

THE Ukrainian Weekly

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

Vol. LXI

No. 8

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1993

50 cents

Ukraine moves toward convertible currency

by Borys Klymenko

KYYIV — Amidst a cold, dreary winter of hyper-inflation and wage freezes, Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers adopted a radical decree that will lead to full convertibility of the karbovanets, Viktor Pynzenyk, deputy prime minister and minister of the economy, told journalists on Wednesday, February 17.

The decree, titled "On the Monetary Control System and Monetary Regulation," is geared toward full convertibility of the karbovanets. However, because of the current critical economic situation in Ukraine, this process will be gradual.

Thus, the Ukrainian government will now introduce partial convertibility of the karbovanets. This means that all businessmen who trade in hard currency are under obligation to sell 50 percent of their hard currency profit to the international hard currency market, at the free-market price. The rest of the receipts will be registered in the hard currency account of the business; of that amount, the business may sell even more than half.

Mr. Pynzenyk explained that at today's current rate of inflation and rate of interest (which is lower than the rate

of inflation) due to the various hard-currency exchange rates (rates for buying and selling the karbovanets), it is not wise to introduce full convertibility of the karbovanets. For example, a karbovanets sold today at a rate of 1,000 to a dollar, will be bought in a month for 2,500 to a dollar. If one decides to put the dollars in the bank, instead of selling them, the bank rate will not meet the rate of inflation.

The National Bank of Ukraine will also introduce changes in hard currency trade. Hard currency stores will sell their products in two currencies: foreign hard currency and the Ukrainian karbovanets converted in accordance with a free-market rate.

The government has also begun battling the myriad traders who stand in front of Kyiv's department stores and at the train stations, selling coupons and rubles for dollars and Deutschmarks.

It has said that it wants to open currency exchanges. A free-market rate means that currency is sold freely and bought freely in Ukraine. "This is a transitional period. Once we have 100 percent convertibility in Ukraine, we will forbid the circulation of hard currency altogether," Mr. Pynzenyk concluded.

Kravchuk visits Great Britain, signs treaty on cooperation

by Marta Dyczok

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

LONDON — Lunch with the Queen of England and a special visit to Edinburgh Castle did not make up for the lack of concrete results of the four-day visit of Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk to Great Britain on February 9-12.

Before departing on the visit, President Kravchuk had told journalists in Kyiv that, "Our immediate future depends on this assistance. If the West is going to give us aid, it must be now." Despite optimistically announcing that a series of important political and economic agreements would be signed between the two countries, the president returned with only a handful of pledges for conditional support.

The only notable achievements of the 16-member delegation's visit were an offer by Britain of limited security guarantees to Ukraine, and a promise from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to establish a special fund to assist Ukraine in its de-nuclearization program.

On the second day of the visit, the United Kingdom-Ukraine Treaty was signed, in which Britain agreed to extend security assurances once Ukraine ratifies the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. British Prime Minister John Major stated, "It is our belief that Ukraine's security will be stronger if Ukraine can meet its non-nuclear undertakings."

A British official explained that Britain had only agreed to the standard guarantees nuclear powers provide to each new signatory of the 1968 treaty. They consist of a pledge by Britain not to use nuclear weapons against Ukraine, and to support Ukraine at the United Nations in the event of aggression by another state.

Throughout the visit, British leaders stressed the importance of Ukraine ratifying the START I Treaty, which it had pledged to do by the end of 1992. At a press conference in London, President Kravchuk repeated that the treaty was on the Parliamentary agenda for this week. "The treaty is made up of eight volumes of paper and we have taken only two months to study the document," he told reporters. "I have no doubt that this matter will be resolved by our Parliament." He added, "We understand the positions of the Western countries, but ask that we are also understood."

This same attitude seemed to prevail during discussions on economic matters. British economic leaders expect tangible results from Ukraine's reform to a market economy before commit-

ting serious investment. Klaus Hoffman, the EBDR's senior country manager for Ukraine, said, "We expect commitment from Mr. Kravchuk and the government to this reform program."

Speaking to the Confederation of British Industry, the nation's industrial leaders, President Kravchuk explained, "In practice, this is a slow process that will not be completed in a matter of months or a year."

Afterwards he told reporters, "We are told, 'Once you produce some results, we can provide you with assistance.' And we say, 'Once the results are visible the assistance will no longer be needed.' For this reason we have to make clear which results we have in mind. If we are talking about the transition to the market and changing infrastructures, then we need help now, and I mean now. Otherwise, it simply will not happen."

Helping President Kravchuk convey the urgent request for economic assistance were some of the top guns of the new government. However, Ministers Viktor Pynzenyk, Ivan Herts, Hryhoriy Piatachenko and Orest Klympush succeeded only in negotiating a series of general agreements.

These modest results are not surprising in view of Britain's current economic state. In the midst of a major recession with soaring unemployment and a plunging currency, Britain is engaged in serious debate on its future relationship with the European Community and reorganization of its armed forces.

Economic and military commitments to Ukraine are not a priority on Britain's current political agenda, despite genuine interest in Ukraine's independence as a potential stabilizing force in Eastern Europe and a counterbalance to the re-entry of Russia into the European balance of power.

Britain simply does not have the resources to play a major role in Ukraine's immediate future. However, both countries are interested in maintaining friendly relations, and signed a whole series of agreements on cultural and academic exchanges aimed at "increasing mutual understanding."

While in England, President Kravchuk took the opportunity to enjoy some of the cultural aspects of the world's oldest democracy which still has a ruling monarchy. He toured the Science Museum and was shown around the National Gallery by the curator of 19th century painting. After visiting Westminster Abbey, he laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier.

Housing market looks to privatization

by Liudmyla Nikolaichuk and Viktor Zubaniuk

IntelNews

KYYIV — Though foreigners can now buy cooperative flats, private apartments or private houses directly from Ukrainian citizens, this situation will change in the near future. With the growing privatization of housing and the formation of a housing market, anyone with enough money, including foreigners, will be able to buy real estate at auction.

In Parliament the head of the Committee on Construction, Architecture and Communal Housing, Valeriy Cherep, defended the idea of wealthy Ukrainian citizens and foreigners freely purchasing real estate from the state. Mr. Cherep proposed organizing special auctions, which would offer so-called "contested" housing and renovated or luxury apartments built to more lavish plans. It was proposed to use money earned from these auctions to build affordable housing for local residents.

Though many observers considered the idea sensible, during discussion of the draft law on privatization of state housing, the measure turned out to have more opponents than

supporters. This is why, as stipulated in the law regulating ownership, foreigners still do not have the right to purchase housing directly from the state.

Opponents of Mr. Cherep's idea believe Ukraine must first take care of its citizens — among them the poor. But the opportunity to resolve this problem rarely presents itself. At present, Ukraine is unable to guarantee housing for all of its citizens. Since Ukraine became independent over a year ago, the number of families without apartments has increased considerably.

According to the Committee for Construction, Architecture and Communal Housing, the number of families on apartment waiting lists two years ago was 2.3 million, while today that number has risen to nearly 2.8 million.

Construction of new housing, however, is falling: six years ago Ukraine was building 20 million square meters of apartment space each year (both state and private), while in 1992 the figure had fallen some 30 percent. Given the economic crisis, experts predict that in 1993

(Continued on page 18)

(Continued on page 18)

ANALYSIS

Ukraine and the CIS: a troubled relationship

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk
RFE/RL Research Institute

CONCLUSION

Ukraine's response

The Ukrainian reaction to these developments was predictable. On December 17, after signing a series of agreements with Belarus, Mr. Kravchuk noted that in December 1991 the CIS had been formed for the purpose of promoting a "civilized divorce among the Soviet republics." Now, he argued, "the time has come to create," but the CIS had demonstrated that it was not up to the task. When Ukraine met with Belarus or Russia, he continued, both sides knew what they wanted. However, when the CIS met, "it is difficult to find the kind of rules in accordance with which we could have discourse as a state within a state." The CIS, in President Kravchuk's view, should be a "soft" structure until that time when its member-states were fully developed and strengthened — a process, moreover, that the commonwealth should help and promote.

At the end of December, Mr. Kravchuk again criticized the CIS for its ineffectiveness and, as on previous occasions, stressed the importance of bilateral relations between the individual member-states. "If anyone thinks that after adopting the CIS charter, an organization that had demonstrated its lack of vitality will change, then he is mistaken," Mr. Kravchuk commented.

The hard line taken by the Ukrainian president had the virtually unanimous support of representatives of various political parties, movements, and mass organizations that met with Kravchuk on January 4, 1993, to discuss the question of Ukraine's position on the draft charter and its attitude toward the CIS in general. Only the representatives of two groups, the Socialist Party of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Society of War Veterans, came out in favor of signing the document. Mr. Kravchuk, for his part, told the participants that the charter was needed by those "who want to transform the Commonwealth into a new union."

Explaining his position in an interview with *Izvestiya*, the Ukrainian leader insisted Ukraine was not interested in abandoning the CIS: "I have supported, support, and will continue to support the CIS. I am simply against endowing it with the status of the Soviet Union through the 'back door.' But there should not be a schism."

Strictly speaking, the CIS was not a topic for discussion at the Kravchuk-Yeltsin summit in Moscow on January 15 and did not figure in the joint communique issued after the meeting. But at a press conference after the summit the Ukrainian president reiterated that although it would not sign the draft charter, Ukraine would not raise the question of deserting the CIS. He proposed that the CIS member-states conclude an economic treaty. Yeltsin also referred to the draft charter, saying that it needed more work and that a "common document" should later be adopted; but he argued that the term "charter" should be avoided since it had a "military connotation."

President Kravchuk gave a fuller explanation of Ukraine's position at a press conference in Kyiv on January 18, advancing two basic arguments

against the draft charter.

First, he likened the document to an open-ended binding contract whereby the parties were first asked to sign on the dotted line and only later learned what conditions they had agreed to. He said he had spoken with Ukrainian enterprise directors and had asked them if they would sign a contract to deliver goods without knowing what they would be paid; the unanimous answer was that they would not.

The second argument was purely juridical. Mr. Kravchuk pointed out that as president of the country he was bound by a parliamentary resolution to give top priority to strengthening the legal status of Ukraine, which was a subject of international law, and "not to permit the transformation of the CIS into a state formation with its own agencies of power and administration." Consequently, the draft charter should not be signed because in essence it did not correspond to Ukraine's interests and was juridically untenable.

Having flatly rejected the draft charter, Mr. Kravchuk reiterated that he was not proposing that Ukraine abandon the CIS and commented that the CIS was an ineffective structure and that the efforts of its members should be directed at promoting the solution of common problems. In this connection, he proposed that the Minsk summit consider an economic agreement that Ukraine intended to put on the summit's agenda. Such an agreement, he maintained, would be designed to "regulate" all economic problems currently afflicting the CIS member states. In the absence of such an agreement, he added, "no kind of charter will, under any conditions, ever be of any use."

President Kravchuk's apparent desire to strike some sort of balance regarding Ukraine's position on the CIS without compromising basic hard-line tenets may well have been dictated by increasing domestic political pressure. In fact, the Ukrainian president said as much at the January 18 press conference, noting that Ukrainian society was split into two camps.

One of these camps was demanding that Ukraine immediately affix its signature to the draft charter or at least accept it as the basis for further discussion; the other not only advocated rejection of the charter but urged that Ukraine leave the CIS as well. The former recently made its position public through an appeal to the Parliament signed by a large group of people's deputies. The document set forth a series of interrelated demands, all of which essentially focused on closer integration within the CIS, specifically with Russia.

Included among these demands were priority status for wide-ranging relations (economic, informational, cultural and military) with Russia, Belarus, and other CIS member-states; the coordination of economic reform with other member states by joining the Interparliamentary Assembly; the coordination of legislation and the introduction of either dual or CIS citizenship; the formation of a permanent body to coordinate this work; and broad regional autonomy, perhaps even the introduction of a federated structure for Ukraine and the establishment of Russian as the second official language in Ukraine.

(Continued on page 19)



Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• **DEBRECEN, Hungary** — On February 14, the foreign ministers of Ukraine, Poland and Hungary meeting here signed a treaty on regional cooperation, according to an MTI report. The agreement provided for the creation of a "Carpathian Euroregion" council to foster continuing improvements in relations along the shared borders, particularly in the Carpathian mountains and the Tisza River valley. Slovakia did not send its foreign minister, but opted to be an associate partner to the accords. Catherine Lalumiere, secretary general of the Council of Europe, attended the meetings and expressed hope that the pact would provide stability and reduce tensions in central and eastern Europe. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MINSK** — On February 11, Minsk Radio quoted an article in the Russian *Komsant* magazine about the sale of around \$2 billion in heavy weaponry allegedly offered for sale in Kharkiv, the large industrial center in eastern Ukraine. The brokers, identified as members of the Ukrainian-Siberian Universal Stock Exchange, apparently refused to divulge the source of the hardware, but did say that it was Russian. However, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, which oversees Russian arms sales, accused the Kyivian government of selling the weapons while using a Russian company as a cover. The materials on sale apparently included a MIG-27 fighter plane (\$16 million each), T-80 tanks (at \$2.2 million) and even submarines. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **BUDAPEST** — According to the Hungarian Telegraph and Information agency (MTI), The Ukrainian Foreign Ministry announced on February 4 that it will be opening a consulate in Nyiregyhaza to complement its embassy in Budapest. Hungary already has a consulate in Uzhhorod, Transcarpathia, where some 160,000 ethnic Magyars live. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **LIEVIN, France** — Chalk up another 50,000 Nike dollars for Serhiy Bubka. On February 13, the pole-vaulter from Donetsk broke a world record in his event for the 33rd time. He bested his old indoor mark of 20¼ by

half of an inch on his first try at that height. He was spurred on by the fact that Rodion Gataullin, a Russian competitor, cleared 19-8¼ (6 meters), marking the first time that two vaulters cleared the six-meter mark at the same meet. (Associated Press)

• **KYYIV** — Miners from the Donbas region have rejected government offers and have called a general strike for February 25. They are demanding higher wages and a continuation of the subsidies given to the coal industry. Chrystia Freeland quoted Yuriy Yoffe, the deputy prime minister for fuel and energy, who blamed the managers of the mines for the unrest. Mr. Yoffe said the managers' salaries were slashed in December after a government commission discovered that they were paying themselves up to 100 times the average Ukrainian wage. He also stated that the administration would not give in, because "the government has no money left." (The Financial Times)

• **KYYIV** — Oleksander Yemets, an advisor to President Leonid Kravchuk, appeared on Ukrainian TV on February 14 to declare that Russia is "deliberately pushing" Ukraine out of the CIS. Mr. Yemets claimed that Russian President Boris Yeltsin's recent decree aimed at taking exclusive control over the foreign assets of the former Soviet Union will leave his country no choice but to leave the commonwealth. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KYYIV** — According to an Ukrinform—TASS report of February 11, Ukrainian Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma told a group of the country's enterprise directors and businessmen that although economic conditions have been stabilized, they are not improving. He said the drastic decline in Ukrainian industrial production has been slowed somewhat. Mr. Kuchma also stated that the normalization of economic relations with Russia is one of the major problems facing Ukraine and will influence its very existence. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KYYIV** — According to the Kyiv Department of Statistics, during the month ending on February 5 food (Continued on page 15)

		FOUNDED 1933
An English-language Ukrainian newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.		
Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, N.J. 07302. (ISSN — 0273-9348)		
Yearly subscription rate: \$20; for UNA members — \$10. Also published by the UNA: <i>Svoboda</i> , a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper.		
The Weekly and <i>Svoboda</i> : (201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036		UNA: (201) 451-2200
Postmaster, send address changes to: The Ukrainian Weekly P.O. Box 346 Jersey City, N.J. 07303		Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz Associate editor: Marta Kolomayets Assistant editor: Kristina Lew Staff writers/editors: Roman Woronowycz Andriy Wynnyckyj
The Ukrainian Weekly, February 21, 1993, No. 8, Vol. LX Copyright 1993 by The Ukrainian Weekly		

Mapping Agency plans meeting on name changes

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian Mapping Agency (Main Administration of Geodesy, Cartography, and Cadastre of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine) in conjunction with the Ukrainian Language Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the O.O. Potebnia Language Studies Institute, and the Foreign Philology Faculty of the Shevchenko State University of Kyiv, will host an international conference on December 7-9, in Kyiv on the topic "The Reproduction of Ukrainian Names (Individual Names and Toponyms) in Foreign Languages."

The conference will focus on discussion and adoption of standards of transliteration for Ukrainian personal and place names in English, German, French, and other languages. Ukrainian language legislation adopted in 1989 mandated the transcription of names directly from their Ukrainian original.

For more information, please contact Petro Matiaszek, the Ukrainian Mapping Agency's U.S. representative, at (212) 228-6840; or fax (212) 254-4721.

European Council concludes meetings in Ukraine

IntelNews

KYYIV — A European Council delegation, led by its director for political questions, Hans-Peter Furrer, on February 10 concluded its visit to Ukraine after holding meetings with Deputy Chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament Vasyly Durdynets, Deputy Prime Minister Mykola Zhulynsky, Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko, members of the Cabinet of Ministers and the General Procuracy.

The purpose of the visit was to familiarize the council with Ukraine's position on human rights (Ukraine recently applied for membership in the council).

Mr. Furrer said Ukraine must improve in the area of guaranteeing human rights for its citizens before attaining full-member status. He also suggested that Ukraine adopt a new constitution, hold parliamentary elections, and ratify the European convention on human rights. In particular, he referred to the statute that provides citizens with the right to appeal to the European court for mediation on human rights cases.

Volodymyr Lapynsky, head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' department dealing with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, said at a press conference at the MFA that it is absolutely necessary for Ukraine to join the European Council.

He also said work on a draft version of a new constitution has been completed and that this draft has received a positive assessment from European Council officials and human rights officials from the "Venice Commission."

A draft law on elections and criminal code statutes will also be sent to the commission for review to determine whether they meet European standards.

Toronto priests' resistance to Vatican appointment stiffens

by Andrij Wynnyckyj

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Since late January, tensions in Toronto over the appointment of the Rev. Roman Danylak as apostolic administrator of the regional Ukrainian Catholic eparchy have continued to escalate.

In a peculiar move, the vicar general, the Rev. Myron Stasiw, used the letterhead of the chancery office of the Eparchy of Toronto (bearing the address 61 Glen Edyth Drive) to send a circular to all of the eparchy's clergymen and members of female and male monastic orders. Dated January 27, the circular affirms the authority of the Rev. Danylak, informs everyone of the latter's upcoming ordination as bishop of Nyssa on March 25, and notifies them that all the eparchy's official business will henceforth be handled from the offices of the apostolic administrator (143 Franklin Ave.).

However, it has become clear that the incumbent, Bishop Isidore Borecky, is not backing down. On February 5, he countered with his own circular, which states that "the bishop's chancery continues to work in the same fashion, and we ask that all financial and other cathedral matters be referred, as they have been for 45 years without change, to the address given above [61 Glen Edyth Drive]."

Bishop Borecky has also continued to act as the eparch of Toronto. On February 7, he ordained the Rev. Dimitri Pankiv, pastor of St. Nicholas Church in Toronto, as a mitred archpriest. In his letter of February 5, Bishop Borecky also called a meeting of the eparchy's clergy, held in the parish hall of the St. Nicholas church on

February 17.

On February 9, the Rev. John Tataryn, pastor of St. Demetrius Church in Toronto, led a delegation which met with Papal Nuncio Carlo Curis in Ottawa, to present a petition (signed by 58 priests and deacons of the eparchy) protesting the appointment of an apostolic administrator. Later that day, they also spoke to Archbishop Marcel Gervais, the president of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops.

