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## Ivan Dzyuba, critic of Russification, appointed head of Culture Ministry



Marta Kolomayets  
Ukraine's new minister of culture, Ivan Dzyuba.

KIEV — History has come full circle yet again in Ukraine with the appointment of a writer once jailed for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" as the country's minister of culture.

Ivan Dzyuba, author of the landmark monograph "Internationalism or Russification?," was named to the post on November 18. He replaces Larysa Khorolets, a former actress who served as minister of culture since early this year.

Mr. Dzyuba, one of the leading figures of the post-Stalin Ukrainian renaissance, is known as a writer, publicist and literary critic. He is president of the International Association of Ukrainian Studies and co-editor of the journal *Suchasnist*, now published in Kiev. Previously he headed the Ukrainian Studies Association of Ukraine.

In 1965 he authored "Internationalism or Russification?," a treatise on Soviet nationalities policy. The book was published in the West in 1968. The volume was widely criticized by the nomenklatura in the USSR, while abroad it received glowing reviews as a document on Soviet repression and Russification.

Mr. Dzyuba was arrested in April 1972 on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation," and in March 1973 was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. After he appealed to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR — which many saw as a recantation of his views — the writer was pardoned in November of 1973.

In an interview with *News From Ukraine* published in 1988, Mr. Dzyuba

said of those days: "Of course, I didn't mean anything anti-Soviet, I was deeply concerned with the inadequacy of the slogans and the real state of affairs in interethnic relations, and the effects that had on the Ukrainian language and culture. I just could not keep silent and pretend everything was OK."

He also spoke of his background: "...I myself came to this awareness [of national identity] through the notion of justice. I lived in the Donetsk region, studied in a Russian school; we spoke Ukrainian in our family, with friends, and the understanding was that the mother tongue is a 'house' language, while in the wider world, Russian was spoken. Later I studied Russian philology at college, but I knew Ukrainian well and never looked down at my native language. Consequently, I began to wonder why Russian had a priority, while Ukrainian was considered secondary. Was it any worse? Why such injustice? And it was justice that made me look for answers to the problems connected with the language."

With the advent of glasnost during the regime of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Mr. Dzyuba again began writing about the fate of Ukrainian culture.

In December 1988 an article he had written in a Kiev journal was reprinted in the Moscow-based party journal *Komunist*. If focused on the continued official pressure on Ukrainian and other non-Russian cultures in the USSR and argued that such policies only encourage a strong backlash of anti-Soviet nationalism and put the Soviet Union's political unity at risk.

"When whole sections of the people do not use the Ukrainian language, this is colossal impoverishment of spoken Ukrainian as a living language," he wrote. "It limits its intellectual and spiritual potential and, in the final analysis, it castrates Ukrainian national culture."

Turning to the substitution of Russian for Ukrainian in the spheres of politics and the social sciences, he noted: "Political life at all levels is not conducted in Ukrainian, not to speak of mass political education. ...All this has led to a significant weakening of the political element in our national culture."

Writing in early 1989 in the *Moscow News*, Mr. Dzyuba observed: "The national culture and language are the focus of heated debates in Ukraine, which for their passion and drama rival those about Chernobyl. Ukrainians frequently speak about the 'spiritual Chernobyl' that some feel is threatening us, and others believe exploded during the stagnation years."

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## On eve of fourth congress

### Rukh: To be or not to be?

by Irene Jarosewich  
and Volodymyr Skachko

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KIEV — On December 4, Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine will begin its fourth congress.

The organization that began as a supporter of Mikhail Gorbachev's perestroika three years ago, moved quickly with the times and became an advocate of Ukrainian independence, the political ballast of the independence and democratic movements during the August 1991 coup, and an opposition force to the entrenched bureaucracy of former Communist Party apparatchiks still in place as newly independent Ukraine began its path to nationhood.

However, one year into independence, Rukh is at a critical juncture. The organization, confronts three major problems, each complicated and over-

lapping one another. Underlying all three problems are the questions: "What should Rukh be? and "How should it function?"

The most immediate problem, and in many ways the simplest, is the decision whether Rukh will register as a political party. This decision must be made by January 1, 1993.

In July 1992, the Ukrainian Parliament passed a law that requires all citizens' groups to register either as political parties, in which case they can not be involved in business or have any financial support from outside Ukraine, or as a civic organization, in which case they would not be allowed to nominate or promote individual political candidates.

Until now, Rukh has been a "civic-political" organization, which has given it broad-based membership and support.

Vyacheslav Chornovil, one of the co-chairs of Rukh, says, "We will re-register as a political party," which leads to the second problem: "how to manage (another) split?"

At the third congress of Rukh in February, Rukh split between those who felt, now that independence was won, Rukh must fairly and unconditionally support the new president and his government, and those who felt, the new president aside, the government and bureaucracy were filled with old Communist Party apparatchiks who should be opposed.

The majority of Rukh chose the "constructive opposition" option, and Rukh went on to battle the Fokin government and the Parliament, which still counted among its members a substantial number of old party hard-liners. In the spring, Rukh warned that the incompetence and corruption of Prime Minister Vitold Fokin's government and its reluctance to implement

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## Russia and Crimea plot economic ties

by Volodymyr Skachko

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KIEV — Negotiations took place in Moscow between delegations from the Crimean and Russian republics on November 20. The Crimean contingent was headed by the Crimean autonomist and chairman of the republic's Parliament, Nikolai Bagrov, while the Russian team was led by acting Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar and Ruslan Khasbulatov, speaker of Russia's Parliament.

On November 23, Mr. Bagrov held a press conference in Sevastopol to describe the results of these deliberations, and said the two sides discussed the provision of energy, lumber and pharmaceutical supplies for his terri-

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## Consul general sets priorities for effective work in Midwest

by Marta Kolomayets

CHICAGO — Proud of its ethnic diversity, this "City of Broad Shoulders" is now home to its 40th consulate — that of Ukraine.

But this consulate, the first for Ukraine in North America, was pioneered not by Ukraine, but by the Ukrainian American community in Chicago. The brainchild of Drs. Vasyl and Daria Markus, the Consulate General was established to alleviate the escalating workload of the understaffed Ukrai-

nian Embassy in Washington. Once the U.S. Department of State gave its consent for the opening of Ukrainian consulates in New York and Chicago, the self-sufficient Ukrainian community in the "Windy City" was spurred to action.

Offering suitable office space in the heart of the Ukrainian Village, the movers and shakers of this community worked with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine to make the dream of

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# ANALYSIS: The politics of economic reform

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk  
RFE/RL Research Institute

## CONCLUSION

### The anti-Fokin campaign

The campaign to force the resignation of Fokin's government took organizational form on July 31, when 23 political parties and groups joined forces in the coalition For an Independent Ukraine — a New Parliament. The coalition, led by Rukh and New Ukraine, demanded new parliamentary elections in 1993; a referendum on the dissolution of the Parliament; and the resignation of the Cabinet of Ministers and the formation of a coalition government of popular trust.

But, prior to that the future of the government was already being debated in the Parliament.

On July 3, lawmakers mounted a strong attack on Mr. Fokin's policies and succeeded in placing the question of confidence in the government on the agenda in spite of efforts by Vasyl Durdynets, the first deputy chairman of the Parliament, to postpone the discussion in view of President Kravchuk's absence. As a result, Prime Minister Fokin was forced to address the lawmakers. But instead of defending his policies, the prime minister confronted the Parliament with an ultimatum.

Citing the support of President Kravchuk, Mr. Fokin demanded that either the Parliament accept the terms laid down by the Cabinet of Ministers or assume responsibility itself for the situation in the country. After reading the prepared statement, Mr. Fokin and all of his ministers except two (Minister of Defense Konstantyn Morozov and Minister of Economics Lanovoy) demonstratively left the hall.

The Parliament, in turn on July 7, the final day of the fifth session, passed a resolution that condemned the government's action as an indication of its unwillingness to have its activities and relations with the Parliament subjected to constructive examination; proposed that President Kravchuk review the composition of the Cabinet of Ministers and submit new candidates for ministerial posts; and instructed the government to introduce a draft law on the Cabinet of Ministers for examination at the next parliamentary session.

When the Parliament reconvened for its sixth session on September 15, the major issue was the fate of the government and the direction of economic reforms. With regard to the latter, there was no evidence that Mr. Symonenko, who took over responsibility for the economy from Mr. Lanovoy, had made any progress. One Western correspondent reported that, at his first press conference in early September, Mr. Symonenko had told the journalists present that the government was working on a new economic program. But when pressed for details, the first deputy prime minister was reported to have "showed a lack of knowledge about the contents of the program."

President Kravchuk, in turn, made his views known during a meeting with his local representatives and parliamentary and government leaders on September 8. Specifically, he criticized the referendum campaign, arguing that the Parliament should be allowed to continue its work. As for Mr. Fokin's Cabinet, President Kravchuk said: "The same goes for the government. It has been said that it has to be reformed. The prime minister is now working on this. Shortly, the appropriate steps will be

taken, a change in the structure, cadres, and the like. The people and the Parliament will be told about this."

The Parliament began its work to the accompaniment of demonstrations calling for Mr. Fokin's resignation. The prime minister chose not to address the lawmakers. Instead, parliamentary Chairman Ivan Plushch read out a statement from Prime Minister Fokin, which described the economy as being in an "extremely deep crisis" and promised that the government's economic reform package, which was still being worked on, would be presented no later than September 28. Meanwhile, about 400 anti-government demonstrators arriving from western Ukraine clashed with police on the outskirts of Kiev.

After only several days' work, the lawmakers took a break, acting on a request from Mr. Plushch for a 10 day period for the government to complete work on its plan for "deepening" economic reforms and restructuring the Cabinet of Ministers. That plan was apparently never published, but judging from criticism of it, the government intended to strengthen its control over the economy. At the meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers on September 22 that approved the plan, Viktor Pynzenyk, a liberal economist and deputy from western Ukraine now deputy prime minister and minister of economics in the new government, described it as "mistaken and dangerous for Ukraine" and as a "return to command-administrative methods."

The government's plan, as noted earlier, was never presented to the Parliament. Instead, President Kravchuk announced Prime Minister Fokin's retirement. The turning point may well have been the "defection" of Mr. Plushch, a long-time ally of the president, who voiced his criticism of the Kravchuk-Fokin plan in a lengthy interview with the parliamentary correspondent of Holos Ukrainy, Volodymyr Skachko,<sup>1</sup> the day before it was due to be presented to the legislature. Specifically, Mr. Plushch voiced fears that the planned reorganization of the government was intended to weaken the Parliament further and increase the already substantial powers of the executive. For the first time, the parliamentary chairman stated publicly: "I think that the Parliament should send the government into retirement."

### The Kuchma Cabinet

On October 13, Kravchuk proposed that the new government be headed by Leonid Kuchma, a people's deputy and general director of the Southern Machine Construction Plant production association in Dnipropetrovsk, described as the largest rocket and missile production enterprise in the world. The Parliament approved the choice by a large majority (316 votes).

Mr. Kuchma, a 54-year-old Ukrainian, is a 1960 graduate of Dnipropetrovsk State University. A mechanical engineer with a candidate of technical sciences degree, he has spent most of his working life at the Dnipropetrovsk plant, where he served as a Communist Party secretary between 1975 and 1982, and which he took over as general director in December 1986.

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1. Volodymyr Skachko's interview with Ivan Plushch was published in The Ukrainian Weekly in two parts on October 4 and 11.



## Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• WASHINGTON — The United States will compensate Ukraine for dismantling its nuclear warheads announced U.S. Sens. Sam Nunn and Richard Lugar on November 23. The U.S. has already agreed to purchase up to \$5 billion worth of uranium from warheads dismantled in Russia and Ukraine. Belarus and Kazakhstan are also to be paid a share of the proceeds. Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk has been insisting that before Ukraine ratifies the START treaty it must receive assurances from the West that it will be providing both financial assistance for dismantling and payment for the contents of the weapons. Both these conditions now appear to have been met, although the third condition, that the West provide security guarantees, has not. Nevertheless, these assurances may help speed the ratification of the START treaty. The news conference was covered by Western news agencies and Interfax. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• MOSCOW — Negotiators for Russia and Ukraine have come to an agreement over payment of the \$70 billion to \$80 billion foreign debt of the former Soviet Union, Reuters and Interfax reported on November 23. According to a tentative agreement signed in Moscow, Russia will take over Ukraine's approximately 16 percent share of the debt in return for Ukraine's renunciation of its claim on debt owed to the former Soviet Union by third world countries. The deal resembles those Russia made with the other members of the CIS. However, Rukh-fax and Respublika reported that they cannot confirm any such agreement.

