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House passes Freedom Support Act Bill to assist emerging democracies

WASHINGTON — On August 6, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the Freedom Support Act by a vote of 255 to 164. The Senate had passed similar legislation on July 2 by a vote of 76 to 20.

The legislation was proposed by President George Bush on April 1. According to the presidential message to the Congress, the "Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Support Act of 1992" provides the necessary flexibility for emergency humanitarian assistance; facilitates cooperation in nuclear power safety and demilitarization; provides technical assistance for free markets; expands technical assistance for democratization; extends credit guarantees; expands credit and investment guarantee programs; facilitates development of the private sector; allows the U.S. to work through multilateral organizations; endorses a U.S. contribution to a multilateral currency stabilization fund; and provides for an expanded American presence.

The proposed legislation, as well as the versions passed by the Senate and House, provides the executive branch flexibility and discretion in the implementation of assistance programs. The legislation authorizes about \$600 million in assistance and \$11 billion as the U.S. quota contribution to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The Senate added 74 amendments to the legislation reported from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The most controversial amendment, proposed by Sens. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) and Larry Pressler (R-S.D.), would have denied economic aid to Russia until the president certifies that Russia has made significant progress in withdrawing its armed forces from the Baltic states.

The Bush administration strongly opposed the DeConcini-Pressler amendment and Senate Foreign Relations Chairman Clairborne Pell (D-R.I.) and Sen. Richard Lugar (D-Ind.) offered an amendment to the DeConcini-Pressler amendment that provided Russia with a one-year grace period before any sanctions would be imposed. An effort to kill the Pell-Lugar amendment failed by a vote of 35 to 60. The DeConcini-Pressler amendment, with the Pell-Lugar change, was then adopted by a vote of 92 to 2.

In the House, the bill as reported from the Foreign Affairs Committee was referred to five other committees, including the House Banking Committee and its Subcommittee on International Development, Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy, chaired by Rep. Mary Rose Oakar (D-Ohio).

Working with the UNA Washington Office, Rep. Oakar added a provision to the bill regarding a currency stabilization fund for Ukraine. The relevant section, as adopted, reads: "The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of the International Monetary Fund to use the voice and vote of the United States to urge the fund to conduct a study of the need for and feasibility of a currency stabilization fund for Ukraine, and, if it is found that such a fund is needed and is feasible, which considers and makes recommendations with respect to the economic and policy conditions required for the success of such a fund."

The House considered the Freedom Support Act under a closed rule, i.e. no amendments from the floor were allowed. This effectively prevented Rep. Richard Durbin (D-Ill.) from offering an amendment similar to the DeConcini-Pressler amendment.

Community organizations' concerns

From the time the legislation was proposed, the Ukrainian National

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Appeals courts grills U.S. government in hearing on Demjanjuk extradition

by Andrew Fylypovych
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

CINCINNATI — "Truth knows no disguise," was the way John Demjanjuk's lead attorney, Michael Tigar, began his portion of the legal argument in an unprecedented hearing on August 11, ordered by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit in Cincinnati, to review the validity of his client's 1985 extradition to Israel for Nazi war crimes committed by an "Ivan the Terrible."

Mr. Tigar was referring to documentary evidence offered to the court in an earlier emotional presentation by Edward Marek, chief public defender for the Northern District of Ohio, who has been appointed by the court to assist in Mr. Demjanjuk's defense.

Mr. Marek asked: How could the U.S. government's attorney, Bruce Einhorn, write a letter to the trial judge on November 11, 1982, saying "the record is now complete," when at the same time the government had in its files statements from former Treblinka

guards identifying Ivan Marchenko as the infamous camp guard known as "Ivan Grozny" (Ivan the Terrible)?

The 90-minute hearing in Cincinnati took place before a three-judge panel consisting of Chief Judge Gilbert Merritt, Senior Judge Pierce Lively and Circuit Judge Damen Keith.

Mr. Tigar, 51, with his closely cropped hair, looked more like an honest boy scout than a law professor and veteran litigator as he addressed the court. (See related story on page 3.) His presentation was peppered with sarcasm that became most evident when he ridiculed the U.S. government's "inadvertence" in failing to disclose exculpatory statements by referring to it, as he would in his law school class: the "my-dog-ate-my-homework excuse."

The U.S. government's attorney, Patty Merkamp Stemler, chief of the Justice Department's Criminal Division Appellate Section in Washington, asked the court to limit its inquiry to whether there was any fraud solely in the extradition proceeding. There is no evidence that the five Treblinka survivors who identified Mr. Demjanjuk gave perjured testimony, she argued, adding that the testimony of Holocaust survivors is to be given great weight.

"Are you familiar with the Walus case?" retorted Chief Judge Merritt. Ms. Stemler responded that she is indeed aware of the well-known decision of the Seventh Circuit where the U.S. Court of Appeals in Chicago found the testimony of 12 survivors unreliable in identifying Frank Walus, a Polish-American immigrant as the infamous SS "Butcher of Kielce."

Chief Judge Merritt pressed further, noting that "experienced judges are always concerned about eyewitness testimony — even of events that took place last week — let alone 40 years ago." Senior Judge Lively, the author of the original 1985 extradition opinion, interjected that evidence composed largely of eyewitness testimony is "not what we like to rely on."

Ms. Stemler admitted that post-war statements by Soviet soldiers Leleko and Malogon, who had identified "Ivan the Terrible" as Marchenko, should have been released to the defense as a matter of "prudence," but she maintained that there was not a great deal of significance to those statements.

Senior Judge Lively again pressed her, and the attorney conceded that the documentation not produced was relevant for a complete picture of the case.

Judge Keith — stating firmly, "We are here seeking the truth" — wanted to

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Vaulter Bubka disappoints at Olympics Other Ukrainians do surprisingly well

by Andriy Wynnyckij

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Nike, the goddess of victory, has wings, but the classical Greek statue of her that has come down to us from antiquity is also headless. Perhaps sponsorship from the sports-gear company has an effect on some of the athletes it signs on to endorsement contracts. As mentioned in an earlier story, Nike agreed to pay Serhiy Bubka, the pole vaulter from Donetsk, Ukraine, \$50,000 every time he breaks his own world records. However, he will not be getting any bonuses as a result of the meet at the Stadio Olimpico in Barcelona.

Mr. Bubka was Ukraine's single biggest disappointment at these Games. Tetiana Gutsu had awed the judges as well as millions of viewers with her inventiveness and grace, and many were expecting another Ukrainian world-heralded triumph in Mr. Bubka's track and field event.

Mr. Bubka is in a class by himself, one of the most dominant figures in athletics. He ranks with such Olympic luminaries as Edwin Moses and Paavo Nurmi in the way he over-matches his opponents. He is the only human who has topped the

magical height of 20 feet, and has done so both indoors (20-1/4) and out (20-1/4). He had crushed the field in Seoul in 1988.

However, on Friday, August 7, he seemed beset by troubles. He complained about the winds, got into an argument with officials about whether he could take his poles with him when he left the stadium, and seemed distracted and unfocused when he did his warm-ups. Then he missed twice in attempts to clear heights of 18-8/4, and his single try at 18-10/4, more than a foot and a half below the world record heights that he seemed previously able to increase at will. He finished 11th.

As Michael Janofsky of The New York Times colorfully put it, Mr. Bubka's "no height" performance was akin to "Mario Andretti backing out of his driveway and bumping into the neighbor's car."

However, the lustre was restored to Ukraine's Olympic effort by the stellar performance of Olha Bryzhina in the 4x400 meter relay. A silver medalist in the 400-meter individuals, Ms. Bryzhina was part of a team that faced some of the U.S.'s top sprinters, including Gwen

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ANALYSIS: Nuclear power in post-Soviet Ukraine

by Dr. David Marples
PART I

More than six years after the Chernobyl disaster, Ukraine finds itself at a crossroads on the question of nuclear energy. On the one hand, its existing nuclear power program has been hampered by a series of mishaps and breakdowns that have of late seen almost all the country's reactors removed from the national grid for short periods. On the other hand, the political and economic disputes with Russia have led to an energy impasse and an apparent acceptance that Ukraine cannot yet do without nuclear energy, which currently accounts for more than 25 percent of its electricity output¹, and is the only energy sphere that is close to or has actually fulfilled planned requirements.

In the background to this question is the continuing discussion of the radiation fallout from Chernobyl, and the fate of the fourth reactor and its covering, or "sarcophagus." Together, these matters are a source of concern to all Ukrainians, and they have also been a focus of the July meeting of the G-7 countries in Munich.

Current nuclear power plants

Ukraine's original nuclear power program was an expansive one, involving a rise in the proportion of nuclear-generated electricity from about 20 to 60 percent between 1985 and 2000. This plan appeared even at the time to be ambitious, and anticipated a capacity rise in megawatts from 10,880 to 1985 to around 42,000 by the turn of the century.

In the last years of the Soviet Union, several nuclear energy projects were abandoned in Ukraine in the wake of the Chernobyl nuclear accident, environmental and public protests, and the declaration of a moratorium by the Ukrainian government on the construction of new reactors on Ukrainian territory. The projects that have been abandoned include stations at the Crimea and Chyhyryn, nuclear power and heating stations near Odessa, Kharkiv and Kiev, and new units at South Ukraine (Mykolayiv), Rivne, Khmelnytsky and Zaporizhzhia.

There are five nuclear power stations in Ukraine: Chernobyl, Rivne, South Ukraine, Zaporizhzhia and Khmelnytsky (see Table 1.)

Recent incidents

Since the accident at the nuclear plant near St. Petersburg in the spring of 1992, Russian, Ukrainian and international observers have paid increased attention to safety questions at all "Soviet" reactors and particularly those of the graphite-moderated (RBMK) model. The Ukrainian State Atomic Inspection Committee quickly inspected the first and third reactor units at Chernobyl and noted that there were serious violations of safety procedures,

and a generally poor working discipline at the station.² The reactors were thus switched off (unit 2 has been closed since last fall).

In May 1992 a working group of experts from the G-7 countries advised the closure of 26 nuclear reactors in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, including all 16 operating RBMKs (at Chernobyl, St. Petersburg, Smolensk, Ignalina and Kursk). It was also proposed that several instructional centers be opened in Russia and Ukraine to prepare specialists for the industry. In Ukraine's case, a Japanese group is currently in Kiev embarked on such a venture, and it was noted that Western-type nuclear reactors would be used in the future.³

In May 1992 a bizarre series of events can only have undermined further the public confidence in Ukraine's nuclear power plant. TASS reported that on May 19 a turbine was damaged at the Khmelnytsky-1 reactor, causing a three-hour shutdown of the reactor. At the end of the month, heavy rains in the area led to a rise in humidity which caused a circuit closure in the reactor generator. The reactor was immediately reduced to only 38 percent of nominal capacity and excluded from the grid system for five hours, reported TASS and Demokratychna Ukraina.

It was also reported on May 30 that a problem with the steam generator had led to the "exclusion from the grid" of Zaporizhzhia-3, while only three days earlier a "violation" had occurred at an

(Continued on page 15)

1. Thermal power stations account for 70.9 percent of the total, and hydroelectric stations 3.6 percent. See Demokratychna Ukraina, January 14.

2. Radio Ukraina, March 26. Given the problems at the station, past and present, the existence of low morale among personnel is hardly surprising. In addition to the problems associated with the covering over reactor No. 4 (see below), there are frequent rumors of accidents. For example, in December 1991, a story surfaced in Kiev that there had been an accident at the first reactor, which turned out to be no more than a waste fuel container becoming jammed for a brief period on its way to storage. See Radio Moscow, December 17, 1991.

3. Radio Ukraina, May 18. The same is true in the Republic of Belarus, which receives energy from three nuclear power stations of the former USSR: the RBMKs at Ignalina and Smolensk, which are considered unsafe; and the Rivne station in Ukraine, which was constructed on permeable limestone and the foundations of were said to be sinking. According to the chairman of the Belarusian Parliament, Stanislav Shushkevich, the only alternative for the republic is to seek nuclear technology from Western countries. Implicit in his remarks was the assumption that the logical choice for such technology would be France. "Interview with Stanislav Shushkevich," Minsk, Belarus, April 15. [The author was part of a 15-person international delegation that interviewed the president.] See also David R. Marples, "Post-Soviet Belarus and the Impact of Chernobyl," forthcoming, September 1992, Post-Soviet Geography.



Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• **MYKOLAYIV** — Admiral Igor Kasatonov, the commander of the Black Sea Fleet, said in an August 10 interview with "Vesti" that he was satisfied with the recent agreement on the fleet worked out by Presidents Leonid Kravchuk and Boris Yeltsin. "I'm a serviceman and I will fulfill my orders," he said. When it was suggested the Ukrainians were trying to get rid of him, the admiral said, "No matter who wants to get rid of me, we will have to work (together) for at least three to four months." (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MYKOLAYIV** — Nikolai Kruglov, the deputy head of the Mykolayiv administration, has denied recent reports that the ex-Soviet aircraft carrier Varyah would be sold to China. Mr. Kruglov acknowledged the Chinese had made an offer, but stressed the fate of the ship had to be determined by the governments of Ukraine and Russia, ITAR-TASS reported on August 10. He said a special commission had been formed to study the situation and make recommendations to the two governments. "Even if we wanted to sell the aircraft carrier... we couldn't do so," said Viktor Antonov, Ukrainian minister of industry. He explained that the ship was only 70 percent complete, and its construction, like that of 30 other ships, had been suspended after Russia

cut off supplies to the shipyard. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — The public action committee "For the Repeal of Anti-Constitutional Decisions on the Banning of the Communist Party of Ukraine" has appealed to the Ukrainian Parliament, the constitutional court and to political parties, social organizations and movements demanding that the ban on the Communist Party of Ukraine and other "anti-constitutional and discriminatory acts" directed against the party be lifted. The appeal was reported by Ukrinform-TASS on August 10. The party was outlawed by the Presidium of the Ukrainian Parliament on August 30, 1991. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **SYMFEROPILO** — The Union of Communists of the Crimea has been officially registered as a "public organization," Ukrinform-TASS reported on August 10. The group, led by the former first secretary of the Crimean Obkom, Leonid Hrach, claims to have 14 city and county organizations and about 10,000 members, and has as its main goal the facilitation and protection of social, economic, national and cultural interests. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **SEVASTOPILO** — During his ad- (Continued on page 14)

IN THE PRESS: Lanovoy's dismissal

Following is a translation of an article that appeared in the July 17 issue of Rada, a Kiev weekly, whose editor-in-chief is Mykola Tsybaliuk. It bills itself as a "political, economic and literary newspaper" and is published by Ros, a scholarly cultural organization.

Titled "Editorial Blitz-Commentary," the article addresses some brief items published in the London Times concerning the dismissal of Ukraine's former Minister of Finance, Volodymyr Lanovoy. (Translated by Andriy Wynnyckyj.)

The accounts in English newspapers of Volodymyr Lanovoy's dismissal have been markedly unanimous in their anxiety [about President Kravchuk's action]. How-

ever, it is still premature to judge this change in the Ukrainian government. Mr. Volodymyr Symonenko has yet to table a program. Of course, the new vice-premier must begin setting out and implementing his strategy for economic reform soon, because his predecessors have wasted far too much time.

We will refrain from joining those who hang the tag of "Communist functionary" on Mr. Symonenko, lest we forget that Mr. Lanovoy also was a Communist, and that this enabled Mr. Lanovoy to assume positions of responsibility.

As far as Mr. Kravchuk's actions toward Mr. Lanovoy are concerned, they are entirely logical because the

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TABLE 1: NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS OPERATIONAL IN UKRAINE, JULY 1992

Station	Reactor type	Location	Capacity (megawatts)
Chernobyl	RBMK-1000	Prypiat	3,000
Rivne	VVER-440		
	VVER-1000	Kuznetsov	2,880
South Ukraine	VVER-1000	Prybuzhzhia	3,000
Zaporizhzhia	VVER-1000	Enerhodar	5,000
Khmelnytsky	VVER-1000	Netishyn	2,000
Total			14,880

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Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz
Associate editor: Marta Kolomayets (Kiev)
Assistant editor: Khristina Lew (Kiev)
Editorial assistant: Tamara Tershakovec

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Appeals court grills...

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know whether a further inquiry should be made into the notes taken by George Parker, of the Office of Special Investigations, which indicate his doubts as to the validity of the "Ivan the Terrible" charges against Mr. Demjanjuk. He was only an attorney, and his personal opinions do not matter, replied Ms. Stemler, avoiding the fact that Mr. Parker was a former employee of the Immigration and Naturalization Service's Special Litigation Unit and then lead attorney for the Demjanjuk prosecution, before he was removed from that post by OSI director Allan A. Ryan Jr.

Judge Keith then recalled the words inscribed on the edifice of the U.S. Supreme Court, "Equal justice under law," noting that government attorneys must be held to a higher standard of conduct than most litigants.

He was joined by Chief Judge Merritt, who suggested that when the U.S. government acts as an agent of a foreign state, it has a heightened obligation to inform the court of all underlying circumstances. "You cannot stand on an overly technical interpretation of the law. A narrow scope of review presumes a full record before the court, and not the government's explanation of the facts," he said.

When Ms. Stemler reiterated her belief that the only issue was whether there were sufficient grounds for probable cause to support the extradition, Senior Judge Lively cut her off pointedly: "I wrote that earlier opinion and I know what was on my mind when I wrote it — and I thought I had the complete records."

If the spectators in the ornate courtroom, most of whom appeared to be attorneys, law clerks or journalists, were a barometer, it appeared that the government's arguments were less than credible. Several times there was an audible snicker when Ms. Stemler sheepishly responded.

It was also obvious to veteran courtroom observers that, although firm, the three-judge panel was incredibly restrained in its questions to Ms. Stemler. Perhaps this was in deference to her perceived status as an innocent front person for the OSI, the U.S. Justice Department's Nazi-hunting unit, which apparently did not send any of its own current employees to the proceedings.

The hearing was attended by all adult members of Mr. Demjanjuk's immediate and extended family. His wife,

Vera Demjanjuk, expressed relief that the case was beginning to see some light, but her face showed the strain of years of separation and the continued waiting.

Ed Nishnic, the indefatigable son-in-law, was more upbeat, but noted his disappointment in the fact that "Those responsible [from the OSI] were not here to look the judges in the eye and answer the hard questions."

Mr. Demjanjuk's attorneys asked the court for quick action in issuing blanket relief by vacating all previous decisions — including both extradition and denaturalization — and allowing Mr. Demjanjuk access to the United States.

When it appeared that the court wanted more questions answered, Mr. Tigar suggested that the court order and supervise depositions of former OSI employees. Given the court's stated intention to effectively investigate this matter, it seems likely that such an order will be issued shortly.

Sources close to the Demjanjuk defense stated that they would proceed to take the depositions of at least Mr. Ryan, Norman Moscowitz and Mr. Parker.

Also present at this argument was John Martin, Mr. Demjanjuk's first attorney in his 1980 denaturalization trial. "It is appalling that the government has all this power and that it acted the way it did. The evidence should have been given to us so that we could have made the ultimate decision on how to use it," he said.

All three judges of the Appeals Court were troubled by the new facts in the Demjanjuk case and appeared to view the government's arguments with a great deal of skepticism. The matter has been taken under advisement. However, given the gravity of the issues and the impending decision of the Israeli Supreme Court, it is likely that the Court of Appeals will move quickly.

According to some observers, a decision attacking the U.S. government's conduct and vacating prior orders of U.S. courts will give the Israeli court the necessary vehicle to return Mr. Demjanjuk to the United States.

Israel's Supreme Court is expected to rule soon on Mr. Demjanjuk's appeal of his 1988 conviction and death sentence for Nazi war crimes, crimes against humanity and crimes against the Jewish people committed by "Ivan the Terrible." Mr. Demjanjuk, now 72, was stripped of his U.S. citizenship in 1981 and was extradited to Israel in 1986.

Andrew Fylypovych is a trial and appellate litigator in private practice in Philadelphia.

Tigar for the defense

The family of John Demjanjuk got a strong boost when Michael E. Tigar recently joined the defense team and said: "The evidence I have reviewed is overwhelming... the [U.S.] government knowingly suppressed exculpatory evidence."

Mr. Tigar, 51, a highly respected trial and appellate litigator, is currently the Joseph D. Jamail Chair in Law at the University of Texas School of Law in Austin. He is the immediate past chair of the 60,000-member Section of Litigation of the American Bar Association. He has lectured at Yale, Harvard, Michigan, UCLA, and Georgetown, and has written several textbooks including one on federal courts and the appellate process.

A former law partner of the legendary defense attorney Edgar Bennett

Williams in Washington, Mr. Tigar is one of a handful of attorneys to have argued numerous cases before the U.S. Supreme Court. He has also represented a wide variety of clients including members of the "Seattle 7" conspiracy, black activist Angela Davis, and former Texas Gov. John B. Connally.

Although Mr. Tigar and all other members of the Demjanjuk defense team in the U.S. are working pro bono, expenses such as travel, telephones and copying remain very high for the family. Contributions to the only defense fund for Mr. Demjanjuk may be sent to: John Demjanjuk Defense Fund, P.O. Box 92819, Cleveland, OH, 44192.

— Andrew Fylypovych

Ukrainian ministry seeks protection for its peacekeepers in Sarajevo

by **Christina Lew**
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — Ukraine's government will consider withdrawing the Ukrainian battalion of the United Nations peacekeeping troops in Sarajevo if firing on Ukrainian peacekeepers does not cease.

Responding to an August 7 mortar shelling of the Ukrainian battalion's barracks that left six Ukrainian soldiers wounded, Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs on August 10 issued a statement urging the U.N. Security Council to utilize its full authority to "guarantee maximum security to the Ukrainian contingent of the U.N. peacekeeping troops" and to conduct an investigation of incidents occurring July 31 through August 8.

A Ukrainian government delegation representing the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was scheduled to travel to Sarajevo on a

fact-finding mission by week's end.

Ukrainian troops joined the U.N. peacekeeping forces in Sarajevo on July 29 and are stationed near the French and Egyptian contingents by the airport. According to statistics released by the U.N. Secretariat, as of August 11, nine soldiers have been killed since the relief effort was launched: four Argentines, three French, one Nepali and one Ukrainian. More than 20 Canadians, French, Ukrainians and others have been wounded.

Ukrainian 1st Lt. Topikha died of injuries sustained while serving as a member of the peacekeeping contingent in Sarajevo. The United States had flown the lieutenant and an injured colleague from Sarajevo to Germany for medical assistance.

In a letter to Ukraine's minister of defense, Col. Gen. Konstantyn Morozov, dated August 3, U.S. Ambassador

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Obituary

Ignatius Billinsky, president, Ukrainian Congress Committee

NEW YORK — In the evening hours of August 4, Ignatius M. Billinsky, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, passed away after a long bout with cancer, the UCCA headquarters announced.

Mr. Billinsky, a member of the Presidium of the UCCA National Executive for over 40 years, served as president of UCCA for the last 12 years. He was also an initiator and long-time member of the Presidium of the Secretariat of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

Mr. Billinsky was born on November 1, 1917, in Philadelphia. He spent his youth in Sambir and Stanyslaviv in western Ukraine, where he completed his studies at the Pedagogical Institute. In 1942 he moved to Lviv, where he studied medicine at Lviv University. His studies were cut short by the return of the Soviets in 1944.

Upon his return to the United States in 1947, he immediately became involved in Ukrainian community life, was a co-founder and served as president and honorary president of the Organization for the Defense of the Four Freedoms of Ukraine, and was a leading member of the Ukrainian Liberation Front.

In 1946, Mr. Billinsky began working as editor of the newspaper America and other publications of the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics in the United States. He remained in this position until 1983.

He first became active in the UCCA system in 1947, as a member of its Political Council, later as secretary of the National Executive and finally as its president from 1980 on. In a cooperative effort with former UCCA President Prof. Lev Dobriansky, who handled external UCCA business, Mr. Billinsky coordinated internal UCCA activity for decades. As secretary of the Pan-American Ukrainian Conference, he was a founding member of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, and served as its general secretary and vice-president.

Mr. Billinsky also held a number of other prominent positions: he was president of the national executive in the United States of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations; a member of the Na-

tional Captive Nations Committee; a member of the committee that built the Taras Shevchenko monument in Washington; a participant of numerous international and State Department conferences; a founding member of the World Anti-Communist League; and chairman of the WCFU Famine Commission.

His articles and political commentaries were widely published. In addition to his aforementioned editorial work for the Providence Association, he also served as editor of the ODFFU Visnyk and was a member of the editorial board of the National Tribune.

For his dedication and tireless efforts on behalf of the Ukrainian community in the United States and the Ukrainian nation, as well as for all Captive Nations, Mr. Billinsky was awarded the UCCA's Shevchenko Freedom Award, a Captive Nations Committee award and the WCFU Medal of St. George.

Funeral services were held on Monday, August 10, at the Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church in Philadelphia and at St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery in Fox Chase.

Surviving are Mr. Billinsky's niece, Yaryna Telepko, her husband, Yuriy, and their children, Roksolana and Andriy.



Ignatius Billinsky

THE OLYMPICS: A Ukrainian wrap-up and statistics

by Andrij Wynnyckyj

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — According to the International Radio Service of Ukraine, Team Ukraine's final take in medals at the XXV Olympiad in Barcelona was 17 gold, 14 silver and nine bronze, for a total of 40 medals. Not bad for a contingent of 82 athletes (a 49 percent medal rate).

The official Ukrainian Olympic Committee's (UOC) press bulletin states that 23 of this year's contingent were veterans of the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, Korea. Three of these veterans repeated as medalists, namely Olha Bryzhina, Tetiana Dorovskyykh, and Oleksandra Tymoshenko.

Ukraine's medals total would have placed it in fifth in the final country rankings, sandwiched between the two remaining demonstratively Communist countries, China and Cuba. Ukraine's athletes accounted for 36 percent of the Unified team's medals, and 38 percent of its gold. Without Ukraine's contribution, the Unified team would have finished third, behind Germany and ahead of China, with a reduced total of 72 medals.

The final listing of medalists for Ukraine is as follows:

GOLD:

Athletics: Olha Bryzhina (team) 4x400 m relay.
Fencing: Heorhiy Pohosov, Vadym Gutsait (team) sabre.
Gymnastics: Tetiana Gutsu, 2 gold (1 individual, 1 team); Tetiana Lysenko, 2 gold (1 individual, 1 team); Oleksandra Tymoshenko, 2 gold (1 individual, 1 team) rhythmic gymnastics; Liudmyla Stovbchata, (team); Oksana Skaldina (team) rhythmic gymnastics; Ihor Korobchynsky, Hryhorii Misiutyn, Rustam Sharipov (team).
Handball: Serhiy Bebesko, Yuriy Havrylov (team).
Wrestling: Oleh Kucherenko.

