

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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

Vol. LXI

No. 9

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1993

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## National democrats in Ukraine unite in anti-communist front

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — To prevent communist forces from gaining popular support in a parliamentary power struggle among political groups, the national democrats attempted to unite during a one-day forum to found the Anti-Communist, Anti-Imperialist Front on Sunday, February 21.

More than 30 associations and political parties banded together at the Ukraina Palace to show strength in unity against the growing threat of what they defined as "pro-imperialist forces" in this country of 52 million.

"We are fully aware of the fact that a movement which unites everyone from the political center to the extreme right cannot survive for long. We united for a definite period of time to show that democrats and anti-communists and those who see Ukraine as a non-socialist and non-communist state can band together when Ukraine is in danger," said Dmytro Pomarchuk, director of Rukh's information division.

"It cannot be one political force for long; it unites too many different views, ideas and methods on how this nation should be built," said the Rukh spokesman, whose organization was one of the initiators of the front.

Among those who took part in the full-day forum were: Rukh, the Democratic Party of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Republican Party, the Congress of National Democratic Forces, the Ukrainian Peasant Democratic Party, the All-Ukrainian Association of Political Prisoners and Repressed, the Ukrai-

## Parliamentary crisis continues in Ukraine

by Dmytro Filipchenko

KYYIV — Ukraine's parliamentary crisis continued last week, as the matter of electing justices to the Constitutional Court of the country was brought to a vote. In accordance with the constitution now in place, for the 10 vacancies that have to be filled, President Leonid Kravchuk and Parliamentary Chairman Ivan Plushch each submitted five candidates on February 16.

The chief justice is already in office: Leonid Yuzkov, chairman of the drafting commission of a new constitution, had been elected earlier, in closed proceedings.

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nian National Women's League, the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists, Memorial and Prosvita.

"The main hearth of our society's destabilization today is the reactionary Supreme Council and the city, raion and local councils (soviets), which were formed still at the time of the full authority of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Communist Party of Ukraine, during the time of the colonial status of Ukraine," stated the front, in a declaration passed during the forum's work.

The forum vowed to press for the following:

1. A pre-term halt to the work of the Supreme Council of Ukraine and councils on all levels; a founding meeting to pass a new Constitution of Ukraine and a new law on elections.

2. A ban on an examination by the Supreme Council's Presidium of the currently banned Communist Party of Ukraine; the creation of a citizens' tribunal to uncover all the crimes of the

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## Ukraine's Embassy in U.S. dedicated at historic site

by Roman Woronowycz

WASHINGTON — Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) perhaps said it best: "It's a great idea, I think it was inevitable."

He was speaking of the fact that the 19-month-old independent Ukrainian state was given a bit more sure soil to stand on when, on February 24, Forrest-Marbury Court, a three-building complex in the historic Georgetown district of Washington, became the new Ukrainian Embassy.

That day Ukraine's Ambassador to the United States Oleh Bilorus snipped a blue-and-yellow ribbon, allowing over 500 frozen-fingered diplomats, invitees and supporters to enter this historic building where George Washington in 1791 agreed that the surrounding area should become the U.S. capital.

Press Attache Dmytro Markov said finding such a historic and symbolic building was coincidental. "Yes, we were in the right place at the right time," he observed.

Ukraine's diplomatic delegation to the U.S. began its work on May 5, 1992, when Ambassador Bilorus presented his credentials to President George Bush. Later that day, President Leonid Kravchuk, then on a working visit to Washington, officially opened the temporary, rented offices of the Em-

## Ukraine issues worldwide protest to Russian moves on USSR assets

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Ukraine will have to turn to the International Court of Justice at the Hague to retrieve its rightful share of property, assets of the former Soviet Union abroad, Oleksander Kupchynshyn, chairman of contracts legal division at Ukraine's Foreign Ministry, told journalists on Tuesday, February 23.

Responding to a February 8 ukase issued by Russian President Boris Yeltsin, which claimed all assets of the former Soviet Union as the sole property of Russia, Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent a diplomatic note to over 160 countries, asking that they recognize the properties of the former Soviet Union as such until Ukraine and Russia come to a final agreement on the division of property.

The note, dated February 22, asks that the countries not allow Russia to usurp any such assets or make any changes in the status of the property until Ukraine and Russia agree to its

disposition and Ukraine's legal right to be a successor state is recognized.

It underscores that Ukraine also is a successor state to the former Soviet Union and that it does not accept Russia's claims that it is the sole successor and only true heir to the former Soviet Union.

After the February 8 ukase, the Ukrainian government responded quickly and Supreme Council Chairman Ivan Plushch declared: "The step Russia has taken is a gross violation of previous agreements. We must now demand a meeting to ask Yeltsin why he signed such a directive." To date, no such meeting has taken place.

The Ukrainian Foreign Ministry also issued a statement two weeks ago noting that "such actions create difficulties in developing a political dialogue between our two countries in a spirit of equality, dignity and good-neighborly relations."

"Although we had hoped this division could be worked out in bilateral negotiations, from a legal standpoint, I think all of our possibilities have been exhausted," Mr. Kupchynshyn said.

This last ukase by President Yeltsin, Mr. Kupchynshyn pointed out, was a turn in relations between Ukraine and Russia. It was the first juridical move on the part of Russia to assert itself as the sole successor to the former Soviet Union, moreover, its only rightful heir.

"Earlier, in our experience with Russia, words and deeds often diverged," explained Mr. Kupchynshyn. But the February 8 ukase "On the Foreign State Property of the Former USSR," provides that "the Russian Federation is the successor state of the USSR and assumes all rights for all movable and immovable (liquid assets and real estate) of the former USSR now outside its borders, as well as all obligations associated with the use of this property."

It also gives the Russian government the authority to resolve bilaterally "all matters relating to the implementation of the agreement on the former USSR's foreign assets signed on December 30, 1991."

This claim, in fact, cancels any hope that Ukraine and Russia will reach an agreement on possession of former Soviet property, the Foreign Ministry noted.

Ukraine is the only other claimant to this property, because Ukraine is the only other nation to share the \$10 billion foreign debt. The Baltic states gave up any claims to debt and property soon after they declared independence. Other republics of the former Soviet

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## Newsbriefs on Ukraine

# Ukraine faces Russian oil and gas squeeze

• **KYYIV** — After a two-day official visit to Ukraine, Germany's foreign minister, Klaus Kinkel, announced on February 16 that his country will assist Ukraine in destroying its ammunition and missile fuels. According to the German ADN press agency, Mr. Kinkel said further assistance to Ukraine in this regard should be given from the fund G-7 states plan to establish for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction in the CIS states. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **DONETSKE** — A school here has been closed after it was discovered that pupils had been exposed to radioactive phenol emanating from their desks. Parents formed a protest blockade around Secondary School No. 61 to prevent any children from entering and to demand that it be declared an ecological disaster zone. The children will be examined and the desks are being removed. Although no information has been provided as to the source of the contaminant, local health officials have already announced that the school would reopen in about a week. (IntelNews)

• **KYYIV** — On February 22, 362 Ukrainian servicemen were flown home from Georgia and Tadzhikistan, somewhat late, but in accordance with a presidential decree requiring the return of all personnel by February 1. Another 139 decided to stay on because of contracts they had signed at their current posts. (IntelNews/UIS)

• **KYYIV** — According to a resolution issued by the Ukrainian Cabinet of Ministers, Ukraine will have a "daylight savings time" in 1993, as does most of the Western world. Residents of Ukraine will be moving their clocks an hour ahead at 2 a.m. on March 28. (IntelNews)

• **KYYIV** — On February 15, the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs released a statement concerning the rehabilitation and compensation for former victims of political repression in Ukraine who currently reside outside the country. Through its embassies, the ministry asked all such individuals "to send all petitions for compensation payments, and the renewal of working, housing, pension and other rights to diplomatic representations or consular offices of Ukraine." (Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

• **KYYIV** — According to a union representative of this city's striking transit workers, negotiations with government officials began on February 22. The strike committee announced that it would reduce wage demands if price controls were imposed on certain consumer goods, groceries and medicine. The workers were met by a delegation of Kyiv Oblast administration officials, headed by Ivan Saliy, the presidential representative in the capital. (IntelNews)

• **MOSCOW** — Western European efforts to monitor shipping on the Lower Danube to ensure compliance with the anti-Serbian trade embargo have led some Russian officials to claim that the region is within their country's sphere of influence. On February 12, ITAR-TASS reported that Vice-Admiral Eduard Baltin opposed such monitoring because it would infringe on

"traditional Russian interests." On February 19, ITAR-TASS quoted an unnamed individual purporting to be from the Russian ministry of foreign affairs, who claimed that any such action "in the Black Sea area and adjacent Danube basin requires prior agreement with Russia as a Black Sea power, which has direct interests in the region." The nearest Russian territory lies some 800 kilometers from the Danube delta. Ukraine has rights to the western Black Sea coast and Romania controls most of the Danube delta. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KYYIV** — In 1992 some 38,000 Ukrainian citizens emigrated, mostly to Israel and the United States, according to officials at the Ukrainian Internal Affairs Ministry. (IntelNews/Ukrinform)

• **KYYIV** — Ukrainian Radio reported on February 22 that ratification of the START I treaty has been placed on the agenda of the seventh session of the Ukrainian Supreme Council, which is scheduled to begin on March 3. Ihor Derkach, a member of the parliamentary Committee on Defense and State Security, was quoted as saying that a split has emerged between those who favor maintaining a Ukrainian nuclear deterrent, and those who support a continuation of the country's stated non-nuclear policies. Both Mr. Derkach and an unidentified military analyst also interviewed for the broadcast said guarantees of Ukrainian security are still uppermost on the minds of all parliamentarians. They also stressed that the Western assurances of diplomatic support in the event of a nuclear crisis which have been given thus far are quite inadequate. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **BUCHAREST** — The planned "Carpathian Euro-Region," given impetus by a declaration of intent signed by the foreign ministers of Hungary, Poland and Ukraine earlier this month, has come under attack. On February 23, Radio Bucharest broadcast a press conference at which Romania's President Ion Iliescu denounced the arrangement as a Hungarian-sponsored attempt to weaken his country's claim on Transylvania. Mr. Iliescu said the agreement refuses to recognize that most of the Carpathian region lies in Transylvania. He voiced his suspicion that the pact opens the possibility for a political association designed to disassociate the territory from the rest of Romania. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **LUHANSKE** — On February 16, President Leonid Kravchuk arrived here for a visit on the eve of a threatened miners' strike, and said that if the people so desire, new presidential elections could be held, Radio Ukraine reported. Mr. Kravchuk started by saying that his country needed a new constitution and a new Parliament, which would entail elections of a new slate of deputies. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MOSCOW** — In an address to an assembly of war and labor veterans, Russian Vice-President Aleksandr Rutskoi said the Russo-Ukrainian dispute over control of the Crimea should be turned over to an international court, Western sources reported

**MOSCOW** — Ukraine's vulnerability to Russian pressure on energy supplies was underscored in recent weeks, as Russian politicians announced price hikes to world levels for all fuel and cuts in oil shipments, and a utilities official threatened an outright halt in the supply of natural gas.

First, Russian President Boris Yeltsin announced that, as of February 1, Ukraine would be asked to pay world prices in hard currency for oil and gas, then the Russian Parliament endorsed the move, reported IntelNews.

RFE/RL carried news of Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin's announcement on February 17 that oil deliveries to Ukraine would be cut to 15 million tons for all of 1993 (less than a quarter of last year's total). The Russian decision to reduce oil exports to Ukraine was a breach of an earlier agreement, setting the quantity at 25 million tons.

According to an ITAR-TASS report of February 19, Russia's natural gas monopoly, Gazprom, has threatened to stop shipments to Ukraine altogether. Gazprom's acting chairman, Rem Vyakhirev, told a press conference in Moscow on February 18, that supplies to Ukraine would be cut the following week (on Thursday, February 25) because the country has not paid 165 billion rubles (\$300 million U.S.) in bills. Mr. Vyakhirev also complained that the shortfall left him unable to meet his staff's payroll.

The Gazprom official said the monopoly intended to continue deliveries to all other European customers, but warned that these were vulnerable to Ukrainian disruption in transit.

A Financial Times item of February 23 mentioned Mr. Vyakhirev's allegations that Ukraine has taken gas it needed while it was en route to third countries. John Lloyd's report also indicated that more than 90 percent of the gas exported beyond the former Soviet Union's borders is carried by pipelines passing through Ukraine.

The Ukrainian government has scrambled to deal with the Russian measures. After firing off charges that Russia is trying to bring about a "full paralysis" of his country's economy, Ukrainian Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma traveled to the central Asian states in search of commitments to provide oil and gas supplies.

