

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

Vol. LX No. 22 THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1992 50 cents

UNA Supreme Assembly approves community grants of \$75,000

Bush receives Freedom Award

by Roma Hadzewycz

KERHONKSON, N. Y. — The Ukrainian National Association's Supreme Assembly concluded its annual meeting here on Thursday, May 21, by approving a budget of \$13 million for 1992 and allocating \$75,000 for donations to various community organizations and special projects.

Included in the budget is a capital fund of \$1,630,000 covering such items as renovations at the UNA's Soyuzivka resort (a new pool and deck, and complete reconstruction of the Kiev Villa), computerization of UNA publications, and renovations and improvements of the UNA's headquarters building in Jersey City, N.J.

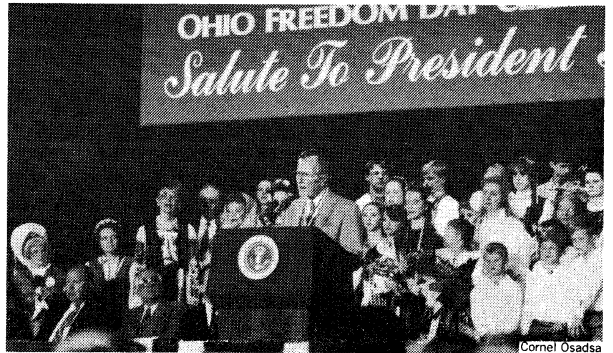
The assembly also heard a report by

Supreme President Ulana Diachuk on the selection of a site for the UNA's 33rd convention to be held in 1994. Mrs. Diachuk said that, after examining various options, she had selected Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, she noted, is the state where the Ukrainian National Association was founded in 1894, thus, it is fitting for the UNA to return to its roots during its centennial year. The convention will take place Friday, May 6, through Tuesday, May 10, 1994, at the Hilton Hotel.

On the final day of the Supreme Assembly's deliberations, a special meeting of the UNA By-Laws Revision Committee with all members of the assembly focused on the issues involved in amending or revising the fraternal

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Ohio ceremony focuses on ethnic Americans



President George Bush addresses ethnic Americans in Parma, Ohio.

Cornel Osadsa

by Cornel Osadsa

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

NEWS ANALYSIS: Political reform in Ukraine

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk
RFE/RL Research Institute

Ukraine's strained relations with Russia in the post-independence period, particularly the question of the Crimea's future status and the problem of dividing up the Black Sea Fleet, as well as Kiev's international obligations as a nuclear power have tended to overshadow important changes and developments on the domestic political scene in Ukraine.

The emergence of an independent Ukraine and the election of Parliament Chairman Leonid Kravchuk to the presidency necessarily implied that the major Ukrainian political parties, whose programs had been geared towards attaining independence, would have to set their political agendas accordingly.

Similarly, Mr. Kravchuk, whose increasingly outspoken defense of Ukrainian independence in the months before the December 1, 1991, referendum and presidential election, was now faced with the concrete task of actually implementing that independence.

Simple stated, the political situation in Ukraine changed fundamentally, requiring appropriate responses from those in power as well as those aspiring to a role in the political process.

One result has been that President Kravchuk has succeeded in winning support from Parliament to strengthen his own office, emphasizing that the consolidation of independent Ukrainian statehood is a top priority. Another has been the regrouping of political forces in Ukraine.

The new Ukrainian president, not all that long ago, the Communist Party's

point man in the campaign against the democratic opposition grouped in Rukh, has now joined forces with most of his former protagonists to form, in effect, a coalition cemented first and foremost by the common interest in defending the newly achieved independent statehood. This shift among an influential group of Rukh leaders in the direction of becoming something in the nature of an unofficial "presidential party" has effectively split the organization into two camps.

These changes, in turn, have given rise to a new centrist coalition called "New Ukraine," organized largely on the initiative of the Party of Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine (PDVU), which traces its origins to reform-minded Communists in the former Democratic Platform in the Communist Party of Ukraine. New Ukraine, while strictly speaking not in opposition to the president, places emphasis on economic reform and social issues as the major components of building an independent Ukrainian state.

Presidential program: political reform

Already in his inaugural address to the Ukrainian Parliament on December 5, 1991, which outlined Ukraine's proposed domestic and foreign policies, President Kravchuk told lawmakers that he would seek to strengthen the executive branch of government and pursue further reform of "all ruling structures" in order to make them fundamentally stronger and increase their responsibility for carrying out their functions. He made it clear then that his policies would be motivated by the need to translate Ukraine's newly won independence into reality.

In a subsequent interview with *Izvestiya*, the substance of which was conveyed by the newspaper's correspondent, Mr. Kravchuk was said to be surprisingly candid about his priorities, i.e., that "not even the well-being of the people," but rather "the safeguarding of the real and long-term independence of the country will be his main concern."

The Ukrainian president added a few details about the planned changes in his address to the nation on January 14, saying that he had prepared a legislative package for consideration by Parliament, including "new approaches to the building of executive power in Ukraine." Specifically, Mr. Kravchuk referred to the need to delineate power among the president, the Cabinet of Ministers and Parliament.

The full scope of Mr. Kravchuk's proposed governmental reforms was revealed in his speech to the opening meeting of the Fifth Session of Parliament on January 28, where he proposed:

- (1) that Parliament approve amendments to the Constitution and pass new legislation that would clear the way for the delineation of power between the executive and legislative branches and allow for the introduction of the institution of presidential representatives at the local level of government; and
- (2) that he be granted temporary expanded powers to issue decrees having the force of law, particularly with regard to the implementation of economic reforms, and the right to directly appoint certain ministers and heads of state committees.

Mr. Kravchuk argued that the re-

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PARMA, Ohio — Over 1,600 people, mostly Ukrainian Americans, filled St. Josaphat's Astrodome Hall on May 21 to see President George Bush receive the Freedom Medal from the American Nationalities Movement. Standing on a stage outlined with the flags of the East European nations, the president received the award from Ohio Gov. George Voinovich, who is of Slovenian descent.

Declaring the day "Freedom Day" in Ohio, the governor praised the president for knowing the hardships endured by the people who suffered under communism. "We need the continued leadership of the president," he told the partisan audience. "During his term, those captive nations are now free nations." The governor cited President Bush for his concern for the region and called the president a perfect role model for the rest of America.

Standing underneath a Ukrainian flag on the stage of the Ukrainian Catholic hall, President Bush passed on the praise from the governor to all the ethnic Americans who fought for the freedom of their lands. "You never gave up," he stressed, "you worked and you prayed. You had faith your nations would be free again. I congratulate you on your efforts."

"I love the signs in this hall," he announced, pointing to scores of signs proclaiming the end of communism. The president singled out one that read, "Let Freedom Ring!" The mention brought out a cheer from Laura Cocchi and Kathy Lobur, two dancers from the Kashtan Dance Ensemble who had spent several days making all the signs.

President Bush singled out Cardinal Josyf Slipyj as someone who had

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Papal documents seized by KGB are returned to Ukrainian Church

LVIV — Three papal bulls declaring the nomination of Patriarch Josyf Slippy as archbishop of Lviv and coadjutor to Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky were returned on May 21 to the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church by the National Security of Ukraine (formerly the KGB), reported the Press Office of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church.

The bulls, which are dated November 25, 1939, are declarations to Patriarch Josyf of his confirmation as archbishop and coadjutor, to bishops of the Kiev-Halych Metropolitanate informing them of this confirmation, and to the clergy and people.

The documents were taken from then Metropolitan Josyf following a search before his arrest on April 11, 1945. This arrest was the beginning of 18 years of imprisonment for the great confessor of the faith. Carrying the seals of Pope Pius XII, the documents were kept in the KGB archives since 1945. They are in excellent condition.

At the ceremony, which was held at the end of Thursday's Synod of Bishops, Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky accepted the documents from Mykola Horyn, head of the Lviv Regional Council.

In his statement, Cardinal Lubachivsky said:

"Today, we have been gathered by a historical development on the road to the resurrection of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church; a new event in the re-establishment of her good name and troubled rights.

"It is not always possible to expect from life full justice and retribution for all perpetrated wrongs. But for the sufferer to hear the admittance of that which had happened as a true injustice is a very important step. Therefore, with the return of these documents, taken away from my honored predecessor Metropolitan Josyf Slipyj at the time of his arrest, the injunction and criminality of this first act in the process of the liquidation of our Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church is underlined."

He continued his remarks by noting that the return of the papal bulls is "one moment on the road to the healing of our spiritual wounds and the healing of our Church and people."

Cardinal Lubachivsky added: "You perhaps are already aware, and it is with great happiness that I inform you again, that further concrete steps to the healing of these wounds will be the return of the mortal remains of Patriarch Josyf from Rome to the Cathedral of St. George in August of this year. He was forcibly taken from here in April 1945. He will rest here in accordance with the will of the people of God and in all justice as he requested in his testament. Priest, scholar, teacher, metropolitan, prisoner, confessor, patriarch — he will be among his people whom he so faithfully served.

"From me as the head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church and in the name of her hierarchy, gathered here these days for the first synod of our resurrected Church in a free and independent Ukrainian nation, in the name of the clergy and the faithful, I give you, honorable guests, our sincere thanks for this deeply moving act, and I express my hope for further cooperation in our joint task — to strengthen and raise those whom God has placed in our care for the Glory of God and the good of our entire Ukrainian nation."

In turn, Mr. Horyn spoke, calling the return of the papal bulls a "phenomenal event." He went on to emphasize the fact that the Synod of Bishops is being held for the first time in an independent Ukrainian state.

And therefore, he noted, "the question of a patriarchate and a patriarch is immensely important: as a certain symbol of an independent country, as the way to ecumenism between all Ukrainian Christians."

He continued: "... there must be a patriarch and a patriarchate as soon as possible. For it becomes the base of a clear structure; the base of organization and all struc-

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Catholic bishops' fund assists Church in former Soviet bloc

WASHINGTON — More than \$6 million donated by Catholic parishioners has been allocated to 15 countries and republics during the first year of the U.S. Catholic bishops' three-year assistance program to renew the Church in the former Soviet bloc.

Projects already funded range from supporting seminarians and publishing catechetical materials to establishing diocesan media centers.

The monies were raised last year in the first of three national collections authorized by the bishops.

The funds are administered by the National Conference of Catholic Bishops' Office to Aid the Catholic Church in Central and Eastern Europe, including the former Soviet Union. Projects are submitted to the office by Latin- and Eastern-rite bishops in the affected areas.

A 50,000-watt radio transmitter purchased for religious broadcasts in Ukraine is identical to the one used by Russian President Boris Yeltsin to help foil the Soviet coup attempt last summer. That transmitter also was operated by a Christian radio station.

Seminarians from several now-liberated countries and republics are studying for the priesthood, with much of

the burden of tuition lifted by the U.S. bishops' grants. Bulgarian, Czech, Lithuanian and Slovak students have become the first citizens of their countries to attend seminaries in Rome and elsewhere since the fall of the Communist regime.

In Poland, funds from the collection are being used to set up a national Catholic news agency to report on the activities of the Catholic Church. The agency would serve some three dozen Polish diocesan newspapers as well as more than 200 secular publications.

Elsewhere, a home for unwed pregnant women will open in Prague to meet the needs of mothers seeking abortion alternatives; the bishops of Hungary took a course to familiarize themselves with modern management techniques; a Catholic charities network was set up for Croats and Slovenians suffering from the war there; communities of women religious in Romania have been assisted with their charitable efforts and a cathedral in Shkoder, Albania, a symbol of the region's defiance of religious suppression under Communist rule, will be rebuilt.

In total, more than 100 projects have been approved for funding and many of those are completed or under way.



Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• MOSCOW — The Russian Parliament voted on May 21 to declare the 1954 decree transferring the Crimea to Ukraine unconstitutional and void, and stated that the issue should be resolved through negotiations. The resolution, passing by a vote of 136 to 18, with 20 absentions, rescinded the decision of Nikita S. Khrushchev, then leader of the USSR, who gave the Crimea to Ukraine in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the "reunification" of Ukraine and Russia via the Treaty of Pereyaslav.

The Russian Parliament at the same time noted that recent agreements between Ukraine and Russia had rejected any territorial claims that either party might have against the other; therefore, the Crimean issue must be settled through negotiations between the two states.

