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50 cents

## Walesa underlines cooperation with eastern neighbor

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Characterizing the two-day visit by Polish President Lech Walesa to Kyiv on May 24-25 as a "definitive step in a strategic partnership between two countries," Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk told journalists that the leaders would cooperate to guarantee stability and security in the Central and East European region.

"With this partnership as our foundation, we will determine ways and approaches to sub-regional, regional and global cooperation," said Mr. Kravchuk during a joint press conference on Tuesday, May 25.

President Walesa, during his first official visit to his eastern neighbor, told reporters that an "independent Ukraine is assurance for an independent Poland."

"I had heard that Ukraine was a wonderful country with great possibilities, but I was a bit skeptical. But, now that I have come and seen for myself, and heard in my meeting, I am convinced: there are prospects for cooperation in every sphere," he concluded.

Mr. Walesa said he was dissatisfied

(Continued on page 3)

## Talbott disappoints community leaders

UNA/UNIS

WASHINGTON — Ukrainian American community leaders on May 25 met with Strobe Talbott, recently appointed U.S. ambassador-at-large for coordination of policy toward the nations of the former Soviet Union. The purpose of the hourlong meeting was to get acquainted, to share views, and begin a dialogue about issues of concern to the United States, Ukraine and the Ukrainian American community.

Representing the Ukrainian American community were Ulana Diachuk, president of the Ukrainian National Association (UNA) and the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council (UACC); Askold Lozynskij, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA); John Oleksyn, vice-president of the UACC and president of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association (UFA); Orest Baranyk, vice-president of the UCCA; Eugene Iwanciw, director of the UNA Washington Office; and Tamara Gallo, director of the UCCA Washington Office.

Attending the meeting with Ambassador Talbott were Eric Edelman and William Danvers of his staff, as well as Douglas Kramer, State Department desk officer for Ukraine.

Ambassador Talbott, who recently returned from Kyiv, stated that the

Clinton administration is trying to show the leadership of Ukraine the "multi-dimensionality" of a relationship by not focusing solely on nuclear issues, but attempting to work with Ukraine on a broad array of issues, treating it as a sovereign, independent and important nation.

In the same breath, however, Mr. Talbott stated that this administration, on the premise of the previous one, is not changing its nuclear policy toward Ukraine, because "it is contrary to the best interests of Ukraine to remain a nuclear state." Furthermore, he explained that "we are going to use our offices to promote Ukraine's security, and our good relations with Moscow...to help lead to the outcome we want." He expressed hope that the delegation would give its support to these initiatives.

The Ukrainian American delegation

stressed the need for security guarantees and compensation for Ukraine prior to ratification of the arms control treaties. Mr. Lozynskij went even further by suggesting a treaty, under the NATO umbrella framework, to provide security guarantees for Ukraine. Mr. Iwanciw added that it may be in U.S. interests for Ukraine to remain a nuclear state as the first line of defense for the West should Russia revert to imperialism.

In response, Ambassador Talbott pointed out that the U.S. would not agree to a legally binding defense treaty with Ukraine and does not see the possibility of NATO accepting Ukraine under its nuclear umbrella. He stressed that he himself does not like the word "guarantee" because, "we believe in being honest, and its (a security treaty) just not going to happen." In addition, such a

(Continued on page 13)

## UNA Supreme Assembly approves new draft of by-laws, 1993 budget

by Roma Hadzewycz

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The Ukrainian National Association's Supreme Assembly concluded its annual meeting here at the organization's Soyuzivka resort, by approving a draft of new by-laws for this 99-year-old fraternal benefit life insurance society.

The Supreme Assembly, the UNA's highest decision-making body between quadrennial conventions, met on May 17-20. Its session on Thursday, May 20, was devoted almost entirely to reviewing the proposed by-laws drafted by members of the specially created By-Laws Committee. The draft will be voted on by delegates to the UNA's centennial convention, to be held in Pittsburgh in May 1994. Approval by two-thirds of the delegates is required for the changes to take effect.

Among the proposed amendments to the by-laws are the following:

- The word "supreme" is to be deleted from UNA terminology. Thus, the UNA Supreme Assembly is to be called the General Assembly, while its members will be called simply president, vice-president, auditor, advisor, etc.

- The post of "vice-president" is to be eliminated as are provisions for two female advisors on the General Assembly. The reality is that there now are several female members of the Assembly and such "affirmative action" is no longer necessary.

- The executive committee will now comprise seven elected officers (instead of six): president, first vice-president,

second vice-president, director for Canada, secretary, treasurer and director for fraternal affairs.

- Persons who reach age 70 can no longer run for executive officers' positions; they may, however, continue to serve as auditors and advisors.

- The board of advisors will include 11 (instead of 14) members. The audit-

(Continued on page 5)

## John Hewryk, UNA's director for Canada, dies in Winnipeg

WINNIPEG — John Hewryk, the Ukrainian National Association's supreme director for Canada, died here on Saturday, May 22, after a brief but serious illness. He was 75.

Mr. Hewryk also served as a supreme auditor of the UNA and was the long-time secretary of UNA Branch 445 in Winnipeg. He was active as well in a variety of Ukrainian Canadian organizations, ranging from political to scholarly and religious groups.

He was born July 6, 1917 in Drohobych, Ukraine. In that western Ukrainian city, he completed elementary and secondary schools, was an avid athlete and an active member of local organizations. Before Soviet forces occupied that part of Ukraine, he left for Germany. He studied political science at the university in Podebrady, Czechoslovakia. Later, he studied pharmacology in Munich, earning a master's degree. In Munich he was active in sports clubs as well as in the Zarevo Student

(Continued on page 4)



John Hewryk

## UNA members to receive \$1M

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association is now mailing \$1 million worth of dividends to its members throughout the United States and Canada.

This is the fraternal life insurance society's 61st consecutive declared dividend to members. Since 1933, more than \$23 million has been paid out to UNA members in the form of dividends.

According to Supreme Treasurer Alexander G. Blahitka, the Ukrainian National Association has paid out nearly \$5 million in dividends to members during the last four years. He noted that during 1992, the UNA received a total of \$2,642,000 in membership dues, yet it is paying out \$1 million in dividends — a figure that represents 38 percent of the total dues collected.

## RESEARCH REPORT: The shaping of Ukrainian attitudes on nukes

by Bohdan Nahaylo  
RFE/RL Research Institute

### CONCLUSION

#### A more pragmatic tone

The new Ukrainian government immediately put its stamp on things, revealing that Ukraine's economic crisis was even more serious than had been thought and emphasizing that strict emergency measures would have to be taken immediately. Its tough new line was also reflected in the statements the new ministers made regarding the nuclear weapons issue. The new prime minister and his first deputy were especially well qualified in this area: Prime Minister Kuchma, after all, had held a key position in the Soviet missile-build-

ing industry and in the heart of the Ukrainian military-industrial complex; Dr. Yukhnovsky was a distinguished scientist.

*Ukraine's soul-searching on the question of what to do with the nuclear weapons on its territory should be viewed in the broader context of the country's efforts to assert its independence vis-a-vis Russia and to achieve full recognition of its sovereignty in the international arena.*

ing industry and in the heart of the Ukrainian military-industrial complex; Dr. Yukhnovsky was a distinguished scientist.

With his characteristic forthrightness, Mr. Kuchma indicated straight away that the new government's actions would not be guided by altruistic idealism or by the West's wishes but by the exigencies of grim economic and political realities. On October 31, 1992, after meeting with the new U.S. ambassador to Kyiv, Roman Popadiuk, he told a press conference that he had informed the U.S. representative that the destruction of the nuclear arsenal on Ukraine's territory was a "multi-billion-dollar expense that Ukraine's budget cannot afford right now." Implying that the transfer of tactical nuclear weapons from Ukraine to Russia "for free" had been a mistake, he also stressed that Ukraine could not afford simply to "give away" the nuclear warheads on its territory to Russia, the country from which it was having to buy reactor fuel.<sup>109</sup>

Prime Minister Kuchma was even more outspoken at a meeting with a group of Western journalists on November 4 — the day after the Russian Parliament had ratified the START I treaty. He accused the West of putting pressure on Ukraine to hand over its nuclear weapons to Russia "without getting anything in exchange," neither guarantees of its security nor material aid, just "advice." Meanwhile, he claimed, Russia had been given a \$1 billion contract to sell nuclear fuel to the United States. "We removed the tactical nuclear weapons and what happened? The Russians got a contract to supply the U.S. with nuclear fuel. Where is at least a minimal program of aid similar to Russia's," he asked, adding "Our people are not fools."

Ukrainian deputies were openly voicing their doubts about the benefits for Ukraine of ratifying START I and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, he pointed out, and as things stood, both he and President Kravchuk faced an uphill struggle to persuade the Parliament to endorse the two treaties. "What does Ukraine get in return?" he asked. "This

is the question that troubles the Ukrainian people and Parliament."<sup>110</sup>

Dr. Yukhnovsky also played his part in setting a new tone. He declared at his first press conference on November 5 that the nuclear weapons on Ukrainian territory belonged to the Ukrainian people. If the West did not provide assistance, Ukraine would seek to benefit from the valuable uranium in the nuclear warheads. It could sell the warheads to other nuclear states, he said, "which means first of all Russia and afterward those who will pay the most."<sup>111</sup> This statement generated new concern in the West, prompting a clarification from the first deputy prime minister.

He told The New York Times, "We in Ukraine are now counting every kopek, every dollar... and we believe everything

on our soil is the property of our people." Ukraine did not seek "nuclear power," he said, but it could not just give away its assets for free. It insisted on compensation and would seek either to sell the uranium from the warheads to Russia or the United States or barter it for reactor fuel. "You cannot push a state that is trying to rise to its feet to the wall," he argued. The United States and Russia "must help Ukraine in this terrible situation."<sup>112</sup>

On his return from a visit to China and Mongolia, Mr. Kravchuk, too, adopted a more forthright tone on the issue of nuclear weapons, making it quite clear that he was under pressure from both the Parliament and the new government to produce a deal that went some way toward meeting their concerns. He told a press conference on November 10 that Ukraine should have "appropriate compensation" for eliminating the nuclear arms on its territory, emphasizing that in order to facilitate the ratification of the START I treaty — which, he announced had already been submitted to the Parliament — it was "important" that the deputies be assured

(Continued on page 10)

<sup>109</sup> Radio Ukraine, November 1, 1992.

<sup>110</sup> The Washington Post, November 6, 1992; Le Monde, November 7, 1992; and The Times, November 12, 1992. In another, subsequent interview, Kuchma said: "What did we get for the tactical nuclear missiles we gave to Russia? Nothing... They want us to disarm in exchange for a thank you, leaving Ukraine with billions in expenses... while Russia, where all these nuclear weapons will remain, will get millions of dollars in aid." See Mary Mycio, "Ukraine Toys with Nuclear Second Thoughts," Los Angeles Times, November 17, 1992.

<sup>111</sup> Reuters, November 5, 1992; and Robert Seely, "Ukraine Threatens to Auction Nuclear Missile Materials," The Times, November 12, 1992.

<sup>112</sup> Serge Schmemmann, "Ukraine Unwilling to Part with Its Strategic Missiles 'For Free,'" The New York Times, November 13, 1992.

## NEWS ANALYSIS: Who will be responsible for economic reform?

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Although a number of theories have emerged as to what transpired among Ukrainian political circles last week, most officials and observers here are waiting to see how events will unfold when the Parliament reconvenes on Tuesday, June 1, before they offer their analyses.

As reported last week, the Ukrainian Parliament rejected separate requests from the prime minister and the president for extraordinary powers, which would, in effect, speed up reforms. The Parliament, a conservative-minded holdover from the days of the Soviet empire (it was elected in March 1990), continues to paralyze reforms while this nation of 52 million is mired in economic chaos.

And nobody wants to take responsibility for economic reform. Among the citizens, everything remains quiet, almost disturbingly so, as prices continue to increase and the quality of life continues to decline. Few people understand the complex machinations among the government, the president and the Parliament. "But the people's patience will run out," warned Viktor Pynzenyk, Ukraine's deputy prime minister for economic reform.

He and other government leaders agree that the events of last week were "a serious setback for the government." He added, "Reforms must continue, but now they have been delayed for months." Some of the ministers have stated that if Mr. Kuchma leaves they will follow.

What seems to be emerging is a power struggle among the leadership — between the president and the prime minister, and between the president and the parliamentary chairman. According to Cabinet advisers, Prime Minister Kuchma did not know of President Kravchuk's plan to bid for greater powers and to head the Cabinet until one hour before Mr. Kravchuk announced his proposal to Parliament.

Although Mr. Kuchma was reportedly suggested for the post of vice-president, insiders say Mr. Kuchma has no intention of taking this position.

Nor has he offered the president his resignation from the post of prime minister, a move that is dictated by the Constitution. During this week, he was

harshly criticized by presidential supporters who think Mr. Kuchma did not conduct himself properly when he did not consult the president and offered his resignation to the Parliament. The Parliament did not accept the resignation.

Thus, Mr. Kuchma remains a prime minister with no real powers or mandate for economic reform. But, he continues to support the president, who, according to his latest actions, no longer seems to support the prime minister.

"I support the position of the president — we need only one face, one person answerable for the state of affairs in Ukraine," Mr. Kuchma told the Congress of Collective Farm Directors held in Kyiv on May 26-27.

Mr. Kravchuk also spoke at the congress, stating that he would continue to ask for constitutional changes in order to lead the government and Ukraine out of its current crisis. "I have asked Ivan Plushch to be the vice-president," said Mr. Kravchuk on Wednesday, May 26.

Mr. Plushch denied that Mr. Kravchuk had approached him with such a proposal, but added that he could see only Mr. Kuchma in the position of vice-president.

Mr. Kravchuk now seems to be in a great hurry to push through radical economic reforms, although during his 18 months in power, he has been careful not to meddle in such issues.

As one government official said: "Our president is a very good chess player," and now, at the 11th hour, he is trying to take responsibility." Some Cabinet officials, however, fear that if Ukraine loses Mr. Kuchma and Mr. Kravchuk is at the helm of reform, the ex-Communists will come back and hyper-inflation will hit Ukraine within a few months. Mr. Kuchma was able to slash inflation from 50 to 30 percent a month.

Mr. Kuchma, although considered a moderate reformer, was willing to fight corruption and clean up the ranks, which include many of his old colleagues, i.e., managers of the military-defense complex and socialist-minded agrarians.