On February 19 he met with Uzbekistan's President Islam Karimov, and signed an agreement on the development of that country's natural gas industry, among others. On February 22, Mr. Kuchma arrived in Alma Ata, where he signed a pact on the development of Kazakhstan's oil and natural gas industries, and secured the delivery of some 500,000 tons of oil to Ukraine.

Also on February 22, the IntelNews agency quoted the head of the Ukrainian UkrGazProm utility, who claimed that his government had found the necessary funds to settle the gas debt and that it would be dealt with by the deadline.

Mr. Lloyd's February 23 item also intimated that Ukrainian officials have contemplated world-level transit fees for gas crossing its territories.

As far as oil is concerned, Western sources differ on the exact tonnage earmarked for Ukraine and Belarus (The Economist reported that Ukraine was to receive 20 million tons and Belarus 16 million tons), but all agree that the levels are disproportionate — (only 1 to 4 million tons less going to Belarus, whose population is one-fifth that of Ukraine). Edward Balls and Chrytsia Freeland's February 23 report in the Financial Times suggested this reflected the fact that Belarus has bowed to Russia's political and military demands, while Ukraine has not been compliant.

## Demjanjuk plans hunger strike

**JERUSALEM** — John Demjanjuk, who remains confined in an Israeli prison while the Supreme Court studies his appeal, will go on a hunger strike beginning on March 1, reported The Washington Times.

Mr. Demjanjuk's lawyer, Yoram Sheftel said, "Demjanjuk and his family decided that Demjanjuk will go on hunger strike on March 1, 1993 as a general protest at the situation he is in." Reuters quoted Mr. Sheftel as saying, "That day is also seven years to the day he was physically extradited to Israel."

Mr. Demjanjuk, 72, was convicted and sentenced to death in 1988 for the Nazi war crimes committed by "Ivan the Terrible," a guard at the Treblinka death camp.

## THE Ukrainian Weekly

FOUNDED 1933

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

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

Yearly subscription rate: \$20; for UNA members — \$10.

Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper.

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

UNA:  
(201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:

The Ukrainian Weekly  
P.O. Box 346  
Jersey City, N.J. 07303

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The Ukrainian Weekly, February 28, 1993, No. 9, Vol. LX  
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# Ukraine's national... U.S.-Ukraine Foundation receives \$60,000 USIA grant

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CPSU and CPU against the Ukrainian people.

3. Active assistance in developing a structure for state government and economic reforms; war against corruption and crimes against state property.

4. Resistance to any attempts to pull Ukraine into any other supranational structures and Ukraine's departure from the Commonwealth of Independent States.

5. Actions against nomenklatura "privatization" of state property.

6. A halt to the unilateral disarmament of Ukraine.

7. Consolidation of the Ukrainian people, unification of national forces against separatism and federalism, and the preservation of Ukraine's territorial integrity.

The Anti-Communist, Anti-Imperialist Front also stated that as a coalition it is open to all political parties, organizations, national-cultural associations, etc., and that it encourages all individual citizens to participate in its actions.

Some parties, such as the Ukrainian Conservative Republican Party, headed by Stepan Khmara, and the Christian Democratic Party of Ukraine, chaired by Vitaliy Zhuravsky, decided to adopt the status of coalition "observers" instead of participants, due to disagreements on various issues.

Rukh, newly redefined as a political party, recalled its representation on the presidium to protest the participation of the alternative "All-Ukrainian Rukh." However, Rukh did not withdraw its membership in the Anti-Communist, Anti-Imperialist Front.

WASHINGTON — The Washington-based U.S.-Ukraine Foundation was recently awarded a \$60,000 grant from the United States Information Agency (USIA) to conduct a conference for Ukrainian parliamentarians on national security and defense conversion. The conference is part of the ongoing Foley Parliamentary Exchange Program, named for Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives Tom Foley.

The upcoming conference in the Foley series for Ukraine is entitled "The American System of Governance: Executive, Legislative and Judicial Roles in National Security and Defense Conversion." It will bring six Ukrainian parliamentarians to the U.S. for two weeks in May.

The deputies will spend one week in Washington, D.C., and one week in California, where many defense industries are located. The deputies will observe successful examples of defense conversion in the U.S. and meet with representatives of American firms who could be potential business partners of Ukraine.

They will study the functions and roles of U.S. legislatures, particularly as they relate to national security policy-making and defense conversion. The delegation will visit federal, state and local facilities, military installations and educational institutions involved in the field.

The first Ukrainian exchange under this program was the September 1992 "Conference on American Economic Governance for Ukrainian Parliamentarians." This highly successful con-



Ukrainian Parliamentary Chairman Ivan Pliushch and Speaker of the House Tom Foley exchange gifts in September 1992 as interpreter Marta Zielyk looks on.

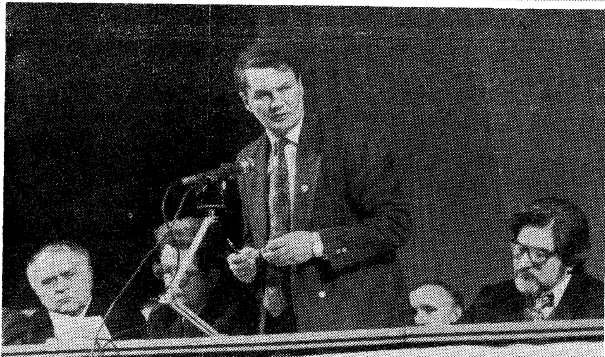
ference was hosted by the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, together with Indiana University, and took the delegation to Washington, D.C., Ohio and New York.

The 10-member delegation, led by Parliamentary Chairman Ivan Pliushch, studied economic policy-making at all levels of government as well as U.S. agriculture and industry. While in Washington, Chairman Pliushch and the delegation met with Speaker Foley to discuss U.S.-Ukrainian relations and future cooperation between the two

parliaments.

The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation is a non-profit organization that works to strengthen U.S.-Ukrainian relations and designs programs to promote democracy and free enterprise in Ukraine. Among the projects in Ukraine is the Pylyp Orlyk Institute for Democracy, which will assist in coordinating this parliamentary exchange.

The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation is located at 1511 K Street NW, Suite 1100, Washington, DC 20005.



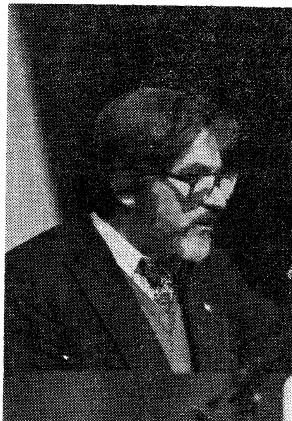
Volodymyr Yavorivsky of the Democratic Party of Ukraine addresses the session.



Forum participants fill the Ukraina Palace.



Among those seated on the dais are: (from left) Serhij Bilokin of the All-Ukrainian Orthodox Brotherhood, Les Taniuk of Memorial, Roman Zwarycz of the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists and Oleksander Ivashchenko of the All-Ukrainian Workers Union.



Seen at the podium are: Pavlo Movchan (left) of the Prosvita Society and Oleksander Lavrynovych (right) of Rukh.

## Kyyiv-Mohyla Academy announces summer program for foreign students

**KYYIV** — The University of Kyyiv-Mohyla Academy has announced a language program cum archaeological field studies, to be held July 1-August 20 as part of a summer program for international students.

The first two weeks, July 1-15, will be spent in Kyyiv in an orientation and basic language training program. During the ensuing five weeks, July 16-August 20, students will participate in ongoing field work at one of three archaeological sites: Scythian, Carpathian or Crimean.

### Field Sites

- **Scythian sites:** Excavation of Scythian burial mounds, settlements, remains of fortifications and the necropolis near the village of Svyrydivka, Poltava region. (The site dates from 7 B.C.) Students will be housed in the former mansion of the renowned Tarashevych family.

- **Carpathian fortresses:** Archaeological field work investigating 10th-15th century fortresses, near the village of Urych, Lviv region. Excavations at the site and in the area have yielded numerous finds of medieval weapons, architectural ruins and artifacts of material culture. Student accommodations: Urych Archaeological Project facilities.

- **The Crimea:** The course offers the opportunity to study the culture of ancient Tauris. The project will focus on the medieval city of Suggdaea, where excavations have revealed Byzantine presence in the Crimea, Khazar burial grounds, as well as monuments dating to the period of the former Genoese state. Accommodations: a villa on the Black Sea.

Eligibility: The program is open to university students and members of the Ukrainian community at large.

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## Zakarpattia students seek pen pals



Some of the students in a school in Borodivka, Zakarpattia Oblast, who would like to correspond with pen pals in the Ukrainian diaspora community.

**POMPTON PLAINS, N.J.** — Ukraine-Pac, a package and food parcel service based here, will act as an intermediary for a pen pal program involving students age 10 to 14 in the town of Borodivka, Zakarpatska Oblast, western Ukraine.

According to Michael Horvath, president of Ukraine-Pac, a group of students studying English in the local school wishes to correspond with peers in the diaspora in order to practice their language skills. Mr. Horvath learned about the group during a recent visit to Borodivka, which is located near Mukachiv.

Mr. Horvath, who frequently visits the area, has promised to hand deliver all letters to the students. In addition, he informed The Ukrainian Weekly that his company, Ukraine-Pac, will deliver any packages of school supplies or books free of charge as part of the humanitarian aid provided by his business.

Ukraine-Pac has been delivering containers of goods to Ukraine since September of 1992. It ships containers to a warehouse in Mukachiv, then the contents are delivered to the intended recipients in western Ukraine in the Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv and Chernivtsi oblasts.

At least 10 percent — sometimes as much as 20 percent — of each shipment contains humanitarian assistance, that is, food, clothes, books and the like, donated by various organizations or individuals.

Henny Horvath, Ukraine-Pac's CEO (and the wife of the company's president), explained that the firm accepts donations of goods and then delivers these to schools, orphanages, churches, hospitals or other designated recipients

in western Ukraine. If the donor has a specific request, Ukraine-Pac will deliver to that destination; if not, the company's representatives will distribute the donated goods as they see fit to area institutions. All donated goods are delivered free of charge, Mrs. Horvath stated, as long as there is room on a container being shipped. The next shipment, she added, is scheduled for the beginning of April.

Mr. Horvath has taken a particular interest in the school in Borodivka after receiving a letter from a student named Natasha. She wrote: "The pupils of our class and other classes who study English organize the Club of International Friendship. We'd like to write letters and to have pen friends in America and in other countries. So I ask you to give us some addresses of the children from 10 to 14 years old."

Natasha also noted some of the things lacking in her school: calculators, pens, pencils, colored pencils, rulers. She added that "picture postcards of views of American towns and some interesting things for exhibition in the club, some religious books in Ukrainian for children" would be appreciated by her fellow students.

As a result, in a letter to The Weekly, Mr. Horvath noted that he would like to help these schoolkids. He added that readers who would like to write to the children or donate articles may send them to Natasha's school free of charge. (The letters and supplies will be delivered to Borodivka before Easter.)

Letters and/or packages may be sent to: Ukraine-Pac, 230 West Parkway, Pompton Plains, NJ 07444-1060. For further information, interested persons may call the company at (201) 831-1499.

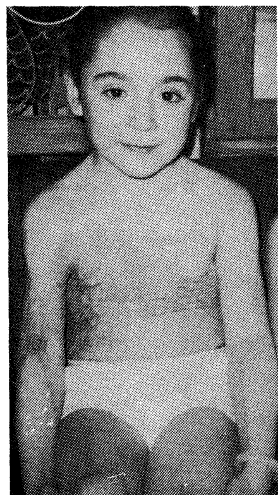
### An open letter

## Orphan needs adoptive parents

Dear Readers:

Having recently returned from a four-month stay in Ukraine, my heart is filled with joy because of success in adopting a precious 4½-year-old boy from Rivne. During one of several visits to the orphanage, my friend Vadim Baidan, who handled the adoption process, and I were told about the misfortune of a bright little 6-year-old girl. Her enthusiastic smile and intelligent eyes camouflaged the tragedy that befell her at age 3, when a little cousin set fire to her dress, leaving her severely scarred. Vika's only parent, her mother, was at the time hospitalized fighting cancer. By interrupting her treatments in order to be by her daughter's side, she died while trying to save Vika. Now an orphan, Vika was taken to the Children's Home, but her tragedy continues.

