. But, he like others, including President Leonid Kravchuk, has had to defend his previous "Soviet crimes" to the curious and the skeptical.

"I made a choice for myself, that for me, there would always be only one choice: the political and national interest of Ukraine. What is good for Ukraine is good for me," he said.

He looks back on his former employee's "official hypocrisy." The 1986 Chornobyl nuclear accident especially hit home. "It was very difficult for me to



Oleksij Rodionov (right) presents Governor General Ray Hnatyshyn with a mounted stamp honoring Ukrainian composer Mykola Lysenko, one of the first postage stamps issued by newly independent Ukraine. The presentation took place at an international philatelic exhibit in Montreal.

understand the lying. They were lying to their own people about the radioactive dangers. I was even assured by my bosses, that there was nothing to fear."

The father of two children, born in 1982 and 1985, Mr. Rodionov was moved to join in protest demonstrations and lost whatever trust he had in the regime.

But what he lost there, he also gained a lasting respect for the work of the Ukrainian community in the diaspora. Mr. Rodionov said he believes that the encouragement offered by Canadians and Americans of Ukrainian descent more than helped the independence movement.

"I was amazed to watch these people, somewhere across the ocean, who are of Ukrainian descent and who are more patriotic than we were. It was a great shock for us, for those who live in Ukraine," he observed.

However, he said he now believes that the political organizations, like the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, must change their more conservative "apolitical orientation" and solely work towards "building a strong Ukraine."

That comes after watching the community in action for the last three years.

In 1989, the multilingual (he speaks Ukrainian, Russian, English, Portuguese and Spanish), had his first chance to see his cultural comrades first-hand, when, as head of the Bilateral Relations Department for the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he attended the 45th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Last July, Mr. Rodionov was appointed a Ukrainian counselor of the former Soviet Embassy in Ottawa. This January, he was upgraded to charge d'affaires "ad interim," when Canada and Ukraine established diplomatic relations.

Now, while he awaits word from Kiev on the next step in Canada, Ukraine's only representative here looks for a permanent embassy home. A 200-acre plot donated by Montrealer Volodymyr Oneskiw, situated between Montreal and Ottawa, will probably serve as an alternative or summer residence, says Mr. Rodionov.

Mr. Rodionov, his wife Olena and their two children, Konstantin and Olexandra, also will have to find other accommodations once Ukraine kicks in its financial support.

Arizona senator frustrated over pace of reform in Ukraine

PHOENIX — Just back from a six-nation tour of the former Soviet Union, U.S. Sen. Dennis DeConcini, chairman of the U.S. Helsinki Commission, expressed deep frustration over the pace of legal reform in Ukraine and the lack of government compliance with the reforms that have been enacted.

At an April 20 press conference at St. Mary Protectress Ukrainian Catholic Church in Phoenix, Sen. DeConcini termed Ukraine "potentially the most viable republic of the former Soviet Union," but said he was "very disappointed to see less happening in Ukraine than needs to be."

The Arizona senator reported that the impetus for true democratic reform is coming from the Ukrainian people and from a handful of five to six "true reformers" in the Parliament including the chairman of the Human Rights Commission, Oleksander Yemetz.

Sen. DeConcini stated:

"The head of the Parliament, Mr. (Ivan) Pliushch, discussed with us in great detail all the market reforms and human rights legislation that Ukraine

has passed. He even gave us some of the laws. That evening, I went to a reception and talked to the manager of the Johnson Wax Co., in Kiev. They are about to close it, because they cannot get the privatization and the market system as all the laws provide, because there is no enforcement. There is no court system to enforce it; the Presidium of the Council of the Parliament still runs it; and it really has a long way to go. I was very disappointed to see less happening in Ukraine than needs to be. They tell a good story."

Sen. DeConcini also painted a grim picture of environmental damage to Ukraine from decades of Russian military occupation: "These countries are just overridden with burdens of environmental poisoning from having the Russian military there from some 50 years, particularly in the Baltics but also in Ukraine; from the absolute disregard of the environment, from dumping waste and having military bases there with no concern about the quality of life or of the environment in general."

When asked at the press conference if there was a chance of a revival of

dictatorship, Sen. DeConcini answered, "I don't think we are going to see a Soviet Union anything like we have had. If we see anything, it is the threat of the Russian Republic's territorial gains getting out of control."

Sen. DeConcini termed it vital to condition all U.S. aid to Russia on withdrawal of Russian troops from the former republics "forthwith." The Arizona senator opposes both the G-7 and the Bush Administration's proposed aid packages on the grounds Russia would receive a disproportionate share and the aid will be wasted without viable economic systems in place.

He said he favors aid to the new nations in the form of technical assistance and advice on building institutions, because "you can't buy democracy."

Accompanied by other members of the Helsinki Commission staff, Sen. DeConcini travelled in April to Armenia, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Ukraine to monitor progress in human rights and democratic reform.

Ukraine opens...

(Continued from page 1)

President and Mrs. Kravchuk and several members of the entourage then traveled to the Embassy, an 11-room suite of offices at 1828 L St. NW, decorated appropriately enough with oil paintings of scenes of Kiev and Washington by artist V. Nepyipyvo of Ukraine.

Having completed the ribbon-cutting, President Kravchuk addressed the small group of invited guests. He began by stating that he would keep a piece of the ceremonial ribbon as a memento and symbol of that historic day.

"It was a long journey to this day, and for us this is a joyous day now that it's come. I want to sincerely welcome you and state that today we have an Embassy. I am convinced that Oleh Bilorus will discharge his duties in a dignified manner." He added, "Very soon we will welcome the ambassador of the United States to Ukraine, Roman Popadiuk."

Thus, he said, "we are entering a new page in the relationship between Ukraine and the United States."

President Kravchuk acknowledged the assistance of the U.S. president and secretary of state which led to the opening of the Embassy. He also cited "the great assistance rendered to Ukraine, a young state, by U.S. citizens of Ukrainian descent."

"The Ukrainian community did much to ensure that this Embassy would be opened today. I want to sincerely thank you, dear brothers and sisters, for this help," he noted.

"Relations between the U.S.A. and Ukraine are gaining a new character and new significance," President Kravchuk continued. "Ukraine, a young state, is being built on the principles of peace, democracy and civilization, and on the basis of respect for all nationalities and religions. However, we still have to travel the path on which the United States has already traveled."

He concluded his remarks by stating, "I am confident that our ambassador in the United States and the U.S. ambassador in Kiev will do all to ensure that our relationship will be that characteristic of independent states. ... Thank you all for sharing the joy of this moment."

In turn, Secretary of State Baker spoke briefly. "We are particularly delighted to welcome you and Mrs. Kravchuk to the United States. President Bush is looking forward very much to his meeting with you tomorrow. And I want to say that it is a very great honor for me to be here with you today as you cut the ribbon opening an embassy for an independent and democratic Ukraine."

He continued: "We live in extraordinary times. Change has been so swift and so vast that it sometimes left us breathless. Nowhere has this been more true than in Ukraine. Your achievements over the last year have been nothing less than remarkable. Ukraine has fulfilled its ancient destiny and it has been reborn as a nation.

"You have put the totalitarian past behind you and you've begun to chart a democratic course.

"And you now have the opportunity by broad and bold free-market reforms to lay the foundation of prosperity for your people for years to come."

Turning to President Kravchuk, Secretary Baker said: "Your visit here symbolizes the extent to which America



Tatiana M. Terleckyj

President Leonid Kravchuk and his entourage descend from their Air Ukraine Tu-154 at Andrews Air Force Base. At the bottom of the steps a delegation of Ukrainian Americans waits to greet them.

sees Ukraine as a full partner on a very wide range of bilateral and multilateral issues. We look forward to working with you as Ukraine and America build a democratic peace together — an enduring peace based on the democratic values that bind our peoples."

He added, "Now we can get down to the daily business of making that partnership and making that peace a reality."

The secretary of state then offered a traditional Ukrainian toast: "I trust my interpreter will be able to translate that toast from Texan back to Ukrainian: President and Mrs. Kravchuk: Good fortune, health and many years."

On this cue, the persons gathered at the Embassy sang "Mnohaya Lita."

The Embassy offices were then blessed by Bishop Walter Paska, auxiliary bishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Philadelphia, and the Very Rev. William Diakiw of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. The Very Rev. Diakiw, speaking in Ukrainian, and Bishop Paska, in English, asked God's blessings "for the Embassy and all who work within it," and beseeched the Lord to "help fulfill the aspirations of the Ukrainian nation."

President Kravchuk then raised a toast "to friendship between Ukraine and the United States, and peace and happiness for all people all over the

world," and Secretary Baker reciprocated.

Last to speak was Ambassador Bilorus, who commented, "I am honored and pleased that my president has opened this first Ukrainian Embassy on American soil." He added, "I am ready to do my best to deepen Ukrainian-American relations, friendship and cooperation in all fields. ... This Embassy is ready to work."

Finally, Ambassador Bilorus invited President Kravchuk and Secretary

Baker to be the first to sign the Embassy's guest book.

Their entries: "Best wishes to the Embassy of Ukraine in the U.S.A. Let there be good will, good fortune and peace between our nations. — L.M. Kravchuk"

"With all best wishes for the success of this embassy, the future of a democratic Ukraine and the creation of a Ukrainian-American partnership for peace. Good fortune, health and many

years. — James A. Baker III"



Seen after the ribbon-cutting ceremony at Ukraine's Embassy are: Secretary of State James Baker, President Leonid Kravchuk and Ambassador Oleh Bilorus.



Bishop Walter Paska (left) and the Very Rev. William Diakiw bless the Embassy.



President Leonid Kravchuk delivers a toast with Secretary of State James Baker at his side.

Roma Hadzewycz

THE Ukrainian Weekly

The Kravchuk visit

With his visit to Washington this week — his second in eight months, but his first as head of state — Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk indeed opened a new page in relations between his country and the United States.

Yes, the United States finally is getting the message: Ukraine is an independent state that does not wish to be viewed, as President Kravchuk had described it, "through the prism of Russia." Rather, it wants to be seen for what it is: a European nation of 53 million people with a proud history; a newly independent state, yes, but not a new nation (in the true sense of the word "nation," i.e. people); a peace-loving state that desires to be nuclear-free but has legitimate concerns about its security due to a long history as well as new expressions of Russian imperialism; an emerging democracy that seeks — not hand-outs — but credits, technical assistance and expertise, in order to move on the path toward a free-market economy.