• KIEV — The Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has officially requested an explanation from the Russian government regarding Vice-President Aleksandr Rutskoi's remarks that the Crimea and other territories will "sooner or later" revert to Russia, reported Interfax on November 19. The remarks were delivered to students and lecturers at Omsk University. The issue was raised with Russia's ambassador to Ukraine, Leonid Smoliakov at a meeting in Kiev. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• SEVASTOPIIL — The flagship of the Ukrainian Navy, the Slavutych, was denied entry into this Ukrainian port by Russian authorities of the Black Sea

Fleet on November 19, reported Interfax. The Russians reportedly refused to establish contact with the vessel and prevented it from entering the Crimean port. The ship had dropped anchor off the coast of the city on November 18, following sea trials, and readied for a celebration the next day. The Ukrainian Navy charged the Russians with violating the Yalta agreements on the Black Sea Fleet. Ukrainian Radio said the problems were subsequently resolved, and the flagship, with the Ukrainian defense minister aboard, entered the port later the same day. The Slavutych was originally built for the Soviet Northern fleet but was taken over by Ukraine in June of this year. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• SYMFEROPIIL — Over 230,000 (or 9 percent) of the people deported from Crimea in the 1940s have returned, announced a meeting of the Crimean Parliament with representatives of affected nations, Ukrainian TV reported on November 19. The Crimean Tatar Mejlis boycotted the session at which Crimean Parliamentary Chairman Mykola Bahrov noted the most important issues facing the returnees. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KIEV — Ukrainian Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma told the Italian newspaper La Repubblica the Ukrainian mafia is considerably stronger than its Sicilian counterpart, said a November 19 report by Ukrainian TV. Mr. Kuchma claimed organized crime in Ukraine has access to the Cabinet of Ministers, and that it has "its people" in the offices of the ministries. Moreover, Mr. Kuchma stated there were \$2 billion to \$5 billion in the country illegally. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KIEV — The new Ukrainian ambassador to Poland will be Gennadiy Udovenko, a former deputy foreign minister, who for the last seven years represented Ukraine at the United Nations. Mr. Udovenko held a press conference in Kiev on November 20, covered by Ukrainian TV. He said one of his first tasks will be to complete the preparations for the visit of the Polish prime minister to Kiev scheduled for December 9-10. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

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## The talk of Kiev

# Prospects for the karbovanets

by **Chrystyna Lapychak**

*Special to The Ukrainian Weekly*

KIEV — Depending on who one talks to these days in Ukraine, one will hear very different views on the prospects for a new Ukrainian currency, albeit a transitional one, in this republic gripped by an economic crisis.

Ukraine's long-expected decision to withdraw from the so-called "ruble zone" was announced on national television on November 12 by President Leonid Kravchuk, as a step toward later introducing a full-fledged currency.

Ukrainians watched a number of TV appearances over the next weekend by government officials who explained the move as an effort to normalize trade with Russia, Ukraine's chief trading partner, by ending a payments crisis that threatened to shut down Ukrainian industry. Ukraine currently imports more goods from Russia than it exports.

Coupons, or karbovantsi as they have been renamed, have been in circulation since last winter.

While recent polls showed over 60 percent of the population in Ukraine were in favor of a new currency, many people wondered who will pay the difference for money that at present is worth between 40 and 50 percent less than the ruble on the black markets on the streets of the Ukrainian capital.

While the new Ukrainian legal tender began to float against the ruble Monday, as commercial banks began to set exchange rates, senior government officials released sobering figures on the fledgling state's staggering budget deficit.

With a deficit of over 1.5 trillion karbovantsi (about \$3 billion), equal to 44 percent of its GNP this year, plus a base exchange rate set by Ukraine's National Bank reflecting the unfavorable market rate of the karbovanets vis-a-vis the ruble, many officials, businessmen and bankers painted a gloomy picture for Ukrainian reforms.

Even before the news of the deficit size, both Ukrainian and American entrepreneurs doing business here, as well as bankers revealed a skeptical

outlook on the effects of the move, the devaluation of their bank accounts and unfavorable exchange rates.

An American businessman who has worked in Kiev for two years (who preferred to remain unidentified) said that the measure would inevitably raise the costs of doing business with Russian firms, many of whom are monopoly suppliers of much-needed energy and new materials for Ukrainian producers.

Once more, he said, the consumer will pay the difference through higher prices in an environment of rampant shortages and hyperinflation.

"I'm not overly optimistic about how this will be implemented by the Ukrainian leadership," he said. "They have a natural inclination to use administrative solutions and to centralize everything instead of seeking market solutions."

"In theory, this idea isn't necessarily bad. It's what they do next that worries me. I wish they'd just leave us alone," he said.

George Yurchyshyn, an American banker currently serving as deputy chairman of Ukraine's National Bank viewed the abandonment of the ruble in a far more positive light.

"It's about time the managers of these huge Ukrainian enterprises were whipped into shape," said Mr. Yurchyshyn, a former vice-president of the Bank of Boston.

"It's the time the directors of these heavily subsidized factories learned something about cost management. This will force many of them to seek out more cost-efficient suppliers," he said on Sunday.

"More importantly it'll force more exports of Ukrainian goods to Russia and cut down the unbalanced trade. Ukraine imports far more goods from Russia than it exports, so this should cut the trade deficit."

"Well, that sounds great," said the American businessman the next day in response to the idea. "But you don't just start exporting overnight. Have they got the imagination to seek markets and the strength to lay off people and to privatize? All of this takes initiative, which is very rare here."

Several hours later a Ukrainian banker said his bank had expected the decision to replace the ruble and was prepared when the announcement came last week.

"For the last six months we have directed all of our rubles to our corresponding accounts in Russia to help our customers buy Russian oil and gas," said Oleg Sinyagovsky, vice-president of INKO Bank in Kiev.

"We know we will have to pay a percentage from our Russian accounts to the Ukrainian government, but I think we will have enough to satisfy our clients, whom we have advised for half a year to increase exports to Russia," said the young banker.

Meanwhile, money changers continued to do a brisk business exchanging coupons for rubles and vice-versa in front of Kiev's Central Department Store over the weekend.

"It's made no difference so far," said a young woman in a kerchief, who identified herself only as Svyeta.

"People will probably hold on to their rubles, waiting for the rates to get better. Then they'll either go to Russia, where goods are cheaper, or sell them here for more coupons," she said. "We'll see what happens."

## NEWS ANALYSIS: Kuchma acknowledges catastrophic state of Ukraine's economy

by **Dmytro Filipchenko**

*Special to The Ukrainian Weekly*

KIEV — Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma spoke for the government of Ukraine on November 18 in acknowledging the catastrophe now faced by the country's economy. In nine months of this fiscal year, the treasury has gathered only about 50 percent of the revenues required for its 1 trillion coupon-karbovanets budget. The budget deficit now stands at 300 billion coupons, he reported.

By passing a law on November 16 on "the social security of the population," the Supreme Council increased the deficit by another 600 billion coupons. The reported total deficit had already equalled 44 percent of the GNP — 10 times the level prescribed by the IMF for countries wishing to receive its financial and technical aid.

In addition, according to official statistics, 50 to 60 percent of the state funds allocated for upgrading the industrial, transport and construction infrastructure have been expended, the gross national product has decreased by 18 percent, national revenues have dropped by 11.5 percent, and foodstuffs production has fallen by 17 percent. Wholesale prices have increased 22.5 times and the black market rate for the U.S. dollar has reached 1:750 against the coupon (it stood at 1:150 early this year).

Mr. Kuchma said that, "for our independent state to function normally, for its political authority to be respected abroad, capital expenditures of more than \$7 billion are required." Since the Ukrainian treasury has had \$97.7 billion in revenues this year, this would constitute 11.5 percent of the planned budget. In his address to the Parliament, the prime minister said "the cornerstone of my program is raising living standards and providing social guarantees to all citizens of Ukraine."

An anti-crisis program has been developed for this purpose, and it is divided into four aspects. The first involves a strict program of governmental wage and price controls, bringing the quantities of goods and currency into line, regulation of foreign trade,

and "maximal appropriation of moneys for the national currency fund."

The second feature involves establishing a "a rationalized, balanced budget that would allow the government to perform all of its essential services." The plan calls for reducing the deficit to 5 or 6 percent of the GNP. The government will prohibit financing production through central bank emissions, and the covering the deficit with state promissory notes.

The third part of the plan includes a thoroughgoing reform of the income tax system, with a reduction in the rate to a projected 20 percent (from a current 75 percent). Also foreseen are exemptions for investments, the lifting of impediments to currency circulation, elimination of taxes on currency exchange income and the introduction of capital gains taxes. Regional budgets are also to be set independently of the state budget.

The fourth phase will involve a demonopolization of the nation's banks, the development of programs to reform, the economy's structures, the introduction of tariffs on Ukrainian borders with all other states, state stimulation of exports and limitation of imports, forced privatization, (particularly small-scale enterprises), and incentives for foreign investment.

According to Mr. Kuchma, this program will produce "growth in national revenues and improvements in social security" by mid-1993. The premier also said he believes this will allow for a serious reduction in the budget deficit, halt inflation, stimulate the development of various forms of ownership, promote economic growth and spur "integration of Ukraine into the European community."

It is finally evident that reforms are being introduced in Ukraine. How successful Mr. Kuchma's program will be is a large question. Some are doubtful that, in an economy dominated by the "Red directors" [i.e. former party nomenklatura types] of large-scale enterprises, these reforms can succeed. It is obvious that the Cabinet of Ministers will frequently be asked to make compromises due to the realities of Ukrainian life, and the needs of political and economic democratization.

## Russia and...

(Continued from page 1)

He also claimed that the oil shipment limits Russia has imposed on Ukraine will not apply to the Crimea.

By the end of the year, the Crimean parliamentarian said he expected that 150,000 tons of oil products will have been transported to his region, and that in 1993 deliveries should reach 600,000 tons. In return, the Crimea will offer to lease the port of Feodosiya to Russia. This arrangement must still receive approval from Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk and Ukrainian Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma.

At their meeting in Moscow, the Crimeans and Russians decided that all resorts, sanatoria and other facilities on the peninsula that formerly belonged to Russia were now transferred to Crimea, but that the former would establish long-term leases (25 years) for these. The Crimea also resolved to supply Russia with products from its chemical processing plants. This was of particular interest to Mr. Gaidar.

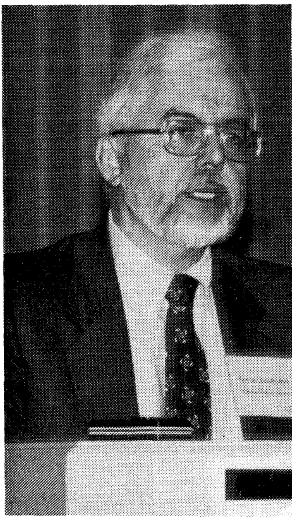
The two sides also raised the question of dual (Russian and Ukrainian)

citizenship for residents of the Crimea, but Mr. Khasbulatov tactfully suggested that any resolution of this question was premature and that initiative on this point had to come from Ukraine.

Russian officials also assigned 500 million rubles for the resettlement of deported peoples, particularly the Crimean Tatars.

Mr. Bagrov remarked that this rapprochement between the Crimean Autonomous Republic and the Russian Federation could lead to the signing of an economic cooperation treaty. He said his delegates brought a draft of such an agreement to the meeting in Moscow, where it was examined with interest. The Crimean leader also claimed that none of these actions contravened Ukrainian laws on the limitation of political jurisdiction.

However, the results of the Moscow negotiations could be interpreted differently. Forces in Russia who have recently been defeated in their efforts to politically wrest the Crimea from Ukraine, are now seeking to draw it away economically. They are obviously seeking to do this by way of a trade policy that benefits the peninsula and not the rest of Ukraine.



**George Yurchyshyn, deputy chairman of the National Bank of Ukraine.**

## Tanks for the memories

by Christopher Guiry

OTTAWA — Ukraine has acknowledged an old Canadian favor made to the former Soviet Union.

A Canadian-made Valentine VII tank, given to the Soviet Union during the second world war, was returned to Ottawa last month. Valentine tank No. 838, built in 1943, was shipped to Russia where it was assigned to the 57th Regiment of the 5th Guard's Tank Army. The tank, one of many Canadian-built Valentines, lost during the war, fell victim to a Soviet counteroffensive on January 25, 1944, in Ukraine. Tank 838 was among two targeted on an initial assault on an icy bridge during the Red Army attack on the German Wehrmacht.

While the other tank successfully crossed, No. 838 broke through the ice and was lost. The three-man crew escaped.

The tank, built by the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR), rested in a bog near the village of Telepin, about 180 kilometers south of Kiev, until the summer of 1990. It was retrieved with the help of six tractors and two power winches.

The Ukrainian government returned Tank 838 to Canada as a sign of friendship between the two countries. The Canadian War Museum accepted

it on behalf of the country.

The 16-ton Valentine was the first tank produced in Canada. It is 17 feet long, eight feet wide and seven feet high. The CPR produced 1,420 of them in Montreal during World War II. The lightly armored three-men tanks were built for the Canadian and British armies, but 1,390 Valentines were sent to the Soviet Union between 1942 and 1943 as part of a lend-lease program.