A plastic surgeon, upon seeing photos of Vika, said that several operations are desperately necessary to avoid tearing of the flesh by scar tissue on the arms as well as the breast area as the child grows. After



Vika Kushyna

some research, Mr. Baidan and I found that in Ukraine there is no specialized children's hospital such as the unique Shriners Hospital in Cincinnati that treats burn victims. Both American and foreign children receive free treatment there. However, because the latter face a long waiting list, we were told that the sooner Vika comes to the U.S. the quicker operations can be scheduled.

We are aware that the diaspora is besieged by requests to support worthwhile causes and that there are many organizations that aid children in Ukraine. But when the orphanage asked us to help this lovely child, we simply could not turn our backs and turned to several organizations for help. Sadly, we were informed that they do not sponsor any specific child and therefore we decided to take this responsibility upon ourselves. We are handling Vika's visa and flight to the U.S., but financial help is greatly needed for transportation, clothing, nursing and foster care in the states. This situation will give contributors the opportunity and satisfaction of directly helping a needy orphan and opening a new world for her with a gift of a better life through these operations.

We are looking for a loving family in the Cincinnati area to take Vika into their home during her medical treatments. The ultimate goal, however, is to find a person or couple that would like to enrich their lives by adopting this wonderful little girl who will certainly bring love and joy into their hearts.

We sincerely thank the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee for agreeing to help us by setting up a separate account for Vika Kushyna so that donations can be tax-deductible. Their address is: UUARC, 1319 W. Lindley Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19141.

For questions about Vika or other adoptions, you may call me at (908) 273-7339. We thank all those who have opened their hearts and responded to our plea.

Yara Litosch  
Summit, N.J.

## Ukraine issues...

(Continued from page 1)

Union, gave up their right to foreign property, when they consolidated their debt with Moscow.

Ukraine's rights to property abroad are protected by the Vienna Convention of 1973, which Russia did not sign. The division of foreign property was discussed also after the demise of the Soviet Union and the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States in December 1991, as well as in July 1992, at a subsequent CIS meeting.

During bilateral talks between Ukraine and Russia in August 1992, this

issue was raised once again, with no binding agreement reached.

Mr. Kupchynshyn said he fears that Ukraine will have problems bringing this matter to the International Court of Justice, the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, because the court requires that both sides appeal for a case to be heard. "And, as you well understand, this would not be in Russia's interests to bring this to the World Court."

He also discounted the possibility that the case may be raised by the CIS Court of Referees. "We have to see how this court will work, but I think raising this issue with it would be a shot in the dark," Mr. Kupchynshyn concluded.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## Statement and appeal of Supreme Auditing Committee

The Supreme Auditing Committee of the Ukrainian National Association — composed of William Pastuszek (chairman), Wasyl Didiuk, Stefan Hawrysz (secretary) and Taras Szmagala — in discharging its duties in accordance with the UNA By-Laws, on November 6-11, 1992, conducted a review of the operations and organizational status of the oldest Ukrainian institution on the American continent. Also reviewed were the UNA's publishing house, its resort, Soyuzivka, and the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp.

As a result of this review, the Supreme Auditing Committee affirms the following:

1. During this historic year, when the Ukrainian nation with the utmost piety marked the first anniversary of its independence, the Ukrainian National Association continued its multi-faceted programs of assistance, while continuing to provide dedicated service to its members and the Ukrainian community in the United States and Canada.

2. The UNA's finances are conducted rationally and, regardless of the high dividend paid out to members, scholarships provided to students, donations to Ukrainian organizations and significant financial assistance to Ukraine (e.g. sponsorship of English language courses in Ukraine taught by 85 instructors, at a cost of \$45,000), as of the end of August 31, 1992, UNA assets stood at \$66,752,102. Thus, during the one-year period between August 1991 and August 1992, assets increased by \$2,129,166.

3. In regard to the Organizing Department: the Supreme Executive Committee's organizing plan, which foresaw the enrollment of 2,000 new members insured for \$10 million, is encountering difficulties. A partial reason is the age of branch secretaries who find it difficult to visit prospective members. Nonetheless, these devoted branch officers, primarily secretaries, have enrolled 1,045 new members insured for \$8,434,700 during the first 10 months of this year.

Here it must be mentioned that the Executive Committee has hired professional organizers, who work out of the Home Office as well as a sales office in Allentown, Pa., in order to improve the state of organizing affairs. This professional sales force has enrolled 78 new members insured for \$1,287,000.

Analyzing these membership statistics, we see that of the new members enlisted in the first 10 months of 1992, 90 percent were organized by our tireless branch secretaries and other branch officers.

4. The Recording Department continues to serve branch secretaries and to provide insurance service to members in an expeditious and efficient manner. It handles such matters as: review and acceptance of applications, changes to members' policies, maintenance of an accurate membership count; and safeguarding archives and important documents of the UNA, including reports and minutes of proceedings.

In particular, we must note the broad correspondence with branch secretaries and consultation provided on the UNA's various insurance certificates. During the report period, new classes of insurance are being prepared for release, and a new computer system is being introduced.

5. The UNA's publishing house, in particular its daily newspaper, Svoboda, and The Ukrainian Weekly were reviewed as well. The Svoboda Bookstore is now being reorganized to better handle books published both in Ukraine and the diaspora.

In conjunction with important developments in Ukraine, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly provide the most up-to-date news through the UNA press bureau and other international press agencies in Kyiv. It should be emphasized that The Ukrainian Weekly is sent to international information media and government officials in Washington.

The Auditing Committee recommends that the Executive Committee make efforts to purchase modern printing equipment in order to provide better service to members.

6. Soyuzivka, a subsidiary of the UNA, continues to play the role of a Ukrainian cultural center, featuring performances by the best ensembles of not only the diaspora, but Ukraine as well. During the report period, Soyuzivka hosted many performing groups and individual artists from independent Ukraine, and, as a result, the resort has become even more popular. We must note also the major renovations completed at the resort and the professional work of the resort's manager, thanks to whom it is one of the best Ukrainian resorts in America. It should be mentioned also that Soyuzivka has become a popular place for Ukrainian weddings; these take place at the resort almost every week of the year.

Having reviewed the operations of Soyuzivka, the Supreme Auditing Committee affirms that income during the first nine months of 1992 was \$900,670, while disbursements totalled \$1,600,493, which includes \$348,635 for renovations and refurbishing of the Kyiv villa and construction of a new swimming pool.

7. Regarding the UNA headquarters building: the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp., collected \$2,356,000 in rents during the first nine months of 1992, while expenses totalled \$1,731,000. Comparing income for 1992 with that of the previous year, we see that it increased by \$362,000 or 18 percent, while expenses decreased by \$138,000.

The UNA's loan to the UNURC totalled \$6,711,000 as of September 30; UNA members hold promissory notes for the amount of \$7,830,298.

The Supreme Auditing Committee supports the Executive Committee's endeavors to rent all available space in the UNA building.

In conjunction with the 100th anniversary of Svoboda, which is being observed this year, the Supreme Auditing Committee recommends that the

(Continued on page 12)

## Organizing results for January

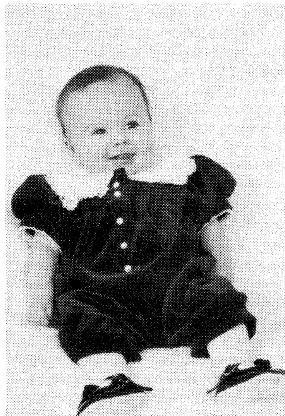
Branch organizers began 1993 successfully by enrolling 151 new members insured for \$1,655,000. The organizing champions for the months are: Joseph Chabon, secretary of Branch 242 and chairman of the Shamokin District Committee, who enlisted 10 members insured for \$541,000; William Pastuszek, supreme auditor, who enrolled 10 members into Branch 231; and Miron Pilipiak, assistant secretary of Branch 496, who signed up seven members.

Six new members each were enrolled by: Nicholas Diakiwsky, secretary of Branch 161; Dr. Atanas Slusarczyk, secretary of Branch 174; and Myron Wijtek, secretary of Branch 354. Dmytro Galonzka, secretary of Branch 307, enlisted five members. The following organized four members each: Vera Banit, secretary of Branch 473; Alexandra Dolnycky, secretary of Branch 434; Stephen Golash, secretary of Branch 379; Supreme Advisor Tekla Moroz, who is secretary of Branch 465; Helen Tatarsky, secretary of Branch 94; and Basil Wasylkiw, secretary of Branch 62.

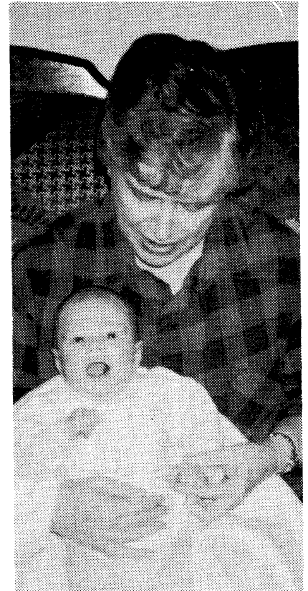
Five branches enrolled three new members each; 14 registered two applications each; and 34 branches listed one new member each during the month of January.

The Supreme Executive Committee expresses thanks to all these organizers for beginning the membership campaign of 1993. We call on all branches to actively participate in this campaign to expand the ranks of our organization, which marked its 99th anniversary on February 22.

## Young UNA'ers



Kasondra Irene Mueller, daughter of Thomas and Tamara Mueller, is the newest member of UNA Branch 423 in Chicago. She was enrolled by her grandmother Vera Irene Gojewycz, who happens to be the branch secretary.



Bryant Nicholas Allen is being held by his great-grandmother, Juanita Krysalika. He was born December 8, 1992, in Macon, Ga., to Michael and Dee K. Allen. The Rev. and Mrs. Stephen Krysalika enrolled Bryant in UNA Branch 53 of Pittsburgh to join 14 other family members. Each of their seven grandchildren have been presented an educational endowment certificate.



Rebecca Lynne Shatynski, who was born October 11, 1991, to Debra and Daniel J. Shatynski of Randolph, N.J., is a new member of UNA Branch 490, the Ivan Franko Society. She was enrolled by her grandparents Olga and John J. Shatynski of Hillside, N.J. Rebecca is the 14th member of the Shatynski family to join the UNA.

## Seniors announce conference date

POLAND, Ohio — Gene Woloshyn, president of Ukrainian National Association Seniors, announced that the organization's upcoming 19th conference will be held June 13-18. He promises a program that will be interesting for all guests. Reservations will be accepted by the staff at Soyuzivka.

Suggestions for speakers, programs etc., would be appreciated. Please send them to: Eugene Woloshyn, 2047 Wingate Road, Poland, OH 44514.

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

## 99 years

On February 22, our publisher, the Ukrainian National Association, marked another milestone: it turned 99. A true fraternal benefit association, the UNA was founded in 1894 in the coal-mining region of Pennsylvania as an organization that would provide for the needs of the impoverished and exploited Ukrainian coal miners that became its first members.

It was Svoboda, the Ukrainian-language newspaper founded in September 1893, that actually gave birth to the Ukrainian National Association. In November of 1893, a lead article in Svoboda headlined "We Need a National Organization," emphasized that such an organization "will embrace each and every Ruthenian [as Ukrainians were then called] no matter where he lives." The article went on to a list among the tasks of such an organization the creation of a national fund to help our churches, providing for the future of our youth, and propagating knowledge of our heritage, that is, language, history and religion. "In unity there is strength," it emphasized.

As first, the membership benefits of the fledgling fraternal association were very basic: sums paid out on life insurance policies covered the cost of a decent burial for deceased members. As the membership and assets of the organization grew from several hundred members and a couple of hundred dollars, so too did the UNA's membership benefits, and its charitable and educational endeavors.

Soon the Ukrainian National Association was involved in establishing reading rooms, enlightenment societies, cultural enterprises, youth organizations and schools of Ukrainian studies. The UNA and Svoboda widely promoted literacy among immigrants and focused attention on the importance of simultaneously maintaining their ancestral heritage and becoming good Americans.

Since its inception, it must be underlined, the association looked to developments in the homeland, that is on Ukrainian territories then under the rule of various foreign governments. Its concern is perhaps best exemplified by the fact that the anthem "Sheche Ne Vmerla Ukrayina" (Ukraine has not yet perished) was sung at the 1894 convention of the Rus'kyi Narodnyi Soyuz [as the UNA was first called]. As early as 1897, the association established funds to help brethren on Ukrainian territories. Among the first of these was a fund to help the families of Ruthenians who lost their lives during election disturbances in Galicia (Halychyna); then came funds to help students, to support election reform and to support schools in that region.

The Ukrainian community in the United States and Canada, which the UNA serves, and the Ukrainian nation have come a long way since 1894.