These were just some of the messages succinctly, distinctly and even eloquently conveyed by President Kravchuk at his various public appearances and meetings with Bush administration officials in Washington on May 5 and 6.

And Washington, too, noted that a new relationship with Ukraine was being forged. References were made to Ukraine becoming a full-fledged member of the international community of nations, participating in bilateral and multilateral agreements, and entering into a "partnership" with the United States that will benefit the people of both states.

"A free and independent Ukraine has taken its rightful place in the community of nations," noted Secretary of State James A. Baker III. "And, if Ukraine has come far, so also has America's relationship with it. ... Your visit here symbolizes the extent to which America sees Ukraine as a full partner on a very wide range of bilateral and multilateral issues."

President Bush told journalists in the Oval Office: "I have great respect for what President Kravchuk and others are trying to do in Ukraine. ... President Kravchuk and his ministers and others are trying to move this country into the full field of economic reform and economic change." He added, "I want to give assurance to this president that we will try to support this independent Ukraine in every way we can."

Having convened a meeting with leaders of the Ukrainian American community on Thursday, April 30, just days before the arrival of President Kravchuk and his entourage, Bush administration officials got an earful on their Russo-centric approach to the "new world order," on repeated references to Russia and "the others" as regards U.S. assistance to and relations with the former Soviet Union, and on the second-class treatment given to those "others," Ukraine among them.

Administration officials were cautioned also in no uncertain terms on their insensitivity to Ukraine and its people's specific concerns, and informed of Ukrainian American displeasure over the unequal treatment being given to two visiting heads of state: for Mr. Kravchuk there is a working visit, while Russian President Boris Yeltsin will be treated to a full-blown state visit.

Though the Kravchuk visit was not upgraded to a state visit despite that meeting, it was clear to all observers that the Bush administration had understood at least a portion of the Ukrainian community's message.

Therefore, Ukrainian Americans should feel somewhat pleased that their voices were heard on the eve of President Kravchuk's visit. They should also be quite pleased and proud of Mr. Kravchuk's performance in Washington, where he proved himself to be an able statesman, calm, careful, precise and firm.

However, as regards the community's assessment of the Bush administration's handling of relations with Ukraine, the community should reserve judgement and continue to watch carefully and voice its concerns in the crucial weeks and months ahead.

May
15
1857

Turning the pages back...

Andriy Chaikovsky was born on May 15, 1857, in Sambir, Galicia. He was a lawyer and writer, and a Galician civic and political leader. He was a classmate of Ivan Franko

and graduated from Lviv University in 1883.

As a writer, he published historical novels about the Kozaks, which were written in a romantic style and had an important influence on the national consciousness and outlook of young people. In these novels he idealized the Zaporozhian Kozaks and their belief in equality and condemned Russia for oppressing Ukraine. They include "Za Sestroiu" (In Search of My Sister, 1907), "Viddiachyvsia" (Avenged, 1913), "Kozatska Pomsta" (Kozak Vengeance, 1919), "Na Ukhodakh" (Escapees, 1925), "Oleksiy Korniyenko" (1924-1929), "Do Slavy" (After Glory, 1929), "Polkovnyk Mykhailo Krychevskiy" (Colonel Mykhailo Krychevsky, 1935), and "Pered Zryvom" (Before the Upheaval, 1937).

He also published two sets of memoirs, a number of short story collections, and a few novels depicting Galician life.

Andriy Chaikovsky was active in organizing Prosvita societies (and later became an honorary member) and Sich and Vidrodzhennia societies in Berezhany, Sambir, Rohatyn and Kolomyia. In 1924 he was elected president of the Society of Ukrainian Writers and Journalists. He belonged to the National Democratic Party and then to the Ukrainian National Democratic Alliance. Chaikovsky was one of the organizers of the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen and in 1918-1919 a county commissar of the Western Ukrainian National Republic in Sambir.

On Mother's Day

A tribute to my pioneer mother

by Mary E. Pressey

At age 89, mother is no longer the vital woman I remember her to be, yet her faculties, to my joy, have endured. When I telephone her from New York she is enthusiastic and alert, responding with surprising clarity to my inquiries about the state of her health, her comfort and her daily activities. And it is such a comfort to hear her say that she still makes her own breakfast and Sunday lunch.

She is now comfortably housed in the home for the elderly in Ethelbert, Manitoba, where every senior citizen has their own compact apartment, readied meals, and nurse and housekeeping care. When I first visited her there, I was delighted and happy to see that "the home" was a handsome structure erected on spacious lands with grounds adorned with stately fruit trees, shrubbery and multicolored flowers that looked exquisite against the bright sunshine in the height of the summer season.

It seems like only yesterday that I marvelled at my mother's vitality. Born in Sifton, Manitoba, into a family of land tillers who came from Ukraine at the turn of the century, she seemed to be aware early in life that her fate lay in hard work and the constant struggle against adversity. She was quietly confident that she had the inner strength to face and overcome whatever setbacks and disappointments life had in store for her.

When she was 16, mother took her most serious step and married my father, William Prysiazniuk of Pulp River, Manitoba. It was a marriage steeped in tradition, that when a young male reached a certain age he must seek a partner and mother was one of the unattached fair ladies in the household of five Kunka girls.

If mother envisioned a life of bliss for a while because she was a bride, she soon came to the realization that indulging in ease and pampering is not in the scheme of things when one is at the hem of wilderness.

Her first home was on a 160-acre farm of wooded terrain and thick underbrush in the Pine River district which father bought for several hundred dollars from the Hudson Bay Company. It was a purchase beyond father's means but it had an appealing feature — an acre of cultivated land on which they could build a house and a barn for the two horses and two cows that my father had acquired.

In the early Spring father built a two-room house of roughly hewn logs and mother quickly learned the trade of making plaster out of clay, mud, water and some straw and plastered the openings between the logs with it and then brightened the interior by white washing with lime.

In the interim, while father cut logs to build a barn, mother raised farm ani-



Anna Prysiazniuk

mals and poultry, milked cows, planted a garden in rugged furrows of soil, fetched pails of water from the river for cooking and washing clothes and scrubbed the wooden floors on bended knees.

In the evenings and far into the night she sewed with needle and thread, by kerosene lamp, basic clothes, bedding and towels, frequently from flour sacks. She slept on a strawfilled mattress and her initial furnishings consisted of benches for chairs, a table and cupboard made of roughly hewn boards, a bed and a wood-burning stove.

Within a year mother found herself pregnant, but that did not deter her from her endless toiling, not until she was ready to give birth. It was then a happy occasion and especially so because a son was born, and soon after another son followed. They were my brothers Maurice and Walter, respectively, and were brought into the world by a midwife since there were no hospitals and no doctors close by. It was also a time, as on other occasions, when her sisters and their families who lived in Vimy Ridge district and with whom she had great kinship, walked 10 miles through muddy trails to offer her companionship and bring her much comfort.

If this was the beginning of the fulfillment of her dreams, destiny swiftly altered her course. Tragedy struck when her first-born died from scalding waters at the tender age of 1½ years. This tragedy overwhelmed her and my father and suffering cut deep into their souls. Mourning was a daily experience until other children began replacing their great loss. A year later I was born and still another year my brother Maurice, who was named after their first-born. Soon another daughter, Oliia, followed.

(Continued on page 12)

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine

The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that as of May 7, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 11,131 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$294,596.45**. 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.



Commentary

Privatization in Crimea: start the process, and quick

by Maxim Kniazkov

If political developments in neighboring Russia are followed in Kiev, the recent referendum in Tatarstan, an autonomous republic some 500 miles east of Moscow, should draw the special attention of Ukrainian politicians. For the victory of those in Tatarstan who preach the republic's sovereignty should not only remind the Ukrainians of a similar problem looming in their country's south, in the Crimea, but also provide the clue to a successful solution of the impending crisis.

Even before the referendum, Tatar leaders conceded they didn't want political independence. They said all they were up to was establishing control over the republic's economy, especially the oil and gas reserves that for years have served as a reliable source of hard currency for the former USSR. In the 1960s and 1970s, the Soviet government pumped 100 million tons of oil annually out of Tatarstan. Now, the annual oil production has dwindled to 30 million tons, but the Tatar leaders apparently think that it is still enough to make them rich.

What they really want is not even sovereignty but an arrangement under which they hope to be able to sell oil, gas and other products, keep the proceeds, and at the same time benefit from Russian government programs.

What they do not understand is that being a "sovereign state" automatically means a bill from Russia for all its goods and services. And since all Tatarstan's export routes lie through the Russian territory, it also means an effective Russian veto power over any of Tatarstan's deals with Western oil companies.

No Western oil tycoon in sound mind is likely to step into the quagmire of the Russian-Tatar conflict. Therefore, there won't be Western drilling technology for Tatarstan, and the Tatars have a very good chance of retaining their oil but without the coveted currency.

Indeed, if Russia wanted to punish Tatarstan for its assertiveness, it could find no better way to do it than to start

treating the republic as a sovereign nation.

The major mistake the Tatar leaders have made seems to be that they did not calculate before they made their move. They failed to do that because none of the property in Tatarstan belonged to them, and, in any event, they will not lose their own money. The voters largely acquiesced because without investments in local businesses they, too, do not have much to lose.

The very same lack of rationale lies behind the separatist movement now spreading in the Ukrainian Crimea. Not owning any of the region's assets, its participants do not bother themselves with estimating the losses that the local economy would inescapably incur should the separatist designs become reality. Meanwhile, they would be staggering.

While being famous for its healthy climate and attractive Black Sea resorts, the Crimea is, however, dependent on outside deliveries like no other part of Ukraine. It does not have its own success of fuel, it experiences a severe lack of fresh water. The electricity it consumes largely comes from Ukraine as do most of the staple goods. The Crimea's railway and automobile supply routes go exclusively through Ukraine.

Should the Crimean separatists decide to join Russia and Moscow, to assume the responsibility of supplying the peninsula with all necessary goods they will have to put together an unprecedented ferrying operation that would push the cost of living and doing business in Crimea skywards and ultimately undermine the peninsula's competitiveness as a world resort. The Crimea would end up with a devastated economy.