According to the Canadian War Museum's Fred Gaffen, several explanations have been offered for the origin of the name of the Valentine: it was the middle name of Carden Lloyd, the designer; it could be an acronym of Vickers-Armstrong Ltd. Newcastle on Tyne; or it could be due to the fact that the design was first offered to the British War Office by Vickers just before St. Valentine's Day in 1938.

Mr. Gaffen said the Valentines were offered to the Soviets because Canada preferred the size and performance of Sherman tanks.

The Valentine VII 838 is the only Canadian-made tank to ever return to Canada after the war. Mr. Gaffen said he doubts others exist.

Canada's prodigal tank was on public display this fall and has since gone into storage for the winter. Mr. Gaffen thinks it may be hauled out again next summer.



Retrieved from a bog in Ukraine, Canadian-made Valentine Tank No. 838 stands in front of the Canadian War Museum in Ottawa.

## Fedak appointed regional senior judge

OTTAWA — Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada Kim Campbell announced the appointment of Justice Eugene Fedak as the regional senior judge for the Central South Region effective September 1.

Justice Fedak graduated from McMaster University with a B.A. in 1957 and from Osgoode Hall Law School with an LL.B. in 1961. He was admitted to the Bar of Ontario in 1963 and was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1975.

Justice Fedak was first appointed to the District Court of Ontario in 1986. In 1987 he was appointed senior judge for the Judicial District of York Region. With the merger of the District Court of Ontario and the Ontario High Court of Justice, he was appointed a judge of the Ontario Court of Justice (General Division) and, ex officio, a judge of the Court of Appeal for Ontario.

Prior to his appointment to the bench, he practiced law in Hamilton, Ontario.

In his new duties as senior regional judge, Justice Fedak shall, subject to the authority of the chief justice of Ontario, exercise the powers and perform the duties of the chief justice in his region.

His central office will be located in Hamilton. He will direct and supervise

the sittings of the court and the assignment of judicial duties in the Hamilton-Wentworth, Kitchener-Waterloo, Brantford, Simcoe, Cayuga, St. Catharines and Welland regions.

Justice Fedak is the son of Metropolitan Wasyl and the late Paraskeva Fedak. He is married to Grace Olynyk and they have two children, son Mark and daughter Catherine (now married to William Kosyk).



Justice Eugene Fedak

## Rukh...

(Continued from page 1)

economic reforms would lead to economic disaster. Rukh warned of the high costs of lost opportunities. In turn, Rukh was accused of trying to undermine the new president and the new nation.

By October, everyone had realized that economic catastrophe — the greatest threat to the independence of a new nation — was at hand. On October 14, Mr. Fokin and his Cabinet received a resounding vote of no-confidence.

However, Rukh has had little time to feel the satisfaction of being correct, since nobody remembers last spring. Instead, it must contend with another problem — how to manage a possible split. The threatened split comes from two fronts: the first, those members who liked the more ambiguous label of "civic-political" and do not want to be a members of a party; and the second, those who want to be members of a party, but think the current Rukh is too moderate.

Because of legal considerations, not much can be done to hold on to the first group; the second, however, is more serious. Within Rukh, most notably in Lviv, Rukh's largest regional organization, there has been growing tension the past few months.

Valentyn Moroz, a former prisoner of conscience who now is a citizen of Canada, has given ideological direction to a small but determined group of Rukh members. According to Mr. Moroz, "Ukraine has used up its democratic potential, and now is the time to do battle with force." The goal of the battle, according to Moroz followers, is "Ukraine for Ukrainians."

For both moral and political reasons, this particular position finds little support among the majority of Rukh members throughout other parts of Ukraine, as well as among the current leadership. The Nationalistic Council of Rukh has called events in Lviv "the first step towards fascism, another totalitarian state."

Furthermore, this ideology finds absolutely no support among most citizens of Ukraine at large, two-thirds of whom are Russians or Ukrainians who are primarily Russian-speaking. According to several sociological surveys, most Russian-speaking Ukrainians would not join Rukh, but many express tentative support for its centrist positions. Thus, a swing even mildly to the nationalist right would cause Rukh to lose even this tentative support.

The general feeling is that Rukh will not give in to extremists, which brings it to the third problem: Who, or what, is Rukh's base of support and power, and why? The main task before the fourth congress is the development of a plat-

form that will identify Rukh's political niche in the current political life of Ukraine. And the social strata upon which Rukh can rely.

As a "civic-political organization," Rukh was able to accomplish a great deal simply in the area of political ideas. New concepts, new ideas were introduced by Rukh, and then absorbed by the existing political infrastructure. Rukh functioned as an incubator. However, as a political party, Rukh's function will no longer be to simply raise consciousness, but to put forth candidates, cultivate its constituency, propose government policy, and develop an infrastructure, including trained personnel, to take power.

How the Fourth Congress of Rukh answers these questions will determine the fate of Rukh. Also, if Rukh inadequately addresses these questions, the continued functioning of the old apparatus, particularly in local and regional government, will be guaranteed. As Rukh Co-Chairman Chornovil has said many times, "We need not only an independent Ukraine, but a democratic Ukraine."

## Ivan Dzyuba, critic...

(Continued from page 1)

"Ukraine is one of the economically more developed Soviet republics ... With 18 percent of the country's total population, it produces over 20 percent of the aggregate economic product, including more than 25 percent of the farm produce. But what about spiritual culture? Ukraine accounts for only 10 percent of all Soviet book titles and only 7.5 percent of the combined printings. And less than half the printings and less than a quarter of the book titles are in the Ukrainian language."

"Ukrainian national culture," he argued, "lacks structural fullness. Many sections (the theater, cinema, entertainment and amusement genres) have been enfeebled, whereas others are totally lacking (there are practically no Ukrainian children's and puppet theaters).

"We and our Byelorussian [Belarusian] brothers are perhaps the only peoples in Europe deprived of a higher school with instruction in our native languages. This is how we are on the eve of the third millennium A.D.

"But the beginning of the 20th century was highly promising for Ukraine. The Leninist nationalities policy, pursued throughout the first decade of Soviet rule, gave the people's creative forces an outlet. For Ukraine this was a genuine and long-awaited renaissance."

That rebirth, he wrote, later became "the fustillated renaissance" under the Stalin regime, which destroyed the intelligentsia, as well as the peasantry, and completely renounced the previous policy of "Ukrainization."

## Obituary

### Anatole Wovk, engineer and language specialist

EDISON, N.J. — Anatol Wovk, engineer and Ukrainian-language specialist, died in a tragic accident on November 9. He was 72.

An engineer by profession, Mr. Wovk was known in the Ukrainian community as a frequent contributor to the Ukrainian press. His column for the Ukrainian Educational Council — "On Language" (Mova pro Movu) was a standard feature in the Svoboda daily. He also contributed to the magazine Novi Dni and the Ukrainian scouting organization's publication Yunak, among others.

Mr. Wovk, holder of 33 patents

registered in the United States, Great Britain and France, was a member of the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America and the Taras Shevchenko Scientific Society.

Funeral services were held on November 14 at the Ascension of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church in Perth Amboy, N.J., with interment at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Memorial Church Cemetery, South Bound Brook, N.J.

Mr. Wovk is survived by his wife, Ulana nee Svarychevska, and children Lydia, Chrestyna and Andriy.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## Four districts gather for organizing meeting, secretaries' seminar



Four districts of the Ukrainian National Association — Boston, New Haven, Conn., Troy-Albany, N.Y., and Woonsocket, R.I. — held their fall organizing meetings and participated in secretaries' training courses at Soyuzivka, the upstate New York resort of the UNA, on Saturday, September 12. The courses were conducted by Supreme President Ulana Diachuk and Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan. Supreme Advisors Walter Kwas, Alex Chudolij and Anne Remick also participated, as did District Chairpersons Pavlo Shewchuk (Troy-Albany), Walter Hetmansky (Boston) and Wolodymyr Wasylenko (New Haven). During the courses, the attendees learned about the basics of life insurance and the UNA's insurance offerings, and about the financial matters of the UNA and its membership drive for 1992. Seen in the photo above are the participants of the secretaries' courses.

## DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

### Cleveland

by Mary S. Bobeczko

CLEVELAND — UNA Branches of the Cleveland District met on Sunday, November 8, at St. Josphat Ukrainian Catholic School Cafeteria hall. The meeting was called to order by the district chairman Supreme Advisor Wasyl Liscytsky. Representatives from Branches 102, 233, 240, 291, 358 and 364 attended. Mr. Liscytsky welcomed the members and the guest speaker, UNA Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan.

Mr. Liscytsky discussed the upcoming concert of the Dumka Choir from Ukraine that is being sponsored by the UNA. The chorus will be in the Cleveland area on Tuesday, December 8, at Normandy High School in Parma and the tickets are \$20 per person. He appealed to the members to help with accommodations for two nights for 86 people. He suggested that perhaps UNA branches and the United Organizations could join together on this project and hopefully the UNA would give some financial help.

Mr. Liscytsky was the UNA delegate to the Ohio Fraternal Congress meeting on October 9-11 at the Rockside Holiday Inn in Cleveland. He reported after hearing the speakers that nearly all fraternalists are having the same problems as the UNA. It was interesting to hear how other fraternalists are coping with youth and membership.

Mr. Sochan was introduced by Mr. Liscytsky. Members were given folders that contained material with information regarding the membership of the Cleveland District. Also included were charts and explanations on how to explain UNA products including its new annuities to prospective members.

Mr. Sochan continued, discussing graphs and other information relating to insurance certificates. He suggested that organizers try to get some financial background on possible members in order to offer them insurance products that would be suitable for their specific needs.

Mr. Sochan also reported that the UNA is financially sound. It gives loans to churches, national homes, etc., and subsidizes Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and Veselka because rates for subscriptions are nominal and do not cover all expenses.

Soyuzivka is doing well, he said, adding that the UNA has invested a lot in remodeling. Although only five seniors live in the Halych villa, the rooms are filled with vacationers during the summer. Soyuzivka draws many young people with all of its activities, and visitors from Ukraine are very impressed and happy to visit the resort.

Mr. Sochan stated that there is \$350,000 in the Fund for Ukraine. UNA donated \$50,000 towards books in Ukrainian and about Ukraine to be used by teachers in Ukraine.

Mr. Sochan also noted that Eugene Iwanciw is doing good work as director of the UNA's Washington Office and that staffers of The Ukrainian Weekly manning the Kiev Press Bureau are doing a fine job as well.

He also spoke briefly about his recent trip to Ukraine for the World Forum of Ukrainians and commented that Ukrainians in the U.S. should be united to set an example for our brothers in Ukraine.

Mr. Wolanyk offered a resolution, seconded by Nicholas Bobeczko and passed unanimously, which called on UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk to do everything possible to unite all Ukrainians in the U.S. into one central organization.

## U.S. fraternalists meet in Nashville

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The Ukrainian National Association was represented at the 1992 convention of the National Fraternal Congress of America held here on September 24-26 by Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan and Supreme Treasurer Alexander Blahitka.

J. Michael Belz, president/chief executive officer of the Catholic Life Insurance Union, was elected NFCA president for the 1992-1993 term, William R. Heerman, senior vice-president and secretary/general counsel of the Aid Association for Lutherans, was voted vice-president.

Eighty-two fraternal societies and 31 state congresses were represented at this 106th annual conclave of the National Fraternal Congress of America.

U.S. Secretary of Veterans Affairs Edward Derwinski addressed the convention during the opening session. "You represent that positive element of what America is all about — all that is good and noble," said Mr. Derwinski. "Fraternalists are very interesting, vital, and probably underestimated and an unappreciated part of our world today," he said.

President George Bush sent greetings via telegram. He lauded fraternalists for "providing a vehicle through which concerned individuals can join together in the spirit of mutual assistance and service to others."

## New Jersey Fraternal Congress holds 59th annual convention

by Andrew Keybida

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — The 59th annual convention of the New Jersey Fraternal Congress was held at the Showboat Hotel-Casino here on October 8-9.

The annual convention is held to further the aims of member-organizations and to increase professional knowledge of insurance matters of member-fraternalists doing business in the state of New Jersey. Forty-one fraternal societies are members of the congress.

The banquet was attended by 110 delegates and friends. Andrew Keybida, president of the N.J. Fraternal Congress, welcomed the large gathering, expressing his gratitude for their interest and participation. The invocation was

delivered by the Very Rev. Michael Wivchar, CSsR, pastor of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church of Newark.

Keynote speaker for the evening was Robert F. Mate, state deputy of the N.J. State Council of the Knights of Columbus. He spoke of the birth of the Knights of Columbus in 1882, when the Rev. Michael McGivney and a small group of pioneering Catholics founded a society designed to provide much-needed security for widows and orphans of Catholic parishioners. It became an order of Catholic men and their families, dedicated to promoting the concepts of charity, unity, fraternity, and patriotism.