Through the 99 years of its activity, the Ukrainian National Association has earned a reputation as a staunch supporter of myriad Ukrainian causes, a charitable organization, a patron of the arts, a promoter of youth programs, a provider for the elderly, a publisher of newspapers and books, and a benefactor of educational projects. (Readers of this newspaper are aware, no doubt, of its many recent and current achievements and projects).

Today the UNA continues its work in the spirit of its idealistic founders and in the traditions of its undaunted pioneers and their dedicated successors. And, as it approaches its centennial, the Ukrainian National Association, looks to the future. With the assistance and active involvement of its members — and the addition of new members — the UNA can and will continue its traditional of service into its next century.

March  
2  
1810

### Turning the pages back...

Vincenzo Giocchino Pecchi was born in an Italian village, Carpieto Romano, on March 2, 1810, and became Pope Leo XIII in 1878. During his tenure, he oversaw profound

changes that affected Eastern rite Catholics, and the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in particular. He ordered the reformation of the Basilian order (1882), which proved to be beneficial to its internal life, but introduced various Latin influences into the Church as a whole.

In 1891, the Lviv Synod of Bishops, called by the populist Metropolitan Sylvester Sembratovych, resulted in a deadlock between those who favored an outright purge of Latin elements, and the reformists who sought a rapprochement with the Vatican's rite. Although neither side emerged victorious at the Synod, the positions of the latter were used to justify the Latinization of Church practices.

In 1894, Pope Leo XIII proclaimed the edict "Orientalium dignitas ecclesiarum," which ratified the principle of territoriality formulated in 1890 by the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith (Propaganda Fide). The edict limited the jurisdiction of Eastern religious authorities to their traditional territories. This placed emigre Ukrainian Catholics in North America under the authority of Latin rite hierarchs, and resulted in considerable dissension in the Church and the mass conversion of thousands of Ukrainian Catholics to Orthodoxy, Protestantism and other denominations.

Pope Leo XIII also established a new eparchy of Stanyslaviv (1885), made Metropolitan Sembratovych a cardinal (1895), and ordered the preparation of plans for a Lviv-based Ukrainian patriarchate. However, the latter design drew the opposition of the Roman Catholic primate of Hungary because of the proposed incorporation of Transcarpathian eparchies into the new patriarchate, and it was blocked. Pope Leo XIII died in Rome in July 1903.

Sources: "Leo XIII," "Church, history of the Ukrainian," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine, Vols. 1, 3* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press).

## Writer's block

by Kristina Lew  
Kyiv Press Bureau

### In the wilds of Ukraine

I was recently invited to speak at a university in New Jersey about my experience as a female journalist in the former Soviet Union, so after a two-week trip to Kyiv to tie up loose ends at The Weekly's press bureau, I sat down to collect my thoughts.

Western journalists in Ukraine, be they female or male, encounter many of the same problems, the least of which, in my opinion, is learning to adapt to a different culture and work ethic. Information is difficult to gather and even more difficult to transmit, for the simple reason that one of the journalist's main tools, the office telephone, often does not work. During the three months I worked in Kyiv, using a pay phone, which required a 15-kopek coin, was out of the question; no one ever had the small coin to sell, lend or give you, and, if they did, even dollars could not entice them to part with it.

Gathering information, therefore, required contacting your source in person. In all the times I have been in Ukraine, I have never felt I was denied any information because I was a woman. The Ukrainian Weekly as a newspaper has one of the longest presences in Kyiv and the reputation of my bureau colleagues (who are women) certainly preceded me. In fact, most of the Western journalists in Kyiv today are women.

When I first arrived at my post in August 1992, I remember a journalist being relieved of a knife in his equipment bag upon entering a press conference. I remember naively thinking, why carry a knife?

Self-defense and the protection of your equipment are serious considerations for any 5-foot-3-inch Westerner in a country recently exposed to MTV and Levis. After an August 24 "Independence Day" attack on me and a group of my friends by five very tall, very drunk men, I began carrying a Maryland-imported can of mace.

Two women who have set up offices for their respective news service and magazine have been forced to hire guards to spend the night at their workplaces after being harassed with odd phone calls and attempted break-ins.

Oddly enough, when The Weekly's office was broken into one night in September while I was asleep two rooms away, nothing of great value was stolen. Instead, the thieves carted out a brand-new suitcase full of never-worn jeans and sweaters, imported toiletries

and several cartons of Marlboros. The militia, which promptly arrived at the scene the following morning and stayed for two and one-half hours while Viktoriya, The Weekly's secretary, and I served them coffee, surmised that the culprits were two young men seen loitering around the apartment building.

Five militiamen, two detectives and two dogs very thoroughly conducted the investigation into the robbery — they examined the remaining contents of the apartment, dusted for fingerprints, sent a zip-lock bag full of tea found outside the open window for analysis, asked questions, fingerprinted Viktoriya and me and asked me to fill out five very important looking documents printed in the Russian language. Assuring us that they would find the thieves and return the stolen goods, they finally left. Neither Viktoriya nor I ever heard from them again.

All Westerners in Kyiv, especially little ones with big camera bags, are targets for potential attack because we do not dress, speak or act like natives. Most Ukrainians, regardless of a Westerner's financial situation, assume that we have (or can easily buy) what they do not. Therefore, until the outrageous prices on goods stabilize, the novelty of things from the West wears off, and the militia begins to take its job seriously, we will continue to be targets.

Personal safety aside, the gravest problem for women working in Ukraine is receiving adequate health care. In October, when I became ill while in Lviv, a friend took me to two medical clinics for diagnosis. While medical care in Ukraine is free for Ukrainians, Westerners who wish to be examined, and in a timely manner, are expected to bring gifts or slip a few dollars to attending physicians. The first clinic, which specialized in pediatrics and had no running water, referred me to the second clinic, which specialized in women's health.

I will not detail the indignities experienced by any woman lying on an examining room table in Ukraine.

The second clinic had difficulty diagnosing my problem, so, when I returned to Kyiv, I scheduled an appointment at the American Medical Clinic in Moscow. After three months in Ukraine, I cannot overemphasize how pleasant and reassuring it was to be seen at a Western-style clinic. After

(Continued on page 10)

## UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine

The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of February 23, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 13,891 checks from its members with donations totalling, **\$360,874.79**. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

Please make checks payable to UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine.



## COMMUNITY REACTION: Time and "traditions of atrocity"

Following are the texts of letters to the editor of Time magazine written in reaction to a photo accompanying the article "Unspeakable" published in the February 22 issue.

### Shoddy research

Lance Morrow's article "Unspeakable" (Time, February 22, 1993) deals with the horror of rape as a policy of war. Why then illustrate this article with a photograph which, though striking and horrible, describes an act, repulsive to be sure, quite outside of Morrow's text? I find the photograph on page 28 an attempt to stir needlessly old animosities between Jews and Ukrainians. The governments of Israel and Ukraine have made strides toward forgiving and forgetting with intent to forge harmonious future relations. It seems 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? 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? And what does it have to do with rape as a policy of war? Or is the point more in the emotional impact than in the accuracy? Such shoddy research brings little credit to Morrow's excellent article and to Time.

**D. H. Struk**  
Editor-in-Chief  
Encyclopedia of Ukraine  
Toronto

### Hate propaganda

In your February 22 issue you printed a vile piece of hate propaganda which would have made Joseph Goebels proud. Along with

an otherwise fine article entitled "Unspeakable," which dealt with the use of rape as a weapon of war, you decided to print a picture with the following caption: "Traditions of atrocity: A Jewish girl raped by Ukrainians in Lvov, Poland, in 1945."

This picture had no relation to the story, as there was absolutely no mention of Ukrainians in it. Furthermore, the only soldiers who, in 1945, were in the city of Lviv (not the Russian "Lvov") which, incidentally, is located in Western Ukraine, not Poland, belonged to the Soviet Red Army — which had been mentioned in the article — and which was committing even more acts of murder and rape against the native Ukrainian population.

The caption "Traditions of atrocity" is a despicable attempt to besmirch all Ukrainians as "Jew killers" when that charge is not justified historically and comes at a time when the independent Ukrainian state has instituted some of the most tolerant policies towards its ethnic minorities — especially Jews — of any country in Eastern Europe. Recently its capital city of Kyiv hosted a World Jewish Congress, while the Ukrainian government opened up synagogues closed by the Soviets, established that country's first ever Jewish University and set aside a budget for the promotion of minority cultures, despite a drastic shortage of cash. President Leonid Kravchuk recently became the first leader of the Commonwealth of Independent States to visit Israel on a goodwill tour.

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.

Time magazine is obligated to apologize to the entire world Ukrainian community for its hateful propaganda and print a full retraction.

**Marco Levytsky**  
Editor  
Ukrainian News  
Edmonton

## Faces and Places

by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas



## Time no U.S. News & World Report

If you were horrified by the picture and caption that appeared on page 50 of the February 22 issue of Time magazine, you're not alone.

Many Ukrainians in North America were offended, and they let the people at Time know it.

For those who missed it, the picture was part of an article titled "Unspeakable" which examined the horrors of rape in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Written by Lance Morrow, the story argued that rape as a wartime means of terrorizing civilians is nothing new. It was practiced by the Greeks at Troy and the Soviets in Germany. At no time in the account was there even a hint of Jews and Ukrainians. And yet, on page 50, there it was, a picture of a young Jewish girl holding out her hand in obvious agony with a caption that read: "Traditions of atrocity: A Jewish girl raped by Ukrainians in Lvov, Poland, in 1945."

Another Bedianskyism? Another totally irrelevant insertion of a scurrilous libel against Ukrainians for no obvious reason?

Like many Ukrainians, I called Time. I spoke with Michele Stephenson, the picture editor, who informed me that the picture was selected out of many she suggested, but not by her. She didn't know who made the final selection.

Learning from The Weekly Editor-in-Chief Roma Hadzewycz that she had already spoken with Lance Morrow, and several persons in the photo department, I called Adrienne Jucius Navon, one of the article contributors, and left a message on her answering machine outlining the problem. She never returned my call.

Then I called James R. Gaines, the managing editor, and left a message on his machine explaining my concerns. An Amy Musher, one of his assistants, returned the call and left the following message on my machine: "The photograph was added to the story because it had to do with the atrocity of rape during war conditions. We are sorry if you were offended. For a larger hearing, write to the editor...we'd welcome it."

I called Ms. Musher and explained that there were no "war conditions" in Lviv in 1945 and that the caption was libelous because it suggested that Ukrainians had "traditions of atrocity." She urged me to write to the editor.

The next day my voice mail informed me that a Mr. Robert Pondiscio, the Time public affairs director, had called and left his number. His machine informed me that he was out and explained how I could reach him at home. I did. Since he was entertaining guests, he told me to call in the morning, early. I did that and we finally connected.

Mr. Pondiscio listened patiently to everything I said and seemed sympathetic to my views. He explained that he obtained his present position four years ago, and in all that time there was never even a hint of a complaint from any one in our community suggesting that Time was unfair to Ukrainians. When I told him of all the battles our community has had with Time over the years regarding Time's insufferable habit of calling

Ukrainians "Russians," he seemed genuinely surprised. He assured me that Time had no intention of offending Ukrainians and, like Ms. Musher, he urged me to write a letter to the editor.

There are two points to all of this: 1) persistence sometimes pays off; 2) even though I was bounced around a bit in the beginning, there was no attempt to stonewall by the Time staff. This is in contrast to U.S. News and World Report, which was most unsympathetic to Ukrainian complaints regarding Stephen Budiansky, who, until this day, is adding insult to injury by sending out form response letters attempting to justify his vile attack on Bohdan Khmelnytsky.

But what about the people of Time? Are they sensitive to our concerns? We'll see how they react to our letters.

Were they sensitive in the past? Absolutely not. When I protested in 1962 that Time referred to Kyiv as a "Russian city," Margaret Harbison replied on behalf of the editors: "We are, of course, aware of the desire of the Ukrainians — especially those living in this country and Canada — to preserve the concept of a free nation. However, the facts of present political life, also noted by our sister publication, Life, have led to the general use of 'Russian' to refer to all the republics within the USSR. This is due primarily to Russia's being the seat of government of this bloc." Not only was this a flagrant denial of a separate Ukrainian identity, it was a not so subtle suggestion that only Ukrainians living in the United States and Canada were still concerned about a national Ukrainian state. Ukrainians in Ukraine, presumably, had outgrown this archaic, nationalistic fixation!