It is to be acknowledged that those who sympathize with the separatist movement in the Crimea do not approach the problem from this angle. Like most former Soviet citizens, they are not accustomed to care about where the electricity in their bulbs or water in their taps come from. They don't know what it takes to run an enterprise financed by their own money and how it is important to use the cheapest available sources of energy and supplies.

I think the best answer to their demands would be: let them handle all that. Let them own their resorts, fruit gardens, stores, fisheries, hotels and factories. Let them worry about unpaid bills, creditors, suppliers, consumer markets and transportation costs. And I am convinced that from the very moment the Crimeans will start doing all this, they will see the advantages of a rational calculation over inflammatory rhetoric; and they will soon realize with whom their best fortunes lie.

Happily, the Crimea is the region where the privatization process should not bring along as many problems as in other parts of Ukraine. It has no huge military-industrial plants that have to be converted or restructured to become competitive. Its economy is mostly agriculture and customer services that do not require substantial investments before they are privatized.

The only question now is who owns them. And the Ukrainian government still has a good chance to answer it positively and defuse a major political crisis in a civilized way. But time is running out. It's important to act now, or, like in Tatarstan, it may be too late.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



The Olympic outrage

Like many Ukrainians the world over, I was shocked by the March 9 decision of the International Olympic Committee to place Ukraine's participation in the 1992 Barcelona Olympics under the banner of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

The decision was made by Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, in response, Peter Anthony of Canada argues, to the lobbying of Vitaly Smirnov, president of the former Soviet Olympic Committee, who wants "to keep the former Soviets together."

The payoff for Russia, according to Mr. Anthony, is "a free trip to the Olympics and part of the sponsorship money, hard currency that is, with which to line their pockets one more time."

"Mr. Samaranch as a former ambassador to the Kremlin may feel obliged to return some favors and help out some old buddies," concludes Mr. Anthony.

The reason given by IOC President Samaranch to the Ukrainian delegation which requested participation was that their application was too late. Never mind that Slovenia and Croatia applied later and were granted recognition, and that South Africa's application deadline was extended; Ukraine's application was too late!

Another reason advanced was that Ukraine was too poor to fund its own Olympic team. Never mind that according to Mr. Anthony Ukrainian Canadians have already collected over \$1 million in anticipation of Ukraine sending a team to Barcelona; Ukraine was too poor!

It's not as if Ukrainians haven't protested this blatantly discriminatory decision. Olympic sprint gold medalist Valeriy Borzov, head of the Ukrainian Olympic delegation, has condemned the decision openly. Champion pole vaulter Serhiy Bubka, holder of 29 world records, who has publicly announced he wants to represent Ukraine, not the CIS.

I have in my hand correspondence from an Australian Ukrainian who wrote a letter to Mr. Samaranch on March 27 complaining that the exclusion of "Ukraine, the second largest nation in Europe with a population of 53 million people, a founding member of the United Nations and a winner of an average of 10 gold medals at each of the Olympics since 1952, is scandalous..."

Anne Beddow, director of National Olympic Committee relations for the IOC, responded by fax on April 2. She indicated that as of January 1, 1993, "the NOC of Ukraine will enjoy full rights and privileges as other National Olympic Committees recognized by the IOC."

A second letter was sent to Mr. Samaranch from Australia arguing that Ukraine has already waited far too long, and that the IOC president had "treated the Ukrainian nation and its people with contempt."

The last letter was apparently a bit too much for Mr. Samaranch. On April 16 the vice-president of the Australian Olympic Committee called our Australian Ukrainian and informed him that Mr. Samaranch had posted him copies of his correspondence and suggested

that such actions were hurting Australia's bid for the Olympics in the year 2000. Not wishing to upset the Australians, especially since the director of Ukrainian sport, Mykola Chernish, is planning to visit Australia in June and July in the hope of establishing international soccer, basketball and volleyball matches between the two countries, our Australian Ukrainian decided to cease his protests.

This latest outrage on the part of the IOC against Ukraine is one in a series. I remember writing an article in the Trident Quarterly as long ago as 1961 in which I reviewed the work of The Ukrainian World Committee for Sports Affairs (UWCSA), then headed by the venerable Osy Zinkewych. The UWCSA had two objectives: 1) an official invitation to Ukraine from the IOC to participate under the name "Ukraine;" [It was pointed out that the Olympic Charter stated that "no discrimination is allowed against any country or person on the grounds of color, religion or politics." This statement was broadly interpreted to include dominions such as the Bahamas, Bermuda, and even Hong-Kong;] 2) the adoption of a scoring system by sports writers by which athletes from Soviet republics would be identified not as "Russian" but as Ukrainians, Estonians, Uzbeks, etc.

The UWCSA never achieved its first objective. After many appeals, letters and urgings, the IOC replied: "Our executive board has studied the problem of Ukrainian athletes taking part in the Olympic Games very thoroughly. It was decided that no action whatsoever can be undertaken as long as no National Olympic Committee presents its candidacy for recognition by the International Olympic Committee... No athlete may take part in the Games if his entry form is not signed by his National Olympic Committee. As we have never received any request for recognition from said country, the situation, as far as we are concerned, cannot be altered."

The IOC also pointed out that to invite a country to participate in the Games was not in accordance with the IOC constitution. The UWCSA was quick to point out that the precedent had already been set in 1948 when the IOC invited the Soviet Union to participate in the 14th Olympic Games in London. At the time, the Soviets refused the invitation.

In achieving their second objective, that of convincing the sports writers of the free world to adopt a more realistic scoring system, the UWCSA enjoyed a little more success. The first American sports writer to heed the appeal was Tommy Picou of the Chicago Daily Defender. He was followed by Jim Chemi of the Phoenix Gazette who in his column of May 17, 1961, wrote: "So with the Soviets themselves insisting the Ukraine is 'free', there's no reason why the International Olympic Committee (IOC) doesn't 'free' the Ukraine..."

Thirty years later, the IOC has yet to "free" Ukraine and allow its athletes to participate in the Olympics as Ukraine's National Olympic Committee has requested.

Mr. Samaranch may be reached at the International Olympic Committee, Lausanne, Switzerland.

Ruski beer from Kiev

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The New York Times reported on April 29 on a new beer from Ukraine — called "Ruski Russian Beer."

The article began: "Never mind that Ruski Russian beer is made not in Russia but in Ukraine, in Kiev. Never mind that the label says 'Product of the USSR' and that there is no more USSR. Or that the label features the Soviet Star, which is no longer emblematic of anything... The importers brush off objections to their labels. They say both the State Department and the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agree with their contention that most Americans think of anything connected with the old Soviet Union as Russian."

The beer should show up in specialty shops or bars like Brewsky's, which sells beers from around the world. It costs about \$2 for a 500-milliliter bottle (about a half-liter), and was rated as "good solid stuff, with no resemblance to wuffy American brews," The New York Times noted.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Diaspora in France is overlooked

Dear Editor:

I was pleased to see coverage of France's new prime minister of Ukrainian background, Pierre Begegovoy (The Ukrainian Weekly, April 12). His appointment, in my view, constitutes a landmark in the history of Ukrainians in France. It can even be considered a certain climax to a rich and complex Ukrainian heritage in that country, one which, lamentably, is virtually unknown outside its political boundaries.

Those of your readers who have visited Ukraine in recent years are aware of its citizens' fascination for the "diaspora" and there are not a few among the Ukrainian communities in North America who do not share this interest for the history of Ukrainians abroad. Beyond North America, however, the Ukrainian experience elsewhere in the emigration has been little documented, embarrassingly so when compared with what has been published

UCCA representatives meet with leaders of Turkish Americans

NEW YORK — Representatives of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America on Wednesday, April 29, met with members of the Turkish American community at their headquarters located in the Turkish Mission to the United Nations in New York City.

At the meeting, Erhan Atay, president of the Federation of Turkish American Societies, formally extended an invitation to the Ukrainian community in America to participate in the upcoming "Turkish-American Week" festivities, to be held May 17-24.

Also present at the meeting was Dr. M. Ata Erim, chairman of the World Turkish Congress, and a representative of the Crimean Tatar community in America.

The Turkish community leaders remarked that since Turkey and Ukraine had begun developing close diplomatic relations, including membership in the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Association, to be formally established in June, it was only appropriate that the respective communities in the United States established a close working relationship.

"After all, we are close neighbors across the Black Sea. Both our histories have been long and difficult. It's time that Ukraine and Turkey work together for the better of both countries," said Mr. Atay.

UCCA representatives expressed an interest in maintaining a close dialogue with the Turkish community, especially concerning the Crimean issue. The Crimean Tatar community plays a prominent role in the Turkish Federation and maintains close ties with compatriots in Ukraine.

The Turkish Federation also invited a Ukrainian delegation to march behind its own banner and flags in the 11th Annual Turkish-American Day Parade. Last year, over 25,000 people participated in the event.

On Sunday, May 17, the Ukrainian delegation will meet at 56th Street and Madison Avenue in New York at 12:45 p.m. The parade will move down Madison Avenue to 47th Street and then

(Continued on page 15)

on the history of other "diaspora" groups.

What is surprising about the French case is that the size of the community, estimated at 100,000 to 150,000 in the early 1930s by the contemporary Western Ukrainian press, was by no means insignificant. Yet it has not been the subject of a single book or monograph. The sources are still there to be tapped — in the 1930s alone the community could boast the publication of scores of periodicals representing a plurality of views and tendencies — they simply await scholars to be encouraged to exploit them.

The Ukrainian legacy in France is also significant for other reasons. Paris was the seat of the government-in-exile of the Ukrainian National Republic and also the refuge of the Ukrainian anarchist leader Nestor Makhno, an important figure in the international anarchist movement.

In France converged Ukrainian political refugees, coal miners and transient workers from Western Ukraine, and farmers settling in compact groups from the Kuban and elsewhere. Ukrainians in France played not a minor role in the international efforts to influence the course of events in the Spanish Civil War. Among other things, as did hundreds of Ukrainians from other countries of Ukrainian settlement, French Ukrainians flocked to Spain as volunteers.