Today, there are a million and a half members in nearly 10,000 local councils with over \$12 billion of insurance in force and over \$3 billion in assets. All Knights of Columbus programs allow families to work together, involving everyone to aid their Church, their community and one another. Knights of Columbus provides scholarships, student loans, programs for the hungry and homeless, help senior citizens, conduct blood drives and support hospitals. The Knights of Columbus have donated \$95 million to charitable and benevolent causes and have given 42 million manhours to volunteer services.

Barry K. Durman, president and chief executive officer of the Atlantic City Rescue Mission, spoke on the program relating to the homeless "Operation-Care and Share." Mr. Keybida presented Mr. Durman with a \$300 check as well as bushels of canned goods and non-perishables to support the program.

Christine J. McMullan, director, National Fraternal Congress of America (Continued on page 13)



Andrew Keybida at the New Jersey Fraternal Congress.

## THE Ukrainian Weekly

### A year of independence

A year ago on December 1, citizens of Ukraine voted overwhelmingly to ratify the independence of their state proclaimed by Parliament on August 24, 1991, in the wake of an attempted coup in the USSR. The turnout was unprecedented — 84.16 percent, and the results were unforeseen as 90.32 percent voted "yes" for an independent Ukraine. What the world had witnessed was a revolution via the ballot box that hammered the proverbial final nail into the coffin of the USSR.

The very next day, the world community began to take note of the new world order. Poland, Ukraine's western neighbor, and Canada, home to a significant Ukrainian community, became first and second, respectively, to recognize the newly independent state. In short order, the "the" was gone from "the Ukraine," and the dateline "Kiev, Ukraine" was ubiquitous in press reports.

Just four days later, President Leonid Kravchuk was sworn in as the democratically elected president of free Ukraine, and the Parliament renounced the pact via which Ukraine had become a founding republic of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Then came a great emotional letdown — just one week into independence — as Ukraine decided to join with Russia and Belarus to create the Commonwealth (or more properly community) of Independent States. At first it seemed to observers in the diaspora that independence would be short-lived again. To be sure, the course of events showed otherwise. However, the creation of the CIS did prove to be the first concrete indication that the path to real independence, in every sense of the word, would be long and difficult indeed.

The year that followed was filled with ups and downs.

As the symbols of independent statehood were adopted by Parliament, disputes erupted with Russia over control of the former Soviet military, most notably the Black Sea Fleet, and the Crimea.

As Ukraine introduced its own, albeit transitional, currency, it was confronted by harsh realities such as the energy crisis and the question of how to deal with its share of the former USSR's debt.

As the new independent state released its first postage stamps, it was forced to announce the suspension of the removal of its tactical nuclear weapons — pending guarantees of their destruction by Russia.

As ambassadors were exchanged with the United States and Canada, and as Mr. Kravchuk visited the United States in his capacity as head of state, several halting attempts were made at economic reform and fighting raged in Moldova, in the Trans-Dnister area bordering on Ukraine.

And, as Ukrainians celebrated the first anniversary of the August proclamation of independence, a nationwide strike shut down the country's airports and railways, and protesters called for higher wages, more social protection and the resignation of the government of Prime Minister Vitold Fokin.

Finally, just weeks before the December 1 independence anniversary, a power struggle was developing between the presidency and the Parliament, and a new prime minister and Cabinet were appointed.

Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma promptly declared his readiness to "take responsibility for unpopular steps" and proclaimed a war against corruption — even at the highest levels of government and enterprise management. He promised a "thaw" in Ukrainian-Russian relations in view of the reality that the two most powerful former Soviet republics, like it or not, continue to have myriad ties and suffer from a common post-Soviet economic ailment. Mr. Kuchma's hand was strengthened when the Parliament voted to grant him and his Cabinet of Ministers extraordinary powers to deal with economic matters in an all-out effort to save Ukraine from financial collapse. In the process, the powers of both the president and the Parliament itself were curtailed — such is the extent of the emergency.

And thus, Ukraine faces the first anniversary of its independence referendum. The people having made their fateful choice a year ago, now face many more difficult decisions and hard times ahead. May they continue to have the strength and the political will to forge ahead as citizens of independent Ukraine.

Dec.

1

1991

### Turning the pages back...

This was the day of the momentous vote endorsing the Ukrainian Supreme Council's declaration of independence on August 24. Eighty-four percent of the country's voting population turned out to participate in one of the final acts that doomed the Soviet Union to oblivion, and affirm their own nationhood.

"On the map of the world, a new European state has emerged. Its name — Ukraine." These words were spoken by Ivan Pliushch as he opened a special session of the Supreme Council, four days later.

Throughout a tense campaign reverberating with Russian rumblings that refusal to join the new union would end in war and disaster, Leonid Kravchuk had shepherded his presidential campaign and the Ukrainian independentist effort to success.

The scale of the victory also served to blunt the rhetoric of those who sought to divide Ukraine along ethnic lines. In the far-eastern Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, bordering on Russia and with a high percentage of ethnic Russians, the vote was 77 and 84 percent, respectively, in favor of independence.

Within weeks, the president-elect assumed command of all armed forces on Ukrainian territory, and 300 years of statelessness came to an end.

## Writer's block

by **Kristina Lew**  
Kiev Press Bureau

### A visit from the West

On October 9 my companion of two years traveled to Ukraine to visit me. It was his first visit here, and I was eager that he meet all the people I had befriended, travel to those parts of Ukraine where I had been, and visit with the family he had only heard of a year earlier, in the nine days we had together.

Arrangements for our nine-day excursion began months in advance. I allotted two days for Kiev, two days for Lviv, one day each for his family in Drohobych and my family in Ivano-Frankivsk, a day and a half for the Carpathian Mountains and a day and a half for traveling across the country. Train tickets had to be ordered, cars secured, reservations made, atlases perused. Needless to say, I had a troupe of five assisting me in this endeavor.

On the morning of October 9 my appliance fixer/courier/driver/handyman — and by now, close friend — Hryhoriy phoned me at 7:15 a.m. to tell me that Adrian's flight, scheduled to arrive at 8 a.m., was delayed. When we arrived at Boryspil Airport at 10 a.m., only a handful of people holding bouquets of flowers waited by the gate. By 12:30 p.m. the crowd had grown, the flowers had wilted, and the floor before the gate was littered with cigarette butts. At 12:45 p.m. the first passengers appeared, and I eagerly scanned the crowds for Adrian from my perch atop a flower pot filled with garbage.

By 1:30 p.m. most of the crowd had collected their loved ones, and I had begun to panic. Adrian, I was to find out later, was negotiating with the guard behind the tall booth of passport control for the return of his passport and drivers license. The guard claimed that Adrian did not look like his passport photo and asked to see another form of identification. Perhaps Adrian would like to pay the guard a few dollars in order that he may see the resemblance between the photo and the man?

Adrian had been the first person off the plane and the first person in the passport control line.

While Adrian was causing a ruckus at passport control by yelling at the guard in English, I had managed to sneak past another guard at the gate to look for him. When I finally did find him, disheveled, wearing my long, bright red down coat because it didn't fit in any piece of luggage and dragging three suitcases full of goodies for me and the expatriate community of Kiev, the first words out of his mouth were, "Every-

one in this country is a \*%&€!" Not a good beginning.

Adrian's exposure to Ukraine's recent method of welcoming foreigners thankfully did little to dispel our mood of festivity. An hour after the airport debacle, after we had eaten an exquisite meal prepared by my friends and drunk a bottle of champagne, Adrian and I became engaged to be married.

Friends from Ukraine and the West who had called after Adrian's arrival to ask about his flight were delighted with the news and overwhelmingly insisted that the engagement of two Ukrainian Americans in the land of their forebears called for a celebration. We agreed wholeheartedly. Two hours before holy liturgy Sunday morning, the guest list for an intimate brunch for five close friends had turned into an engagement party for 40.

Late Saturday afternoon was spent haggling with merchants at the Bessarabsky market for fruits, vegetables, bread and wine. On Sunday morning, a close friend had arranged for us to be blessed after holy liturgy by a Ukrainian Greek-Catholic priest visiting Kiev. The service, scheduled for noon, was to take place at an Orthodox church lent to the Catholics on the occasion of the Catholic priest's arrival in Kiev.

We arrived at St. Andrew's at 1 p.m. to be met by a crowd of Catholics standing outside the church grumbling that the Orthodox would not let them in. At 1:30 p.m., the Orthodox finally left the church, grumbling about the Catholics being there in the first place. Liturgy began an hour and a half late, and, unfortunately, time did not permit us to be blessed.

By 2 p.m. our guests had begun arriving. Our first guest, an editor from a popular Lviv newspaper who has been married for five years, presented us with a three-foot tall rose, explaining that a rose is like married life — often thorny, but as beautiful as the bud that grows its top.

Gradually my apartment became filled with friends, flowers, champagne bottles and gifts. The crowd that assembled was as varied as what they brought — Ukrainian editors, foreign journalists, Ukrainians from the diaspora working for the Advisory Council to Ukraine's Parliament, the Harvard Project on Economic Reform in Ukraine, the International Management Institute, Rukh, Pepsi. Numerous toasts were raised to Natalia, an Ameri-

(Continued on page 11)

## UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine

The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of November 25, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 13,741 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$356,082.41**. 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.



## NEWS AND VIEWS

# "Colorful Ukraine" symposium attracts international artists

by Alla Rogers

"Colorful Ukraine" was the name given to an art symposium held in Ukraine August 31 through October 16. What made this event unique was the expression of initiative and vision by Ukrainian artists in rapidly changing and sometimes unpredictable circumstances.

The head of the Artists Union of Ukraine, Mykolayiv Branch, Oleh Prykhodko spearheaded this group of contemporary artists of various age groups and diverse styles, and organized what appears to be one of the first international art events organized by artists on the territory of Ukraine.

A non-government sponsor was found in the Mykolayiv Ship-building Plant, directed by Ihor Ovdienko, and through its support invitations were extended to artists from Kiev, Odessa, Mykolayiv, Zaporizhzhia, Moldova, Georgia, Argentina and the United States of America. Poland and Germany were to have been represented but could not attend this session.

The Ukrainian landscape was to serve as the direct inspiration for the work. An itinerary was planned to provide the artists with an opportunity to paint directly from nature in some of the most picturesque and diverse natural settings in Ukraine.

Eighteen people embarked on a memorable adventure that took us from the Kievan heartland, across the steppes, lazy rivers and deltas to the Black Sea, crossing back to the "piedmont" region known as Ukraine's Saxony in Hrushivka, north past Kiev to Chernihiv and the village of Sedniv, back south again to Mykolayiv and ending in Kiev.

Not only were friendships among artists forged for life, but valuable ideas and inspiration were shared, which resulted in intensive work sessions and finally, a wonderful exhibition in the city of Mykolayiv, which filled three large exhibition rooms open to an enthusiastic public and press that had been following our progress with great curiosity. Another exhibition will follow in Kiev at the end of February 1993.

As the only participant from the United States, having been invited both as an artist and professional curator, I was honored, humbled and overwhelmed by what were my very first impressions of Ukraine.

As a child of the post-World War II emigration, I was raised with an awareness of pride of culture which so many of my peers retain to this day. My parents nurtured in me a love of history and custom, as well as language proficiency. At times it must have seemed an exercise in futility, and yet while in Ukraine I reaped the rich harvest of a crop so lovingly tended all these years. I thought of all my teachers and people along the way who had made it their sacred mission to be keepers of the flame and pass this on to subsequent generations.

I experienced my greatest joy when I was able to feel my connection with my Ukrainian peers; jokes, laughter, singing, exchange of ideas, windows into sometimes different realities, yet related at the root by our ancestry. The land I had read about in poems and sung about in folk songs had suddenly come to life.

Alla Rogers of Washington is an art curator and organizer of exhibits.

I could feel the village soil under my feet and see the gentle mists enfolding small crooked houses in the morning, while neighbors spoke of simple things over the fence. In the bustle of Kiev's city life I could feel 1,500 years of history seeping from every crevice of stone and brick, while every glinting golden dome reminded me to never stop looking up. I saw myself in the faces of passers-by as never before, and I realized that my heart will always be torn in two from now on.

The rapidly changing and alarming process of democratization and privatization has led people close to despondency and panic at times. I sensed a deep sadness and even shame that things can't be corrected easily or quickly. Ukraine wants to lift itself out of the ruins of colossal abuse. For some the only way not to curse the darkness is to act in some positive direction when possible.

People-to-people exchanges and the cultivation of high-minded ideals through the arts has always been at the heart of cultural renaissance. I believe this small group of artists, who so generously invited everyone to be Ukraine's guests are and will continue to make history.

The aim of this group, "Rebirth," is to organize a constantly functioning work session of artists interested in undogmatic, direct exchange among artists. The next session will take place in January 1993 and is being underwritten by a German sponsor. Eventually, this group will be invited to other countries and in the process some of the best and brightest young artists of Ukraine will have the opportunity to influence and imprint some of their ideas on artists from other countries.