"I think that the president's address to the Parliament and the government diminished the initiative of the government to get its emergency powers prolonged," Serhiy Teryohin, the deputy minister of economics, said on May 22

(Continued on page 13)

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## Newsbriefs on Ukraine

### Fleet demonstrations staged in Sevastopol

•KYIV — A total of 127 ships of the jointly held Black Sea Fleet are flying Russia's naval flag to express their displeasure with the fleet's problems pending its division in 1995 and because Ukraine is not providing for their needs, Alexander Tkachenko, writing for Reuters, reported on May 25. Officials of the Black Sea Fleet, controlled until 1995 by both Russia and Ukraine, said the sailors had hoisted the flags to denounce "gross violations" of the agreement signed in the 1992 Yalta agreement after Ukraine in April allegedly took control of two ships that had pledged allegiance to Ukraine. There have also been rumblings about the disparity in pay within the fleet since President Yeltsin dramatically raised Russian sailor's salaries. The protest began on May 17 when 18 non-combat support vessels hoisted the St. Andrew ensign, seemingly in response to a vessel that had raised the Ukrainian blue-and-yellow flag. By May 25, more than a third of the total Black Sea Fleet had joined in the demonstrations. (Reuters and RFE/RL Daily Report)

### Russia continues to attack security moves

•MOSCOW — Russia continued to go out of its way to criticize Ukrainian strategic and security policies, even as it denied any desire to play a leading policy-making role in the region once controlled by the Soviet Union. Sergei Stepashin, head of the Russian Parliament's Committee for Defense and Security, said on May 22 at a North Atlantic Assembly that Russia had no pretenses for playing a special security role in the states of the former Soviet Union. He then sharply criticized Ukraine for recent proposals suggested by Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk for a Central and Eastern European security alliance with Russia not included. He called the effort a move to establish a "cordon sanitaire" around Russia. (RFE/RL Daily Reports)

### Fire at nuclear station kills one

•ENERHODAR, Ukraine — Europe's largest nuclear station, the Zaporizhzhia plant was operating normally after an explosion and fire on May 21 killed one person and injured another, various news services have reported. Station director Vladimir Bronikov said that two workers had been confused by the maze of pipes and mistakenly dismantled part of one carrying hydrogen, which ignited when welding torches were lit, according to a Washington Post report. No radiation leakage occurred. Unable to pay world prices that Russia is demanding for oil and gas, Ukraine is planning to commission more reactors. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

### Kyivans demonstrate for Demjanjuk

•KYIV — Ukrainian protestors Friday called for the release from an Israeli prison of John Demjanjuk, reported Reuters on May 7. Several dozen demonstrators, defying a ban by Kyiv authorities, marched outside Parliament and the Israeli Embassy with blue-and-yellow Ukrainian flags and banners. One placard read, "John Demjanjuk is a victim of Israeli justice." Israeli Ambassador Ehud Eitam, in a written answer to the protestors said, "The judicial system in Israel is fully independent.

(Continued on page 15)

# Yukhnovsky outlines nuke dismantling proposal

by Andriy Wynnyckyj

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Much has happened since Ihor Yukhnovsky's visit to the U.S. in late April, but much of what he had to say, in meetings with officials of the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine (CCAU), the press, and top executives of two major U.S. nuclear materials marketing corporations, still has a special resonance.

Dr. Yukhnovsky, who resigned from Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers on March 17, ostensibly in protest over the snail-like pace of economic reforms, was profiting from a newfound freedom of action and movement now that he was not at the government's epicenter.

However, Dr. Yukhnovsky's meeting with Neal Blue and James Graham, chairman of General Atomics and president of the International Commodities Exchange Corp. (ICEC), respectively, was in an official capacity. A physicist who retains his seat in Ukraine's Supreme Council of People's Deputies, Dr. Yukhnovsky intimated to The Weekly and Svoboda reporters that he had been sent on a special if specifically limited mission by President Leonid Kravchuk and Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma.

The Washington meeting with Messrs. Blue and Graham and other leaders of the nuclear materials industry was arranged by CCAU President Bohdan Burachinsky. Dr. Yukhnovsky said that he had been empowered to conduct negotiations on the use and potential sale of the plutonium currently sitting in the warheads of Ukraine's remaining nuclear missiles.

According to its brochure, General Atomics is a private-sector firm founded in 1955, based in California, which

meets key U.S. defense requirements, delivers nuclear energy to the public, engages in research, and develops systems for power plant control, the disposal of nuclear waste, and the demilitarization of obsolete chemical weapons and compounds. The ICEC is a Denver subsidiary of General Atomics.

Dr. Yukhnovsky also took advantage of his stay in the eastern U.S., particularly at a press conference at the UNA offices, to voice his unofficial views on how Ukraine should proceed to non-nuclear status. Because he was speaking as a former Cabinet minister, the people's deputy said his views did not necessarily reflect Ukraine's policy, but they could serve as an indication of discussions at various levels of government.

According to Dr. Yukhnovsky, whom a CCAU press release dubs "a Ukrainian Sakharov," Ukraine's remaining atomic arsenal is a liability rather than a deterrent or guarantor of international respect. The physicist voiced his opinion that Ukraine is currently unable to provide the rockets and warheads located on its territory the appropriate level of maintenance and supervision, which exposes the country to Russian claims that they are unsafe and destabilizing to the region. He raised fears that Russia could even use this as a pretext for launching an invasion to take control of the missiles.

Dr. Yukhnovsky also posited that should relations between Russia and the U.S. suddenly worsen, this would place Ukraine in grave danger. He explained that the guidance systems atop the rockets now housed in Ukrainian silos were still targeted, as under the Soviet regime, on the U.S. He alleged that if Russia were to launch a strike, it would do so

from Ukraine, to ensure that country's involvement in the conflict. Therefore, Dr. Yukhnovsky concluded, the presence of nuclear weapons in Ukraine is actually a lethal threat to its independence and safety, and that's why its official policy has been to become non-nuclear.

The Ukrainian academician then outlined a three-point program on how his country should rid itself of the dangerous weapons and achieve its nuclear-free objectives "on realistic grounds." These grounds are predicated on the principle that the weapons systems in Ukraine's possession are its property, a fact that, according to the former Cabinet minister

(Continued on page 11)

## Pavlychko stresses security guarantees

NEW YORK — Despite the threat of Russian imperialism and the economic burden associated with dismantling nuclear weapons based on Ukrainian territory, Ukraine will sign START I if all nuclear states offer it some type of a security guarantee, Dmytro Pavlychko said here on May 17.

According to Mr. Pavlychko, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of Ukraine's Parliament, this guarantee would be in the form of a treaty signed between all nuclear states and Ukraine guaranteeing that no force or threat of force would be used against Ukraine and respect for Ukrainian sovereignty.

"We have a precedent in international relations for such a treaty," he told a press conference at the Ukrainian Institute of America, citing a treaty signed between Austria and the nuclear states in 1955.

The Foreign Affairs Committee chairman said he discussed the concept of a nuclear treaty with members of the Talbot delegation that visited Kyiv on May 9-10. His current visit to the United States to meet with congressional leaders was propelled by the "change in atmosphere between Ukraine and the new [Clinton] administration. The atmosphere is now more understanding; the previous administration was tough, sharp."

Mr. Pavlychko said Ukraine would like to dismantle its nuclear warheads and sell their components to the West. Gen. Volodymyr Muliava of Ukraine's Ministry of Defense, who is accompanying Mr. Pavlychko on his visit, pointed out that after Ukraine gave up its tactical nuclear weapons to Russia, Ukrainian officials "were not convinced that those weapons were destroyed."

"We want and have the right to have material compensation for our tactical and strategic weapons," said the general, citing the pending Russian sale of warheads to the U.S. for \$5 billion.

Mr. Pavlychko views the U.S. pledge of \$175 million to disarm nuclear weapons on Ukraine's territory as a symbolic figure born in Washington and Kyiv. Current Ukrainian estimates for dismantling run as high as \$2.5 billion. "We look at the figure as Washington's symbolic desire for us to eliminate our nuclear weapons." Earlier, on May 10, Ambassador Strobe Talbot told a press conference in Kyiv that the \$175 million figure was a "floor, not a ceiling."

The Foreign Affairs Committee chairman said that in the future, Ukrainian officials will have to meet with the Clinton administration more frequently in order to reinforce the change in U.S.-Ukrainian relations.

## Walesa underlines...

(Continued from page 1)

with the present state of Ukrainian-Polish cooperation and proposed the formation of a consultative committee, comprising representatives of the two presidents, who will expedite bilateral dialogue at the highest level.

"I did not come here to lecture you, nor did I come to boast in front of you," the Polish president told journalists after meetings with Ukraine's leadership, including President Kravchuk, Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma, Supreme Council Chairman Ivan Plushch and Foreign Minister Anatolij Zlenko, to name but a few.

His visit came just days after the Ukrainian Parliament had rejected Mr. Kravchuk's political proposals to change the Constitution and dismissed the government's request for extended powers to implement economic changes.

"Some social problems have to be experienced by us, by you," the Polish leader told the Ukrainians. "Specifically, privatization in Poland is going slowly; the transition from one system to another is very painful," he said.

(According to Marek Dobrowski, head of the Polish government's press service, Leszek Balcerowicz, considered to be the architect of economic reforms in Poland, had been asked by Ukrainian Prime Minister Kuchma to help with reforms in Ukraine in an advisory capacity. However, Mr. Balcerowicz refused to work with the Kuchma government back in March, stating that the Ukrainian government lacked a clearly defined goal and that society in Ukraine had not changed fundamentally since the days of communism.)

Mr. Walesa offered words of encouragement and support to Mr. Kravchuk, stating that he promotes Mr. Kravchuk's bid to head the government and take responsibility for the executive branch, comparing the president's role to that of a driver.

"A car is built by thousands of people. The roads and road signs are also built by thousands of people. But, there must be just one driver. In Poland, we have signs that read: 'It is forbidden to speak with the driver.' Sometimes, too many people want to steer, and this is something you have to live through," he concluded.

The two-day visit to Kyiv also included the signing of four documents: bilateral agreements on cooperation in criminal and civil cases, inter-regional cooperation, consular/visa matters and cooperation in the field of nuclear energy and nuclear safety.

The Polish delegation also presented the Ukrainians with archival treasures, returning minutes from meetings of the Prosvita Society from 1868 through 1923.

In a ceremony at the Polish Embassy in Kyiv, President Walesa presented Dmytro Pavlychko, chairman of the parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Mykhailo Horyn, chairman of the Ukrainian Republican Party with the Cross of the Order of the Knights of the Polish Republic, a high honor for foreigners. Both Ukrainian leaders were honored for their contributions to Ukrainian-Polish relations.

Mr. Walesa also traveled to Vinnytsia to visit the Polish community there before meeting with Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Lviv.

## Antonovych Foundation honors newspaper *Literaturna Ukraina*

KYIV — The historic hall that housed the parliament of Ukraine (the Central Rada) in 1918 was the site for the awarding of the Antonovych Prizes on May 7. The domed structure — across Volodymyrska Street from the main building of Kyiv University — is now the House of Teachers.

Two prizes have been awarded annually for the past 12 years by the Omelan and Tatiana Antonovych Foundation of Washington: one for a published literary work and one for a scholarly work dealing in some fashion with Ukraine.

Every year members of the jury meet as a team, make their recommendations to the foundation, then publicly justify their choices in a formal award ceremony.

Last year, the foundation awarded three prizes: the literary prize to Ivan Drach, and two special prizes — to Zbigniew Brzezinski and Bohdan

Hawrylyshyn — for their substantial contribution to building up Ukraine.

This year the special prize went to the Kyiv newspaper *Literaturna Ukraina*, for its role in helping to build the foundations for democracy and political pluralism in Ukraine. Borys Rohoza, chief editor of *Literaturna Ukraina* accepted the prize on behalf of the newspaper. Academician Mykola Zhulynsky, deputy prime minister of Ukraine and member of the Antonovych Prize jury, spoke about the influence of *Literaturna Ukraina* in Ukraine and beyond its borders.

The writer Volodymyr Drozd received the literary prize for his book "Lystia zemli" (Leaves of the Earth), while the venerable dean of Ukrainian historians, Mykhaylo Braychevsky, was honored for his magisterial analysis of the role played by Christianity in Kievan-Rus, "Uverdzhenyia Khrystianstva na Rusi."

Prof. John Fizer of Rutgers University, chairman of the jury, sketched the vast scale of Drozd's fiction in which the writer skillfully weaves various individual and historic levels to produce a masterly quilt. Prof. Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak, who this year has been teaching at Kyiv University as a Fulbright Fellow, spoke about the accomplishments of Prof. Braychevsky in Ukrainian and worldwide scholarship.

Drs. Tatiana and Omelan Antonovych presented the certificates with citations to each winner.

This was the third year the Antonovych Prize ceremony was held in Kyiv; at the beginning the prizes were awarded in New York, then in Washington. An interesting tidbit about the ceremony: there are two buildings in Kyiv that once housed the city's Lenin Museum. Both have now been the site for the Antonovych Foundation presentations.

## John Hewryk...

(Continued from page 1)

Association.

Having emigrated to Canada, he settled in Winnipeg, where he became involved in Ukrainian community life. He joined the Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian National Federation and various other civic, sports and political groups. He headed the local branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee and was a member of the UCC Presidium, the Shevchenko Scientific Society of Canada, veterans' organizations and the Taras Shevchenko Foundation.

For more than 20 years, Mr. Hewryk was the chairman of the UNA Supreme Auditing Committee, and in 1986 he was elected supreme director for Canada. At the same time, he was vice-chairman of the auditing committee of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians and chairman of the auditing committee of the Brotherhood of Ukrainian Catholics.

He was also one of six members of the central committee to erect a Taras Shevchenko monument in Winnipeg. In 1963, in recognition of his devoted work in the sphere of cultural/education affairs, he was named Citizen of the Day in Winnipeg. In 1983, for his work within the Ukrainian community as a leading member of numerous organizations in Canada, he was presented the Shevchenko medal during special ceremonies at the UCC congress.

In July of 1992, Mr. Hewryk and his wife, Stefania, were honored on the occasion of their 45th wedding anniversary. The testimonial also honored Mr. Hewryk on his 75th birthday and for 55 years of community service. At the same time, UNA Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan presented him with a plaque citing him for 40 years of work within the Ukrainian National Association. During that time, Mr. Hewryk had enrolled more than 500 members into the fraternal organization.