The Rev. Tataryn could not be reached for comment and did not return calls. However, the Rev. Taras Lozynsky, who traveled with the group, informed The Weekly that Msgr. Curis and Archbishop Gervais both received the delegation. The Rev. Lozynsky was unwilling to expand on this, emphasizing the delicacy of the situation. When contacted on February 10, the nuncio refused to speak to The Weekly, instructing his secretary to communicate his "no comment."

This also reflects the mood of tight-lipped apprehension prevalent among the clergy of Toronto prior to the February 17 meeting called by Bishop Borecky at the St. Nicholas Parish hall. The bishop himself, according to his secretary, Halyna Smaliukh, "is categorically refusing all interviews, whether to radio, TV or newspapers."

Some clergymen are willing to supply information, but virtually everyone asks that their names be withheld. One source said: "If Danylak remains in place, what am I going to do? I could quit the Church in protest, but I've put quite a lot of work into this community and I'm too old to get another job."

However, others have been less reticent. As several parishioners attest-

ed, in sermons delivered at the St. Nicholas Church, the Rev. Jaroslav Lewycky has been openly critical of the Vatican's move, suggesting that it has parallels with damaging policies towards the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Poland and Ukraine.

The Rev. Roman Hankevych, pastor of the Holy Ghost Church in Hamilton and president of the Canadian National Council for the Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate, was also forthcoming. The Rev. Hankevych chaired the February 17 meeting, and based on the Rev. Tataryn's report on conversations with the Papal legate in Ottawa, volunteered that the nuncio had expressed his concern, promised to involve himself in the matter personally, and said that he would travel to Rome to convey the feelings of the priests of the eparchy.

The Rev. Hankevych also said that those in attendance arrived to the following consensus: since no letter from Rome outlining the specific duties of the apostolic administrator had yet arrived, and since Bishop Borecky had not received any notification of any limitations on his authority, the move to shift administrative authority by Revs. Danylak and Stasiw was premature. A statement of continued support for Bishop Borecky, addressed to Nuncio Curis, was also circulated and signed by 36 of the 44 priests in attendance. The Rev. Stasiw was present, but did not sign. He could not be reached for comment.

When questioned if anyone had received a reply from the primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Cardinal Myroslaw Lubachivsky, to the petitions which had been sent to him on this matter, the Rev. Hankevych answered that nothing had as yet been received.

Kuchma meets Nixon, berates Russia

by Borys Klymenko

KYYIV — The arrival of former U.S. president Richard Nixon here on February 18, provided Ukrainian Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma with another opportunity to voice his government's views on political and economic relations with Russia.

Entrepreneurs' union supports Kuchma

IntelNews

KYYIV — Presidential Advisor and Chairman of the Union of Independent Entrepreneurs (UIE) Oleksander Yemelianov said at a press conference on February 9 that the UIE fully supports the government's economic reform program.

The UIE presently has 40 members, including enterprises, individuals and foreign concerns. The goal of the organization is to assist in the development of Ukraine's market economy and provide financial, legal and organizational assistance to non-state economic structures interested in furthering the denationalization of Ukraine's economy.

The UIE also plans to appeal to foreign business entities so that they invest in the non-state sector. Other UIE plans include the formation of a lobby within the state governmental structure; particular emphasis will be given to influencing the president's administration.

Mr. Kuchma said Mr. Nixon's visit was of tremendous importance to the course of future U.S.-Ukrainian relations. Mr. Nixon reminded everyone of his visits to Ukraine in 1972, 1991 and last year, and stated that there is a strong core of support for Ukraine in the U.S. and that the Ukrainian lobby there is "one of the best."

Prism of Moscow

After this exchange of niceties, both then agreed that since its attainment of independence in 1991, Ukraine has faded somewhat from the global map, and that 1992 was a writeoff in terms of reforms. Mr. Kuchma complained that "Ukraine is now viewed through the prism of Moscow's perspective, not only in the U.S., but in all of western Europe, as well."

The prime minister expressed the opinion that economic reforms in his country could have progressed much further if it were not for the sharp worsening of conditions late in 1992, which, he believes, "were affected by our relations with Russia." Mr. Kuchma explained that Ukraine is almost entirely dependent on Russia for its energy supplies, and the latter's prices for petroleum and petroleum products increased 700-fold last year.

Reflecting on Russia's decision to change world prices for its oil as of February 1, Mr. Kuchma said "you can well imagine that if yesterday the price of 1,000 cubic meters of gas stood at 2,000 karbovantsi, and today you raise it to 50,000, no economy could withstand the shock." While he agreed that

trade would have to be conducted at world prices, "this change has to be brought about in a civilized fashion. In the course of a year at least... If world prices for petroleum and gas are introduced as proposed, then naturally, the Ukrainian economy will collapse completely."

Mr. Kuchma then sharply criticized the recent Russia decree concerning its exclusive control of former Soviet foreign assets, issued by President Boris Yeltsin, and claims by Russian Vice-Premier Aleksandr Shokhin that all oil and gas pipelines on Ukrainian territory belonged to Russia. "We cannot agree with such policies," Mr. Kuchma said. "This has nothing to do with economics, and everything to do with great-power politics. I expect that we will soon meet with [Russian Prime Minister] Viktor Chernomyrdin to discuss these matters."

The mood in Russia

The Ukrainian prime minister went on to express concern over the "mood in Russia, which seems to prefer bad socialism to things unknown," warning that "this could have grave consequences." The first result, in his opinion, might be the fall of the current government. The next would be that any hope of Ukraine's goods competing on the Russian market (to which 60 to 70 percent of the country's production is sent) would disappear.

After issuing their statements, Messrs. Kuchma and Nixon said they would continue talk on "more complicated problems" with only their closest advisors. Mr. Nixon was accompanied by political analyst Dimitri Simes.

UNA execs review 1992 activity, plan centennial events

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Officers of the Ukrainian National Association reviewed the fraternal organization's activity in 1992, approved a new organizing plan for 1993 and discussed plans for the 100th anniversary of Svoboda, its Ukrainian-language daily newspaper, during a regular meeting of the UNA Supreme Executive Committee on Friday, January 29.

As well, the supreme officers of the association considered proposals for celebrations of the UNA's own centennial in 1994 and discussed provisions of a draft proposal for the Ukrainian National Association's new by-laws.

Among the major decisions of the Supreme Executive Committee was the approval of a \$5,000 grant for Col. Ivan Bilas of Ukraine for a book on the Soviet terror in Ukraine in the years 1918-1950. Col. Bilas will do research for the volume in the newly opened archives of the KGB and its forerunner, the NKVD, in Moscow. The grant was allocated from the UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine.

As well, the executives allocated \$2,000 to help support a conference of political leaders and scholars from the United States and Ukraine that will be held in Philadelphia by the La Salle and Pennsylvania universities. Its aim is to examine Ukraine's current economic and political situation.

The Supreme Executive Committee meeting was chaired by Supreme President Ulana Diachuk. In attendance were: Supreme Vice-President Nestor Olesnycky, Supreme Vice-President Gloria Paschen, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, Supreme Treasurer Alexander Blahitka and Supreme Auditor Stefan Hawrysz. John Hewryk, Supreme Director for Canada, was unable to attend.

Supreme treasurer's report

Mr. Blahitka reported that as of December 21, 1992, UNA assets approached \$69 million, an increase of \$3,078,655 for the one-year period. The official total of UNA assets stood at \$68,982,121.73.

As was previously reported, the UNA's annuity business has exceeded sales goals and \$3,493,327 in annuity premiums were received during 1992. This compares with \$796,699 for 1991 for a 338 percent increase in sales, Mr. Blahitka noted.

He then offered some highlights of the UNA finances. Dues from members' life insurance certificates increased for the year by \$44,000, and this is a very positive sign, he said. Investment income rose only slightly, however, one must take into consideration the decline in interest rates during the past few years for both bonds and mortgages, he explained.

Cash Surrenders decreased by \$51,000, however, death benefits paid increased by \$41,000 and endowments paid out by \$49,000.

Only one \$50,000 bond is in default as to interest, the treasurer continued. That bond, Columbia Gas Systems, matures during 1993 and is expected to pay full principal. As further reassurance of this, the bond's market value at the year's end was \$46,500.

All of UNA's mortgage loans are paying; no loans are in default or in the process of foreclosure. The UNA expects to aggressively promote mortgage loans shortly, Mr. Blahitka stated.

The UNA continues to prepare for the new insurance and annuity products with training for staffers on how to use the new software and hardware necessary to administer the products.

The Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp. (UNURC) ended 1992 with gross income of \$3,084,667, or an 11.25 percent increase from last year. That increase of \$311,884, together with a decrease in expenses of \$112,000 for the year, enabled the UNURC to reduce the deficit from operations by \$423,000 from a year earlier, the supreme treasurer reported.

The year 1992 was extremely busy. The corporation renewed, extended or leased 83,408 square feet, or approximately 34 percent of the total space available for rent. As a result of leasing activity, the UNA Plaza is 84 percent occupied, compared to 66 percent occupied only a few months ago.

The UNURC has had to expend funds for tenant build-out and commissions, but its rent roll now averages \$3.7 million annually, Mr. Blahitka added.

The increase in leasing activity seems to be continuing into 1993. Bids are being sought for renovating the lobby and building a canopy in order to present a fresh appearance. The timing seems to be perfect, Mr. Blahitka concluded.

Supreme secretary's report

Mr. Sochan reported that in 1992, branch secretaries and organizers enrolled 504 juvenile new members and 643 adults, plus 146 adults with accidental certificates for a total of 1,293 new members. The total amount of new insurance in dollars was \$10,195,700. The average amount of a new certificate was \$7,885. Corresponding figures from 1991 showed 1,344 new members enrolled for \$9,662,000; the average face value of a certificate was \$7,189.

During 1992, 230 members applied for annuity certificates. The UNA now has a total of 316 annuitants with initial deposits of \$3,634,160, the supreme secretary said.

The UNA lost less members in 1992 than in 1991. The losses for 1992 are as follows: 664 cash surrenders, 661 endowments matured, 993 premiums paid-up, and 893 deaths.

As of December 1992, there were 37,346 active, dues-paying members, and 27,927 had fully paid up certificates or were on extended term insurance. At the end of 1992, the UNA had a total membership of 65,273 members who were insured for \$142,957,684. UNA membership decreased by 1,491 members, while the amount of insurance in force increased by \$2,605,489 in 1992, reported Mr. Sochan.

The 2:1 ratio of adult members to juveniles that has been recorded for years is changing, due to an increase in juvenile applications. In 1992, there were 643 adult new members and 504 juveniles, he noted. The most popular insurance plans among new juvenile applicants were 20-payment life (147 certificates), 20-year endowment (96 certificates) and endowment at age 18 (93 certificates). The leading plans for adults were 20-payment life (219 certificates), whole life (121) and 20-year endowment (75).

An impressive number of new members were enrolled from the ranks of new immigrants from Ukraine by Myron Piliptak and Michael Kihiczak in Seattle, Wash., and by Jaroslaw Bylen in Chicago. The UNA is assisting them in their campaign by offering a free three-month subscription to Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, and a free one-year subscription to the children's magazine Veselka to prospective members.

The UNA is encouraging the enroll-

ment of children by publicizing new members' pictures with captions and listing their parents and grandparents in Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly. Parents and grandparents are also being encouraged to pay the total premiums on the new certificates to take advantage of an annual discount of 6 percent.

As of January 29, 130 applications for new members were submitted to the home office, Mr. Sochan continued. At the beginning of 1993 the UNA released new annuity certificates and the corresponding applications. Presently, the UNA is preparing to introduce new term insurance certificates, as well as an entirely new product, universal life. This will coincide with the introduction of the new applications, he added.

The Home Office is in the midst of installing new computers with programs designed to administer the new universal life and annuity policies.

Finally, Mr. Sochan reported, the minutes of the May 1992 annual meeting of the Supreme Assembly, prepared earlier by Marta Lysko, were belatedly published in Svoboda in January because of the holidays.

Vice-presidents' reports

Mrs. Paschen described the Chicago stay of the Dumka State Choir of Ukraine and local UNA involvement in housing the choristers. She also noted that preparations are under way for celebrations of the UNA centennial.

Mr. Olesnycky reported that he has spent most of his time on the draft of new by-laws for the Ukrainian National Association. He provided a detailed report on the proposals that will be considered by a specially created committee of the UNA Supreme Assembly.

Supreme president's report

Mrs. Diachuk began her report by focusing on the organizing campaign of 1992, during which 1,293 new members were enrolled for insurance coverage of \$10,195,700.

The most new members, she reiterated, were enrolled by Mr. Piliptak of Branch 496 and Mr. Bylen of Branch 17, who enrolled 38 and 36 members, respectively. Third place was taken by Mr. Hawrysz, who signed up 35 new members.

They were followed by: Supreme Auditor William Pastuszek, with 26 members; Tymko N. Butrey, 25; and Andrew Maryniuk, 24.

Among organizers in Canada, first place in the organizing campaign was taken by Alexandra Dolnycky, secretary of Branch 434, who signed up 24 new members.

Wilkes-Barre was the top UNA district in terms of membership enrollment, having fulfilled 114 percent of its annual quota. Next in line were Boston, 90 percent, and New Haven, 87 percent. Newark, Montreal, Chicago and Woonsocket met between 80 and 75 percent of their respective quotas.

The highest number of members — 157 — was enrolled by the Philadelphia District. Chicago, with 120, was in second place, while New York, with 90, took third.

In reference to the 100th anniversary of Svoboda, which is being marked this year, Mrs. Diachuk said the UNA Almanac for 1993 is dedicated to that centennial and that Olha Kuzmowycz of the Svoboda editorial staff has agreed to prepare a brochure about Svoboda to mark this historic occasion.

As well, she noted, there have been discussions about an anniversary recep-

(Continued on page 15)

Obituaries

Ivanna Nyzhnyk, notable artist, 81

SARCELLES, France — Ivanna Vynnykiv-Nyzhnyk, artist, died on January 10, in Mougins, France. She was 81. Born in Galicia, she was a student of the noted Oleksa Novakivsky in Lviv in the 1930s.

She emigrated at the end of the second world war, settling in Paris in 1948. The following year, she met Volodymyr Vynnychenko and his wife and was invited to live with them on their estate in Mougins (in southern France, just north of Nice).

Ms. Vynnykiv gained wide acclaim in the French artistic community for her work in painting, ceramics and weaving. In the 1960s, she was taken on at Pablo Picasso's ceramics workshop.

Her works are held by various galleries and private collections in France and by Ukrainians in Ukraine and in the diaspora.

Ms. Vynnykiv bequeathed her assets (including the Vynnychenko estate in Mougins, which she inherited upon Mrs. Vynnychenko's passing) and her artwork to the Novakivsky Museum in Lviv.

Maria Trusz, 58, Parma activist

PARMA, Ohio — Maria Luba Trusz, 58, passed away at her home on Monday, January 11. Ms. Trusz had been a social worker for Catholic Family and Children's Services, later Catholic Social Services of Cuyahoga County, for 22 years prior to her disability leave in 1979. She had served the agency in the field of child welfare, foster home care and services to single parents.

In 1979, it was necessary for Ms. Trusz to terminate active employment and go on disability because she suffered from rheumatoid arthritis and scleroderma. She was a member of the Scleroderma Society of Ohio, and participated in their support groups.

Despite Ms. Trusz's disability, she continued membership in the Ladies Guild of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Catholic Church and was an active member of the Ukrainian Dnipro Choral Group.

A graduate of Kent State University, she also attended the Western Reserve University School of Social Work.

She was a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 102.

Natalia Drzewiecki, medical researcher, 37

FRANKLIN, N.J. — Natalia Krawciw-Drzewiecki, 37, died Wednesday, January 6, at her home.

Born in Buenos Aires, Argentina, she moved to the Griggstown section of Franklin in 1988. Prior to that she lived in Providence, R.I., Fribourg (Fribourg University) Switzerland, and Piscataway and Plainsboro, N.J.

Mrs. Krawciw-Drzewiecki was a research consultant with Intertek Research for St. Peter's Medical Center in New Brunswick in the neo-natology department for four years.

She was a communicant of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Manville.

She received a bachelor's degree in biological science from Providence College in Rhode Island. She received her master's degree in science and

(Continued on page 18)

Shchedryk Choir strengthens bond with Des Moines during American tour

by Linda Hodges

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

DES MOINES, Iowa — A close bond that developed two years ago between one of the finest choirs in the world, the Shchedryk Children's Choir of Kyiv, and the people of Des Moines was strengthened recently when the children returned for a series of concerts.

Ranging in age from 8 to 18, the group gave three concerts in Des Moines, their home base for this, their third North American visit. They performed also in 15 other cities, many of them small midwestern towns.

Dressed in bright red jackets and crisp white Pilgrim-style collars accented with navy bows, the group of 31 girls and two boys surprised and delighted their audiences with the beauty of their voices, their professionalism, and their extraordinary diverse repertoire.

The choir was founded by Irene Sablina who was born in the small town of Baley near Chita in East Siberia. She graduated from the Glinka Conservatory in Gorky in 1960 and later worked as a music teacher and a director of children's and adult choirs at the Kyiv Pedagogical Institute, the Kyiv Institute of Foreign Languages and the Tchaikovsky State Conservatory in Kyiv.

Ms. Sablina formed the Shchedryk Children's Choir in 1971, naming it after Mykola Leontovych's arrangement of a folk melody that later was Americanized as the "Carol of the Bells." Ms. Sablina continues as the group's music director and conductor and it's her musical skill, vision and relationship with the children who are responsible for the group's world-class reputation.

The repertoire includes some 150 pieces, including sacred music by Bach and Schubert, American show tunes, as well as Ukrainian and other East European folk songs. The children seem equally at home with all of their arrangements, from the pure tones of the sacred music to the haunting Hutsul imagery of Zubytsky's "My Mountains, the Carpathians," to the finger-snapping, toe-tapping rhythms of the Negro spiritual, "Dry Bones" or the title song from "Mame." A typical two hour performance includes songs sung from memory in as many as 10 different languages.

The choir is open to any child who wants to participate. Currently, about 300 children are involved. They are divided into three divisions, the beginners', the junior, and the concert division. Of the 60 children in the concert division, those selected for the tour were the healthiest and those who best knew all the lyrics.

The pleasure of listening is enhanced by those lucky enough to sit close enough to observe the symbiotic relationship between the director and choir. The children focus intently on Ms. Sablina, whose vigorous hand and arm movement and mouthing of the words draws the group together in a perfect union of harmonious tones. The intensity of the experience is felt by the entire audience and simply can't be compared to listening to an American children's choir.

"Music is a way of life for them," said Carol Stewart, music and fine arts director at the Plymouth Congregational Church in Des Moines. "It holds them together, it's spiritual food when they don't have real bread."

Ms. Stewart deserves the major credit for bringing the group over for its 1993 tour. Her relationship with the She-



The Shchedryk Children's Choir at St. Andrew's Cathedral in Kyiv.

chedryk Choir began in 1991 when members of her church were asked to host the children in their homes during their visit to Des Moines to participate in an international children's choir competition.

The previous year, the group had won the Grand Prix award in Vancouver in a competition against 38 adult, chamber and youth choruses. In Des Moines, they also took the grand prize. "The connection we formed was so strong," said Ms. Stewart. "They touched our souls deeply — the music was so wonderful. This is absolutely a world class choir, one of a handful of extremely fine choirs in the world. They may be the finest children's choir there is."

Plymouth Church members who hosted the children were touched not only by their sublime music but by the severity of their lives. Coming halfway around the world to perform, many had no money and barely a change of clothing. Despite a language barrier, the hosts became deeply attached to the children; many extended their contact by sending packages to them. The church wanted the choir to return, but when Ukraine became independent, funding for the tours dried up.