I have been asked to curate American artists into this group next August as well as select American children for a children's two-week session that will occur simultaneously. The six-week work session is already sponsored on the Ukrainian side and will last from August 15 to October 1, 1993. Sponsors are richly rewarded for the money they contribute for the upkeep of this group. So far, they are proud owners of art collections that include paintings by some of Ukraine's finest living artists. As well they are contributors to the beginnings of a much-needed rebirth of the arts in Ukraine, and to international good-will.

The following artists from Ukraine participated in "Colorful Ukraine": Nikolai Bereznyy, Serhiy Bilyk, Viktoria Bobrova, Konstantin Filatov, Kostia Golovin, Roman Harasiuta, Kateryna Korniyuchuk, Oleh Nedo-shytko, Mykhailo Ozerny, Oleh Prykhodko, Serhiy Shevchenko, Viktor Simirnov, Anatoliy Tverdy, Mykola Yolop.

Representatives of other countries were: Humberto Diaz, Geronimo Rodriguez, Timuri Mutashvili, Avtandil Papiashvili, Mikhail Statnyj and this writer.

If you are interested in more information about this group or sponsorship, or have information or ideas about art or comfortable camping facilities in the U.S.A. equipped to house 18 to 24 persons during all seasons please direct your remarks to: "Rebirth," Alla Rogers, 1054 31st St. NW, Washington, DC 20007; (202) 333-8595; fax (202) 965-5124.

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



### Ukrainians still outcasts of Eastern Europe

Just in case you were getting smug, squishy soft, and complacent about Ukrainian independence and all that, here's a little reality therapy to wake you up.

In what is undoubtedly the most vicious attack on a Ukrainian national symbol in recent years, the November 30 issue of U.S. News and World Report ran an article titled "In the Healthy Grip of A Great National Idea," in which Stephen Budiansky, a senior writer, begins by complaining, even so faintly, that Americans are great debunkers, who mock their national heroes, reduce national holidays to shopping days, strip their leaders of dignity, etc.

"It is all terribly undignified, no doubt," he writes. "But in a world awash in national myths... there may be something healthy in the American penchant for self-mockery." National myths, especially if one is awash in them he suggests, can be dangerous. And who you wonder, is most awash in national myths these days? The French come immediately to mind. If not them, then surely the British. I know. The Russians. Pamyat. Of course!

Wrong. Budiansky has none of these peoples in mind. He writes: "Seeking a romantic legend to bolster their new-found nationhood, Ukrainians nurse grudges in the veneration of 17th century Cossack chieftain, Bohdan Khmelnytsky, a bloodthirsty opportunist who murdered Greek Catholic priests, Poles and Jews, doublecrossed the peasants who rallied to his side, and cut a deal with Moscow's czar."

Never mind that Mr. Budiansky is wrong. Hetman Khmelnytsky will remain a Ukrainian hero because he liberated Ukraine and for no other reason.

The question we need to ask is: Who is Stephen Budiansky? How come he knows so much about what is going on in Ukraine? Are Ukrainians today really nursing grudges against the Poles? The Jews? I've been there. I've interviewed Jews and Poles who say the opposite. Jews I know have been there. They tell me the Ukrainian government is bending over backwards to cater to the Jews and other minorities. Ukraine's leaders are not stupid. They know Ukraine has a large minority population that could create serious problems for the nation if they were treated as second-class citizens or maltreated in any way. Ukraine needs its minorities to become productive and happy citizens.

Surely Mr. Budiansky knows that. If he knows that, why the gratuitous slam against Ukrainians in an article about the American presidential transition? Ask yourself: Cui Bono? Who benefits from raising the spectre of fascism in Ukraine? The Russians benefit. They still haven't reconciled themselves to losing Ukraine, and they're just waiting for an opportunity to come back "in order to protect the minorities."

Is Mr. Budiansky working for Moscow? Was Walter Duranty?

As I travel around North America, I tell Ukrainian audiences that our battle for Ukraine is far from over. We've still got detractors, plenty of them, in the media, the academic world, and in the State Department.

Stephen Budiansky is just one of our detractors in the media. There are more.

In the academic world, we have that well-known Ukrainophobe Prof. Dmitri Simes. Dmitry Radyshevsky, the New York correspondent for the Moscow News, recently interviewed Prof. Simes, now with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, for the September 6 issue. Prof. Simes mentioned that when he wrote about freedom for the Baltic states, he didn't receive a single letter of complaint from any Russian organization in America.

"Then," he continued, "I wrote a story for The New York Times on Russian-American relations saying that Ukraine was on the whole too cocky and that it shouldn't talk too much about Russian imperialism and more about its own violated pledges. The New York Times received 800 letters from indignant Ukrainians in America," Simes claimed. "The Carnegie Endowment...too was inundated with such letters showing that the Ukrainian community is powerful." Bemoaning his lack of richly deserved appreciation among Russian Americans, Prof. Simes concluded that "upsetting the Ukrainian community in America today is much more dangerous than tackling the Congress of Russian Americans." He then suggested that Russians in America need to get organized because Russia has no "internal lobby."

It's time U.S. News and World Report heard from our internal lobby. This is not the first time this journal "misinterpreted" events in Ukraine. Remember the May 12, 1986, issue when their lead story on Chernobyl was titled "Nightmare in Russia?"

Then there was the yearlong correspondence I and other Ukrainians conducted with the style editor over using "the" with Ukraine. One week before they changed their mind and adopted the same identification that every other media source accepted, this same style editor wrote a half-page response to "Ukrainian nationalists" defending his use of "the" before Ukraine.

Are we still the pariahs of Eastern Europe in the eyes of the media, the academic world, and the State Department, which condemns "suicidal nationalism" in Ukraine but celebrates Russian nationalism as a stabilizing force in a disintegrating empire?

It's time for us outcasts to rise from our slumber and begin writing letters again. No excuses this time. You know, like "I don't want to write because my family in Ukraine will suffer" or "I no write good English" and other such cop-outs. The family is safe in Ukraine. And, if you can't write, then clip this article out and mail it to U.S. News and World Report. Print "I agree" across it.

When you write your letter, send it to: Letters Editor, U.S. News and World Report, 2400 N. Street NW, Washington, DC 20027-1196. If you fax your letter, it will get there faster. The fax number is (202) 955-2685.

You may also want to send or fax this article to the editor-in-chief, Mortimer B. Zuckerman, at the same address/number.

It will be interesting to see who responds to Mr. Budiansky's egregious affront to Ukraine's good name. Ambassador Bilorus? Someone from Harvard Ukrainian Studies? Our political leadership? Ukraine's counsel-general in Chicago? Anybody?

# Area schoolkids visit Jenkintown wooden church

by Andrianna Shchuka

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — "But what if the termites come?" asked the dark-haired boy sitting in the second pew of the recently constructed wooden church with genuine concern. The guide looked surprised. She had prepared herself for questions about the architecture and iconography of the church, but she had never even considered termites!

For a moment she drew a blank, but then proceeded to reassure the youngster. She would personally see to it that precautions were taken so as to ensure the safety of the church.

The young boy was one of 68 kindergartners from Friends' Central School in Wynnewood, Pa., who visited St. Michael the Archangel Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church in Jenkintown during a recent field trip that capped six months of learning about Ukraine and the Ukrainian people.

The children were greeted as they arrived by Anne Hawryluk of the Parish Council and then seated themselves in the pews to listen to the guide speak about the Hutsul architecture and interior decoration of the church. Afterwards, the kindergartners walked about the church, gazing up at the one large cupola, peering behind the iconostasis and climbing the stairs to the choir section. Upon their departure each child received a postcard of the church from the Parish Council.



A light dusting of snow covers St. Michael's.



Kindergartners from Friends' Central pose with their picture postcards of St. Michael's at the entrance to the church.

The field trip's organizer, Vivien Krensel, said her pupils were still talking about their visit to St. Michael's the following day. Ms. Krensel, a kindergarten teacher at Friends' Central, says she plans to return with other classes.

St. Michael the Archangel Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church stands surrounded by majestic willows and pines on Fox Chase Road. It was erected in February of this year as a memorial to the late Patriarch Josyf Slipyj (1892-1984) who had visited and blessed the site more than a decade ago. The church was dedicated to Patriarch Slipyj on February 16, 1992, in celebration of centennial of his birth.

The parish of St. Michael's was founded in 1975, and its members pay special attention to the preservation of Ukrainian language and religious tradition in their church. Today it is the only Ukrainian Catholic Church in the Philadelphia area which still holds all services only in the Ukrainian language and follows the Julian religious calendar.

Until recently services were held in an old garage, which had been converted into a chapel adjacent to where the new church now stands. The first liturgy in the church was celebrated on April 19, Palm Sunday by the old calendar; on Easter Sunday over 300 people crowded the church, most standing behind the pews, some outside the doors.

St. Michael's is the work of 82-year-old architect Miroslav D. Nimcov and is one of only a handful of wooden churches like it in North America. Since its construction, the church has been attracting both Ukrainian and American visitors alike.

## NEW RELEASE: Dance documentary, "Shumka — Return of the Whirlwind"

EDMONTON — In the summer of 1990, a reunion took place — a reunion between Canada's Ukrainian Shumka Dancers and the country that sent their ancestors out into the world 100 years ago.

Under artistic director John Pichlyk, these whirlwind dancers performed in some of the most prestigious opera-ballet houses in Ukraine. The Ukraine tour earned artistic and critical acclaim. It was an intense, exhilarating and emotional experience for dancers and audiences alike.

This reunion took place during a summer of historic change in Ukraine. It was a summer of change also for the 64 talented third- and fourth-generation Canadians. The tour was not only an occasion for pride in the group's Ukrainian heritage, but, it defined their own identity. For Shumka dancers, the Canadian flag flying through the air at the end of their Hopak was a symbol of joyous identification with the country to which their ancestors had immigrated in search of peace, dignity and freedom.

"Shumka — Return of the Whirlwind" is a one-hour film about the Shumka Dancers' tour of Ukraine and Russia. It spotlights Ukraine and its people in profound transition and the experiences of a group of young, talented Canadians visiting the land of their forefathers for the very first time. It was a historic time in the world that has been captured on film.



The Shumka Dance Company is one of the best and most unique dance companies in the world today. The troupe's story is presented from the emotional hearts of the dancers themselves, without the use of narration. Their moving and exciting experience is described by the dancers and allows viewers to come to know them as people and as artists.

"Return of the Whirlwind" presents three original works of choreography created by the Shumka Dancers. This fast-paced film flows with the speed of the dancers themselves and is exciting for those interested in the performing arts.

When nationally broadcast in Canada on the CBC network as a Canada Day Special in primetime, this dance video achieved some of the best viewer response for CBC for this type of program. "Shumka — Return of the Whirlwind" was also rebroadcast on CBC's "Sunday Arts and Entertainment." Portions of this film are also playing in the Canadian Museum of Civilization as part of an exhibition titled "Art and Ethnicity."

The video received the best editing and multiculturalism award nomination given by the Academy for Cana-

dian Cinema and Television for the Gemini Awards. This video has already won the Alberta Motion Picture Industry Association's best editing award and a nomination for best arts documentary of AMPIA, Banff Television and Yorkton Film Festivals. It is currently competing in the Grand Prix International Video Danse in Paris.

"Shumka — Return of the Whirlwind" sells for \$39.95. However, it is now available at the special price of \$24.95 (U.S.) or \$29.95 (Canadian) plus handling. To order call toll free 1-800-661-1674 (from the U.S. or Canada).

## Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

- KIEV — Members of the recently ousted Cabinet have been given a range of appointments by President Leonid Kravchuk. Former Prime Minister Vitold Fokin was made senior adviser to the president on economic affairs; former Vice-Premier Oleg Slepichev becomes chairman of the new commission on foreign economic affairs; another vice-premier, Kostiantyn Maslyk, was appointed as ambassador to the Scandinavian countries; the former head of the Presidential Electoral Committee, Vadym Boyko, is now Ukraine's envoy to Moldova; and Vladimir Pekhota, a former minister without portfolio, is now the ambassador to Spain. (Respublika)

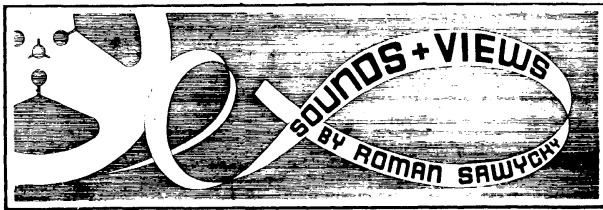
- KIEV — Official ceremonies opening the offices of the Australian consulate were held here on November 5. In attendance were Kevin Long, Australian ambassador to Ukraine and Russia, and Valentyn Lipatov, deputy minister of foreign minister of foreign affairs. Mr. Long announced that the Austra-

lian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has appointed Serhiy Berezovenko, 37, as its honorary consul. Mr. Berezovenko is a Ukrainian citizen and a lecturer at Kiev University on business and market studies.