When Ukrainian American students attending the UNA cultural courses at Soyuzivka picketed the Time and Life Building in New York City on August 21, 1962, they were initially ignored. "After the march had continued for a few hours," The Ukrainian Weekly reported on August 25, "Life and Time sent word that they would speak with a delegation. Three representatives were ushered into the executive suite on the 34th floor and were met by a Mr. E. Gabriel Perle..." Mr. Perle listened patiently, admitted that the students had a point, but made no promises.

Time's treatment of Ukrainians remained the same for decades. Ukrainian Olympic athletes, scientists, artists, and dancers — i.e. those who presented Ukraine in a positive light — were consistently referenced as "Russians." However, when it came to negatives, pogroms, for example, the name "Ukrainian" suddenly appeared.

And that is why the photo on page 50 is so offensive. The double standard still seems to be functioning at Time.

P.S. If you're in the dumps about all the bad press Ukrainians appear to be getting lately, check out the March issue of National Geographic. Our old friend Mike Edwards (who last wrote about Ukraine seven years ago) writes objectively and dispassionately about Russia, Ukraine and Kazakhstan. If you like what he wrote, let him know!

## ACTION ITEM

The February 22 issue of Time magazine carried a story titled "Unspeakable." While the story focused primarily on the raping of women by troops in Bosnia, it also addressed the historic aspects of rape by the military. Examples of military behavior in the Middle Ages and World War II were mentioned. The story did not make any accusations that Ukrainian military forces ever raped women. However, the story did include a photo of a terrified young girl sitting in the street and being comforted by an older woman with the caption: "Traditions of atrocity: A Jewish girl raped by Ukrainians in Lvov, Poland, in 1945."

The picture is pure "Ukrainian-bashing" as it has no relationship to the story, and was clearly inaccurate. To stop the slander of Ukraine and Ukrainians, it is critical to react to the story by writing protests to: Time Inc., Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, NY 10020-1393.

— UNA Washington Office

## Need a back issue?

If you'd like to obtain a back issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, send \$2 per copy (first-class postage included) to: Administration, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Dr. Gale responds to David Marples

Dear Editor:

May I correct several errors in Dr. Marples' recent letter (February 21). First, as my colleagues and I have reported on numerous occasions and published in the scientific literature (New England Journal of Medicine 321:205-13, 1989), we performed 13 bone marrow transplants in Chernobyl victims. Two of these persons are alive and well. The six cases treated before I arrived were not bone marrow transplants.

Second, my colleagues and I have summarized our recommendations regarding the use of bone marrow transplants in nuclear and radiation accidents in several publications in the scientific literature (for example, see above and Occupational Medicine 6:581-9, 1991). Dr. Anelina Guskova, to whom you refer as head of the Soviet team of doctors, is a co-author of several of these reports. Most experts regard such transplants as the preferred therapy of persons exposed to very high doses of radiation.

Third, 499 persons were treated at Clinical Hospital No. 6 in Moscow. A large medical team of which I was a part was responsible for their care. No one physician could have cared for all of these victims.

Fourth, there were 29 deaths amongst the 499 persons treated in Moscow. They, along with two victims who died at the plant site, constitute the 31 deaths clearly related to the accident.

Fifth, a comprehensive study of health effects of the Chernobyl accident was performed by about 200 scientists from several nations under the auspices of the United Nations. This study (available from the United Nations Publications Office) found a substantial incidence of ill-health in selected areas of Ukraine, Belarus and Russia. However, there was no difference in the rates of these health problems in areas contaminated or not by radioactivity. These data suggest that these important health-care problems are not caused by radiation. Whether the incidence of radiation-related health effects is simply too low to be detected or whether problems will develop in the future is unknown. Also, although there are reports of increased thyroid abnormalities in children in some regions, there are no convincing scientific data supporting this notion. Further studies are needed.

Six, my participation in the earthquake relief in Armenia was requested and funded by the Office of Disaster Relief of the Agency for International Development (AID). I continue my involvement in health-care problems there as a board member of Medical Outreach for Armenia and as a peace-keeping observer in Nagorno-Karabakh.

Seventh, persons involved in the Chernobyl clean-up operation ("liquidators") have not been systematically studied for health problems related to radiation exposure. This should be done.

Eighth, I see no reason why Russians should not be able to use a lottery to raise funds to help Chernobyl victims. While in Moscow I visited a rehabilitation facility where several families from Ukraine and Belarus were also receiving assistance. There is also no reason why Ukraine should not establish a similar lottery to aid Chernobyl

victims. Monies raised could be dispersed through existing agencies judged to be effective.

Finally, and most importantly, there is an urgent need to come to grips with enormous health-care problems confronting countries like Ukraine. Most of these problems are the result of failed economic policy and ineffective or inefficient central planning. They are manifested as environmental pollution, poor nutrition, high infant mortality rates, inadequate childhood immunizations and others. Furthermore, the health-care system is collapsing, both from lack of dynamic leadership and money.

Although it is convenient to blame these problems on Chernobyl, this notion is not supported by scientific data (see above). Nor would it explain similar problems in ex-Soviet republics where Chernobyl's radiation is not an issue. It's time to move beyond Chernobyl and face the real health issues facing Ukraine today.

I remain committed to improving health care in Ukraine and have raised over \$1.5 million in medical supplies and equipment for this effort. More is needed. I am ready to come to Kyiv tomorrow if Ukrainians or their government think I could help.

Robert Peter Gale, M.D., Ph.D.  
University of California,  
Los Angeles

## In regard to transliteration

Dear Editor:

I have read your various articles about transcribing Ukrainian place names into English directly rather than through their Russian forms, and it is heartening to see this process finally coming about.

There is, however, a related problem that I have not seen discussed and that is the use of "j" in transcribing "й" in Ukrainian names. Though it serves a purpose in the narrow scholarly environment, it strikes me as an inadequate transcription.

For example, even though many English speakers have trouble pronouncing foreign names they might be able to correctly pronounce "Sheptytsky" but they can only be baffled by "Sheptytskij" and through no fault of their own because "j" simply is not used that way in the English language. I do not dispute the necessity of a formal system of transliteration, but foisting this artificial convention without regard for general English usage does not make the name "properly Ukrainian"; it contradicts the purpose of a transliteration which is to make words in one language pronounceable in another one using a different alphabet.

The illogical character of this method is illustrated when we transcribe in the opposite direction. Since the English sound "j" is rendered by Ukrainian by "дж" an English speaker might justify transcribing a name like "Sheptytskij" as "Шептытськийдж."

It sometimes seems that the proponents of this system have confused English with Polish. Because the Latin alphabet is used, Polish names do not need to be transcribed and their use of "j" is justified because it expresses the correct value in Polish. This Polish road for Ukrainian names is no more valid than the Russian one.

I have raised the issue on occasions and have found the general public, who have to face secretaries or clerks mispronouncing their names daily, to be in

agreement with me, while the academic world generally responds by referring to the various systems of transliteration available rather than honestly answering why we are promoting a usage that maligns our names.

I do not wish to offend anyone who chooses to write his name in this way or if he has acquired it in that form, nor do I condemn its use in specialized work, but I feel it doesn't serve the Ukrainian cause to have our names rendered in this weird and awkward way.

John Pihach  
Yorkton, Saskatchewan

## We simply can't be passive

Dear Editor:

I subscribe to Time magazine, and as such am frequently exposed to the banality and anti-Ukrainian nature of many articles appearing therein. When I saw the infamous photograph in Lance Morrow's piece on Bosnian war rapes (February 22 issue) however, even my nonsense-tolerance ability was overtaxed. Here was a clear example of someone in the media elite trying to cause evermore division and hostility between Ukrainians and Jews. Now, had this ugly slander taken place say, in 1985, as that poor man John Demjanjuk was being drummed out of our "land of the free," I would not have been surprised, as I am sure you remember that ugly time, when a large chunk of the American media branded the entire Ukrainian nation as anti-Semitic Nazi sadists. But this is 1993, Ukraine is now independent, and such sneak attacks as the use of the photo in question cannot be tolerated by a reinvigorated Ukrainian people who are ready to move on into the future.

Consider this: Ukraine has established a positive and constructive diplomatic and economic relationship with Israel. Ukraine has been hailed by certain Israeli politicians for its tolerance and embrace of minorities, particularly Jews. Indeed, the future for Ukrainian-Israeli relations looks bright and wide open. So why are such politics of slander against Ukrainians continuing? Do we really need to take this nonsense anymore? Why should U-

kraine continue to be the whipping boy of certain influential elements?

Constant vigilance to guard against media abuse is our only effective defense. We must keep our eyes and our ears open. And we must be prepared to open our communal mouth! We must write letters to editors, jam fax machines, send in mass responses, demonstrate in front of the slanderers' doorsteps, do anything and everything legal to get our point across.

One brief example of the mass response tactic: Upon surveying Mr. Morrow's hatchet job I wrote Time a letter, civil in tone but firm in my objections. Then I showed the article to two of my friends, Taras Ferencevych and Mykola Sawicki. They were equally outraged and they did something truly useful about the situation. Messrs. Sawicki and Ferencevych printed 1,600 protest post cards (800 blue/800 yellow.) These cards were distributed in the New York City Ukrainian community over the weekend of February 20, with considerable amounts shipped to such cities as Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

According to Taras and Mykola, the distribution has been extremely successful. People agreed to send in these cards, and it appears that the overwhelming majority are in fact being sent in. Consider the reaction at Time's offices when they are confronted by several hundred pieces of mail and a constantly busy incoming fax line, all this the result of a coordinated response done essentially on an ad hoc basis!

The Ukrainian American community probably does not possess the will and certainly lacks the political unity necessary to maintain an Accuracy in Media-type watchdog group. We don't have a Reed Irvine to look out for us. However, we can, and we must be vigilant. So again I say to all Ukrainian Americans: If you see or hear Ukraine being slandered, respond! No one will do this for us. We must do it ourselves. Don't be passive! Don't be afraid! And most of all, don't be lazy when so much is at stake!

Yarema A. Bachynsky  
New York

*The writer is a senior majoring in history at New York University.*

## Chicago reviewer lauds duo of Lysytsia and Kuznetsov

CHICAGO — "When talent of such magnitude bursts into view, the piano world takes instant notice." "No wonder pianists everywhere are agog. I cannot recall when I have heard a more exciting or more accomplished two-piano team" — such was the response to the concert of the Kyiv-born piano duo of Valentyna Lysytsia and Oleksiy Kuznetsov on February 14, as reviewed in the Chicago Tribune (February 16) by music critic John von Rhein.

The concert featured a program of works by Chopin, Liszt, Rachmaninoff, Shostakovich and Schnittke.

The duo-pianists, 1991 graduates of the Kyiv Conservatory, after a string of competition victories in Ukraine and Western Europe, among them: Concertino, Prague, 1984; The Lysenko Piano Competition, Kyiv, 1988; Prix Roussel, Paris, The Ukrainian Chamber Music Competition, 1990; and first prize and commendations at the 1991 Dranoff International Two-Piano Competition in Florida. They are currently studying with Alexander

Toradze at Indiana University.

In his review, Mr. von Rhein referred to the couple's "colossal technique and temperament," which he associates with "pianists of the Russian school."

He also noted that the concert which, in his view, was "the most important piano event in Chicago," took place "not at the citadel of the downtown musical establishment, Orchestra Hall, but over at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art..." In his concluding remarks, the reviewer noted that the duo deserves that "leading presenters snap them up, for they deserve only the best."

\*\*\*

Mr. von Rhein pointed out in an aside that in the UIMA's concert program listing of Schnittke's "Gogol's Suite," the name Gogol was "misspelled" as Hohol. The reviewer apparently is unaware of "Gogol's" Ukrainian origin, which explains the UIMA's use of Ukrainian orthography.



## Wira Wowk: Literary woman warrior flourishes alone in Rio

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — The life and career of Wira Wowk belies the adage that a solitary soldier can't fight battles. Poet and dramatist, author of novels and stories, translator of Ukrainian literature into Portuguese, Spanish and German, and of German, Brazilian and Spanish literature into Ukrainian, publisher and designer of books, and committed promoter of Ukrainian literature and art, she has lived and worked in Rio de Janeiro for over 40 years — more a missionary than a soldier.

In Rio, Ms. Wowk works in a totally Portuguese-speaking environment. Although there is a sizeable Ukrainian presence in Brazil, it is far away from Rio, scattered throughout the province of Parana with a Church-dominated community in the city of Curitiba.

A professor of German literature at the University of Rio de Janeiro, the second largest university in Brazil, Ms. Wowk, could not count on her academic surroundings for support, as the university had strong pro-Communist and even pro-Soviet sympathies.