SILVER:

Athletics: Olha Bryzhina, 400 m; Inessa Kravets, long jump; Tetiana Dorovskyykh, 3,000 m.
Boxing: Rostyslav Zaulichny.
Canoeing: Mykhailo Slivinsky.
Fencing: Serhiy Holubutskyi, individual foil.
Gymnastics: Hryhorii Misiutyn, 3 silver; Tetiana Gutsu.
Weightlifting: Timur Taimazov.

BRONZE:

Fencing: Serhiy Kravchuk, team epee.
Gymnastics: Tetiana Gutsu, Ihor Korobchynsky, Tetiana Lysenko, Oksana Skaldina (rhythmic).
Handball: Maryna Bazanova, Tetiana Horb (team).
Rowing: Saria Zakirova, Inna Frolova, quadruple sculls (team).

Those who advanced to the finals of an event but finished out of the medals included Oleh Tverdokhlib, 200 m sprint and 400 m hurdles; Natalia Kolovanova, 100 m hurdles; Tetiana Dorovskyykh, 1,500 m; Olena Viazova, 10,000 m; and Oleksii Hrayev, canoeing 1,000 m. Viktor Radchenko was 12th in the decathlon. The men's Unified basketball team was defeated by the Grateful Dead-supported Lithuanians in the bronze medal game, and thus Oleksander Volkov and Oleksander Bilostinny went home empty-handed.

Unhappily, we have noticed errata in our list of Olympians. They are as follows: Having fallen prey to the hyper-Ukrainization at the UOC, we initially listed Tetiana Gutsu as "Hutsu." (Our apologies to Tetiana and all others who have suffered similar indignities.) Inessa Kravets, not "Kraven," was a silver medalist in the long jump. In addition, Ms. Kravets was mistakenly (and cryptically) listed as a

competitor in "distance," a fate that also befell fellow long jumper Larvsa Berezhna.

Ukraine's entry in the men's 100 m butterfly swimming event was incorrectly listed as Pavlo "Kyrchenko," but his actual surname is Khyhkin. Oleksander Bilostinny is not a fencer, but a basketball player. A similar error was made about Maryna Tkachenko. An actual competitor in fencing, Vadym Gutsait (not "Hutnait"), sabre, was victimized by a spelling mistake.

As our readers may have noticed, there seem to be three silver medalists missing from our checklist. Given the extensive errata on the official UOC list, this is not surprising, and perhaps "screaming Igor" Astapchuk (see accompanying article), silver medalist in the hammer throw, is actually officially a Ukrainian athlete, along with two unknown others.

In a related story, the teams of the newly independent Baltic states celebrated their return to Olympic competition as entirely separate teams. They also took a number of medals. Latvia led the Baltic sports revival by taking two silver (men's canoeing 1,000 m singles and the men's rapid fire pistol shooting) and one bronze (men's individual cycling road race).

Lithuania took the bronze in basketball, in an intense and well-publicized game against the Unified team. In round robin play they had wanted to beat the Unifieds by 53 points — one point for each year of political domination — but managed to outscore them by (only) 37. The bronze medal game was closer.

Lithuanian Romans Ubartas is the new Olympic discus champion, and was the first to see the Lithuanian yellow-red-and-green hoisted at an Olympic ceremony. Estonia claimed the gold in the women's cycling sprint and the bronze in the men's 470 yachting event.

Shape of things to come?

The following is a standing of nations who won 20 or more medals at the 1992 Olympics in Barcelona. It is based on the official list published by the International Olympic Committee, and the medals totals for Ukraine provided by the International Radio Service of Ukraine. The Unified Team total was produced by subtracting the Ukrainian medal count.

To be sure, the Unified Team totals could be further broken down if statistics were readily available from each of the republics participating under the aegis of the "Unies."

MEDALS STANDING

Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
United States	37	34	37	108
Germany	33	21	28	82
Unified Team	28	24	20	72
China	16	22	16	54
Ukraine	17	14	9	40
Cuba	14	6	11	31
Hungary	11	12	7	30
South Korea	12	5	12	29
France	8	5	16	29
Australia	7	9	11	27
Spain	13	7	2	22
Japan	3	8	11	22
Britain	5	3	12	20

Canada taps ambassador to Ukraine

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — The Canadian government has appointed its first ambassador to Ukraine.

Francois Mathys, who has been Canada's ambassador and agent for the Canada-France Maritime Boundary Arbitration for the past three years, will replace Charge d'Affaires Nestor Gayowsky in Kiev. Mr. Gayowsky will assume responsibility for the trade desk.

Born in Timmins, Ontario, Ambassador Mathys joined Canada's Department of External Affairs in 1967, where he has held several legal and diplomatic

positions. Holding a master's of law degree from the University of Montreal, he has served as senior departmental assistant to the secretary of state of external affairs and director general of the department's legal affairs bureau prior to his diplomatic appointment with the international arbitration process.

Mr. Mathys has held positions in New York and twice in Moscow. From 1983 to 1986, he was deputy permanent representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Brussels.

The new ambassador to Ukraine is married to Elaine de Lorimier and has three children.

Nuclear safety experts meet

KIEV — American and Ukrainian nuclear safety experts met in Kiev on Thursday and Friday, August 6-7, to discuss U.S. proposals for providing Ukraine nuclear safety assistance.

The U.S. proposals include establishing a Regional Nuclear Safety Training Center at a Ukrainian nuclear plant site as well as providing operational safety enhancements and near-term risk-reduction measures at Ukrainian nuclear plants.

The teams agreed on the agenda for further between technical experts discussions, which should take place in Kiev in early September.

Vaulter Bubka...

(Continued from page 1)

Torrence, a gold medalist in the 200-meter competition, who also gained notoriety at these Olympics by alleging that those who finished ahead of her in the 100-meter final used performance-enhancing drugs.

In the race itself, the U.S. tandem led from the start and appeared assured of a win. Then, the Unified team's baton passed to the woman from Luhanske. Ms. Bryzhina surged ahead, and crossed the finish line a scant 0.7 seconds ahead of her rival anchor, Rochelle Stevens.

Another standout was Rostyslav Zaulichny, a fighter in the 81-kilogram (179-pound) class, and the only boxer Ukraine sent to the Games. The Lviv native defeated Hungarian Zoltan Beres, and advanced to the gold medal bout. He lost to Torsten May of Germany, but a silver medal is very sweet consolation.

Oleh Tverdokhlib was a finalist in the 400-meter hurdles, but came in sixth in a race that saw Kevin Young of the U.S. shatter the world record held by Mr. Moses for nine years.

Oleksander Volkov did not win a medal as a member of the Unified basketball team, but he did gain international attention for his sportsmanship. He said kind words about his Lithuanian counterparts, and after a loss to them, suggested a combined ritual team huddle to demonstrate their continuing camaraderie within the sport. According to Harvey Araton of The New York Times, Mr. Volkov also stressed that he would next play internationally for Ukraine.

The other Ukrainian Olympic story The Weekly has been following is, of course, that of the U.S. women's volleyball team and its head coach, Taras Liskevych. The squad overcame an erratic Brazilian team 15-8, 15-6, 15-13 to take the bronze, after losing a difficult see-saw battle in the semi-final to Cuba, the eventual gold medal winners.

After the medal ceremonies, Filip Bondy of The New York Times asked Mr. Liskevych for a summation of the team's efforts. The coach said the bronze medal is a reminder of how far the U.S. has come since the 1970s and early 1980s, when the team would rarely qualify for world championships or World Cup competitions.

On a lighter note, Dick Enberg of NBC-TV conducted an informal rating of what he described as the "screamers" of the XXV Olympiad. He assembled footage of athletes whose lungs and vocal chords seemed to be just as important to their performance as their musculature.

Mr. Enberg accorded his bronze medal to the shot-putters of the Games, and the silver to the weightlifters. The gold went to the hammer-throwers, who offered a truly bizarre spectacle of humans in the throes of competition. They all looked like a cross between a whirling dervish and a 10-year-old throwing a tantrum. Mr. Enberg's favorite was a certain "Igor from Kiev," (who might have been either Igor Astapchuk, silver medalist, or Igor Nikulin, bronze medalist), but no such screaming Igor appears on the official list of athletes provided by the Ukrainian Olympic Committee. This remains a howling mystery.

Thousands party at 17th annual Ukrainian Youth Festival

by Roman Woronowycz

GLEN SPEY, N.Y. — Thousands of people roamed the Verkhovyna Estate for three days the weekend of July 17 enjoying the annual Ukrainian Youth Festival.

Acrobatic dancers dazzled some. Others strolled amongst exhibits of Ukrainian artistry or listened to live, contemporary Ukrainian music.

At night they waltzed and polkaed until the early morning hours. After the music stopped many still lingered, unwilling to relinquish the evening's ambiance. Couples walked hand in hand along the winding main road drenched by moonlight. Casually dressed young people huddled in small groups some conversing quietly, others raucously laughing.

The Ukrainian Fraternal Organization Association has sponsored the event at its Glen Spey, N.Y. estate since 1975. Although the turnout this year seemed down a notch, no one was disappointed.

"Last week I was in Vegreville (home of the world's largest pysanka in Canada). And I've been to Dauphin for their festival. This one (Verkhovyna Festival) ranks with the best," said Mike Sofiak of Gary, Ind., who was attending his first festival in Glen Spey.

License plates identified autos from Alberta and Ontario in Canada and from as far west as Minnesota in the U.S. Visitors from Australia also were present. And so were guests from Ukraine.

Ihor Akinshyn of Poltava and Henadiy Shevchenko, from Luhanske, stood near the swimming pool preparing for a refreshing swim after a hot,

dusty volleyball game. Kiddingly asked why they were not with the Ukrainian contingent of the CIS Olympic volleyball team in Barcelona, the two self-described volleyball addicts explained they "were working on it" for 1996.

Activities abounded. On Saturday, in addition to the volleyball tournament, softball teams from New Jersey, New York and Philadelphia organized a tournament on the estate's soccer field. As fans sat on blankets drinking beer and wine, uniform-clad ballplayers shouted encouragement to their teammates and derisive remarks toward their foes.

Those who found bats and balls rather dull strolled among over 80 booths exhibiting paintings, wood sculpture, embroidery and videocassettes from Ukrainian and North American merchants.

All the while the music played and the dancers danced.

Vika, the pop music phenom from Lviv, Ukraine, did three shows during the weekend — an evening performance on Friday and two on Saturday — thrilling the audience with her sometimes punky, sometimes folksy-polky arrangements of original music and covers of 50s rock songs by artists such as Elvis Presley. By the way, contrary to rumor, the "King" was not sighted at the festival.

But the Kiev rock group Fata Morgana, sounding much like the 70s rockers Kansas, did appear, and the hundreds of listeners loved them.

Oberehy, a folk music ensemble from Lviv, charmed the crowd with its flutes and dulcimer. The lilting harmonies of the Lybid trio enraptured them. The range and variety of opera performers Mykola Shopsha and Adelina Kryvshayna amazed them.

Whenever the dancers came on everyone clapped and hollered in appreciation as both Kalyna from Toronto and the Kashtan Ukrainian Dance Ensemble from Cleveland showed why they are amongst the best around.

Yet not everyone there needed the crowds and the festive atmosphere. Andrej Fecynec, a slight, older man with a stubble of a beard, was found sitting out in one of the many open fields of the estate. Legs crossed with a giant bush shading him, he seemed content to sip a beer, munch on varenyky and holubtsi from the paper plate before him and watch the birds play in the trees. "I came here to relax, and this is how I like to do it," said Mr. Fecynec.

To each as it pleases him.

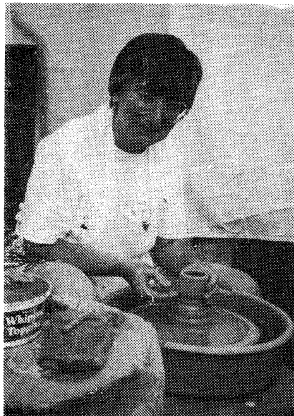
Photos by Roman Woronowycz and Roman Luzetski.



The Ukrainian dance ensemble Kashtan from Cleveland kickin' 'em out.



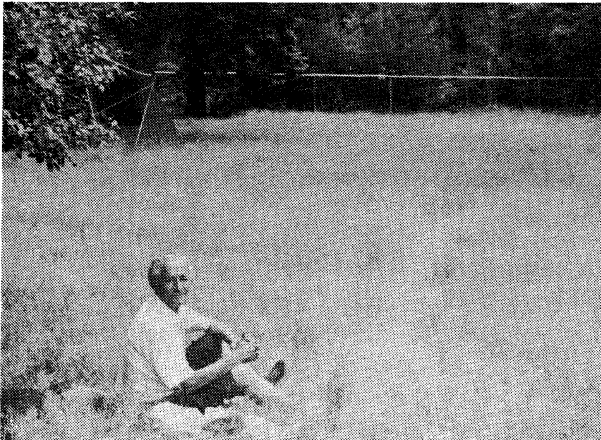
Sofia Ilczyszyn explains Ukrainian embroidery to an interested festival attendee.