Meanwhile, the Crimean Parliament voted in Simferopol to roll back its conditional declaration of independence and to suspend preparations for a referendum until June 10. The legislature also asked the Ukrainian Parliament to suspend laws already adopted on the status of the Crimea and to renegotiate a division of authority between Ukrainian and Crimean authorities. (The New York Times)

• KIEV — Ukrainian Defense Minister Konstantyn Morozov sent a telegram to CIS Commander-in-Chief Yevgeny Shaposhnikov, protesting the use of only non-Ukrainian conscripts in the Black Sea Fleet. He wrote that Ukraine would "take the firmest measures to prevent the violation of our legislation..." and called on Commander Shaposhnikov to suspend the sending of draftees until a political agreement on the fleet is reached.

Meanwhile, Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent a diplomatic note of protest to Moscow which called the Russian Parliament's resolution on the status of Crimea a threat to the territorial integrity of Ukraine as well as to European security. The statement added that further pursuit of the matter could lead to dangerous and unforeseen consequences, and that the Crimean question is a strictly internal matter that cannot be a subject of negotiations with other states. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• UNITED NATIONS — The official note of protest sent to Russia by Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding the Russian Parliament's decision to reject the legality of the 1954 transfer of the Crimea to Ukraine, has been forwarded as well to United Nations Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. Ukraine's envoy to the U.N., Viktor Batiuk, spoke of Ukraine's position on the issue of the Crimea during a press conference on May 26. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• MOSCOW — Russian President Boris Yeltsin announced on May 27 that he had agreed with Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk to hold a Russian-Ukrainian summit in early June to discuss ways to resolve "acute problems" between the two states. According to Radio Ukraine, the heads of the Parliaments and governments of both countries will also participate in the summit. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• MOSCOW — CIS defense ministers meeting in Moscow on May 26 to prepare military documents for the next round of Commonwealth talks scheduled for July 6 in Moscow have agreed on the composition of CIS strategic forces. ITAR-TASS and Radio Moscow reported that these include strategic rocket forces, nuclear delivery components from the air force and navy, the ballistic-missile warning system and anti-missile defense system, and some space forces. CIS Commander-in-Chief Yevgeny Shaposhnikov acknowledged that the former Soviet Black Sea Fleet is not counted as part of the strategic forces. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• LISBON — Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia on May 23 signed an agreement with the United States that paves the way for ratification of the 1991 Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START). The four newly independent republics concluded a protocol to the START treaty which refers to all four as "successor states of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics." The protocol was signed by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, Foreign Ministers Andrei Kozyrev of Russia, Anatoly Zlenko of Ukraine and Petr Kravchenko of Belarus, and State

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THE Ukrainian Weekly

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language Ukrainian newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, N.J. 07302.
(ISSN — 0273-9348)

Yearly subscription rate: \$20; for UNA members — \$10.
Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper.

The Weekly and Svoboda: (201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036 UNA: (201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:
The Ukrainian Weekly
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Jersey City, N.J. 07303
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The Ukrainian Weekly, May 31, 1992, No. 22, Vol. LX
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Foreign minister promotes Ukraine's European role

by Yaroslav Trofimov
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

NEW YORK — Newly independent Ukraine sees its future in Brussels and wants to become a member of the European Community by the turn of the century, Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko said in an interview.

"We have very clearly defined our policy towards Europe: Ukraine is a European nation," he said. "More than that, Ukraine is a great European nation which can enrich the all-European process. Everything European is characteristic of us."

Minister Zlenko said that though a formal application has not yet been filed, he is sure that Ukraine will become a member of the Community "much earlier than in a 10-year period."

Ukraine, with its 53 million people, is the ex-USSR's largest republic located fully within Europe, and in size is comparable to France.

Unlike Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, other potential suitors of the EC, Ukraine does not even have a basic association treaty with the Community. It largely lags behind Russia in economic reforms.



Roma Hadzewycz

Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko of Ukraine.

But Minister Zlenko said that Ukraine hopes to eliminate obstacles to further European integration by speeding up market reforms and, as a result, eventually increasing the Ukrainians' standard of living.

"The government's reform plans found widespread support in the IMF (International Monetary Fund) and the World Bank. We are confident of success because we have such a giant industrial, scientific and, most importantly, intellectual potential," he said.

Mr. Zlenko said that he has already held preliminary talks on Ukraine's European integration plans with Jacques Delors, head of the Commission of European Communities, and that Mr. Delors is expected to visit Kiev soon.

Mr. Zlenko also said that the Council of Europe, a forum uniting East and West European countries, is expected to approve Ukraine's membership shortly.

However, Ukraine's desire to join

(Continued on page 12)

Yaroslav Trofimov is the New York and United Nations correspondent for The European, a British newsweekly.

INTERVIEW: Crusading journalist Lubov Kovalevska

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — In early 1986, a young, smart, inquisitive journalist named Lubov Kovalevska, working for a newspaper in Prypiat, just kilometers away from the Chernobyl nuclear power station, began investigating serious safety problems at the plant.

Her conclusions, backed by information contained in secret documents, were published in full by Literaturna Ukraina, just one month prior to the devastating April 26 explosion.

No one heeded her warnings; instead, after the accident, she endured degradations, threats, provocations, investigations, as well as illness.

Although she was awarded the 1991 Courage in Journalism Award by the International Women's Media Foundation, in Ukraine, as well as in other republics of the former Soviet Union, virtually nothing has changed for Ms. Kovalevska, who now lives in a two-room flat in Kiev with her teenage daughter, Yana.

An independent journalist who continues to investigate the crimes of Chernobyl, Ms. Kovalevska underwent major surgery just a few weeks ago for the removal of her thyroid gland as a consequence of receiving large doses of radiation.

"Chornobyl is not only Ukraine's tragedy; it is not a national problem, but a problem for the entire world," said Ms. Kovalevska during a recent interview.

A teacher who trained as a nurse in the Soviet state civil defense program (to protect against radiation) in case of a nuclear war with the United States, Ms. Kovalevska is now beginning to study the medical consequences of Chernobyl.

"Sometimes I grow very tired and weak from these problems, but I'm committed, as a journalist and as a citizen of this world. I cannot stop working until the truth is told," said the chain smoker, who is both fearless and fervent in her mission.

"And I tell myself that I will approach the subject of Chernobyl void of emotions, but then I delve into statistics that reveal that Ukraine's birth and death rates are about equal. And I get angry and continue my work, reminding myself that the full picture has not



Marta Kolomayets

Journalist Lubov Kovalevska

yet been painted."

Born in Siberia to a family that had been exiled from Ukraine because they were kulaks, Ms. Kovalevska recalls that her curiosity began at an early age. "We were isolated in Siberia and a bit freer than the citizens of Ukraine, Belarus. But I always wanted to know more than was allowed," she explained.

It is perhaps this character trait and the fact that she has a child that made her fear for the safety of the people around the Chernobyl plant.

"Perhaps if I had been young, and without a child, I would not have taken on the responsibility of exploring the problems at the plant. But once you have lived a bit, loved and given birth to a child, you learn that responsibility goes beyond just caring for yourself. I began to understand that the land I lived on, the land I lived off of can turn into my enemy before my very eyes," she said recalling the 1986 disaster.

Although she is of Polish and Belarusian background, and has lived in Ukraine for most of her adult life, Ms. Kovalevska worries about the fate of mankind and the harmony that must be maintained between man and nature if

we are to survive into the 21st century.

"Our land is so contaminated that it has begun to take revenge on man. And the people here, they will not survive one more tragedy. They have had enough."

Ms. Kovalevska explains that the genetic code of the people in and around Chernobyl has already been altered from radiation contamination. "The immuno-deficiency of the nation has decreased, making it fertile ground for AIDS," she explained.

Radiation, she said, is the ideal destroyer of a cell's membrane, allowing it to be contaminated with viruses of animals. Now man is no longer immune from animal viruses, she noted.

But, the problems of Chernobyl cannot be separated from Ukraine's political life, according to Ms. Kovalevska, who is a constant critic of Ukraine's laws on Chernobyl.

"We can no longer put the blame on Moscow; Ukraine is free, everything is open to us," she said in a sardonic tone.

"Nothing has really changed," she explained. For me personally, Ukraine's independence has rid me of the Moscow KGB," she said laughing. "But, our security service remains."

The journalist is very critical of today's government in Ukraine and the role of the press in this budding nation.

"Any intelligent person — the intelligentsia, writers, journalists — always has to stand in opposition to a government," she noted.

"And so, no matter how difficult it may be, I gave myself my word never to take any position in this government. I see a partocratic-totalitarian state emerging. But, I can't only blame the government; even our own newspapers haven't rid themselves of the old thinking," she noted.

Recalling the days before Chernobyl, Ms. Kovalevska pointed out that it was Leonid Kravchuk, today's president of Ukraine, who in 1986 gave an order to remove the newspaper which printed her article from libraries so that it wouldn't be available for the public to read.

"And so he has always been a censor to me. He was always an ideological boss, and for this reason, I cannot regard him as a president.

"I don't believe him. Let them hang me, I don't believe that such a partocrat like Kravchuk, such a cunning fox, could change," she concluded.

Ukraine to issue new passports

KIEV — According to officials at the Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs, new passports will be issued to every citizen of Ukraine over a five-year period from 1993 to 1998, reported Intelnews on May 18. The new Ukrainian passport will be based on international standards and will be valid both for internal identification purposes and for foreign travel, unlike the case during the Soviet era when separate passports were issued for domestic and external use.

Also in contrast to the former Soviet passport, the new Ukrainian passport will omit the notorious "nationality" entry, which listed each person's ethnic background, as well as entries on family status, number of children, and military conscription status. The passport text will be trilingual — Ukrainian, English, and Russian. The cover of the passport will be dark blue.

Internal Affairs Ministry officials said the new passports would be phased in over a five-year period due to a lack of finances and a sufficient poligraphic base to print the millions of documents required. The Ukrainian government is

also considering printing passports abroad — either in Canada or France. There is also discussion of establishing a joint venture with a foreign partner to bring in the necessary technology to print the passports in Ukraine.

Currently valid passports issued by the previous Communist regime will be altered by numbered seals, Ukrainian national symbolism, and the word "Ukraine" stamped over Soviet insignias. The process will begin July 1 and will continue until the end of the year, when new passports will start to be issued.

Ministry sources reported citizens can bring in their current passports to be altered on a voluntary basis. No one will face any penalties by retaining the former Soviet passport. The passport exchange will only become mandatory starting in 1993 and everyone must have a new passport by 1998.

The Internal Affairs Ministry is paying for the alteration of passports for its own employees since the government has not yet determined how to finance the passport exchange.

Rutgers club promotes Ukraine

by Kristina Lucenko

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. — The Ukrainian Club of Rutgers University is forging a resurgence of activity to promote a better understanding of history and recent developments in Ukraine. The club is scheduling programs, speakers, exhibits and festivals via which Rutgers students and the surrounding community can become acquainted with this newly independent country.

Approximately 50 students are members of the club; most of them are of Ukrainian descent.

"One of our objectives is to gather information and encourage students of various backgrounds to learn about the Ukrainian people, their history, traditions, and struggle for freedom and independence," said the Ukrainian Club's co-president, Olesia Lew.

"There is a trend to portray Ukrainians as radical and nationalistic in a negative sense. This is a common practice especially of university professors, the media and politicians. You have to realize that all information that came out of the former Soviet Union went through Moscow, where the official ideology did not permit the Ukrainian national identity to thrive," said Miss Lew.

Miss Lew emphasized the importance of being aware of this fact, especially in this crucial time when Ukraine is asserting its independence.

"There is no more Soviet Union. Ukraine is now able to act according to its own interests; not the Soviet Union's interests and not Russia's interests. Why is Ukraine perceived as having 'suicidal nationalism'? Washington only had to deal with Moscow up until this point, but the message we want to send now is that each nation must be dealt with on its own terms," said the club leader.

The Ukrainian Club is currently involved in arranging for a professor from Ukraine to teach a class on Ukrainian heritage and culture to be offered either in the fall semester of 1992 or the spring semester of 1993.

Manor College receives grant

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — The Manor Junior College Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center received a grant from the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts for preparation of an educational display, announced Sister M. Francis, OSBM, director of the Ukrainian Heritage Studies Center.

The display features regional beadwork styles from the Carpathian mountain region of Ukraine crafted by UHSC mastercraftsman Anna Halamay of Philadelphia.

Ms. Halamay has received several grants from the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts. Her collection has been displayed at Longwood Gardens and the State Museum in Harrisburg, Pa.

Christine Izak, curator of the UHSC of Warminster was the grantwriter and the project coordinator for this grant.