Drawing upon her contacts in the music world, Ms. Stewart established a

consortium to finance the trip. The churches, small colleges, and arts organizations that put up the necessary \$50,000 were not interested in profit, emphasized Ms. Stewart, but were motivated by artistic and humanitarian impulses. They wanted to hear the children sing and also wanted to bring them over during the most difficult part of winter.

After expenses are met, proceeds will go toward the children's futures. Introducing the choir at a Des Moines performance, Ms. Stewart pointed out that just last month inflation rose by 60 percent in Ukraine, that 2 pounds of meat now costs 7,000 karbovantsi while the average worker earns only 4,000 karbovantsi per month.

After the Shchedryk Choir won the competition in Des Moines two years ago, it went on to perform in cities with Ukrainian communities, such as Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Philadelphia. This tour, for the most part, took the group to small towns and among non-Ukrainians. Host families in Des Moines communicated by using Russian-English phrase books because of the lack of Ukrainian phrasebooks and Ukrainian interpreters.

(Continued on page 18)

Leontovych performance favorably reviewed

NEW YORK — The Leontovych String Quartet's performance at The Frick Collection on Sunday, February 7, in a program of works by Shostakovich, Tchaikovsky and Haydn, was reviewed favorably in *The New York Times*'s "Classical Music in Review" section (February 9) by Allan Kozinn.

Commenting on the reputation of the works, Mr. Kozinn noted that the Quartet "does not play in the high-gloss style popular among young American quartets. But its uncommonly involving readings of the Shostakovich Eight Quartet (Op. 110) and the Tchaikovsky Second Quartet (Op. 22)...reminded a listener that although highly polished surfaces may charm, the alchemy that makes music thrive takes place at deeper levels."

The Quartet's musicians, who have been playing since 1971, are Yuri Mazurkevich and Yuri Kharenko, violinists; Borys Deviatov, violist, and Volodymyr Panteleyev, cellist.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Time's shoddy journalism

"Unspeakable" is the headline for a powerful article on rape as an instrument of war that appears in the February 22 issue of Time magazine. Using current events in Bosnia-Herzegovina as his starting point, Senior Writer Lance Morrow reflects on the use of rape by various military forces, e.g. the Soviet Red Army, the Japanese army and Pakistani troops, as a "policy to scorch the enemy's emotional earth." Illustrating the article are three photos — two of them from the war in Bosnia. The third photograph (its source is listed as Ghetto Fighters House, Israel) shows an obviously terrified nude girl and is captioned as follows: "Traditions of atrocity: A Jewish girl raped by Ukrainians in Lvov, Poland, in 1945." That and nothing more. Naturally, the reader is prompted to look for more information on this unspeakable horror within the accompanying text. But there is none. Nowhere in the article is there any mention of Ukrainian soldiers committing any atrocities. The photo and its cryptic caption stand alone.

Therefore, one takes another look at the information in the caption. What does it tell us? What does it imply? That there is a tradition of atrocities perpetrated by Ukrainians against Jews? That Ukrainians regularly went around raping Jewish women?

Furthermore, what the caption does tell us is either inaccurate or incomplete. To begin with the inaccurate: "Lvov, Poland, in 1945." As Prof. Danylo Husar Struk, editor-in-chief of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine points out in his letter to Time, "What we have in the caption is a Russian name for the city, which is placed in Poland, where Ukrainians commit the atrocities! In 1945 the city was part of Soviet Ukraine, not Poland; it is called Lviv in Ukrainian, Lvov in Russian, and Lwow in Polish. So perhaps it really was not 1945, nor Poland, nor Lvov, nor a Jewish girl, nor Ukrainians? How does one know which of the five facts in the caption are really true?"

Quite simply, Time is wrong. By 1945 — after the Red Army had occupied western Ukraine in the summer of 1944 — Lviv was part of Soviet Ukraine. Furthermore, it is well documented that these Soviet troops terrorized all segments of the region's population.

After several frustrating phone calls to Time magazine in hopes of learning more about this photo, The Weekly was told by the photo editor who had researched the caption that all she knew was the following: the picture is of a Jewish victim raped by Ukrainians (a mob, she explained, when asked to specify) in Lvov, Poland (she insisted it was in Poland) towards the end of the war. But wait, where did the date, 1945, come from? The photo editor said she did not know — that was the work of another person, a writer who contributed to the story.

As it appears then, Time had no more information about the photo. So why then did it publish such a photo with such an inflammatory and incomplete caption? Could it be, as Prof. Struk surmises, that "someone at Time is not too keen on Jewish-Ukrainian rapprochement"? "How else can you explain the apparently Ukrainophobic attitude of the person who selected a picture, tangentially at best relevant to the text, but full of reprehensible innuendo and inaccuracies?" he writes.

Editor Marco Levytsky of Ukrainian News (Edmonton) wrote to Time: "This picture had no relation to the story, as there was absolutely no mention of Ukrainians in it. ... Bearing in mind the journalistic irrelevance of that caption, its gross inaccuracies and its blatant slander of an entire nation, the motivation for its publication can only be the desire to spread hatred against an identifiable national group and to sow discord among communities."

As published, the photo caption is both a disservice to Time readers, who have a right to expect journalistic integrity, and a defamation of Ukrainians, who have a right to fair treatment by the media. It is also a violation of simple journalistic principles and practices. For example, the Associated Press Stylebook lists the following among questions to be asked when writing a caption: Is it complete? Does it identify fully and clearly? Does it tell what's in the picture? Is it specific? The Time caption, quite clearly, fails this test.

So, what would have been the ethical thing for Time to do in this case? Considering the lack of specific information about the photo and the inflammatory and libelous nature of the caption, Time editors should have rejected it. The dramatic impact of the photo is far outweighed by the damage inflicted on Ukrainians, on Ukrainian-Jewish relations, and on Time's reputation. Publishing the photo thus captioned should have been unthinkable.

Readers are urged to convey their opinions by writing to: Time Magazine Letters, Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, NY 10020; or by faxing the magazine at (212) 522-0601.

Feb.
23
1897

Turning the pages back...

Viacheslav Levandovsky was a pioneering animator. He was born in Kyiv on February 23, 1897. He studied at the Kyiv Theater Academy (1918) and the Ukrainian State

Academy of Arts (1920-1922), where he was strongly influenced by Hryhory Narbut, the graphic artist who designed the first Ukrainian currency. Levandovsky also designed sets for a number of theaters and worked as a commercial artist in Kyiv.

In 1925, he was hired by the film studios of the All-Ukrainian Photo-Cinema

(Continued on page 15)

IN THE PRESS

Ukraine needs assurances from Russia and the U.S.

The article below, by Dr. Oleh Bilorus, Ukraine's ambassador to the United States, was published in the February 11 issue of The New York Times. (The spelling of Ukraine's capital was changed to Kyiv to reflect The Weekly's style.)

If George Orwell were alive, he would have a field day with news reports alleging that Ukraine is stonewalling nuclear disarmament. What Newspeak! Ukraine willingly transferred 2,000 tactical nuclear weapons to Russia for dismantling last spring. Oddly, its next and final step toward nuclear freedom — a farewell to 176 strategic weapons — has been shrouded in suspicion.

A few examples of fiction masquerading as truth: Ukraine wants to keep its nuclear weapons. Moscow is worried by Kyiv's insistence on security guarantees from the nuclear powers. Ukraine uses nuclear weapons as a bargaining chip to get more money from the U.S. The facts are otherwise. A victim of Chernobyl, the world's worst nuclear mishap, Ukraine said when it proclaimed independence in 1990 that it would give up nuclear weapons; that pledge has been repeatedly affirmed in Parliament.

President Leonid M. Kravchuk confirmed this commitment when he proposed that Parliament ratify the first Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty and sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (as Belarus did on February 4); the legislature is studying both treaties.

True, there are voices in the legislature who suggest it would be wise to retain part of the arsenal. Others believe ratification should not take place until the Parliament addresses the web of national security, technical, ecological and social problems that would flow

from disarmament. In any democratic body, wide-ranging debate can be heard, but to ascribe the views of a parliamentary minority to the entire nation is fallacious.

Ukraine had no say when the weapons were placed on its soil, yet as a legal successor to the Soviet Union, Ukraine owns that arsenal. It wants to rid itself of this burden at a crucial moment in its fledgling statehood.

Kyiv seeks a substitute: security assurances from the nuclear powers, primarily Russia and the U.S. We want a guarantee that the powers will never use nuclear weapons against Ukraine, never resort to conventional force or the threat of force, will abstain from economic pressure in a controversy and respect our territorial integrity and the inviolability of borders. So far, the guarantees Moscow offers have not met our minimal demands.

If security guarantees based on those principles worry some nuclear power, that will worry Ukrainian legislators, who, in the session that starts Tuesday, will have to vote on the START I and non-proliferation treaties. Their decision will pivot on a key question: Who will pay for dismantling the third largest nuclear arsenal at a time of economic crisis in Ukraine and transition toward a market economy? This involves dismantling nearly 2,000 strategic warheads and destroying missiles and silos. We need investment that provides protection against environmental hazards during disarmament and that makes possible retraining and jobs for the large number of Ukrainians who have maintained the arsenal.

Although Washington promised \$175 million to begin the dismantling,

(Continued on page 13)

A Russian-Ukrainian nuclear war?

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk

The Moscow newspaper Den, whose masthead identifies it as the organ of Russia's "spiritual opposition" (read self-styled Russian "patriots" and disgruntled Communists), can be and has been accused of a variety of unpleasant things by Russian liberals and democrats. But no one can accuse its editor, the writer Aleksandr Prokhanov, of pulling any punches or lacking a sense for the sensational and outrageous.

In a recent issue, the newspaper reports on a regular session of what is described as Russia's shadow Cabinet of Ministers following the last Congress of Russian People's Deputies. The opposition Minister of Foreign Affairs (unnamed), who refers to his genuine counterpart, Andrei Kozyrev, as a "traitor" (standard language in these circles), has this to say about a neighboring country, which, I suspect, is being visited by an increasing number of readers of The Ukrainian Weekly:

"The situation with Ukraine is growing ever more dangerous, and we as professionals should study the possible scenarios of an unexpected nuclear war with Kyiv, which, should it break out, will be conducted without the canons and rules produced by geopolitical thinking during the period of [nuclear] parity."

Tourists beware!

Actually, this is not the first time the question of a Russian-Ukrainian nuclear conflagration has been discussed in the Moscow press. Back in October 1991, the liberal Moskovskiy Novosti reported that, according to an absolutely trustworthy source, precisely that issue had been raised only a week before "in the corridors of the Russian government."

The then top defense official in Moscow, Gen. Konstantin Kobets, immediately denied the report, saying it was nonsense. Leonid Kravchuk, soon to be elected Ukraine's president, said the same. Boris Yeltsin also dismissed the report, but was quoted by Izvestia as saying: "I discussed this issue with the military people. Technically, it is absolutely impossible."

Readers in Ukraine were probably not very relieved by such an explanation. All the more so as the former Ukrainian First Deputy Prime Minister, Konstantyn Masyk, confirmed that was precisely the response he had received from Mr. Yeltsin when queried about the matter.

Mr. Masyk also asked then Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev about it and was told: "You know Kost, don't read newspapers so much and you'll feel better." There's nothing like getting good advice from ex-presidents.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Philadelphians can provide help

Dear Editor:

I was quite moved by Roman Woronowycz's December 20, 1992, article questioning whether we can do more to help our less fortunate elderly.

Since I live in Philadelphia, I was especially struck by the excellent work of Vera Lashchik-Smulka who is employed by the Philadelphia Corporation for Aging. I applaud her call for emergency help from the Ukrainian community to take better care of our less fortunate elderly. Each of us, whether we are in our 20s, 30s or 40s, will one day be vulnerable to the ravages of old age including loneliness and isolation.

We, as members of the Ukrainian community, must step forward in each of our communities across this country to take a couple of hours each month to reach out to our Ukrainian brothers and sisters. It is so common in our lives to attend a funeral and weep for those who have passed. Why not celebrate those elderly Ukrainians who are still with us by visiting them, calling them once a month, taking them a hot meal, reading to them?

In response to Mr. Woronowycz's article, I wrote to Ms. Lashchik-Smulka offering to help in any way I could. She told me that I was one of two persons in the Philadelphia area who contacted her in response to this article. I know my community has many good hearted Ukrainian souls who have a couple of hours to spare each month.

I invite all of you who live in the Philadelphia area to write or call her. Her address and phone are: Philadelphia Corporation for Aging, 642 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, PA 19130; (215) 765-9000, ext. 445.

Nicholas E. Orlyk
Philadelphia

More info about Ukraine's stamps

Dear Editor:

I read with interest the article on Ukrainian stamps and banknotes by Christopher Guly (January 24). Very little information on this interesting subject appears in the Ukrainian press, thus I was very happy to find this article in your pages.

Regrettably, the article is confusing, incomplete and actually misleading on many facts and may only further confuse your readers. As an example: the article states that Larissa Koren was the designer of the first nine commemorative stamps. This is wrong: Ms. Koren designed only some of these stamps. The beautiful Kozak and Canada-settlement commemoratives were designed by A. Ivakhnenko, the same artist who also designed the "First Anniversary of Ukrainian Sovereignty" stamp (still a Soviet stamp, issued in 1991).

There were many more commemorative stamps issued in 1992 than the nine mentioned in Mr. Guly's article. The following additional commemorative stamps appeared: the First Ukrainian Congress of Jurists, letter-writing week, the "Troisti Muzyky" miniature sheet, the "Vyshyvanka" stamp, the Austrian-Ukrainian friendship stamp, the Olympic-medals miniature sheet, and the Kyievo-Mohylianska Academy stamp. These stamps were printed not just in Canada, but also in various countries: for

example, the "Troisti Muzyky" and the "Vyshyvanka" were printed in Hungary, while the Austrian stamp was printed in Austria.

In addition to the commemorative stamps, Ukraine issued a set of eight definitives — the so-called "Narbut" stamps, which are in very wide circulation in Ukraine today.

There was a severe shortage of stamps in Ukraine in 1992 due to such factors as poor distribution system, small printings, but mostly the runaway inflation. By the time a stamp appeared, its denomination was usually way too small to pay for the postage. Thus people tended to use literally dozens of stamps on a single cover — I have received covers from Ukraine with over 30 stamps attached! In addition, the Ukrainian stamps are extremely popular among collectors, so a sizable portion of each issue simply disappears unused among the collectors (and the inevitable speculators).

To alleviate the shortage of stamps, the Ukrainian Post Office during 1992 authorized various local emissions: overprints on covers, provisional labels, overprints (with tridents) on old Soviet stamps, etc. Literally hundreds of such emissions exist, making it very confusing for the layman, but simply a paradise for collectors.

The Canadian Bank Note Co., which printed some of the Ukrainian stamps, is having problems, as stated in Mr. Guly's article — but mostly problems which they brought upon themselves. Their prices are ridiculously high, their service is slow (over two months for delivery), and they refuse to answer any questions posed by collectors. In addition, they failed to advertise in the philatelic press. As a result of this, there exists a lively market in stamps smuggled from Ukraine and sold by dozens of various stamp dealers and speculators — both Ukrainian and international.

Lubomyr S. Onyshkevych
Lawrenceville, N.J.

Someone must be watchdog

Dear Editor:

Enclosed you will find my letter to Ms. Margaret E. Wagner at the Library of Congress as per your request in the January 31 editorial of The Weekly. I strongly support your efforts to expose members of the American media and other institutions who, directly or indirectly, defame Ukraine's history and/or world image. You should continue to publish the names and addresses of such perpetrators.

I have always maintained that Ukrainians lacked an effective "watchdog" type service (i.e. one capable of triggering an immediate, large-scale community response to any threat, inaccuracy or slander). Others, like the Jewish community, have for years utilized such resources, and I suspect most Ukrainian Americans are just as capable of responding with vigor if called upon to do so.

However, until an appropriate Ukrainian organization is formed, the "watchdog" function will continue to be the responsibility of the community press. Ideally, information should be coordinated through various papers and periodicals, Ukrainian as well as English. The former would undoubtedly require specific recommended wording or a form of some kind, since the English language is often not a fluent

communication medium of the readers.

Bohdan Wynnycky
Mississauga, Ontario

Ukrainians should take on academics

Dear Editor:

Eugene Iwanciw in The Weekly of January 31 advocates that more thought be given to how to more effectively utilize existing resources, realizing that a press bureau per se in Washington would cost "at least \$250,000 a year." This appears to be sound diagnosis.

What is unclear is his statement that "monitoring and taking on" universities and colleges would have little effect. The contention that the academic world reacts not to the press or a bureau but to others in the academic world suggests an inadequate understanding of who the real movers and shakers are in academic operations, there often being a buddy system of "educrats" that led the late Prof. Wallace Sayre of Columbia University to state, "Academic politics is the most vicious form of politics because the stakes are so low."

Many academics, because they are so conscious of their status positions, advancement of careers, and evaluations of their institutions, act quickly and directly to a non-commending press. That they fear a vocal group using the press can be discerned by examining the content of minority/ethnic/cultural studies courses as described in the catalogue of most American colleges. Is there a correlation between the scant coverage accorded Soviet Americans in college/secondary school courses and the passivity exhibited by Slavs in demanding their inclusion in multi-cultural studies?

I well remember the politics of monetary distribution practiced for the Schweiker Ethnic Heritage Studies Program, which had been initiated and pushed through Congress by sincere, hard-working ethnic groups, most of whom were East European, seeking to have studies of their cultures upgraded. As a reader/judge of proposals for funds, I rejected quests where no shortage of materials existed. Who very often received funds? Groups that already had tons of materials as they were staffed with grant writers, publicists, and political and professional full-time employees. In some cases the grant-grabbers did not bother to change terminologies on applications that obviously were earlier or simultaneously submitted for other grants. The process for selecting recipients was somewhat along the lines suggested for determining the gender of the rabbit Johnny brought to his third-grade class on show-and-tell day. Not knowing whether the rabbit was male or female, one of Johnny's classmates suggested, "Let's take a vote on it!"

The bottom line is purse strings. Ukrainians need to employ the press to the hilt (probably done best along with others as not be judged self-serving by "educrats" who are experts at stalling and sidetracking). After examining budgets — the real pressure points — questions need to be asked (and responses publicized): Who has been keeping the scorecard for equal distribution of materials, time allocations, personnel, and finances for cultural studies? How scientifically qualified are the scorekeepers? Have educators worked consistently with community organizations?

Two requests for a college's or secondary school's curriculum guide for

ethnic studies along with related budgetary data and a published concern about favoritism/discrimination might have a specialist pulling his hair. Ten such requests accompanied by press coverage would lead him/her to dance the hopak.

Paul Fenchak
Lutherville, Md.

We need an action network

Dear Editor:

My wholehearted support goes to Eugene W. Iwanciw (letters to the editor (January 31)). The Ukrainian community does not need to support another new institution. We need to evaluate which of our institutions are essential for our (U.S. diaspora) survival and focus our support on them. That will be the most effective help to Ukraine now and in the years to come. Let's save ourselves! Ukraine will need us.

Mr. Iwanciw is absolutely right that individual reactions (both, negative and positive) to the media legislators, publishers, etc., is the most effective way to stir public opinion, which is the moving force in a democracy such as ours. It doesn't cost us anything as a community, plus a genuine citizen's opinion gets into the media or to the U.S. Congress from all over the country. The Ukrainian Weekly's feature "Action Item" is a very good mechanism for that purpose.

However, it could be useful to organize workshops in different Ukrainian communities to help volunteers learn the most effective techniques. In Cleveland, for instance, the Ukrainian National Women's League of America several years ago organized an "Action Network" — a group of about 10 women who watch over the media and immediately grab the phone and start a chain-reaction if there is a reason to react. This activity, though, should be more massive and spontaneous. Never mind the few "old ladies from Soyuz Ukrainok," how about college students, older high-schoolers, Plast and SUM-A youths and their counselors? Wouldn't that be a perfect project of good deeds for Ukraine? After all, the old ladies are not going to live forever.