The changes in the Communist world caught the Brazilian academics by surprise. Some modified their views; others still believe the changes won't last and Soviet power will return. As Brazil is largely a poor country, the Communists continue to benefit, even today, from the people's expectation of some sort of social justice.

"It is very difficult for me to work in such circumstances," Ms. Wowk commented, "for I have to do it alone, without any support from colleagues."

Wira Wowk was born Wira Selanska in Boryslav, Ukraine. Wowk is both her literary pseudonym and her old family name. Her grandfather, on becoming a priest, changed his name from Wowk to Selansky because he believed that no Hutsul would go to confession to a priest named Wowk.

Ms. Wowk left Ukraine during the war and spent the war years in Dresden, where her father was killed during the bombing of the city. She graduated from Tubingen University in Germanic studies but, because she was a German citizen, was not able to emigrate to the U.S. or Canada under the displaced persons designation, and chose to go to Brazil with her mother.

In Rio she completed her Ph.D. thesis in medieval German literature and became a lecturer in the department of comparative literature at the Catholic University, where she remained for 30 years. In 1980, she began to teach at the University of Rio, where she still works today.

Her own writings — stories and poems — started to come out in Brazil in the 1950s, and in 1959 she began her mission "to leave a footprint of Ukrainian culture in Brazil." In that year she published four books, all in Portuguese: an anthology of Ukrainian literature, an anthology of German literature, a book of Ukrainian legends and a book of Ukrainian short stories.

Since then, her published output has been extraordinary. It has included collections of her own writings — poetry, poetic drama and stories. She has published a 12-volume series titled "Vertep" — translations into Portuguese of Ukrainian classics such as the works of Hryhorii Skovoroda, Taras Shevchenko, Vasyli Stefanyk, Bohdan Ihor Antonych and Pavlo Tychyna.

She has now begun a new series called "Pysanka" of translations of contemporary Ukrainian writers. Two anthologies, poetry of the 1950s and the 1960s, have already appeared in that series as well as a translation of Vasyli Holoborodko, a poet whose themes of mystical storytelling are close to her own.

Her free verse poetry mixes narrative and dialogue, while her main themes are mysticism and myth. In addition to her own poetry collections, of which there have been eight, Ms. Wowk has published a novel, "Stained Glass Windows" (1961), and works of poetic drama, "The Funny Saint" (1968), "Triptych" (1982) and "Iconostasis of Ukraine" (1988).

Well-known in North America are Ms. Wowk's attractively produced books, in which she combines her own poetry and translations with artwork, either her own or that of contemporary Ukrainian artists. The books "Meanders" (1979) and "Mandala" (1980) feature her own cutouts while "Triptych" (1982) includes color reproductions of the work of artist Yuri Soloviev.

The book that has received the most attention, "O Cantaro," is a collection of translations of contemporary Ukrainian poets with reproductions of the works of Ukrainian artists. The book, printed in 1973, was the first to include both artists from Ukraine and Ukrainian artists from the West.



Wira Wowk at a recent exhibition/reading of her work in Toronto.

All the illustrations were hand inserted, a total of 43 in each book. "I spent months pasting the pictures into the books," Ms. Wowk remarked, "until my back was sore." She said the book had received good reviews in the Brazilian press and the direction of the Museum of Modern Art in Rio called it the finest book of its type published in the last 10 years.

Ms. Wowk herself has financed most of her publication. Only a few translations were underwritten by the Friends of Ukrainian Culture in Curitiba, but this arrangement did not last long. Ms. Wowk said she prefers to have a free hand and be independent in making decisions affecting her publications. This reluctance to be dependent on collaborators also drove her to design the books herself; she believes the books have to be attractive in order to get attention and be competitive.

At first, Ms. Wowk's costs of publishing were recovered, partly through book sales. Even poor Brazilian students bought the books, paying in installments. To help in the financing she began to sell the paper cutouts used in illustrating the books. These small works of art, some dealing with the eternal symbols of life — the sun, moon, light, and fire — others suggesting the symbolism of the pysanka or figures of Ukrainian myths, became popular among Brazilians. But recently, the books and the artwork have stopped selling, as the economic crisis in Brazil takes its toll; people have no money for books as their total earnings have to be spent on food and medicine.

In both Canada and the U.S. the books have had limited sales — and these only thanks to a handful of Ms. Wowk's personal friends. Of recent printings, only single copies have gone out into the Brazilian world as donations to libraries and establishments as a continuation of Ms. Wowk's personal demonstration of a Ukrainian presence in the world. The rest of the books remain boxes, perhaps in the near future to find their way to Ukraine, if the costs of shipment can be covered.

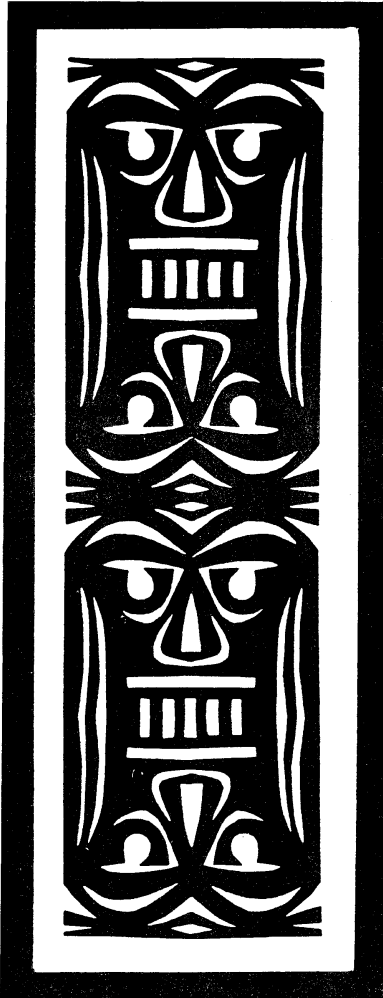
Although physically isolated, far away from Ukrainian concerns, Ms. Wowk has kept in touch through her frequent trips to Canada, the United States and Europe.

But, most significantly, she long ago established links with Ukraine. She went to Ukraine for the first time in 1966 with the intention of making contact with the literary figures of the day, primarily the "Shestydesiatnyky," but she was afraid to do so directly. By chance, she ran into Ivan Drach at the Writers' Union and, as her name was familiar to him, he immediately took her for the then requisite "talk in the park."

After that she met other significant literary figures of the day, including the translators Hryhorii Kochur and Mykola Lukash who, because of their knowledge of European literature, were very influential with the "Shestydesiatnyky." In 1973, both were expelled from the Writers' Union for offering to serve Ivan Dzyuba's sentence of political imprisonment.

Ms. Wowk became friends with Ivan and Nadia Svitylychny and Vasyli Stus, with whom she corresponded, even after his imprisonment. (The letters of Vasyli Stus to Ms. Wowk were printed in Suchasnist, September 1989).

In the 1960s, she went to Ukraine four times, basking in the heady literary milieu of the time. Her frequent trips came under the scrutiny of the guardians



A Wira Wowk cut-out

(Continued on page 16)

## New Jersey senator reaches out In the wilds of...



Ronald L. Rice, New Jersey state senator representing the 28th district, has been battling drugs, car thefts, and juvenile delinquency in general, and crimes perpetrated by loitering youths in particular, by introducing a number of laws that have been passed by the State Legislature and signed into law by Gov. Jim Florio. In addition to writing laws, Sen. Rice serves on three committees — Community Affairs, Environment, and Health — in the State Senate. Sen. Ronald Rice also is a Newark city councilman. This gives him an opportunity to not only write laws in Trenton but also to legislate laws in the City of Newark. On Sunday, December 5, Sen. Rice visited St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church on Sanford Avenue in Newark, where he had an opportunity to speak to many individuals and a large gathering of Ukrainian church-goers. In addition, he spoke to some 60 members of the League of Ukrainian Catholic Youth who met on that Sunday. Some of the issues discussed were problems relating to automobile insurance in New Jersey and the safety of the streets in Newark. Members of the Fathers' Club of St. John's School invited the senator to attend one of their meetings together with a representative from the Newark Police Department in order to discuss safety for children. Seen above are: State Sen. Rice (center) with Roman Pyndus and Bozhena Olshaniwsky, his legislative assistant, during the public meeting at St. John's Church hall.

(Continued from page 6)

being subjected to a series of tests and watching the white-coated technicians dispose of the needles used to take them, I was prescribed medication and asked to return for more tests the following week.

Back in Kyiv, physicians at the AMC agreed I could have a sonogram done locally. Armed with a bouquet of flowers and a box of chocolates, I first paid my respects to the director of a prestigious women's clinic in Kyiv, and was then led to the front of a long line of half-clad, moaning pregnant women for the test.

After 15 minutes of tsk-tsking under her breath and furiously scribbling in her notebook, the technician conducting the sonogram announced I had a cyst and needed to be hospitalized immediately for three weeks. Medication would be administered intravenously.

During my visit to the Lviv clinics, I watched medical professionals wash and re-use sterile gloves. With Ukraine — and for that matter all republics in the former Soviet Union — experiencing drastic shortages of medical supplies and growing numbers of AIDS cases, lying in a Ukrainian hospital with tubes in my arms did not ease my mounting panic.

At the recommendation of the AMC — which, although staffed by Western-trained physicians and equipped with modern medical technology, hospitalizes its patients in Russian clinics — I returned to New York for medical care. When I presented my physician with the sonogram photos taken in Kyiv, he couldn't make heads or tails of them. Thankfully, subsequent sonograms taken in the United States revealed I did not have a cyst. I couldn't help wondering about all the women in Kyiv who are diagnosed, hospitalized and treated for a cyst they might not have.

So, being a female journalist in Ukraine, and I would imagine in most developing countries, has its drawbacks, but these certainly shouldn't dissuade a woman from taking a

challenging assignment. Personal safety and health care are indeed serious considerations, but by keeping your eyes open and taking out a medical evacuation policy for yourself, any woman in Ukraine will be doing what she pre-emptively can to insure a safe stay.

## Kyyiv-Mohyla...

(Continued from page 4)

Cost: \$1,000 (U.S.) includes full room and board, (with three meals daily); travel within Ukraine; tuition and course materials; cultural events. Applicants responsible for travel expenses to and from Kyiv, visa and insurance fees.

Academic credit: All students will receive an official transcript from the University of Kyyiv-Mohyla Academy, indicating course hours and grade. Credit for the summer program is approximately equivalent to four credits at a North American university.

Applications: A preliminary application, listing name, address, telephone and fax numbers, along with a deposit check in the amount of \$300 (U.S.) payable to the University of Kyyiv-Mohyla Academy, should be sent to one of the following project representatives.

In the U.S.: Prof. John Fizer, Slavic and Eastern European Languages and Literatures, Rutgers University, Scott Hall 227, New Brunswick, NJ 08903; (908) 932-7619; fax, (908) 932-6860.

In Canada: Prof. Jaroslav Rozumnyy, German and Slavic Studies, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB, R3T 2N2; (204) 474-9735; fax, (204) 275-5781.

In Ukraine: Prof. Mykhailo Sahaydak; 2 Skovoroda St., Kiev, Ukraine, 254145; 011-7-044-416-2318, or 416-2304; fax, 011-7-004-416-8614.

Complete registration materials and a payment schedule will be sent to all applicants upon processing of preliminary forms.

Enrollment in the program is limited to 40 participants. Applications will be processed in order of received deposits. Application deadline: May 1.

Refund policy: \$150 (U.S.) of the initial deposit is non-refundable unless the course is cancelled.

### THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces

## SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1993/94

According to the June 1988 eligibility requirements

- The scholarships will be awarded to FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS (studying towards their first bachelor's degree) attending accredited colleges or universities and to HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES who will be attending such institutions of higher learning in the filing calendar year. Graduate students are ineligible to apply.
- The candidate must have been an ACTIVE DUES-PAYING UNA MEMBER for at least TWO YEARS by the end of March of the filing year.

Applicants will be judged on the basis of:

- financial need
- course of study
- scholastic record
- involvement in Ukrainian community and student life

DUE DATES for applications and documents:

Your completed, signed & dated application due by MARCH 31, 1993

All required documents & photograph due by MAY 1, 1993

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## Manor College welcomes new dental instructor

JENKINTOWN, Pa. — Dr. Diana Zawadowycz, Manor Junior College's first ever Expanded Functions Dental Assisting Program graduate to become a dentist, joined the Manor Dental Health Center as a staff clinical instructor/practitioner on February 15.

A 1980 Manor alumna, she received her bachelor of science in dental hygiene from Thomas Jefferson University and her doctorate in dental medicine from Temple University. Dr. Zawadowycz, who resides in Fox Chase, Pa., is also currently an associate dentist with a private practice in Bensalem, Pa. In addition, she holds membership in many professional organizations, including the American Dental Association.