Already ailing, Mr. Hewryk did not attend the recently concluded annual meeting of the UNA Supreme Assembly — the first time during his long career with the UNA that he was not in attendance.

Surviving are Mr. Hewryk's wife, Stefania, two daughters, Maria Chirovsky and Lydia Todhunter with their husbands, and three grandchildren. Funeral services took place Saturday, May 29, in Winnipeg.

## "Ukraine in international arena" is topic of Stanford conference

STANFORD, Calif. — The Center for Russian and East European Studies of Stanford University on May 1 sponsored a conference on "Ukraine in the International Arena." Over 150 participants took part, including scholars, students and members of the Ukrainian community of Northern California.

The director of the center, Prof. Alexander Dallin, opened the conference with comments about the significance of Ukraine in international affairs and the interest of Stanford in developing Ukrainian studies.

Dr. Frank Sysyn, director of the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research, the University of Alberta, and presently Kendall Visiting Associate Professor at Stanford outlined the significance of Ukraine in international affairs from the Kievan Rus' period down to the present.

In the next session, Prof. Andrei Kortunov, head of the Policy Department of the Institute for USA and Canada Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences, and presently professor of political science at the University of California, Berkeley, examined the various influences on the future development of relations between Ukraine and Russia.

Prof. Norman Naimark of Stanford followed with a discussion of independent Ukraine vis a vis Eastern Europe in general, and Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia in particular. He announced his pleasure that Ukraine as a subject of study was returning to its proper category, East European rather than Russian Studies.

In the next session, on Ukrainians and Russians as neighbors, Prof. Olga Andriewsky of Trent University traced the troubled relations between the Ukrainian and Russian intelligentsias in

the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Prof. Lilia Shevtsova, deputy director, Institute of International Economic and Political Studies of the Russian Academy of Arts and Sciences, and visiting professor in the department of political science, University of California, Berkeley, discussed similarities between contemporary Ukrainian and Russian states and societies.

In the afternoon, Borys Tarasiuk, deputy foreign minister of Ukraine, gave an address on Ukrainian foreign policy and security interests.

Three commentators followed. Prof. David J. Holloway of the political science department and co-director of the Center for International Security and Arms Control, Stanford, and Prof. George Bunn of the Center for International Security and Arms Control concentrated on the implications of the nuclear arms issue.

Prof. Gail Lapidus of the department of political science, University of California, Berkeley, and chair of the Berkeley-Stanford Program in Soviet and Post-Soviet Studies examined why academic and government circles have been so slow in coming to terms with the significance of Ukrainians and the Ukrainian state.

The conference closed with remarks by Prof. Dallin on the significance of this first academic conference on Ukraine in international affairs. He thanked the participants and public for making the conference a success and gave special thanks to Irina Barnes, assistant to the director, for the organizational work. Speakers and some members of the Ukrainian community continued their discussions at a dinner, after which Olha Olynyk gave a bandura concert.

## Seminar examines Ukraine's need for nuke deterrent

by Julian Wynnycky

BERKELEY, Calif. — The Institute of International Studies at the University of California, Berkeley, annually presents seminars on security issues. On April 8, the institute invited John Mearsheimer, professor of political science at the University of Chicago, to speak on the topic of "Why Ukraine needs a Nuclear Deterrent."

Prof. Mearsheimer is a West Point graduate and has a Ph.D. from Harvard University. He specializes in security issues, dealing primarily with conventional and nuclear deterrence.

He began by giving a brief overview of the types of nuclear weapons located on Ukrainian soil, their numbers and how they could be used. Ukraine has approximately 1,656 strategic nuclear warheads, divided proportionally among SS-19, SS-24 and strategic bomber delivery systems. (Ukraine surrendered its control of tactical nuclear weapons to Russia just after independence in accordance with the provisions of START I.)

Prof. Mearsheimer then proceeded to outline his arguments for the continuing possession and deployment of strategic nuclear weapons by Ukraine and how Ukraine's possession of these weapons would be a force for peace rather than instability.

First Prof. Mearsheimer pointed out that nuclear weapons, contrary to popular belief, promote peace and stability,

giving the example of the Cold War and how nuclear deterrence checked Soviet belligerence in post-WW II Europe and generally provided stability to the area.

The next and most divisive argument was that, given the break-up of the Soviet Union, political instability in the area was much more likely if Russia was the sole owner of nuclear weapons. Ukraine, which shares a common border with Russia, is susceptible to nuclear blackmail as well as conventional threat as it has a 3:1 disadvantage in terms of personnel and equipment.

The next issue Prof. Mearsheimer exposed was the fact that keeping Ukraine nuclear-free would force the Germans and the Poles to look for ways to ensure their security by acquiring nuclear weapons in the event of the reconquest of Ukraine due to some economic, cultural or political dispute. As was shown in World War II, the last thing the world needs is the Germans and the Russians in close proximity to each other.

Prof. Mearsheimer stipulated that trouble is brewing between these two nations, in part because of the long history of repression by the Russians under the czars and the Soviets, as well as Ukraine's stated determination to defend its sovereignty should Russia try to retake the Crimea.

The most interesting arguments raised was how the West was going to force

Ukraine to give up its nuclear weapons; and had it been taken into consideration that Ukraine may choose to retain its present systems and in due time replace them with viable and deployable defensive nuclear systems. Prof. Mearsheimer stated in answer to a question that it would take Ukraine approximately 24 months to reconfigure the present systems and to reorganize the vital command and control centers to give Ukraine nuclear deterrence.

A further argument for Ukraine retaining its nuclear weapons is the fact that it has been driven to the wall, first by Bush blunders and now by Clinton's siding with Yeltsin on security issues. NATO is unwilling to give security guarantees so Ukraine must defend itself. A conventional defense of even a base force would keep Ukraine at the development level of Somalia, since an extraordinary chunk of GDP would be spent on defense.

Here Prof. Mearsheimer stated that if the United States had not had nuclear deterrence, the conventional costs of defense would have been astronomical. In fact, this would be an economical way for Ukraine to assure its survival and security and to use savings, which would otherwise go to costly armaments, to develop a market economy.

Prof. Mearsheimer's "Why Ukraine Needs a Nuclear Deterrent?" will be published as an article this summer in the journal *Foreign Affairs*.

## UNA Supreme Assembly...

(Continued from page 1)



UNA Supreme Assembly members during their annual meeting.

ing committee will continue to include five members.

- The UNA will now have two "official publications": Svoboda, the Ukrainian-language daily newspaper, and The Ukrainian Weekly, published in the English language. (Previously, only Svoboda was the official "organ" of the UNA.)

- Gender-neutral terminology will be applied throughout the UNA By-Laws.

- District committees, which have existed within the UNA for years, will now be written into the by-laws as regional bodies formed by branches to coordinate fraternal, cultural and organizing activity in a given geographic area.

- Portions of the existing UNA By-Laws will be moved into separate manuals dealing with conventions, branches, district committees and membership.

The complete text of the new draft of UNA By-Laws is to be published in Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly. Thereupon, the draft will be discussed by the UNA membership, which can transmit its proposals and comments to the UNA By-Laws Committee, chaired by Vice-President Nestor Olesnycky, by writing to the UNA Home Office.

The By-Laws Committee, as previously reported, had met for two days prior to the Supreme Assembly meeting in order to hammer out its proposal to that body. Its recommendations were presented, point by point, by Mr. Olesnycky, and then discussed and amended by all assembly members, before being put to a vote.

### Committee reports

Also during the last two days of their deliberations, Supreme Assembly members heard committee reports and voted on their recommendations. (The full text of these will be published in the near future in Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly.) Reports were delivered by the following committees: Fraternal Affairs, Women, Canadian Affairs (Supreme Advisor Tekla Moroz); Sports, Youth (Supreme Advisor Alex Chudolij); Soyuzivka (Supreme Advisor Walter Korchynsky); Seniors (Honorary Member Anne Chopek); Organizing (Supreme Advisor Wasyl Liscynsky); Resolutions, Press (Svoboda Editor-in-Chief Zenon Snylyk); Cultural (Honorary Member Jaroslav Padoch); UNA Centennial (Supreme Advisor Anya Dydik-Petrenko); Aid to Ukraine (Supreme Advisor Eugene Iwanciw) and

Financial (Supreme Treasurer Alexander Blahitka).

Among committee recommendations approved by the Supreme Assembly were the following:

- to support all athletes of Ukraine, especially the Ukrainian Olympic Team;
- to prepare a marketing strategy for Soyuzivka, including new promotional brochures;

- to help the elderly and poor of Ukraine;

- to prepare a traveling exhibit dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the UNA;

- to hold a conference, in observance of the UNA centennial, on the role and meaning of being a Ukrainian American; and

- to better publicize the UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine.

In addition, the Supreme Assembly voted to create a special UNA Centennial Committee composed of its members and approved a budget for 1993 that envisions income of \$15,838,000 and disbursements of \$11,624,500.

Included in that amount are contributions and grants to various community organizations and projects totalling \$75,000 as well as student scholarships for academic year 1993-1994 in the amount of \$120,000.

The annual meeting, the last before next year's 33rd UNA Convention, was adjourned by Supreme President Ulana Diachuk on Thursday evening, May 20, after all present sang the Ukrainian national anthem.

## Ukrainian Catholic Church to build sobor in Kyiv

LIV — With the revival of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Eparchy of Chernihiv-Vyshhorod, the UGCC announced here on April 27 that it will build a patriarchal sobor in Kyiv, reported the St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics in Canada.

The Ukrainian capital is the seat of the revived eparchy responsible for all UGC parishes and faithful in eastern, central and southern Ukraine. The city government has still not given UGC faithful a church in Kyiv, and the parish is currently building a church outside the city, in Vyshhorod.

According to Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, primate of the UGCC, the decision to build the cathedral church in

## UNWLA rep elected president of National Council of Women

by Helen Prociuk

NEW YORK — Iryna Kurowycyk of New York, a representative of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, has been unanimously elected president of the National Council of Women/USA.

Prior to her election, she was first-vice-president and served on the International Hospitality Committee of the NCW, which is responsible for organizing special programs for wives of diplomats at the United Nations.

Maria Tomorug, a longtime officer of the UNWLA, who has served as chairperson of its New York Regional Council, was elected NCW treasurer. Previously, Ms. Tomorug served the National Council of Women as vice-president and secretary.

The National Council of Women is the oldest women's organization in the United States; one of its founders was Susan B. Anthony, a leader of the women's suffrage movement. It is an organization that unites 37 organizations throughout the United States, encompassing nearly 100,000 members.

The NCW is one of 84 member-organizations of the International Council of Women, which has consultative status (category I) at the United Nations. Thus, it can address issues at the United Nations and disseminate information to its member-groups.

Mrs. Kurowycyk noted that her election as NCW president will result in greater exposure for Ukrainian women and Ukraine through both the NCW and the International Council of Women.

Her first official duty was to present the outgoing president, Alicia Paolozzi with a Woman of Honor Award at a reception held May 11 in the Delegates Dining Room of the United Nations to honor five distinguished women for their lifelong services to the community. They were Alice Tully, Mildred R. Mottahedeh, Bette Bao Lord, Ellen Stewart and Jean Martin-Brown.

Ms. Kurowycyk brings to her new position not only her abilities and much experience, but also memories of Ukrainian women's organizations who formed the National Council of Women of Ukraine and became members of the International Council of Women in the years 1920-1925. The organization had to leave the International Council when Ukraine lost her short-lived independence and became part of the Soviet Union.

The new president has had many years of organizational experience in the Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization and the UNWLA. She also demonstrated her organizational abilities, perseverance and reliability as an NGO alternate representative for the World Movement of Mothers of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations.

Ms. Kurowycyk is married to Yaroslav Kurowycyk, a well-known New York businessman, who is very supportive of her work. She is mother of two grown-up and married children and a proud and loving grandmother of two.

Ms. Kurowycyk is a graduate of Parson's School of Design and is a freelance fashion designer.



The newly elected president of the National Council of Women, Iryna Kurowycyk (left), presents the Woman of Honor Award to Alicia Paolozzi, outgoing president. Looking on is Eleanor Donnenfeld (right).

Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church announced that Cardinal Lubachivsky approved a fund-raising drive in the West for the swift building of the new cathedral in Kyiv.

### 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, N.J. 07302.

On May 6 the Press Bureau of the

## THE Ukrainian Weekly

### Toward the next century

The just concluded 1993 annual meeting of the UNA Supreme Assembly is sure to go down in the history of the Ukrainian National Association as one that set the stage for this fraternal organization's entry into the second century of its existence. For, at their sessions this year, UNA executive officers, auditors, advisors and honorary members of the Supreme Assembly devoted their attention, first and foremost, to discussing and amending a proposed draft of the UNA By-Laws that had been prepared by the special committee created by a resolution of the UNA's 32nd convention in 1990.

The UNA By-Laws Committee, chaired by Supreme Vice-President Nestor Olesnycky, an attorney, had met for two days prior to the Supreme Assembly sessions in order to finalize its proposal — the culmination of more than two years of work. Article by article, paragraph by paragraph, the Supreme Assembly members reviewed the draft, sometimes accepting points as proposed, sometimes offering amendments.

The result is a streamlined set of by-laws for the Ukrainian National Association. Many of the previous by-laws provisions — such as those dealing with procedural matters at UNA conventions, the detailed structure of branches, or the specifics of membership, and rates and benefits of insurance certificates — were simply moved out of the by-laws (where any change requires a two-thirds vote by convention delegates) and placed in separate "manuals."

Gone are all references to "supreme" officers and the "Supreme" Assembly as that term, although a tradition among American fraternal societies, had become a joke of sorts (witness the profusion of "supreme" employees at the UNA's upstate New York resort, Soyuzivka: "supreme bartender," "supreme dishwasher," "supreme busboy," etc.)

"Affirmative action" articles that provided for a "vice-presidentess" and two female advisors have been deleted due to the changing times in which a woman can be elected on her own merits — not merely because there is a token spot reserved for her. The reality within the Supreme Assembly today is that not only is there a woman vice-president, but there is a woman president; and, instead of two women among the advisors there are five. As well it should be noted that the draft uses gender-neutral terminology.