Potter Natalia S. Kormeluk performs her craft.



Festival goers mill about on the lawn between the exhibit booths and the Main House.



Andrej Fecynec enjoys the serenity of an open field on the Glen Spey estate.



Kids from Chernobyl, Ukraine, present a commemorative book to Ukrainian Fraternal Association President Ivan Oleksyn.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Changing times in sports

When Valeriy Borzov, head of the Ukrainian Olympic Committee (UOC), and his wife, the famous gymnast Liudmyla Turishcheva, were profiled by NBC-TV during a mid-day broadcast from Barcelona on Wednesday, August 5, it was a reversal of a trend. Up to that point, it seemed that the U.S. media were only capable of either crowing about the successes of their own country's contingent, navel-gazing about the turbo-charged commercialization of these very successes, or pining for the by-gone days of competition with the athletes of the former Eastern bloc, particularly those from the late Soviet Union.

This latter quality of the print and electronic coverage was particularly baffling. How could its representatives speak of "the former nation" (not empire) "that once dominated Lithuania;" or refer to Kazakhstan as a "province"? How could it now express longing for a time when each Olympic event was charged with the possibility that some athlete might defect?

In some cases, the athletes in question did defect, having decided that the pressures of real life and the flickering possibility of enjoying "Western freedom and opportunity," were more important than the slogans, fleeting glory, and for some, the many perks and punishments that their state used like so many carrots and sticks.

Maybe the reporters enjoyed these times, but many of the athletes certainly did not. Many of them also paid a heavy price for their successes and failures if they stayed put, ranging from prison terms to terminal health problems brought on by excessive training regimens and drugs. (See O. Zinkevych, "Soviet Olympic Death Rate...and the Ukrainian Issue," Baltimore, Toronto: Smoloskyp Publishers, 1984.)

Valeriy Borzov, 100-meter gold medalist at the Munich Games in 1972, was a classic, and successful example of an athlete produced by the Soviet sports machine. Now, as head of the UOC and Ukraine's minister of sport, he can fully appreciate the triumph of Tetiana Gutsu and Hryhoriy Misiutyn, who are each taking four medals home with them from Barcelona, and be conscious of the legacy of a system that shortened the lives of fellow Ukrainian Olympic champions in 1972, Gennady Koniev and Oleksander Bielov.

The NBC Borzov-Turishcheva profile was a turning point. It showed two individuals dedicated to the development of an independent Ukrainian Olympic tradition. Finally, the press began expressing the relief felt by millions at the passing of an oppressive system, and the joy of self-determination.

Aug.
19
1991

Turning the pages back...

As a clique of Communist hardliners overthrew Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on August 19, 1991, democratic groups around the USSR sprang into action.

The Popular Movement of Ukraine, or Rukh, on August 19 called on the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet to declare the so-called State Committee on the State of Emergency established by the putschists illegal and to state that its decrees are null and void on the territory of Ukraine.

The next day, representatives of the National Council, the democratic bloc in the Ukrainian Parliament, and other democratic organizations throughout Ukraine announced they had formed a coalition called Independent Democratic Ukraine to defend the democracy and sovereignty of the republic. The coalition called on the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet's Presidium to condemn the coup and to distance itself from the putschists.

Two days later the Communist-dominated Presidium issued a statement regarded by members of the opposition as only a half-step as it contained neither a condemnation of the coup plotters, nor expressions of support for Russian President Boris Yeltsin in his standoff at the Russian Parliament.

Meanwhile, Ukrainians in Moscow joined others on the barricades in front of the Russian "White House," i.e. the Supreme Soviet building.

The scene on the barricades was later described by Moscow journalist Larisa Trylenko in an article headlined "Three Nights of Alarm." (Ukraina magazine, October 20, 1991)

Following are excerpts from her account of those fateful days.

During the August days of 1991, the Ukrainian flag was raised very high over Moscow. On the first day of resistance at the Russian "White House" — in the morning the resistance still was unarmed and defenseless, while by the evening it was transformed into a citadel of lawfulness and democracy — a dirigible with a huge tri-color Russian flag was sent aloft. Almost immediately another flag — the blue-and-yellow — was added. (Later the flags of sovereign Lithuania, Georgia and Armenia appeared there as well.)

Vasyl had been working very closely with Democratic Russia from the very start and that is why, when the first reports about the putsch came out, he went to the headquarters of DemRus. After that he was everpresent at the walls of the White House. He participated in the construction of the first barricades, and prepared leaflets and pasted them throughout the city; he did everything that thousands of activists of democratic organizations did during those hours.

The first public meetings were held. As usual, our boys came with their flags.

(Continued on page 11)

NEWS AND VIEWS

Psychiatry books flow to Ukraine

by Robert van Voren

One part is waiting for shipment in the storage room of the Geneva Initiative on Psychiatry in Amsterdam. Another part is in Paris, awaiting transport to Amsterdam. The bulk, more than 120 boxes with books and magazines, is now being repacked for shipment by associates of the human-rights organization Freedom House in New York.

Together, all these books and magazines on psychiatry and related subjects will form the core of four new psychiatric-medical libraries in Ukraine. This project, developed by the Amsterdam-based Geneva Initiative in conjunction with the independent Ukrainian Psychiatric Association, is part of an extensive plan to overhaul Ukrainian psychiatry and transform it into a civilized and humane branch of health care.

In April and May, more than 5,000 letters were sent to medical libraries and publishing houses in the United States, France and the Netherlands. The reaction was overwhelming. One psychiatrist sent a complete set covering 30 years of the British Journal of Psychiatry, as well as a decade of American and Canadian magazines. A publisher promised to send up to 1,000 copies of a manual on psychiatry. Books are still pouring in at all three locations.

A Dutch psychiatric hospital spent 25 percent of its annual library budget on new books for Ukraine. In Britain, the Ukrainian Medical Association of Great

Robert van Voren is general secretary of the Geneva Initiative on Psychiatry and coordinator for Western help to Ukrainian psychiatry of the Ukrainian Ministry of Health.

Britain joined in and collected 60 boxes of books, which were sent directly to Kiev and arrived in early June. At the same time, Cleveland psychiatrists sent over 1,000 volumes to the Ukrainian capital.

The first shipment of books and magazines will be sent to Kiev by truck from Amsterdam and is expected to arrive in mid-September. The publications will be sorted by members of the Ukrainian Psychiatric Association in Kiev, notably Dr. Semyon Gluzman, the well-known dissident psychiatrist who served 10 years in camp and exile for protesting the political internment of Gen. Petro Grigorenko in a psychiatric hospital, and who founded the Ukrainian Psychiatric Association.

From Kiev, they will be distributed further to libraries in various oblasts. The books should be available to rank-and-file Ukrainian psychiatrists before the end of the year. It will be the first time in more than 50 years that Ukrainian psychiatrists will have access to a wide range of Western literature in the field of psychiatry, psychotherapy and psychology.

The Soviets stopped publishing Western psychiatric literature in the 1920s, while the last textbook was published in Russian (not Ukrainian) in a limited edition in the early 1960s. Throughout these decades, Ukrainian psychiatrists were completely isolated from Western psychiatry.

The opening of psychiatric libraries in Ukraine is merely the first step. Before the end of the year, two Western psychiatric manuals will be published in Ukrainian. One of them, an American classification of mental diseases (DSMIIIr), will be distributed free of charge among Ukrainian psychiatrists.

(Continued on page 13)

Bush on Captive Nations Week

For the record, The Weekly should inform its readers that President George Bush did sign a Captive Nations Week proclamation this year.

Though the week was to be observed beginning on July 12, the proclamation was signed by the president on July 15. The text of the proclamation finally made its way to our editorial offices on July 28.

The proclamation notes: "As we celebrate the hope of peace and freedom in ... once-captive nations, we also remember the many courageous, freedom-loving men and women who resisted tyranny and oppression — often at great personal cost."

Among those cited in the proclamation are "the thousands of dissenters who risked imprisonment, exile

and death in order to demand rights that we Americans enjoy," "prisoners of the gulag who remained devoted to liberty despite suffering hunger, torture and long periods of solitary confinement," and "selfless religious leaders such as... Cardinal Josyf Slippy." Cited as well are "broadcasters at the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, who pierced the Iron Curtain with words of hope and truth."

The president's proclamation goes on to state that "the United States will continue to speak out against egregious human-rights violations in Cuba and elsewhere, and we shall continue to warn the world's newly emerging democracies against another kind of subjugation: the tyranny of ethnic hatred and nationalist rivalries."

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine

The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that as of August 12, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 12,720 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$329,198.57**. 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.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Global ReLeaf honors leader

Dear Editor:

In the autumn of 1991, the Ukrainian community parted with Dr. Yuriy Starosolsky, a man who inspired all who knew him to strive for a more peaceful and kinder world. As chief scout for the Ukrainian scouting organization Plast, he taught many of us the importance of respecting nature and loving our homeland. They hold many similar characteristics. Both nurture us and teach the importance of unity for survival.

In commemoration of Dr. Starosolsky, Plast members are raising funds to plant a grove in the Carpathian Mountains at Gargany. Through American Forests and the "Global ReLeaf" program it is possible for Plast and the National Ecological Center of Ukraine to come together in planting the grove. These trees will represent the impact Dr. Starosolsky has had on our community, and the passion he had for life on the small part of Earth called Ukraine.

If you would like to help in funding this project, please send your donations to: Yuriy Slusarchuk, Plast Inc., 53 Bayberry Drive, Monroe, N.Y. 10950.

Ulana Bihun
Washington

Amplification on UIA promise

Dear Editor:

The article "Foundation seeks to raise \$10 million for embassy," in The Ukrainian Weekly of July 26 reflects the strong resolve of the Ukrainian American community to establish appropriately prestigious facilities for Ukraine's representation in the United States. The prompt and generous response of our community to the foundation's appeal proves this resolve.

The brief reference in this article to the Ukrainian Institute of America (UIA), however, needs amplification. The article states that the UIA "... announced the donation of its building to Ukraine's Mission to the U.N. ..." Actually, the UIA's board of directors and the general membership, at its meeting on January 17, resolved that the UIA make part of its building available for offices of the Ukrainian government, provided that the principal parties mutually agree upon certain conditions and that the UIA not lose its tax-exempt status by this arrangement.

On this basis, I mentioned on May 11, during the visit of President Leonid Kravchuk's delegation, that, subject to the above-mentioned conditions and after suitable renovations, the UIA is prepared to make the third floor of its building available to the Ukrainian Mission. Those present at that meeting, as well as a video taken of that occasion, will document this offer. (These comments also apply to the May 17 article in The Ukrainian Weekly covering President Kravchuk's visit to the UIA.)

It may be of interest to those following this matter that the New York City Real Estate Tax Office ruled that the portion of the UIA's building that may be occupied by the Ukrainian Mission in the future would be taxable. Nevertheless, the UIA is determined to pursue this goal by appealing this preliminary ruling. If the UIA is unable to donate use of part of the building to the Ukrainian Mission without losing its

tax-exempt status, it will explore other possible arrangements to make its building available to the Ukrainian government, while protecting its own actual function and legal position as a non-profit cultural organization dedicated to the nurturing of the Ukrainian heritage.

In the meantime, the UIA is proceeding with the necessary repairs and renovations of its century-old, beautiful and historic building, purchased by the UIA in 1955 under the leadership, initiative and financial sponsorship of its founder, William Dzus. No major repairs have been done since that time due to a shortage of funds, especially after Mr. Dzus's death; the full burden of the building's maintenance has been borne by a small group of active members. The UIA appeals to our patriotic and generous community for donations to revitalize this irreplaceable asset by installing a new elevator and air-conditioning system, replacing much-needed plumbing and electrical wiring, and refurbishing the interior. Donations, which are tax-exempt, may be sent to the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., New York, NY 10021.

When the necessary renewal of the building is completed, the facility will proudly serve as a suitable place for meetings and receptions given by the Ukrainian Mission to the U.N. and the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington for the American, Ukrainian American, and international communities. The UIA's building may serve this function even before the final arrangements with the Ukrainian government are made.

By pursuing new ties with their brethren from Ukraine, and by continuing its traditional programs, the UIA and its members continue to preserve, develop and represent Ukrainian culture and heritage in its best light to the rest of the world.

W.I. Baranetsky
President

Ukrainian Institute of America

Thanks for The Weekly

Dear Editor:

I am not a Ukrainian, but feel compelled at this point to write and thank you for putting out this marvelous publication every week. With all of the changes going on now in the former Soviet Union, there really is no place else where I can find the type of information presented in your paper. It is only in The Ukrainian Weekly that I can read about the various complex controversies surrounding religion in Ukraine. It is only in The Ukrainian Weekly that I can learn the facts surrounding the terrible case of John Demjanjuk. It is only in The Ukrainian Weekly that I can learn of the difficulties related to the forthcoming Olympics. It is only in your publication that I can learn about the status of the Black Sea Fleet and the Crimea.

If the United States is to have an intelligent foreign policy, we simply must have access to the type of information that you present in your publication. If we do not, our foreign policy cannot help but be blind.

Thank you.

Michael Warder
Executive Vice-President
The Rockford Institute
Rockford, Ill.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



A second Ukrainian studies center in the U.S.

One of the more exciting recent developments in our community is the appointment of Dr. James E. Mace as a post-doctoral fellow in modern Ukrainian studies at the University of Illinois at Champaign/Urbana.