Seriously, we need to involve our younger generation in this. This is something they can easily do and it doesn't cost anything other than a little time, a little thought (perhaps a little "dig" in Ukraine's history or current events) and a 29-cent stamp. Practically all our young people are heading for higher education — why not utilize this tremendous existing resource?

Some things are very simple and cost-effective, we need only to conquer our indifference. Any self-respecting Ukrainian would have no choice but to react, for example, to an author, who would describe, in 1992 at that, the area north of Black Sea as "southern Russia." By the way, librarians have plenty of opportunity to correct misinformation, such as mentioned in the January 31 Ukrainian Weekly editorial. Some have been doing it for over 25 years, but such persons are too few and too far between. Imagine all of us, in different professions, especially those in the humanities, doing this? We would be worthy indeed of proudly calling ourselves Ukrainians.

Nadia Deychakiwsky
Brecksville, Ohio

REACTION TO FUROR IN TORONTO

Catholic Church needs leaders, not followers

Dear Editor:

Thank you for your coverage of the crisis in the Eparchy of Toronto (January 31 and February 7 issues). Allow me to express an informed reaction.

The Rev. Roman Danylak's statement that he has never questioned that "married clergy must be held in honor by all in the Catholic Church" is sheer disingenuousness on his part. Time again Father Danylak has told married priests ordained by Patriarch Josyf Slipyj and Metropolitan Volodymyr Sterniuk (two men who suffered for the Catholic faith) that they (the priests) are "uncanonical," and/or "have stained hands," and/or "lack the full grace of the priesthood." I could provide the names of married priests who were "honored" by Father Danylak with such remarks, but it is unbecoming of your publication to print such information. Incidentally, the above-mentioned remarks are only samples of other similar comments.

Secondly, to even dare suggest that Patriarch Josyf and Metropolitan Sterniuk "abused the law" as Father Danylak says, is the height of effrontery! What these two heroes of the 20th-century Catholic Church did was to put into practice paragraphs 6 and 12 of Vatican II's decree on the Eastern Catholic Churches ("Orientalium Ecclesiarum") which state, for example, that the Eastern Churches are "to strive to return to their ancestral traditions."

The "law" regarding mandatory celibacy in North America, of which Father Danylak is so enamored, is the "Cum data fuerit" of 1929, which had the "supremely beneficial" effect of causing tens of thousands of Greek-Catholics to convert to Orthodoxy. That "law" is contrary to the prescriptions of an ecumenical council (Vatican II), and was therefore interpreted by Patriarch Slipyj and Metropolitan Sterniuk in the light of the far weightier conciliar text.

Patriarch Slipyj and Metropolitan Sterniuk were leaders, Father Danylak is a follower. And the tragedy is that he is following a path that leads to the decline of our Church. All of our parishes in North America are suffering because of a clergy shortage. The exception is the Eparchy of Toronto which, for decades, has admitted married candidates to the priesthood with the result that it can actually "export" priests to other parishes.

As regards Father Danylak's attitude towards the Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate, while he is correct in stating that many Orthodox are opposed to its recognition, he fails to understand that it is Rome's attitude and not theirs which remains the ultimate problem, for it is Rome that has acquiesced to pressure from Moscow. Father Danylak overstates the case regarding Ukrainian Orthodox pressure on Rome in this area, because until last year the Vatican was oblivious to the existence and concerns of the Ukrainian Orthodox. Instead, Moscow was and remains the main Orthodox voice heeded at the Vatican.

Incidentally, the Ukrainian Orthodox Patriarch Mstyslav attended the transfer of Patriarch Josyf's remains to Lviv last August, and repeatedly and emphatically referred to Cardinal Slipyj as "patriarch." It was patriarchalists like Patriarch Slipyj who had the respect of the Orthodox, and not Catholic "integralists" like Father Danylak who use the lack of a united

Kyivian Church as a smokescreen for their objections to the recognition of the patriarchate. Father Danylak opposes its recognition because Rome opposes its recognition. And, again, he is a follower and not a leader.

Leaders like Patriarch Slipyj and Metropolitan Sterniuk were willing to point out that Rome's objections were political, based on the Vatican's need to appease the "Russian bear." Patriarch Slipyj's and Metropolitan Sterniuk's attitude, however, was based on the belief that even the gates of hell (not to mention Moscow) would not prevail against the Church, and that the Gogtha of millions of Ukrainian Catholics should be validated by the Roman See, for which they suffered. Incidentally, the collusion between the Vatican and Moscow in this area has now become quite evident as a result of open and free discussions with prominent churchmen from the former USSR.

There are other reasons so many people in the Eparchy of Toronto oppose the appointment of Father Danylak. However, because it is always better to be for something than against, allow me to pass instead to the question of Bishop Isidore Borecky's refusal to relinquish his jurisdiction.

As Father Danylak himself admits in the interview, canon law only requests bishops to submit their resignation at age 75. It does not demand such a resignation. As in the case of most legal texts, the words were chosen very carefully by those drafting the code of canon law.

From its earliest days, the Church has always taught that a bishop is committed to his see as a husband to his wife. A bishop is wedded to his diocese. It may be beneficial in many cases for an elderly bishop to consider resigning from his see, however, it is ultimately up to each eparch to decide in conscience what is best for his own diocese. Considering that the Vatican has chosen to impose such an undesirable successor on the Eparchy of Toronto, Bishop Isidore can only be admired for remaining faithful to his threatened "ecclesial spouse."

Note, however, that Bishop Isidore is by no means a megalomaniac unwilling to relinquish power. For several years now, he has petitioned Rome and the Synod of the Ukrainian Catholic Church for an auxiliary bishop. This way the transition would be smooth. The auxiliary would have to respect the legitimate traditions of the Eastern Church which Bishop Isidore has worked so hard to re-establish in his eparchy.

This brings us to the question of Father Danylak's particular status as an apostolic administrator. Canon law explicitly states that only for "serious and special reasons" is an apostolic administrator appointed to a see. Such reasons could be doctrinal error, moral impropriety, scandal or complete administrative mismanagement. In the case of Bishop Isidore, none of these holds.

Accusations made against him by his detractors refer to debts incurred by the eparchy. However, none of these is significant, and the only reason they exist to begin with is because the bishop refuses to extract funds from his parishes by coercion. He is simply too benign to do so. (Incidentally, the debts exist because Bishop Isidore bailed out a parish which could not meet the mortgage payments on its new church, and because he continues to pay the mortgage on the home of a former Ukrainian Catholic dissident now living in Canada.) However, even if the financial situation were grave (and I

repeat it is not), applying that standard would require appointing apostolic administrators for the Vatican itself — hardly known of late for its financial integrity!

Another accusation is that Bishop Isidore has seen to the ordination of (married) candidates whose training is deficient. Again this is hardly the kind of matter deserving the appointment of an apostolic administrator, especially as no one from this very small handful of candidates has caused scandal or been delinquent in his pastoral duties. Also, celibate candidates are sometimes ordained in other parishes without a complete formation, and few complain then. But again, if the quality of diocesan clergy is to be used as a criterion, then scores of Roman Catholic bishops should be deprived of their jurisdiction, considering that more than 400 priest-paedophilia cases have been brought to trial in North America alone!

No, these are not the reasons Rome has attempted to remove Bishop Isidore from his see. The reasons are instead the same for which Father Danylak was appointed to Toronto: married clergy and the patriarchal rights of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

For more than 20 years now, Roman Catholic authorities have deplored the fact that Bishop Isidore almost single-handedly restored optional celibacy to an Eastern Catholic eparchy in "Roman Catholic territory." In fact, four years ago Bishop Isidore was actually summoned to Rome to face an inquisition regarding this matter.

Also, certain circles in the Vatican cannot tolerate the fact that Bishop Isidore's eparchy stands out as a bastion of pro-patriarchalist sentiment and activity. When the Ukrainian Catholic Church is threatened either in Poland or Transcarpathia, to name just two examples, it is always the Eparchy of Toronto and its institutions that speak out in defense.

Finally, one might ask whether Bishop Isidore and the clergy that support him lack the spirit of Catholic obedience? No, they do not. Catholic teaching (Vatican I) explicitly states that the bishop of Rome has been entrusted with absolute and immediate jurisdiction throughout the world for the upbuilding of the Church. Note that last phrase. Pope Pius IX and the bishops at Vatican I knew that without that clause the pope would be legally no different than an absolute monarch who could make decisions by whim or caprice. Thus, if a local Church (in this case the Eparchy of Toronto, where Catholic teaching also recognizes the bishop's absolute, immediate jurisdiction) determines that the bishop of Rome's exercise of his jurisdiction is not for the upbuilding of the Church, then that local Church is in fact obliged to notify Rome of this.

I personally believe that the pope has received very questionable advice regarding the situation in Toronto and will no doubt overturn Father Danylak's appointment to this see once the situation has been fully elucidated. Bishop Isidore and his priests are acting as they are only because they love the Church. Personal ambition can hardly be their motive since they (unlike Father Danylak) will forever be blacklisted from Vatican "promotions."

In the 1800s, the first Ukrainian Catholic priest in North America, the Rev. Ivan Voliansky, consistently ignored the suspensions hurled at him by ignorant Roman Catholic bishops — and our Church grew. In the 1890s the Rev. Alexander Toth acquiesced to the excommunication imposed on him by

the intolerant Roman archbishop of Minneapolis, and the uproar gave birth to the "Russian Orthodox Greek-Catholic Church of America" — splitting our Church in half.

Bishop Isidore was baptized by Father Voliansky. He knows what he is doing.

Incidentally, those wishing to voice their concern regarding this issue can write to: The Most Rev. Carlo Curis, Apostolic Pro Nuncio, 724 Manor Ave., Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa, Ontario, K1M 0E3.

P. Shashkevych
Toronto

Danylak appointment not the wish of the people

Dear Editor:

Thank you for your excellent coverage of the crisis now facing the Eparchy of Toronto of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. The interview with the Rev. Roman Danylak was most enlightening. We see a humble obedient pastor who is already discussing building himself "a larger cathedral," and who believes his ordination as a bishop "should" be conducted "in the Basilica of St. Peter" in Rome in order to accommodate "all the people who want to participate." The following is my reaction, as a concerned lay person (although a "follower" of the Rev. Danylak has already told me that as a lay person I am "not entitled to have an opinion") to what is happening.

The Ukrainian Catholic community of the Eparchy of Toronto greeted the news of the Vatican's appointment of Father Danylak to the position of Apostolic Administrator with shock and anger. This kind of appointment is made for "serious and special reasons" according to Canon 234 #1 of Canon Law. "Certain extraordinary cases can arise which necessitate the intervention of the Roman Pontiff, who, as pastor of the universal Church, can intervene in any matter he deems necessary (c. 43)."

What kind of crisis is going on in the Eparchy of Toronto that necessitates the intervention of the Holy Father himself? The truth is that Bishop Isidore Borecky is attempting to meet the spiritual needs of his people and that he is, at the same time, true to the traditions of our Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The Ukrainian Catholic Church was guaranteed its rites and traditions in 1596. Followers of the Ukrainian Catholic rite, especially those in North America (and most recently those in Poland), are only too aware of the attempts that have been made to destroy our Church and traditions. The Eastern rite Churches in communion with Rome are sometimes used as an example of the universality of the Catholic faith. In fact, we have faced incredible persecution at the hands of the "Romans," who are terrified of our practices and traditions, not the least of which is our tradition of ordaining married men.

It appears that the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church is having second thoughts about the agreements reached with the Byzantine Churches so many centuries ago, and is not being faithful to the basic theological principles of Vatican II which specifically dictate respect for the traditions of other rites and [respect] for the ability of the people themselves to understand their own needs and to come up with solutions to their own problems.

The appointment of Father Danylak was not the wish of the people; it was

(Continued on page 9)

REACTION TO FUROR IN TORONTO

Danylak appointment...

(Continued from page 8)

not the wish of the clergy; and most importantly, it was not the wish of the Synod of Ukrainian Catholic Bishops who (although they are not strictly required to) sent a list of three nominees to the Vatican to be considered for the position of auxiliary Bishop of the Eparchy of Toronto.

Indeed, we must ask ourselves: whose needs are being met by such an appointment? Many are afraid to tell the truth (that in itself is revealing). We know that Father Danylak was appointed because, he is more willing than Bishop Borecky to "toe the party line," — that is, to try to Latinize our rite. For example, it is not a well-kept secret that Bishop Borecky has taken qualified married men to Ukraine to be ordained. (The stranglehold of the Roman Catholic Church ensures that no married men may be ordained in North America). In his interview, the Rev. Danylak coyly attempted to evade the issue, and it appears that the rumors that abound about actions Father Danylak plans against Ukrainian Catholic married clergy may not be based on groundless fears.

The Roman Catholic Church is facing a severe shortage of priests, and at the same time is facing horrendous sex-related scandals among its clergy. Many inside and outside the Church feel this is directly related to the insistence on a celibate clergy and to the Roman Catholic teaching on sexual matters. How are they facing their own crisis? By calling in question our tradition of a married clergy and by attempting to destroy our tradition!

The Roman Catholic Church is attempting to battle the loss of clergy by importing celibate clergy from Ireland and Poland to take over parishes in Canada and the U.S. Is this what we have to look forward to? Will we have to choose between no clergy and imported Roman Catholic priests from Poland to "man" our parishes? We already know what is happening to our Ukrainian Catholic Church in Poland. Are we ready to simply turn our parishes over to the Roman Catholic Church? What are our alternatives? When the same dilemma hit our Church in the 1920's and 1930's in Canada, tens of thousands of our people left our Church and joined the Ukrainian Orthodox and Roman Catholic faiths. I, myself, was raised and educated as a Roman Catholic, and only "returned" to the Church of my forefathers four years ago.

Who should be our guide? Did Jesus teach that we must accept injustice if it comes from authority? Vatican II teaches us that we must be faithful to God, not to a hierarchy. It goes on to teach that the hierarchy is not God (no matter what they may personally think of themselves)...Jesus went to the people to foment change, not to the hierarchy. Why? Could it be because power brings with it arrogance? We all know the saying that power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. When arrogance comes — love, respect, compassion, and understanding leave.

I feel great personal sadness at this latest manoeuvre to strip even more of the traditions from our Ukrainian Catholic rite. For forty years our brothers and sisters in Ukraine suffered unspeakable hardships including torture and martyrdom to remain faithful to the Holy Father and to the Catholic Church. They came forth from the

catacombs expecting to experience freedom and the love of their brethren. Instead they have been consistently insulted and attacked, not by the Communists, but by the very organization to which they remained so true — the Vatican.

Vatican II also speaks eloquently of ecumenism. Does the Vatican think that the Orthodox, the Anglicans, the Lutherans, and all others who have in good faith attended talks with the Vatican are not watching what is going on within our Church? Are they to believe that the very same Vatican which speaks so eloquently of love and understanding and cooperation — and yet which treats those rites within its own ranks with such disrespect and even malice — will treat them any differently?

Members of our Church are not indifferent, they are afraid. A fine tribute to the love and compassion of Christianity!

At one point during his interview, the Rev. Danylak, in an effort to avoid answering a question, says "I haven't taken office yet." Why then is he issuing orders to the priests in the eparchy to change the address of the eparchial office, why is he already making appointments to his own eparchial curia, why has he already ordered the priests to commemorate him during liturgy with the title "Vladyka"?

What has happened in the Eparchy of Toronto is but a sign. We are ignoring too many of the signs — e.g. the treatment of Ukrainian Catholics in Poland; the appointment of 1 bishop to serve the Ukrainian Catholics in Poland whereas 5 Roman Catholic bishops have been appointed in Ukraine; the treatment accorded Metropolitan Sterniuk; the treatment of Bishop Isidore Borecky. Surely, the fact that the Rev. Danylak refused to commemorate His Beatitude Patriarch Josyf Cardinal Slipyj as Patriarch and he continues to refuse to commemorate Patriarch Myroslav Cardinal Lubachivsky as Patriarch is also a sign. His interview is full of talk about following the law and the fact that he is "a law and order priest" (in fact, in answering 6 questions, he uses the term "rule" 5 times and the word "law" 21 times!). In Matthew: 15, Jesus quotes Isaiah "... They do me empty reverence making dogmas out of human precepts."

The people are already talking about switching to the Orthodox Church. People are speculating that we should just start our own Church. Others are paralyzed with fear or ennui. We must stand up for our rights! People confuse the Pope and God...We are not advocating disobedience to God — but the Vatican is not God!

For years people have shaken their heads in sadness when contemplating the subtle and not so subtle ways the Vatican has attempted to destroy our traditions and our rite. This is an issue that does not only affect the Eparchy of Toronto, but it affects the very survival of our Church. Let us stop shaking our heads and take action! We must insist that the Vatican show respect for our Church and honor their agreements with us — and honor the teachings of Vatican II.

Gaylene Levesque
St. Catharines, Ontario

The writer of this letter is the assistant to the executive director of the St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics in Canada.

It's time to consider an independent Church

Dear Editor:

I read with great interest The Ukrainian Weekly's interview with the Rev. Roman Danylak, the new Vatican-appointed apostolic administrator for the Toronto Eparchy.

I am a first-generation Ukrainian Canadian who, after reading the interview, found the Rev. Danylak's arrogance quite disturbing. The Rev. Danylak considers himself a long-time supporter of Bishop Isidore Borecky. Yet, when the Vatican intervenes and appoints him apostolic administrator for the Toronto Eparchy he feels it is his duty to accept. Why? The Vatican is once again overstepping its bounds. This is not support. This is individual political ambition. We are being driven towards Roman Catholicism by the Vatican and its supporters, amongst

whom is obviously the Rev. Danylak.

His last statement in the interview is all-revealing: "I should actually go to Rome and be ordained in the Basilica of St. Peter to do justice to all the people who want to participate." This is an insult to the memory and an injustice to the efforts of the late Patriarch Josyf Slipyj and others who fought for the Ukrainian Catholic Church to maintain its rights and traditions as laid out in the Union of Brest.

The interview conducted by The Weekly was valuable in that it provided readers the opportunity to judge for themselves the individual who will lead Ukrainian Catholics into the 21st century. I will have great difficulty remaining a member of the Toronto Eparchy with the Rev. Danylak as leader. Maybe it's time to seriously consider an independent Ukrainian Church.

Zirka Kudia
Toronto

COMMENTARY: Dr. Gale's mysterious assertions

by Dr. David R. Marples

The return of Dr. Robert Gale to Moscow in February was the occasion for a press conference, and subsequent news items carried by the AP and UPI on February 4. And while these agencies must bear the responsibility for non-quoted statements, there were some very curious assertions indeed. One reads these articles and emerges deeply mystified — both by the man and his motives.

The purpose of Dr. Gale's visit was, ostensibly, to raise funds for a lottery to be administered by the International Children of Chernobyl Fund. Its goal is to provide medical equipment and promote medical research for children in Russia. Some of these children, the accounts imply, are suffering as a result of Chernobyl, but there are many other radiation-producing agencies in Russia, especially from nuclear-related sources. Anyone who has read Murray Feshbach and Alfred Friendly's book, "Eco-crime in the USSR," would not be disposed to disagree. So Russians are being asked to contribute \$1 a head to this new U.S.-based lottery, which at present exchange rates amounts to about 570 rubles — hardly a small sum for the average Russian in the present day.

Why another fund-raising effort at this stage? What relationship does the International Children of Chernobyl Fund have with existing humanitarian and non-government agencies dealing with the aftereffects of Chernobyl? For surely the name of Dr. Gale is equated first and foremost with victims of Chernobyl? Yet, even on this issue there appears to be some confusion.