The Ukrainian Heritage Study Center at MJC is dedicated to the preservation and promotion of Ukrainian heritage, arts and culture. The UHSC comprises four major areas: academics division, museum collection, library and archives.

Kravchuk pitches Ukraine to Texans, visits NASA

HOUSTON — Representatives of the Ukrainian community in Houston greeted Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk, his wife and an entourage of dignitaries and businesspeople from Ukraine, upon their arrival in Houston on May 7.

During their brief Houston stay, the distinguished group of Ukrainians visited NASA, attended a business luncheon hosted by University of Houston College of Business Administration's Center for Eastern European Business Development, toured the Contemporary Arts Museum, and were guests of honor at a dinner party hosted by Houston oilman Oscar Wyatt. Houston Mayor Bob Lanier and Texas Gov. Ann Richards were also in attendance to greet President Kravchuk and the other guests from Ukraine.

President Kravchuk painted Ukraine as a land full of opportunity for Americans and made a pitch for Texas investment and know-how during a luncheon with about 40 Houston business executives at the University of Houston Hilton Hotel, reported the Houston Chronicle.

"I hope we will soon have joint ventures rooted in Texas. We are interested in joint ventures for use on old depleted oil wells and oil fields," Mr. Kravchuk said, speaking through a translator. "We are interested in exchanging experience and using Texas



Dan Ford Connolly

Michael Balahutruk (left) and Gregory Buchai (center) bid farewell to President Leonid Kravchuk as he departs from Houston.

experience in oil processing. We are having brief talks already on this point."

So far, there are 400 joint ventures with foreign companies in Ukraine, 15 of them American, President Kravchuk said. But those that are there have their headquarters in New York and Los Angeles, he said.

Environmental clean-up joint ventures also are desired in Ukraine, which still is suffering side effects of

the Chernobyl nuclear accident, the president said.

My. Kravchuk played up the advanced technology and manufacturing Ukraine already has, and its strategic location to the rest of Europe. Sophisticated space missiles and cargo aircraft already are produced in the area, which also has a vast shipping industry, he said, according to the Chronicle.



Michael Balahutruk

Members of the Ukrainian community in Houston who were on hand to greet the president of Ukraine as he arrived at Ellington Air Force Base.

Ukrainian Canadian heritage celebrated at anniversary banquet in Vancouver

by Andry Wasylko

VANCOUVER — One hundred years of Ukrainian pioneer settlement in Canada and 50 years of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) in Vancouver were both celebrated at an anniversary banquet to a capacity-filled hall at the Ukrainian Catholic Center here on April 10.

Ramon John Hnatyshyn, the governor general of Canada, was the guest of honor for the festivities. In Canada's 125-year history, he is only the seventh Canadian governor general and the first of Ukrainian background. The governor general, whose father himself was the son of Ukrainian immigrants, delivered an inspirational speech about the contributions of Ukrainian pioneers to Canada.

"The thread of Ukrainian Canadian life has woven itself into the fabric of our nation, richly coloring and strengthening our Canadian tapestry," he noted.

The governor general was on hand to unveil a commemorative plaque which celebrates both the 100th anniversary of Ukrainians in Canada and the 50th anniversary of Vancouver's UCC.

The plaque, designed by Stefan Lemieszewsky, was engraved in Ukrainian, English and French, and is the first trilingual plaque in the Vancouver Parks Board. The commemorative plaque will be prominently placed in the Queen Elizabeth Park, and will serve as an historic reminder of these events for all Canadians.

The banquet program was directed

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Ottawa remembers Chernobyl tragedy

by Luba Podolsky

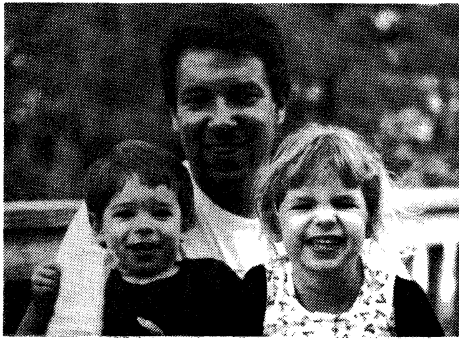
OTTAWA — Ottawa's Ukrainian community marked the anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear accident again this year by remembering the affected children and their continuing problems.

On Monday, April 27, children of Ottawa's Ukrainian schools and members of the Ukrainian Scouting movement in Ottawa held a program titled "Pysanka for the Children of Chernobyl" at the auditorium of the Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral on Byron Avenue. The pysanka, or Ukrainian Easter egg, is a symbol of hope and renewal in the Ukrainian tradition. The children brought colored paper "pysanky" to send, along with items purchased from the donations made at

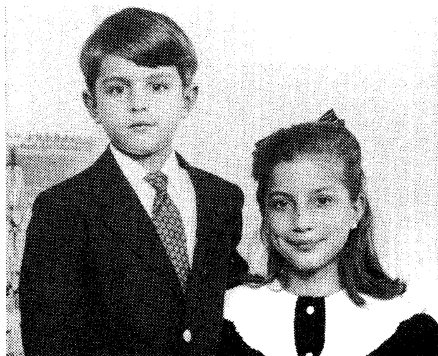
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THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Young UNA'ers



Diana, 4, and Michael, 21 months, seen here with their father, are new members of UNA Branch 238 in Boston. They are the children of Diane and Michael Stelma and were enrolled by their grandparents, John and Anne Turchan.



Evhen, 7, and Alexandra, 11, are the children of Zina Kondratiuk. They were enrolled into UNA Branch 238 of Boston by their grandmother, Olga Kondratiuk.

UNA seminars available

Need a speaker for your organization's next meeting? Want to learn more about the new products and services the UNA is now offering to its members such as free advice from estate planning attorneys and competitive mortgage loans for our members? Want to understand more about how the UNA's tax-deferred savings account which is currently paying 6.75 percent interest guaranteed for one year works?

Then contact Robert M. Cook, CLU, ChFc at the UNA's Home Office, (201) 451-2200 or 1-(800) 253-9862, to arrange for an informative seminar which will be tailored to your group or organization.

Seminars are provided by the UNA at no charge to groups, if located in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania or New England.

Supreme ...

(Continued from page 1)

organization's by-laws. The session was chaired by Supreme Vice-President Nestor Olesnycky, who heads the special committee created by a resolution of the UNA's 32nd convention in 1990.

All assembly members had an opportunity to voice their opinions, and they were asked to submit specific proposals for changes to the by-laws in writing by Labor Day of this year. Afterwards, the By-Laws Committee will review the proposals and will prepare a first draft of the new by-laws by the end of 1992. That draft is to be published in UNA publications in order to allow all UNA members to participate in a discussion of the proposals.

Thirteen committees of the Supreme Assembly met during that body's four-day annual meeting. The committee deliberations were concluded on Wednesday, May 20. Committee reports were then delivered for the approval of the entire Supreme Assembly on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday.

Reports were delivered as follows: Youth Committee (Supreme Advisor Alexander Chudolij), Sports Committee (Mr. Chudolij), Press and Publications Committee (Supreme Auditor Wasyl Didiuk), Organizing Committee (Supreme Advisor Wasyl Liscynsky), Soyuzivka Committee (Supreme Advisor Walter Korchynsky), UNA Centennial Committee (Supreme Advisor Roma Hadzewycz), Aid to Ukraine Committee (Supreme Advisor Vasy

Luchkiw), Canadian Affairs Committee (Supreme Advisor Tekla Moroz) Cultural Committee (Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, honorary member of the UNA Supreme Assembly), Fraternal Activities Committee (Mrs. Moroz), UNA Supreme Assembly Women's Committee (Supreme Vice-Presidentess Gloria Paschen), Resolutions Committee (Zenon Snylyk, editor-in-chief of Svoboda), and Financial Committee (Supreme Treasurer Alexander Blahitka).

Among the more notable resolutions approved by the Supreme Assembly was one proposed by the Aid to Ukraine Committee that called for the creation within 30 days of a non-profit Ukrainian National Foundation, which will apply for tax-exempt status, and the hiring of a full-time director of the foundation whose assignment it will be to seek out government and private sector grants for charitable, educational and scholarly projects.

Other noteworthy recommendations approved by the assembly included:

- a UNA Centennial Committee proposal that the UNA organize two national commemorations of its centennial: one in the Metropolitan New York area and the other in Metropolitan Toronto;
- a Sports Committee proposal that the UNA create a sports directorship to coordinate and sponsor all types of sports events and tournaments throughout the UNA's districts in the U.S. and Canada; and
- a Youth Committee recommendation that the UNA grant special scholarships to students from Ukraine who are studying in North America.



Women of the UNA Supreme Assembly.

As well, the Supreme Assembly passed a resolution, proposed by the Press and Publications Committee, calling on the UNA to immediately update the computer system of the UNA publications' subscription department. In addition, the Press and Publications Committee recommended that the UNA Press Bureau in Kiev be expanded by hiring personnel from the U.S., Canada or Ukraine, and that a UNA delegation seek a formal meeting with the postmaster general of the U.S. to discuss poor delivery of its newspapers, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly.

All resolutions and recommendations approved by the Supreme Assembly will be published in upcoming issues of Svoboda (in Ukrainian) and The Ukrainian Weekly (in English).

At the conclusion of their deliberations, Supreme Assembly members

— that is, the Ukrainian National Association's executive officers, auditors and advisors — decided that their 1993 annual meeting will take place at Soyuzivka during the week beginning May 17.

Closing remarks were offered by Supreme President Diachuk, who noted that the 1992 session of the Supreme Assembly was the first held since Ukraine's independence was declared and, thus, all committees of the assembly referred in their reports to the importance of the UNA and UNA'ers becoming involved in assisting Ukraine. Mrs. Diachuk also expressed thanks to all members of the Supreme Assembly for their participation and contributions during the session.

The meeting was concluded with the singing of the Ukrainian national anthem.



Deliberations of the Aid to Ukraine Committee.



The Supreme Assembly session in the Main House library.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

The UNA: moving forward

This week's issue of The Ukrainian Weekly carries a front-page story about the conclusion of the annual meeting of the Ukrainian National Association's Supreme Assembly, the fraternal organization's highest decision-making body between quadrennial conventions. As is reported, the Supreme Assembly approved a \$13 million budget for 1992 and voted to allocate \$75,000 to various community organizations and special projects designed to benefit Ukrainians in the U.S. and Canada, as well as in other parts of the diaspora, and in Ukraine.

The beneficiaries of these grants are groups ranging from performing ensembles to scholarly societies, from women's organizations to youth groups from sports club to professional associations — and everything in between. Truly, the UNA has in the past and today continues to support the full range of our community's endeavors.

In addition, special committees of the Supreme Assembly met during the four-day annual meeting at Soyuzivka to discuss various facets of the UNA's, and, by extension, the Ukrainian community's activity and existence. Let us focus on the more noteworthy recommendations adopted by the Supreme Assembly.

The Aid to Ukraine Committee, for example, recommended that the UNA establish a Ukrainian National Foundation, a non-profit, tax-exempt body that would support charitable, educational and scholarly projects through grants obtained from both governmental and private sector sources. As well, it called for continuing the work of the UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine, which has supported myriad projects aimed at assisting the newly independent state thanks to donations from UNA members and the community at large, and contributions from the UNA treasury.

The Youth Committee, too, focused on Ukraine as it called for the UNA to offer special scholarships for students from Ukraine pursuing higher education in the United States or Canada, the two countries where the UNA now does business as a fraternal benefit life insurance company.

Both the Supreme Assembly Women's Committee and the Fraternal Activities Committee urged the UNA and its members to care for the well-being of needy and ill children in Ukraine, particularly those affected by the Chernobyl accident.

And, the Press and Publications Committee recommended that the UNA's press bureau in Kiev — now a one-person operation — be expanded to continue to meet the needs of Ukrainians worldwide in providing timely information.

There were scores of other recommendations dealing with everything from continuing to upgrade the Soyuzivka resort and supporting cultural endeavors in the diaspora and in Ukraine, to enrolling new members into the UNA.

All these proposals, though diverse, have a common thread: they take into account the changing needs and wishes of the Ukrainian community in the United States and Canada, and the changing realities in Ukraine as it emerges on the world scene.

May
23
1945

Turning the pages back...

Oleksander Kolessa, a linguist, literary historian, ethnographer and civic leader, died on May 23, 1945, in Prague.

Mr. Kolessa was a central figure in emigre scholarly life in Prague. As a member of the Austrian Parliament, he defended the educational rights of Ukrainians, especially the right to a Ukrainian university. Later he was an organizer, professor and rector of the Ukrainian Free University; a founder and vice-president of the Ukrainian Historical-Philological Society; and the first president of the Ukrainian Academic Committee.