Mr. Long also announced, however, that Mr. Berezovenko would not be empowered to issue Australian visas to Ukrainians. Applications will be handed out in Kiev, but processed in Moscow. In a related story, Zima Botte, an Australian native of Ukrainian origin was chosen as the honorary consul of Ukraine in that country.

- SYMFEROPIL — Another referendum campaign is under way in the Crimea, this time to force the dissolution of the Crimean Parliament. Radio Rosiyi reported on November 15. The organizers are Rukh, the Ukrainian Republican Party, the coalition "The Crimea with Ukraine," and various other local groups with a pro-Ukrainian orientation. Previous backers of referendums supported one form or another of self-determination for the peninsula. (RFE/RL Daily Report)





## Dumka — at last

Ever since the appearances of the Pavlo Virsky Dance Company, North America has been literally bombarded by various types of ensembles, both professional and amateur, presenting Ukrainian culture in one form or another. Not that we've seen and heard every one of them. For example, the Lviv Opera and the Kiev State Symphony Orchestra haven't made it to our shores — yet.

We also have not heard too many professional choruses. Dumka, the Ukrainian State Choir of Kiev, will be touring North America this December, premiering in Newark's Symphony Hall on Friday evening, December 4. Not only can this choir outsing, and outmatch any other Ukrainian single ensemble — it is really a world-class chorus. And it will be here at long last.

Dumka's new artistic director and conductor Yevhen Savchuk, 45, is responsible for the choir's artistic merits



Yevhen Savchuk, conductor.

and international achievements since 1984.

### Parallels with Koshetz

Most interesting are the parallels between the Kiev Dumka and the Ukrainian Republican Cappella conducted by Alexander Koshetz in the years 1919-1926.

Both choirs used the Italian term "cappella" in their official titles to denote a choir of choice. Both were founded in 1919.

In 1918 Ukrainian independence was proclaimed, and a year later (1919) Otaman Symon Petliura saw to it that Koshetz and his chorus descended upon a surprised Europe and conquered it via unprecedented critical and popular acclaim.

And history repeats itself after all.

For in 1991 Ukraine's independence was proclaimed anew. And now, a year later, Kiev's Dumka has appeared in France with great acclaim and will arrive shortly in North America to great anticipation.

Both Koshetz and the Kiev Dumka have recorded extensively, but here the similarity ends, for Koshetz was plagued by bad technology and his recordings, plentiful as they are, are unsuccessful. The Kiev Dumka, on the other hand, has produced numerous recordings of great artistic and technical merit. Its latest recordings are conducted by Maestro Savchuk, use digital techniques and are simply state-of-the-art achievement. They will be available at the various concert halls during Dumka's tour of the major cities here.

### With New York's Dumka

During the Kievan Dumka's tour here, the choir will be joined part of the time in performance by New York's

Ukrainian Dumka mixed chorus. The two Dumka's will be symbolically united in initial performances of the North American tour. They will be joined in two works by Mykola Ly-senko, namely the epic cantata "The Rapids Roar" (text by Taras Shevchenko) and an incredibly subtle excerpt from the opera "The Drowned One." Thus the two ensembles will glorify in song a composer generally regarded as founder of the national school in Ukrainian music.

Aside from this, each ensemble is steeped in its own traditions. New York's Dumka, founded in 1949 by its first conductor, Leontiy Krushelnysky, was famous in the 1950s as a male chorus — second to none in the United States. It was later reorganized into a mixed ensemble for performances of epic cantatas by Boris Kudryk and Paul Pecheniha-Ouglitzky (both to immortal lyrics by Shevchenko) under the leadership of conductor Ivan Zadorozhny, who in 1961 commanded 150 singers.

Dumka of Kiev made its first appearance before the public in 1920, although its existence was recorded a year earlier. The choir's founder, artistic director and first conductor, the now legendary Nestor Horodovenko, made it a point from the start to feature, besides Ukrainian music and folk song arrangements, choice repertoire of the West, with which he enriched Dumka's appearances in Ukraine and on tour of foreign lands.

When the New York's Dumka toured Ukraine under Semen Kominry, choristers of both choirs met for the first time in what must have been tremendously moving circumstances. Comparisons of the ensembles, probably invited from the start, soon must have proved pointless.

The reason is simple and direct, and can be explained by referring to a Greek mythological figure, a legendary strongman who is invincible as long his feet touch the ground. But, inevitably, one alert adversary discovers the strongman's secret and, lifting him up smartly, crushes him.

### The black earth

Let me explain why I am bringing up Greek mythology at this point. I simply think the New York Dumka is for us Ukrainian Americans a substitute for

the world-famous, fertile black earth with which most of Ukraine is covered. The wondrous properties of this Ukrainian earth, this "chornozem," have been praised by poets, filmmakers and economists alike. When we left Ukraine, our feet lost contact with this miraculous chornozem that gave us strength, nay, life itself. Suddenly, we became diminished, we lost something crucial to our well-being.

Unable to return to Ukraine for years, we had to find substitutes for the black earth, such as a volume of Taras Shevchenko, a pysanka or a prayer that would replenish in us some of this lost strength. And since Ukrainians are known the world over as a musical nation, a singing people, choirs, both secular and religious, also served as substitutes for the lost earth.

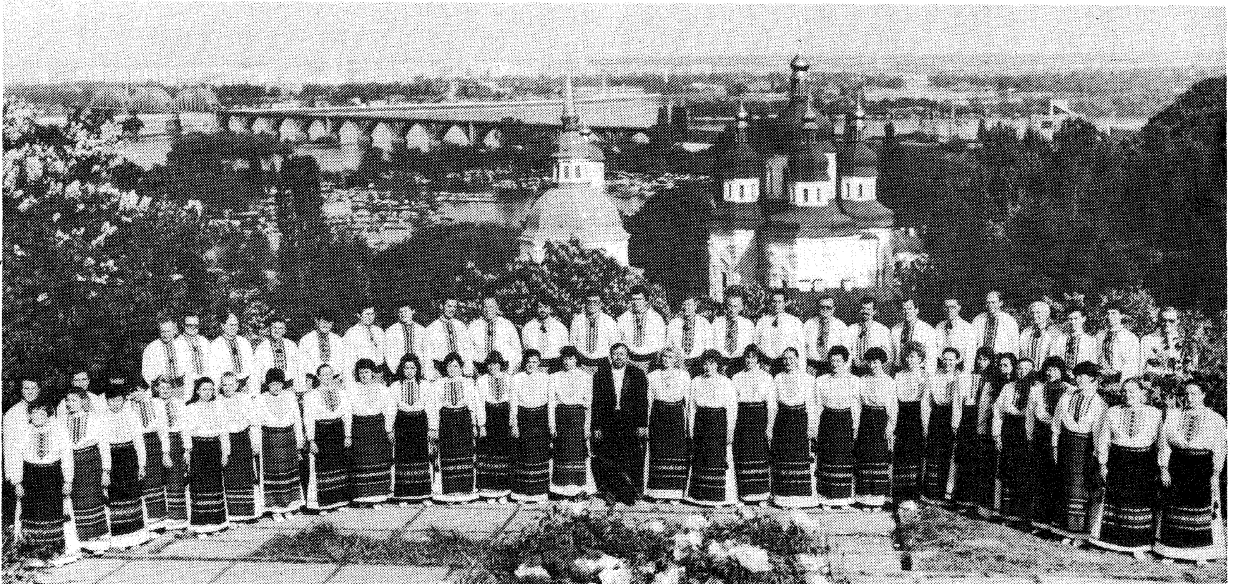
Dumka of New York is one of those choirs. Its members practice their craft after daily work is done; understandably, they are not a professional group that sings full-time (although they may sound like one).

Well, what about the Kiev Dumka? They are professionals, are they not? Yes, but that's not the point at all. The Kiev Dumka, which stayed on Ukrainian soil since conception in 1919, features the commanding presence of its new artistic director and conductor, Maestro Savchuk (looking somewhat like a bearded skipper in full command of his complicated vessel), and wondrous voices, from the ringing sopranos and tenors to the rock bottom resonating basses, filling one with wonder.

The entire, almost miraculous, process of creating endlessly sophisticated music with this unheard of equipment leads us to the inevitable conclusion that their deeply national music, their incandescent Ukrainian gift of song is, in the final analysis, the equal of the black Ukrainian earth, the life-supporting chornozem that we, here in America, have been missing all this time. Fortunately we will have the benefit of this chornozem, briefly at least, during the Kievan Dumka's tour.

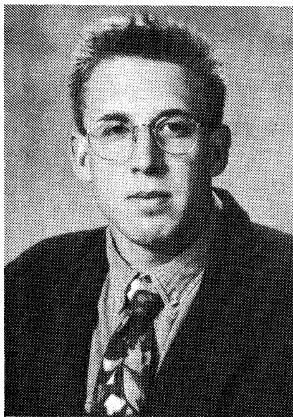
And that, dear readers, is the difference between the two famous Dumka choirs — in a nutshell.

See you all at Symphony Hall, 1030 Broad St., Newark, N.J., on Friday, December 4, at 7:30 p.m.



The Dumka Ukrainian State Choir against the backdrop of Kiev.

## Teaches English in Ternopil



**Alex Kachmar Jr.**

SACRAMENTO — Alex Kachmar Jr. is now working in Ukraine teaching English at the Ternopil Institute of National Economy in the International Business Department.

The 22-year-old is a recent graduate of the University of California — Irvine with a degree in Political Science where he was on the Dean's List. He is a member of UNA Branch 486, the Symon Petliura Society, in San Francisco.

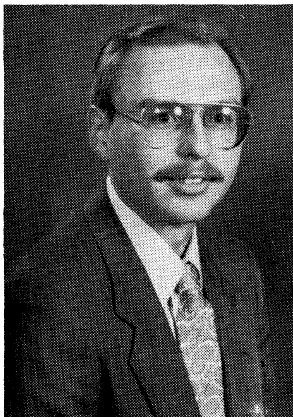
Mr. Kachmar's message to American Ukrainians is "Help." He said he is embarrassed that he's the only American — much less the only Ukrainian American — at the institute, while Germans are well represented at all times.

He also says business department officials would like to have Americans speak to their students. Persons planning to visit Ukraine, especially the Ternopil areas, are asked to get in touch with Dr. Valery Polkovskiy or Dr. Valery Dijachenko by dialing 011-7-03522-3-39-35 or 011-7-03522-3-09-73 to make arrangements to speak to students about the U.S.A.

Another way the university can be assisted is by providing reading material: American or Ukrainian American newspapers, periodicals and books. Also, donations of subscriptions to periodicals or books will be greatly appreciated.

## To address N.Y. dental meeting

NEW YORK — In the prestigious Greater New York Dental Meeting Program Guide (November 28-December 3), listing sessions to be conducted at the Jacob K. Javits Convention



**Dr. Peter A. Mychajliw**

Center of New York and the New York Marriott Marquis Hotel, one comes across the name of Peter A. Mychajliw D.D.S.

Dr. Mychajliw is a full-time staff member of the Long Island Jewish Hospital. He is the coordinator of clinical care and of the residency training program in the Department of Dental Medicine.

Dr. Mychajliw is also an assistant professor at the State University of New York — Stony Brook. He successfully conducts seminars at various locations, specializing in such topics as "Oral Manifestations of HIV Infection," "General Dental Care For HIV-Positive Patients," Concepts in Infection Control/OSHA Requirements for Dentistry," "Comprehensive Care for Medically Compromised Patients," etc.

In addition to practicing general and cosmetic dentistry, including implantology, Dr. Mychajliw excels in the areas of dental materials and the needs of medically compromised patients. He also maintains his private office within the hospital.

Dr. Mychajliw served as general practice dental resident at the Long Island Jewish Hospital in 1987-1988 and as chief dental resident in 1988-1989.

He holds a B.S. degree in biology and psychology from Columbia University, and a D.D.S. degree from the New York University College of Dentistry.

He is a member of Plast, the Chervona Kalyna Plast fraternity and UNA Branch 194.

## Woman inducted into Lion's Club



**Maria Maik**

RUTHERFORD, N.J. — Maria Maik has become the first Ukrainian woman member of the Lion's Club of Rutherford, N.J. She was inducted into the club on June 24, along with another woman and five men for outstanding service to her community.

The Lion's Club is a charitable civic organization dedicated primarily to helping the blind. It accepts only those sponsored by a member in good standing.

Mrs. Maik has long been active in the Ukrainian community. She is currently financial secretary of the Ukrainian National Home in Passaic, N.J., as well as vice-president of the Ukrainian American Veterans Ladies' Auxiliary of Passaic. At St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in Passaic, she serves as first vice-president of the Senior's Club and secretary of the Ladies Auxiliary.

## Notes on people

Mrs. Maik recently retired from the Mid Atlantic Bank after 32 years. She is a member of UNA Branch 42.

## Professor receives honorary doctorate



**Dr. Michael S. Pap**

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, Ohio — Dr. Michael S. Pap was honored by John Carroll University here with an honorary doctor of laws degree conferred on May 17. In 1961, Dr. Pap founded John Carroll's Institute for Soviet and Eastern European Studies and served as its director until 1987. The institute has been widely influential, especially with educators as a source of information and analysis of what are now ex-Iron Curtain countries.