In his book, "Final Warning" (1988), written with Thomas Hauser, Dr. Gale notes that 19 Chernobyl patients required bone marrow transplants, but six were performed by Soviet doctors prior to his arrival. That would leave 13 patients, all of whom, to my knowledge, subsequently died, leading the head of the Soviet team of doctors to declare that such transplants were ineffective. Yet the new press reports declare that Dr. Gale treated 29 patients in Moscow. The Associated Press account states that Dr. Gale helped Soviet doctors care for 499 patients in Moscow. Is one to believe that all these patients were actually treated by Dr. Gale? If so, one can only state that this is not the

impression one gleans from his book.

But there are other questions that might be raised. Most experts concur that of the children most affected by radioactive fallout, those in Russia constitute only a small minority. Most of the initial aid for Chernobyl victims from international sources — whatever its intended destination — also found its way to Moscow, though much of it disappeared, as though into a void. Dr. Gale claims that in the post-Soviet situation, the governments of Russia, Belarus and Ukraine are not working together. But Belarus and Ukraine, the most seriously contaminated areas, have recently signed a treaty agreeing to coordinate their efforts. It would seem that it is the Russian government that has elected to continue alone.

And why is this new campaign to be centered on Russia? According to a recent statement by Prof. Yuri Bukin of the Cancer Research Center of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, over 660,000 children in the Republic of Belarus currently live in highly contaminated regions. (IPS [Moscow], February 3, 1993). An article carried by Moscow News (No. 5, January 1993) makes it plain that even without the impact of Chernobyl, the Belarusians have a health crisis on their hands.

If one looks at Chernobyl clean-up workers and evacuees; general mortality statistics; declining birth rates and economic collapse signifying the inability of a government to provide its citizens with an adequate standard of living, one would also posit that Ukraine should be high on any priority list, though once again the price of 1,700 karbovantsi for a lottery ticket would raise a few hackles in Kyiv. Again one must ask the question: Why, if the campaign is to raise money for Chernobyl victims, is it based in Russia?

The press conference also heard about the other exploits of Dr. Gale, including the information that he was "sent" by the U.S. government to Armenia to coordinate medical relief for the victims of the earthquake of December 1988. Another oddity. Why would the U.S. administration send a bone marrow/leukemia specialist to aid earthquake victims? And who precisely sent Dr. Gale on this mission? The president? The U.S. Department of State? One recalls that his trip to Chor-

(Continued on page 16)

NEW ON VIDEOTAPE

Prolog Video releases new feature films

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Prolog Video recently released three new video offerings. The videos cover historical themes; two depict the Opryshky uprisings in 17th century Hutsulshchyna, the other tells the story of an undercover agent working for the Ukrainian-Insurgent Army (UPA) during the second world war. All three are Ukrainian-language, full-length features.

"**Oleksa Dovbush**," produced by the renowned Dovzhenko film studios, is a historical epic adventure about Oleksa Dovbush, who led an uprising of Hutsuls against the Polish nobility.

A Kochetkov plays the powerful lead role, a Robin Hood-like figure, who, with his group of "thieves," vows to steal from the corrupt rich and give to the poor peasants. His presence fills the screen whenever he appears, reminiscent of a Ukrainian Yul Brynner.

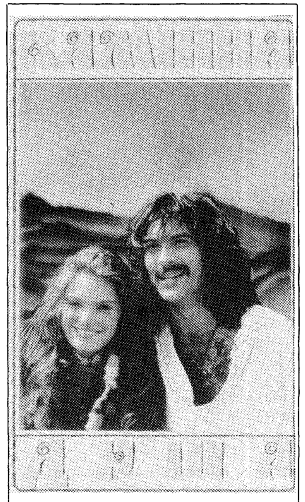
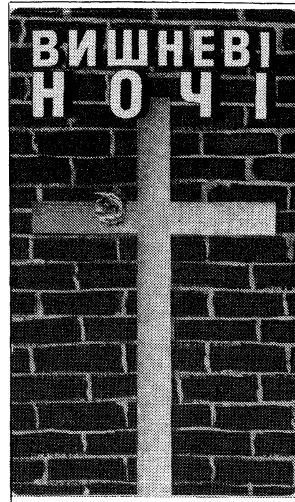
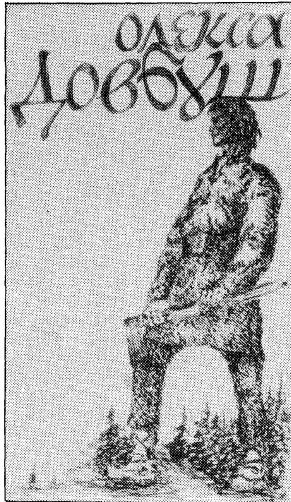
The evil nobleman who earns Dovbush's wrath is Yablonsky, an angular hook-nosed sadist played angrily by M. Petrovskiy.

Director L. Nyzertskiy and cinematographer L. Dmyterko use the gorgeous scenery of the Carpathian Mountains to tell the story of Dovbush's unyielding zeal to make the corrupt nobility feel the pain they impart on the peasants, the cost of which is the love affair between him and the beautiful Marichka.

The Opryshky all have sworn loyalty and faith singularly to their brotherhood, leaving Marichka without her beloved "Leso." But when Yablonsky's wife convinces her brother to abduct the young maiden in an effort to flush out Dovbush, the Opryshky move in.

The Hutsul culture is stunningly portrayed in shots of old wooden churches, traditional costumes and roaring trembitas in this visually pleasing 1959 release.

Dovzhenko film studios also is res-



Prolog Video's three recent releases: (from left) "Oleksa Dovbush," "Crimson Nights" and "Vyshnevi Nochi."

ponsible for Director Ihor Blazhkov's "**Soul of Stone**." Blazhkov's Opryshok leader, Dmytro Marusiak, another legendary Hutsul figure, is much more arrogant than Dovbush and very self-absorbed.

He and his men brazenly rob from the nobility while swigging whiskey in considerable amounts. They revel in their success and speak viciously of the landowners who strip from the peasants the bounty they bring forth from the soil.

Dmytro, played by Anatoliy Khostikoyev, seduces Marusia, the beautiful young bride of a village priest, who then leaves her comfortable life and becomes Dmytro's lover. He has her disrobe before his men as a symbol of the community and openness that is the bond of the brotherhood. Although growing more impatient with Marusiak's distasteful style, you will find yourself still searching for something to like in the mighty Opryshok.

All sympathy for Mr. Khostikoyev's character vanishes as quickly as the fog

of the Carpathian morning so beautifully photographed by cinematographer Leonid Pererva, when Marusiak, in the spirit of comradeship, gives his approval for his lieutenant to have his way with Marusia, whose pleas to protest are ignored. Before anything further happens an older, wiser Opryshok steps forward and condemns Marusiak's actions. "The nobility tortures the Hutsuls, and you guys also do!" he screams at the surprised leader.

Cinematographer Pererva uses the darkness of the night, a misty morning and the brilliant blue sky to represent, in turn, Dmytro's brooding darkness, the lovers' new hope and Marusia's revealing insight into Dmytro's true character.

Finally, Prolog Video now has "**Vyshnevi Nochi**" produced in 1991 by Ros Film Studio in Kyiv. Set during World War II in Ternopil, this tragic melodrama unfolds against a historical background depicting the UPA in battle against the forces of the Soviet Union.

Inna Kapinos plays Olenka, self-confident and daring message-runner

for the UPA, whose cover name is "Kalyna." Working as a nurse in a hospital, she succeeds in undermining NKVD plans by intercepting enemy messages there and relaying them to the UPA. But her days are numbered, once the NKVD discovers a microfilm message on the body of an insurgent, instructing him to "maintain contact with Kalyna."

The dark cinematography and terse dialogue enhance the tension of the plot line in "Crimson Nights." Tight camera shots reveal the taut expressions of the freedom fighters, who are never certain whether they are meeting friend or foe.

This thriller also stars Volodymyr Shevelkov as the NKVD lieutenant in love with Kalyna, who finds himself torn between his commitment to the Soviet regime and his love for Olenka.

The ending of the film is truly a testament to life's unpredictable fortunes, where loyalties and love become true victims, caught between the forces of war.

Harvard announces 1993 summer school program

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The Ukrainian Research Institute, in conjunction with the Harvard University Summer School, announced the 23rd annual Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute, to be held June 28 through August 20. The intensive eight-week program offers accredited university instruction in Ukrainian studies and provides an opportunity for students to meet faculty and research associates and become familiar with the work of the institute.

The courses to be offered this year are: Beginning Ukrainian, Intermediate Ukrainian (two levels) and Advanced Ukrainian (eight credits each); and, "Ukrainian Modernist and Avant-Garde Literature," "Ukraine and the Family of Rus': A Survey of Ukrainian Cultural, Social and Political History," and "Politics of Contemporary Ukraine" (four credits each). Once admitted into the program, students are required to register for at least eight credits; they may register for as many as 12 credits.

Extracurricular programs

The Ukrainian Summer Institute students' learning is not limited to

classroom experiences. Course work is enriched by a series of guest lectures given by prominent faculty, roundtable discussions on current events in Ukraine and other special events such as films and concerts. Some of the highlights for the 1992 program were a weeklong participative theater workshop, a contemporary Ukrainian film series and a concert with the popular Ukrainian musician, Vika Vradiy. Similar events are being planned for the 1993 program.

Students are also encouraged to take advantage of Harvard's many research and instructional facilities, including the libraries, museums and language laboratory. Field trips and a weekly Ukrainian table allow all students to practice Ukrainian at any level of fluency.

The program draws a diverse group of participants, including undergraduate, graduate and continuing education students, government specialists and businesspeople. In past years participants have come from all over the United States and Canada, as well as from Europe, Latin America, Africa and Australia. Last year, eight students

from Ukraine participated in the program.

Applications now available

Applicants to the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute must be at least 19 years of age or have attended one year of college. Admission is based on the applicant's academic record, a letter of recommendation and an essay. The program is offered for a reduced fee of \$1,200 (regular Harvard Summer School tuition for eight units of credit is \$2,350). Students who demonstrate financial need may qualify for a further fee reduction to \$600. Students who choose to stay in the university dormitories must pay for their room and board, the cost of which is \$1,950.

Applications for the 1993 summer session may be obtained by writing to: Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138 or by calling (617) 495-7833. Admission is on a rolling basis with a final application deadline of May 28. Candidates are advised to apply promptly as there are a limited number of dormitory rooms available and language classes have a restricted enrollment.

Manor College seen as model for Taiwan

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — After traveling throughout Iowa, California and Florida in search of a model, doctoral candidates Chin-Tsao Chen and Hsin-Yen Kuo have chosen Manor Junior College as the standard by which they plan to institute a two-year college in their native Taiwan.

The graduate students, who are completing their doctoral studies in education at Wilmington College, New Castle, Del., "selected Manor as their example because of its academic programs, beautiful, suburban setting, warm, friendly atmosphere and significant architectural design," said Sally Mydlowec, academic dean. The team reviewed the college's administrative policies and departments, toured Manor's campus and Dental Health Center, and interviewed staff and administration.

Manor Junior College is a private, Catholic, co-ed college founded in 1947 by the Ukrainian Sisters of St. Basil the Great that offers liberal arts and career-oriented programs of study.

Pizza purveyor pursues Lviv's palates; initial parlor to open soon

by Roman Woronowycz

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — If all continues on schedule, on April 1 the robust aroma of cheese, tomato sauce and oregano and the sweet smell of rising dough will waft from the giant ovens and coolers of a Lviv storefront located minutes from the city center. Customers will be able to order New York-style Italian American pizza with a Ukrainian flavor at a price the owner says will be affordable to all.

Orest Jejna, 38, president of Jemar International, which will open Pizza Pronto, the first ever pizzeria in Lviv and among the first in Ukraine, said he wants parents to be able to afford to buy the pie for their children. So he decided to use a mix of traditional Italian ingredients and less expensive Ukrai-

nian ones.

"We hope it's a bit of exposure to Western living," he added. "How many times on a Sunday night did our parents say, 'Let's order a pizza?'"

Mr. Jejna's company has entered into an interesting joint venture with Buterbrody, a sandwich shop, formerly state-owned, that already exists at the location. In the agreement with the Ukrainian government, Jemar International attained 70 percent ownership and then agreed to give the current six employees at the delicatessen, who will stay on with the new firm, the other 30 percent.

And Mr. Jejna said he definitely is not thinking small time. "At some point we may be franchising, depending how this pilot project takes off." Anticipating a large demand, he already is considering adding additional employees.

Jemar International is a two-year-old consulting firm specializing in Western business opportunities in Ukraine. Before forming Jemar International, Mr. Jejna was a practicing attorney in Phoenix, Ariz., known for the work he did in 1985 attempting to help a young Ukrainian sailor, Myroslav Medvid, who had jumped ship near New Orleans and was seeking asylum in the United States.

The seed for Pizza Pronto was planted in June 1992, when Mr. Jejna

decided he should take the advice he was giving his business clients and enter into a business venture in Ukraine. With an initial investment of \$25,000, which the pizza purveyor said has now grown, he purchased, among other items, mixers from Ohio and a pizza oven from a firm in Vermont. With the oven came several unanticipated headaches.

First, much of the machinery had to be adapted to fit the different hardware found in Ukraine, problems the firm is still resolving. Then the equipment was air freighted to Ukraine via Germany, where it was lost. "We shipped it to Ukraine, but it went on its own voyage." It finally turned up in Lviv six weeks later. Once in Lviv, a commercial-grade exhaust fan had to be brought in because his partner, Mykola Jejna, who doubles as his father, could not find one in the country.

The older Jejna also experienced problems with red tape while working in Ukraine to obtain the needed approvals and licensing. On December 25, his perseverance and diligence paid off when the firm was registered in both Kyiv and Lviv. Recently, they received verbal approval to hook into city gas lines. Currently, Pizza Pronto is completing some remodeling and finalizing menu items.

To sufficiently reduce costs and keep the pizzas affordable for the average Yosyf, Mr. Jejna will use several items

not found or most traditional pies. In place of pepperoni, he plans to serve either a hard salami, which is produced in Ukraine but is very similar to the Genoese variety found in the West, or kovbasa.

The pizza entrepreneur also is considering substituting mozzarella with a cheese produced in Ukraine. He says it is very similar, but much less costly. The pizza parlor will use Ukrainian flour and vegetables, as well as the traditional pizza seasonings of oregano and basil, both readily obtainable in Ukraine.

"We're not modeling ourselves after any pizza outfit. We're trying to mix Ukrainian and American foods and styles," he said.

He and his wife wanted to incorporate a novel mix into the name of their establishment as well. "We wanted to convey a European/Italian flare. We also wanted Ukraine to identify it (the business) with fast food." In Italian and in common Ukrainian usage the word *pronto* means "quick," hence the name "Pizza Pronto."

Mr. Jejna sees a variety of people demanding the fast pizza he'll soon be cooking up in his American kitchen in Ukraine — everybody from students, to businesspeople, and from travelers to the Ukrainian kid, who just might boldly say one Sunday night, "Dad, how 'bout some pizza, pronto!"

Penn State U. will focus on Skovoroda

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa. — Penn State University here has taken a special interest in the work of Ukrainian philosopher Hryhorii Skovoroda.

The Pennsylvania State University Press will be publishing "The Selected Works of Gregory Skovoroda" in English translation in its prestigious Literature and Philosophy Series. The volume is scheduled to appear in 1994, the 200th anniversary of Skovoroda's death. Editors for the volume will be Dr. Michael Naydan (Pennsylvania State University) and Dr. Oksana Zabuzhko (Ukrainian Academy of Sciences).

The volume will include translations of Skovoroda's "Garden of Divine Songs," five of Skovoroda's philosophical treatises, and over a hundred of Skovoroda's letters. Most of the material will be appearing for the first time in English translation, which will give English-speaking scholars access to a large corpus of Skovoroda's works.

Translators for the volume include Prof. Zabuzhko, Prof. Naydan, poet and editor Askold Melnyczuk, Prof. Eleonora Karpinich Adams, and Prof. Stephen Scherer. Noted Ukrainian writer Valeriy Shevchuk has been scheduled to write an introduction to the volume.

In addition, the university has announced an international conference on "The Impact of the Writings of Gregory Skovoroda on the Slavic Cultures," which is scheduled for Friday, March 18-19, 1994, at Pennsylvania State University. The conference will be co-sponsored by the department of Slavic and East European languages, the department of philosophy, and the religious studies program at Penn State.

Participants will come from throughout North America and Europe, and will include several scholars from Ukraine. The proceedings of the conference will be published as a separate volume.

The conference and publication of this volume on Ukraine's greatest philosopher will cost in the vicinity of \$30,000. A sum of \$5,000 will be made available from the Woskob Fund for Ukrainian Studies for the project. Ukrainian organizations and individuals are being asked to assist with publication costs. All contributions will be duly noted in the Skovoroda volume and in the conference program. All

(Continued on page 18)

Birnbaum travel guide features Ukrainian cities

NEW YORK — Travel bug bit you? The newest guide to travel in Eastern Europe, "Birnbaum's Eastern Europe 1993," which hit the newsstands just two weeks ago, provides pages of information on Ukraine, highlighting the cities of Kyiv and Odessa.

"...these rapid, seemingly unceasing changes have caused everyone who has worked on this guide to consume several cartons of Maalox. And in the year since this book's debut, the map of Eastern Europe has changed once again. It's not a question of what's hot and what's not, but what still is and is not. Even on-the-spot-stringers and researchers haven't been able to keep up with the heroics (and in some instances, bloodshed) that seem to result in immediately altered street and building names. Street numbers — and sometimes the streets themselves — suddenly no longer exist, making directions a thornier-than-usual dilemma. We've done the best we can, but we hope you'll understand a level of imprecision that we usually are able to avoid," notes the editor, Alexandra Mayes Birnbaum, in her introduction to the 692-page book.

The guide has been favorably reviewed by such newspapers as The Washington Post, The New York Times and the Los Angeles Times.

The section on Ukraine, which uses some text from previous years, has been updated and revised by New York-based freelance journalist Roman Czajkowsky. He provided current information on points of interest in Kyiv (the guide uses the Russian — based "Kiev" spelling) and Odessa, as well as listings on the newest restaurants, museums, churches and theaters.

In an overview of Kyiv and its history, which is over 20 pages long, the guidebook notes:

"Following the Revolution of

1917, Ukraine — and with it Kiev — was engulfed in a bitter, chaotic civil war that raged throughout the former czarist empire and pitted, among other contestants, Ukrainian nationalists against invading Russian Bolsheviks. The nationalists — themselves divided into sparring factions — managed to declare an independent Ukraine, but amid the chaos and spreading anarchy, were never able to really take control of the country.

"After the final Bolshevik victory, Ukraine became one of the four original republics that formed the USSR in 1922. Later, after the Transcarpathian region (which borders Romania) and the western Ukraine (which includes the city of Lviv) were added to Ukraine, it became the country's third largest republic, and with its seemingly endless stretch of fertile farmland, its primary breadbasket. Ironically, despite Ukraine's agricultural riches, in 1932-33 an estimated 5 to 7 million Ukrainians — including many in the Kiev area — died of starvation in a manmade famine brought about by Stalin's order to confiscate food and grain from the countryside. Stalin's aim was to force collectivization on a recalcitrant and nationally conscious peasantry and to finance rapid industrialization.

"Kiev suffered greatly during World War II. Many irreplaceable architectural and cultural treasures were destroyed, and Khreshchatik, the city's main boulevard, was blown up by retreating Soviet partisans. But the greater tragedy was the toll the war took on the populace. More than 195,000 Kievans lost their lives during the war, including those killed in the mass executions that took place on the Babi Yar (Babyn Yar in Ukrainian) killing fields...