## UNA Project "Teaching English in Ukraine"

If you are interested in teaching English in May, June, July 1993, in many different cities in Ukraine, please call for information and an application form. Volunteers will travel to Ukraine at their own expense. The UNA will fund all textbooks, and a workshop. The Taras Shevchenko Society "Prosvita" in Ukraine will provide room and board. The courses will be taught 20 hours per week, 4 hours a day, 5 days for 5 or 6 weeks. The deadline for submitting completed application form is March 8, 1993. To receive more information and an application form please call and ask for Ms. Oksana Trytjak at: 1-800 253-9862 or 201 451-2200

## Rudnyckyj to be inducted into Order of Canada

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — Dr. Jaroslav Bohdan Rudnyckyj, former prime minister of the Ukrainian government-in-exile and founding head of the Slavic studies department at the University of Manitoba, will be inducted as an officer of the Order of Canada on April 21 in Ottawa.

Governor General Ramon Hnatyshyn named Dr. Rudnyckyj to the country's second highest civilian honor system last October for "achievement and merit of a high degree." After April, the Ukrainian-born academic will have the option of using the initials "O.C." after his name.

Dr. Rudnyckyj was born on November 28, 1910 in Peremyshl and obtained his doctorate from the University of Lviv in 1937, specializing in linguistics, and Slavic languages and literature.

During the second world war, he taught at Prague's Charles University. From 1945 to 1948, Prof. Rudnyckyj lectured at both the Ukrainian Free University in Munich and Heidelberg



Dr. Jaroslav Bohdan Rudnyckyj

University.

In 1949, he emigrated to Canada, where he founded the department of Slavic studies at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg. Ten years later, Dr. Rudnyckyj was named a full professor at the university.

His research and writing on Canadian minority ethnic groups caught the attention of former Liberal Prime Minister Lester Pearson. In 1963, the now-deceased prime minister appointed Dr. Rudnyckyj to the now-famous Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (B & B). He served on that federal board until 1971, when Mr. Pearson's successor, Pierre Trudeau, replaced the B & B report with his own federal multicultural initiative.

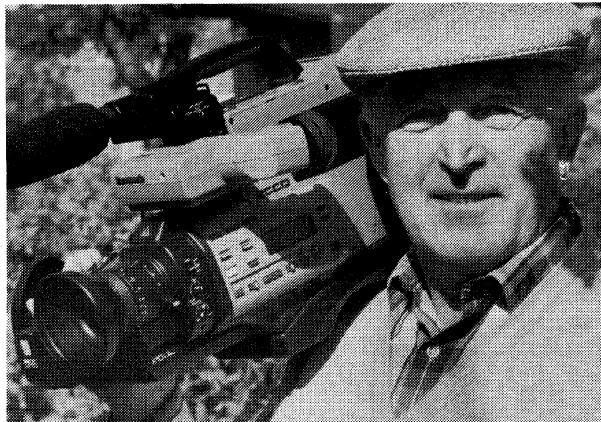
In fact Dr. Rudnyckyj's own and B & B-related documents and notes are now stored in a special collection at the National Archives of Canada.

The longtime university teacher stepped down as head of the Slavic studies department in 1976, but continued lecturing there, at the University of Ottawa and at campuses throughout Australia.

From 1980 to 1989, Dr. Rudnyckyj also served as prime minister and charge d'affaires of the Ukrainian National Republic-in-exile. He recently returned the symbolic effects of his office to Ukrainian Ambassador Levko Lukianenko in Ottawa, and is negotiating a transfer of some of the diaspora's archival holdings back to Kyiv — most of which are also held in the Canadian archives in Ottawa.

Beyond his academic and governmental credentials, the Montreal-based scholar has been actively involved in community work. He was chairman of the Canadian Citizenship Federation's human rights committee from 1975 to 1981, and from 1989 to the present; as well as president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (UVAN Canada Inc.) between 1955 and 1970.

## Communications expert receives Canada Medal



Stanley Klosevych

OTTAWA — Stanley Klosevych has been awarded the Canada Medal, commemorating the 125th anniversary of Canadian Confederation, by Governor General Ramon John Hnatyshyn.

This award is presented to persons who have made significant contributions to Canada, to their community, and to their fellow Canadians.

Until his retirement in 1989 from full-time employment as director of medical communication services at the University of Ottawa, Mr. Klosevych spent his entire professional life in the service of the health and natural sciences.

He worked 40 years in the field of biomedical communications, practicing, researching and teaching imaging technologies as applied to medicine and biology. He authored over 50 papers and two textbooks, received numerous international awards and top distinctions for meritorious contributions to the advancement of the health and natural sciences through the medium of imaging technologies, including the prestigious international Louis Schmidt Award and the top Canadian distinc-

tion for scientific photography — the William V. Gordon Award.

Mr. Klosevych served in various capacities in national and international professional organizations. He was the first Canadian to be elected president of the international professional organization of biomedical imaging specialists, the Biological Photographic Association, and the first Canadian to be appointed editor-in-chief of the international Journal of Biological Photography.

Since his retirement, Mr. Klosevych has been using some of the wealth of his knowledge of communication technologies as a free-lance producer of educational video programs and documentaries. He serves as a volunteer producer with Maclean-Hunter Cable TV community programming, and teaches imaging techniques to various interest groups.

In September and October 1992, Mr. Klosevych traveled with the governor general of Canada to Germany, Ukraine, Austria and Hungary, to produce a video documentary of the state visits.

### Perth Amboy, N.J. District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association

announces that

## ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held

Saturday, March 6, 1993 at 2:00 p.m.

at St. Michael's Church Hall, South 3rd Avenue, Manville, N.J.

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

26, 104, 155, 168, 209, 294, 312, 332, 342, 349, 353, 372

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 Supreme Advisor, ALEXANDER CHUDOLIJ
9. Adoption of District activities program for the current year
10. Discussion and Resolutions
11. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Alexander Chodolij, UNA Supreme Advisor  
DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Michael Zacharka, Chairman

Sofia Lonyshyn, Secretary

John Babyn, Treasurer

### DETROIT, MICH. DISTRICT COMMITTEE of the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces that

## ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held

Sunday, March 7, 1993 at 3:00 p.m.

at Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Road, Warren, Michigan

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

20, 75, 82, 94, 146, 165, 167, 174, 175, 183, 235,  
292, 302, 303, 309, 341, 463, 504.

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 Supreme Vice-President, Dr. NESTOR OLESNYCKY
9. Adoption of District activities program for the current year
10. Discussion and Resolutions
11. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Dr. Nestor Olesnycky, UNA Supreme Vice-President  
DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Dr. Alexander Serafyn, Chairman

Roman Lazarchuk, Secretary

Jaroslaw Baziuk, Treasurer

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**Naydan to edit Slavic studies journal**

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa. — The department of Slavic and East European languages at The Pennsylvania State University has announced that Michael Naydan, associate professor, has been selected as editor-in-chief of Slavic and East European Journal, the leading journal for Slavic language, literature and linguistics studies in the United States.



Prof. Michael Naydan

Dr. Naydan will be editor-in-chief for a five-year term beginning in September through 1998.

The journal is the major publishing outlet for the 4,000-member American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages. The journal publishes refereed articles, review articles and book reviews, and has been publishing for over 50 years.

**Pennsy heritage council installs officers**



Officers of the Ukrainian Heritage Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania are installed for the year 1993. Seen from left are: Rosemary Haberle, recording secretary; Helen Olecki, vice-president; Andrew Mantyka, president; Marie Kaneski, outgoing president; Sophie Soniak, treasurer; and Dr. Orest Macina, corresponding secretary. The council's purpose is to preserve Ukrainian heritage through sponsorship of various cultural, educational and social events.

**Statement and appeal...**

(Continued from page 5)

Supreme Executive Committee do everything possible to ensure that this jubilee of the oldest Ukrainian daily newspaper in the world is marked with the greatest reverence.

The Supreme Auditing Committee calls on all members of the UNA Supreme Assembly, and all branch officers and secretaries to help the UNA reach its membership goal of 2,000 new members.

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## Pittsburgh University offers Ukrainian

PITTSBURGH — The Intensive Ukrainian Summer Institute will be held at the University of Pittsburgh from June 21 through July 30.

The institute, attracting students from all over the U.S. and Canada, will consist of intensive, five-hours-a-day instruction, allowing students to make the greatest possible progress in Ukrainian during the time available. A full schedule of cultural and social activities, including lectures, discussion groups, and film showings is planned. Out-of-town students will be housed in an air-conditioned dormitory. Residents of Pittsburgh are not required to live on campus, but take their lunch

with the other participants.

This is a "crash course" in survival Ukrainian, especially helpful to those who will be teaching in or traveling to Ukraine.

The course, Beginning Intensive Ukrainian, carries six college credits. It is a thorough introduction to the basic categories of Ukrainian pronunciation, grammar and syntax. Emphasis is placed on communicative competence, the active use of new structures in dialogues, unstructured conversation, reading and listening comprehension.

Daily contact with the instructor, both in class and out, computer assisted instruction, and audio and video tapes create an environment conducive to effective language acquisition.

For further information and applications, contact Christine Metil, Ukrainian Institute, University of Pittsburgh, Slavic Department — 1417 CL, Pittsburgh, PA 15260; or call (412) 624-5906.

## Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

on February 18. Controversy on this issue was rekindled by recent efforts by Russian lawmakers to examine the status of Sevastopol, homeport of the Black Sea Fleet. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

- KYIV — Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk appointed as the Ukrainian ambassadors to Bulgaria and Greece, respectively, Oleksander Vorobiov and Borys Korniyenko. (IntelNews/UIS)

- KYIV — The Ukrainian Cabinet of Ministers passed a resolution liquidating the Ukrainian sea and air transport administrations, and establishing the Ukrainian Ministry of Transport as their successor.

The Ministry of Defense will assign military aviation specialists to the new ministry in order to develop aviation regulations, formulate a joint technical policy, supervise flight security, and certify aircraft and runways. (IntelNews/UIS)

- KYIV — U.S. humanitarian aid has begun to arrive in Ukraine. Organizing the distribution of this aid will be the Ukrainian Brotherhood Union and the Green World Association. The principal recipients will be orphans, families with large numbers of children, and residents of environmentally polluted regions. (IntelNews/UIS)

- KYIV — The Ukrainian Association of Eastern Peoples, recently established in Kyiv, is uniting Tatars, Buryats, Azerbaijanis, Kazakhs and representatives of other peoples living in Ukraine. This new public organization is aimed at aiding the cultural rebirth of national minorities and facilitating the study of native languages. It is expected to publish a newspaper and sponsor artistic and cultural exhibitions. (IntelNews/Ukrinform)

- LVIV — Ukraine plans to reduce its military forces from 657,000 people to 400,000-450,000 people by 1995 and to 200,000-220,000 people by the year 2000. The limit on weapons, according to international agreements is: tanks — 1,080, armored transport carriers — 5,050, artillery — 4,040, fighter planes — 1,090, strike helicopters — 330. The National Guard will consist of 30,000 troops. The Ukrainian navy will be formed on the basis of the division of the Black Sea Fleet by 1995. According to military analysts, the navy will have 40,000 men and patrol ships, small rockets and anti-submarine vessels, submarines and mine trawlers. (IntelNews/Post Postup)

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Similar program to boys' camp; same fee

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For more information, please contact the management of "Soyuzivka":

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**Ukraine's Embassy...**

(Continued from page 1)

provide his insight. There the embassy gave everyone a chance to warm to the nation's new structure with plenty of food and spirit.

The walls of the Forrest-Marbury building were originally built in 1788; its first resident was a Revolutionary War hero, Gen. Uriah Forrest. In 1791, President George Washington asked him to help identify an area where the fledgling nation's capital might be built.

Gen. Forrest proposed the area west of the Potomac River, today the District of Columbia, and not so curiously part of the vast properties Gen. Forrest owned at the time. The historic agreement was concluded between Forrest and Washington in the building now to be run by Ambassador Bilorus.

In what was perhaps the best official commentary by any official, Ambassador Bilorus said Ukraine now has the opportunity to administer to its own needs by way of an office worthy of its status as a member of the world community of nations.

A day that could be viewed as a "coming out party" for Ambassador Bilorus and his staff-in-training began just after 4 p.m. when Archbishop Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and Archbishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church blessed the new home of Ukraine in the U.S. with a short service in one of the four reception areas of the embassy.