The recognition of two "official publications" of the Ukrainian National Association, i.e., Svoboda and this newspaper, also is welcome as it brings the by-laws up to date. Previously, The Ukrainian Weekly was not even mentioned in the by-laws, creating a situation that sometimes could be described as surreal. The new provision also is a recognition of the reality that not all members of the UNA read Ukrainian and therefore need to be informed about their organization's activity in the English language. Thus, it will effectively deal with the disenfranchisement of a portion of the UNA constituency.

An analogous situation existed in the case of UNA district committees. These regional bodies have been in existence for years, yet, in the by-laws, they simply did not exist. That situation, too, is rectified in this draft.

And, there were more changes, additions and deletions — too numerous to mention here at this time. Suffice it to say that the proposed by-laws do represent progress on the UNA's road to the future.

Sometimes there was general agreement among the Supreme Assembly members as they discussed and then voted on each of these proposals, sometimes there was not. Some were happy the changes proposed were not as radical as originally envisioned (some argued for a "corporate" structure), while others thought the changes didn't go far enough.

Whatever the case may be, the final word belongs to the delegates who will attend the UNA's 33rd Regular Convention on May 6-10, 1994, during the organization's centennial year. Along the way, however, each and every member of the UNA can make an input into the by-laws changes as the proposed draft will be published in the Ukrainian National Association's newspapers, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly. Having become acquainted with the proposal and, as a result, with the issues at stake, members will be able to submit their own ideas to the By-Laws Committee and the Supreme Executive Committee, which will review all proposals before they are presented to the 1994 convention. This truly is democracy in action as the people are given a voice and that voice is heeded.

Thus, as the Ukrainian National Association approaches its 100th anniversary, it is evident that this largest and strongest Ukrainian community organization in the diaspora is looking ahead to the next 100 years when it can continue to serve its members and all Ukrainians around the world while changing with the times.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### Hungary and Ukraine: neighbors realize their need for each other

by Sandor Mihalko

Prior to the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the new, democratic leadership of Hungary recognized Ukraine as an independent state and developed diplomatic ties with it. This early recognition on the one hand was based on the realization that the Soviet Union would fall apart soon. On the other hand, it helped lay down the basis of further good relations between the two countries.

Hungary and Ukraine have become aware of their need for each other. Hungary needs Ukraine because it needs a reliable, friendly neighbor in the East, first of all for security reasons. Ukraine needs its most Western-like neighbor, Hungary, as a good trade and political partner to realize its desire for complete independence from Russia and the CIS.

Ukraine declared its intention to join the Central European Initiative and the Visegrad Cooperation (of the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia), but the condition of its economy makes it impossible at this moment. Despite this, Hungary has emphasized that it is interested in helping Ukraine become a member of the European Community.

As it has turned out, at least one of the priorities of the foreign policies of the two countries is the same: to promote friendly relations with the neighbors. During the last one-and-a-half years, their relationship has proved exemplary — particularly in the area of Ukrainian policy toward the Hungarian minority

living in Ukraine.

All of us can see and understand the growing concern of the world regarding ethnic and minority problems (e.g. Yugoslavia). The attention paid by Ukraine to the Hungarian minority should serve as an example to the world.

A declaration signed by the two countries on honoring the rights of ethnic minorities says that minorities' special rights must be ensured by the state. However, the issue can not be solely an internal affair, the document emphasizes. Slovenia and Croatia also signed this declaration. This question, among others, was also on the agenda of the just completed meeting between the prime ministers of Hungary and Ukraine.

There is one more area where the two neighboring countries realize the other's importance. This is the economy. The new entrepreneurs taking part in the Hungarian economy have had a very significant role in developing and improving economic ties. The Ukrainians know they can gain useful experience from the early Hungarian transition to a market economy. Two trade agreements were signed by the ministers for international economic relations at the first official meeting of the Hungarian-Ukrainian inter-governmental joint committee in April.

What should we wish for these two states? Much success and further progress on the road on which they have embarked.

*Sandor Mihalko is vice-consul of the Consulate General of the Republic of Hungary located in New York City.*

## ACTION ITEM

Just like that darned rabbit, it just seems to go on and on. Last year, The Ukrainian Weekly told its readers about several telecommunication firms' refusal to change their billing statements to accurately reflect phone calls from Ukraine as such, and not as calls from the Soviet Union. Readers responded when we asked them to write the firms and voice their complaints.

Now we have been told by Ludmilla Darmohraj of Saddle River, N.J., that two credit card colossi, Visa and American Express, are continuing the irritating habit and improperly identifying Ukraine as either Russia or the Soviet Union when billing customers for charges accrued in Ukraine. (For the record, Visa calls Ukraine "Russia" and American Express uses "Soviet Union").

Their brutish ignorance becomes more striking when one realizes that statements to customers are prepared on the basis of information supplied by the individual merchants. One restaurant receipt shown to us is clearly marked as from "Kiev, Ukraine." Yet the American Express billing identifies the restaurant's location as "Kiev, USSR."

So please sharpen your quills and help old habits die.

Your letter to Visa should be addressed: Charles T. Russell, chief executive officer, VISA USA Inc., 3125 Clearview Way, San Mateo, CA 94402-3798.

For American Express the address is: American Express World Financial Center, American Express Tower C, 200 Vesey St. New York, NY 10285.

## UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine

The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of May 30, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 13,958 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$367,889.35**. 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.



June  
4  
1891

### Turning the pages back...

Oleksander Paneiko was born on June 4, 1891, in Galicia. Having taught at various secondary schools throughout the region (in Kolomyia, Lviv and Ternopil), he compiled a number

of orthographic dictionaries, with an eye toward western Ukrainian dialects.

In 1922, Paneiko devised the first Ukrainian system of stenography, basing it on the German Habelsberg system, and published a textbook (Ukrayinska Stenohrafiya).

Paneiko emigrated to Germany during the second world war, and died in Munich in 1950.

Source: "Paneiko, Oleksander," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 3 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### A thank you to Weekly staffers

Dear Editor:

On March 14 I had an accident — I fell and fractured my hip. Right now I am recovering after surgery and going to physical therapy.

I just wanted to take this opportunity to thank my co-workers at The Ukrainian Weekly for their support and encouragement.

### An open letter to President Clinton

Dear Mr. President:

When Mr. Bush made the infamous and shortsighted "Chicken Kiev" speech, I immediately knew that I could not vote for a man who does not act in the best interests of the United States. That is why I campaigned and voted for you. Frankly, I now regret it.

Recently, I have taken the opportunity to discuss with large audiences of students the heavy-handed treatment that you and your administration display toward Ukraine, and the almost total neglect of other states that were a part of the Russian Empire.

Why should the Ukrainians give up nuclear weapons? So that they will be in the position of the Bosnian Muslims when the Russians come? And that certainly can happen. After all, your administration is encouraging the Russians to behave atavistically. You and Talbott are creating a Washington-Moscow axis and are preparing Munich-type agreements.

Your friend Yeltsin had the audacity to ask for the green light to invade other republics when he deems it necessary. Russia has invaded independent Georgia and its 14th Army acts with impunity in another independent country, Moldova. Everyone sees that you do nothing to stem the building of a Serbian Empire and that will obviously encourage the Russians to reassemble theirs. Yes, I know. If that happens you will be indignant and then will impose some sanctions.

Today we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the uprising in the Warsaw Ghetto. Our government is complacently witnessing a repeat of such racial cleansing in Srebrenica and Sarajevo, while Ukraine has sent peacekeeping forces there through the United Nations. You are doing as much to save Muslims as Roosevelt did to save the Jews. I find it admirable that world Jewry, which could not depend on any outside help, created its own state. Furthermore, not trusting the United States, it has become a nuclear state!

Finally, I advise you to get some advice. Get it from experienced diplomats like Kissinger or Brzezinski. Talbott is serving neither your nor the United States' interests. He served in Moscow and has very slanted views of Russia. To say that these views are parochial and shortsighted would be most generous. But one can say that they are dangerous to the security of the United States.

Mr. Clinton, if your administration does not cease its Russo-centric foreign policy, I promise to work very hard campaigning to make sure that we have one more one-term president in the White House.

R. W. Voronka  
Maplewood, N.J.

A special thanks to the editor, Roma Hadzewycz, with whom I've been working for 12 years (she was there for me in 1989 also when I got ill and had to miss a couple of months of work).

**Awilda Arzola**  
"The Ukrainian Weekly Typesetter"  
Jersey City, N.J.

*Editor's note: Happy birthday to your dear friend Awilda from The Weekly staff. (No, we haven't forgotten.) You are sorely missed, so hurry back!*

### Shumuk's letter unfair to Anders

Dear Editor:

I think that Ivan Shumuk (letter of April 25) is very unfair to Alexandra Anders (letter of March 21) in her quest to reclaim her expropriated properties from the present Ukrainian government. Precedents have already been established regarding such claims, and there is a common-law claim that would apply.

Many people who owned farm property continued managing farms and other agricultural concerns after immigration. These same people, if given back their lands, would be an asset to the current Ukrainian economy.

And just to whom would Mr. Shumuk allocate lands which belonged to other people but who were not given the proper compensation? If he thinks that those lands will wind up in the hands of the "hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian people who survived untold mental and physical torture and deprivation in the gulag camps," then I have a bridge to sell him. People who lost their lands also suffered and, yes, they should have their lands returned, no matter what their financial situation is right now.

After reading Ms. Anders' letter, I did not get the impression that she is getting "on the backs of Ukrainian people." On the contrary, she is rightfully demanding something which is hers. If Mr. Shumuk does not wish to demand the return of anything he might have owned, that is his prerogative. To resort to name-calling is counterproductive. All of us have our own reasons for our actions.

**Paul Demchenko**  
Seattle

### Readers' response to reclamation

Dear Editor:

In his letter of April 25, 1993, Ivan Shumuk has "gone ballistic" over my call to the Ukrainian government to honor claims for the return of privately owned properties to their rightful owners. I suggest he re-read my letter of March 21. My call for the creation of an anti-defamation organization has nothing to do with the present Ukrainian government, but with Ukraine's history. I still cannot find the portion where I allegedly refer to the entire Ukrainian nation as "uncivilized."

Actually, I should thank Mr. Shumuk for writing his critical letter. I couldn't have paid anyone to help generate the type of publicity his letter elicited. After The Weekly published my letter of March 21, I received about 25 phone calls regarding the subject matter. Starting April 26, I must have received over 150 calls per day from representatives of the print and visual media, high-

powered world-class law firms, and many people offering praise for my property reclamation project. These calls also show the far-reaching sphere of influence The Ukrainian Weekly commands. The floodgates really opened up.

If Mr. Shumuk thinks I am greedy, then let me say that I do not need any of the properties to which I refer. Luckily, my financial situation is not of the "poor lady from Las Vegas."

Mr. Shumuk states, "There are hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian people who survived untold mental and physical torture and deprivation." They should be compensated. But this should include all those who were driven from their

beloved country.

If Mr. Shumuk thinks I have escaped being victimized, he should be aware that my parents were executed on the very lands they owned. My father's last words to me, a muffled, agonizing scream, were: "Don't let them take it! If they do, then get it back!" Then there was silence.

Anyone who has lost property to the Soviet regime deserves to have it returned. My parents' properties belonged to no one else. To whom should these properties be given? Or will they just sit there unclaimed?

**Alexandra Anders**  
Las Vegas

### Bosnia's Ukrainian victims

by Peter Bobrek

Every day in the newspapers and on broadcasts we hear information — much of it unfathomable — about war atrocities in the former Yugoslavia. Astonishing information I have received from my immediate relatives shows how the war there has affected one average family whose main goal is simple survival.

My sister, Gena Plancak, died on April 22 at the age of 49 in a place that has become known for horror and massacre, Vukovar, in the former Yugoslavia. She died of heart failure after being exposed to countless shocks and horrors that destroyed her life.

She survived 90 days and nights of bombing, hiding in a dark, cold and dank basement in her neighbors' house. I wonder what thoughts passed through her head while listening to the explosions outside. I wonder how many prayers she whispered to Jesus and the Blessed Mother, beseeching them to save the lives of her family — her 24-year-old son Miroslav, her husband Vladimir and herself — huddled together in that small basement.

She survived the horrible atrocities of the Serbian "liberators" who throughout all the bombing took survivors out of houses and shelters, lined them up on fields and, with bayonets pointed, interrogated them one by one, making decisions about whose life would be spared, and who would be taken for further interrogation — a last judgement.

She saw her Ukrainian Catholic church destroyed and her home badly damaged. Her family had no option but to live under the undamaged part of the roof of their house, covering the windows with nylon sheets.

She survived the horrible period when the local army command organized units to clean the area of dead bodies and mines. Each morning her son and husband were taken in a special work brigade to do the strenuous work of digging through the ruins and searching for human remains. Returning home, they could not rid themselves of the stench of death, as it had permeated their clothing.

She survived the morning when she went to the home of a neighbor, Pawlo Stefanjuk, and found all three members of the family murdered by unknown killers. This happened three months after capitulation of the destroyed city of Vukovar. United Nations peacekeeping forces were present in the city, but terrorist rebels continued their brutal elimination of witnesses to the mass killings who

might be able to identify them as war criminals.

She survived receiving a message about the death of her own mother in Bosnia, whom she was unable to see due to war blockades.

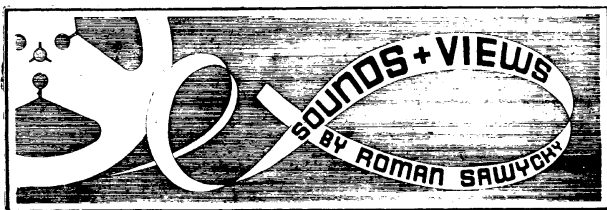
The family's hardships in everyday survival had no limit. My sister's son and husband were rejected in their attempts to find jobs — it was noted that they did not deserve jobs because "they did not participate in the liberation of Vukovar." Living conditions became unbearable despite the presence of UNPROFOR peacekeeping forces. Each and every letter I sent, with an attached money order, was returned stamped with the words "returned due to war area." I even sent my family immigration papers with an affidavit of support. I had intentions of bringing them to the United States, but later realized that this was merely my naive illusion.

My sister survived all the above shocks and frustrations, but they left big scars on her heart. However, she couldn't survive the last shock: the local army command took her son into the military reserve. Her heart failed and she fell dead in the doorway of her damaged house.