During World War II Ukrainians were well represented, way above their proportion to the national population, in the Forces Francaises de l'Interieur (the French Resistance). At the war's end, what has been referred to as the single, largest-scale war crime committed on French soil during World War II was revealed. This was the mass slaughter of 22,000 Soviet prisoners-of-war, most of them, if not all, Ukrainians, if the entry on France in the Encyclopedia of Ukraine is to be read verbatim, at the Ban-Saint-Jean concentration camp near Boulay in Lorraine. This episode is noteworthy for the lack of attention and subsequent publicity accorded to it and must remain a mystery as the World War II commemorations progress, until the day it is rescued from oblivion.

In sum, if we in the West choose to refer to ourselves as a "diaspora," then really we must behave like one and acknowledge more fully the experience of all member components. This year, for instance, we are celebrating the centenary of Ukrainian settlement in Canada and it has been recognized on one occasion in the pages of The Ukrainian Weekly that Ukrainians in Brazil, too, are commemorating their centennial. Less widely realized is that this year also marks the centenary of Ukrainians in Great Britain and the bi-centenary of Ukrainian settlement in the Kuban (Krasnodar) region in southern Russia.

More sensitivity to such affairs can only enhance the consciousness and coordination of a "Ukrainian global village" in its multifarious entirety. A strengthened diaspora, in turn, can only help Ukraine.

Serhij Cipko
Edmonton

Accept English spelling of Kiev

Dear Editor:

Recently a great deal is heard about the spelling of Kyiv/Kiev. It is understandable that a subjugated nation, as

Ukraine was until the last year, is very sensitive to all kinds of oppression including Russified transliteration of city names. Of course Lviv is "Lviv" and not "Lvov," Luhansk is "Luhansk" and not "Lugansk," Myrhorod is "Myrhorod" and not "Mirgorod," etc.

But the name of our capital "Kiev" was accepted by the English-speaking nations for centuries. Nobody in Russia protests that "Moskva" is written "Moscow," Poles do not protest that "Warszawa" is "Warsaw," Germans accept "Munich" for "Munchen," Austrians agree to "Vienna" instead of "Wien" and Czechs are not bothered by "Prague" instead of "Praha." But these are independent nations that feel secure about their national identity even when subjugated.

Discussion about our capital's spelling in English only emphasizes that we still feel insecure even after obtaining independence. This is due to a long period of Russification and present fear of Russia.

Of course what Ukraine's preference will be at the International Conference on Geographic Names should be accepted.

Are we sure that proposed "Kyiv" will be pronounced correctly in English? The letter "y" in English (except as first letter in a word e.g. "yes") is pronounced variously: 1. like "i" in ice — cycle, tycoon, pylon etc.; 2. like "u" in urge, when "y" is followed by "r" — myrtle, myrrh, gyrfalcon etc.; 3. like "i" in oil — oyster; 4. like "i" in if — cylinder, hymn, lymph, system etc.; 5. other pronunciation, especially in foreign words, e.g. lycee, like "e" in "equal."

The combination of "yi" as in "Kyiv" is pronounced as a combination of "i" in ice and "i" in if, e.g. dying, hying, lying, vying.

English-language users will for sure have problems in correctly pronouncing "Kyiv" and most will pronounce "yi" as in "dying." Would we be more satisfied with that pronunciation than with "Kiev"? Perhaps some other combination of vowels will be more suitable for English transliteration in order to pronounce "Київ" correctly.

Ukraine has so many urgent problems to solve, and now one more is added: "Kyiv/Kiev" because of our feelings of insecurity, deep-rooted veiled inferiority complex and fear of Russification that lasted for centuries.

Andrij D. Solczanyk
Media, Pa.

P.S.: Congratulations on several recent philatelic articles. They will inspire many readers to take philately more seriously and perhaps to be involved in stamp collecting, especially Ukrainian topics that at present open new pages of the history of Ukrainian philately.

Congratulations on editorial

Dear Editor:

Too often we criticize the press for printing material of dubious intellectual value or for reporting events with too much emotion or even certain bias. Critics say the news or articles are full of "cosmetic" detail, while neglecting a more thoughtful analysis or interpretation of the situation or facts behind them. Such treatment leads to somewhat superficial or occasionally even

wrong perception by readers, both within the diaspora and on the outside, of the reality in Ukraine and here.

However, the time has come to applaud and express our praise. The editorial in The Ukrainian Weekly of April 12 "Step back, and think" deserves it. It represents quite serious thinking and a courageous expression of concern — even some contempt for braggadocio and hidden personal or partisan ambitions and interests.

Yes, many of us completely agree: the diaspora's role should be to support and advise, but not influence and dominate events in Ukraine.

Congratulations on the clarity, non-offensiveness, and correctness of your thesis. We look forward to more of these.

Bodhan Burachinsky
Florham Park, N.J.

Horseback riding began in Ukraine?

Dear Editor:

The December 1991 issue of Scientific American contains an important, if not revolutionary article on "The Origin of Horseback Riding." Recent archeological evidence of "bit-worn" horses' teeth found near the hamlet of Dereivka, Ukraine, proves that the world's first domestication and first horseback ride occurred some 6000 years ago. This predates the previously assumed date of 1500 BC thought to be located somewhere in central Asia, and now, even a precursor to the discovery of the wheel. The article relates that horseback riding not only brought distant cultures into contact, stimulated both trade and war but also acted as a conveyor of language.

James Mallory of Queen's College, Belfast, has concluded for the "theory of a Ukrainian homeland," from which the dispersal of Indo-European languages by horseback occurred. This is a reaffirmation and revival of 19th century linguists' and archeologists' same beliefs, of the "Indo-European homeland in the grasslands of Ukraine."

Possibly, the new Ukrainian government would consider finding a place for the horse (an animal that was native to Ukraine and so interwoven into Ukrainian history) on our new coins or stamps. Also, the building of a museum would make Dereivka a world famous tourist mecca for horse-lovers.

Robert Hanulak
Toronto

Ukraine needs her children

Dear Editor:

I hope we will not even consider the idea of transporting Ukrainian orphans from Ukraine for adoption in the United States and Canada (March 15), especially now, when Ukraine's population is declining rather than augmenting.

Children are Ukraine's most precious possession, for in them lies the future of the nation. Better to find good foster parents for them in their mother country and provide the foster parents with the means of bringing up the children properly and in loving surroundings. Ukraine needs her children.

Marie Halun Bloch
Denver

SCHOLARS AND SCHOLARSHIP

Ukrainian historian named director of programs at Canadian Institute

EDMONTON — Dr. Zenon E. Kohut has been named the new director of the Stasiuk Program on Contemporary Ukraine and associate director of the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research, both at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies.

Born in Ukraine, Dr. Kohut came as a small boy to the United States. He obtained a B.A. from La Salle College in 1966 and a M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1969 and 1975, respectively.

In the 1970s, Dr. Kohut had been tied closely to the development of the Harvard Ukrainian studies project. He held a number of graduate student and post-doctoral appointments both at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and the Russian Research Center and taught modern Ukrainian history at the summer school. Subsequently, he taught Soviet and East European history at the University of Pennsylvania (1975-1976) and Michigan State University (1978-1980).

From 1980 to 1984, Dr. Kohut was the chief compiler and editor of the American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies (ABSEES). Most recently, he was a senior Soviet analyst at the Library of Congress and then at the U.S. Department of Defense.

Dr. Kohut is author of "Russian Centralism and Ukrainian Autonomy: Imperial Absorption of the Hetmanate, 1760s-1830s" (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1988), se-



Dr. Zenon Kohut

veral volumes of ABSEES, and numerous articles in scholarly journals. He is a leading authority on 18th-century Ukrainian history and a specialist on contemporary Ukraine.

As director of the Stasiuk Program for the Study of Contemporary Ukraine, Dr. Kohut will assume responsibility for the Journal of Ukrainian Studies, the archives on contemporary Ukraine, and several planned publications projects. He will also work on a number of projects for the Peter Jacyk Center for Historical Research.

Definitive Hrushevsky history to be translated into English

EDMONTON — Mykhailo Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine-Rus'" constitutes the most important history of Ukraine written in modern times. As a scholarly accomplishment, it remains unsurpassed in amassing sources and examining scholarly literature for Ukrainian history from ancient times to the mid-17th century. In intellectual history, the "History of Ukraine-Rus'" stands out as the major historical statement of the modern Ukrainian national revival.

The importance of the work is confirmed by the priority given to its republication in Ukraine since 1988. After securing the rehabilitation of Hrushevsky in 1988-1989, Ukrainian historians and cultural leaders began a campaign to overcome the bureaucratic and financial problems involved in issuing the "History of Ukraine-Rus'."

The first volume, in an edition of 100,000 copies, appeared in 1991 as the joint publication of the Archeographic Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the Ukrainian Research Institute of Harvard University, and the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research at the University of Alberta.

The English translation of "History of Ukraine-Rus'" will be the first rendition in a Western language, except for the German translation of the first volume. The history is of essential importance for scholars and laymen interested in East European, Russian, Balkan and Middle Eastern (particularly Ottoman) history. Given the rather limited knowledge of Ukrainian, even among specialists, the English-language translation will serve to integrate

Hrushevsky's work fully into the scholarly community.

It will also serve a wider community, such as university students of East European and Russian history, who will find the volumes a basic source for numerous research themes. For those concerned with modern intellectual history and the development of historiography, Hrushevsky's work may be approached as a classic statement of national history by one of Eastern Europe's great intellectuals.

Dr. Frank E. Sysyn, director of the center, has successfully applied for a \$60,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities in the U.S. to support the translation of volumes 7 to 9, which bear the subtitle "A History of the Ukrainian Cossacks." (Out of approximately 150 grant applications, about 21 were chosen). The grant proposal, drafted by Dr. Sysyn and Bohdan Klid, assistant to the director, explains that for the history of the Ukrainian Kozaks, Hrushevsky remains the master in the quantity of sources used and subtlety of interpretation. The volumes are of particular importance to those interested in Kozaks as a social phenomenon of the frontier.

The volumes are also significant to specialists in Polish, Russian and Ottoman history who wish to understand the role of the Kozak polity as a power in East European affairs. Students of Jewish history will turn to them for a depiction of the context of Jewish settlement of Ukraine and the massacres after 1648. Hrushevsky's work will also provide important materials for stu-

(Continued on page 13)

Ukrainian Economic Association to hold first congress in Kiev

PHILADELPHIA — The recently organized International Ukrainian Economic Association (IUEA) will hold its first congress in Kiev on May 19-21.