"Ukraine's movement toward democracy began in the mid-1980s. The Rukh, the republic's grassroots movements for independence and

democracy, was one of the old USSR's strongest and most committed, instrumental in organizing miners' strikes, support for progressive parliamentary legislation, and calls for secession and Ukrainian independence. Their fervor was not in vain. In the weeks immediately following the tumultuous events in Moscow in the summer of 1991, Ukraine announced that it had formed its own alliance with the Republic of Russia and declared its independence subject to a referendum, which passed by an overwhelming majority on December 1, 1991."

More than 12 pages are devoted to the multicultural port city of Odessa.

The chapter on Ukraine also alerts tourists to the fact that Kyiv is in close proximity to Chornobyl, adding, however, that "by now the impact of that tragic event is largely past" (for travelers, that is).

The "At-a-Glance" sections for both Kyiv and Odessa offer ideas for walking tours and special places to visit, noting that although some street signs are still in Russian, the guide offers English transliteration from the Ukrainian-language.

It is also most useful in providing tourist information, such as a listing of local services, telephone accessibility, medical emergency services, etc. It provides a listing of the best hotels in town and such practical information as how to obtain a visa and where to eat out.

Besides Kyiv and Odessa, the guide provides a brief section on the Crimea. In 1994, it is scheduled to expand its coverage to highlight travel tours from Kyiv to Lviv, through Zhytomyr and Rivne, as well as excursions to the Carpathian Mountains.

"Birnbaum's Eastern Europe 1993" is available in most major bookstores; in the United States, it costs \$18; in Canada, \$24.50.

1992 Antonovych Prizes awarded to Drozd, Braichevsky

WASHINGTON — The Omelan and Tatiana Antonovych Foundation announced that, based on the recommendations of its peer panels (juries) for literary and scholarly prizes, the Antonovych Literary Prize for 1992 will be awarded to Volodymyr Drozd of Kyiv for his novel "Lystia Zemli" ("Leaves of the Earth") and the Antonovych Scholarly Prize in Ukrainian Studies for 1992 to historian Mykhailo Braichevsky of Kyiv for his monograph "Utverzhennia Khrystianstva na Rusi" ("Establishment of Christianity in Rus'").

In addition, a special Antonovych Prize for Achievements in the Fields of Ukrainian Culture and Statesmanship will be awarded to Literaturna Ukraina, the newspaper of the Writers Union of Ukraine.

The prizes will be awarded in Kyiv in May.

College professor sculpts fountain for new library's garden

by Sherri Kimmel Diegel

WESTMINSTER, Md. — A fortuitous trip on Route 1, near Kingsville, Md., enabled Wasyl Palijczuk, professor of art at Western Maryland College, to strike a virtual gold mine in sculpting materials. Passing a patch of road construction, he saw several chunks of granite waiting to be blasted. Prof. Palijczuk, in the market for a stone to begin a fountain sculpture for the garden of Western Maryland's newly renovated and expanded Hoover Library, pulled off to the side of the road and approached the construction project manager.

"I said, 'Holy Mackerel! Look at all this stone.' The sculptor asked what the charge would be to buy a few boulders. 'You can have all you want, just so long as you don't get in the way of the workers exploding it,' the construction boss told him. 'It took me a month to get it,' Prof. Palijczuk said, shaking his head at the painful memory. 'I kept marking stones to keep, and they kept exploding and covering them.' But he persevered, for 'every sculptor has to survive on scavenging.'"

He brought Western Maryland College's president, Robert H. Chambers, out to the blasting site to get his approval on six stones, which eventually were delivered to the college.

"When the president saw them, he knew right away they were the ones. He had enough faith in me, or he could start to visualize the sculpture and see the possibilities. After I explained my ideas to him, he saw what I saw, and said, 'Sounds good. Let's have 'em.' " The college paid \$500 for delivery of the stones, which were unloaded behind a former carriage house, now the new art studios on New Windsor Road.

After examining his several-ton selection, the artist wound up with the stone of his dreams. The eight-ton boulder already had a huge hole in the middle, just right for a water pipe, and it had a natural cranial shape — his sculpture will feature at least two heads.



Wasyl Palijczuk poses by eight-ton sculpture-in-progress at Western Maryland College campus.

The idea is to represent knowledge, which flows into students' heads from professors, then is reinterpreted and flows out from students to other people. Water, representing knowledge, "will wash the stone gently, rippling down," Prof. Palijczuk explained.

Other images may include "an open book and an owl, the symbol of wisdom. It's up to the brain people here on campus to decide what words should be on the books. I'm just the worker." The sculpture also will feature a hand, representing Western Maryland's prominence in educating deaf individuals and teaching sign language, and the fact that "without hands we have nothing. They represent the physical ability to do what we learn."

For several months Prof. Palijczuk sharpened his vision of the sculpture mentally. Then, in June, he began the physical labor. "I first tried hand tools, but every time I hit the stone it shattered. So I had to buy all brand new tools, from diamond saws to grinders. I score things, then cut out pieces with the saw which has tiny diamonds"

set around its perimeter.

Refining the images and polishing them will take him three times as long as it will to rough them out, he estimates. "If I take 100 hours to do the roughness, it will take 300 hours to do the rest." All his cutting will only reduce the weight by a few hundred pounds, he said.

Besides the polishing, he will have to do the engineering — drilling holes through the bottom of the sculpture to anchor it and to maintain access to the water pipes in case they become frozen or damaged.

The chance to mold such a mound was what drew Prof. Palijczuk to the project, donating his time and expertise to the college. "Not too many people can leave an eight-ton sculpture piece somewhere. You have to be confident in yourself to do this, and smart enough to take the opportunity."

Prof. Palijczuk, who has just marked a quarter century of teaching at the private, liberal arts college, cites another reason for sculpting the stone for free. "I feel that after 25 years I do feel connected to this place, like I want to do something for the college."

NEW YORK to
KYYIV Tues. & Fri. Dep.
 Rd Trip from **\$ 600**
 Groups from **\$ 550**
 Minimum of 10 passengers

LVIV Monday Dep.
 Rd Trip from **\$ 710**
 Groups from **\$ 675**
 Minimum of 15 passengers

ITUS TRAVEL LTD
 LOWEST TO UKRAINE & INDEPENDENT STATES
 212-586-4545
 800-998-6116 Outside NY

Allentown, Pa. District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association

announces that

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held

Saturday, February 27, 1993 at 2:00 p.m.

at the Ukrainian Catholic Church
 1826 Kenmore Avenue, Bethlehem, Pa.

Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates from the following Branches:

44, 46, 47, 48, 137, 143, 147, 151, 288, 318, 369, 438.

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

AGENDA:

1. Opening and acceptance of the Agenda
2. Verification of quorum
3. Election of presidium
4. Minutes of preceding annual meeting
5. Reports of District Committee Officers
6. Discussion on reports and their acceptance
7. Election of District Committee Officers
8. Address by UNA Supreme President ULANA M. DIACHUK
9. Adoption of District activities program for the current year
10. Discussion and Resolutions
11. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Ulana M. Diachuk, UNA Supreme President
Anna Haras, Honorary Member UNA Supreme Assembly
DISTRICT COMMITTEE
Anna Haras, Chairman
Stefan Mucha, Secretary
Wolodymyr Zagwockyj, Treasurer

Share The Weekly with a colleague

KOBASNIUK TRAVEL INC.

157 Second Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003

(212) 254-8779
 (800) 535-5587

— 73 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE —



Established 1920

Yara Kowbatsniuk-Shumeyko, President

EASTER in UKRAINE

\$1350.00

Sgl: \$150.00

18 Days via Czechair

APRIL 9-26, 1993

Prague

April 10-11

Lviv - Bkfst Basis

11-26



IVANO-FRANKIVSK or KOLOMYJA can be substituted. Add'l transfer

Registration deadline: February 26, 1993

ITINERARIES AND PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT PRIOR NOTICE

To: KOBASNIUK TRAVEL INC.
 157 Second Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003

Enclosed is \$300.00 per person
 LAND PORTION DEPOSIT

Tour Name: Departing USA on

Name:

Address:

Street

State

Zip Code

Telephone: Area Code (.....)

Canada's first National Ukrainian Dance Conference slated for March

EDMONTON — The Alberta Ukrainian Dance Association will present the first National Ukrainian Dance Conference on March 19-21 at Westridge Park Lodge, Edmonton.

This in-depth look at the artistic and administrative direction of Ukrainian dance in Canada will offer seminars, a dance workshop, and discussion opportunities for Ukrainian dancers, choreographers, and administrators alike.

Each an expert in his or her field, panelists from across Canada and Ukraine will be featured in group discussion and presentation formats focusing on current issues such as the challenge of fund-raising; choosing a performance mandate; the influence of ballet on the Ukrainian dance art form; and the competitive environment.

Choreographers, marketing experts, government cultural representatives, professional fund-raisers, media dance critics and others, will offer their expertise throughout the weekend.

Panelists include: Nestor Dudych, Dance Manitoba, Royal Winnipeg Ballet, Winnipeg; Graham Hicks, journalist, Edmonton Sun, Edmonton; the Rev. Richard Hladio, international folkdance expert, researcher and choreographer, Toronto; Mykola Kanevets, artistic director, Cheremosh Ukrainian Dance Ensemble (recently of Kyiv); Myron Shatulsky, choreographer, musician, author of "The

Ukrainian Folk Dance," Winnipeg; Dorianne Slipchuk-Martyniuk, professional figure-skating choreographer, Shumka alumnus, Edmonton; Lesia Pritz, choreographer, artist, artistic director; Luna Ensemble, Vancouver; and Michael Sulyma, tour producer, Ukrainian Shumka Dancers.

A dance workshop offered as part of the conference will enhance the weekend activities with some "hands-on" participation. Lead by Petro Petrovich Naborskiy, a professional instructor, dancer and soloist with the Verioivka Ensemble of Ukraine, the workshop will provide Canadian dancers with a unique opportunity to work with an artist from one of the most highly regarded performing ensembles in Ukraine. Mr. Naborskiy will also be part of two panel discussions focusing on the influence the new freedom in Ukraine will have on Canadian Ukrainian dance.

The conference aims to involve artistic and administrative representatives from all of Canada's senior Ukrainian dance companies. The weekend will offer a unique opportunity for members of Canada's large Ukrainian dance community to meet one another, learn from one another, and share with one another, as they meet the challenge of an exciting future.

For more information contact the AUDA office, (403) 426-4329.

international nuclear disarmament fund.

Resolution of the main issues — guaranteeing national security, assistance in dismantling the weapons, a fair share of any proceeds for reclaimed nuclear materials from the warheads — would clear the way for ratification of both treaties. The world would win just as much as Ukraine would when Ukraine's nuclear shackles were shattered.

Join the UNA

Ukraine needs...

(Continued from page 6)

Ukraine has not received a cent. With little money to spare and scores of domestic problems, the Parliament has to choose priorities: invest in a healthy economy or put billions in our currency, provided by taxpayers, in a mammoth disarmament project, with few security gains. To help us solve this problem, President Kravchuk suggested last week that the nuclear powers create an

UKRAINE-PAC
(201) 831-1499
PACKAGE and FOOD Parcel Service

GOVERNMENT SEIZED VEHICLES from \$100.

Fords. Mercedes. Corvettes. Chevys.
Surplus. Buyers Guide.
(1) 805 962-8000. Ext. S-2929

КВАЛІФІКОВАНИЙ СПЕЦІАЛІСТ

пропонує свої послуги у представництві інтересів американської фірми в Україні. Адреса: Україна, 290000 м. Львів - центр, а/с (Р.О. Вох) 10703 Петрус І. Л.

WANTED — ACTORS & ACTRESSES

For a Ukrainian television pilot (soft comedy). Must be fluent in Ukrainian and English. Please send head shot/resume/bio to: "PILOT", Ukrainian Project, I.D.C. 707 Carpenter's Way, Suite 42 Lakeland, FL 33809
Deadline is February 23rd!!

GLOBAL TRADING & INVESTMENT ASSOC.

Apts. for sale in Kyiv with telephones
Call (201) 375-2849
JOHN MIKULIK
503 STUYVESANT AVE,
IRVINGTON, N.J. 07111

INVESTMENT IN UKRAINE

To receive information on Investment Opportunities Available in Ukraine, send your name and address to: UKRAINE-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

P.O. Box 81, Syracuse, N.Y. 13215

For sale EFFICIENCY CONDO

Miami Beach, Carlyle Ave. (Ukrainian Area). Fully furnished. \$25,000. Low Mo. Maint. Call Vera, days (201) 672-2266, eves (201) 228-4938. Rental considered.

SINCE 1928

SENKO FUNERAL HOMES

New York's only Ukrainian family owned & operated funeral homes.

- Traditional Ukrainian services personally conducted.
 - Funerals arranged throughout Bklyn, Bronx, New York, Queens, Long Island, etc.
 - Holy Spirit, St. Andrews Cem. & all others international shipping.
 - Pre-need arrangements.
- HEMPSTEAD FUNERAL HOME — 89 Peninsula Blvd. ■ Hempstead, N.Y. 11550 516-481-7460
SENKO FUNERAL HOME — 83-15 Parsons Blvd. ■ Jamaica, NY 11432 1-718-657-1793
SENKO FUNERAL HOME — 213-215 Bedford Ave. ■ Brooklyn, NY 11211 1-718-388-4416

24 HOURS 7 DAYS A WEEK

DIASPORA ENTERPRISES, INC.

EASTER in UKRAINE

April 13-27, 1993

\$650.00 — AIR ONLY (April 1 - June 20)
\$1350.00 — AIR * HOTEL * 3 MEALS DAILY * AIR to LVIV

Fly



NY/KYIV/NY

"AIR UKRAINE"

\$600.00 TAX INCLUDED

Until March 31, 1993

Free Roundtrip Airfare to Group Organizers

N.J. (201) 731-1132
Phila: (215) 567-1328

220 South 20th St.
Philadelphia, PA 19103

1-800-487-5324
Fax: (215) 567-1792



Ukrainian Ski Club KLK

invites its members and their guests to their

ANNUAL SKI WEEK-END/SKI RACES

to be held at

Hunter Mountain on Saturday, March 6, 1993

BANQUET and AWARDS CEREMONY at the XENIA MOTEL

- Race registration with lift tickets — \$35; juniors — \$30. (Discounted lift tickets or race registration only available as well as discounted lift tickets for Sunday)
- Banquet (family style, includes appetizer) — \$15; children ½ price.
- Racing to start at 12:30 p.m. (Saturday). Please register at Ski Club Table (Colonel's Hall, Main Lodge) at 9 A.M.
- Rooms may be reserved (First come, first served) at Xenia by calling them at (518) 263-4700 - Mention KLK.
- Anyone interested in donating prizes please contact Severin Palydowych (7:30 a.m. - 2 p.m.) at (201) 470-2361
- For additional information and to register please contact Severin Palydowych (at phone number given above) or George Popel at (908) 297-0786 (before 10 p.m. please).

Newark, N.J. District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association announces that ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING will be held

Sunday, February 28, 1993 at 1:00 p.m.
at St. John the Baptist U.C. School Hall
746 Sanford Avenue, Newark, N.J.

Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates from the following Branches:

14, 27, 37, 76, 133, 142, 172, 214, 234, 306, 322,
340, 371, 459, 490

All UNA members are welcomed as guests at the meeting.

AGENDA:

1. Opening and acceptance of the Agenda
2. Verification of quorum
3. Election of presidium
4. Minutes of preceding annual meeting
5. Reports of District Committee Officers
6. Discussion on reports and their acceptance
7. Election of District Committee Officers
8. Address by UNA Supreme Assembly Officers
9. Adoption of District activities program for the current year
10. Discussion and Resolutions
11. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Dr. Nestor L. Olesnycky, UNA Supreme Vice-President

Alexander G. Blahitka, Supreme Treasurer

Andrew Keybida, UNA Supreme Advisor

DISTRICT COMMITTEE

ROMAN J. PYNDUS, Chairman
TEOFIL KLEBAN, Secretary

JAROSLAV LESKIW, Vice-Chairman
VOLODYMYR BOJARSKY, Treasurer



Ukrainian National Association

Monthly reports for October

RECORDING DEPARTMENT MEMBERSHIP REPORT

	Juv.	Adults	ADD	Totals
TOTAL AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1992	17,417	42,647	5,496	65,560
GAINS IN OCTOBER 1992:				
New members.....	51	33	7	91
Reinstated.....	21	68	2	91
Transferred in.....	1	14	—	15
Change of class in.....	3	3	—	6
Transferred from Juvenile Dept.	—	—	—	—
TOTAL GAINS:	76	118	9	203
LOSSES IN OCTOBER 1992:				
Suspended.....	18	30	18	66
Transferred out.....	1	15	—	16
Change of class out.....	3	3	—	6
Transferred to adults.....	—	—	—	—
Died.....	3	72	—	75
Cash surrender.....	19	28	—	47
Endowment matured.....	23	54	—	77
Fully paid-up.....	33	62	—	95
Reduced paid-up.....	—	2	—	2
Extended insurance.....	—	—	—	—
Certificate terminated.....	—	3	8	11
TOTAL LOSSES:	100	269	26	395
INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP:				
GAINS IN OCTOBER 1992:				
Paid-up.....	33	64	—	97
Extended insurance.....	4	8	—	12
TOTAL GAINS:	37	72	—	109
LOSSES IN OCTOBER 1992:				
Died.....	3	38	—	41
Cash surrender.....	10	12	—	22
Reinstated.....	—	5	—	5
Lapsed.....	4	7	—	11
TOTAL LOSSES:	17	62	—	79
TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP				
AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1992:	17,413	42,506	5,479	65,398

WALTER SOCHAN
Supreme Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT INCOME FOR OCTOBER, 1992

Dues and Annuity Premiums From Members	\$ 1,006,715.80
Income From "Svoboda" Operation	61,828.46
Investment Income:	
Bonds	\$ 323,714.61
Certificate Loans	2,415.14
Mortgage Loans	65,708.46
Banks	9,176.41
Stocks	3,117.73
Real Estate	60,524.87
Urban Renewal Corporation	200,000.00
Total	\$ 1,733,201.48
Refunds:	
Reward To Special Organizer	491.11
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages	18,126.70
Operating Expenses Washington Office	1,889.27
Taxes Held In Escrow	528.27
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums	1,329.46
Investment Expense	2,061.15
Travel Expenses-General	106.00
Total	\$ 24,531.96
Miscellaneous:	
Exchange Account-Payroll	\$ 12,352.56
Donations To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine	5,236.01
Donations To Fraternal Fund	700.00
Profit On Bonds Sold or Matured	32,926.50
Transfer Account	325,062.00
Total	\$ 376,277.07
Investments:	
Bonds Matured Or Sold	\$ 1,028,097.82
Mortgages Repaid	110,518.98
Certificate Loans Repaid	3,249.05
Total	\$ 1,141,865.85
Income For October, 1992	\$ 3,275,876.36

DISBURSEMENTS FOR OCTOBER, 1992

Paid To Or For Members:	
Annuity Benefits	\$ 1,289.19
Cash Surrenders	28,142.01
Death Benefits	99,060.50
Dividend To Members	1,101.65
Endowments Matured	99,445.00
Indigent Benefits Disbursed	800.00
Interest On Death Benefits	1,016.56

Payor Death Benefits	293.18
Reinsurance Premium Paid	984.54
Scholarships	400.00
Total	\$ 232,532.63
Operating Expenses:	
Real Estate	108,459.51
Svoboda Operation	63,183.76
Washington Office	\$ 13,427.20
Official Publication-Svoboda	57,900.73
Organizing Expenses:	
Advertising	6,869.36
Field Conferences	2,746.90
Medical Inspections	85.25
Reward To Branch Secretaries	68,053.86
Reward To Organizers	13,349.18
Reward To Special Organizers	18,585.96
Supreme Medical Examiner's Fee	1,500.00
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers	5,741.53
Total	\$ 359,903.24
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:	
Salaries Of Executive Officers	18,182.86
Salaries Of Office Employees	58,982.66
Employee Benefit Plan	82,217.83
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages	16,213.32
Total	\$ 175,596.67
General Expenses:	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses	\$ 2,100.00
Bank Charges	51.00
Bank Charges For Custodian Account	2,317.58
General Office Maintenance	2,979.17
Insurance Department Fees	170.00
Postage	5,646.25
Printing and Stationery	6,212.58
Rental Of Equipment And Services	2,370.20
Telephone, Telegraph	2,090.24
Traveling Expenses-General	4,615.69
Total	\$ 28,552.71
General Expenses:	
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses	\$ 2,100.00
Bank Charges	51.00
Bank Charges For Custodian Account	2,317.58
General Office Maintenance	2,979.17
Insurance Department Fees	170.00
Postage	5,646.25
Printing and Stationery	6,212.58
Rental Of Equipment And Services	2,370.20
Telephone, Telegraph	2,090.24
Traveling Expenses-General	4,615.69
Total	\$ 28,552.71
Miscellaneous:	
Accrued Interest On Bonds	12,793.06
Donation From Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine	3,452.84
Donations	1,350.00
Exchange Account-Payroll	12,352.56
Expenses Of Annual Sessions	750.00
Fraternal Activities	113.58
Investment Expense-Mortgages	3,126.29
Professional Fees	4,900.00
Rent	762.75
Taxes Held In Escrow	2,026.89
Transfer Account	325,000.00
Ukrainian Publications	36,474.47
Total	\$ 403,102.44
Investments:	
Bonds	3,987,335.82
Mortgages	\$ 241,847.91
Certificate Loans	8,690.14
Real Estate	7,718.64
E.D.P. Equipment	2,495.00
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.	200,000.00
Total	\$ 4,448,087.51
Disbursements For October, 1992	\$ 5,647,775.20

BALANCE

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash	\$ 525,365.27	Life Insurance	\$ 69,217,462.01
Bonds	49,844,871.48		
Mortgage Loans	4,858,783.16		
Certificate Loan	635,172.99	Accidental D. D.	2,021,908.33
Real Estate	2,874,462.97		
Printing Plant & E.D.P.			
Equipment	665,935.13	Fraternal	(1,506,956.95)
Stocks	1,646,111.66	Orphans	427,056.25
Loan to D.H.-U.N.A			
Housing Corp.	104,551.04	Old Age Home	-2,144,724.00
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.	6,911,911.00	Emergency	52,419.06
Total	\$ 68,067,164.70	Total	\$ 68,067,164.70

UNA execs review...