I wonder: What would our grandparents have done if they had known what kind of destiny their progeny would face? Would they have left their homeland in the Ternopil region of Galicia and settled in Bosnia, in the middle of the bleeding Balkan peninsula? Their misfortunes began with their first plans to cross the ocean, as an epidemic struck the European port of Hamburg at the end of the last century. Being ready for their big move, our grandparents had no alternative but to change their plans and move to Bosnia and Croatia, then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. They purchased a piece of land with the intention of building a happy future for themselves, their children and their grandchildren. At the conclusion of the first world war, they realized they were totally separated from their motherland, Ukraine; this destiny was not reversible.

Yes, every day the news media reports on the sufferings, atrocities and ethnic cleansing that targets the Muslim minorities in Bosnia. Yet, no one is aware that among the most unfortunate suffering minorities in Bosnia and throughout the former Yugoslavia are the Ukrainians.

*Peter Bobrek of Knoxville, Tenn., immigrated to the United States from Yugoslavia with his family in 1969.*



## Three pictures, three musicians

Fondly dedicated to journalist Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky, untiring exponent of Ukrainian culture.

### PART I

In the illustrious tradition of Modest Mussorgsky's creation titled "Pictures at an Exhibition," we now present another version of images with notes. The aging pictures have been reprinted on high contrast paper to enhance the fading images and thus make them more suitable for the modern viewer.

This resulting article concerns three noted Ukrainian musicians and their memorable contacts with foreign composers of international renown. The first of these contacts, namely the meeting between Mykola Lysenko and Peter Tchaikovsky, will be delineated in greater detail, since this account appears in English for the first time, and also because both of these musicians are currently subjects of widely celebrated anniversaries.

#### P. Tchaikovsky — Ukrainian

Rumors that Tchaikovsky was of Ukrainian descent persisted through the years without any documentation available. Even the Russian critic Leonid Sabaneyev wrote once that Tchaikovsky's ancestors were Zaporozhian Kozaks as were also Glinka's (Novoye Russkoye Slovo, New York, March 15, 1960).

It seems that at one point some western Ukrainians historians claimed Tchaikovsky was of Ukrainian descent, while researchers from the Kyiv are a denied this.

The issue was finally cleared up in 1978-1979, when a number of Tchaikovsky's family documents came to light. According to Robitnycha Gazeta (USSR) of August 4, 1979, four documents were found which testify that Tchaikovsky's ancestors on his father's side stemmed from the Chayka family, which lived in the village of Mykolayivka in the region of Poltava.

Tchaikovsky's grandfather, Peter, graduated as an M.D. from the Kyiv Academy, where he changed his name from Chayka to Tchaikovsky — common practice in those days. Tchaikovsky's great grandfather, Ukrainian Kozak Fedir Opanasovych Chayka, was born in the Kremenchuk district, served in the Myrhorod regiment, and in the rank of "sotnyk" (centurion) fought in the battle of Poltava (1709), distinguishing himself in action.

Much detail came to light in the Kyiv-based journal Muzyka in issue No. 3, 1978 in an article on Tchaikovsky's genealogy written by V. Proleyeva, curator of the Tchaikovsky Museum in Votkinsk.

Thus, the claim that Tchaikovsky's name stemmed from the West-Ukrainian town of Chaykovychi has to be discarded.

Tchaikovsky was, therefore, Ukrainian on his father's side (his mother was French). Whether the composer was aware of his family name, Chayka, is not documented. By the 19th century his family was Russified, and he himself

wrote to his dear friend and patron Nadezhda von Meck that he was "Russian through and through" ("z krovi i kosti").

Whether or not he himself realized he was part Ukrainian, Tchaikovsky's was perhaps the greatest professional career experienced by a 19th-century Russian composer, in fact one of the greatest careers of any 19th-century composer.

#### Fondness of Ukraine

Tchaikovsky was very fond of Kyiv and took every chance he had to stay there at least a few days, especially in the spring when the Dnipro overflowed and the lilies of the valley were in bloom. In his letter from Kamiianka (Ukraine) to his patron Nadezhda von Meck, written July 7, 1880, he related about his love for Kyiv and its historic architecture, the St. Sophia Cathedral, the Abbey of the Caves (Pecherska Lavra), and the wonderful orchards and parks on the Dnipro, where he stayed for hours feasting his eyes on the landscapes.

When we start to consider manifestations of Tchaikovsky's nationality, we are immediately met with the fact that no less than 30 of his works (far more than was produced by any other Russian composer) depict Ukrainian subjects or utilize Ukrainian folk melodies. Among these are vocal creations to poems by Taras Shevchenko.

Most of these works were written in Ukraine where Tchaikovsky's spirit soared. The composer was thoroughly familiar with several Ukrainian locales, where he loved to stay annually. In one of his letters to Nadezhda von Meck, he describes what to him became a heavenly feeling of being witness to twilight in the Ukrainian countryside (something akin to the impression one gets from Shevchenko's poem "Sadok Vyshnevyi Kolo Khaty," i.e. "A Cherry Orchard by the House," — lines Tchaikovsky set to unforgettable music).

These poetic images of twilight in the country, Ukrainian nature scenes or

landscapes had a profound effect on the sensitive romantic composer. He was overcome with emotion (wrote Tchaikovsky in his letter), sank to his knees and thanked the Almighty for letting him witness such a sight!

Is not all of the above, plus the fact (which we will explore below) that Tchaikovsky was eager to hear Lysenko's opera "Taras Bulba," and heartily approved of the patriotic work, the calling of one's blood, what we would describe in Ukrainian as "zov krovy?" Are not these manifestations, subconscious if you will, indications of Tchaikovsky's true nationality?

#### Tchaikovsky and Lysenko

On his last trip to Kyiv (December 1891) Tchaikovsky visited composer-pianist Mykola Lysenko (1842-1912). Tchaikovsky wanted very much to hear the heroic-patriotic opera after Gogol's tale that Lysenko had just finished, namely "Taras Bulba," composed in the years 1880-1890. The Ukrainian composer, a very modest man, at first did not show the opera to Tchaikovsky, but at the insistence of the great musician, finally yielded.

We can confirm that the meeting of Lysenko and Tchaikovsky became an encounter of kindred spirits. They were almost of the same age; Lysenko was 49, Tchaikovsky, 51. Both were interested in Gogol, who turned up in their operatic output. Tchaikovsky's interest in "Taras Bulba" therefore, can be doubly accounted for.

We can surmise that when Lysenko's music filled the air, two honored and respected figures in the world of music — Lysenko and Tchaikovsky — ceased to exist. For Lysenko's craftsmanship as a composer-pianist transformed his piano into a sort of a time machine: for all intents and purposes the two composers reverted to their former generations; that is, they once again became two Kozaks, namely one Mykola Lysenko (also of Kozak ancestry) and a second Kozak of old named Petro Chayka. The two Kozaks, thus reincarnated, were admiring the exploits of a third Kozak, Taras Bulba. And, it seems, that above them all hovered approvingly the protective spirit of Mykola Hohol...

At first, Tchaikovsky played from Lysenko's score, then Lysenko did while Tchaikovsky hummed. Almost the entire opera was heard by Tchaikovsky with great concentration. Sometimes he expressed his great impression at the scenes where national color played a major role. At the end Tchaikovsky embraced Lysenko and pronounced this new work a success. Tchaikovsky also

asked Lysenko to go without delay to St. Petersburg where "Taras Bulba" could be produced at the Mariyinsky Theater; he promised his active support to that end.

In those years of ruthless tsarist persecution of everything Ukrainian, Tchaikovsky wanted to acquaint the public with Lysenko's opera. Tchaikovsky's attitude toward "Taras Bulba" became a great moral support for Lysenko, who worked selflessly, manfully in those gloomy years for the preservation of Ukrainian culture. However the project of producing the opera in St. Petersburg came to nothing, owing to Lysenko's disinclination to permit Russian translations from the Ukrainian libretti of his works. "Taras Bulba" was not staged at that time.

Lysenko was very much opposed to the Russification raging in Ukraine. By refusing to translate his operas into Russian, Lysenko may have greatly reduced their stage life, but he could not go against his beliefs.

#### Rimsky's mistake

In his memoirs, the Russian composer and teacher Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakoff refers to an evening spent with his former pupil, Mykola Lysenko. That took place in Kyiv (1869) when Rimsky-Korsakoff was given samples of "Taras Bulba" and a favorite Ukrainian dish — dumplings. Rimsky-Korsakoff preferred the dumplings to the opera, certainly giving his host mixed feelings.

No contemporary or other source has ever commented on this and perhaps it was just meant by Rimsky-Korsakoff as an anecdote. By way of explanation, I can venture a guess that Lysenko was not an orchestrator since he had little chance to write or perform orchestral works. His scoring of "Taras Bulba" was probably wanting, and Rimsky-Korsakoff may have taken this to heart as his former teacher of orchestration. Also, we have to realize that as a composer Rimsky-Korsakoff was not as close to Ukrainian themes as Tchaikovsky, and could not identify with "Taras Bulba's" national coloring. Despite the dumplings, the loss was entirely Rimsky's for his was the failure to appreciate what history has shown to be the finest opera based on the Gogol story about the Ukrainian Kozak hero — a story that inspired Hemingway to proclaim it "one of the 10 greatest books of all time."

## Rudnytsky headed for Lviv festival

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO — Concert pianist Roman Rudnytsky has received an invitation from the Lviv Philharmonic to come to Ukraine on May 17-25 to participate in the "Virtuosi" festival in Lviv. He will perform recitals and participate in a program of the Lviv Philharmonic focusing on American music.

Mr. Rudnytsky last performed in Ukraine in December 1990 and March 1991, appearing in Lviv, Ternopil, Ivano-Fran kivske, Kyiv, Zaporizhi zhia, Rivne and Chernivtsi.

Mr. Rudnytsky has been a member since 1972 of the piano faculty of the Dana School of Music of Youngstown State University in Ohio and has given concerts in over 50 countries around the world. In 1992, these also included Ecuador, Chile, Thailand, Guam, Saipan and Saudi Arabia.

For the second part of June, he has been invited by the United States Information Service (USIS) to go to

(Continued on page 16)



Lysenko (left) and Tchaikovsky concentrating on the opera "Taras Bulba" at Lysenko's home in Lviv (1891). Sketch by Serhiy Besiedin.



## Investigating psychiatric practice in Ukraine: a personal account

by Jurij Savyckyj

### CONCLUSION

#### Helpful role of Westerners

Western visitors can play an extremely valuable role as psychologically supportive teachers and advisors. By visiting our professional peers at their place of work, for example, we tell them, "You and your work are important enough to me for me to depart from my tour to come see you." Our peers, in any specialty of medicine, are universally hospitable and eager to offer housing to their visiting colleagues. Just call or write ahead, even on very short notice.

Our emotional support is even more important to them than actual information exchanged. Without being patronizing, our role is analogous to the role of a supportive parent giving moral support to a brilliant, well-educated but insecure teenager eager for opinion and advice. I saw this phenomenon over and over again.

In the long and lively question and answer periods following my lectures, questions occasionally posed to me in Russian would be translated into Ukrainian by the hospital director. My use of Ukrainian, historically the language of the oppressed, in the hospital setting in the eastern Russified cities of Ukraine seemed to have a profound emotional effect on listeners.

Many doctors approached me to apologize for their "poor Ukrainian." They were amazed that both my grown children spoke Ukrainian. They were surprised to hear that my 23-year-old daughter had spent four months the prior year in Ukraine gathering material for her graduate degree in history. They were astonished that my 21-year-old son was now working in Kyiv for the next year as a volunteer in the Council of Advisors to the Parliament. The doctors then told me they had started to teach their own children Ukrainian as well.

#### Language trends

It was evident that, in spite of extensive Russification in the eastern regions, the general use of Ukrainian was the trend of the future. Government instructions and memos are now in Ukrainian. Hospital records will be fully converted to Ukrainian by 1995.

This changeover has already occurred in Lviv and the western regions. The eastern hospitals remain Russified, and I doubt they will meet the 1995 deadline. However, there is an individual awareness that professional futures and promotions will be limited if Ukrainian pro-

ficiency is not achieved.

On another level, learning Ukrainian has taken on a new meaning of self-realization and self-affirmation. Because the prior Communist government was determined to eliminate the use of Ukrainian, learning it amounted to an act of defiance and rejection of the dehumanizing totalitarian state.

I also believe that in the long run, English will become the language of science and international communication and will displace Russian in these areas. English is already dominant in the realm of computer software.

#### How we can help?

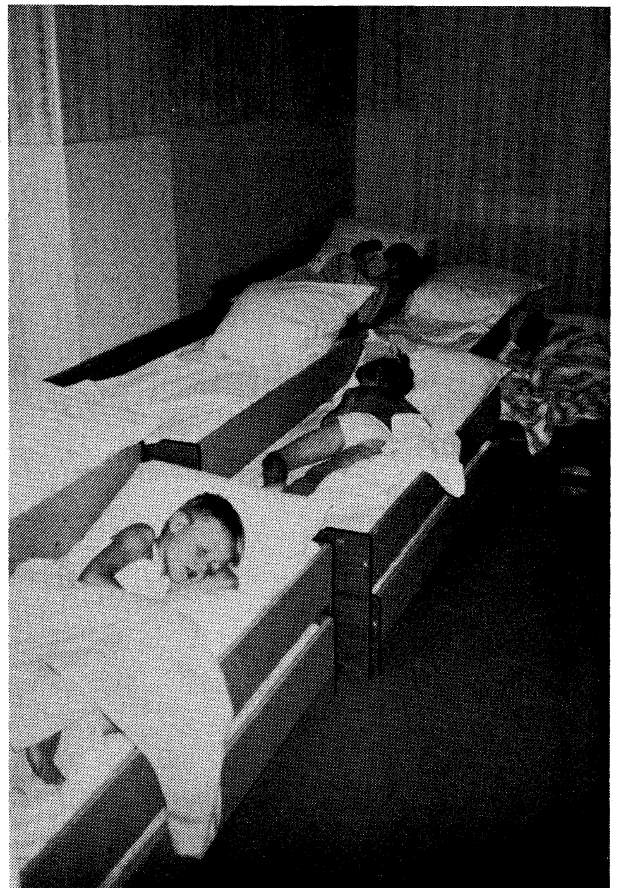
A Psychiatric Committee has been formed within the Ukrainian Medical Association — Metro New York Chapter, to address these problems. I am urging you to help this committee in two specific areas:

1. With your tax-deductible contribution we can help pay for the first-ever Ukrainian translation of the American psychiatric diagnostic manual DSM-III-R and its free distribution to all Ukrainian psychiatrists, scheduled for September 1993. The practical result of this manual will be to equalize psychiatric diagnoses made in Ukraine with those in America. This will allow us to send our relatives the exact medication they require, based on American diagnostic standards. This manual will help build bridges to Western psychiatry and increase and improve professional communication. It can also lay the groundwork for clinical drug trials by Western pharmaceutical companies.

