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Justice Department drops fight to keep Demjanjuk out of U.S.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Justice Department dropped its objection to the temporary return of John Demjanjuk on September 1 but will continue to fight for Mr. Demjanjuk's deportation on the grounds that he was a war criminal and had lied on his immigration papers, reported The New York Times.

Attorney General Janet Reno said the administration would not go to the Supreme Court to challenge the ruling a three-judge Federal appeals panel in Cincinnati passed last month permitting Mr. Demjanjuk to return to the United States while the judges consider whether to restore his citizenship.

The Justice Department had been sending letters almost daily to all 14 judges on the Cincinnati Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, urging them to block Mr. Demjanjuk's return. On August 31, the court announced that it would not change the panel's order.

Government lawyers had argued that Federal courts had no authority to review a decision by the administration barring war criminals from entering the United States. Some officials said Ms. Reno decided not to appeal to the Supreme Court because

she concluded that the Justice Department stood on shaky legal ground and would probably lose the appeal.

Mr. Demjanjuk continues to be detained in Israel. His son-in-law, Edward W. Nishnic, said Mr. Demjanjuk's attorney in Israel had been told by the Israeli court on September 1 that he had until September 5 to respond to an appeal by Holocaust survivors that new charges against Mr. Demjanjuk be brought. Mr. Nishnic said Mr. Demjanjuk will likely spend an additional 10 days in Israel.

Groups in Ukraine and the U.S. are protesting in response to the way the Israeli justice system is dealing with a person it has found innocent of all criminal charges.

In Kyiv, people from various parts of Ukraine continued their protest in front of the Israeli Embassy.

And in New Jersey, Populist Party members marched in front of the offices of Senators Frank Lautenberg and Bill Bradley on August 25, calling for congressional support for John Demjanjuk's return to the U.S. The group said it organized itself because of what it called a gross injustice and a biased media.

Pynzenyk resigns; Kuchma proposes anti-crisis program

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma proposed early Parliamentary elections and the total restructuring of the government to save Ukraine from both political and economic ruin on Tuesday morning, August 31.

During a 25-minute speech in Parliament, Mr. Kuchma presented an anti-crisis program, which includes early elections to the Supreme Council in March 1994 and special powers for the government.

Labeling the situation in Ukraine "tragic, but not catastrophic," Mr. Kuchma said the prime minister should take on all executive powers, the president take on all legislative powers and the Parliament work on a new Constitution.

This status, he added, should be in effect until new elections are held, a new constitution is adopted and new deputies are in office.

"Today's Parliament cannot react effectively to the current economic situation," he said.

"I am not a proponent of an emergency economic state. It is most important to adopt new economic measures, and they can be carried out only by the government," he concluded.

Mr. Kuchma wants the National Bank of Ukraine to be under the control of the Cabinet of Ministers, not the Parliament. He has also asked for special powers to adopt decrees and to cancel them, as the situation demands, and to be able to appoint Cabinet members and fire them as needed.

The prime minister also reprimanded Parliament for not clearly outlining his authority, which, he said, is critical to his negotiations with Russia. He said he will not go to Moscow on September 7 to sign the economic union of the Commonwealth of Independent States without Parliament's approval.

Pynzenyk resignation

Mr. Kuchma's address comes just three days after he told reporters that his government's days are numbered, but to date, only his deputy prime minister in charge of economic reform has resigned.

Viktor Pynzenyk, who was Ukraine's leader in market reforms, resigned during a dramatic live television interview on Friday evening, August 27.

"I have exhausted my possibilities," he told viewers, explaining that reforms were constantly being blocked. During his 10 months in power under Prime Minister Kuchma, Mr. Pynzenyk pushed for a radical policy of market reforms, always butting heads with old-guard Communists, directors of industrial state enterprises and heads of collective farms.

He said he could not take responsibility for the government's decision to buy grain at 480,000 karbovantsi per ton from collective farmers. This price means that a loaf of bread will cost the consumer over 1,000 coupons, at a time when the minimum wage has been set at 20,000 coupons per month.