From 1921 he headed the Western Ukrainian National Republic's diplomatic mission to Rome. He was also a founder of the Ukrainian Cultural Council in Vienna, which organized Ukrainian emigre schools. From 1926 to 1939 he was a professor at Prague University and from 1929 a member of the Slavic Institute in Prague. He was also the brother of Filaret Kolessa, a noted musicologist and composer.

On the scholarly side, Mr. Kolessa belonged to F. Miklosec's linguistic school, which had a large impact on philological studies in Galicia and Austria. Kolessa "investigated old Ukrainian paleography, historical phonology, and morphology particularly in the Horodyshche manuscripts, the Uzhhorod "Poluustav," and the life of St. Sava. From the study of the last (1896) he drew some important generalizations about the distinctive characteristics of old Ukrainian texts in relation to old Russian texts. In his "Pohliad na Istoriu Ukrainskoyi Movy" (A View of the History of the Ukrainian Language, 1924) he gave a general survey of the history of the Ukrainian language.

As a literary scholar he studied Ukrainian-Polish literary relations (he wrote articles on Ukrainian folk songs in the poetry of B. Zaleski and on A. Mickiewicz's influence on T. Shevchenko). He is the author of studies of Yuriy Fedkovych (1893). He also wrote about the genesis of the modern Ukrainian novella (1924).

In the field of folklore studies he contributed "Holovni Napriamy i Metody v Rozslidakh Ukrainskoho Folkloru" (The Main Directions and Methods in the Study of Ukrainian Folklore, 1927) and articles on apocrypha and solar and lunar motifs in Ukrainian Christmas carols."

(Encyclopedia of Ukraine)

For the record

CSCE report on Ukraine

Following is a report by the U.S. Helsinki Commission on its trip to Ukraine on April 17-18 as part of a six-country trip that look the delegation also to Armenia, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. We publish the report in two parts keeping in mind The Ukrainian Weekly's role as a newspaper of record.

CONCLUSION

Meeting with President Kravchuk

President Kravchuk opened by recalling his previous day's conversation with Secretary of State Baker, and stated that due to the efforts of the U.S. administration, a solution to the ratification of START will be found. As soon as the issue is fully resolved, Ukraine will start fulfilling the agreement.

Co-Chairman DeConcini explained the work of the commission, and noted the importance of Ukraine as an independent nation which was important not only with respect to START, but in its own right. He was pleased that Ukraine has joined the CSCE and has committed itself to the Helsinki principles, including human rights. He also thanked President Kravchuk for responding to the commission's December letter to resolve outstanding referendum cases, and recalled Human Rights Commission Chairman Yemets' promise earlier in the day that Ukraine will do everything to resolve these cases.

President Kravchuk mentioned the recent visit of the CSCE rapporteur mission, stating that the mission had praised Ukraine's efforts in the human rights sphere, including minority rights. He declared that Ukraine will pursue a policy of equal human rights for all the people of Ukraine. He recalled a meeting the previous day with a Jewish organization in which they discussed freedom of movement — both from and to Ukraine.

In response to the co-chairman's question on Ukraine's intentions with respect to the development of its own armed forces, President Kravchuk stated that Ukraine is trying to set up its own armed forces, including the Black Sea Fleet, on the basis of laws and in strict accordance with international agreements. No one, he claimed, has to date shown a single fact that would prove Ukraine is not adhering to agreements. Unfortunately, he stated, most violations are coming from the joint command of the CIS and partially from the Russian leadership. President Kravchuk noted that the first meetings of the experts' groups of the committee on the division of the Black Sea Fleet were held on the previous day and that the next meeting on the level of delegations

would be held soon in Odessa. He expressed hope for a peaceful, negotiated resolution of the issue.

Mr. Kravchuk then reasserted Ukraine's right to its own armed forces and said that this is supported by the military in Ukraine, where nearly 500,000 have sworn allegiance. He cited 200,000 to 230,000 as the number of armed forces Ukraine expects to have.

President Kravchuk indicated that Ukrainian public opinion, resentful of certain statements by the Russian leadership, has asked: Who will protect Ukraine against neighbors with territorial pretensions against Ukraine? He said he would speak with President Bush about the problem of how to guarantee the national security of Ukraine.

When asked by Co-Chairman DeConcini whether the territorial pretensions come just from Russia, Kravchuk stated that East-Central European states, to Ukraine's satisfaction, have no territorial pretensions, except those raised by the Romanian Parliament. He added that no such statement had come from Romania's executive/government, and that a recent Ukrainian parliamentary delegation had visited Romania and was told that the Romanians wanted to develop bilateral relations on the basis of territorial integrity. President Kravchuk also insisted that Ukraine has no territorial pretensions as it is adhering to the Helsinki Final Act and Charter of Paris, and while from a historical perspective it might have, Ukraine does not intend to pursue them because it would lead to confrontation.

In response to a question from Sen. Jeffords on whether Ukraine is being equitably treated with respect to the asset and debt of the former Soviet Union, the president recalled the recent agreement on a common position on debt and said that Russia and Ukraine will be the co-chairs of this process. Regarding external foreign assets, he asserted that a special commission was set up but that Russia is blocking it. Russia, he said, has proclaimed ownership of all assets of the former USSR. He contended that at least \$1 billion (although no one knows exactly) of Ukrainian money in foreign currency was deposited in the national bank of the former Soviet Union. Regarding other assets, including gold and diamonds, Ukraine does not have full information, and Russia is not eager to provide details.

Citing the example of the total USSR navy, President Kravchuk maintained that 70 percent of the surface ships were built in Ukraine and that Ukraine produced about 50 percent of the steel for shipbuilding and yet Russia considers that all four fleets of the former

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UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine

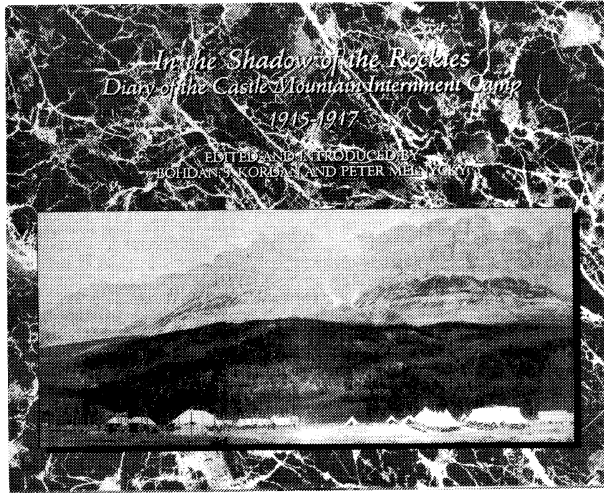


The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that as of May 28, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 11,171 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$296,255.23**. The contributions include individual members' donations, 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.

BOOK NOTES

Diaries from internment camps



EDMONTON — The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press at the University of Alberta has published "In the Shadow of the Rockies: Diary of the Castle Mountain Internment Camp, 1915-1917," edited by Bohdan S. Kordan and Peter Melnycky.

This is the first book devoted to a little-known aspect of Canada's participation in the first world war: the internment of approximately 8,600 civilian non-combatants, most of them Ukrainian, between 1914 and 1920.

This volume presents the complete text of the diary kept by guards at Castle Mountain, Alberta, one of the internment camps established in Canada during the war. The diary is annotated by the editors, who describe in detail the conditions in which the internees lived and the many dramatic incidents, such as escapes and court-martials, that were part of the camp experience.

The internees worked on the development of Banff National Park, building tourist attractions that are still in use today. An extensive introduction places

these events in their historical context.

The editors are professional historians with considerable experience in Canadian studies. Bohdan S. Kordan, who teaches politics at Grant MacEwan Community College in Edmonton, has edited a number of books on Canadian government policies toward ethnic minorities. His most recent publication is "Creating a Landscape: A Geography of Ukrainians in Canada" (University of Toronto Press).

Peter Melnycky, a research historian with the Alberta Historic Sites Service, has written extensively on the material culture of early Ukrainian settlers in this country.

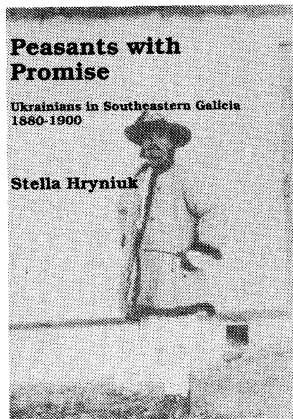
"In the Shadow of the Rockies" (ISBN 0-920862-79-9) is a cloth-bound volume, 144 pages in length, illustrated with 60 period photographs. The retail price is \$34.95 (plus GST in Canada). Please address orders to: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 352 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E8; (403) 492-2972, fax (403) 492-4967.

Galician history is challenged

EDMONTON — "Peasants with Promise: Ukrainians in Southeastern Galicia, 1880-1900" is a new book by historian Stella Hryniuk which challenges the existing interpretation of eastern Galician history, which holds that Ukrainian emigrants were escaping from poverty and generally hopeless situations.

Dr. Hryniuk studied the last 20 years of the 19th century in five counties of southeastern Galicia, an area from which many Canadian pioneers came. Examining village life through new evidence in memoirs, eyewitness accounts, the press and statistical publications, she shows how Ukrainian society was progressing and modernizing, rather than being backward and stagnant. The book focuses on developments in education and agricultural productivity, the impact of self-help movements such as the Prosvita Society, the expansion of transportation networks and improvements in preventive health care.

"Peasants with Promise" is illustrated with photographs and newspaper reproductions from the period. It is available for \$34.95 (GST not included)



from the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press and its distributors.

In Canada, write to: CIUS Press, 352 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E8.

In the U.S., write to: Ukrainian Academic Press, 6931 South Yosemite, Englewood, CO 80112.

Centennial sojourn

by Christopher Guly

WINNIPEG — Sitting tall, her dark brunette hair accenting strong Slavic cheekbones, Bohdana Bashuk could easily become the role model for the stereotypical Ukrainian woman. In life, as producer and host of her own daily radio show, appropriately titled, "The Ukrainian Program," and as producer of entertainment for Canada's National Ukrainian Festival in Dauphin and the recent "Zabava" spectacle in Winnipeg, she comes awfully close.

But listen to the 5-foot-11-inch, 34-year-old Winnipeg-born broadcaster and there's a difference.

We share a coffee at the infamous North End Winnipeg Kelekis Restaurant one Saturday afternoon; Ms. Bashuk takes occasional tastes from a cherry pie. She's all hepped up about the May 14 to 17 "Zabava 100," which easily drew 3,000 people to opening night alone.

It's an outdoor event, featuring Lviv's Vika, the once-retired D-Drifters from Winnipeg, Vancouver's Romaniacs, Trembita from Edmonton, and Veselka from Montreal. Non-stop, back-to-back bands is the idea.

A new concept for Winnipeg? Yes and no. True, its magnitude comes from it being a Manitoba centennial project. But "zabavas" are as much a part of Winnipeg as the restaurant we're in.

Our time together allows Ms. Bashuk to take a breath from pulling all the strings together. Unfortunately for her, the standard "Hopak" will number among the line-up. If it was left entirely to her, the radio broadcaster wouldn't mix choreography with dance-band music.

You see, Ms. Bashuk is both realist and purist. On her weeknight radio show on Winnipeg Radio CKJS 810, she has successfully introduced Taras Petrynenko and Hrono, as well as Kiev's Fata Morgana to Manitoba audiences.

"Fata Morgana" is fantastic. They sound like (the British rock group) Yes," says the fan of Tears for Fears, k.d. Lang, Eric Clapton and Winnipeg-based new folk-pop sensation, the Crash Test Dummies.

Until recently, it's been tough to get that "avant-garde" music from Ukraine. Now things are different, somewhat.

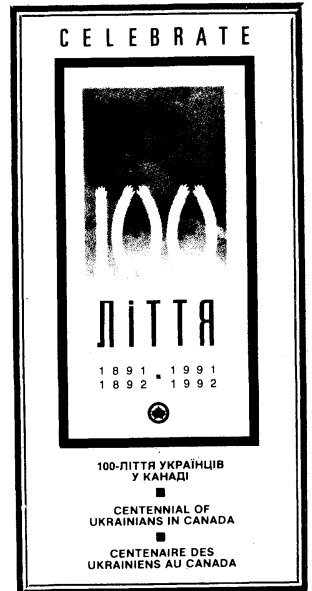
Ms. Bashuk compares the Ukrainian-Canadian reaction today to rock music to what happened in the 1950s when it first emerged. "The Ukrainian community here in Canada is dealing with that whole Elvis Presley thing with pop-rock music from Ukraine."