2. Our tax-deductible donations can also support crucial drug shipment which we are planning to initiate. For 10 cents a day we can alleviate great suffering. For 25 dollars we can provide relief from suffering for at least eight months. Please contribute what you can. You may specify a particular city from those I visited and we will direct medications from you to the psychiatric hospital in that city.

Please send your tax-deductible checks (payable to "UMANA-Metro N.Y."); note on check "psychiatric committee" to: Lesia Kushnir, MD., Treasurer, UMANA Metro-N.Y. Chapter, 247 West St., Lakeside, CT 06758.

We are pleased to announce that Marian Kots, the noted and very effective Ukrainian organizer and activist, has given a generous donation of \$1,000 which has already been channeled to Ukraine through the Psychiatric



These children, huddled in a psychiatric hospital in Zaporizhzhia, face even harder days in the wake of a dwindling supply of psychiatric medications.

Committee.

On his many trips to Ukraine Mr. Kots has seen first hand the psychiatric conditions described in this article. He feels our committee can be an effective vehicle for delivering this specialized type of psychiatric aid.

If you have any contacts in the pharmaceutical industry or have any suggestions for the committee please contact: Jurij Savyckyj M.D., Chairman,

Psychiatric Committee, 36 Bramble Lane, Riverside, CT 06878; (203) 637-4026 (home).

*Jurij Savyckyj, M.D., is a graduate of Cornell University Medical College. He is a member of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America and of the American Psychiatric Association. He is in private psychiatric practice in Greenwich, Conn.*



The author discusses medication shortages with a Ukrainian psychiatrist at the Poltava Psychiatric Hospital.

## Yonkers activists continue medical relief efforts

YONKERS, N.Y. — Four members of the Medical Relief Committee of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) who embarked on a two-week medical relief mission to Ukraine early this year are continuing their work. Lifelong SUM-A members Orest Kozicky, M.D., nurse anesthetist Roman Dashawetz and his wife Anna, intensive care nurse Zoriana Kobasniuk, together with a group of American medical professionals, including operating room head nurse Marie McMillen, podiatrist Dr. Morteza Khaladj and dialysis technician Patrick McDevitt Jr. had traveled to Ukraine on their own cost on January 8.

Under the auspices of the Medical Relief Fund of the Ukrainian American Youth Association, these medical professionals coordinated the collection of over 4 tons of medical equipment and medications. This included dialysis machines, equipment for exchanges with American nursing schools. Mr. McDevitt set up dialysis machines at several of the hospitals.

Their efforts were warmly received by Ukrainian counterparts, who in turn introduced the SUM-A group to the entire Lviv Medical Society on radio and television programs.

Upon the invitation of the Ternopil chapter of the Red Cross, this group met with the Ternopil Medical Society, the administration of the Ternopil oblast and the mayor of Ternopil, and visited almost all of the major Ternopil hospitals. The Ternopil Red Cross chapter inducted all members of the group as honorary members.

On the final leg of their mission, the group visited several hospitals in Kyiv and donated specialized medical items. Contacts were established with physicians at these hospitals, again with the intent of delivering help in the future.

Upon returning to the U.S., members of the group immediately set out to collect items that were identified as being critically needed in Lviv. With the help of a donation of a large cache of vita-

(Continued on page 14)

## The shaping...

(Continued from page 2)

that in return for nuclear disarmament, the country would receive some material compensation and "certain guarantees" for its security.<sup>113</sup>

President Kravchuk repeated this message a few days later during his talks with the commander in chief of NATO and U.S. forces in Europe, General John Shalikashvili. He called on the countries that were particularly interested in Ukraine's becoming a non-nuclear state to guarantee its security. "A statement on the non-use of weapons of mass destruction against those states that have voluntarily given them up," would be helpful, he was reported as saying. He also complained that Ukraine had still not received any financial assistance from the West to help it with its nuclear disarmament and reiterated the point that Prime Minister Kuchma had made: "People forget that we have already given up thousands of tactical nuclear weapons to Russia, which didn't give us a single kopek for them."

"The situation is completely incomprehensible," the Ukrainian president maintained. "Poland and Hungary get support and Ukraine goes unnoticed." The prospect for Ukraine was that "We will be praised for being peace-loving but no one will help us. Then it will be said that we are a second-rate country and no one will take any notice of us." If things continued like this, deputies in the Parliament were likely to ask questions about the Ukrainian leadership and its policies. "Others should try to understand us," Mr. Kravchuk said, "and think about how to help us so as not to strengthen forces who want to prey on the lack of support from the West and inconclusive decisions."<sup>114</sup>

By now, with the Russian Parliament having ratified the START I treaty, the pressure was on Ukraine to follow suit as quickly as possible. Indeed, leading Western newspapers had been accusing the Ukrainian leadership of dragging its feet on the ratification of the treaty in a bid to secure Western economic support. When the chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament, Ivan Plushch, gave a press conference on November 25, he was clearly irritated with this interpretation. He notified the journalists that the Parliament had only just received the text of the START I treaty (on November 23) and that it was almost a thousand pages long. The Parliament could not, he said, approach such a serious matter mechanically and rubber stamp a treaty negotiated by two superpowers without Ukraine's participation.

Not only did each deputy need to be given the chance to study the document but the various specialized parliamentary commissions would have to examine its provisions very carefully as well. Mr. Plushch added that there were also a number of crucial questions that had to be resolved — namely, ensuring that Ukraine had control over the process of the elimination of the nuclear weapons and some material benefit from the uranium in the warheads, and establishing precisely how much foreign assistance the country would receive to help it carry out the destruction of the missiles. The issue of security assurances and some form of collective security also had to be dealt with. All this required time, Mr. Plushch stressed, indicating that despite the more optimistic suggestions by President Kravchuk that the Parliament would begin debating the ratification of the START I treaty at the end of the year or early in 1993, it was likely to take considerably longer.<sup>115</sup>

On December 11, Ukrainian Foreign Minister Zlenko held a meeting with for-

eign diplomats based in Kyiv. Claiming that Ukraine's position on nuclear weapons was being distorted, he explained that his country remained committed to achieving non-nuclear status (Messrs. Kravchuk, Kuchma and Plushch all continued to stress this as well) and that while the START I treaty had been submitted to the Parliament for ratification, Ukraine was insisting on security guarantees and economic assistance. So far, no Western security guarantees had been forthcoming, nor "a cent" of financial assistance to destroy the nuclear weapons.<sup>116</sup>

A few days earlier, he had also said that the \$150 million that Washington had offered Ukraine for this purpose was a fraction of what was needed. Ukraine and Russia had also only just started talks about the "compensation" that Ukraine considered itself entitled to for the uranium in the nuclear warheads that had gone, or would go, to Russia. Interestingly, while indicating that these problems would have to be resolved before the Parliament could be expected to ratify START I, Mr. Zlenko claimed that Ukraine already had information that a group of Western states intended to apply political and economic sanctions if Ukraine failed to ratify the treaty.<sup>117</sup>

This then was the more pragmatic and seemingly more resolute position of the Ukrainian leadership that crystallized in the weeks after the formation of the Kuchma government and the Parliament's rejection of the draft military doctrine. It was reinforced by two other new elements: first, the announcement by President Kravchuk in mid-December that Ukraine now possessed the technical means to block the firing of nuclear missiles from Ukrainian territory, if the order had not been sanctioned by the Ukrainian leader (it did not, however, have the means to launch missiles independently, and the president reiterated that Ukraine was not seeking this facility);<sup>118</sup> and second, the increasing insistence by the Ukrainian side that the security of Eastern and Central Europe should not be based on an arrangement between the United States and Russia alone.

"We support NATO," President Kravchuk had told General Shalikashvili, "but we do not believe that two superpowers can guarantee everyone's security. A third state will come into play, then a fourth and a fifth... We must find a formula to guarantee the security of the former states of the Soviet Union, Europe and the world at large... not just two superpowers."<sup>119</sup>

### Further complications

A few days later, however, it was announced that the United States and Russia had reached a sweeping new agreement to slash their nuclear arsenals by two-thirds and that Presidents Boris Yeltsin and George Bush would be signing a START II treaty at the beginning of the new year at a last-minute summit meeting before Mr. Bush left office. The implementation of the new, strictly bilateral, agreement was dependent, however, on Ukraine's ratification of the START I treaty. This focused more negative attention on Ukraine, which was accused both in the West and in Russia of effectively holding the new treaty hostage through its "lack of cooperation." Indeed, James Baker's replacement as U.S. secretary of state, Lawrence Eagleburger, warned Ukraine that continued delay in ratifying the START I treaty could harm U.S.-Ukrainian relations.<sup>120</sup>

In Kyiv, however, the accusation that the Ukrainian Parliament was deliberately delaying the ratification of the

START I treaty was increasingly resented. President Kravchuk himself pointed out that, although the United States had been one of the two original parties to the START I treaty, it had taken the U.S. Senate "more than a year" to scrutinize the document and all its implications before giving its seal of approval, whereas Ukraine had not even taken part in negotiating the agreement.<sup>121</sup> Summing up the Ukrainian attitude before leaving for talks in Washington, Ukrainian Deputy Foreign Minister Borys Tarasiuk said: "Instead of real help to destroy intercontinental missiles, it [Ukraine] is only getting negative 'stimuli.' This is scarcely a proper and well-meaning approach, especially if you consider that Ukraine was not involved in the arms race and was in fact a victim of those who organized it."

Mr. Tarasiuk also pointed out that pressuring Ukraine into ratifying the START I treaty before it was ready to do so would only make matters worse. He emphasized that, "Like all democratic countries, Ukraine has a process for examining aspects of the accord as they affect the country's security, as well as the economy and stability. The president and government of Ukraine propose examining the ratification of START I and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as priority matters. But Parliament must decide itself the urgency of these issues compared to others on its agenda."<sup>122</sup>

Speaking in a more candid vein, Mr. Tarasiuk told a correspondent for *The Ukrainian Weekly* that "given the economic crisis today facing Ukraine," nuclear disarmament was not the first priority. The same correspondent also quoted President Kravchuk as stating that the two superpowers were pursuing their own interests and were "not concerned about our interests."<sup>123</sup> In fact, the Ukrainian government and Parliament were preoccupied with working out an emergency strategy to ease the country's catastrophic economic situation. In mid-December, the Parliament had effectively placed discussion of the nuclear disarmament issue on hold until after a course of economic "shock therapy" had been agreed upon and began its Christmas and New Year's recess.

In the meantime, the campaign to oust Defense Minister Morozov had also gathered momentum, and some 200 deputies had signed a petition calling for his removal. Maj. Gen. Volodymyr Tolubko was being mentioned as a possible replacement. As one newspaper emphasized, Gen. Tolubko and his supporters were not against Gen. Morozov as such but were campaigning for Ukraine to become a nuclear state and, paradoxically, the country's defense minister had become a symbol of a "future non-nuclear Ukraine."<sup>124</sup>

The domestic situation was exacerbated still further when on December 22 the government raised prices, and there was a popular backlash spearheaded by the former Communist forces. The Parliament had to be reconvened earlier than scheduled, and during the political standoff in the second half of January, there seemed to be a very real danger of an attempted "parliamentary coup" by the former Communist majority. The political polarization was also evident outside the Parliament, with Communist diehards regrouping and calling for the restoration of the Communist Party of Ukraine and for closer ties with Russia and with democratic groups being forced to create a new coalition to oppose them.

In this tense political atmosphere, the government and Parliament continued to concentrate on the task of formulating an economic reform program. Thus, in early February, the deputy minister of defense, Gen. Col. Ivan Bizhan, reiterated

that "in today's economic situation, Ukraine cannot consider the destruction of nuclear weapons its priority task."<sup>125</sup>

When asked to comment on February 10 on what progress was being made in preparing the START I treaty for ratification, Mr. Plushch avoided any mention of a likely timetable and indicated that Ukraine's position remained unchanged. He said that he was confident that the treaty would be ratified "just as soon as the Supreme Council and the people of Ukraine are convinced that the security of the state will be guaranteed" and that Ukraine will receive the appropriate help and compensation to offset the huge costs of nuclear disarmament. Progress in this area, he stressed, was dependent not only on Ukraine but also on all those who "are so anxious" to see Ukraine become a non-nuclear state.<sup>126</sup>

Ukraine's leaders have continued to seek the security guarantees and financial aid on which the Parliament's ratification of the START I treaty appears to have become conditional, but without much success. Mr. Tarasiuk was told in Washington that aid and general security assurances would be forthcoming only after Ukraine had ratified the treaty. This was the same message that was given to President Kravchuk by British Prime Minister John Major when the former visited London on February 9-12. Although President Yeltsin did appear to go some way toward allaying Ukrainian concerns by saying when he met with Mr. Kravchuk in Moscow on January 15 that Russia was prepared to guarantee Ukraine's security, the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry subsequently rejected this as inadequate. Apparently, what Russia was proposing did not meet Ukraine's "minimal demands" — a guarantee of Ukraine's territorial integrity and existing borders.

As for the sentiment among the deputies, a taste of what might be in store when the Parliament actually gets

(Continued on page 14)

<sup>113</sup> Radio Ukraine, November 10 and 11, 1992; and *Holos Ukrainy*, November 13, 1992.

<sup>114</sup> Ukrainian Television and Reuters, November 16, 1992.

<sup>115</sup> *Holos Ukrainy*, November 27, 1992.

<sup>116</sup> Radio Ukraine, December 11, 1992.

<sup>117</sup> *Ibid.* and Kuzma Tarasenko, "External Political Aspects of the Statebuilding Process in Ukraine," *Komertsyjni Visti*, No. 34, December 9, 1992.