He also blasted Ukraine's new currency regulations, which require exporters to change 50 percent of their currency earnings at a fixed National Bank rate.

Mr. Pynzenyk said Ukraine's debt to Russia has reached "critical proportions."

"Our only way out is to take extraordinary, serious, quick measures," he repeated several times.

He said privatization of trade, gas stations and uncompleted construction sites — for rubles — would help with the debt and added that all taxes on exports should be repealed. He also suggested that an import tax on all goods be imposed.

Division "Halychyna" commemorates 50th anniversary

by Irene Jarosewich
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYYIV — Approximately 700 veterans of the former Division "Halychyna," as well as several hundred family members and guests began a 10-day commemoration in Lviv on August 14 to mark the 50 year anniversary of the formation of a Ukrainian division within the German Army during World War II. The celebrants, half from the diaspora and half from Ukraine, expressed feelings of vindication and satisfaction that after half a century their ideal of the fall of Soviet Communism and the establishment of an independent Ukraine had finally been realized.

According to Myroslav Maletskiy, a leading member of the division's veteran's organization in the diaspora, "the Ukrainian people have shed no small amount of blood of its finest sons and daughters to obtain its independence. Now Ukraine knows that these sacrifices were not in vain. Ukrainian statehood has been reborn — and now is on the path to being strengthened."

The commemoration began with an open-air divine liturgy offered by Metropolitan Volodymyr Sterniuk in Khmelnytsky Park in Lviv, followed by an afternoon of greetings, reunions and browsing through an archival exhibit of photographs, newspaper clippings and official documents organized by the Library of Archives in Lviv. The next day the veterans traveled to the villages around the site of the Battle of Brody, where a memorial was blessed. During the week, a bus tour wound through Ukraine, followed by a one-day conference in Kyiv and ending with the veterans joining the Independence Day celebrations in Kyiv on August 24.

A division of Ukrainians within the German Army, the SS Division "Halychyna" was formed in July 1943 as part of the



Memorial kurhan near Brody, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast

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Division "Halychyna"...

(Continued from page 1)

German strategy to resist the movement of the Soviet Army into German-held territories in western Ukraine. In western Ukraine, after two years of Soviet rule between 1939-1941, most Ukrainians dreaded the possibility of Soviet domination more than that of the German or Poles. Many tens of thousands of young men from western Ukraine volunteered in order to resist the Soviet Army and in order to gain military experience and training in weapons, with the intention of forming a basis for an independent Ukrainian Army.

The leadership of the Ukrainian Division, under the German General Government that administered the territory of western Ukraine from 1941-1944, exacted certain demands from the German military to distinguish the division from the rest of the German Army.

Division "Halychyna" soldiers swore a simple soldier's oath, not allegiance to Germany; the men fought only the Soviet Army on the territory of Ukraine and would not fight on the German's

"Divizynky" are one of the fault lines over which impassioned opinions, experience and disinformation converge. As a stateless people, living in a territory that constituted much of the Eastern Front throughout the second world war, Ukrainians fought simultaneously with and against Allied and Axis powers.

Whereas, the "Divizynky" view themselves as Ukrainian patriots who fought for the independence of Ukraine against Soviet domination, many of their brother-veteran Ukrainians who fought in the Soviet Army consider them to be traitors. In Kyiv, activities that were to take place in the Ukrainian Officers Club were rescheduled and relocated at the last minute after leaders of the organizations representing second war veterans of the Soviet Army threatened to picket and demonstrate the gathering of the "Divizynky."

Soviet disinformation against the "Divizynky" was harsh. Part and parcel of the official Soviet propaganda with regard to Babyn Yar was that soldiers of the Division "Halychyna" were brought to Kyiv from western Ukraine to lead Jews to their death. The fact that the



Honorary "Sichovi Striltsi" at the blessing of the Division "Halychyna" memorial.