Well over 70 economists from the U.S., Canada, Australia, Great Britain and Turkey will present their papers or otherwise participate in the proceedings. Several hundred professional economists from Ukraine are also expected to participate.

The program has been divided into 10 sessions devoted to such timely topics as "Economic Development of Independent Ukraine," "Enterprises and Markets," "Interaction of Ecology and Economics," "Modernization and Investment Policy" and "Integration of Ukraine into the World Economy."

Although the IUEA is a separate organization, its formation and the planned congress have been actively supported by the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kiev State University, the Society of Ukrainian Economists and several research institutes in Ukraine.

A leading promoter of IUEA and its first congress, Prof. Koropecyky, said there is an urgent need for close cooperation between Ukrainian economists and their counterparts in the West, especially during the transition to a market system. He added that Western scholars could assist Ukraine in the integration into international intellectual life by assisting their Ukrainian colleagues in participation in international conferences, scholarly exchanges and joint projects.

Papers at the congress will be presented in Ukrainian, English or Russian, with simultaneous translations to be provided for these languages. The proceedings will be held in Kiev at the Academy of Sciences, 55 Volodymyrska St. Western participants will have an opportunity to enjoy special excursions and cultural events.

Additional information may be obtained from Prof. Koropecyky, Department of Economics, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122; tel. (215) 787-5039.

Subtelny's "Ukraine: A History" translated and published in Ukraine

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — Orest Subtelny's "Ukraine: a History" is one of the University of Toronto Press's most successful publications. First published in 1988, there have been three printings of the hardcover and three printings of the paperback versions: about 20,000 copies of the book have been printed.

Now, translated into Ukrainian and published in Ukraine at the end of last year, "Ukraine: Istoria" has become the most sought after book in Ukraine.

The Ukrainian edition was financed by the Canadian Friends of Rukh, published by Lybid, the publishing house of Kiev University, and printed in Lviv by Atlas printers. Fifty thousand copies were printed in December 1991: the second printing of 50,000 is due March.

Of the first printing, Canadian Friends of Rukh bought 43,000 copies (at a pre-arranged price of 20 rubles) and these were given to Rukh in Ukraine for distribution. Rukh gave the book to all delegates of the Congress of Ukrainians of the former USSR (held in

Kiev in December), to institutions of higher learning, teachers of history and deputies at all levels of government — national, oblast and local.

Erast Huculak, president of the Canadian Friends of Rukh, was in Ukraine when the book came out. He noted that he is particularly pleased that it has gone to all the corners of the former empire, wherever Ukrainians live.

The next printing is meant for bookstore orders, which have already reached 100,000 — twice what will be available to them. Seven thousand copies were put aside to be sold in Canada and the U.S., and the money earned was to be used for further printings. But there have been further requests for copies by Rukh, for example, Minister of Defense Konstantyn Morozov has asked for copies for all military officers. Therefore, only 3,000 copies will now be available for sale in Canada and the U.S. The total cost of the publication was \$52,000, or 52 cents per copy.

The project to finance printing of the history was adopted by the Canadian

(Continued on page 13)



Prof. Orest Subtelny (right) and Erast Huculak, president of Canadian Friends of Rukh, with a copy of "Ukraine: Istoria," the Ukrainian-language edition of Prof. Subtelny's "Ukraine: A History."

Feature film about Chernobyl screened in New York City

by Tamara Tershakovec

NEW YORK — A benefit viewing of "Raspad," a feature movie about Chernobyl, was held by the New York Metropolitan Committee for UNICEF on Monday, April 27.

The film received good reviews from critics — The Village Voice said that it is "urgent, passionate, poignant ... it may engage more feelings than you knew you had," the Los Angeles Weekly said that it is "extraordinary...not to be missed," while New York Newsday gave it four-and-a-half stars.

Vincent Canby of The New York Times called it a "big, sprawling, awkward but nearly always riveting attempt to re-create the 1986 nuclear disaster at Chernobyl and to see it as a metaphor for the collapse of moral values in the socio-political system that produced it."

Mikhail Belikov, the director, and Peter O. Almond, an independent producer and screenwriter who helped "Raspad" acquire international distribution, spoke both before the movie and afterwards at a reception at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

Introduced as a director who is known for his films of social conscience, Mr. Belikov credited the distribution of the movie in the U.S. to Ukrainian independence. He said that Ukraine had brought the film from the USSR, freeing it from many restrictions, and that the movie's disturbing portrayal of Chernobyl would not have been possible "under the former empire."

In one scene, buses stream out of the town of Prypiat, four miles from the reactor. Mr. Belikov said that this scene would have cost \$1 million to film in the

U.S., but in Ukraine, "when people heard we were filming about Chernobyl, they said they would do it for free."

Mr. Belikov, who was born in Khariv and now lives in Kiev, had said years ago that if the Soviet government did not respond sufficiently to Chernobyl something drastic would happen. Now that it has, he still places no faith in the new East European order. "I do not trust any government," he said to applause.

Mr. Almond met Mr. Belikov during a visit to Kiev, where Mr. Almond's father was teaching at Taras Shevchenko University. Mr. Almond was so taken with the film that he helped "Raspad" get its post-production touches at George Lucas' Skywalker Ranch, as well as Dolby stereo sound and Kodak film stock. Besides helping "Raspad" gain Western exposure, he also has a few lines in the movie as an American reporter.

Though the characters and their personal stories are fictional, all the events related to the Chernobyl accident really happened, such as the riotous crowd at a train station trampling people in the mad rush to get out of Kiev, or the preposterous mission of a volunteer crew that climbed to the top of the reactor after the accident. This crew climbed on the reactor, not to take radiation readings or to dump sand into the reactor's core, but to raise a red flag on top of the reactor in a televised attempt to show that there is no danger. Surreal as the scene is, it did happen "in real life," and brings home the tragedy of Chernobyl in a way that the statistics cannot.

When asked why he made this movie, Mr. Belikov answered: "So that this would never occur on the face of the earth again."

"Raspad," which means decay or disintegration, is in Russian with English subtitles, and stars Sergei Shakurov. It is playing at the Eighth Street Playhouse (off Sixth Avenue) at 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 p.m. every day until May 19.

FILM REVIEW: A documentary of Ukraine's trek to freedom

by Slavko Nowytski

We're still caught up in the whirl of events that catapulted the land of our fathers, Ukraine, into independent orbit. The dream of generations is being realized as an ancient people is finally winning its fight for its own state. Events are happening at such a dizzying pace that it is sometimes impossible to

dawns with the renewed hope of revolution, fall of the Russian empire and the first rebirth in our century of Ukraine.

Hope and despair; glory and defeat, abundance and famine; war and peace flash by as our time clock races forward past World War II; sober dissidents, smiling Gorbys, scenes of Chernobyl, sober Gorbys, shots of protestors, mass demonstrations, blue-and-yellow crest-



Luba Dmytryk (left) at work on her documentary "Ukraine: Third Journey to Independence."

grasp, understand and digest the latest developments.

Most of us would be at a loss to recount in a cohesive manner how we got to where we are; who did what and when; yet this kind of information of current events as well as the recent and distant past, is desperately needed not only by our Ukrainian community, our schools and cultural centers, but by our non-Ukrainian neighbors.

To the rescue comes Luba Dmytryk to fill the void and make our information-gathering an easier task. Not only do we want it easy, we want it now, and we want it in pictures! No problem. Ms. Dmytryk put together a videotape that will make your head spin. "Ukraine: Third Journey to Independence" is a one-hour compilation of the major events in Ukraine in the last few years. What does it contain? It would be easier to make a list of what may have been left out!

The video begins with action shots of the attempted Communist putsch of August 19, 1991, its failure and the resulting disintegration of the USSR. Quite suddenly Ukraine becomes a pivotal player with its declaration of independence five days later, on August 24. Within three months an overwhelming 90.3 percent of the voters of this former Soviet republic of 52 million give their mandate to the new government and elect its first president, Leonid Kravchuk. The rest, as they say, is history.

After establishing the most current events in this "tease," Ms. Dmytryk takes us back into history — first recent, and then all the way back to Kievan Rus'. This format makes it easy to get some instant historical background on these people, the Ukrainians, that are so much part of the news today. Let anyone think this is a leisurely trip by oxcart back to our roots, a warning may be appreciated by viewers: keep your seatbelts fastened.

Through the magic of the time machine that is our VCR, we warp-speed to our glorious medieval empire; then engage into warp 8 reverse (as any kid knows is possible for a time machine), and visit our glorious Kozak State. Let anyone be tempted to enter the transporter room for a visit to the Sich, we are whisked into the 20th century as it

ing the red, Lenin tumbling down in disgrace, Parliament working overtime for the nation — at last ... and so we glide back into the 1990s, having made our history journey, stepping out in a stupor after our ride in what can compete with Disney World's "Star-tours."

So, was the trip worth it? You bet. Didn't anything bother you? Well, if you'd rather take in the scenery going by oxcart, you may want aspirin, or whatever to be near. The video is rather fast-paced. There is so much to say, and Ms. Dmytryk wants to say it all. The life of a people of a thousand years in one hour? This review, with a fairly firm grasp on the pulse of life in Ukraine, could not take it all in, in one sitting. On the other hand, this reviewer did not mind looking at the program a second time, and things slowed down considerably.

The level of videography was somewhat uneven in image quality as well as technical execution. Obviously, many sources were gleaned to compile this documentary — some clips have the date/time or some other irrelevant information running in the corner; some of the archival footage is already well familiar to our public. Yet, if there were only one thing this reviewer could change, it's the reference to our pre-Christian past as "barbarian."

It is dubious that a people who trace their roots to the highly developed, first agrarians of Neolithic times, the "Trypillians," could be referred to as "barbarians." Those ancestors of ours were building cities 1,500 years before Cheops built his pyramid; they were growing grain and painting their pottery 3,500 years before the Greeks put chisel to marble to reproduce their splendid pantheon of pagan gods. And when the Chinese civilization was just beginning to be born, the Trypillian civilization was already mysteriously disappearing.