That makes it frustrating for her and for those Ukrainian bands coming to Canada. There are the "idiots who bring groups over who end up sleeping in church basements. (The organizers) then start phoning across Canada and send them virtually anywhere just to get them out of their hair and make a little bit of money," she comments.

Luckily, Ms. Bashuk, trained as a journalist, also understands good marketing. Ukrainian bands need North American exposure and we, in turn, need to be exposed to them.

CKJS colleague Michael Heitmann, who hosts a German program called, "Music from across the Sea," can't understand Ukrainian, but rarely misses "Bohdana's Zabava" show.

Although Ms. Bashuk has never been there, Ukraine should be proud to have



so faithful an artistic supporter back here.

Every Monday to Thursday at 8-9 p.m., her 50-55-year-old audience gets a taste of what's current. Fridays, during the same timeslot, attract a younger crowd with its bilingual format. On Saturdays, 5-6 p.m. is good old "hoedown" time on CKJS.

Ms. Bashuk's show airs more frequently than the weekly offering by Montreal's CFMB, yet isn't as elaborate as CKOR's Edmonton multiple on-air crew.

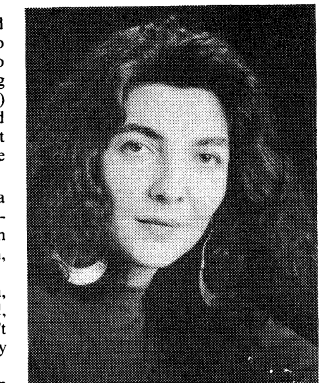
Apart from playing more contemporary and current Ukrainian music, Ms. Bashuk is also translating and transmitting a lot more Ukrainian news and information. "Boy, I hear about it I miss something from the newspaper," she says with a smile.

She's been hosting "The Ukrainian Program" since a "fluke" replacement in 1979, when she filled in for the 1973 originator Bohdan Zajcev. "He went on a vacation and never returned." It seemed more challenging than working at the Ukrainian Catholic metropolitan's chancery office or part-time for the Ukrainian Canadian Committee.

Ms. Bashuk recently described herself as a "person in progress" in the Winnipeg Sun. Content with husband and young daughter, she fears no change.

In October, she and another Ukrainian arts mover-and-shaker, Cecil Semchyshyn, will present a two-hour music-dance-theatre production in Winnipeg as part of the closing ceremonies to the official centennial celebra-

(Continued on page 12)



Bohdana Bashuk

Vice-rector reflects on the rebirth of Ukrainian Catholic se

by Kristina Lew

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Two Ukrainian American priests working at the Holy Spirit Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Seminary of the Lviv Archeparchy are finding life in Ukraine to be business as usual — rent has doubled, the workers have gone on strike, the Church is embroiled in a lawsuit.

And the seminary continues to grow. Reopened by Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk in September 1990, the Lviv seminary, closed after the Soviet Army occupied Lviv in 1944, was first housed at the Transfiguration Church. Needing larger facilities to accommodate the 320 seminarians then enrolled, the Church signed an agreement to rent a Komsomol-type children's summer camp near Lviv with the camp's 21

shareholders in December of the same year. The rent — 25,000 rubles — was paid with money donated by St. George parishioners.

Under harsh conditions, the seminarians and their two instructors spent the winter months at the 11-acre camp in Rudno, 15 kilometers southwest of Lviv, utilizing buildings equipped for summer occupation only. In May 1991 they were forced to move out, to allow for the continuation of the summer camp program.

When the Very Rev. John Terlecky and the Rev. Olexander Kenez of the Stamford Eparchy arrived in Lviv to assist in the formation of the reborn seminary in September 1991, its administration decided to return to the camp in Rudno and to appoint a new seminary administration.

Faced with an inflated rent of 60,000 rubles, the administration verbally agreed with the shareholders of the camp — factory owners and representatives of workers' unions — to improve the facilities of the camp and assume responsibility for utilities and workers in lieu of rent.

While the seminarians dug trenches for gas lines and began rearranging the complex of three buildings into two dormitories and a student center with a dining hall, classrooms and chapel, the Lviv Archeparchy appointed Bishop Julian Voronovsky, auxiliary bishop of Lviv, as rector of the seminary, the Very Rev. Terlecky, vice-rector for academic studies, and the Rev. Kenez, who had recently completed a master's degree in patristics, vice-rector for community formation.

As vice-rector for academic studies, the Very Rev. Terlecky, a 10-year veteran of St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Seminary in Stamford who holds master's degrees in theology and library science, is essentially the seminary's academic dean, in charge of the seminary's entire educational program from admissions to hand-writing the seminarians' report cards.

The Rev. Kenez, pastor of Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church in Boston, administers all the seminarians' needs aside from education, and is in charge of liturgical life, discipline and managing the seminary's growing stock of piglets and cows.

When the seminary started its academic year on October 5, 1991, 335 seminarians with full scholarships were registered; 120 candidates had to be turned away because of the lack of facilities.

"This is the first year we had to utilize entrance exams," said the Very Rev. Terlecky, on a brief leave from the seminary, in a recent interview. "We had over 200 applicants, but could only accept 94."

The seminarians are divided into three academic groups. Sixty seminarians are studying to become priests in an accelerated program, and are completing their second year of studies. Most of the 60 have already been ordained priests or deacons.

The second group comprises 190 seminarians, first- and second-year students over the age of 21 who will complete a three-year theology program.

The third group, 18-21, will complete a normal seminary program based on the European model — two years' study of philosophy and three years' study of theology.

For the first time since its rebirth, the Lviv seminary will send 10 seminarians to study in Rome and recommend three seminarians for scholarships to a 10-year studies program at a Roman Catholic seminary in Uxburg, Germany.

In addition to serving as vice-rector for academic studies, the Very Rev. Terlecky teaches classes 26 hours a week while the Rev. Kenez teaches 21 hours a week. The seminary has 10 faculty members who come in one day a week for a two-hour period. The Very Rev. Terlecky lists the courses taught — Ukrainian, German, Latin, Ukrainian history, biblical ethics, etc. — and pauses at anatomy, explaining that knowledge of general areas allows a priest to be pastorally more effective to his parishioners.

Courses are taught by visiting instructors as well. The Rev. Mikhailo Prysliak travels from Poland several times a month to teach, and Dr. Andriy Kravchuk from Ottawa and the Rev. Petro Galadza from Toronto are on the seminary's faculty. Several Ukrainian Americans have offered to teach at the seminary, and while the Very Rev. Terlecky welcomes assistance from the outside, he encourages a commitment of two months or a semester.

Between October 1 and mid-April, 70 seminarians have been ordained priests in the Lviv Archeparchy, 68 of whom are married. Of the second group of 190 seminarians, 60 percent are married.

Beginning with the 1993 academic year, however, the seminary will no longer accept married applicants, and the Very Rev. Terlecky carefully explains why.

"Married life in Ukraine conflicts with the studying life of the student." When his wife or children become ill, he explained, the seminarian must go home. "In the winter someone must cut the wood, in the spring, someone must plant, in the fall, harvest... The demands of married life in Ukraine are too great, and while the seminarian is studying, there is no income coming in," he said.

The Very Rev. Terlecky is prepared to defend the seminary's position on non-married applicants, emphasizing that the problem is not with the idea of the married priesthood, but with the married seminarians' lack of concentration on formation and studies. "We are not introducing forced celibacy," he emphasized. "It is a question of having a program and preparing for it."

In the final year of studies, said the Very Rev. Terlecky, the seminarian can approach the rector of the seminary for a blessing if he wants to be a married priest. "Most of them will," he added.

On November 7, 1991, the Holy Spirit Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Seminary was officially opened and blessed at the camp in Rudno. The blessing ceremony was highlighted by the erection of a 30-foot cross which replaced a pioneer monument "that had somehow disappeared."

Meanwhile, the 21 shareholders reneged on the agreement verbally reached with the Church to bypass a rent fee in lieu of maintenance. "The shareholders wanted us to pay rent back to September 1 [1991]," he said, charging the archeparchy 135,000 rubles rent. Because the archeparchy had already invested time and money into renovating the camp, they refused to pay, and the shareholders filed a lawsuit against the Church. The Church, in turn, filed a counter lawsuit.

Six of the 21 shareholders have given their shares of the camp outright to the Church, which constitutes 55 percent of the property. The Church considers itself a major shareholder, but because the camp has statutes and is considered private property, a 100 percent agreement among the shareholders is required.

With both sides deadlocked, said the Very Rev. Terlecky, the workers at the camp are no longer being paid and have gone on strike. The archeparchy wanted to pay them in cash, he said, but the workers want benefits which the archeparchy cannot provide because the camp shareholders hold the workbooks. Responding to the strike, the

(Continued on page 16)



The Very Rev. John Terlecky and the Rev. Olexander Kenez stand before the 30-foot cross in front of the seminary.



Bishop Julian Voronovsky ordains a priest in the chapel at the Rudno camp.



Seminarians prepare dinner on the field kitchen.

Seminary in Lviv Archeparchy



by Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky (holding crozier) officiate at the blessing of the seminary.



Seminarians erect a 30-foot cross at the official blessing of the seminary.



The Very Rev. John Terecky officiates at the nuptials of a seminarian.

Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

Counselor Tulegen Zhukeyev of Kazakhstan. (The New York Times)

• **TALLINN** — Ukraine and Estonia signed a commercial and economic agreement on May 26 on the occasion of Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk's visit to Estonia. Under the agreement, Ukraine and Estonia grant each other most-favored-nation trade status. While in Tallinn, President Kravchuk expressed his support for Estonia's call for early withdrawal of former Soviet troops from the Baltic states. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — The Ukrainian Ministry of Defense has asked the Ukrainian Autocephalous Church to prepare the first batch of priests to serve the military. The organization of chaplains has been approved by Patriarch Mstyslav I, and they will be trained at the Kiev Theological Seminary, among other places. The seminary is scheduled to open on September 1. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **SEVASTOPIIL** — Protesting alleged discrimination by their commanders in the Black Sea Fleet because they have sworn allegiance to the Ukrainian people, 55 sailors have gone on a hunger strike. They have also asked the Ukrainian authorities to protect them. (REF/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — Representatives of the Union of Ukrainians in the Trans-Dniester area of Moldova held a press conference to draw attention to the plight of Ukrainians caught in the conflict in Moldova, where during the last three months more than 50 Ukrainians have been killed and over 100 wounded. They accused the Ukrainian government of ignoring its blood brothers, asked for humanitarian aid and called on Kiev to do more toward a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Earlier, Moldovan President Mircea Snegur vowed that "we will not give up the left bank of the Dniester to anybody... [particularly] not to those who also want to get the Crimea and also create here an outpost against Ukraine." He added that Dniester Republic President Igor Smirnov and other leaders had arrived from Russia only a few years ago and that they are not entitled to form artificial states within existing ones. (REF/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — A treaty was initiated between Ukraine and Czechoslovakia on May 25, during a one-day visit to Kiev by Czechoslovak Prime Minister Marian Calfa. Both sides pledged not to raise any territorial claims against one another. Prime Minister Calfa presented President Kravchuk with an invitation from President Vaclav Havel to visit Czechoslovakia. President Kravchuk in turn told Minister Calfa that his visit had a "great significance" because Ukrainian-Czechoslovak relations have "not yet developed as much as they could."