(Continued from page 4)

tion to take place at the UNA building and the Svoboda editorial offices in September. Local branches of the UNA are being encouraged to mark the jubilee also, Mrs. Diachuk added.

A new division of the Svoboda Bookstore has been opened to handle subscriptions to newspapers and magazines from Ukraine and to sell books published in Ukraine, and a catalogue is now being readied. In addition, the bookstore will soon be moved to the fifth floor of the UNA building in order to consolidate all its operations into a more inviting space.

At the Veselka magazine there are changes as well, Mrs. Diachuk reported. A new editor, Luba Chasto, has taken over as of the February issue, as the longtime editor, Wolodymyr Barahura, has decided to retire after 36 years of service.

Work on the history of the UNA being written by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas is proceeding according to plan, and the third volume of the index of Svoboda (covering the years 1908-1914) will soon be released. In addition, the supreme president said, an index to UNA almanacs is being prepared by a librarian from Ukraine at the Library of Congress. The UNA is funding this endeavor.

In Washington, the UNA Office

headed by Supreme Advisor Eugene Iwanciw has prepared a proposal for a project to train government administration officials from Ukraine. The program will extend for nearly a year, and Mr. Iwanciw will soon travel to Ukraine to work on setting up the project.

At the same time, Mrs. Diachuk continued, the UNA's "Teaching English in Ukraine" project is moving ahead. Teachers are being sought for assignments during the summer months in various cities throughout Ukraine under the sponsorship of the Prosvita Ukrainian Language Society. The project director is Dr. Zirka Voronka.

This year the program will also offer specialized courses for teachers of the English language in Ukraine; a special intensive course is being prepared. The co-sponsor for this phase of the project is the Kyiv Pedagogical Institute. Additional funding for the project is being sought from the Kyiv-based Renaissance Foundation.

At the conclusion of the supreme president's report, the Supreme Executive Committee voted on several proposals, among them disbursements from the UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine. The officers also approved an organizing plan for 1993 which foresees the enrollment of 2,000 new members insured for a total of \$12 million.

Organizers during this jubilee year will receive special bonuses to mark Svoboda's centennial.

nian and Taiwanese trade representations in Taipei and Kyiv. Taiwanese business officials invited Mr. Kuchma to visit their country next spring, after his official visit to South Korea. (IntelNews)

• KYYIV — The Kyiv City Council has issued an order to rename 32 streets, parks and subway stations. The following are a few of the most conspicuous changes: Rosa Luxembourg Street will once again be known as Lypska Street; Chekist Street has been renamed for Hetman Pylyp Orlyk; Arsenal Heroes' Square has been demoted to Arsenal Square; Kornichuk Avenue has been changed to Obolon Avenue; and, in the center of the city, Lenin Street will henceforth bear the name of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky. (IntelNews/UIS)

• HORLIVKA — A conference of the Communist Party of Ukraine outlawed by the Ukrainian Parliament, was held here in the Donetsk Oblast on Sunday, February 7. Similar conferences will be organized in cities across the province until March 6, at which time a provincial conference will be held. (IntelNews)

Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

prices in state stores increased rapidly. The price of wheat flour increased 86 percent; vegetable oil — 75 percent; eggs — 44 percent; pastries — 51 percent; and bread — 47 percent. Prices during the same period for such items as meat and chicken did not increase appreciably at the open air markets (IntelNews)

• KYYIV — Ukrainian Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma met with a Taiwanese delegation from the "Pacific Rim Trading Company," led by the Taiwanese president's official representative, Chu-Chung. The Taiwanese delegation proposed giving Ukraine credits and investing in its economy. They also presented Mr. Kuchma with a proposal to build a high speed trans-Ukrainian railway. However, they emphasized the need for guarantees from the Ukrainian government to cover their investments. Prime Minister Kuchma told the Taiwanese representatives that Ukrainian business circles are prepared to cooperate with them. An agreement was reached to open Ukrai-

Turning the pages ...

(Continued from page 6)

Administration. In 1927, he directed a propaganda feature about the first 10 years of Soviet rule, which incorporated animation and graphics. Later that year, in Odessa, he made the first Ukrainian animated cartoon, "Kazka pro Solomianoho Bychka" (Tale about the Straw Bullock), based on a popular folktale.

The following year, Levandovsky made another animated film, "Kazka pro Bilku-Hospodynju ta Myshku-Zlodyjku" (Tale about Squirrel the Housewife and Mouse the Thief"). In 1932, he returned to Odessa to initiate work on the first Ukrainian cartoon film with sound, "Tuk-tuk ta Yoho Tovarysh Zhuk" (Tuk-tuk and his Friend Beetle). Levandovsky moved to Moscow in 1933, where he made cartoons at the Mosfilm studios in Moscow. "Tuk-tuk" was completed in 1935 by two of his students, Yevhen Horbach and S. Huyetsky. Levandovsky died in Moscow in 1962.

Sources: "Levandovsky, Viacheslav" *Encyclopedia of Ukraine, Vol. 3* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press); "Levandovsky, Viacheslav" *Ukrayinska Radianska Entsyklopediya, Vol. 6* (Kyiv: Derzhkomvydav, 1981).

Share The Weekly with a friend

ATTENTION NEW JERSEY INSUREDERS!!!

Is your auto insurance presently in the JUA or MTF?
Think you're overpaying for your policy?
Can't get that good service you need & deserve?
Then we are the one you are looking for!!!
DON'T WAIT OR HESITATE
CALL US TODAY!!!

ALEXANDER E. SMAL & CO.

Hardynsky, Pastushenko, Smal

INSURANCE — REAL ESTATE

(201) 761-7500 FAX: (201) 761-4918

Bell Glass & Mirror

DIVISION OF
UKRAINIAN BELL
GLASS CO INC

- AUTO GLASS
- PLATE & SAFETY GLASS
- CUSTOM MIRRORS

INSURANCE REPLACEMENT APPROVED

- REPLACEMENT WINDOWS
- SOLAR REFLECTIVE GLASS
- INSULATED GLASS
- STORE FRONTS & ENTRANCES
- GLASS FURNITURE TOPS
- PLEXIGLASS & LEXAN
- PATIO DOORS & SKYLITES
- BULLET RESISTANT PARTITIONS
- WINDOW - STORM & SCREEN REPAIRS

Emergency BOARD-UP

Service 24 Hours - 7 Day

Call for free estimates.

575 McChesney Street

Orange, N.J. 07050

Tel.: 672-2266

Pay only 3% N.J. Sales Tax

UKRAINIAN OWNED

Planning a trip to

UKRAINE?

Personalized
Travel Service at
Reasonable Rates

- VISAS • HOTELS • MEALS •
- TRANSFERS • GUIDES •
- AIR TICKETS •
- RAIL TICKETS •
- CARS WITH DRIVERS •
- INTERPRETERS •
- SIGHTSEEING •

LANDMARK, LTD

toll free (800) 832-1789

DC/MD/VA (703) 941-6180

fax (703) 941-7587

UKRAINE A CONCISE ENCYCLOPEDIA

UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO PRESS

Volume I and II

You can obtain both volumes for only \$170.00

Including Postage.

ORDER NOW

Fill out the order blank below and mail it with your check or money order

USE THIS COUPON!

To: **UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc.**
30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302

I hereby order **Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia**

- Volume I — \$95.00
- Volume II — \$95.00
- Volumes I & II — \$170.00

Enclosed is (a check, M.O.) for the amount \$ _____
Please send the book (s) to the following address:

Name _____

No. _____ Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

YOUR UNCLE SAM WANTS TO SHARE IN YOUR ESTATE WHEN YOU DIE

Did you forget to include your uncle Sam in your will? Don't worry because he won't miss out on his share of your estate. Uncle Sam will be happy to share some of your estate with your family.

Would you like to learn how much estate tax liability may be? Would you like to know how to deal with that estate tax liability in the least expensive way possible? Would you like to preserve your estate for your heirs?

The Financial Services Department of the Ukrainian National Association offers estate planning advice to individuals at no charge. This will include an overall analysis of your estate, recommendations as to the use of trusts and last to die life insurance as estate planning tools and advice from estate planning attorneys. All services are provided to members at no charge.

Call the UNA Financial Services Department to discuss your estate planning needs.

YOUR UNA, WORKING FOR YOU AND THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY.

1 (201) 451-2200 (NJ) or 1 (215) 821-5800 (PA)

or call toll free from all States except New Jersey
at: 1 (800) 253-9862, or fill out and mail coupon to:

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
Director of Insurance Operations
30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302

NAME:

DATE OF BIRTH:

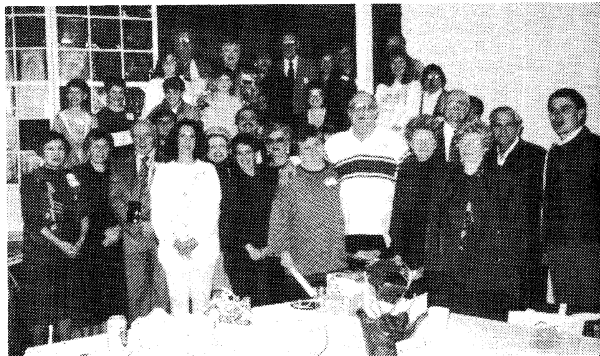
ADDRESS:

PHONE:

BEST TIME TO CALL:

PRODUCT/SERVICE OF INTEREST:

Georgia group participates in Sviata Vecheria



Forty-five members and friends of the Slavic Association of Middle Georgia traveled by chartered bus to Atlanta to join the Ukrainian Association of Georgia for the Ukrainian Christmas Eve supper, "Sviata Vecheria," on January 9. The Women's League decorated the fellowship hall, tables and stage at St. Jude's Catholic Church to reflect the Christmas theme for the evening. After dinner a devotional and musical program was presented by the members of the Ukrainian Pentecostal Church of Atlanta. St. Nicholas surprised the children with his visit and presented them with gifts and candy treats.

Dr. Gale's...

(Continued from page 9)

nobyl in 1986 was sponsored by Armand Hammer (whose factories have added significantly to environmental pollution in the former USSR) and had nothing to do with the U.S. government.

That Dr. Gale was in Armenia is not in doubt. But many observers at that time wondered why he was there and what exactly he was doing.

Later in the interview, the reader is given a direct quotation that 28 people died from radiation sickness after Chernobyl. One recalls that in the summer of 1986, the Soviet authorities released this figure and that it remained static thereafter, even when numerous victims had been added to the total. Only the most hardened supporter of the old Soviet regime could seriously believe today that there were 28 victims of radiation from Chernobyl in the immediate aftermath of the disaster. But, according to Dr. Gale, the number of those who died is "not the real issue today."

One suspects that if one is a parent, child, or even a relative of one of the deceased, then such numbers are of significance. And the U.S. news agencies are hardly innocent in this regard. Each time the figure of 28 (or 31, if one includes alleged deaths from causes unrelated to irradiation) is repeated by the Associated Press, this does a dis-

service to the additional victims.

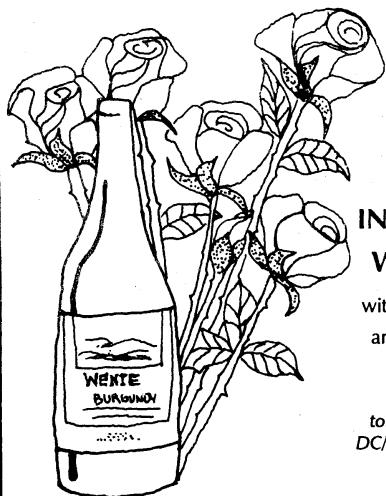
I would be the first to admit that to date it has been impossible to determine a casualty figure from Chernobyl. There have been too many imponderable factors: the health of those who first participated in the hazardous clean-up operation and then returned to their homes (some as far away as Sakhalin Island); the disappearance of a data bank in Belarus; the classification of health and radiation information by the Soviet authorities; the unexplained deaths among young clean-up workers; the generally poor health of the population in the region; difficult access to sources of nutritious food, etc. Yet these ambiguities hardly excuse the continued usage of information that is clearly erroneous.

However, according to the California doctor, there will be thyroidal abnormalities in the future, and there could be up to 20,000 cancer deaths worldwide over the next 50 years as a result of Chernobyl. After reading that statement, one can only lament that Dr. Gale continues to alight from airplanes at Moscow's Sheremetyovo Airport rather than in, let us say, Minsk or Kyiv.

The immediate impact of Chernobyl, especially from radioactive iodine, is clearly visible today in villages that are 30 to 100 miles from Chernobyl. Thyroid tumors among children in Belarus, for example, had risen six times by 1991, according to scientists, and in the radiation fallout areas, it has increased by 22 times since Chernobyl. And one does not need to be a medical doctor to recognize that cancer in the throat can soon spread to other parts of the body.

I am prepared to concede that Dr. Gale is an expert in one area that is perhaps neglected by us academics: publicity. In addition to press conferences around the world, he has also been the subject of a film that had its premiere in Moscow in 1991: "Chernobyl: The Final Warning," starring Jon Voigt. Media attention may turn out to be the palliative for the problems engendered by Chernobyl for my friends in Ukraine and Belarus. And I would be happy to take a few lessons from the good doctor in that arena, because it seems that upon talking to U.S. press agencies, one's comments will be readily consumed, digested and then excreted forthwith to the world at large, regardless of their accuracy.

Dr. David Marples, an associate professor of history at the University of Alberta, is the author of two books on the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.



WINE & ROSES

CELEBRATE!

INTERNATIONAL WOMENS DAY

with loved ones, friends and family in Ukraine.

LANDMARK, LTD

toll free (800) 832-1789
DC/MD/VA (703) 941-6180
fax (703) 941-7587

The Ukrainian American Bar Association

cordially invites you to attend the

UABA ANNUAL CONVENTION

March 26, 27, 28, 1993

at the

The Knickerbocker Hotel

163 E. Walton Place
at North Michigan Avenue

Chicago, IL 60611

For further details and banquet reservations, please contact M. Smorodsky, UABA president, at: PO Box 1705, Rutherford, NJ 07070; Tel: 201-939-1999; Fax: 201-939-4612. A block of rooms will be held by the hotel's management until February 26, 1993. For room reservations, please contact the hotel directly at: PHONE 800-621-8140; FAX 312-751-0370.

Special room rates for UABA members are \$75/single/night \$85/double/night.

**Introducing
a special plan
for a
special country.
Yours.**

**Save 15% off all AT&T direct dial calls to Ukraine or any one international country
with the AT&T Special CountrySM Plan.**

Call your mother in Odessa. Your brother in Kiev. Or your cousin Leon in Lviv. Call anytime of the day or night. Any day of the week.

Because the AT&T Special CountrySM Plan* will save you 15% off basic AT&T International Long Distance prices on direct dial calls whenever you feel like calling Ukraine or any other country you select. There's no charge to sign up. No monthly fee. Just pick one international country

and start saving. It's that simple.

AT&T has also added more lines to the Ukraine, which makes it faster and easier to reach the people you care about.

For information call
1 800 952-4877 Ext. 4348.
And enjoy savings to that
one favorite country. Yours.



*This plan is not available to subscribers to certain AT&T optional calling plans. Other conditions and exclusions also apply. Subject to billing availability. © 1992 AT&T



1993 Ukrainian Music and Book Catalog NEW! from Yevshan

We are pleased to announce the 20th Anniversary edition of the Yevshan Catalog, featuring many new products and special offers! Yevshan, North America's foremost distributor of Ukrainian music, will be celebrating 20 years in the music business, in the production and distribution of Ukrainian music, and as a service to the Ukrainian community!

To order your free copy, write to: Yevshan Corporation, P.O. Box 325, Beaconsfield, Quebec, Canada H9W 5T8 or call our TOLL FREE number: 1-800-265-9858



СОЮЗІВКА
•
СОЮЗІВКА

ATTENTION SKIERS!

Come to "SOYUZIVKA" and enjoy our
warmth and hospitality

- Overnight accommodations with two meals (Breakfast & Dinner): \$49.80 per person, includes tips and taxes.
- Go CROSS COUNTRY/SKIING at neighboring MINNEWASKA STATE PARK with 40 miles of groomed trails. Entrance fee: \$5.00 per adult, \$3.00 per child. Ski rentals, on weekend only.
- Downhill skiing at BIG VANILLA and HOLIDAY MOUNTAIN, approximately 30 minutes away from "Soyuzivka".