No, one could argue that reference to barbarians. And by the time the first Vikings stepped within the gates of Kiev, it was already a thriving city. No, not even "semi-barbaric" were we before the 10th century — and one could argue forever just what "civilization" means.

(Continued on page 11)

ADDENDA

The new mailing address for the Ukrainian Business Digest is P.O. Box 3127, Westport, CT 06880. (The publishers ask that no mail be directed to the old address at 21 Bridge Square.)

UKRAINE

Third Journey to Independence

A new documentary that tells the dramatic story of Ukraine's turbulent struggle for independence.

Written and Produced by
Luba N. Dmytryk

Schedule of Screenings:

Chicago-May 16 (5:30 & 7:30 pm):

U.N.W.L.A. #85 / Ukr. Mus. of Modern Art
Contact: (312) 235-3774

Toronto-May 20-24:

Ukr. Research and Documentation Center
(416) 966-1819

Rochester-May 28:

U.N.W.L.A. #120 / St. Josephat UCC
Contact: (310) 289-3262

Albany-May 29:

F.A.U. (RUKH)
Contact: (310) 289-3262

New Haven-May 30:

F.A.U. (RUKH) / St. Michael's UCC
Contact: (203) 397-2067

Hartford-May 31 (2 pm):

U.N.W.L.A. #106 / Ukr. National Home
Contact: (203) 659-1935

Washington, D.C.-June 5:

The Washington Group
Contact: (703) 573-6118

Baltimore-June 6:

F.A.U. (RUKH) / St. Michael's UCC
Contact: (301) 828-6922

Philadelphia-June 14 (3 pm):

Ukr. Educational & Cultural Center
(215) 663-1166

Sovuzivka - June 16:

UNA Seniors Convention

Garden State Art Center

Ukrainian Festival June 20:

Sovuzivka - July 4:

(To be confirmed)

In the works: Boston HUFI, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Ukrainian Festival at Glen Spey & other. For information call: (310) 289-3262. To arrange a screening in your community, contact Luba Dmytryk at (310) 289-4166.

Kravchuk and Bush...

(Continued from page 3)

commercial opportunities for Ukrainian enterprises and promote a free-market economy in Ukraine, as well as enhance opportunities for U.S. business.

The second was an agreement on the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, under whose terms OPIC will mobilize U.S. private capital, technology and expertise for investment in Ukraine. OPIC will provide investment insurance, project financing and a variety of investor services to U.S. private investors for business projects in Ukraine.

A third agreement provided for establishment of a Peace Corps program in Ukraine. In accordance with the agreement, the program's focus will be small enterprise development. Sixty volunteers will be sent to Ukraine this year: 58 will serve in various cities, while two will assist the chairman of the new State Committee for the Promotion of Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

President Bush and President Kravchuk then delivered brief remarks to the assembled guests and the press. (Full texts appear on page 3.)

The U.S. president opened his address with a reference to the monument to Taras Shevchenko in Washington which bears the inscription: "Our soul shall never perish. Freedom knows no dying..."

He said, "Mr. President, when we welcome Ukraine's new independence we honor generations of women and men who kept a flame of hope alive through years of darkness."

Mr. Bush also acknowledged the contributions of Ukrainian Americans: "Decade after decade, Americans of Ukrainian heritage have kept alive in this country the cause of Ukraine's freedom and independence. And this historic day is a tribute to them as well as to their kinsmen in Ukraine."

He continued, "We know Ukrainians face many challenges in the years ahead, during your historic transition to free enterprise and democracy. And let me assure you, the United States will stand beside a democratic Ukraine."

President Kravchuk focused first on the opening of Ukraine's Embassy, characterizing that event as one of "great historic and political significance, ... another step toward true state independence of Ukraine."

Citing the three agreements just signed, he noted that experts from both the Ukrainian and American sides had "agreed on further cooperation and, I believe, in the nearest future, Ukraine and the United States could sign some new agreements, among them agreements on sea shipping, the lifting of dual taxation, preservation and protection of religious, national, cultural monuments on the territories of both coun-

A documentary...

(Continued from page 10)

Nevertheless, we can leave that to historians to sort out. What matters here is that a video has been made by a rising documentarist (whose pleasant voice also co-narrates the story), and fills a contemporary need. It should be a rewarding experience to hear Ms. Dmytryk speak in person about the making of this program, and to hear what she plans to present to the public next.

Ms. Dmytryk tackled a difficult task and succeeded in giving her community a needed tool. For information about her speaking tour or the video call her at (310) 394-6405, or write to Zelen Klen Enterprises, P.O. Box 636, Santa Monica, CA 90406-0636.

tries, and cooperation and facilitating programs of assistance."

"The entire experience of creating new international ties after the collapse of totalitarianism and the end of the long Cold War period shows that the major issue now is to establish effective cooperation in the interest of a universal peaceful future," President Kravchuk said. "That is why I'm deeply convinced that the development of friendly and equal relations between our two states, Ukraine and the United States, corresponds to their innate national interests. And we are ready to further develop and deepen our fruitful bilateral dialogue."

During the press conference, in answer to a question about what the U.S. could do to help Ukraine, President Kravchuk replied: "I would like to emphasize again that Ukraine is not asking for anything. Ukraine would like to have some credits to create new technologies and to transfer to a market economy as soon as possible, a free economy."

When a follow-up question asked if Ukraine is interested in security guarantees from the U.S., Mr. Kravchuk noted, "There is a problem of security for Ukraine because Ukraine is a large European country with a population of 53 million, with a powerful nuclear arsenal. And we have begun to annihilate those weapons."

But, he added, "some of our neighbors, such as Russia, have political forces which would like to make territorial claims on Ukraine. That certainly worries us." That is why, Mr. Kravchuk continued, Ukraine would like to see some guarantees from the international community for its national security.

Turning to the matter of the Crimea, President Kravchuk cited "forces from the outside that stimulate and instigate separatist moods." He continued, "Let us take the example of the Vice-President of Russia, Mr. (Alexander) Rutskoi who stepped onto Crimean soil and made a statement that the Crimea is Russian. ... And he's not a man on the street, but the vice-president of Russia. Such statements are very dangerous."

After the joint news conference, President Kravchuk and members of his delegation met at Blair House with Secretary of State Baker, Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady and Vice-President Dan Quayle. At 4 p.m. the two presidents traveled to Camp David for a brief tour, after which President Bush left for Los Angeles, where he was to visit riot-torn areas, while President Kravchuk headed for a Congressional reception.

In addition to aforementioned persons, other members of President Kravchuk's delegation included: Oleh Slepichev, deputy prime minister; Oleksander Yemelianov, economic adviser, head of the State Duma for economic questions; Vasylyl Tkachuk, minister of agriculture; Yuriy Shcherbak, minister of the environment; Oleksander Maselsky, president's representative for Kharkiv Oblast; Borys Sobolev, deputy minister for foreign economic relations; Vadym Hetman, chairman of the National Bank of Ukraine; Anton Buteyko, president's adviser for foreign affairs; Volodymyr Shliaposhnikov, press secretary; Heorhiy Cherniavsky, president's chief of protocol; Ihor Havrylenko, deputy chief of protocol; and Yuriy Bogayevsky, head of the U.S. and Canada Department at the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Other delegation members were interpreters, security personnel, journalists and approximately 30 businessmen.

President Bush's...

(Continued from page 3)

remember the religious believers who endured persecution for their faith. We must remember the thousands who faced punishment in the gulag because they spoke out for cultural, political, or economic reform.

And now the darkness is lifted. Ukraine has entered a season of hope and rebirth. The Ukrainian people reclaimed their independence on December 1, 1991. And I am proud that the United States was among the first in welcoming that vote, in recognizing Ukrainian independence, and in establishing diplomatic relations.

We also were one of the first to establish an Embassy in Kiev, soon to be led by a Ukrainian American, Ambassador-designate Roman Popadiuk.

In our intensive and successful talks today the president and I, President Kravchuk and I, agreed that the United States and Ukraine should be not just friends, but partners. Ukraine's future security is important for the United States and for stability in Europe. And we welcome President Kravchuk's assurance that Ukraine will remove all nuclear weapons from its territory and join the Non-Proliferation Treaty as a non-nuclear weapons state. We have pledged to assist Ukraine in the accounting and control of its nuclear reaction materials, to establish a science and technology center in Ukraine, and to explore additional assistance for weapons destruction.

We also are committed to Ukraine's future economic prosperity in a free market system. The United States will continue its program of technical assistance, including advice and establishing a new Ukrainian currency. We will extend \$110 million in Commodity Credit Corporation guarantees to

permit sales of American agricultural commodities to Ukraine.

Opening up markets and expanding trade are essential to our new partnership. A robust exchange of goods and services, of ideas and technologies will create better jobs and enhance the quality of life for people in both of our countries.

The agreement we've just signed on trade and the opening of our new OPIC, Overseas Private Investment Corporation program, are an excellent beginning. And this week I plan to waive the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, and as soon as possible, I hope to confer most-favored-nation status on Ukraine.

And finally, we hope to assure the closest possible political and cultural ties between independent Ukraine and the United States. We will continue to consult on our vision of a democratic peace in Europe. Our new Peace Corps program — established by another agreement that was just signed here — will bring volunteers to help develop small businesses and build personal links between our two peoples.

My President, Ukraine is the birthplace or ancestral home of more than a million American citizens. And they enliven and enrich this country with their creative talent and with their passion for freedom. Decade after decade, Americans of Ukrainian heritage have kept alive in this country the cause of Ukraine's freedom and independence. And this historic day is a tribute to them as well as to their kinsmen in Ukraine.

We know Ukrainians face many challenges in the years ahead, during your historic transition to free enterprise and democracy. And let me assure you, the United States will stand beside a democratic Ukraine.

And again, thank you, Mr. President. May God bless you and the people of your wonderful country. We're delighted that you came our way.

President Kravchuk's...

(Continued from page 3)

signed a number of important bilateral agreements, such as the agreement on trade, promotion of investment, implementation of the U.S. Peace Corps program in Ukraine, on environmental protection, and some other documents.

Our experts agreed on further cooperation, and I believe, in the nearest future, Ukraine and the United States could sign some new agreements, among them the agreements on the sea shipping, the lifting of dual taxation, preservation of and protection of religious national cultural monuments on the territories of both countries, in cooperation and facilitating programs of assistance.