Prime Minister Calfa also confirmed that Ukraine is interested in closer cooperation with the "Visegrad Triangle," which consists of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Ukrainian Prime Minister Vitold Fokin has visited Hungary and hinted that "it was not excluded" that Ukraine might join the "Triangle." "A table with four legs is more stable than one with only three," he added. In addition, President Kravchuk has signed cooperation agreements with Poland. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — Only Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk responded to Moldovan President Mircea Snegur, who asked for political support for Moldova from the CIS heads on May 19. President Kravchuk wrote President Snegur that "Ukraine firmly condemns any military aggression" and "regards as unacceptable any involvement in the conflict by a third party." He called for a political settlement based on the principles worked out by the Moldovan, Romanian, Russian and Ukrainian foreign ministers in April. The Moldovan position would be favored by these principles, while the Russian Foreign Ministry has since backtracked from them. (REF/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — Patriarch Mstyslav I met with Mykola Zhulynsky, State Duma advisor on humanitarian affairs, on May 4 to discuss the upcoming all-Ukrainian congress and the strengthening of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church's role in building Ukrainian statehood. On May 6, Patriarch Mstyslav flew to Istanbul to meet with the Patriarch of Constantinople for discussions on recognition of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (UAOC). A press conference was held prior to his flight, and when asked if he expects the UAOC to be granted autocephaly, Patriarch Mstyslav answered "autocephaly is not given, autocephaly is taken." (Respublika)

• **ZHYTOMYR** — Several bishops demanded at a May 4 conference of Ukrainian Orthodox Church (UOC) hierarchs that instead of a synod scheduled for May 11 a Bishops' Sobor be held. The conference approved the statement regarding Metropolitan Filaret's announcement of his resignation at the Bishops' Sobor of the Russian Orthodox Church held on May 5 in Moscow. Metropolitan Filaret then returned to Kiev and announced that he had rethought his position and decided to stay on as leader of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and fight for its autocephaly. The UOC bishops accuse him of violating vows and wish to bring up this question at a Bishops' Sobor of the UOC. (Respublika)

• **KIEV** — The Mazepa Foundation has been established in Ukraine with the aim of helping to develop the Ukrainian state, promoting the national rebirth of culture, and preserving and renovating cultural and artistic landmarks in Kiev. The foundation was initiated on April 22 with a presentation at the residence of Ivan Saliy, presidential representative for Kiev. The initiative group includes: Dr. Zenon Matkivsky, president of the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund, People's Deputy Volodymyr Yavorivsky, Mr. Saliy and others. Members of the initiative group donated a total of \$20,000 for the work of the Mazepa Foundation in Ukraine. (Respublika)

• **KIEV** — The Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, which led the armed resistance to Soviet rule in the 1940s and '50s co-organized an international conference on Ukrainian nationalism on the March 28-29 weekend. About 600 people participated; among them were former veterans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and some deputies. Slava Stetsko, a leader of the Bandera faction of the OUN from Munich, addressed the conference, which called for Ukraine to leave the CIS. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Political reform...

(Continued from page 1)

forms were necessitated by the unresponsiveness of the state organs, particularly at the local level, to the new demands posed by Ukrainian independence. The local councils, he maintained, are "torn from the people," citing public opinion surveys to the effect that more than 50 percent of respondents were in favor of fundamental changes in the structure of the executive branch of local government.

In his speech, President Kravchuk also advanced the idea of a roundtable of political parties, groups, movements, and trade unions, noting that, in his view, Rukh could play an important role in such an undertaking. "Rukh," he asserted, "is capable, it seems to me, to now stand at the head of all progressive forces and parties in the name of Ukraine." The purpose of the roundtable would be to agree on a government of popular trust, something that until now had been impossible to achieve. The time had come, argued President Kravchuk, for unity in the

interests of the country.

"We should be guided only by the interests of our independent state and be intelligent in making our decisions. That's why I am appealing to all parties, movements, associations, and groups to put aside all their differences. To put a stop to all manner of fighting and rise above petty matters and see one and only one thing, a great thing — independent Ukraine," he said.

The proposals were discussed by the Ukrainian lawmakers on February 7, and although there were serious reservations about the accumulation of excessive power in the hands of the president, the deputies adopted resolutions giving Mr. Kravchuk the power to determine the structure of his government, allowing him 10 days to form a new government and submit proposals for the restructuring of the executive branch at all levels, and providing for amendments and additions to the constitution. One week later Parliament adopted the constitutional changes requested by the president.

A strong incentive to proceed with the reforms was provided by Prime Minister Vitold Fokin's self-critical February 6 report to Parliament regarding the government's difficulties in implementing measures aimed at providing a social cushion for the population and problems with the domestic market.

Mr. Kravchuk reported back to Parliament on February 20, focusing on his plan for projecting presidential power through a "vertical" scheme of presidential viceroys in the oblasts, raions, and in the cities of Kiev and Sevastopol; in the Crimea, he suggested that the executive have a "representation" (as opposed to a representative), the status of which would be defined by a separate law. The new system, he emphasized, would function temporarily, until the adoption of a new constitution. Moreover, the representatives would be chosen democratically, in consultation with the local councils and political parties and groups, which would propose no more than three candidates from which he would make his choice.

Parliament approved the proposal the same day in the form of a draft law on the president's representative and the final version was adopted and signed into law on March 5. It provides for a highly centralized vertical structure of presidential rule amassed in the hands of the representative, who is the highest local executive and head of the local state administration and is charged with implementing legislation and presidential decrees and coordinating local organs of central ministries. The decisions of the representative are binding on the local government administration, enterprises, and even on public groups and individuals, all of whom can be held legally responsible in the event that the decisions are not carried out.

On February 21, Mr. Kravchuk assembled his roundtable with the participation of representatives from Rukh, the Democratic Party of Ukraine (DPU), the Party of Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine (PDVU), the Ukrainian Republican Party (URP), both social democratic parties, the Greens, the Socialist Party of Ukraine (SPU), the two major trade union organizations and other groups. Once again the Ukrainian president emphasized that "guaranteeing the buildup of the Ukrainian state — this, as far as I am concerned, is the most important thing."

It was at the roundtable that 1991, Kravchuk proposed the creation of a new institution within the presidency, a State Council (Derzhavna Duma), composed of four blocs — economic,

scientific-technical, cultural and educational, and legal — each headed by a state counselor. The appropriate decree was issued by President Kravchuk on February 25, providing for the president to serve as the State Council's chairman, the prime minister as its deputy chairman, and the above-mentioned state counselors at the head of four collegiums. The latter posts were given to Oleksandr Yemelyanov (economy), Ihor Yukhnovsky (scientific-technical), Mykola Zhulynsky (humanitarian), and Oleksandr Yemets (legal).

These appointments, it should be noted, were a clear indication of Mr. Kravchuk's determination to secure the cooperation of the former democratic opposition. With the exception of Mr. Yemelyanov, who is a corresponding member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the state counselors are all prominent figures in Rukh who played important roles in the pre-putsch democratic opposition in Ukraine.

Simultaneously with the creation of the State Council, President Kravchuk issued a decree "On Changes in the System of Central Organs of State Executive Power of Ukraine" in accordance with the February 7 resolution of Parliament, which created the additional positions of deputy prime minister, minister of the Cabinet of Ministers, and chairman of the Fund of State Assets of Ukraine, which became part of the Cabinet of Ministers; liquidated the post of state ministers of Ukraine; and reorganized, liquidated, and created new ministries and other organs of executive government.

Mr. Kravchuk's success in pushing through his program of strengthening executive power was largely determined by his emphasis on the need to consolidate Ukrainian independence and statehood, a platform which, after the failed putsch and the December 1, 1991, referendum, could hardly be contested by any party or movement with pretensions of playing a serious role in the political life of Ukraine.

The disputes with Russia over the Crimean question and the Black Sea Fleet as well as the public statements of such prominent Russian politicians as Aleksandr Rutskoi, Anatoly Sobchak, and Mikhail Poltoranin, which unabashedly called into question Ukraine's right to independent statehood, only served to strengthen President Kravchuk's position.

Independence and political change

President Kravchuk's defense of a strong national state (and a correspondingly strong president to serve as its guarantor) proved attractive to an influential group within the leadership of Rukh, which was also confronted with mapping out its strategies for the post-independence period.

Not long before the Third Congress of Rukh, which opened on February 28, the major question debated throughout the organization was whether Rukh would be in opposition to Mr. Kravchuk or come out in support of his presidency. The issue was taken up at the January 25 meeting of the Rukh Grand Council, which witnessed the clear formation of two camps within the organization.

The first, led by Vyacheslav Chornovil, chairman of the Lviv Oblast Council and the Rukh candidate in last year's presidential campaign, proposed that Rukh assume the role of an over all constructive opposition to the Ukrainian president. The other, led by Rukh chairman Ivan Drach, Mykhailo Horyn, and Mykola Porovsky called for supporting Mr. Kravchuk while demanding the resignation of Fokin's government.

President Kravchuk's outspoken criticism of Russia, his pledge to focus his efforts first and foremost on national statehood, and his talent for coalition building as demonstrated by the appointments to the State Council appear to have been sufficient to secure the support of the Drach-Horyn group.

At the aforementioned first session of the roundtable, Mr. Drach openly offered President Kravchuk his support: "I think that those forces within Rukh to which I also belong will do everything so that Rukh will not be able to play an oppositionist role, which, in the current situation, would not do any good for our Ukrainian state."

The Rukh congress witnessed Mr. Kravchuk praising his former ideological opponents for their important contribution to the emergence of an independent Ukraine and raising the possibility that Russian President Boris Yeltsin could well be replaced by Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, well-known for his program of restoring the Russian empire in the form of the Soviet Union.

The debate at the congress focused on an organizational issue: should Rukh remain a broad coalition of parties and groups, the position supported by Messrs. Drach and Horyn, or should it be transformed into something resembling a political party, which was favored by Mr. Chornovil.

The controversy, behind which loomed the question of supporting or opposing President Kravchuk, divided the delegates, and a formal split in the organization was narrowly averted by electing three co-chairmen — Drach, Horyn, and Chornovil — and approving a resolution that characterizes Rukh as an opposition organization, but one that supports Mr. Kravchuk's policies if these do not conflict with the Rukh platform. Clearly such a "solution" cannot be maintained over the long term.

President Kravchuk's program and developments within Rukh also provided the impetus for the organization of a centrist bloc within the Ukrainian political spectrum that took the form of a coalition of political leaders and business entrepreneurs called New Ukraine. Although not characterizing itself as a formal opposition, it places emphasis on general democratic principles and economic reform as the primary components of Ukrainian statehood.

The group includes such prominent political figures as Volodymyr Hryniyov, deputy chairman of Parliament; Volodymyr Lanovoy, deputy prime minister and minister of economy; Yuriy Shcherbak, minister for the environment and leader of the Greens; and leading deputies like Volodymyr Pylpukh, Volodymyr Fylenko and Oleksandr Yemets.

New Ukraine held its constituent congress in early January with the participation of representatives from the PDVU, the DPU, the Greens, social democrats, liberal democrats, and other parties and groups. In mid-February, the group formed its own parliamentary faction and subsequently announced that it intended to form a shadow cabinet, a point that has been disputed within the organization. Mr. Hryniyov, who is the most prominent member of New Ukraine, although denying that it represents a genuine opposition and downplaying the idea of a shadow cabinet, nonetheless noted that New Ukraine was coming around to the conclusion that it is impossible to struggle for economic changes without struggling for political power.

If this is the course that New Ukraine eventually takes, one might very well witness the beginnings of a normal political process in Ukraine.



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Chornomorska Sitch sports association holds meeting

by Dr. Orest Popovych

NEWARK, N.J. — The annual meeting of Chornomorska Sitch, which took place on March 21, was opened by the sports association's president, Myron Stebelsky, who emphasized that Sitch is the oldest Ukrainian American sports and educational association that has been working continuously for the good of the Ukrainian youth. Now, with the establishment of independent Ukraine, he added, Sitch has extended its objective to include the development of contacts with the sports-minded youths in Ukraine as well.

The meeting was then taken over by a special presidium consisting of Prof. Mykhaylo Ciapka, chairman; Dr. Eugene Pereyma, vice-chairman; and Dr. Orest Popovych, secretary. A nominating committee composed of Omelan Twardowsky, Roman Pyndus, Christine Prociuk and Joseph Trush, was elected unanimously. The meeting proceeded with the president's reading of the minutes of the previous general meeting, written by its secretary, Andre J. Worobec.

After acceptance of the minutes came the reports of the outgoing officers: Mr. Twardowsky, vice president, manager of the sports section and press representative; Mr. Trush, secretary; Dmytro Bobelak, financial secretary of the business section, who read his own report as well as that of Nadia Bakun, the financial secretary of the sports section; and Alexander Napora, social secretary.

Managers of Sitch soccer teams, Mykhaylo Palyvoda, first team; Oleh Kolodiy, junior team; Mykhaylo Hordynsky, juvenile team; as well as Dr. Popovych, chess manager, followed. Mr. Stebelsky, president, presented the final report of the meeting.

The major report on sports activity was delivered by Mr. Twardowsky, who pointed out that in 1991 Sitch members not only continued to compete in U.S. events, but for the first time ever represented their club in Ukraine. He noted that the prime movers behind the historic USCAK (Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada) trip to Ukraine in June 1991 were Sitch officers Messrs. Stebelsky, Twardowsky, Napora and Popovych, Eugene Czyszowych and Marika Bokalo.