<sup>118</sup> See the interview with Kravchuk on Ukraine's position on nuclear weapons in *Holos Ukrainy*, December 16, 1992.

<sup>119</sup> Reuters, November 16, 1992.

<sup>120</sup> Reuters, December 17 and 31, 1992.

<sup>121</sup> *Holos Ukrainy*, December 16, 1992.

<sup>122</sup> Reuters, January 3, 1993.

<sup>123</sup> Borys Klymenko, "Ukraine Not a Nuclear Bogyman," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, January 17, 1993.

<sup>124</sup> Volodymyr Ruban, "Konstantyn Morozov Will Remain Minister of Defense If..." *Visti z Ukrainy*, No. 48, November 19-26, 1992. See also the statement issued by Morozov saying that he remained accountable to the Parliament and would not give in to provocations and pressure to alter his approach to the building of Ukraine's armed forces (*Narodna armiya*, December 29, 1992).

<sup>125</sup> *Kyivskie Vedomosti*, February 3, 1993.

<sup>126</sup> *Holos Ukrainy*, February 12, 1993.

## NOTES ON PEOPLE

### Keybida honored for civic service



Andrew Keybida

MAPLEWOOD, N.J. — Andrew Keybida, supreme advisor of the UNA, was one of the recipients of the Silver Anniversary Maple Leaf Awards, sponsored by the Maplewood Civic Association, in recognition of his volunteer service to his community, his heritage and his church, at an afternoon luncheon, attended by 300 guests, at the Woman's Club in Maplewood, on March 28.

Mayor Robert Grasmere presented Mr. Keybida with a Resolution of Appreciation, which stated that he has become synonymous with the incalculable value of various ethnic heritages, thereby receiving two gubernatorial appointments to the New Jersey Ethnic Advisory Council. His devotion to the ideal of national independence for Ukraine, as illustrated by his 25-year chairmanship of the annual Ukrainian Independence Day ceremonies in Maplewood Town Hall, was only recently rewarded through the realization of that independence.

His Maplewood community service included: chairmanship of the Maplewood Senior Citizen Housing Advisory Committee, which culminated in the creation of 114 senior apartments; trusteeship of the Durand Hedden historic house; membership on the Fourth July Committee, the Maplewood Bicentennial and the Statue of Liberty Committees, as well as devoted board service to the Boy Scouts.

Mr. Keybida's lifelong record as a leading church layman, coupled with multiple civic efforts and his military record, led the New Jersey Catholic War Veterans to award him their Humanitarian and God Award. Pope John Paul II bestowed upon him the prestigious pontifical honor of designation as a Knight of St. Gregory the Great with the title of Sir Andrew.

Mr. Keybida thanked Mayor Grasmere for his invaluable support and dedicated his award to his parents. "I accept this award as a symbol of appreciation to my father and mother, who emigrated from Ukraine in 1910 to escape the genocide, pogroms, slavery and economic misery instituted by the Soviet Communist regime against the Ukrainian people. They came to

America for the peace, for the freedom and for the opportunities which were being offered, and they succeeded because they worked diligently and tirelessly with hope in their hearts and a deep faith in God," he said.

The Very Rev. Michael Wiwchar, pastor of St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Newark, delivered the invocation.

### Lectures on business at Lviv University

SHIPPENSBURG, Pa. — Dr. Emil Bej, professor of economics at Shippensburg University, gave a series of lectures on the topic "The Business Environment in European, American, and Asian Countries" in the spring of 1993 at the Lviv Institute of Ivan Franko University of Lviv.

This was the second invitation Prof. Bej received to teach an intensive course at the institution. While in Lviv, Prof. Bej also served as advisor for establishing an M.B.A. program at the institute. Prof. Bej is member of UNA Branch 83.

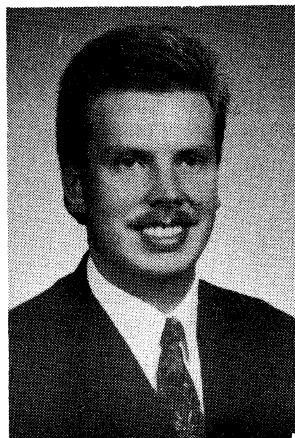
### Chosen for training at Mayo Clinic

WARREN, Mich. — George Haidukewych, a 26-year-old medical student at Wayne State University School of Medicine, recently was selected for graduate medical training in orthopaedic surgery at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn.

Dr. Haidukewych attended Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Grade School and High School, serving as class valedictorian for the graduating class of 1985. As a merit scholar, he continued his education at Wayne State University, graduating in 1989 summa cum laude with a B.S. in biology.

A top ranking student in medical school, Dr. Haidukewych scored in the top first percentile nationally on the National Board Examinations. He has been extensively involved in orthopaedic research and plans to pursue an academic medical career.

Dr. Haidukewych, his parents, Dr. Bohdan and Lydia Haidukewych, and brothers Andrew and Alexander, are members of UNA Branch 20.



George Haidukewych

### Yukhnovsky...

(Continued from page 3)

ter, Russia has recently recognized. "Let's be reasonable," Dr. Yukhnovsky said, "with these rockets we cannot act stupidly. After all, we made the delivery systems right here in Ukraine. Some components of the guidance systems were designed and assembled here in Ukraine. The uranium was mined here and then sent off to Russia for enrichment to weapons-grade material. An enormous amount of labor and expense has been put into the basic materials that make up the rocket. Why should we give all of this up to Russia for nothing?"

Dr. Yukhnovsky bases his proposal on what are, to him, the three salient features of an armed ballistic missile: the guidance system, the nuclear or conventional warhead, and the delivery system and its fuel. He proposed that a tripartite (U.S., Ukrainian and Russian) commission be established to negotiate how they should be disposed of, suggesting sales or direct exchanges for other goods to either the U.S. or Russia.

First is the problem of the guidance systems presently in place in the Ukrainian rockets trained on the U.S. Kyiv has proposed to dismantle this equipment, a move the physicist strongly favors. "As far as removing the threat of a nuclear strike against the U.S. is concerned, we will do it gladly," commented Dr. Yukhnovsky, "but why shouldn't the U.S. provide us with assistance in eliminating this threat?"

Second, and most sensitive, is the issue of the approximately 30 kilograms of plutonium contained in each warhead. U.S. officials have suggested that Ukraine unilaterally hand over the warheads to Russia, for limited or no compensation. According to Dr. Yukhnovsky, Moscow has proposed that Ukraine hand over the warheads, intact, for storage on Russian territory.

As has been made clear in the recent past by other Ukrainian government officials, both positions are unacceptable.

Dr. Yukhnovsky proposed that Ukraine dismantle the warheads, and then sell or exchange plutonium for reactor-grade uranium directly and simultaneously.

The last consideration involves the rocket engines themselves and the fuel they contain. The latter, according to the physicist, consists of highly toxic compounds. "Initially," Dr. Yukhnovsky said, "we turned to a variety of German firms and asked them if they knew of a means of neutralizing the toxicity of [one of the compounds], but were told they did not. About a year ago, we assigned the task of finding or devising such a process to our own research scientists in Ukraine. They did.

"However, it is one thing to devise a process that will work in laboratory conditions," Dr. Yukhnovsky said, "and quite another to apply it practically, and on a massive scale such as we require."

Dr. Yukhnovsky wrapped up his comments on this issue by stating that, if his three stage proposal for the dismantling of Ukraine's nuclear arsenal were to be implemented, the U.S., Ukraine and Russia would have to sign protocols of agreement and establish a timetable for their completion. "The pace at which the various parties to the present negotiations proceed with the signing of treaties and protocols," he said, "and the pace at which they take on the responsibilities that must be assumed, will determine how quickly Ukraine will arrive at the desired status of a fully non-nuclear nation.

As a note of caution, Dr. Yukhnovsky noted that "these three points will not arouse much enthusiasm among certain influential circles in Ukraine." He said that some Ukrainian parliamentarians and other government officials believe that Ukraine should remain a nuclear state, because this assures it international attention. The academician countered this argument by stating his belief that, "for Ukraine to keep an arsenal which we are unable to maintain and do not entirely control might expose us to international ridicule. We would be claiming that we hold a stick in our hands, while actually we do not."

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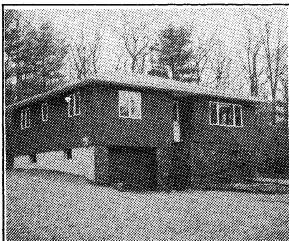
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## N.J. candidate names security chief

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — New Jersey Republican gubernatorial candidate Christine Todd Whitman has selected a Ukrainian American to be her campaign security chief.

Walter Zalisko, a highly decorated detective with the Jersey City Police Department, will be responsible for administering protective services for Mrs. Whitman and her campaign staff, as well as other duties. Mr. Zalisko said, "It's an honor and privilege to be part of this exciting campaign."

Ms. Whitman, 46, of Oldwick, Hunterdon County, is a former Board of Utilities president and was a Somerset County freeholder for five years. She surprised many political observers by taking 49 percent of the vote in the 1990 U.S. Senate race against the winning incumbent, Sen. Bill Bradley.

Before she gets her chance against current New Jersey Gov. Jim Florio, she must win the Republican primary on June 8 against challengers Carrie Edwards and Jim Wallwork.

## Middlesex officials meet with Ukrainians



Two representatives of Middlesex County recently met with Ukrainian Americans at the Ukrainian American Citizens' Club in Carteret, N.J. Sen. Randy Corman and Assemblyman Steve Mikulak met with club officers and leaders of various other local Ukrainian organizations to discuss issues of relevance to the community. Mr. Mikulak, who is of Ukrainian descent, stated that he is very much aware and proud of his Ukrainian heritage. Seen in the photo above are: (front row, from left) Assemblyman Mikulak, Sen. Corman and Wolodymyr Janiw, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, New Jersey chapter; (back row) Roger Vonakh, Carteret American Legion Post 263; Wasyl Matlaga, Organization for the Defense of Lemkivshchyna; John Wasichko, UACClub; Demko Seniuk, Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics; Taras Tkaczyk, UACClub; and Steve Koniw, Providence Association.

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# Who will be...

(Continued from page 2)

on ICTV's "Review" program, a weekly show that analyzes politics, economics and culture.

"It's difficult to say now which system is better — the one proposed by the president, or the one proposed by the prime minister. Such changes should be made, but only after the new Parliament is elected. I am afraid that if the government, either under the president or the prime minister doesn't have the possibility to carry out legislative acts at this critical time, the Ukrainian economy will find itself in a difficult situation," he said.

"Another attempt to change the Ukrainian political system has taken place," commented analysts at "Review." Observers say power has been redistributed and now the president is number one in the state with no authoritative prime minister to disturb him. The prime minister's resignation became possible thanks to an agreement

between the president and the Supreme Council. As a result, the new constitution will be worked out in the interests of Parliament, analysts noted.

And, the economic crisis has reached such a level that the problems cannot be resolved without harming the people. At this stage, leaders have to determine whom they will sacrifice. It is no longer about personalities, but about certain political groups, such as the directors of large industrial complexes, enterprises, the military generals, the leaders of the military industrial complex and the agriculture bosses, reported "Review."

These are the concerns domestically, but in the international arena also Ukraine has suffered due to these power games. An International Monetary Fund delegation arrived in Ukraine amid this political uncertainty, hoping to begin serious negotiations about granting Ukraine financing through a new facility for post-Communist economies in transition to a free market. The world is looking to Ukraine also as it was to begin debate on START I and other nuclear treaties.

# Talbott...

(Continued from page 1)

treaty "would not get through the Senate," according to Dr. Edelman.

What the administration is considering, however, is a charter with Ukraine, similar to the charter between Washington and Moscow adopted at the June 1992 summit between Presidents George Bush and Boris Yeltsin. Dr. Edelman added that "a full defense partnership" is desired by the U.S., pointing out the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program initiative that has sponsored a number of Ukrainian military officers for study in U.S. military schools as an example.

During the discussion, the ambassador did state that the United States is committed to the sovereignty, independence, security and territorial integrity of Ukraine. In response to a question about compensation for the dismantling of nuclear weapons in Ukraine, the ambassador stated that the \$175 million already committed to Ukraine under the Nunn-Lugar Amendment "is a floor and not a ceiling" and that the U.S. is "open for negotiations" on assistance for disarmament.

After spending 50 minutes of the hour meeting on nuclear issues, the delegation changed the subject to economic assistance. The ambassador explained that earlier in the year it was important to provide political and economic support for Russia due to the instability in that region. Now, however, the U.S. is prepared to conduct an even-handed policy toward Russia, Ukraine and the other nations of the former Soviet Union. Despite this statement, the ambassador's answers to specific questions revealed that the bulk of the aid would be provided to Russia and that any economic aid

to Ukraine would be contingent upon the "future course of economic reform in Ukraine."

Mr. Talbott confirmed that the \$1.6 billion promised Russia at Vancouver and the \$500 million commitment for privatization were solely for Russia. However, he stated that of the \$1.3 billion in economic aid committed in Tokyo through the G-7 and the \$704 million requested for fiscal year 1994 under the Freedom Support Act, 50 percent would be allocated to Russia with the balance to be divided among the other nations of the former USSR. Therefore, of the \$4.1 billion committed to the former Soviet Union, \$3.1 billion or 75.6 percent is earmarked for Russia, which comprises 50 percent of the former USSR's population.

While the delegation applauded the opening of a dialogue between the administration and the community, the members were disappointed in the substance of the meeting. They commented that it appears U.S. policy has not changed, it has only been repackaged.

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## Shaping...

(Continued from page 10)

around to discussing the ratification of the START I treaty and Ukraine's accession to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty was provided in a devastating attack on the Ukrainian leadership's foreign and security policies that appeared in Holos Ukrainy.<sup>127</sup> The author was the poet, former adviser to President Mikhail Gorbachev, and former deputy head of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities Borys Oliynyk who was recently elected a parliamentary deputy.

He accused the Ukrainian leadership of a "romantic" approach to nuclear disarmament, claiming that "for some reason we have agreed not only to take off our armor but also our underwear." Mr. Oliynyk pointed to the fact that Mr. Kravchuk, "the president of the world's third most powerful nuclear state," had not been invited to the signing of the START II treaty in Moscow as evidence of Ukraine's low stature in international affairs. The pro-Communist deputy attributed this to the leadership's lack of coherent policies serving Ukraine's national interests.