But the most important issue now is to ensure that the signed agreements be implemented. I hope that the spirit of mutual understanding, openness and trust which gradually turns into a characteristic feature of Ukrainian and American relations at the official level would be transferred into the relationships between the people of our two countries.

The entire experience of creating new international ties after the collapse of totalitarianism and the end of the long Cold War period shows that the major issue now is to establish effective cooperation in the interests of a universal, peaceful future; and to ensure such international conditions which would allow to find an optimal compromise of state, national and general human interests.

That is why I'm deeply convinced that the development of friendly and equal relations between our two states, Ukraine and the United States of America, corresponds to their innate national interests. And we are ready to further develop and deepen our fruitful bilateral dialogue.

Ukraine is a young state and it will have to go along a very difficult road. But we are totally convinced, including the experience of the United States, that we will go along that road if we abide by general human values.

With all my heart, I would like to wish peace, happiness, accord and further prosperity to the great American people and every American home.

The Ukrainian Weekly would like to express its deepest sympathies to the family of Stephen Chuma, who passed away on April 28.

A tribute to...

(Continued from page 6)

But life from then on took on a dismal turn in this wild domain where winters were fierce, coyotes howled, bears sniffed at the doors, mosquitoes and flies swarmed in droves and rats began to migrate, and within five years they abandoned the farm and moved to the hamlet of Vimy Ridge where her own family had settled earlier.

Life in Vimy Ridge brought mother a greater peace of mind. If not freed from hardships and heavy burdens, she was at least in command of her own destiny. She knew intuitively that this was the place where she would spend most of her life and make her mark as a supportive wife and mother. In time, she made her mark as a community leader, being the first president of the Ukrainian Ladies Auxiliary, and worked diligently with my father for the community's prosperity as it rapidly grew to include roads, telephone, electricity and other necessary amenities. Here too, after a lull of five years, twins Orest and

Elizabeth were born, and again five years later, Alexander followed.

On this newly acquired land, also consisting of 160 acres, there stood a house and a few other buildings, thus offering mother a refuge from the severe pioneer beginnings. But they were not days of comfort by any stretch of imagination. It was a time when dreams were set high and success was uppermost in my parents' minds as the opportunities in this vast country were great, a far cry from those in their beloved Ukraine under the tsarist regime.

With every ounce of determination and hard work, my parents cleared the land, bought more land and latest machinery of tractors and combine, built buildings for livestock and machinery, constructed a larger house, purchased a car, raised herds of cattle, chickens, hogs, plants and threshed wheat, barley, oats, flax and grew large gardens, all with a view of bettering their financial situation. In the interim they suffered droughts, hailstorms, dust storms and rust, severe winter weather,

early frost that killed the grain, and the depression in 1932. But their hopes stood firm.

Their dreams were now focused on their children, to give them higher education, and their dreams were happily attained. Their oldest son Walter became a dentist; Orest, a lawyer; Alexander, a professor of psychology; Mary, a legal secretary and a writer; Elizabeth, a secretary; Olia; a homemaker and a diligent community worker; while Maurice, whose instincts were in farming, took over the farming and cattle ranching to my mother's and father's delight, giving them the opportunity to retire.

At age 74 father entered the world of the spirit and mother continued with homemaking and gardening for my brother Maurice, now in his new home, until her early 80s.

While mother's life was one of hard work and underlying struggles, community work and church activities, too, played a vital role in her life. As far back as I can remember, she was a dedicated church worker and spearheaded many social events to raise money for the construction of a community hall and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. During the war years, 1939-1945, she and the members of the Ladies Auxiliary worked diligently to raise money and provide materials for the Red Cross organizations. And for the less fortunate and orphans in the community, the

members sewed clothes and provided bedding and other material necessities.

I would be remiss, however, if I did not mention mother's joys in her life's experiences. Christmas was an exhilarating time for her as she prepared days in advance the 12-course meal for Christmas Eve and a king's feast for Christmas Day. It was a three-day celebration, culminating in a joyful and stimulating expedition of carolling from house to house with other church members. In the summer months there were picnics and socials, the highlight of which were the religious celebrations of St. Paul and St. Peter in neighboring towns.

She found joy in choir singing, drama plays participation and social entertainment. Added to this, was the planning and participation in grand bazaars, pie socials and box socials and even the expeditions with the children to the mountains to pick nature's own supply of strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, saskatoons and cranberries were stimulating diversions. During the winter evenings there was comradeship with other young women gathered in different homes to do sewing, crocheting, knitting, Ukrainian cross-stitching, feather-stripping and Easter egg painting, following which the husbands came to join them for refreshments. Climaxing the evenings on many occasions was the rendering of the nostalgic Ukrainian songs by everyone present.

There were educational evenings too which invoked in mother a desire to expand her mind. To this day she subscribes to several Ukrainian publications and delights in keeping up with the world news, but reading the Bible is her main source of inspiration in these latter years.

Perhaps the greatest joy for my mother and father were the events of their sons' graduations. It was a proud day for them when their first son, Walter, at the time when new settlers' children struggled for recognition, was one amongst very few who received his dental diploma, and when Orest (attaining a B.A. degree and bachelor of law) and Alexander (B.A., M.A. and Ph.D.) followed in his footsteps education-wise.

Looking at the photographs taken at these occasions, I am filled with pleasure to see them, in their best finery, participate in the graduation celebrations with pride that so clearly shines through. What a vast contrast, from the mere beginnings to these heightened events.

Pride was not only theirs to enjoy, however. Once on their own and married, the children spearheaded many joyous occasions on their parents' behalf and bestowed upon them honors on their 25th and 50th anniversaries in appreciation for their dedication and sacrifice.

But what stands out most prominently in my mind, is my mother's warm and kind disposition, her utmost patience and perseverance, her strong faith, and the ability to look at life with a sense of ready humor and goodwill toward men.

And so it is with life, a struggle, perseverance, disappointments, hopefulness, dreams, and moments of joy and happiness, and mother relished them all. God bless her.

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Subtelny's...

(Continued from page 9)

Friends of Rukh in 1990 when there was no history of Ukraine available in Ukraine. Prof. Subtelny had already come to the conclusion that a Ukrainian version of his book would eventually be needed and had engaged a translator, at his own cost, even before Friends of Rukh came up with its offer.

On the recommendation of Dr. Mykola Zhulynsky, Prof. Subtelny approached Lybid to be the publisher; his contacts at the publishing house were the director, Olena Boyko, and Svitlyana Holovko, the social sciences editor.

Speed of publication was considered very important when this project began. At the end of 1990 and in the first half of 1991, the political situation in Ukraine was uncertain; Prof. Subtelny said that he and the publishers worked with the expectation that the onset of a political reaction was imminent and that they had to hurry to get the book out. For this reason, the contract with the publishers gave them a stake in getting the job done quickly: a bonus of \$4,000 was promised if the book was published before March 1992.

Prof. Subtelny was in Lviv last August, checking the proofs of the book when the putsch occurred. For a while, he said, there was a feeling of "this is it;" that the book would not come out. Fortunately not only did the book come out, but Prof. Subtelny's presence in Ukraine at that time gave him the opportunity to include the Act of the

Declaration of Independence as the last chapter.

The rush to publish the book meant that some things were not done as thoroughly as he would have wished. Prof. Subtelny said. The translation is not perfect — but it was done in six months. The photographs in the Ukrainian version are not as numerous or as good as those in the English version.

But the important thing is that the information is now available in Ukraine. The book gives a Western viewpoint on the history of Ukraine and that, according to Prof. Subtelny, is more important than the stylistic treatment.

Although the introduction, written before the coup by Prof. Stanislav Kulchytsky, still refers to "Soviet Ukraine," Prof. Subtelny pointed out that it was thanks to Prof. Kulchytsky that the project was able to get off the ground at all. In 1990 he had published a very positive review of the English version of the history in the ideological journal Under the Flag of Leninism. The publishers took this as a cue that it was okay to print the book, although for some time they were hesitant about attributing the publication to Rukh.

A revised version of the English edition has been ordered by the University of Toronto Press, and Prof. Subtelny is now working on updating the history to at least the referendum of December 1, 1991.

In his introduction to the book in English, Prof. Subtelny writes "In

dealing with Ukrainian history, I stress two themes. One of them is statelessness...The frustration of the Ukrainians' attempts to attain self-government is one of the key aspects of their historical experience...Modernization is the other major theme of this work...modernization in Ukraine occurred largely under the aegis of non-Ukrainians. Thus, to this day a crucial dichotomy still exists between things Ukrainian and modern."

It is fitting that "Ukraina: Istorija" ends with a chapter on the Act of Independence; independence has

brought the first theme of the book to its conclusion and has provided the means to bridge the dichotomy to which Prof. Subtelny refers.

The price of "Ukraina: Istorija" will be \$25. Mr. Huculak said that he hopes that Friends of Rukh can, by selling the copies allotted to them, finance more printings of the history, at least another 100,000 copies.

For information on ordering larger quantities, readers may contact: Canadian Friends of Rukh, 620 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2H4; fax: (416) 964-6085.

Definitive...

(Continued from page 9)

dents of state-building, revolutons and "revolutions," and religious relations on the border of Christianity and Islam, as well as relations among the Christian Orthodox, Protestants and Catholics.

Marta Skorupska, who has completed the translation of volume 1, will translate the volumes. Uliana Pasicznyk, editor of the Jacyk Center, will edit the texts. The grant period is from 1992 to 1995. The first volumes of Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine" Rus' will appear in 1993. Volumes 7 to 9 will be published in the late 1990s.

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New luxury condominium project developed by local Ukrainians

NORTH PORT, Fla. — The Village of St. Volodymyr is the name of a new luxury condominium project being developed here by local Ukrainians.

Groundbreaking for the condos took place in January and construction began in April. Occupancy is scheduled for the early autumn.

Located on N. Biscayne Drive, the Village of St. Volodymyr will consist of three buildings with six units and 10 buildings of eight units with a total of 98 units.

"We are already taking reservations for the two-and three-bedroom units," said Eloise Popovich, marketing director of the Village of St. Volodymyr.