To the USCAK all-star teams that competed in Ukraine, Sitch contributed 16 players, four coaches (Messrs. Czyszowych and W. Wasylak — soccer, Ms. Bokalo — swimming and Mr. Popovych — chess) as well as the captain of the women's volleyball team — A. Terzhakovec.

In the summer of 1991, Sitch also conducted its 22nd consecutive four-week Sports School at the Verkhovyna resort in Glen Spey, N.Y. The school was joined by five instructors from Ukraine and attracted youngsters not only from the U.S. but from as far away as Ukraine, England and Germany.

The association had four active soccer teams. The first team competed in the semi-professional Garden State Soccer League. In addition, it won first place at the Ukrainian Festival, fourth place in the international tournament at Verkhovyna and second place in the Hacken-Pschorr tournament.

Reports about the junior and the juvenile teams were made by their respective coaches, Messrs. Kolodiy and M. Hordynsky. At the Ukrainian Festival, these teams won first and second places, respectively. Both teams are now being trained by Ihor Chupenko. Towards the end of the year, a novice team (under age 10) was formed,

which is being coached by Myron Kleban.

In volleyball, Sitch was represented by two women's teams, coached by the sisters Andrea and Alexandra Terzhakovec, and two men's teams, coached by Oles Hladky and Adrian Stasiuk. The women's team finished several times in the top three places in U.S. Volleyball Association (USVBA) tournaments and it finished first both in the USCAK championship and in the SUM-A Yonkers tournament. The men's team won several third places in USVBA tournaments, first place in the SUM-A Yonkers tournament and third place in the USCAK championships.

The Sitch swimmers, coached by Ms. Bokalo, made an important contribution to the all-star USCAK team that went to Ukraine. They also competed in the USCAK championship.

The tennis section, led by Ihor Lukiw, is in the process of building a young team composed of recent graduates of the Sitch Sports School.

In addition to sports activity, the

association also held a traditional St. Nicholas party for its youngest members, conducted a "koliada" drive and published the 28th issue of its magazine, Our Sport. (Much of that issue is devoted to reports from the USCAK trip to Ukraine in the summer of 1991.)

Dr. Popovych reported separately about the chess section, the highlight of whose activity in 1991 was its involvement in the USCAK trip to Ukraine. Organized by Dr. Popovych, who served as player and coach, the USCAK all-star chess team consisted of six players, including the two Sitch masters, Peter Radomskiy and Steve Stoyko.

It is noteworthy that the only USCAK chess players who achieved plus scores in Ukraine were the Sitch masters Mr. Radomskiy (6.5:2.5) and Dr. Popovych (4.5:3.5). Sitch also sponsored and organized the 1991 USCAK championship, which was won jointly by its own masters, Messrs. Radomskiy and Stoyko.

The concluding report was given by

(Continued on page 15)

Golf association holds tournament

by Bohdan Kolinsky

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. — Thirty-one golfers participated in the fourth annual Florida Open sponsored by the Ukrainian Golf Association of America on May 7-8.

This year's winner was UGAA president Roman Luzniak of Cooper City, Fla., who held off Vitaly Zinkewych of Woodstock, Md., and Bohdan Anniuk of Philadelphia.

Mr. Luzniak, who is the founder of the three-year-old UGAA, shot a two-day total of 168. He trailed Mr. Zinkewych by two shots going into the second 18-holes of competition at Colony West.

"This is my first championship. Who knows how many times I've finished second," Mr. Luzniak said.

Mr. Zinkewych shot 9-over par 81 on the first day at Rolling Hills Country Club, which was the setting for the popular movie "Caddyshack." Luzniak had 83 and Anniuk 86.

On the second day, the steady Mr. Luzniak shot 85 at Colony West. Mr. Anniuk had 84 and Mr. Zinkewych 89 to finish two shots back at 170. Bob Smith of Philadelphia shot 89-90 — 179 for third place.

Other results:

- Low net: Bohdan Puzyk, Darien, Conn., 189-42 — 147; Vitaly Zinkewych, Woodstock, Md., 170-22 — 148; Paul Masnyj, Philadelphia, 184-30 — 154.

- Seniors low gross: Bud Pancoast, Hartford, Conn., 177; Joe Camisa, Fort Lauderdale, 191.

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BOOK NOTES

Book profiles hockey stars

by W.K. Sokolyk

In celebration of the centennial of the Ukrainian immigration to Canada and the 75th anniversary of the National Hockey League, George Tatomyr has authored a soon-to-be released book, "Beyond the Uke Line."

As the title of the book suggests, the author explores the contribution of Ukrainians to the game of hockey beyond that of the famed "Uke line" of the Boston Bruins. Fifty-five players are profiled in the book, including the three who made up the Uke line: John Bucyk, Vic Stasiuk and "adopted Ukrainian" Bronco Horvath.

Among some of those profiled are stars and superstars of the past and present. From the annals of hockey history there are names such as Mike Bossy, Jonny Bower, Turk Broda, Danny Lewicki, Dennis Maruk, Billy Mosienko, Eric Nesterenko, Terry Sawchuk and others. Currently, players such as Dave Andreychuk, Brian Belows, Dale Hawerchuk, Kelly Hrudey, Mike Krushelnyski and Wait Pod-dubny continue the tradition.

The author commences the book by looking at the pioneers of Ukrainian hockey in western Ukraine in between the two world wars. Their love for the game is highlighted by their ingenuity in securing and creating equipment. One goalie, for instance, made a mask out of an old military helmet and steel rods. Eventually many team members found themselves in the displaced person camps of Europe. In no time they were skating and competing again.

The book "Beyond the Uke Line" is a long overdue and welcome addition to the literature of sport. It is well researched, and it is well written, blending biographical information, statistics, anecdotes and interviews. The author, who worked for three years with the Philadelphia Flyers, utilizes his hockey knowledge and hockey contacts to the fullest to chronicle the contribution of Ukrainian Canadians to the games.

Hockey great and ex-Uke liner Johnny Bucyk wrote the introduction to the book. The epilogue is by Joseph Romaine, the former librarian and associate curator of the Hockey Hall of Fame.

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Bush receives...

(Continued from page 1)

inspired others to change the world, and spoke of the role of the Church and faith in the victory over communism. "Moral strength will always prevail," he said.

The president went on to recall the recent U.S. visit by Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk. In particular, he remembered a helicopter trip with

Papal documents...

(Continued from page 2)

tures and the beginning of order. "Upon you, most reverend bishops today is placed a great, God-given and historical mission. And all the faithful of the Church are convinced that you will, in a dignified way, fulfill this mission.

"The Church is being reborn in difficult circumstances. There are many various ideas among you; there are many ways to address the position of the Church; but the result of your work should result in the unique life-giving fountain of faith to which will come and partake the thirsty faithful.

"May God grant you the strength to seek and find an understanding with the other Churches in Ukraine. Because it will be almost impossible to create peace and understanding within the country, without the consent of all the Christian religions."

President Kravchuk and seeing farm lands below. He also reported that the United States and Ukraine had made much progress in reducing the threat of nuclear war.

The president also mentioned that Roman Popadiuk would be installed as the first American ambassador to a free Ukraine within a few weeks and that the United States would soon grant most-favored-nation trade status to Ukraine.

President Bush said he was working on the Freedom Support Act, which will clear away Cold War legislation and help develop the East European nations. "People in the future will speak of the Ukrainian miracle," he announced to the cheering audience.

Standing near Mr. Bush during the speech were two Ukrainian Americans: Taras Szmagala, a friend and advisor, and Bohdan Futey, a federal judge. Judge Futey's son, Andrew, an aide to Gov. Voynovich, arranged the Freedom Day event.

Four girls wearing embroidered Ukrainian folk costumes stood in back of the president: Erica Holowchak, Helen Mudri, Maria Zachary and Stephanie Zachary.

Ms. Holowchak found herself on the stage quite by accident. "I just happened to walk on the stage and it ended up being a chance of a lifetime. It is neat to have the president look you straight in the eyes and say, 'Hi.'"

Foreign minister...

(Continued from page 3)

Europe does not mean an automatic break with the Commonwealth of Independent States. "We have quite a critical view of the CIS," Mr. Zlenko said. "But maybe we will be able to solve some questions within the CIS framework, without subordinating the member-states to some supra-national structure."

"In our view, the CIS should be working on an ad hoc basis," Mr. Zlenko said. "But we are not speaking of leaving it at this point."

Ukraine's foreign minister said that his country sees joining the EC and other European structures as a crucial guarantee of the new nation's security. Ukraine complains of being threatened by Russia which has designs on large

parts of Ukrainian territory, notably the Crimea.

"We voluntarily transform ourselves from a nuclear to a non-nuclear state, taking certain responsibilities, and we expect that the international community will also take responsibilities towards us that will ensure our safety," Mr. Zlenko said.

These security concerns were raised during the visit to the U.S. by Mr. Zlenko and Ukraine's president, Leonid Kravchuk. And, though Washington declined to promise anything more than support of Ukraine at the U.N. in case of aggression against it, Mr. Zlenko said that even this promise is valued as an important achievement.

"Security is 'la question primordiale' for us. And now the American side finally made it clear that it understands our anxiety," Mr. Zlenko said.

Apart from opening up to the West, Ukraine is seeking new friends to the south, with special importance being given to neighboring Turkey.

President Kravchuk visited Ankara before coming to Washington and, during his U.S. visit, flew to Texas to meet Turkish President Turgut Ozal, who is being treated in a Houston hospital.

"There exists a complete coincidence of views on all questions between Ukraine and Turkey," said Mr. Zlenko. Christian Ukrainians and Muslim Turks were in a state of perpetual warfare in southern Ukrainian steppes throughout much of the Middle Ages.

Now, in a show of a new rapprochement between the two nations, Turkey signed a friendship and cooperation treaty with Kiev. Talks are under way for abolishing visas between Turkey and Ukraine, and setting up direct air links, Mr. Zlenko said.

Speaking about the energy agreement recently concluded with Iran, Mr. Zlenko was quick to deny allegations that Ukraine has agreed to supply weapons to Tehran in exchange for gas and oil.

"We didn't speak about weapons with Iran. We have great resources of raw materials and Iran is interested in them," Mr. Zlenko said. Ukraine sorely needs Iranian oil in order to break its dependency on Russian energy supplies. A large part of the Soviet military industry was located in eastern and southern Ukraine.

Added Mr. Zlenko: "However, we still have not decided whether we shall sell arms to other countries. But I think, 'Why not?' If it is not illegal, if it corresponds to international law, this is a completely normal practice."

Ottawa remembers...

(Continued from page 4)

the event, to a children's hospital in the affected area, in the town of Zhytomyr.

Each of the schools and the scouts demonstrated a series of traditional musical games that were played by children in Ukraine following the end of Lent. These traditions are now being revived, along with purely religious traditions, in Ukraine.

Following the program Dr. Julia Woychyslyn, president of the Ottawa Branch of the Canadian Friends of Rukh, the sponsoring organization of the event, reminded the participants and the audience of the extent and lingering effects of the Chernobyl disaster, and the continuing need for our help. The response was, once again, generous, and the committee is now looking for the best sources of some of the items that the children's hospital needs.

Further information may be obtained from Dr. Woychyslyn, (613)733-7000, or Oleh Kandabya, (613)836-7920.

Centennial...

(Continued from page 7)

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- Professor Willem Wagenaar, author of Identifying Ivan: A Case Study in Legal Psychology, Harvard Press 1988.
- "If John Demjanjuk — whom I believe to be an utterly innocent man — hangs on Eichmann's gallows, it will be Israel that will one day be in the dock"
- Patrick J. Buchanan
- "I believe this case stinks...I am asking for an investigation into the John Demjanjuk American citizen case, and also into the actions of the Special Office of Investigation in this country."
- Congressman James Traficant, Congressional Record, June 20, 1989.
- "I believe the Demjanjuk case will no more be forgotten by history than was the Dreyfus case."
- Count Nikolai Tolstoy

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CSCÉ report on...

(Continued from page 6)

navy, including the Black Sea Fleet, should stay under the Russian flag.

President Kravchuk stated that Ukraine will not discuss the Crimea with Russia even while discussing the Black Sea Fleet — it will not negotiate with anyone over a territorial claim. There is no basis, he asserted, for charges that the 1954 action was illegal, insisting that the 1954 decision was taken in accordance with legal norms). Unfortunately, even "democrats" like Sobchak, Popov and Rutsenko are raising these territorial claims and this is heating tensions, the president concluded.