The two then led the throng out to the main entrance where Dr. Bilorus hoisted the blue-and-yellow flag as the Ukrainian national anthem echoed along historic M Street of Georgetown. The Ukrainian delegation, led by

Deputy Foreign Minister Yuriy Rylach, ceremoniously placed soil from Ukraine, taken from the grounds of the St. Sophia Cathedral in Kyiv, on the grounds of Ukraine's new embassy complex.

Minister Rylach then commended Ukrainian Americans for "the continuous support the community has shown towards the embassy."

Mr. Niles made his remarks after which Dr. Stepan Woroch, chairman of the Foundation in Support of Diplomatic Missions of Ukraine, gave his congratulations on behalf of Ukrainians in America and pledged the community's continued efforts to buttress Ukraine's independent statehood.

**Parliamentary...**

(Continued from page 1)

From the outset, proceedings were held up by the members of the National Council, led by the newly elected Ivan Zayets who filibustered by refusing to officially register the coalition's presence in the chambers. NC deputies sought to hold up the process completely, claiming that the court was being stacked with a "pro-Communist" majority.

A number of deputies, including Serhiy Holovaty, the head of the Association of Ukrainian Jurists, claimed the parliamentary chairman had violated the Constitution and the provisional by-laws of the Supreme Council, making the entire exercise of election of the justices unlawful.

Despite these measures, secret balloting was forced through. However, only three of the candidates nominated by the president, and one of those proposed by the parliamentary chairman, received a sufficient number of votes. Two of the nominees withdrew their candidacies before the voting began.

In addition, the four elected candidates cannot assume their duties until the minutes of the parliamentary election proceedings are ratified, which the opposition members refused to do.

The political reasons for this confusion have remained unclear. However, one striking shift in allegiance has emerged. The president has apparently gained the support of his traditional opponents in Rukh. Rumors are circulating that Vyacheslav Chornovil has approached Mr. Kravchuk with the intention of forming a coalition to oppose the latter's traditional base of support among the "red directors."

The coercive parliamentary methods used in forcing through a vote on the Constitutional Court are reminiscent of measures taken in the fall of 1990, against People's Deputy Stepan Khmara. Observers say this could either be an indication that the ruling elite is planning further stringent measures, or that it is masking its basic disorientation and weakness with shows of procedural force.

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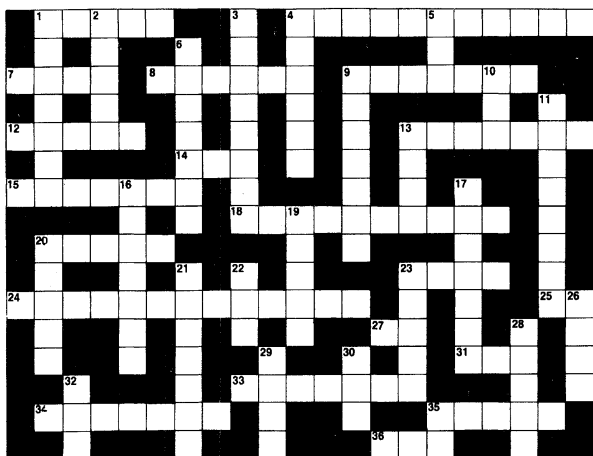
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# Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko-Cornelison



**BUZZING B'S**

**ACROSS**

1. He blew it in Barcelona.
4. Bohdan's Battle of ----- (1651).
7. Half of Ukraine's flag.
8. Half of Ukraine's nickname.
9. Bust -----.
12. Battle of ---- (1944).
13. OUN leader.
14. Boxing ---.
15. Bila -----.
18. Official title of 1 Down.
20. Member of Ukrainian nobility.
23. Chicken Kiev Man.
24. Disputed boats.
25. Initials of 4 Down.
27. Where 4 Down is stationed.
31. Boo ---.
33. Musical instrument.
34. Lead singer of Vatra.
35. Saint -----.
36. --- leaf.

**DOWN**

1. Ukraine's rep. to U.S.
2. Half of Ukraine's nickname.
3. Area in western Ukraine.
4. Ukraine's rep. to U.N.
5. Besides.
6. Where Franko's Abu Kasim sold perfume.
9. Cellist Bayramova.
10. Broken hearted.
11. Bushy-browed Leonid -----.
13. --- Yaga.
16. Where 21 Down is located.
17. Ukrainian soup.
19. Creator of Carmen.
20. Taras ---.
21. Les Kurbas's Theater.
22. Buzz ---.
23. --- Vyshnyvetsky.
26. Principle ingredient of 17 Down.
28. A Plishka role.
29. Money place.
30. Ukrainian river.
32. --- Ben.
35. A preposition.

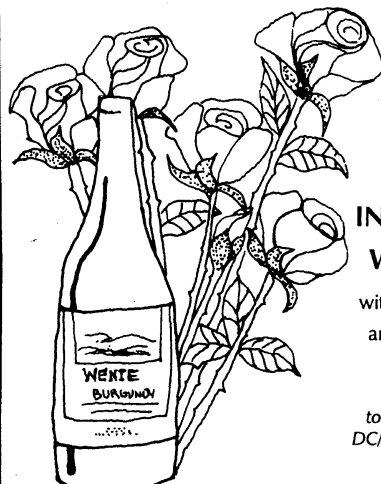
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 Jersey City, N.J. 07302  
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## Philatelists announce mail auction

CHICAGO — The Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society (UPNS) with more than 350 members world-wide announces the 60th mail auction, closing on May 15. The auction will feature some 400 lots of Ukrainian philately and numismatics.

Most of the auction will consist of trident overprints, including many local issues. The highlight of the auction will be a hand drawn trident issued in a small city. There will also be scarce trident overprints, applied by hand-made wooden devices, some of them

extremely rare, known in two or three copies.

The 60th sale will also offer an extensive collection of stampless covers more than 150 years old. It will also feature good selections of Carpatho-Ukraine, Western Ukraine, postal history, and an extensive selection of Ukrainian banknotes.

To obtain this illustrated and well-described auction catalog along with the society's newsletter Trident, sent \$1 for postage and handling to: Mr. B. O. Pauk, P.O. Box 11184, Chicago, IL 60611-0184.

## Wira Wowk...

(Continued from page 9)

of what was then politically correct in the emigre Ukrainian community, and she was strongly criticized for consorting with Communists and "suspect" writers.

There can be no doubt that these trips and contacts reaffirmed for her the vitality of Ukrainian literature and cultural life in Ukraine and encouraged her to continue her work as the solitary missionary in Brazil. The book "O Cantaro" came out because she was asked, in Ukraine, to produce a book

"where we would all appear as Ukrainians, not separately as Ukrainians of Ukraine, Ukrainians of the U.S., but just as Ukrainians." Ms. Wowk has returned to Ukraine twice since the 1960s, in 1989 and 1990, to take part in literary festivals.

Ms. Wowk continues to write and translate. Her latest publication, for which she is hoping to find sponsors, is "Viburno Rubro" (Chervona Kalyna) — an anthology of Ukrainian literature meant for students at Curitiba University. Not having had a family, Ms. Wowk said, she devoted her life to culture. And she remains true to her credo. "I wanted to do something. I did not want to waste my life on banalities."



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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Sunday, February 28

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave., invites the Ukrainian community at large to a lecture by Vyacheslav Chornovil, leader of Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, and a member of Parliament, who will speak on — "The Threat of Imperial and Communist Forces to Ukraine's Independence," to be held at 2 p.m.

**CLIFTON, N.J.:** To mark the beginning of Lent, Holy Ascension Orthodox Church, 635 Broad Street, is observing a Forgiveness Weekend, February 27-28, which will be graced with the presence of Metropolitan Constantine of Chicago, who is visiting Clifton for the first time, since his installation as metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the United States of America. The following is a schedule of events for the Cheesehare Sunday: 9 a.m. — Official greeting of Metropolitan Constantine, followed by Divine Liturgy; 12:30 p.m. — Luncheon in the church auditorium; tickets, \$10, adults, \$5, children; 3 p.m. — Forgiveness Service. The public is invited to attend. For more information, call: (201) 473-8665.

Friday, March 5

**NEW YORK:** The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the public to a lecture by Dr. Dmytro Hrodzynsky, chairman of the Biophysics and Radiology Department at the Institute of Biology and Genetics at the Ukrainian Academy of Science, and president of the National Committee for the Protection of the Populace from the Effects of Radiation — who will speak on — "The Socio-Economic Problems Facing Ukraine." The lecture will be held at the Society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 6:30 p.m.

**MIAMI:** Duo-pianists Valentyna Lysytsia and Oleksiy Kuznetsov will give a recital in a program of works by Chopin, Liszt, Saint-Saens, Rachmaninoff, Bolcom, Bizet-Chasins and Shostakovich — At the Bayfront Amphitheater at 7 p.m. Free admission.

Saturday, March 6

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, will mark its 14th anniversary with a gala banquet, with guest of honor Eudokia Dyckho Blawacky, host of the "Volodymyr Blawacky Ukrainian Radio Program," who will be honored in recognition of over 40 years of service to the Ukrainian community. The entertainment program will feature performances by Iryna and Oleksander Boytsov of the Donetsk Ballet and the Prometheus Choir; the artists Bohdan Bozhemsky and Arcadia Olenka-Petryshyn will have their works on exhibit. For further information, call (215) 663-1166.

Saturday, March 6 - Sunday, March 7

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, is presenting an exhibit and sale of paintings and graphics by Arcadia Olenka-Petryshyn and Bohdan Borzemsky. For further information, call (215) 663-1166.

Sunday, March 7

**NEW YORK:** Branch 83 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America invites the public to a video montage dedicated to the memory of the late Patriarch Josyf Slipyi, with footage on the Patriarch's reburial in Lviv in August, 1992. The program will be held

at 1:30 p.m. at the Taras Shevchenko Scientific Society, 63 Fourth Avenue. A donation of \$7 is requested. Proceeds are designated towards the UNWLA Scholarship Fund for theological studies in Ukraine.

**WASHINGTON:** The Washington Group is sponsoring an afternoon of Shevchenko, poetry readings and music by various local talent, Sunday afternoon, 4 p.m., Bentley Lounge in Grey Hall at American University (on the corner of Nebraska Avenue and Rockwood Parkway, NW). For more information call Lydia Chopivsky Benson, (202) 686-6975.

Thursday, March 11

**MIAMI:** Duo-pianists Valentyna Lysytsia and Oleksiy Kuznetsov will appear with the New World Symphony in a performance of Francis Poulenc's Concerto for Two Pianos and Orchestra, at the Gusman Center for the Performing Arts, 174 E. Flagler St., at 8 p.m.

Saturday, March 3 and Sunday, March 14

**MIAMI BEACH, Fla.:** Duo-pianists Valentyna Lysytsia and Oleksiy Kuznetsov will perform the Concerto of Two Pianos and Orchestra of Francis Poulenc with the New World Symphony at Lincoln Theater, 501 Lincoln Road, in two appearances: March 13, at 8 p.m. and March 14, at 3 p.m.

Thursday, March 11

**NEWARK, N.J.:** St. John's Ukrainian Catholic School, Ivy Street and Sanford Avenue, invites parents with pre-school and school-age children to an open house and registration for the September 1993 school year, to be held at the school auditorium beginning at 1 p.m. Parents are invited to bring their children to visit the kindergarten class. For further information, contact Irene Sawchyn-Doll, (201) 762-5838, or Sister Maria Rozmarynowycz, (201) 373-9359.

Sunday, March 14

**ROCHESTER, N.Y.:** Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 47, will hold its 40th anniversary dinner at St. Joseph's School Auditorium beginning at 1:30 p.m. UNWLA President Maria Savchak will be guest speaker. A short entertainment program and raffle drawing of Ukrainian arts will conclude the festivities. Admission: \$12.50; children 10 years and under, \$6. Tickets may be purchased by contacting branch members or at The Mosaic; reservations should be made by March 4. For further information, call (716) 271-6444 or (716) 342-3874.

**NEW YORK:** The Foundation in Support of Diplomatic Missions of Ukraine, Inc. cordially invites the public to a fashion show by designer Eugenia Triska and a concert program by Oksana Krowycka, Laryssa Krupa, Kalyna Cholhan and Yuri Charenko, to be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 7 p.m. Admission: \$20; \$10, senior citizens and students. All proceeds will go to the Ukrainian Embassy Fund. For more information, call (212) 772-2884; or (212) 876-9607.

ADVANCE NOTICE

March 19-21, March 26-28

**SLOATSBURG, N.Y.:** The Sisters Servants of Marcy Immaculate are offering two opportunities in March for women to explore the possibility of the vowed religious life as a Sister Servant. The weekends are being held at St. Mary's Villa, 50 Table Rock Road. For more information, call Sister Michele, (914) 753-5100.