Dr. Pap was born in Carpatho-Ukraine and studied in Czechoslovakia and Romania. He earned his doctorate at Heidelberg University in 1948.

He has received numerous awards including the Shevchenko Freedom Award, Cleveland Ohio's Most Outstanding Naturalized Citizen Award and the U.S. Industrial Council's American Values Award. Dr. Pap is the author of many books, monographs and journal articles and a nationally known lecturer on American-Soviet and American-Sino relations and ethnicity in the U.S.

A longtime resident of Lyndhurst, Ohio, he and his wife, Anne, have three sons and a daughter. He belongs to UNA Branch 364.

## Researcher receives achievement award

YORKTOWN HEIGHTS, N.Y. — Dr. Lubomyr Romankiw was recently selected as the recipient of the Scientific Achievement Award for 1991. This award, the highest honor of the American Electroplaters and Surface Finishers Society is given annually to recognize an individual who has made outstanding contributions that have raised the theory and practice of electroplating and the allied sciences, raised the quality of products or processes, and enhanced the dignity of the profession.

Dr. Romankiw is currently the manager of the Electrochemical Technology Department, Manufacturing Research, at IBM's T.J. Watson Research Center in Yorktown Heights, N.Y. Dr. Romankiw received his bachelor of science degree in chemical engineering from the University of Alberta in Edmonton, and his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in metallurgy from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Romankiw is a member of the Ukrainian Engineers Society and the Shevchenko Scientific Society. In 1991 he was elected a member of the Academy of Engineering of Ukraine.

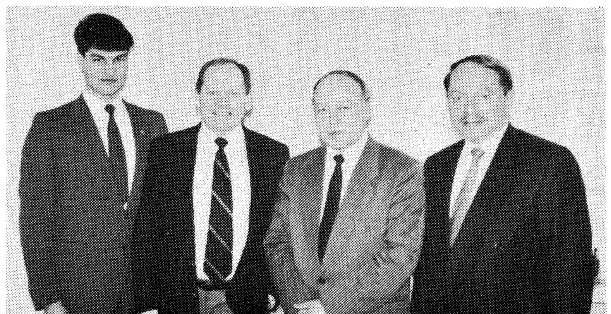
He was named an IBM fellow in 1986 and was elected a member of the IBM Academy of Technology in 1987. In 1984 he received the outstanding research award of the Electrochemical Society.

Dr. Romankiw holds 37 patents and 108 published inventions, and has published over 100 scientific papers and reports. He is a member of UNA Branch 174.



**Dr. Lubomyr Romankiw**

## Computer specialist assists Ukraine's government



Yuri Blanarovich, president of the New Jersey-based firm Computeradio, has been assisting the government of Ukraine in computerizing its archives. The \$20,000 project involves scanning documents, digitizing them and storing them on computer disks that will provide easy access for researchers. The project was funded by Ivan and Anna Nazarkewycz, who donated \$15,000, and by Mr. Blanarovich, who donated \$5,000 worth of software. Above, Mr. Blanarovich (right) is seen with colleagues in Ukraine, including Dr. Mykola Zhulynsky (second from left), formerly the specialist on humanitarian affairs with the State Duma (which was recently disbanded) and how deputy prime minister for humanitarian policy. Mr. Blanarovich is a member of UNA Branch 34.

## A visit from the... Consul...

(Continued from page 6)

can journalist, and her fiance, Zhora, and Adrian and me by old friends from home and new ones from Ukraine.

With the party drawing to a close, Adrian and I departed for our whirlwind tour of Ukraine, and for the next several days, from Lviv to the Carpathians, friends and family greeted the news of our engagement with celebration. Miraculously, our train arrived in Lviv on schedule, the gas lines were not too long en route to Drohobych, where 20 members of Adrian's family gathered to meet the prodigal grandnephew, the weather in the mountains was unseasonably warm.

Many of our Ukrainian hosts were surprised that two Ukrainian Americans had found one another and decided to marry, and we unwittingly became the guests of honor at every table. Elders blessed us, while our peers raised toast after toast to our health, our love for one another, our future children.

Adrian has long since returned to America, and life has settled into a routine, but I cannot help but think back to the week of his visit. Although our perceptions of Ukraine are very different, we both agree that beyond the everyday struggle to lead a dignified life faced by native Ukrainians, as well as those who have chosen to make Ukraine their home, is an underlying sense of pride, goodwill and hope for the future. Those with a new sense of power may be misusing it, from the guard at the passport control to the clergy of Ukraine's Churches who do not encourage tolerance. Food and gas may be hard to come by, services as we know them may not exist, but the people of Ukraine — that's what a visit here is all about.

(Continued from page 1)

this ethnic community a reality.

As reported earlier in The Weekly (Sunday, October 18), the first Consulate was christened on October 2 by Ukraine's Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko and Ukraine's Ambassador to the U.S. Oleh Bilorus, and the new Consul General Anatoliy Oliynyk was introduced to the consular corps of Chicago. By November 1, Mr. Oliynyk was hosting his first open house and setting priorities in his new role.

A soft-spoken man, who rose through the bureaucratic ranks of the Foreign Ministry of the Ukrainian SSR, Mr. Oliynyk, 42, explained that he began contemplating a career in the diplomatic corps while still in the Army. Fascinated by what he termed "the collision of international and national laws," he applied to study at Kiev University's School of International Relations in 1971, after serving in the army. But enrollment was limited to a small group of students, he explained, and it was not until 1976 that he secured a position at this institute. But perseverance and hard work paid off for this native of the Vinnytsia region, who graduated with honors in 1981.

He began working at the Foreign Ministry's consular division, but in the 1980s, the entire ministry was so small that he had an opportunity to train in a variety of tasks. In 1989, he was assigned to Ukraine's Permanent Mission to the United Nations and worked on a number of committees that dealt with human rights.

Now, in the role of consul-general, he gleans from his varied experience. "Time is of the essence. Now I have to set up the mechanism for a working Consulate-General as soon as possible," he

explained, adding that at the open house American businessmen already were prepared to investigate investment opportunities in Ukraine. "I must encourage the development of trade and economic relations between the American Midwest and Ukraine," he explained.

"I've had offers from all kinds of businessmen; some even offered to buy up Ukraine's excess rubles," he said chuckling. "I don't know what they could use them for, and I didn't ask."

The consulate serves not only the city of Chicago, which happens to be a sister-city of Kiev, but also the population of 10 states: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, known as the heartland of America. "Farmers are looking for partners in Ukraine; I've had middlemen approaching me to buy tractors and heavy machinery," he concluded.

On the job for only one month, Mr. Oliynyk hopes that within one year, this consulate will be fully staffed with economics, trade, cultural and consular officers. "We already have a candidate for the economic/trade sector in his consulate; that is our top priority," he noted.

He also views the offices at the

Ukrainian Cultural Center as temporary. "We've already looked at a property in the Ukrainian Village," he added, opting to stay in this Slavic neighborhood, instead of moving to the more glamorous Magnificent Mile, along Chicago's lakeshore.

"We're here for the people who made this happen," he said, referring to the more than 100,000 Ukrainian Americans who reside in the Midwest. "And I want us to remain accessible to the grandmothers, the aunts and uncles, the immigrants who were forced to leave their homeland, for either economic or political reasons."

He is effusive also in his praise of Chicago's Ukrainian community, as many families and individuals have pledged their moral and financial support to sustain the operations of the consulate for a two-year period. "I not only think — I am sure that after this two-year period our consulate will be able to function on its own resources," he said reassuringly.

"We had assets as a republic of the Soviet Union, but now all that wealth has been claimed by one republic and one republic only," he explained, referring to Russia.

(Continued on page 12)

### The Ukrainian Veterinary Medical Association of America and Canada, Chicago Branch

### The Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, Inc. Illinois Branch

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## Consul...

(Continued from page 11)

He takes his orders from the government of Ukraine, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and he works closely with the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington, with the Ukrainian ambassador serving as coordinator for joint projects.

Although Ukraine's situation is unique to the diplomatic corps in Chicago, which includes Poland, Japan, Greece, Germany, Egypt, to name a few, he is thankful for the guidance offered to him by his new diplomatic family. "I'm especially grateful to Michal Grocholski, the consul general of Poland, who helped with the trials and tribulations of the daily routine, including the mounds of bureaucratic paperwork."

Although he is thousands of miles away from Ukraine, Mr. Oliynyk says optimistically "I am in touch with

Ukraine on a regular basis," adding that this was a wonderful year of growth and self-awareness for the nation of 52 million.

"Over the past year, Ukraine had a fantastic opportunity to observe, to analyze events around her, and I appraise this period as a preparatory stage toward reforms.

"We needed this time for our statesmen, our political thinkers, our scholars to formulate a plan. What good would have come out of this if Ukraine had plunged headfirst into reforms?" he asked.

"I congratulate our President Leonid Kravchuk for his calm, steadfast approach to reforms."

Studying the experience of Eastern Europe and the newly independent nations of the former Soviet Union, was a wise move; and now, we can plan reforms with a new prime minister who has a vote of confidence not only from the Supreme Council, but also from the people, he said.

Reading about the new economic program initiated in Ukraine, Mr. Oliynyk hopes that it will take the burden off the shoulders of the people and give more responsibility to businesses and organizations. "This will also teach them the virtues of discipline and self-reliance. No longer will they wait for hand-outs from the state. Sure, there will be a lot of businesses going bankrupt, and it will be difficult, but such is the price of reform," he said.

Of course, Mr. Oliynyk said confidently, he will develop contacts, put people and businesses together, encourage joint ventures with Ukraine and spread the word about this rich, developing country to businessmen interested in investing in Ukraine's future.

"I may be in Chicago, but with the opening of this Consulate General we have brought a slice of Ukraine, a piece of the Ukrainian nation to the heart of the Ukrainian village here," Mr. Oliynyk concluded.

## Rotary program seeks applicants

NEW YORK — Rotary International will again sponsor a high school student exchange program for students interested in studying in Ukraine. The yearlong exchange program is open to students age 15½ to 18½.

Currently three Ukrainian American students are studying in Lviv along with six other U.S. students, all of whom live with Ukrainian host families. Travel throughout Ukraine is an integral part of the program.

For an application for the 1993-1994 school year, or for more information, please call (212) 601-6658, weekdays after 7 p.m. The deadline is January 1, 1993.

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"You captured the energy, color and emotion of the Shumka Dancers tour and blended the backstage and performance elements with great skill. It is a fine production." *Roman Melnyk, Director of Network Television, CBC, Toronto*  
"We saw the program on T.V. and enjoyed it so much, we would like to buy one." *Mary Herbavy, New York*  
"I saw your film and it was wonderful, it brought back memories of Ukraine." *Ivan Iwachiw, Colorado*  
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"I thoroughly enjoyed the performance. I especially sensed the courage, spirit and skills of the performances and in the making of the performances." *Barry Marchand, Winnipeg, Manitoba*  
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# New Jersey...

(Continued from page 5)

rica, expressed her appreciation for the invitation to appear and gave a comprehensive report on the activities of the NFCA. She spoke of the fine cooperation among the 101 societies nationwide and provided the audience with an all-embracing understanding of fraternal life and brotherhood.

A tribute was paid to Leopold S. Malinowski, president of the Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, past president of the N.J. Fraternal Congress and secretary-treasurer, for his dedicated service to the congress for 30 years. His efforts on behalf of fraternalism are well-known and appreciated by his brother and sister fraternalists. Mr. Keybida presented a plaque to him on behalf of the NJFC and expressed his appreciation for this respected Polish American fraternal leader.

The annual business session began at 9 a.m. on October 9, with a call to order by Mr. Keybida. After the invocation by the Very Rev. Wiwchar, a memorial service was conducted by Stephanie Wochok, past president of the NJFC, and greetings were tendered by the Pennsylvania fraternal and New England and Maryland fraternal congress officers. Jerry Donovan, president of the New Jersey Fraternal Insurance Counselors and Lou Robert, president of the New York (FIC), spoke of new approaches to marketing, investment management and public relations, and other necessary tools in the day-to-day business of a fraternal benefit society.

President George Bush sent greetings from The White House. "By providing a vehicle through which concerned individuals can join together in the spirit of mutual assistance and service to others, fraternal organizations such as yours play a key role in improving our communities," the president wrote.

During the luncheon a plaque was presented to past president of the NJFC and long-time president of The Slovak Catholic Sokol, by Mr. Keybida, for his loyalty, his complete dedication to fraternalism, deep concern for self-help and service to others and steadfast patriotism and ethnic pride.

A special plaque was presented to Joseph Kenney, director of the Insurance Department of the State of New Jersey, for his outstanding efforts,

assistance and cooperation on behalf of the NJFC.