The developer of the project is the Raissa-Lydia Development Inc., whose president, Anatolij (Tony) Melnyk, has spent more than 40 years in construction and land development.

Mr. Melnyk came to the United States from Ukraine in 1950 and worked with the fourth largest construction company in the United States, Korman Corp., in Philadelphia. After leaving them, he started his own construction company and built residential and commercial properties for 15 years before retiring and moving to Jacksonville, Fla.

"I couldn't stay retired and since I have a condo in this area, I decided to

plan a project here," said Mr. Melnyk. "Although I am Ukrainian, the village is not only for Ukrainians, it is for people of all races and creeds."

The ground breaking and ribbon cutting ceremonies were officiated by Nicholas Andrusco as master of ceremonies; the Very Rev. Mitred Theodor Forosty of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Center, North Port; the Very Rev. Dr. Father Anastasie Starr of St. Mary's the Protectress in Dover and the Very Rev. Iwan Tylawsky, St. Mary's Ukrainian Church in North Port, who performed the religious dedication of the land.

The ribbon cutting ceremony was performed by Raissa and Tony Melnyk.

Prices for the units will start at 79,900, said Mrs. Popovich. The living area in the units ranges from 1,213 square feet to 1,472 square feet.

The project also includes a club house, pool, covered patio for cook-outs and an entertainment area.

"There will only be one road into the property with an attractive gate and pillars," said Mr. Melnyk. "The property will be fenced all around with special gates installed for use by emergency personnel."

Port Popovich Realty may be contacted at (813) 629-3179 for further information about the Village of St. Volodymyr.

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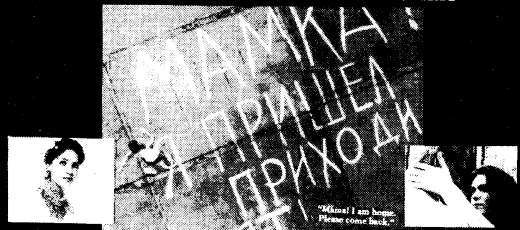
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Business in Ukraine program set for June

NEW BRITAIN, Conn. — Volodymyr Lanovoy, vice-prime minister of Ukraine, is one of several top officials of that newly independent state who will participate in the Ukrainian Business Outlook program presented by Central Connecticut State University on June 14-16.

"The three-day program offers a unique opportunity for American companies to become acquainted with business opportunities in a rapidly expanding frontier in Ukraine," according to Dr. Larry Short, dean of CCSU's School of Business. "Ukraine is the second largest nation and among the richest members in the new Commonwealth of Independent States and is moving toward adopting a free enterprise system."

Dr. John M. Zulick, dean of CCSU's College of Continuing Education, said: "Ukraine's movement toward a free market system is creating opportunity for American businesses and financial institutions. This program offers participants first-hand knowledge and direct contact with some of Ukraine's senior-level leaders in government and finance."

Joining Ukraine's vice-prime minister will be Minister of Labor Mykhailo Kaskevych and President of the Ukrainian National Bank Vadym Hetman.

Also in attendance will be Mykhailo Sydorenko, head of Ukraine's State Board for Encouragement of Small Business and Entrepreneurship, and Viktor Nemtsov, dean of the Department of Management at Kiev Polytechnic Institute.

The "Ukrainian Business Outlook" program will be held at the Marriott Conference Center in Rocky Hill, Conn. The program is funded in part by United Technologies International Corp. and the U.S. Department of Education. Additional support is provided by the Connecticut Business and Industry Association, and the Connecticut World Trade Center Institute.

Further information may be obtained from Dr. Zulick at CCSU by telephone: (203) 827-7423 or by telefax: (203) 827-7034.

Ukrainians invited...

(Continued from page 8)

head east to Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, where traditional Turkish dances and musical performances will be staged. Plenty of traditional Turkish cuisine will also be served.

Ukrainian Americans who would like to participate in the Turkish-American Day Parade are encouraged to call the UCCA at (212) 228-6840 for information.

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NEW YORK: A three-day exhibit of metal reliefs of Ukrainian historical and religious themes by artist Rem Bahaut-dyn will open on Friday at 6 p.m. at the gallery of the Ukrainian Artists Association at 136 Second Ave. This exhibit will be on view Saturday and Sunday from 1-6 p.m.

May 17

NEW YORK: Ukrainian Americans who would like to be part of the Ukrainian delegation in the 11th Annual Turkish-American Day Parade should meet at 12:45 p.m. at 56th Street and Madison

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Avenue. For information, please call (212) 228-6840.

May 21

NEW YORK: Victor H. Batiouk will speak at the Staten Island Kiwanis Club luncheon meeting at the Staaten Restaurant, 697 Forest Ave. in Staten Island. The meeting starts at 12:15 p.m. and costs \$15. All guests are welcome, but reservations are recommended. Call Atanas Kobryn, (718) 983-5446 (days) or (718) 356-8514 (evenings).

SASKATOON: The Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent E., will host a seminar on the world of genealogy by Ron Bremer from Salt Lake City, Utah, at 7-9 p.m. For further information, call (306) 244-3800.

UNIONDALE, N.Y.: The IKA Vocal/Instrumental Trio will headline the "Ukrainian Alternative Concert," 3 p.m. at St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Catholic Church Parish Center, 226 Uniondale Ave. All proceeds go toward IKA's travel expenses to Ukraine. Tickets are \$8 for adults, \$5 for students/children. For information or directions, contact Andy Wovk, (908) 272-8300.

May 23

FORT DIX, N.J.: Ukrainian American Veterans of the New Jersey State Department will participate in Memorial Day services at Doyle Memorial Cemetery, 11 a.m. For more information, call George Miziuk, (609) 394-4824.

MAPLEWOOD, N.J.: The 35th annual volleyball tournament of the Ukrainian Sports Federation of U.S. and Canada (USCAK) will take place at Columbia High School, Parker Avenue and Valley Street. The local sponsor is the Ukrainian Athletic and Educational Association Chornomorska Sich. Teams representing Ukrainian youth and sports organizations from various Ukrainian communities throughout U.S. and Canada are invited to participate. The tournament is expected to run from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Team registrations to be forwarded by May 10 to: USCAK Volleyball Tournament, 943 Garden St., Union, NJ 07083.

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The Volleyball Committee of USCAK will hold a banquet followed by a dance at the Ramada Hotel, Route 10, at 8:30 p.m. The main feature of the evening will be presentation of awards and honors, donated by the Ukrainian National Association, to athletes who competed at the 35th annual volleyball tournament held at Maplewood, N.J., earlier that day. Guests can meet members of the USCAK All-Star team which represented the Ukrainian diaspora on their tour of Ukraine last summer. Music is by the "Khlopsi zi Lvova" band. The event is open to all. Admission to the dinner-dance is \$20. For reservations, call (908) 688-8323.

May 24

UNION, N.J.: Ukrainian American Veterans of Post 6 (Newark) will sponsor

Memorial Day services at the UAV Monument in Hollywood Cemetery, at 11 a.m. For more information, call John Pawlow, (908) 249-0861.

TRENTON, N.J.: Ukrainian American Veterans Post 25 will participate in Memorial Day services at Greenwood Cemetery, Hamilton Ave., at 1 p.m. For more information, call John Tymash, (609) 499-3339.

MARLBORO, N.J.: Ukrainian American Veterans Post 30 (Freehold) will hold a Memorial Day panakhyda at St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Route 520, at noon. For more information, call Jurij Jacus, (908) 264-8820.

May 27 - May 31

WARRINGTON, Pa.: The Ukrainian Professional Society of Philadelphia is hosting its Colossal Carnival on the grounds of St. Anne's Ukrainian Catholic Church on Route 611. It will be held on Wednesday and Thursday at 6-10 p.m.; on Friday at 6-11 p.m.; on Saturday at 1-11 p.m.; and on Sunday at 1-6 p.m. Wednesday is family night with unlimited rides for \$7; Thursday is Phillie Phanatic night with the Phanatic appearing at 6:30 - 8:30 p.m.; on Saturday there will be a performance by the Ukrainian American String Band; and Sunday will be Ukrainian Day with performances by various Ukrainian groups at 2-4 p.m. All profits will go to buy textbooks for recent emigres from Ukraine who are studying English as a second language at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center in Philadelphia.

June 7

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The Muzychne Doshkilia-Pre-school Music Parent's Committee is sponsoring a luncheon to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the school and to honor Marta Shlemkeych-Sawycky, director. The luncheon will be held at the Ramada Inn on Route 10, East Hanover. Tickets are \$17 for adults, \$10 for children ages 2-13. For tickets please call Rocksolana Halibey, (201) 895-4470, by May 10.

ADVANCE NOTICE

KIEV: The World Federation of Ukrainian Students and the Ukrainian Student Union of Ukraine invite all students of Ukrainian descent to participate in the First World Conference of Ukrainian Students, to be held on June 24-26. The tour, which will be from June 19 to July 5, will also include Prague and western Ukraine, and costs \$1,850. For further information, call Yaro T. Kulchychyvj, ASAP, (202) 547-0018 (days) or (202) 986-5936 (evenings).

Lviv business seminar slated for June

LVIV — Conpos Ltd., a Ukrainian information technology import/export firm, and Business Information Services Inc., a Lviv-based consulting firm, are presenting a business seminar in Lviv titled "Business in Ukraine." It will be held on June 22-26, and will include information on the Ukrainian commercial banking and financial system, jurisprudence, privatization and other themes. The seminar is sponsored by the Lviv Oblast Committee.

The seminar courses include: the market structure in Ukraine; privatization; joint ventures; investment; new tax laws; new import/export regulations, restrictions and tariff differentials; up-to-date market status analysis; a report on the status of infrastructure by region; and government organization and

bureaucracy.

Speakers will include Bohdan Horyn, the deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ihor Yukhnovsky, economic advisor to the president of Ukraine; Michael Kokoshko, the director of the Lviv State Bank and a member of the board of directors of the Central Bank of Ukraine; and Stanislav Harasymchuk, the director of the Lviv commodities exchange.

The cost of the seminar, which includes accommodations at the Dnister Hotel in Lviv and all meals and transportation in Ukraine, is \$900. Full-time English-Ukrainian-Russian translators will be available, as will fax, telex and E-mail facilities.

For more information, call (805) 529-1609.

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