### Conclusion

Ukraine began its existence as a sovereign state intent on disowning and eliminating the huge nuclear arsenal that had been deployed on its territory during the Soviet period. Having experienced the world's worst nuclear accident, it wanted to become the first state to give up its nuclear weapons voluntarily. Ironically, having handed over its tactical nuclear weapons to another state for destruction, it is now, some two-and-a-half years later, not only having second

thoughts about acquiring a non-nuclear status but is also perceived as blocking the progress of the START I and START II treaties.

Ukraine's soul-searching on the question of what to do with the nuclear weapons on its territory should be viewed in the broader context of the country's efforts to assert its independence vis-a-vis Russia and to achieve full recognition of its sovereignty in the international arena. Its serious disputes and friction with Russia before and since the collapse of the Soviet Union have created a deep sense of distrust and insecurity among Ukrainians with respect to their larger and more powerful northern neighbor.

This condition has been compounded by the sense that Ukraine's motives and concerns have not been adequately understood by the West, or worse still, that the West has not taken independent Ukraine seriously, other than in its potential capacity as a nuclear state. On top of this, the growing economic crisis has forced Ukrainian politicians to weigh the huge costs of eliminating nuclear weapons on Ukraine's territory against its other priorities, leading them to adopt a more pragmatic stance on this issue.

Part of the problem, of course, lies in the fact that the newly independent Ukrainian state is poorly prepared to deal with the complexities of nuclear arms control. Its leaders and diplomats have not always managed to present the Ukrainian position effectively and consistently to the outside world, and the various shifts and changes in Kyiv's policy have not helped the country's case and reputation. Nevertheless, today there is a growing feeling in the Ukrainian Parliament and among the Ukrainian public at large that, even if the West is impatient with what it perceives as Ukraine's procrastination over nuclear disarmament, there are different sets of interests at stake, and the country should proceed judiciously and not be rushed. In the absence of any security guarantee from the West, the idea of retaining nuclear deterrent is likely to gain increasing support.

Finally, the case of Ukraine and its ambivalent attitude toward possessing nuclear weapons raises the more general question of the need for some sort of new security arrangements that reflect post-Soviet geopolitical realities. This, it seems, is what the Ukrainians are really holding out for, rather than substantial Western material aid.

<sup>127</sup> Ibid, February 5, 1993.

## Yonkers activists...

(Continued from page 9)

mins by the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, the Medical Relief Fund of the Ukrainian American Youth Association has shipped another 4 tons of medical supplies to Lviv. Items are being collected for a return relief mission to Ternopil.

Any medical professional interested in participating in such a medical relief mission (usually of two weeks' duration) is invited to contact the fund coordinator, Mrs. Dashawetz, (617) 751-5945, or Dr. Koziyky, (914) 969-1115. Anyone who may have contacts with a hospital or pharmaceutical company administration which may be in a position to donate any new or used but functional equipment for Ukraine is encouraged to contact the above mentioned individuals.

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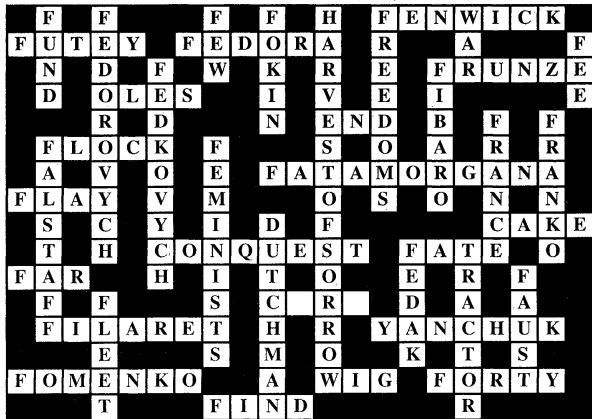
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## Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 3)

While the process is proceeding, no one can interfere in it." The Israeli court is investigating whether lawyers concealed documents showing Mr. Demjanjuk could be the victim of mistaken identity and that another guard named Ivan Marchenko operated the gas chambers at the camp. (Reuters)

### Filenko re-elected DPRU head

•KYYIV — The Democratic Party for the Rebirth of Ukraine held its fourth convention here on May 15 and 16 and re-elected Volodymyr Filenko to head the party. Respublika reported that Mr. Filenko in his address prior to his re-election said that the socio-political situation in the country is eroding. He called the source of the tensions the lack of economic leadership, unbridled inflation and an imbalance in entrepreneurial leadership. The party voted for a series of concrete steps to deal with the deepening crisis and the increasingly threatening conservative political forces. (Respublika)

### Tatars commemorate expulsion

•KYYIV — Thousands of Tatars gathered in Symferopol in the Crimea on May 18 to mark the anniversary of Stalin's expulsion of more than 200,000 of their kin at the end of World War II, reported Reuters. Local reports said 15,000 had gathered in front of the city's train station, where the deportations to Siberia and Central Asia began on May 18, 1944. Ukrainian Television described the deportation as one of the three most tragic dates in modern Ukrainian history, along with the artificial famine of 1933 and the Chernobyl disaster of 1986. Community leaders say about 59,000 Tatars have returned to the Crimea, and many are having problems finding housing and recovering property in the largely Russian region. It was the first such demonstration since the Tatars were allowed back in the mid 1980s. (Reuters)

### Price for coal goes up

KYYIV — In connection with the recent price increases on energy resources, the Ukrainian state enterprise Derzhvuhleprom increased prices on coal by 300 percent to 23,000 karbovantsi (\$7.60 U.S.) per ton. Money from

the increase will go toward wage increases for miners and for construction of six new mines. Previously, the government ordered the allocation of 110 billion karbovantsi (\$36.6 million U.S.) for the construction, but parliament voted against allocating the funds. (IntelNews)

### Program to improve phone system

KYYIV — Oleh Prozhyvalskiy, Ukrainian Minister of Communications, announced Ukraine's inter-city phone system will be fully reconstructed within two years. Callers will be able to phone any city in the world from any regional center in Ukraine, reported Demokratychna Ukrayina on May 13. (IntelNews)

### Foreign presence in Ukraine's market

KYYIV — Three hundred sixty-six representatives of foreign companies from 45 countries are registered in Ukraine, according to the Economic Department of the Cabinet of Ministers. Germany is represented by 45 companies, Poland 40, Austria 28, U.S. 25. In the first quarter of 1993, 1,420 individual investments were made in the Ukrainian economy for a total of more than \$114 million (U.S.) of the investments. 1,337 were made into joint-ventures. Seventy of the investments were in completely foreign-owned firms, reported Nezavisimost on May 15. (IntelNews)

### Ukraine says Romania stopping ships

KYYIV — Ukraine has accused Romania of abusing U.N. sanctions that restrict shipping on the Danube River in order to hold up Ukrainian ships moving products to Central European countries, Reuters reported on May 12. Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko said in Kyyiv at a meeting regarding sanctions that since early April, 160 Ukrainian barges, mostly carrying commodities for the metallurgical industry in Hungary and Austria, have been detained for lengthy searches of up to three to four weeks in the Romanian port of Galati. The Romanians," Zlenko said, "are using U.N. sanctions against Yugoslavia as sanctions against Ukraine," and warned that Ukraine is considering retaliating against "these unfriendly actions." He stressed that U.N. sanctions do not ban freight from transiting the Yugoslav stretch of the Danube River. (RFE/RL Daily Reports)

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Deputy Volodymyr Yavorivsky

Chairman, Permanent Commission on Chernobyl  
Chairman, Ukrainian Democratic Party

Dr. Zenoviy Kryvoruchko

Chairman, Lviv Regional Ministry of Health

### PANEL DISCUSSIONS & MEDICAL WORKSHOPS

BANQUET: SATURDAY AT 7:30 PM  
Featuring a Premiere Performance  
by the Renowned Ukrainian Actress  
Halyna Danylova Yavorivska

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Tuesday, June 1

**ALBANY, N.Y.:** The Albany chapter of Famine 1993 — Ukrainian-American Committee to Honor Ukraine's Victims, will be holding the first of a series of commemorative events. After a short program beginning at 6 p.m. near the Taras Shevchenko monument in Troy, N.Y., a requiem service for famine victims will be held at the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Troy, N.Y. For additional information, call (518) 237-4700.

Saturday, June 5

**NEW YORK:** The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the public to a lecture by Raisa Bozhko Karahezan, translator and author, member of the Ukrainian Writers' Union, who will speak on "Cultural-Educational Contacts between Armenia and Ukraine," to be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 5 p.m.

Sunday, June 6

**NEWARK:** Artwork by the children of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School will be on exhibit in the church hall at Sanford Avenue and Ivy Street from 8 a.m.-2 p.m. There will also be an exhibit and sale of works by various Ukrainian artists, among them: Hutsaliuk, Hnizdovsky, Gerulak, Petryshyn, Borzemsky, Wasiczko, Debarry, as well as jewelry by Lishchynsky of Lviv. For further information, call Chryzanta Kaminskyj-Hentisz, (201) 763-9124.

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

**BROOKLYN, N.Y.:** Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic School will sponsor a street festival and fair, noon-6 p.m. at 161 N. Fifth St. (Bedford and Driggs avenues). For more information, call Peter Polnyj, (718) 782-8672.

**BROOKLYN, N.Y.:** Ukrainian American Veterans Post 27 will hold a memorial service for departed veterans at Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church, 161 N. 5th Street, at noon in commemoration of Memorial Day and D-Day. The public is invited to attend. For more information, call Commander Steve Szweczuk, (718) 782-8672.

Saturday, June 12

**PHILADELPHIA:** The Ukrainian American Sports Center Tryzub is holding its 17th annual Philadelphia Golf Tournament at Locust Valley Golf Club, 5402 Locust Valley Road, Coopersburg, Pa., starting 10:30 a.m. An entry fee of \$65 (which includes greens fees, riding carts, trophies, dinner and open bar), must be received by June 1. The dinner and awards ceremony will be held at the

Tryzubivka Lodge, Horsham, Pa., (215) 343-5412. Send check payable to: George Tarasiuk, 11 E. Ridge Mews, Newtown, PA 18940; (215) 860-5822 (7-10 p.m. only).

Saturday, June 19

**HAMILTON, Ont.:** The Bach Elgar Choir and the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Club of Hamilton/Wentworth invite the public to a concert by the Tchaikovsky Conservatory Choir of Kyiv, with Pavlo Muravsky, conductor and the Bach Elgar Choir, with Wayne Strongman, conductor, to be held at the Tivoli Theatre, 108 James St. N., at 7:30 p.m. Guest appearance is by the internationally renowned bandurist Victor Mishalov and the Chaika Folk Dance Ensemble. Tickets: \$15 per person, reserved seating in advance; \$20 per person, at the door. Tickets are available at the United Ukrainian Credit Union, (416) 545-1910; Bach Elgar Choir, (416) 527-5995; or Mary Holadyk, (416) 388-1356. The concert is sponsored by Performance Lexus/Toyota of St. Catharines.

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

Sunday, June 20

**CHICAGO:** The Chicago Group (Ukrainian Business and Professional Group) is sponsoring a medical industry meeting at 1 p.m. at Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Cultural Center. Professionals involved in the medical industry (physicians, lab techs, medical sales, pharmaceuticals, dentists, etc.) are invited. We also extend the invitation to newly arrived Ukrainians in the medical field. The meeting will explore medical field networking, synergistic opportunities and community involvement. The second half of the meeting will be in Ukrainian to address the issues of newly arrived Ukrainians in the medical field. Bring your business cards and company literature. For more information, contact Roman Golash, (708) 885-0208.

Monday, July 5 - Friday, July 9

**LEHIGHTON, Pa.:** The Ukrainian American Heritage Foundation of the Lower Anthracite Region will sponsor its annual Ukrainian folk dance camp at the Ukrainian Homestead. The camp runs daily, from 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Both beginner and advanced students, ages five and up will be accepted. This year's camp features dance instruction by members of the Kazka and Kalyna Ukrainian dance ensembles, arts and crafts, sports and supervised swimming. The deadline for registration is June 26. For information or registration forms call Paula Duda, (215) 262-0807, or Sandra Minarchick, (717) 454-5499.



СОЮЗІВКА  
•  
СОЮЗІВКА

### 1993 CAMPS & WORKSHOPS at SOYUZIVKA

#### TENNIS CAMP — Sunday, June 20 — Thursday, July 1

Boys & Girls age 12-18. Food & Lodging \$240.00 (UNA Members)  
\$270.00 (Non-Members). Tennis Fee: \$70.00.  
George Sawchak, Zenon Snylyk — Instructors  
LIMIT: 60 Participants.

#### BOY'S CAMP — Saturday, July 3 — Saturday, July 17

Recreation camp for boys ages 7-12, featuring hiking, swimming, games, Ukrainian songs and folklore  
UNA Members: \$160.00 per week; Non-Members \$180.00 per week  
Additional Counselor FEE \$25.00 per child per week  
LIMIT: 45 Children

#### GIRL'S CAMP — Saturday, July 3 — Saturday, July 17

Similar program to boys' camp; same fee

#### UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCE WORKSHOP—

Sunday, July 18 — Sunday, August 1

Instructor: Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky  
Traditional Ukrainian folk dancing for beginners, intermediate and advanced dancers  
Food and Lodging: \$265.00 (UNA Members), \$295.00 (Non-Members)  
Instructor's fee: \$150.00  
LIMIT: 60 Students

The Ukrainian National Association does not discriminate against anyone based on age, race, creed, sex or color.

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

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE

Foordmore Road, Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446

Telephone (914) 626-5641 or Fax (914) 626-4638

ALL CAMPS & WORKSHOPS MUST BE PRE-REGISTERED & PAPERWORK SUBMITTED BEFOREHAND. FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED BASIS UPON RECEIPT OF DEPOSIT. SORRY, NO EXCEPTIONS!

## Rudnytsky...

(Continued from page 8)

Ecuador as an "American Cultural Specialist" to give concerts and master classes and consult on the setting up of the piano program of the new National Conservatory of Music there. This will be his third tour in Ecuador. The USIS has also invited him for concerts in Colombia in early July. In addition, he will perform in Chile and Honduras that month.

Last November, Mr. Rudnytsky's mother, former prima donna soprano of the Kyiv Opera Maria Sokil Rudnytsky, travelled to Kyiv Opera to be specially honored at a gala ceremony which the opera had. She is the Kyiv Opera's oldest living former prima donna.

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