European Western Front; the soldiers received separate ideological and spiritual guidance and were not subject to adhere to Nazi ideology and propaganda; and the soldiers would not wear the "SS" Insignia on their uniforms (instead, they wore a gold lion, the symbol of the western Ukrainian city of Lviv).

The division survived for little more than a year, suffering a critical loss against the Soviet Army at the Battle of Brody in southwestern Ukraine, in July 1944. To honor the soldiers who died in battle, on August 15, 1993, a memorial "kurhan," a large commemorative memorial burial mound topped with a cross in the Kozak tradition, was unveiled and blessed not far from Brody.

Though exact numbers are hard to confirm, of the approximately 12,000 soldiers in the division at the time of the Battle of Brody, 10,000 participated in the battle. Of those, approximately 6,000 either died or were captured as Soviet prisoners of war. Approximately 2,000 escaped and joined the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. The remainder, along with new volunteers, reformed the division in Slovakia as the first First Division of the Ukrainian National Army. By war's end, approximately 11,000 "Divizynky" were detained in camps in Remini, Italy, after which most were allowed to live as refugees in Great Britain, Canada, the United States and Australia.

Even 50 years after the war, the disparity and complexity in experience of Ukraine during the second world war comes to the surface, and the

tragedy at Babyn Yar took place two years before the division was formed was apparently irrelevant. Several large Russian newspapers continue that line to this day, and on the eve of the second anniversary of Ukraine's independence wrote that the hallmark of a new Ukraine is that now fascists are able to roam free in Kyiv.

Taking into account the sensitivities of many Soviet Army veterans as well as of the general population, many of whom remember the brutal German Reichskommissariat to which central and parts of eastern Ukraine were subjected, the Ukrainian press tended to ignore the 50 year commemoration. However, quietly, official opinion is beginning to change and to acknowledge that the young soldiers of the Division "Halychyna" were motivated to fight for Ukrainian independence and not in support of Germany.

Though the issue of defamation perturbed many throughout the commemoration, and efforts will be undertaken by veteran's groups to reverse the decades of disinformation, most of the "Divizynky" were more concerned with the future of Ukraine and are willing to let time and historians sort out the past. As one "Divizynky," now in his early seventies, remarked, "my father fought with the Sichovi Striltsi (Ukrainian Riflemen of the first world war), I fought with the "Divisiya," for Ukrainian independence, and everyday I pray to God that my son and grandsons will not have to do the same."



Newsbriefs on Ukraine

Minister of economy joins Pynzenyk

KYYIV — President Leonid Kravchuk has accepted the resignation of Minister of Economy Yuri Bannikov, Ukraine TV reported on August 30. Mr. Bannikov's resignation follows by days the resignation of Ukraine's Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Reform Viktor Pynzenyk. His first deputy, Roman Shpek, will replace Mr. Bannikov. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Nazi investigation agreement signed

WASHINGTON — The United States and Ukraine signed an agreement on August 26 to cooperate in Nazi war criminal investigations that includes giving the United States access to Ukrainian files and witnesses. U.S. Jewish groups seeking to block the return of John Demjanjuk, who was acquitted in Israel of being the Treblinka death camp guard "Ivan the Terrible," immediately hailed the agreement. The Justice Department said the new agreement with Ukraine was an important step towards expanding investigations of alleged Nazi criminals living in the United States. The Justice Dept. explained that the new agreement will allow U.S. investigators to conduct interviews and depositions of witnesses in Ukraine and make it easier for them to gain access to files of the former KGB relating to World War II crimes. (Reuters)

Military official says profiteering limited

KYYIV — A top military official admitted on August 26 that hardship at home spurred Ukrainian peacekeeping forces in Bosnia to sell food and cigarettes on the black market but denied his men dealt in drugs, fuel or weaponry, according to a Reuters report. Colonel Viktor Bezruchenko, head of peacekeeping operations in Ukraine's defense ministry, said in an interview that Bosnian officials fabricated evidence of speculation to discredit U.N. peacekeeping troops. "Incidents of small-time speculation with cigarettes and food have occurred," Col. Bezruchenko said of the 400-strong Ukrainian contingent, which has been deployed in Bosnia for more than a year. Fifteen Ukrainian soldiers have been sent home after having been implicated in black market trading in and

around the besieged city of Sarajevo. (Reuters)