A distinguished scholar with over 25 publications to his credit and the former staff director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, Dr. Mace brings with him a comprehensive understanding of modern Ukrainian history, a subject still much neglected by American academicians.

Dr. Mace's appointment is the first step toward the creation of a permanent center of Ukrainian studies at Champaign/Urbana, a project initiated by the Foundation for Ukrainian Studies at the University of Illinois in 1985. The principal stimulus for the establishment of the foundation was the highly successful program developed by the Ukrainian Research Program (URP) at the University of Illinois.

A highlight of URP activities, directed in the main by Prof. Dmytro Shtohryn, has been the convocation of annual, weeklong scholarly conferences on topics such as "History of Ukraine: Contemporary Perspectives and Analyses," "Problems and Issues in Nationhood: Ukraine in the 20th Century," and "Ukraine During World War II."

Ten such conferences have been convened thus far. The latest (1992), devoted to the topic "Ukraine and the West," included over 70 speakers, some 20 of whom were from Ukraine.

Our Ukrainian American community has long recognized that the development of Ukrainian studies is a matter of vital concern to its interests and has supported the development of Ukrainian studies within various scholarly societies as well as the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

For over 30 years our community has concentrated its energies and economic resources on the creation of three chairs of Ukrainian studies at Harvard University. Now that the chairs are fully funded, the future of Ukrainian studies at Harvard is secure.

The time has come for Ukrainian Americans to do what their brothers and sisters have done in Canada: broaden the scholarly base of Ukrainian studies by creating chairs at other universities.

Today Canada boasts Ukrainian centers at the University of Alberta, the University of Toronto, York University, the University of Saskatchewan and the University of Manitoba. They each have their own focus and compete for funds from the Ukrainian Canadian community as well as the Canadian government. Competition breeds creativity.

The need for a multi-center approach to Ukrainian studies in the United States is best illustrated by the fact that most of the younger Ukrainian scholars trained in the United States — Orest Subtelny, Olha Andriewsky-Balan, Oleh Ihlytskyj, John Paul Himka and Frank Sysyn — have had to pursue their careers in Canada.

Another reason for creating more institutions of Ukrainian studies in America is the fact that, at a time when Ukraine is emerging from decades of enforced amnesia as an artificially created colony of Russia, there is no center of Ukrainian studies that specializes in modern Ukrainian history. When our community was being bombarded by allegations of anti-Semitism and Nazism, few Ukrainian American academics had the courage to challenge the prevailing view openly and unequivocally. Exceptions that come immediately to mind are Prof. Taras Hunczak and Petro Mirchuk.

In Canada, meanwhile, Ukrainian academics published a documented history of Ukraine during World War II and helped defeat efforts to establish an OSI-type organization.

At a time when our community in the United States desperately needs historical perspectives regarding its present and future, there is no institution to provide it. While the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and the University of Toronto Press have published numerous books documenting the social history, cultural development, and socio-economic status of Canada's Ukrainians, no Ukrainian institution in the United States seems interested. Even my recent history of Ukrainian Americans had to be published in Canada because, as HURI Director George Grabowicz readily admitted, "Ukrainian American studies" are not part of the Harvard profile.

There are a number of reasons why the University of Illinois at Champaign/Urbana is the ideal place for a second center of Ukrainian studies in the United States.

First, the university is a strong, state-supported institution with North America's richest library collection on modern Ukraine, especially the early Soviet period. While American scholars are eager to forgive and forget the horrors of Soviet history just as they once rationalized its existence, we Ukrainians cannot allow this period of our history to be swept under the rug.

Second, the Ukrainian studies conferences sponsored annually by the URP in conjunction with the University of Illinois Summer Research Laboratory demonstrate both an ongoing commitment and a record of success in the development of Ukrainian studies at the University of Illinois.

Third, university officials have been most supportive of Ukrainian studies chairs at the university as evidenced most recently by their enthusiastic willingness to establish a post-doctoral fellowship in modern Ukrainian studies.

Like the Harvard endeavor, the Foundation for Ukrainian Studies at the University of Illinois (FUSUI) needs the support of our entire community to successfully attain its goal. Those interested in more information or in making a donation may contact Raisa Bratkiw, FUSUI president, at 1615 Balmoral Lane, Palatine, IL 60076-4706. All donations are tax-deductible.

Harvard's international cast of students presents theater production

by Marta Baziuk

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — What do you get when you take a bunch of summer school students from America, Canada, Ukraine and Poland, a New York theater director and a Ukrainian rock star, and give them a week of rehearsals? If you're talking about the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute students, director Virlana Tkacz and "rock zirka" Vika, you get a performance, or a heart attack.

"It always comes together, but this was our most exuberant performance," Ms. Tkacz said.

Love poetry was the focus of the summer institute's fifth theater workshop, which culminated in a performance on July 11 at Harvard's Pound Hall. The evening included works by Vasyl Stefanyk and Eduard Strikha, and contemporary writers Oleh Lysheha, Vasyl Holoborodko, Oksana Zabuzhko, Yuriy Andrukhovych, Yurko Pozayak and Attila Mohylny.

The name of the performance was a triple word play. The title in English, "Heart Pic(k)s," became in Ukrainian "A tak - sertsya..." (And so goes the heart...) which was also read as "Atak sertsya..." (Heart attack...).

The program began with a romantic version of Stefanyk's "Early in the Morning She Combed Her Hair," which was later subjected to several deconstructions. Some of the poems dealt with love in a tongue-in-cheek fashion. Others, like Strikha's "Zoze" and "Pornohrafiza," were parodies of the Futurists' approach to both love and literature. Ms. Zabuzhko's "Despite It All, I Loved You," asserted a woman's need to control her vision of a love story.

The evening ended with the entire ensemble performing Mr. Mohylny's "Beatles." The last section of the poem, which speaks of the need to create one's own music, was read by Vika, who then launched into her own "Haiu-haiu," a song both folkloric in its imagery and surrealistic in its treatment of an ecological theme. The entire ensemble joined her in a rousing rock finale.

For many participants, the workshop was a revelation.

"I was introduced to aspects of Ukrainian culture I didn't know exist-

ed," said Julian Zahalak, a graduate student of political science at the University of Chicago. "I love Shevchenko and Franko, but I'm glad to know about the innovators who've come along since," he added.

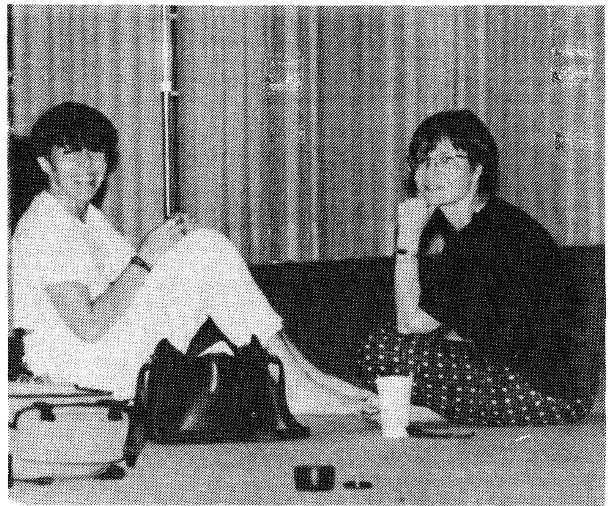
The workshops provide a range of learning opportunities, according to the director of the Summer Institute, Prof. Natalia Pylypiuk.

"By selecting material of various degrees of complexity, we are able to address the needs of students at different levels of fluency. Beyond the practice of language skills, when students work together on a piece of theater, they are making Ukrainian culture their own," she said.

Kathy Zadorecky, who is taking the beginning Ukrainian course, said that memorizing movements along with the poetry made the language easier to learn.

Yaryna Zalyvakh of Ivano-Frankivske, the hair-comber in the Stefanyk poem, has always been involved in theater at school, she said, but found Ms. Tkacz's approach entirely new.

"She knows how to elicit spontaneity. I would like to try her approaches in the classroom," said Ms. Zalyvakh, who is



Vika (Viktoria Vradiy), Miss Rock of Europe-92, and Virlana Tkacz of the Yara Arts Group, relax during rehearsal of the theater ensemble of the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute.



Ukrainian Summer Institute students perform "Zoze" by Eduard Strikha.



The theater ensemble of Harvard's Ukrainian summer school with director Virlana Tkacz of New York and rock star Vika of Lviv.

studying to be a teacher of Ukrainian language and literature.

She is one of eight students from Ukraine who participated in this year's summer school. One of them, Hlib Nechayev of Kiev, was surprised that students with such a wide range of language abilities could together produce interesting theater.

"In the poem 'Zoze,' for example, even simple sounds repeated became interesting because they were more than just sounds — they were intrinsically Ukrainian sounds," Mr. Nechayev said.

Of course, one Ukrainian participant was better known than the rest. Ms. Tkacz was already interested in working with Vika when she found out that the singer would be in the United States at the time of the workshop. According to Ms. Tkacz, Vika was immediately taken with Strikha's texts from the 1920s and found it hard to believe that these previously banned poems weren't recent creations. Vika's ironic persona and the sophistication of these poems were a natural pairing, Ms. Tkacz said.

Vika is the latest in what has become a tradition of guest artists at the summer workshop. They have included the Avantgarde Ukrainian Theatre of Toronto, director Les Taniuk of Kiev, the critic Nelli Kornienko of Moscow and

(Continued on page 12)

Students from Ukraine study at Harvard thanks to professionals' association

by Marta Baziuk

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — To hear students from Ukraine discuss it, Ukraine's vote for independence was the easy part of changing the system. The students studying at Harvard's Ukrainian Summer Institute discussed the events of the last year as part of a roundtable discussion, one of the institute's special events. They spoke of the problem of gaining expertise in their chosen fields, at a time they have no one to turn to in Ukraine besides the very instructors who were teaching them Marxism-Leninism a few months ago.

Taras Koznarsky of Lviv told the following anecdote, to a burst of laughter: "The professor who taught history of atheism is now the professor of the history of religion. He used to teach that religion is the opiate of the people. Now he says that, yes, religion is the opiate, but that people need opium."

It was this problem, the systematic distortion of knowledge in the social sciences and the humanities, that Bohdan Vitvitsky wanted to address when he initiated the Scholarship Project of the Education Fund of the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association, Inc. The Education Fund, a separately incorporated non-profit corporation granted tax-exempt status by the I.R.S., collected moneys to support four students from Ukraine for the eight-week Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute. The Soros Foundation and the Ukrainian Studies Fund of Harvard contributed. Joining Dr. Vitvitsky on the board of the Education Fund are Oksana Trytjak, Dr. Bohdar Woroch and Andrew Rak.

The scholarship recipients currently at Harvard are Mr. Koznarsky, Hlib Nechayev, Alexander Pivovarsky and Arkady Toritsin. They were chosen on the basis of their academic records, English-language essays and a demonstrated command of Ukrainian.

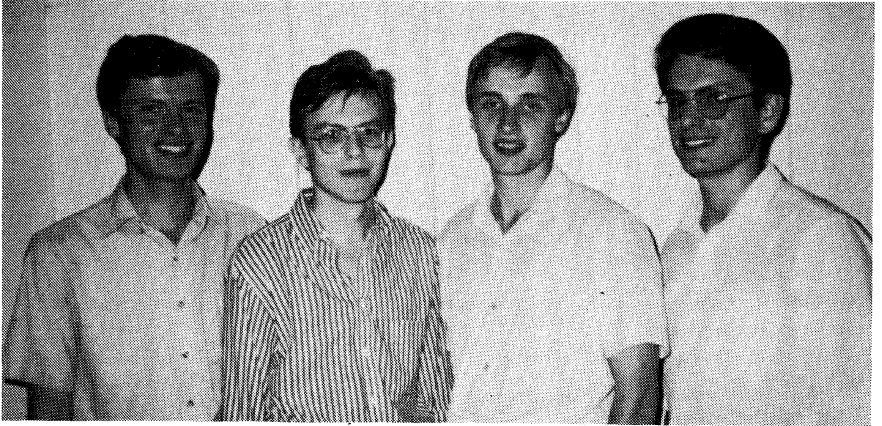
Dr. Vitvitsky, a lawyer, writer and lecturer who holds a Ph.D. in philosophy, came to realize the extent of the problem of intellectual distortion in Ukraine some 10 years ago when, in preparation for an essay on Ukrainian philosophy for Suchasnist, he reviewed issues of the Ukrainian journal *Filosofska Dumka* (Philosophical Thought) covering a 10-year period. "It was 80 percent propaganda and 20 percent philosophy," he said.

More recently, in 1991, while guest lecturing in Kiev and Lviv, Dr. Vitvitsky met with Ukrainian college students who were frustrated by the useless material they were being taught, who couldn't get a hold of classics in their fields or even travel to nearby Czechoslovakia.

"I met very bright students close to despair over their perceived lack of opportunities to fully develop their intellectual skills and just aching for chances to expand their knowledge," he said. "There is a critical need to provide Ukrainian students with opportunities for exposure to the West, to meet professors and students working in their respective areas of interest and, in general, to experience non-Marxist and preferably English-language study in a normal academic environment. And when we in the diaspora make it

possible for Ukrainian students to study in a world-class intellectual environment such as that at Harvard, well, that's just a wonderful bonus."