Ukrainian National Association Estate
Foodmore Road Kertchonsk, New York 12446
914.626.5641

PARTNERS IN PROGRESS

CANADIAN VOLUNTEER ADVISORS REQUIRED

(For Ukraine, Russia, the Baltics, Kazakhstan, other countries in the former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe)

Information and Registration:
Partners in Agri-Food Program
(for Ukraine and Russia)
Agricultural Institute of Canada
Canadian Federation of Agriculture
151 Slater Street, Suite 907
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5H4
Tel: (613) 232-9459
Fax: (613) 594-5190

Information and Registration:
Partners in Health Program
(for Ukraine and Russia)
Canadian Society for International Health
170 Laurier Avenue West, Suite 902
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5V5
Tel: (613) 230-2654
Fax: (613) 230-8401

Information and Registration:
For Canadian Public Sector
Policy Mentor Program
(for Ukraine and Russia)
The Institute of Public
Administration of Canada
150 Eglinton Avenue East, Suite 305
Toronto, Ontario
M4P 1E8
Tel: (416) 932-3666
Fax: (416) 932-3667

Information and Application Guide:
**Human Resource
Development Program**
(for Ukraine, Russia, Baltics, Central and
Eastern Europe and former Soviet Union)
Canadian Bureau for International Education
85 Albert Street, Suite 1400
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6A4
Tel: (613) 237-7442
Fax: (613) 233-2937

PARTNERS IN PROGRESS IS A \$3.7 MILLION INITIATIVE

Funded by External Affairs and International Trade Canada
Task Force on Central and Eastern Europe

Orthopaedist authors book on pioneers

WINNIPEG — "Bonesetters and Others, Pioneer Orthopaedic Surgeons" is a new book by Dr. Ihor I. Mayba dealing with the history of orthopaedics and biographies of orthopaedists in Manitoba.

Beginning with a short overview of ancient medical practices reaching as far back as the 10th century B.C., Dr. Mayba quickly moves on to the accomplishments of physicians of this century. He covers the progress of Manitoba organizations such as the Winnipeg

Orthopaedic Society, the Manitoba Symposium on Rehabilitation and Orthopaedic Disabilities, the Scoliosis Research Society, the Manitoba Orthopaedic Foundation and others.

Dr. Mayba is the son of a Ukrainian Orthodox priest. He lives in Winnipeg and has been an orthopaedic surgeon with the Manitoba Clinic for over 20 years.

This book is 260 pages long and contains 115 photographs. It is available from Dr. I. I. Mayba, 790 Sherbrook St., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, R3A 1M3. It costs \$23 in Canada, \$25 for the U.S. and \$28 for overseas orders.

Kravchuk visits...

(Continued from page 1)

On the third day of his trip the Ukrainian president was shown around the Palace of Westminster, where he met with Members of Parliament representing all the major political parties. At Buckingham Palace he was received by Her Majesty the Queen for lunch. Prince Andrew, Duke of York, accompanied him in inspecting the Queen's Guard, made up of a strength of 100 including 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards and the Band of the Coldstream Guards.

After completing his London program, President Kravchuk departed by a special flight of the Royal Air Force Station Turnhouse to Scotland, where he attended a dinner given by Her Majesty's Government hosted by the Secretary of State for Scotland at Edinburgh Castle.

The following day a special sightseeing tour was held, after which Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant to the City of Edinburgh bid farewell to President Kravchuk. He departed by special flight for Kyiv, where he will be facing the harsh realities of Ukraine's crumbling economy with little to offer from his first state visit to England.

Shchedryk Choir of...

(Continued from page 5)

For the children, the high point of the tour was the day they spent in Ms. Stewart's hometown of Fairfax, Mo. Far more people than the town's population of 800 packed the school gym to hear them. The children sensed the specialness of the situation, according to Ms. Stewart, and felt the love of the townspeople.

And for Ms. Stewart, the most moving experience was the choir's appearance at Holy Eucharist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Toronto. Here, the program consisted mostly of the Ukrainian songs, and when the children sang Mykola Lysenko's "Prayer for Ukraine," many of the older people in the congregation had tears streaming down their faces.

Penn State U. ...

(Continued from page 4)

individual contributions are tax-deductible.

Checks should be made out to: "Penn State University — Lesia Ukrainka Publication Fund" and sent to: Department of Slavic and East European Languages, 435 N. Burrows Building, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802. For additional information please call (814) 865-1675. Any profits from the volume will be channeled into the Lesia Ukrainka Publication Fund to fund further publications of Ukrainian literature in translation.

Natalia Drzewiecki...

(Continued from page 4)

Ph.D. in biomedical engineering from Rutgers University.

She belonged to the Ukrainian Engineers' Society. She was a member of the Engineers in Medicine and Biology Society and of the Brain Topography Society.

Surviving are her husband; Dr. Gary M. Drzewiecki; her parents, Jaroslaw and Ludmila Krawciw of Providence, R.I.; a brother, Peter of Phoenix, Ariz.; and maternal grandmother, Irene Kremena-Kaledin also of Phoenix; as well as relatives in the United States and Ukraine.

The deceased was laid to rest on Saturday, January 9, at the Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J.

Housing market ...

(Continued from page 1)

housing construction will continue to decline.

Those wishing to buy their own apartment can only hope that the pace of privatization will be expedited.

In a recent sociological survey conducted by Mr. Cherep's committee, in conjunction with the Ministry of Statistics, the majority of respondents said they wished to privatize their apartments. However, in the first three and a half months of the privatization process in Ukraine, only 1,300 apartments and cottages were privatized. This is partially because the privatization procedure had been registered in only six of 25 oblasts and in the Crimea and Kyiv.

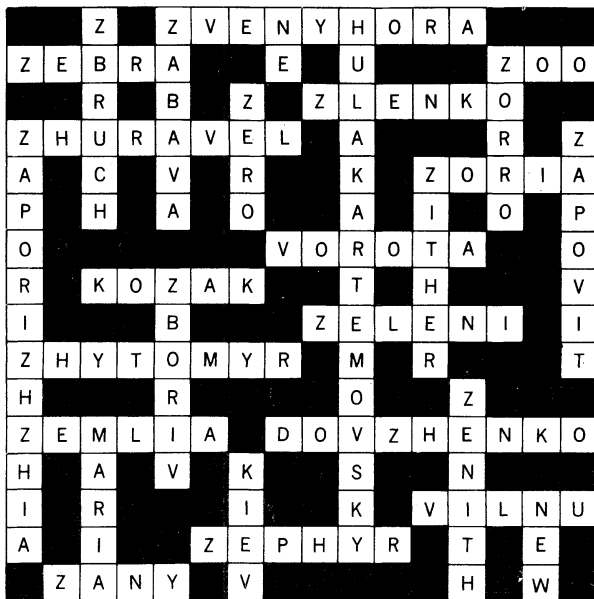
Mr. Cherep said this state of affairs reflects the passivity of the people. But experts choose not to view the situation from this angle. Instead, they point to the normal desire of people in an economic crisis not to worsen their financial situation by taking on the burden of privatization. A large proportion of the population also is unable to afford the consultation and document preparation fees. In Kyiv, for example, the latter service costs 4,527 karbovantsi, at a time when the minimum salary is only 4,600 karbovantsi per month.

A small, budding housing market already exists in Ukraine. Apartments are most often sold on commodity exchanges and at real estate auctions. The embryonic state of the market, its weak infrastructure, irregular supply and demand, weak price-fixing mechanism and fuzzy guarantees of buyers' rights, make it obvious that it still has a long way to go.

Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko-Cornelison

Answers to last week's puzzle



Ukraine and CIS...

(Continued from page 2)

Similar demands have been made by various political groups and movements based in Ukraine's eastern and southern oblasts, where the Russian minority has traditionally been dominant and where the Russian language continues to predominate. Although the vast majority of Ukraine's 11.3 million Russians voted for the country's independence in the 1991 referendum, the collapse of the Soviet Union and the subsequent emergence of independent successor states have not been unanimously accepted. During the past year, existing fears and anxieties have been fueled by the near collapse of the economy and the accompanying hardships. Independence does not, as many probably expected, immediately translate into an economic miracle.

The strength of proponents of Ukraine's closer integration within the CIS was demonstrated by their success in forcing the resumption, on January 20, of plenary sessions of the Parliament at which the social and economic situation in the country was put at the top of the agenda.

Ukraine was not among the seven countries that signed the draft charter in Minsk. However, all 10 participants did sign a Ukrainian-sponsored declaration on the charter, which, according to Messrs. Yeltsin and Kravchuk, would allow the document to be signed at any time and which emphasized that an economic agreement was the CIS's top priority.

Conclusion

It would seem that President Kravchuk has once again managed to get his

own way, satisfying, at least for the moment, both the protagonists of the CIS and its opponents and in the process temporarily blocking any clear-cut decision on further integration.

President Yeltsin, for his part, was reported by Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev as having brought to the Minsk summit a package of ideas and proposals — perhaps a kind of CIS doctrine — designed to strengthen the Commonwealth. Similarly, the Russian president's press spokesman stated that Mr. Yeltsin had brought with him proposals for "a new concept of the CIS." When asked about this at the press conference following the summit, Mr. Yeltsin reportedly "let a full 10 seconds pass, then broke into a pained grin and said the agenda had been too full."



Working Miracles Every Day

New skills, new confidence, and new friends: with your help, The Salvation Army sent more than 100,000 people to Camp last year.



Sharing Is Caring

U.S. SAVINGS BONDS
1-800-US-BONDS

Computer Graphic Design Typography & Illustration
Sviatoslav Kruchowy • 45 Cellar Avenue, New Hyde Park, NY 11040-2014
LAYOUT • DESIGN • PACKAGING • DISPLAYS • 3D • INDUSTRIAL • CATALOGUES • INVITATIONS • LABELS
• Home Tel. 516 488-4259 • Business Tel. 718 281-6283 •

NEW QUALITY VIDEO TAPES FROM UKRAINE

- APON-7785 **LVIVSKI MUZYKY — VATRA ENSEMBLE**
My Ukraine 15
O. Bilozir - A. Morozov. P. Dvorskyj, Lemko Songs. UPA Songs by Lvivski Muzyky. Color 60 min. \$38.00
- APON-7786 **KARPATSKI AKVARELI — Songs and Dances from Zakarpattia**
My Ukraine 16
— Most Beautiful Costums. Super Video. Color 60 min. \$38.00
- APON-7787 **POCHORON PATRIACHA J. SLIPOHO, v Katedri Sv. Yura u Lvovi.**
My Ukraine 17
Color 60 min \$38.00

Write to:
APON RECORD CO., INC.
P.O. Box 3082 Steinway St., Long Island City, N.Y. 11103
Tel.: (718) 721-5599

Introducing DIRECT flights

NEW YORK → KYIV

on **Balkan Airlines** via superb Boeing 767-200ER

- ♦ Monday departures from JFK
- ♦ Excellent service, perfect connection

\$750 + \$21
ROUND TRIP



Balkan
HOLIDAYS

41 E. 42nd St., #508, New York, NY 10017
Fax: (212) 573-5538 • Tel: (212) 573-5530

\$699 + \$9 ONEWAY

Same rates from Kyiv (Kiev)
Tickets issued in NYC

HURYN MEMORIALS

For the finest in custom made memorials installed in all cemeteries in the New York Metropolitan area including Holy Spirit in Hamptonburgh, N.Y., St. Andrew's in South Bound Brook, N.J., Pine Bush in Kerhonkson and Glen Spey Cemetery, Glen Spey.

We offer personal service and guidance in your home. For a bilingual representative call:

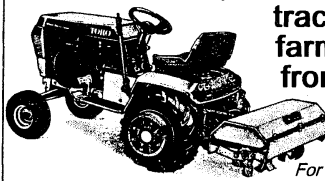
HURYN MEMORIALS
P.O. Box 121
Hamptonburgh, N.Y. 10916
Tel. (914) 427-2684
Fax (914) 427-5443

Ukrainian / American Joint-Venture

«SAK»

We are the link between you and your relatives in UKRAINE!

Distribution, sales & service of US tractors and small farming equipment from our showrooms in Ukraine



For complete product information and pricing, call Toll Free:

1-800-354-3136 (US & Canada) or (914) 227-9478
Bohdan Kryzaniwsky - President / SEPCORP



SEPCORP International, Inc.

25 Mountain Pass Road, Hopewell Junction, NY 12533 USA

Thursday, February 25

WASHINGTON: The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation and Ukraine 2000 invite the public to an evening featuring guest speaker Vyacheslav Chornovil, leader of Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine and a member of Parliament, and Atena Pashko, president of the Ukrainian Women's League, who will give an overview of the current situation in Ukraine. The presentation will be held at Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic Church, 4250 Harewood Road, NE at 7:30 p.m.

Friday, February 26

YONKERS, N.Y.: Registration deadline for the annual volleyball tournament, sponsored by the Krylati sports division of the Ukrainian American Youth Association of Yonkers, which is to be held March 6 at Lincoln High School. This year's tournament is co-ed, with two divisions: open and intermediate. Registration is \$85 per team. The fee includes registration, lunch and a buffet commencing at 7 p.m., to be held at the Ukrainian Youth Center, 301 Palisade Ave. To register, send a check, payable to the Ukrainian American Youth Association, together with a list of players, specifying division, to: Ukrainian American Youth Association, c/o Oksana Lotocki, 144 Stone Ave., Yonkers, NY 10701. For further information, call Ms. Lotocki, (914) 963-7854 (home), or (914)

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

397-1579 (work).

Friday, February 26-April 9

WOONSOCKET, R.I.: A Ukrainian Lenten kitchen, sponsored by the Ladies Sodality of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, will serve Ukrainian food from 3 p.m.-6:30 p.m. in the parish hall, 74 Harris Ave. Eat in or take out is available.

Saturday, February 27

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the public to a lecture by Heorhiy Potseptsov, chairman of the philology department at Kyiv State Pedagogical Institute for Foreign Languages, who will speak on the topic — "The Current Status and Perspectives for the Future Development of Education in Ukraine," to be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 5 p.m.

CHICAGO: The Friends of the Popular Movement of Ukraine — Rukh, in cooperation with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council are sponsoring an evening with Vyacheslav Chornovil at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., at 5 p.m. Further information may be obtained by calling (312) 489-1339.

Monday, March 1

EDMONTON: Levko Lukianenko, Ukraine's ambassador to Canada, will deliver the 28th annual Shevchenko Lecture, titled, "Building an Independent Ukraine: Current Policies and Future Tasks," at Convocation Hall, Old Arts Building, University of Alberta at 7:30 p.m. The lecture is sponsored by the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Edmonton and organized by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies.

Thursday, March 4

TORONTO: Dr. Stephen Velychenko will speak on "Ukraine, 1985-1991: A Look Back," held as part of a lecture series to explore major issues and developments since Ukraine's independence, to be held at St. Vladimir Institute Theatre, 620 Spadina Ave., at 7:30 p.m. For further information, call (416) 923-3318.

TORONTO: Dr. Irina Koropenko of Kyiv University, currently post-doctoral fellow at the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto, will speak on "Ukrainian Grammatical Terminology in Ukraine and the Diaspora," as part of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies Spring Seminar series, to be held at the Board Room, Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 43 Queen's Park Crescent East, at 4-6 p.m.

Saturday, March 6

NEW YORK: Pianist Mykola Suk and the Leontovych String Quartet — Yuriy Mazurkevich, violin I; Yuriy Kharenko, violin II, Borys Deviatov, viola; Volodymyr Panteleyev, cello — will appear in concert at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. at 8 p.m. as part of the Music at the Institute concert series. The program will feature Mozart's Piano Quartet in G Minor, K. 478; Leontovych's-Hrabovsky's: Six Miniatures for String Quartet (world premiere); Dvorak's Piano Quintet in A Major, Op. 81. Tickets are \$20; senior citizens, \$10; students, \$5. For tickets and reservations, call Andriy Paschuk, (212) 772-2884, or (212) 288-8660.

Sunday, March 7

WASHINGTON: The Washington

Office of the Ukrainian National Association will be sponsoring a seminar to be held in the church hall of Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic Church, 4250 Harewood Road, NE. The seminar will begin at 1:30 p.m. and will last about an hour and a half. UNA Supreme Advisor and Director of the UNA's Washington Office Eugene Iwanciw and UNA Supreme Advisor Anya Dydyk-Petrenko will be on hand to introduce keynote speaker Robert M. Cook. Mr. Cook will outline the new products and services being provided by the UNA through its financial services department including a discussion of the UNA's tax-deferred savings plan and the free estate and financial planning services now being offered through the UNA. A question and answer period will follow the presentation. Refreshments will be served. Colorful UNA T-shirts will be handed out for the children and grandchildren of those in attendance. This event is free of charge and is open to UNA members and non-members.

WOONSOCKET, R.I.: Friends of the Ukrainian Embassy Fund, under the sponsorship of Ladies Sodality, St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, invite the public to a luncheon to help support the diplomatic missions of Ukraine in the United States, to be held at the church hall, 394 Blackstone St., at 12:30 p.m. Tickets are \$5 for adults; \$2.50 for children. For reservations call (508) 883-6696, or (401) 353-6968.

Saturday, March 13

NEW YORK: Cellist Natalia Khoma will hold a master class at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. at 11 a.m. - 1 p.m. as part of the Music at the Institute program. Free admission.

PHILADELPHIA: Dr. Myron Kuropas will speak on the topic: "Ukraine and the United States: From Wilson to Clinton," at 4 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural and Education Center, 700 Cedar Road, Abington. For more information, contact Maria Rakowsky, (214) 927-5681.

DATE CHANGE

NEW YORK: Pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky's debut recital, to have been held February 13 at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., has been rescheduled for Saturday, March 20, at 8 p.m. Featured will be a program of works by Beethoven, Yakymenko, Chopin and Brahms.

Feature Films from: PROLOG VIDEO

New Releases

The Hutsuls are Coming!

Enjoy these riveting adventures set in the Carpathians.

- BLAZING MOUNTAINS 
- STONE HARVEST
- SOUL OF STONE 
- OLEKSA DOVBUSH
- STOLEN FORTUNE

Buy any 2 Videos. NOW ONLY. . .

\$60.00 USD, plus shipping & handling

To order call Toll Free from USA or Canada:



1-800-458-0288



STI
scope travel

AIR ONLY TO UKRAINE

	MARCH	APR/MAY SEP/OCT	JUN/JUL AUGUST
NEWARK•KYYIV•NEWARK	699.00	825.00	950.00
NEW YORK•KYYIV•NEW YORK	570.00	from 750.00	from 900.00
CHICAGO•KYYIV•CHICAGO	800.00	from 900.00	from 1000.00
LOS ANGELES•KYYIV•LOS ANGELES	900.00	from 1000.00	from 1100.00
NEW YORK•KYYIV• one way	525.00	525.00	550.00
NEW YORK•LVIV•NEW YORK	570.00	from 750.00	from 900.00
CHICAGO•LVIV•CHICAGO	750.00	900.00	1000.00
NEW YORK•LVIV• one way	525.00	525.00	550.00
LVIV•NEW YORK•LVIV	750.00	800.00	850.00
LVIV•CHICAGO•LVIV	850.00	900.00	950.00
KYYIV•NEW YORK•KYYIV	750.00	800.00	850.00

TICKETING - CANCELLATION RESTRICTIONS APPLY. RATES CHANGE ON A DAILY BASIS.

CALL TODAY 201 378-8998 OR 800 242-7267

+ 56 ESCORTED DEPARTURES

"Veselyi Lviv" slates performances

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — "Veselyi Lviv," an instrumental and vocal ensemble from Ukraine, under the direction of Zenko Kmet, with soloist Volodymyr Cimura, will appear in a program ranging from contemporary popular to light classical to Ukrainian folk music, at the following locations:

- Saturday, February 27 — Baltimore; St. Michael's Ukrainian Church Hall, 2401 Eastern Ave.; 7 p.m.
- Sunday, February 28 — Philadelphia; Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Abington; 4 p.m.
- Friday, March 5 — Uniondale, N.Y.; St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Parish Center, 220 Uniondale Ave.; 7 p.m.
- Saturday, March 6 — South Bound Brook, N.J.; Cultural Center of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 135 Davidson Ave.; 7 p.m.
- Sunday, March 7 — Whippany, N.J.; St. John the Baptist Church Hall, Route 10 East and Jefferson Road; 7 p.m.

Admission: \$10; youngsters under 14, free. For additional information, call (908) 464-5806.