Foreign Ministry condemns UNSO

KYYIV — Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has condemned the participation of forces of the so-called Ukrainian National Self-Defense (familiar under its Ukrainian acronym, UNSO) in the war in Abkhazia. Yuriy Sergeyev, director of the ministry's press center, stated that UNSO unabashedly "calls itself the vanguard of foreign policy, but it represents no one." Mr. Sergeyev said UNSO's involvement in the Georgian-Abkhazian war is particularly dangerous and could lead to conflicts between Ukraine and other successor states to the USSR. UNSO is a military force affiliated with the right-wing Ukrainian National Assembly. (Respublika)

Lithuania seeks trade with Ukraine

VILNIUS — A free trade agreement between Lithuania and Ukraine was signed in Kyiv on August 4. Prime Ministers Adolfas Slezevicius and Leonid Kuchma also approved a treaty of cooperation in the fields of education, science and culture, as well as agreements on improving bank settlements and fighting customs violations. The free trade agreement is not only intended to "enliven Lithuania's economy, but will also help in resisting the bidding of Russian monopolies," Mr. Slezevicius said. He added that "only 4 to 5 percent of all Lithuania's foreign trade is that with Ukraine," and such a situation "does not reflect the economic potential of both countries." The Lithuanian prime minister reported that Ukraine is interested in contributing to the construction of an oil terminal on the Baltic coast, near the seaport of Klaipeda, as well as in developing the facilities of the Mazeikiiai oil refinery in northwestern Lithuania. (The Baltic Independent)

Memorial meeting recalls Famine

VINNYTSIA — The press center of the political organization State Independence for Ukraine (Derzhavna Samostiynist Ukraini) reported that a memorial meeting was held here August

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The demand for Ukraine's most precious resource — its children

A resolution to the Ternopil case

by Khristina Lew

Despite a government-imposed moratorium on adoption by foreigners, the fate of numerous Ukrainian children still hangs in the balance. Some children have yet to go home with the foreign parents who began adopting them prior to May 12. Others have been lucky enough to be adopted after the moratorium, with special permission from Ukraine's Minister for Humanitarian Affairs Mykola Zhulynsky.

In the case of the 57 "orphans" from Ternopil, permission for their adoption has yet to be granted. In May of this year, 16 months after the children arrived in the Chicago area, their U.S. foster parents were advised by Ukraine's Consul General to the United States Anatolii Oliynyk that Ternopil authorities had requested their return.

In the wake of Ternopil's latest request, the Faith Lutheran Church Orphan Committee of Antioch, Ill., a support group created in early 1992 to assist Faith Lutheran parishioners with the 20 orphans taken into their care, evolved into the all-encompassing Ternopil Orphans' Adopting Parents Committee. On June 10, Lutheran Pastors John Shep and Darald Gruen, pastor of Faith Lutheran Church, received a letter from Minister Zhulynsky requesting that the children remain in their foster parents' care until a special commission from Ukraine arrived in Chicago to review their case. [The first Ukrainian commission, comprising authorities from Ternopil Oblast, traveled to Chicago in October 1992 and did not resolve the issue.]

Pastor Shep, executive director of Thoughts of Faith, the Lutheran ministry responsible for bringing the children to the United States for a four-month stay in January 1992, in June told The Ukrainian Weekly that Thoughts of Faith is not an adoption agency, and that it is involved in other, worthy projects to aid Ukraine.

The Ternopil Orphans' Adopting Parents Committee, which gets its leadership from Faith Lutheran parishioners and Vladimir Goncharoff of Rolling Meadows, Ill., on the other hand, began preparing for the commission's arrival.