Dr. Natalia Pylypiuk, director of the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute, and Dr. George Grabowicz, professor of Ukrainian literature and director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, both emphasized that the students from Ukraine have given as much to the summer program as they have received.



Four students from Ukraine studying at Harvard's Ukrainian Summer Institute thanks to scholarship grants from the Ukrainian American Association of Professionals and Businesspersons of New York and New Jersey. They are: (from left) Alexander Pivovarsky, Taras Koznarsky, Arkady Toritsin and Hlib Nechayev.

"For example, students from North America have a chance to communicate with native speakers from Ukraine who are their peers, and to talk to them about current events in Ukraine," said Dr. Pylypiuk.

Dr. Roman Szporluk, professor of Ukrainian history at Harvard, who counts the four young men from Ukraine among his students, has found them to be "highly receptive, critical thinkers," and added that "Ukraine desperately needs an intelligentsia that knows and understands what is going on in the outside world." He also noted that through such programs as the one that sponsored these students, ambitious and bright young people in Ukraine will associate an independent Ukraine with opportunities to improve themselves.

"Imagine how much good this would do for Ukraine, particularly concerning talented youth from areas such as Kharkiv, Donetsk or Odessa," where identification with Ukrainian statehood has not been as strong as that in other areas of the country, he said.

The four students have already made contacts in their respective fields that may prove useful to them in the future, and their participation in the Harvard Summer School gives them a valuable credential when they apply to other programs and compete against non-Ukrainians, Dr. Vitvitsky said.

The four students have diverse backgrounds; each has a different academic interest and unique perspective on the Harvard experience.

Alexander Pivovarsky

Mr. Pivovarsky changed his major to contemporary Ukrainian history

at Taras Shevchenko University in Kiev after December 1, 1991, when a Department of Ukrainian History was created from the Department of the Peoples of the USSR.

Sashko, as he is known among participants of the summer program, said he is gaining a better understanding of how 18th and 19th century Ukrainian history brought Ukraine to where it is today.

"It is still very difficult to really study Ukrainian history in Ukraine because even our most talented

quainted with Ukrainian literature. The courses at Harvard, however, are taught on a different level, he said.

Both the Ukrainian literature and history classes began by questioning basic assumptions, such as what it means to be Ukrainian, or what we mean by the term poetry or prose, he explained.

"You may think you know, but when you really try to answer these questions, interesting ideas emerge," he said, adding. "In Ukraine you

might hear students ask, 'When did such-and-such happen?' but almost never 'Why?'"

He points out that Ukrainians have been isolated for so long that few scholars are able to teach Ukrainian literature in the context of world literature or to apply modern literary theories.

"In Ukraine, students of literature are expected to be able to retell the plots of works and to discuss the characters, almost as though they are real people," Mr. Koznarsky said. "In Prof. Grabowicz's class the emphasis is on examining the author's techniques, how he chooses a structure or type of narrative to achieve a certain effect."

He points out that these tools of analysis are particularly important for Ukraine, where scholars are now free for the first time to examine and assess 20th century Ukrainian literature.

In Prof. Szporluk's history class it has been particularly interesting to study history as an ongoing examination of the past, said Mr. Koznarsky. In Ukraine history has been taught as a set of fixed interpretations to which perhaps a few facts may be added, he said. "We were taught that things were black or white, ignoring the complexity of situations," he explained.

It seems that it is a kind of relief for Mr. Koznarsky to encounter and learn more sophisticated tools of analysis. He was taught under Communist rule that socialist realism was a great achievement in literature and, a few years later, that all socialist realism is worthless.

"It is far more interesting to examine its beginnings, when talent and invention were still apparent. There was artistic merit. But how was it transformed into socialist realism?"

Mr. Pivovarsky plans to write a dissertation on the works of Ivan Rudnytsky and said he couldn't believe his good fortune when Prof. Omeljan Pritsak lent him a copy of a bibliography of Rudnytsky's work, written in the author's own hand, that included even his student writings.

Mr. Pivovarsky has taken political philosophy in Ukraine, but said he is enjoying sitting in on philosophy lectures here because of the difference in perspective. "In Ukraine we studied the European classics such as Rousseau and Sartre, but we studied why, from a Marxist perspective, they were wrong," he said.

He will spend a semester studying political science this fall at David Lipscomb University in Tennessee. The opportunity came about when Mr. Pivovarsky worked as a translator in Kiev for a group of Americans, one of whom happened to be the president of the college, and who was impressed by Mr. Pivovarsky's energy, intelligence and command of English.

For Mr. Pivovarsky, it is a chance to learn the basics of a discipline that should come in handy — he wants to go into politics. "In Ukraine political science is practically unknown, and there is no one qualified to teach it yet," he said.

Taras Koznarsky

For Mr. Koznarsky of Lviv, this summer has meant no less than learning new ways of thinking. A graduate student at the Institute of Literature of the Academy of Sciences in Kiev, he was well-ac-

(Continued on page 10)

House passes...

(Continued from page 1)

Association and other community organizations expressed concern about the proposal. In meetings with administration officials in April and May, it was suggested that either all or none of the recipient nations be included in the title. The White House was unwilling to change the name because the acronym "FREEDOM" resulted from the official name.

Additional concern was expressed that the bill did not earmark assistance programs for specific countries but left this up to the discretion of the executive branch. Because many Ukrainian Americans and international relations experts feel the administration's policy is tilted toward Russia, this created additional apprehension about the bill.

The UNA Washington Office expressed its concerns to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. At the same time, the UNA Office worked with Reps. David Nagle (D-Iowa) and Jim Leach (R-Iowa) promoting the bill with clarifications. At meetings with the House leadership, including Speaker Thomas Foley (D-Wash.), Majority

Leader Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.), Republican Leader Robert Michel (R-Ill.), and Republican Whip Newt Gingrich (D-Ga.), Eugene Iwanciw of the UNA raised the areas of concern.

The Senate originally planned to consider the legislation during the week of June 21, the week that Russian armed forces were utilized in Moldova and Georgia. In a letter to all senators, Mr. Iwanciw wrote: "If the Senate considers and passes the legislation while Russian troops are actively engaged in aggression in two independent nations, we may very well send the wrong message to Russia. We, therefore, urge postponement of consideration of the Freedom Support Act."

"Russian Aid Bill"

When the Senate did consider the bill in early July new concerns surfaced. The Senate managers of the bill, Sens. Pell and Lugar, as well as many other senators, continually referred to the bill as the "Russian Aid Bill" and the Congressional Record listed the bill as "Russian Aid."

"What the Senate did was create a legislative history that the bill provides aid to only Russia," stated Mr. Iwanciw.

"Since the language of the bill is vague and allows the executive branch discretion, there is a real danger that the bulk of the aid will be provided to Russia, and the Senate debate will be used to justify this approach. This or any future administration can say that this was the intent of Congress."

On July 20, the UNA Washington Office sent a letter to all members of Congress reminding them of Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski's testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in which he stated that "an imperial Russia cannot be democratic." Included with the letter were Paul Goble's article, "The Russians Aren't Going," which appeared in *The Washington Post* of July 19, and John Lloyd's "Painful Legacy of an Empire," which appeared in *The Financial Times* of July 9. Both articles warned of Russian imperialism. The letter went on to urge that the United States "demand not only economic reforms but political and military behavior consistent with international standards" from all recipient nations.

Meeting with Bush administration

On July 23, the leaders of the Ukrainian National Association (UNA) and

the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) requested a meeting with National Security Advisor Brent Scowcroft to discuss the Freedom Support Act. The two organizations were seeking assurances that Ukraine will receive an equitable share of the assistance and that the legislative history created in the U.S. Senate would be recited by the House debate.

No such meeting was held. Instead, a meeting with Ambassador Richard Armitage, who oversees the implementation of the assistance programs, took place one hour prior to House consideration of the legislation. Mr. Iwanciw represented the UNA, while George Nesterczuk and Yaro Kulchickij represented the UCCA.

"While Ambassador Armitage assured us that he would implement the Freedom Support Act as fairly as possible, ultimately the decisions are made by the White House and the ambassador could not speak for them," stated Mr. Iwanciw.

Days before the bill reached the House floor, the UNA Washington Office was asked its position on the bill by numerous congressional offices. On

(Continued on page 11)

Students from...

(Continued from page 9)

When did the disease take hold, and why?" he said.

He is impressed by the size of the Harvard library collection — he was thrilled to be able to look up on computer and find a bibliography of the works of Volodymyr Vynnychenko, the main subject of his thesis, that he had never seen in Ukraine. The computer even told him that the book was not checked out.

No less important is the atmosphere of the library, which addresses the very question of personal dignity, he said. In Ukraine he could never go into the stacks to find a book or just browse. "In Ukraine I would fill out a request and the attitude would be, 'Who are you? Why should you be allowed to see this book?'"

At Harvard's Widener Library, he appreciates how he is treated with respect. "They assume that I am a serious student with serious work to do. I would like to transplant this attitude toward young scholars to Ukraine," he said.

Arkady Toritsin

Mr. Toritsin has hit the jackpot. The Harvard library collections are beyond his imaginings. "We have nothing on any of these subjects at home. Nothing," he said, pointing to the pile of books he had stacked next to the photocopier.

Mr. Toritsin hopes to write a dissertation on public policy as it concerns technological advances. He wants to look at European examples and apply what he learns to the Ukrainian case. A graduate of the Kiev Pedagogical Institute, he plans to attend the Center for the Study of Scientific and Technological Potential in Kiev. He photocopies all he can on the subject, unsure whether this is his only opportunity.

He is benefiting not only from access to materials unavailable in Ukraine but to new ways of thinking as well, he said. In his Ukrainian history and anthropology classes he is impressed with the level of participation of students during lectures and the difficult questions they ask. He was surprised when the profes-

sors of principles of economics and Western European politics made the effort to introduce him to scholars in his field, especially since he is not officially enrolled.

These experiences have given him renewed hope, he said, contrasting the freedom he feels to improve himself here to the despair he and his friends sometimes feel in Ukraine.

"With the future so uncertain, many students are putting their efforts into short-term buying and selling rather than focusing on their education," he said.

His time in America has changed him, he believes. "I want to take a more optimistic attitude toward life, that things can change and that I can help change them," said Mr. Toritsin.

Speaking English on a daily basis is a new challenge, and so perhaps is speaking Ukrainian. His Ukrainian American classmates speak to him in both languages. Raised in Kiev, Mr. Toritsin learned Ukrainian but rarely spoke it. When asked how it is that he speaks such good Ukrainian, he answers, "I always read in Ukrainian. It seemed stupid to read Ivan Franko or Lesia Ukrainka in Russian translation."

Besides impressions from the classroom, Mr. Toritsin mentions July 4 fireworks over Boston and his trip to Verkhovyna. "It's like a combination of Ukraine and New York," he said.

There is still a goal he hasn't fulfilled, however. "My dream is to swim in the ocean," he said.

Hlib Nechayev

Mr. Nechayev is a graduate student of statistics at the Kiev Institute of National Economy and worked this year at one of Ukraine's first investment firms. For Mr. Nechayev, the opportunity to study Ukrainian history at Harvard has meant gaining a new perspective.

"Here, in the history and anthropology courses, we are studying Ukrainian history in the context of world history and learning ways of examining and understanding the past that are practically unknown in Ukraine," he said.

Of Ukrainian and Russian heritage, Mr. Nechayev has chosen to identify himself as a Ukrainian, and

studying at the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute provides vital support to that identification, he said. For example, it was a revelation for him to learn that eastern Ukrainians such as Mykhailo Drahomanov provided the theoretical base for Ukrainian nationalism. Both imperial Russia and the Soviet system portrayed Ukrainian nationalism as a western Ukrainian invention. The result is that Ukrainians today often stress the differences between Lviv and Donetsk, for example, unaware that their common history has been distorted, he said.

Recently, Dr. Lubomyr Hajda, an associate of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, arranged a meeting between the Ukrainian students and world-famous scholars Richard Pipes, Alexander Nekrich and Marshall Goldman.

"I would have considered myself lucky to get a hold of their books," Mr. Nechayev said. "I never thought I would actually meet them." The meeting was not only interesting for the students, he said, but also instructive for the scholars, for whom Ukraine is something of an abstraction. "I think it is good that they meet young Ukrainians, that they see the future of Ukraine," Mr. Nechayev said.

Mr. Nechayev recalls how he grew up considering himself first and foremost a "Kievite." Ukrainian was a language useful for reading some newspapers and for listening to Radio Liberty. It was only when he left Ukraine that he felt a stronger connection. As a Soviet soldier stationed in Estonia in 1987-1988, he was impressed by demonstrations for self-determination. When he saw among the demonstrators Ukrainians holding blue-and-yellow flags, he went up to them, still wearing his Soviet Army uniform. He was pleased to find they were reasonable people, and not the fanatics he had been warned about in the Soviet press.

Another turning point occurred when one of his professors returned from a trip to America and began to openly speak Ukrainian around his institute, Mr. Nechayev recalled.

"Ukraine desperately needs trained experts whom average citizens can respect and identify with," he said. Now Mr. Nechayev's goal is to

learn as much as he possibly can about business and economics. To that end, he sits in on economics and foreign policy courses at Harvard. He would like to attend an American graduate school for business or economics, and return to work as a consultant to businesses and the government in Ukraine. He says that Dr. Oksana Grabowicz's course is his first exposure to anthropology and has set him thinking about economic anthropology.