William Swirsding, chairman of the Youth Achievement Award committee, announced the winners of this year's contest as MaryAnn Smela and Kristina M. Rak Brown. The recipients each received a trophy and \$200.

Eileen M. Costello, director, Insurance Education and Licensing Insurance Department, State of New Jersey, gave an extensive report on the intricate operation of the department and answered many of the questions which the delegates requested.

After the reports by the numerous committees were completed, the election of officers for 1993 was held under the guidance of Mr. Keybida, past president. Christine J. McMullan of the Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, installed the following: Charles Borg, Workmen's Benefit Fund, president; William E. Swirsding, Artisans Order of Mutual Protection, first vice-president; Ernest V. Zarnowski, Polish National Alliance of U.S. of N.A., second vice-president; and Halina Kalitka, Polish National Alliance of U.S.A., secretary-treasurer. Harold A. Maus, FIC, Knights of Columbus, continues as chairman of the Legislative Committee.

Mr. Borg thanked the officers and delegates who elected him president and stated that the purpose of the congress is to unite men and women of the fraternalists, to promote the development and growth of the system, and to work in harmony for the welfare of its membership.

Also attending the business session and luncheon were officers of the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics in America: Ihor Smolij, Ihor Shpernal, Ihor Kuznir, Bohdan Torodiv and Maryann Bramlage.

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WASHINGTON, DC Sunday, Dec. 6, 1992 4:00 PM	Archbishop Carroll H.S. Auditorium 4300 Harewood Road N.E. Tickets: UNA Washington Office, 400 North Capitol Street, N.W. Suite 659 202/347-8629 and at the door
CLEVELAND Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1992 7:30 PM	Normandy H.S. Auditorium 2500 W. Pleasant Valley Tickets: SELF-RELIANCE, F.C.U. • OSNOVA Credit Union Ukrainian Stores and at the door
CHICAGO Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1992 7:30 PM	Rosary College 7900 Division Street, River Forest, IL Tickets: SELF-RELIANCE Ukrainian F.C.U. • First Security Bank "KNYHARNIA" • "DELTA" and at the door
MILWAUKEE Thursday, Dec. 10, 1992 7:30 PM	TO BE ADVISED
DETROIT Friday, Dec. 11, 1992 7:30 PM	Fitzgerald H.S. Auditorium 23200 Ryan Road Tickets: Ukrainian Credit Unions • District Committee Members "EKO" Gallery • "CHAIKA" Gallery and at the door
TORONTO Saturday, Dec. 12, 1992 7:30 PM	Metro Toronto Convention Centre 255 Front Street W. Tickets: "ARKA" (Queen) • "ARKA" (West) and at the door
TORONTO Sunday, Dec. 13, 1992 4:00 PM	TO BE ADVISED
BUFFALO Monday, Dec. 14, 1992 7:30 PM	St. John's Auditorium 3275 Elmwood Avenue, Kenmore, NY Tickets: All Ukrainian Churches and all Committee Members
ROCHESTER Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1992 7:30 PM	Strong Auditorium River Campus, University of Rochester Tickets: Ukrainian Federal Credit Union • "MOZAIKA" Ukrainian Home of Rochester. and at the door
SYRACUSE Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1992 7:30 PM	Fowler H.S. Auditorium 227 Magnolia Street Tickets: Ukrainian National Home • Credit Union UNA Branch Secretaries and at the door
KERHONKSON Thursday, Dec. 17, 1992 8:00 PM	Veselka Pavilion, Soyuzivka Tickets: SOYLZIVKA Store and at the door For information: 914/626-5641
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**The politics...**

(Continued from page 2)

Two weeks after being named to his post, Mr. Kuchma presented his Cabinet choices to the Parliament, which approved the composition of the new government. At the top of the list as first deputy prime minister is Ihor Yukhovskiy, the former head of the opposition People's Council in the Parliament, and a physicist by profession. There follow five deputy prime ministers: Mr. Pynzenyk, who is charged with economic reform and is also member of economics; Vasyl Yevtukhov, the head of the Ukrainian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, now responsible for industry and construction; Volodymyr Demianov, who oversees agriculture; Yuliy Ioffe, responsible for the energy complex; and Mykola Zhulynsky, who will be in charge of humanitarian affairs.

The top leadership of the government therefore, has been entirely renewed and represents a mixture of professionals and representatives of the old democratic opposition. Over all, the Cabinet is now composed of 11 new ministers, with 21 former ministers retaining their seats. Several Cabinet posts are still vacant, and Mr. Kuchma has stated that the composition of the government is subject to change.

Although it is still too early to make any definitive judgments, the consensus seems to be that Prime Minister Kuchma is a no-nonsense reformer intent on pursuing a gradual transition to the market. Izvestiya commented that for the first time Ukraine had a head of government who had not gone through "schooling" in the Central

Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party or in high government organs.

Mr. Kuchma's initial comments suggest that he will avoid the shock therapy approach to economic reform. In an interview in Le Figaro, the new prime minister argued that Ukraine had been preoccupied with politics rather than economics for too long. Privatization, he asserted, should have been initiated a long time ago. In his opinion, privatization should initially be focused on the trade and service sectors and farmers should be given the land to work. With regard to the industrial sector, he argued that small and medium-sized enterprises needed to be privatized but that the nuclear, energy, and military related industries must remain under state control.

Mr. Kuchma has also been emphatic in his insistence that what he has termed the economic "cold war" with Russia be ended. A reflection of his intention to normalize relations with Ukraine's northern neighbor was his visit to Moscow, his first official trip outside Ukraine, where he met with acting Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar and President Boris Yeltsin and signed three economic agreements.

Clearly, Prime Minister Kuchma's first steps, particularly his dealings with Russia, will be closely followed by the Chornovil-led opposition and, all the more so, by the political groups further to the right. The opposition was obviously caught off guard by his appointment, although it did not oppose it. As some observers have pointed out, Mr. Kuchma had maintained a very low profile in the Ukrainian Parliament, so low that there was nothing to criticize.

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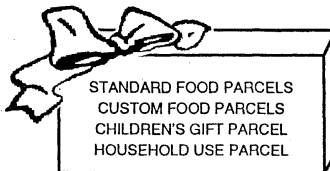
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## Kharkiv children's theater to perform

CINCINNATI — The Ukrainian Children's Music Theater of Kharkiv, Cincinnati's sister city in Ukraine, will be visiting the United States and making its American debut at the Carolfest 1992 celebration to take place at Cincinnati Music Hall on Sunday, December 6, at 5 p.m.

The 22-voice choir of children age 8-14, accompanied by an instrumental folk ensemble, will also perform at various other venues in and around Cincinnati during their two-week visit beginning December 1.

The group is being brought to Cin-

cinnati by, and is a part of the program of, the Cincinnati-Kharkiv Sister City Project, a non-profit Ohio corporation. Chris Neyer, vice-president for Cincinnati Activities, saw the group's performance in Kharkiv last August and was instrumental in bringing the talented group of children to the U.S.

Tickets for the performance are \$7 for adults; \$3.50 for children 12 and under. Tickets can be purchased at the CSO Ticket Store (Fourth and Walnut streets), Music Hall Box Office, any Ticket Master location or call (513) 381-3300.

## Yara Arts Group presents new production

NEW YORK — The Yara Arts Group will present a workshop of its new theatre piece "Blind Sight" at La Mama's First Street Workshop Space.

"Blind Sight" examines communication across barriers of language and culture. It focuses on the story of Vasyl Yeroshenko, a blind Ukrainian poet who moved to Tokyo in 1914 where he

became a popular writer in Japanese. Documentary materials from Yeroshenko's life are interwoven with his own work, as well as the work of other Ukrainian and Japanese poets. The piece is performed primarily in English, but includes fragments performed in Esperanto, Ukrainian and Japanese.

"Blind Sight" was created by Virlana Tkacz, Wanda Phipps and Watoku Ueno. It is directed by Virlana Tkacz and features live music by Vincent Katz, set and light design by Watoku Ueno, costumes by Carol Ann Pelletier and sound by Eugene Kuziv. The cast includes Richarda Abrams, Andrew Colteaux, Ichiro Kishimoto, Candace Dian Leverett, Jeffrey Ricketts, Dawn Saito, Shigeko and Stefka Nazarkewicz, who will read the poetry of Pavlo Tychyna. The audiences at the December workshops will see a work-in-progress, a first draft of the show. A full production of "Blind Sight" will be presented at La Mama ETC April 15 to May 2, 1993.

The "Blind Sight" workshop will be presented on December 4, 5 and 6, Friday through Sunday at 8 p.m., at La Mama First Street Workshop Space, located at 6 E. First St., between Second Avenue and the Bowery in Manhattan. Admission is by contribution, reservations are recommended due to very limited seating. For reservations and information call (212) 475-6474.

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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, December 4

**NEW YORK:** The Jersey-based rock group Druha Kimnata, in their first New York City performance and Geissel/McGovern, songwriters from Philadelphia, will perform their latest material (in English) at the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave., at 9 p.m. Advance sale tickets, \$7; at the door, \$10. Door prize at 11 p.m. For tickets, contact Askold Chemych, (212) 254-3744, or Lev Holubec, (212) 316-9153.

**NEW YORK:** The World Conference of Ukrainian Students (CeSUS) invites the public to a talk by Orest Vasylyshyn, Lviv Branch Student Brotherhood president, Union of Ukrainian Students' representative and co-chairman of the preparatory committee for the First World Congress of Ukrainian Students, the topic — "The Students' Role in Rebuilding an Independent Ukraine," to be held at the Plast Headquarters building, 144 Second Ave., at 7 p.m. Donations accepted. The event is sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee.

Friday-Saturday, December 4-5

**NEW BRITAIN, Conn.:** St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church will hold its annual Christmas Bazaar December 4, noon - 9 p.m., and December 5, 9 a.m. - 10 p.m. Ethnic food and baked goods will be on sale as well as "the best Ukrainian Christmas cards in Connecticut." Admission and parking are free. For further information, call (203) 225-7340.

Sunday, December 6

**CLIFTON, N.J.:** Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 635 Broad St., will host its annual Christmas Bazaar from 11 a.m. - 3 p.m. Highlights will include an exhibit of military miniatures-dioramas by award-winning local artisan Walter Velechko, and various Ukrainian arts and crafts for sale. Food will be available to eat in or take out at our Ukrainian kitchen featuring ethnic delicacies. Home-made baked goods will also be for sale. A raffle will be held at 2 p.m. Admission is free. For more information, call the parish at (201) 473-8665.

**SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J.:** St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church will hold a Christmas Bazaar featuring Ukrainian arts and crafts, traditional food, as well as gift items, to be held at the church hall, 11:30 a.m. - 2 p.m. Dealer tables are available at \$10/table. For information, call Nina Wedmid, George Mischenko, (908) 563-2690 or (908) 671-1914.

**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago Ave., is holding a silent and live auction, featuring works of art, restaurant and travel certificates, as well as other valuable items whose sale will benefit UIMA. There will be live jazz, food and drinks. Admission is free. For further information, contact Michael Boyko, (312) 227-5522.

Friday, December 11

**BOSTON:** The Ukrainian Professionals Association of Boston cordially invites the public to the annual Christmas Party, to be held at the Federal Club, Bank of Boston, 100 Federal Street, 6-10 p.m. RSVP by December 7; Natalie Plaskonos (617) 868-2017.

Saturday, December 12

**SILVER SPRING, Md.:** The Ukrainian youth organization Plast will hold an "Andriyivsky Vechir," an evening of good food, traditional folklore, and fortune telling, at Holy Trinity Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church, 166311 New Hampshire Ave., at 7-11 p.m. For additional information contact Tamara Woroby, (301) 622-5456, or Stephan Rapawy, (301) 770-6911.

### ONGOING

**ALBANY, N.Y.:** The Women's Council of The Albany Institute of History and Art, 125 Washington Ave., announces the "Ninth Annual Festival of Trees," a community-wide event open to the public through Sunday, December 6, 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. daily, Fridays until 8 p.m. Admission: \$3, adults; \$2.50, students, senior citizens institute members; \$1, children age 5-12; under 5, free. As in past years the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 34 of Cohoes, will sponsor a tree titled "A Ukrainian Folk tale: A Spider's Christmas." For more information, contact Daria Rakoczy, (518) 237-8270.

### CORRECTION

In the Preview of Events section in the November 22 issue of *The Weekly*, the date for St. Nicholas's visit to the Lesia Ukrainka "Ridna Shkola" Ukrainian language school in Morris County, was inadvertently listed as November 29 instead of Sunday, December 6. The holiday program, featuring videotapes of Ukrainian Christmas customs, will take place at the Ramada Hotel, 130 State Highway 10, East Hanover, N.J. The heavenly office will be open from 2-3 p.m.; gifts are limited to one per child.

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Saturday, January 30, 1993

Cocktails — 6 p.m. Banquet — 7 p.m.  
Ball — 9 p.m.

Orchestra — TEMPO

The Grand Ballroom, Hotel  
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(Not later than December 10, 1992)

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Philadelphia Branch

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