Staff Director Wise asked whether President Kravchuk is satisfied with the pace of democratization and economic reform or concerned about the bureaucracy blocking reforms. President Kravchuk stated that he is not concerned, but admitted that after 70 years of a system which killed human initiative, it is unrealistic to think it will happen too fast and that strong conservative forces still exist. He added that much has been achieved, however, to break up the old bureaucratic structures. In response to Mr. Wise's question on the usefulness of new parliamentary elections, Mr. Kravchuk stressed that Parliament faces two major tasks: adoption of a new constitution; and passage of a new law on elections to be held on a really competitive basis. This is the base on which we will proceed, he said, and thereby bring in new people.

Co-Chairman DeConcini stated he is very interested in the success of independent Ukraine and asked how the U.S. could best assist in democratization efforts. President Kravchuk responded that Ukraine needs economic assistance; and that it needs a fair distribution of assets allocated by the United States to help Ukraine destroy nuclear weapons. He also expressed the

wish to meet with as many senators and representatives as possible during his May visit to Washington to inform them on Ukrainian policies.

Conclusions

- Ukraine's priority is to build an independent state. It appears that Ukraine is taking advantage of what it sees as an historic opportunity to get out from under centuries of Russian domination.

- Ukraine's relations with Russia are a dominant factor in current Ukrainian political life, and contentious issues such as the Crimea, the Black Sea Fleet, nuclear weapons and the division of the assets of the former USSR preoccupy the Ukrainian leadership. While the Ukrainian leadership is wary of Russian imperialism, it emphasizes peaceful, negotiated efforts to resolve these issues.

- Ukraine is committed to adhering to CSCÉ principles and to becoming a democratic state based on respect for human rights, rule of law and a free-market economy. Important progress has been made in areas such as minority rights. The Parliament has passed or is in the process of passing legislation to this end. A new draft constitution is generally consistent with Western democratic values.

- While the political will to institutionalize democratic and market re-

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forms exists, there are problems with respect to implementation, as many Ukrainian officials themselves are frank in admitting. Former party apparatchiks are still present in government and act as an obstacle to reform. A legal culture has yet to be developed.

- While Ukraine has tremendous potential and is moving in the right direction, the political, economic, social and environmental legacy of the Soviet system is still felt. Ukraine's desire for

real independence can serve to counteract the imperial legacy and act as a spur to rapid reform.

- Ukraine's foreign policy is oriented towards the West. The United States is moving quickly to establish a presence in Ukraine. The U.S. needs to be mindful of Ukraine's legitimate aspirations, to strongly support and encourage democratic and free market reforms, and to treat Ukraine as an increasingly important player on the world stage.

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June 14 3 p.m. at Ukr. Cultural Center: (215) 663-1166

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Ukrainian Canadian...

(Continued from page 4)

by master of ceremonies Andre Daniliu Jr., who is also an alderman for West Vancouver. The evening started with the greeting of the governor general and his wife, Gerda Hnatyshyn.

Olha Haydymowsky, president of UCC Vancouver and her husband Eustace, performed the honor with the traditional Ukrainian welcome of the "korovai" (braided bread) and salt. This was followed by the playing of the vice-regal salute on trumpets by the "Beef-eaters" and a Ukrainian dinner.

All three levels of Canadian government, as well as the government of the United States of America, were repre-

sented at the banquet. John Fraser, speaker of the House of Commons, spoke on behalf of the federal government. Ujjal Dosanjh, member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) for Vancouver-Kensington, brought greetings on behalf of the premier of British Columbia. Vancouver Mayor Gordon Campbell was unable to attend but sent greetings on behalf of the City of Vancouver.

U.S. Trade Consul, Stephan Wasylo, who in August of this year will be re-assigned from Vancouver to the U.S. mission in Kiev, Ukraine, spoke of the closeness between Ukrainians in Canada and the U.S.

Opening and closing prayers for the evening were offered by Bishop Jerome

Chimy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Very Rev. Victor Lakusta of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, respectively.

During dinner, the surviving past presidents of UCC were recognized, namely, Olha Haydymowsky, Agnes Kripps, Andre Danyliw Sr., Andre Danyliu Jr., Lev Kowalchuk, Steve Petelycky, John Stashuk and Michael Tatarniuk.

Also present were two representatives from the Vancouver Parks Board, Art Cowie, MLA and commissioner, and Victor Kondrowsky, general manager. Also during dinner, toasts to both the queen and the governor general were made using commemorative glasses designed by Zonia Lemieszewski.

Lovey Cridge, chairperson of the organizing committee, presented the governor general with an original painting by Vancouver artist Gerald F. Holowaty. The painting, titled "Images and Impressions of a Ukrainian Canadian Artist," features Queen Elizabeth Park, home of the plaque, the Bukovyna region of Ukraine, home of the governor general's family roots and the artist's impressions.

After dinner, the audience and guests were treated to various forms of Ukrainian entertainment. Performers included 6 year-old Corey Pierce playing the Ukrainian "tymbaly" (dulcimer). He made such a great impression that the governor general personally invited

him to the head table and gave him a gift. Kevin Maslanka and Tamara Pitts performed a Bukovynian dance. The Vodohray bandura duo of Zonia Lemieszewski and Darcia Korbyn sang and played. Finally, the Luna Ukrainian Ensemble, under choreographer Alexandra Polujan-Printz, performed a Ukrainian dance of maidens celebrating the arrival of spring, a "khorovid" predating Christianity.

Closing remarks were given by Ms. Haydymowsky. She thanked the governor general and Mrs. Hnatyshyn, all the special guests, the executive of UCC Vancouver and the organizing committee (Lovey Cridge, Nancy Worobets, Zonia and Stefan Lemieszewski). She also recognized in the audience two descendants of the original pioneer family of Wasylo Eleniak, namely, granddaughter Stephanie Dorosevich and great granddaughter Marlayne Andriyashyn. The evening ended with the singing of "O'Canada."

Breaking with tradition, the governor general stayed after the banquet to mingle with members of the audience. With all the banquets and speaking engagements he attends, the governor general said that sitting in a room full of Ukrainians at the banquet made him feel as if he indeed was "amongst friends." Perhaps it was this feeling of friendship that allowed the governor general during the unveiling of the plaque to note that his name in Ukrainian was really "Roman Ivan."

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Chornomorska...

(Continued from page 11)

President Stebelsky, who again stressed the significance of Sitch's participation in the USCAK trip to Ukraine. Mr. Stebelsky commented favorably on the financial soundness of the association and thanked his officers for their cooperation and hard work.

After the reports were heard, the Auditing Committee recommended their acceptance, which was unanimously approved.

Also unanimously approved was the election of the following new officers, as recommended by the nominating committee: Mr. Stebelsky, president; Mr. Twardowsky, first vice-president and manager of the sports section; Mr. Lukiw, second vice-president and tennis manager; Mr. Trush, secretary; Ms. Prociuk, English-language secretary; Mr. Bobelak, financial secretary; Mr. Napora, social secretary; Mr. Pyndus, public relations; Mr. Twardowsky, press representative; Mr. Worobec, English-language press representative; Mykhaylo Lesko, Yevhen Brenych and

Olena Kolodiy, Koliada Committee.

Managers of sports sections are: Mr. Palyvoda, first soccer team; Mr. Kolodiy, junior soccer; Mr. Hordynsky, juvenile soccer; Mr. Kleban, novice soccer; Andrea Tershakovec-Tomko, women's volleyball; Oles Hladky, men's volleyball; Ms. Bokalo, swimming; Dr. Popovych, chess; Yuriy Chraneyvych, table tennis.

Elected also were: Olyp Stashkiw, Mr. Wasylak and Dr. Pereyma, auditing committee; Luba Lapychak-Lesko, Yaroslava Olesnycky, Kost Hrechak, tribunal; and Dr. Nestor Olesnycky, legal advisor.

The membership voted to introduce a change in the association by-laws which would require that the general meeting be held biennially. The vote was 19 in favor with 1 abstention.

On a motion by the president, the members voted unanimously to extend a formal expression of gratitude to Ms. Bakun for her efforts on behalf of the association. After some additional discussion, the meeting was adjourned and a reception was held.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

June 5

SILVER SPRING, Md.: The Washington Group, together with Zelen Klen Enterprises, will host a viewing of "Ukraine: Third Journey to Independence" at 7:30 p.m. at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, 15100 New Hampshire Ave. General admission is \$6; seniors and students, \$3. For further information, call (703) 573-6118.

June 7

BALTIMORE, Md.: The University of Maryland School of Law will present the Leontovych String Quartet at 3 p.m. at Westminster Hall, 519 W. Fayette and Green Street. They will play a program of Mozart, Shostakovich and Schubert. For further information, call Zoya Hayuk, (410) 628-7110.

June 10

WARREN, Mich.: The Ukrainian American Bar Association of Michigan will hold its monthly meeting at 7:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, Ryan Road, south of I-696. The featured speaker will be Edward Nishnic, who will discuss the case of John Demjanjuk. The public is invited to attend. For further information, call Anatol Zolkewsky, (313) 224-5262.

PLEASE NOTE: Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Preview items will be published only once (please indicate desired date of publication). All items are published at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS, a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.), — typed and in the English language — along with the phone number of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information, to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

June 12

NEW YORK: The opening of an exhibition of the works of Oleksa Novakivsky from the collection of Mykola Mushynka of Presov (Priashiv) will be held at The Ukrainian Museum, 203 Second Ave., at 6:30 p.m. For further information, call the museum, (212) 228-0110.

SILVER SPRING, Md.: The Washington Group is sponsoring an evening with Dr. Myron Kuropas, author of "The Ukrainian Americans" at 7:30 p.m. at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral. Dr. Kuropas will discuss Ukraine's relations with U.S. administrations, from Woodrow Wilson to George Bush. For further information, call (202) 686-6975.

June 13

SILVER SPRING, Md.: The Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church, 16631 New Hampshire Ave., will host a commemorative art exhibit of watercolors by Dr. Yuriy Starosolsky titled "Mandrivka po Sviti." The opening reception begins at 7 p.m. and the exhibit will continue on June 14 at 1-5 p.m. For further information, call Natalka Zacharczenko, (703) 978-2871.

Vice-rector...

(Continued from page 8)

seminarians acquired two Army field kitchens used during the war and dinner is cooked outside.

The Very Rev. Terlecky assures this writer that the seminary's precarious

situation at the camp will be worked out reasonably, and proudly adds, "We expect: 300 applicants for the 1994 academic year."

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Ukrainian ensemble to perform in N.J.

by Andrew Keybida

NEWARK, N. J. — St. Vladimir's College, a Ukrainian Catholic High School Minor Seminary, run by the Redemptorist Fathers in Roblin, Manitoba, will present a concert by 48 young students offering a variety of styles of Ukrainian music and dance. The concert will take place Friday, June 19, at 7:30 p.m. in the Burnet Junior High School auditorium, Caldwell and Morris avenues, Union, N.J.

The college choir performs selections from sacred and folk repertoires. Various instrumental groups provide settings of Ukrainian dance music and often include Ukrainian folk instruments, such as the bandura, tsymbaly and sopilka. A special focus this year is the celebration of the 50th anniversary of St. Vladimir's College.

The dance ensemble presents pieces illustrating the variety of Ukrainian folk

dance, complete with authentic costuming. This eclectic approach provides the students with a broad sampling of Ukrainian culture while giving their audiences something to please all tastes. Julian Kytasty, is music director; Patrick Pich is the dance director.

The principal goal of the college is to foster vocations to the priesthood and to provide quality academic instruction. It is also concerned with developing an understanding and appreciation of Ukrainian culture, especially through the performing arts.

The concert is sponsored by St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Newark, N.J. Tickets are \$10 for adults; children and students up to age 17 are admitted free when accompanied by an adult. Tickets may be purchased at the rectory, 719 Sanford Ave., (call 201-371-1356), or at Burnet School one hour before the performance. All proceeds are designated for St. Vlad's College Fund.

The Weekly: Ukrainian perspective on the news.

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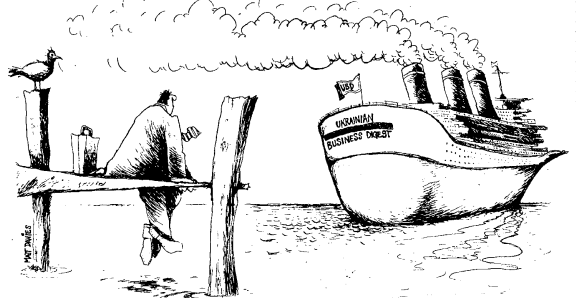
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