"It may be that in building our own economy, we need to look at characteristics unique to Ukrainian culture; what works in Ukraine will be different than what works in Russia," he said.

"In Ukraine I have many Russian friends, but they have regarded Ukraine and Kiev as provincial," Mr. Nechayev said. "I am proud to see that Ukrainians have a research institute at Harvard. I haven't met any Russians at the summer school, but there are eight of us Ukrainians," he said with satisfaction.

The Education Fund of the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons would like to be able to bring many more students to study at Harvard Summer School, Dr. Vitvitsky said. He mentioned the Chinese example of sending thousands of students for training in the West and added that, realistically, the Ukrainian government will not be in the position to undertake such a program for some time to come. In the meantime, precious time is wasting, he said.

"The most valuable investment we can make in Ukraine is in human capital," he said. "We should be doing all we can to bring over as many students as possible."

Future goals of the Education Fund are to bring more students to the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute and to support full-time students at American universities. For more information or to contribute, write to the fund at: Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association, 25 Bowdoin St., Maplewood, NJ 07040; or call Dr. Vitvitsky, director of the fund's scholarship program, at (908) 665-8925.

House passes...

(Continued from page 10)

the morning of August 6 prior to the Armitage meeting, the UNA and the UCCA decided to oppose the legislation because of their concerns about the distribution of the assistance programs and the legislative history created in the Senate.

According to Mr. Iwanciw, the UNA postponed taking a position on the Freedom Support Act in hopes that differences could be worked out with the Bush administration. "Unfortunately, in an effort to give the administration every opportunity to allay our concerns, we lacked the time to communicate our eventual position in a timely fashion. If I were suspicious by nature then I would suspect that it was intentionally orchestrated this way," Mr. Iwanciw said.

When congressional offices were notified of the UNA position, a number of representatives voted against the bill. Many members, however, were already

committed to supporting the legislation.

While Majority Whip David Bonior (D-Mich.) voted for the Freedom Support Act, he stated: "I'd like to make it clear that this bill is intended to help all of the emerging democratic countries of the former Soviet Union — not just Russia. I have heard disturbing reports that the administration might give the lion's share of the funding to Russia at the expense of the other nations. While Russia is the large nation, it certainly isn't the only one. The transitions in Ukraine and the other former republics are no less difficult than in Russia and deserve our attention...It is imperative that we strengthen our ties with Ukraine, which is now the second largest nation in Europe."

The legislation now goes to a House-Senate Conference Committee to resolve the differences between the two versions of the bill. Final passage of the legislation is not expected until the Congress returns in September from its recess.

Ukrainian ministry...

(Continued from page 3)

to Ukraine Roman Popadiuk expressed his condolences on behalf of the U.S. government and stated. "Please be assured that 1st Lt. Topikha will be remembered for his dedication to peace. His participation in the peacekeeping function in Sarajevo was a heroic act aimed at securing peace and stability in Europe."

The Foreign Affairs Ministry of Ukraine cited the shelling of peacekeeping troops as a "gross violation of the principles and norms of international law" which can be considered "hostile acts against the citizens" of those countries who have deployed peacekeeping battalions to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

More and more Ukrainians gathered, attracted by the flags — among them were locals and visitors who happened to be in the Russian capital on those days.

When defense of the Russian Parliament was being readied, as everyone knows, the press and television provided practically an hour-by-hour account of events. So when the throngs of thousands — full of decisiveness, but completely unarmed and unorganized — began to progressively unite into more or less defined formations and to divide themselves into "companies" of 100 (sotni) that were headed by persons at least somewhat familiar with military matters — somehow, in and of itself, a Ukrainian sotnia was created.

Our boys remained near the barricade that they had erected with their own hands and on which they had placed our flags. And, you know, this happened completely by accident, but truly there is a symbol in all of this: it was from the southwest, from the direction of Ukraine, that Ukrainians were defending the White House.

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Persons with the appropriate qualifications are asked to send their resumes to the UKRAINIAN LEGAL FOUNDATIONS, c/o THE SOROS FOUNDATION 888 7th Avenue, Suite 1901, New York, N.Y. 10106 or by fax to (212) 974-0367 Salaries are negotiable depending on the position, and the qualifications and experience of the persons who apply. Benefits include the cost of airfare to Ukraine and airfare for one trip outside Ukraine for vacation. Living costs in Ukraine are very low. Please reply including an indication of salary expectations. Detailed job descriptions are available upon written request.



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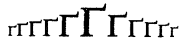
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Saturday, August 22 — UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT — UKRAINIAN NATIONAL CHOIR
Director: MICHAEL DLABOHA

Guest appearance — OKSANA KROVYTSKY

10:00 p.m. — DANCE — music provided by ODNOSHANIST
from Toronto

Sunday, August 23

2:15 p.m. — OUTDOOR CONCERT — "FATA MORGANA" of Kiev

Saturday, August 29

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT — MYKOLA SHOPSHA, bass
HALYNA KOLESSA, violist; ADELINA KRYVOSHEJINA, pianist
10:00 p.m. — DANCE — music provided by "VODOHRAY"

CELEBRATIONS OF LABOR DAY 1992

Sunday, August 30

2:30 p.m. — CONCERT
NADIA PETRENKO-MATVIYCHUK, soprano
HALYNA KOLESSA, viola
MYKOLA SHOPSHA, bass
ADELINA KRYVOSHEJINA, piano

Wednesday, September 2

8:30 p.m. — CONCERT
"OBEREHY", vocal-instrumental ensemble of Lviv
10:30 p.m. — DANCE — music provided by "SOUNDS OF SOYUZIVKA"

Thursday, September 3

6:00 p.m. — COCKTAIL
6:30 p.m. — HUTSUL NIGHT, featuring a guest appearance
by the "OBEREHY", vocal-instrumental ensemble of Lviv
10:00 p.m. — GET-TOGETHER at the Trembita Lounge

Friday, September 4

8:30 p.m. — FILM SCREENING, featuring a documentary on the
Chornobyl nuclear accident, followed by a lecture
by DR. OLEKSANDER KIRICHENKO of the Kiev Institute of Radiology
10:00 p.m. — DANCE — music provided by the OLES KUZYSZYN TRIO

Saturday, September 5

8:00 p.m. — CONCERT
Lviv folk theater directed by OSTAP STAKHIV
9:00 p.m. — OUTDOOR CONCERT
"VIKA" rock group of Lviv
"FATA MORGANA" rock group of Kiev
ROMAN WASYLYK, stand-up comedian
10:00 p.m. — DANCE — music provided by "TEMPO"
and "FATA MORGANA"

Sunday, September 6

2:15 p.m. — OUTDOOR CONCERT
"FATA MORGANA" rock group of Kiev
LEVKO DURKO of the "VIKA" rock group of Lviv
8:30 p.m. — CONCERT
"SYZOKRYLI" Dance Ensemble,
choreographer ROMA PRYMA-BOHACHEVSKY
VOLODYMYR HORBATIUK, bandurist of Kiev
OLIA CHODOBA-FRYZ, vocalist
ANDRIJ STASIW, piano
10:00 p.m. — DANCE — music provided by "TEMPO"
and "FATA MORGANA"

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featuring: HRYC HRYNOVEC and STEPAN BEN

Mistress of Ceremonies: MARIANKA HAWRYLUK

Program Director: ANYA DYDYK-PETRENKO

Harvard's...

(Continued from page 8)

Kiev, composer Roman Hurko of Toronto and Slavko Halatyn of the Chicago group "Darka and Slavko." The Yara Arts Group core members, Watoku Ueno, Carol Ann Pelletier and Wanda Phipps, have been involved since Yara's inception in 1990.

For the Yara Arts Group, the summer workshop is a kind of laboratory. For instance, the workshop performance of the Shevchenko poem "The Sky Unwashed" ("Inebo nevynte," Kos - Aral cycle) was a new direction for Yara that led eventually to the acclaimed production "A Light from the East" performed at the La Mama Theater and in Ukraine.

This is the fourth year that the weeklong workshop has been funded by a grant from the Social Science Research Council (New York), intended to support the summer institutes de-

voted to languages of the former Soviet Union, other than Russian.

For Prof. Pylypiuk, the workshop is more than just a vehicle for imaginative language teaching. It is also an opportunity to experience aspects of Ukrainian culture that have not been accessible.

"This year especially, given the fact that we had eight students from Ukraine, it was interesting to watch the interaction between the Americans and their Ukrainian peers. Whereas the Ukrainians taught us elegance of diction and correct pronunciation, the Americans showed a willingness to experiment and play with the texts. For both sides, the poetry that had either been forbidden or neglected became a tool for discovering themselves through working together," Prof. Pylypiuk said.

She added, "It may be a sign of normalization that the first theater workshop we have held since the declaration of Ukraine's independence was devoted not to overtly political themes but to a subject more enduring — love."

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Psychiatry books...

(Continued from page 6)
The other, the Oxford Dictionary of Psychiatry, is considered to be one of the best textbooks available.

On top of that, all 90 psychiatric hospitals in Ukraine received a complimentary subscription to the Bekhterev Psychiatric Journal, a magazine recently started in St. Petersburg and the only one in the former USSR of good scientific quality.

Since late 1991, psychiatrists from Britain, the United States and even

Malaysia toured Ukraine and gave lectures to Ukrainian psychiatrists not only in the Ukrainian capital, but also in Dnipropetrovsk, Ternopil, Zhytomyr and other cities. Later this year, more psychiatrists from the United States, Canada and Britain will join the lecturers.

These are projects that, step by step, will help to overcome the gap of at least 50 years — projects that will immediately improve the professional level of Ukrainian psychiatrists, and as a result will improve the living conditions and treatment of mental patients.

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Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

dress to Cossack leaders, Aleksandr Rutskoï once again staked Russia's claim to the Crimea, Western agencies reported. Mr. Rutskoï said he did not recognize any agreements giving Russian land to other countries. "The Crimea was Russian," he asserted. "It's covered with Russian blood, and it must be Russia's." Vice-President Rutskoï's position conflicts with that of Russian President Boris Yeltsin, who has stated that the Crimean question is an internal Ukrainian matter. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — The Ukrainian Republican Party, led by Mykhailo Horyn, has criticized the recent agreement between Ukraine and Russia on the division of the Black Sea Fleet, the Ukrainian TV news program "Dnipro" reported on August 4. The Republican Party characterized the agreement as a further step in the direction of a "new association" along the lines of the former

Soviet Union. Specifically, it noted that according to the Ukrainian declaration of independence everything on the territory of Ukraine, including the Black Sea Fleet, is the property of the people of Ukraine. The party has appealed to the Parliament to annul the agreement. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MINSK** — Prolonged forest fires and burning peat bogs in the area of Belarus contaminated with radiation by the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident have raised fears of increased radioactivity in the area, Western agencies reported on August 6. Similar alarms were heard last year. The head of the Belarus Center for Radiological Monitoring, Ivan Matveyenko, reported that while high levels of radiation in the air had been registered, there was no spread of radioactive material and no significant increase in the form of radiation most dangerous of humans — gamma radiation. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **CHISINAU** — Traian Basescu, Romania's transport minister, said on August 11 that dozens of ships flying the flag of the former Soviet Union are sailing up the Danube to Serbia each week. These ships could originate in either Russia or Ukraine. Mr. Basescu added that Romania, which itself has vigorously denied allegations it is breaking the trade embargo against the rump Yugoslav state, cannot interfere with traffic on the Danube in international waters. A spokesperson for the Russian Foreign Ministry admitted that enforcing the embargo is a "difficult and complicated matter" and that it is "not easy to control the situation." But the spokesperson insisted that "to the best of (his) knowledge," Russia is strictly observing the sanctions. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Lanovoy's...

(Continued from page 2)

New Ukraine group, to which the latter belongs, declared its opposition to the president at its recent congress. At the moment, if the Ukrainian economic cart is to be pulled out of the bogs, it will require the concerted action of a goal-oriented team of like-minded individuals. Unholy marriages between different species are inadmissible at this point.

The dismissal of Mr. Lanovoy will probably mean that New Ukraine's opposition [to the government] will become sharper. There is nothing wrong with this. It is entirely natural in a pluralistic society, and a professional and active opposition will not allow the president and his team to slow the process of reform and make errors in important decisions and executive actions.

A final note: it is impossible not to be concerned by the Times commentary on government policies under pressures exerted from the West, primarily from the U.S., the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, who wish to maintain a controlling interest in the future of Ukraine. The experience of other countries provides telling evidence that such policies often lead to financial and economic and, therefore, political dependence of the governments on international financial organizations controlled by Washington. We must be on guard so that governmental policies do not result in the loss of Ukraine's independent means of determining the future of its people.

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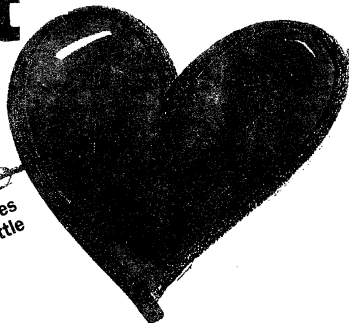
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Nuclear power...

(Continued from page 2)

unspecified reactor unit of the same station, according to Robitnycha Hazeta and Radio Ukraina.

At South Ukraine, all three reactor units were shut down in late May. The first unit was shut down twice as a result of inoperative safety equipment on May 26-27, while unit 3 was shut down on May 28 because of defects in the cooling system of its generator. At the same time, unit 2 was undergoing routine repairs that were to last until July 19, noted Ukrinform and Nezavisimost.

If one includes the non-functioning reactors at the Chernobyl powerstation, then at some point in May half of Ukraine's reactors were removed from the energy grid.

One should place these events in perspective. At no point does there appear to have been a rise in background radiation, and in only two cases was operator error cited as a cause of the troubles. It might also be noted that, whereas in the not-too-distant past such incidents may not have been cited in the press, today there is happily more openness in reporting. On the other hand, there are disturbing references to worn or defective equipment in many of the accounts.

In early June, President Leonid Kravchuk met with representatives of Ukraine's nuclear energy industry and Radio Ukraina noted that there was a unanimous opinion: Ukraine cannot do without nuclear energy, but it is necessary to make it more reliable and safe.

Indeed, given the present crisis in the prices and supplies of oil and natural gas coming into Ukraine from Russia and Turkmenistan, such a conclusion appears to be justified, but it has to be considered alongside some disturbing new reports about the radiation and health consequences of the Chernobyl disaster.⁴

4. On this controversial question, a Ukrainian perspective has been provided by the economist A. Halchynsky, "Nafta yaka vidhonyt dyktatom." Demokratychna Ukraina, March 31. As the title suggests, Halchynsky feels that Russia is dictating conditions for the sale of energy resources to Ukraine, despite the fact that the Tyumen oil industry has been developed with significant contributions, both human and material, from Ukraine. On the other hand, it should be borne in mind that Russian President Boris Yeltsin has been under pressure from the IMF to raise Russian oil prices to the world level. Whatever the opinion held, the rise in prices has placed a serious financial imposition on Ukraine.

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at SOYUZIVKA

September 4 — September 7, 1992 (Labor Day Weekend)

TENNIS TOURNAMENT

for individual CHAMPIONSHIPS of USCAK
and trophies of the

Ukrainian National Association, Soyuzivka, (including the B. Rak, Dr. V. Huk, L. Rubel, and Dr. P. Charuk memorial trophies), Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and the sportsmanship Trophy of Mrs. Mary Dushnyk and prize money.

Qualifications: This competition is open to any player whose club is a member of USCAK. — Singles matches are scheduled in the following division: Men, Women, Women (35 and over), Junior Vets (35-44), Senior Men (45- and 55), Junior (Boys and Girls).

Juniors are persons aged 18 and under, while seniors are those over 45 years of age.

Registration for tennis matches, including name, age divisions and the fee of \$15.00 should be sent to:

Mr. George Sawchak
7828 Frontenac, Philadelphia, Pa. 19111

Registration should be received no later than August 27, 1992. No additional applications will be accepted before the competitions, since the schedule of matches will be worked out ahead of time.

TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE:

G. Sawchak, R. Rakoczy, Sr., Z. Snylyk, G. Popel.

SCHEDULE OF MATCHES:

FRIDAY, September 4, Soyuzivka, 1:00 p.m. Men's preliminary round.

SATURDAY, September 5, Soyuzivka, 8:30 a.m.

Men, junior vets, senior men 45 and over;

1:00 p.m. — junior boys and girls, women;

3:00 p.m. — senior men 55 and over.

Time and place of subsequent matches will be designated by tournament director G. Sawchak.

Players in men's division, scheduled to compete Friday but unable to arrive on this day, as well as losers in the preliminary round, can compete in the consolation round.

Because of limited time and the large number of entries, players can compete in one group only; they must indicate their choice on the registration blank.

Players who fail to report for a scheduled match on time will be defaulted.

REGISTRATION FORM — TENNIS ONLY

Please cut out and send in with registration fee of \$15.00

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SWIM MEET

Saturday, September 5, 1992, 10:30 a.m.

FOR INDIVIDUALS CHAMPIONSHIP OF USCAK
and Ukrainian National Association Trophies & Ribbons
TABLE OF EVENTS

Boys/Men		INDIVIDUAL	Girls/Women	
Event #	Age		Age	Event #
1	13/14	100m im	13/14	2
3	15 & over	100m im	15 & over	4
5	10 & under	25m free	10 & under	6
7	11/12	25m free	11/12	8
9	13/14	50m free	13/14	10
11	15 & over	50m free	15 & over	12
13	10 & under	50m free	10 & under	14
15	11/12	50m free	11/12	16
17	13/14	50m back	13/14	18
19	15 & over	50m back	15 & over	20
21	10 & under	25m back	10 & under	22
23	11/12	25m back	11/12	24
25	13/14	50m breast	13/14	26
27	15 & over	50m breast	15 & over	28
29	10 & under	25m breast	10 & under	30
31	11/12	25m breast	11/12	32
33	13/14	100m free	13/14	34
35	15 & over	100m free	15 & over	36
37	10 & under	25m fly	10 & under	38
39	11/12	25m fly	11/12	40
41	13/14	50m fly	13/14	42
43	15 & over	50m fly	15 & over	44

RELAYS

45	10 & under	4 x 25m free	10 & under	46
47	11/12	4 x 25m free	11/12	48
49	13/14	4 x 50m free	13/14	50
51	15 & over	4 x 50m medley	15 & over	52

Swimmers can compete in three (3) individual and one (1) relay events. Relay teams will be established by team coaches or representatives.

ENTRY DEADLINE: Entry forms, provided below, must be submitted by August 26. There will be NO registration at poolside. Registration fee is \$5.00 per swimmer.

Name: (English) _____

(Ukrainian) _____

Address _____

Zip _____

Telephone _____ Age _____

Male _____ Female _____

Club/Youth Association _____

Event _____ Entry time _____

Event _____ Entry time _____

Event _____ Entry time _____

Please send this entry form with entry fee (checks made out to "Ukrainian Sports Federation")

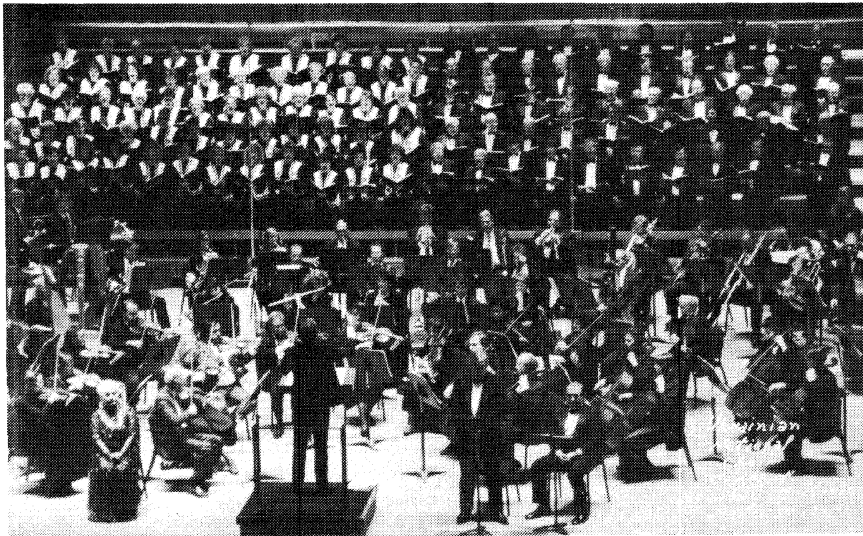
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At Soyuzivka: weekend of August 22-23



The Ukrainian National Choir

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian National Association's upstate New York resort, will celebrate the first anniversary of Ukraine's independence with special programs during the August 22-23 weekend.

A commemorative concert, featuring the Ukrainian National Choir directed by Michael Dlaboha, will take place on Saturday evening, beginning at 8:30. Also on the bill: soprano Oksana Krovitsky in a special guest appearance.

Following the concert, at approximately 10 p.m. there will be a dance to the music of the Odnoshasnist band from Toronto.

On Sunday afternoon, there will be an outdoor concert at 2:15 p.m. featuring Fata Morgana.

On exhibit throughout the week-

end will be ceramics by Daria Hanushevsky, batik, graphics and jewelry by Oksana Lukaszewych-Polon and ceramics by Lavro Polon.

Chryzanta Hentisz will also be on hand to display the works of noted Ukrainian artists from Ukraine and the United States. Included are the works of: Mykola Andrushchuk, Petro Humeniuk, Mykhailo Krasnyk and Daria Naumko from Ukraine; Bohdan Borzemsky, Christine Holowchak-Deberry, Slava Gerulak, Jacques Hnizdovsky, Liuboslav Hutsaliuk, Arcadia Olenka-Petryshyn, Pavlo Lopata and Wolodymyr Wasieczko of the U.S.

Special guests at Soyuzivka for the independence day celebrations will be Dr. Oleh Bilorus, Ukraine's ambassador to the United States, and

Serhiy Kulyk, first secretary of the Ukrainian Embassy.

As usual, there will be a Friday evening dance to the Sounds of Soyuzivka.

In addition, on Friday evening, August 21, Rom Pryma-Bohachevsky's dance workshop will present its student recital at 8:30 p.m. in the Veselka auditorium.

For information about Soyuzivka programs or accommodations, please call the resort at (914) 626-5641.

Oops!

In last week's issue, we were embarrassed to learn, we misspelled the name of Miss Soyuzivka 1992. The correct spelling is Sofia Ilczyzn.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

August 19-24

CHICAGO, Ill.: The annual Acres of Fun Festival sponsored by St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church will be held at 5000 N. Cumberland Ave., Chicago. The festival will feature ethnic foods, entertainment, games, rides and amusements. Admission and parking are both free. Weekday hours are 6:30 to 10:30 p.m.; Saturday, 5 to 11 p.m.; and Sunday, 2 to 11 p.m. For more information call (312) 625-4805.

August 21

TRENTON, N.J.: Gov. Jim Florio of New Jersey will issue a proclamation honoring the first anniversary of the independence of Ukraine on Friday, August 21, at 2:15 p.m. in the State House in Trenton, N.J. In addition to the governor, Dr. Nina Strokata Karavanska, former Soviet political prisoner in the former USSR and a founding member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, will offer remarks. Please call in your attendance to Bozhena Olshaniwsky, N.J. Ethnic Advisory Council, (201) 373-9729.

August 21-23

BRIGHTON, Mich.: The second annual Ukrainian Independence Day Summerfest will be celebrated at Dibrova Ukrainian Park, 8400 Maltby Road, Brighton, Mich., featuring the Desna Ukrainian Dancers, the Halychany Dancers, Miss Rock of Europe-92 Vika, the Halychany Orchestra, the Ondusky String Ensemble, Oberehy, Danick, the New Generation and the Reflections with their No. 1 hit "Romeo and Juliet." Also, an Independence Cup soccer tournament will be held. Registered teams are Ukraina from Toronto, Tryzub from Philadelphia and the Detroit Ukrainians. Swimming and camping are available. For more information call (313) 361-3262.

August 23

WASHINGTON, D.C.: A reception celebrating Ukrainian Independence Day, is being sponsored at 6-8 p.m. by The Washington Group on the terrace of the Hotel Washington. For more information contact Lydia Chopivsky Benson, (202) 686-6975.

YONKERS, N.Y.: The annual Ukrainian Heritage Festival and Independence celebration will be held at Tibbetts Brook Park. The Kobza Trio, a musical ensemble from Lviv, Ukraine, will perform. The Mayor and City Council will attend and will present a plaque commemorating the first anniversary of Ukrainian independence, which will be on permanent display in City Hall. Admission is free. For more information call Roman G. Kozicky, (914) 969-4548.

August 24

BOSTON: A commemorative observance of the first anniversary of the restoration/proclamation of Ukraine's independence will be held at noon at the Boston City Hall Plaza. It will include the raising of the Ukrainian national flag and a brief program. It is expected that Gov. William F. Weld and Mayor Raymond L. Flynn will designate August 24, 1992, as "Ukrainian Independence Day."

August 28-29

HUNTER, N.Y.: The International Slavic Festival will feature the Chaika Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Yonkers, N.Y., and the Voloshky dance group of Philadelphia, along with many Slavic performers. Ukrainians are asked to come and support the Ukrainian groups and show their proud blue-and-yellow colors at Hunter Mountain, Route 23 A. For further information please call (518) 263-3800.

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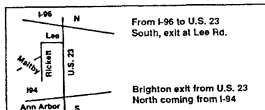


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Archbishop Sulyk calls for day of thanksgiving

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The first anniversary of the independence of Ukraine will be observed with a day of prayer and thanksgiving in all the churches of the Ukrainian Catholic Archdiocese of Philadelphia on Sunday, August 23.

In a letter to the clergy, Metropolitan-Archbishop Stephen Sulyk stated: "On Monday, August 24, 1992, the Ukrainian nation will celebrate its first anniversary of independence. During the past year, since those historic events of last August that saw the collapse of the Soviet Union and the emergence of many free and independent nations, including Ukraine, the Ukrainian nation has made strides in the eyes of the world community — diplomatic recognition, including the United States and the Vatican, democratic elections, and the re-emergence of the Church and religious belief."

"So that our Ukrainian Catholic faithful may spiritually join with their brothers and sisters in Ukraine in celebrating this historic event, we have designated Sunday, August 23, as a Day of Prayer and Thanksgiving to God for conquering the evil empire and delivering our people from the centuries-long bondage to freedom," the metropolitan said.