Mr. Goncharoff of the Ternopil Orphans' Adopting Parents Committee kept busy providing all the adopting parents with the latest information via newsletter and phone calls. The Faith Lutheran Church Orphan Committee set out to assist the larger Ternopil Orphans' Adopting Committee monetarily.

From a large donation made by a Lutheran family, Pastor Gruen was able to provide financial aid to those foster parents who applied for it. "We sent out that offer to everybody, whether they were Catholic, Orthodox or Lutheran, because this [home studies, translation fees] is very expensive," he explained. Each family that applied received \$1,280.

The Faith Lutheran Church Orphan Committee also sponsored the airfare for the four members of the parliamentary-government commission from Ukraine.

Consul General Oliynyk himself was instrumental in helping the parents to prepare, using his offices to coordinate the translation and completion of adoption documents required by the Ukrainian government. He met individually with each child to determine whether he or she wished to be adopted by his or her foster parents.

When the Ukrainian delegation of

Irena Kalynets, people's deputy from Lviv and head of the Parliamentary Subcommittee on Schooling, Kateryna Zavadzka, people's deputy from Ternopil and head of the Parliamentary Subcommittee on Children's Rights, Liudmila Vynohradovna and Larisa Adamovna, Cabinet of Ministers attorneys responsible for humanitarian problems, arrived in Chicago on August 9, most of the adopting parents were ready for them.

This is the fourth in a series of articles about the demand for Ukraine's most precious resource — its children.

CHICAGO — It is the Monday morning after the arrival of the Ukrainian commission at Ukraine's Consulate General to the United States. Parent after parent, with one or two children in tow, arrive at the reception desk to deliver paperwork. Each waits his or her turn to speak to the consul general.

"I would not advise anyone to make a political issue out of this or to discuss it theoretically. This happened, the children found themselves parents, that is it. This is God's will."

— Kateryna Zavadzka

The children romp about the reception area, occasionally chided by their parents to behave. One little girl swoops down on her mother and plants a kiss on her cheek. The children are bright, well-dressed and happy in spirit. They are the Ternopil orphans, and their fate rests in the hands of four women from Ukraine.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child recognizes that a child, "for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding."

The convention dictates that in all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration [Article 3].

Ukraine's Parliament ratified the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child on August 28, 1991, and the commission from Ukraine is determined to abide by it.

They are mandated by Minister Zhulynsky to meet with the families and children in question, review the myriad adoption documents on the basis of existing Ukrainian laws, and determine, case by case, whether the adoption is in the best interest of the child, presenting their recommendations to the minister upon their return.

During their August 9-25 visit they met with 264 people involved in the case, visited 24 homes, and traveled individually to New York, Detroit and Washington to meet those families with Ternopil orphans living outside the Chicago area.

On August 15, having met 33 of the 57 children, the commission determined that "in the moral, psychological plan, we can honestly say that these 33 children, who unconsciously and without hesitancy call these people parents, have in fact found what every orphan seeks — parents."

The commission has taken care to ensure that the children's rights will be protected. "In these 33 children we do not

see a violation of the children's rights," said Ms. Zavadzka. She explains the commission's cautious behavior: "In Ukraine we do have this problem. Minister Zhulynsky has information about how children are transported out of our country by suspect means, and for this reason he issued a moratorium and will only allow adoptions in individual cases with his exclusive permission."

Despite the children's 16-month hiatus in the United States, they still are citizens of Ukraine. "We [the commission] must adhere to the principles outlined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and make sure that the country where our children will live also will adhere to international convention," explained Ms. Zavadzka. "Within the framework of that convention, the children should learn their language and know their culture, despite the fact that they will become U.S. citizens."

able to obtain consent for the adoption of their foster child from his or her parent or legal guardian.] Mr. Goncharoff has asked the commission to help foster families who have not obtained parental consent to track down the child's parent or legal guardian.

For Mrs. Kalynets, however, the issue of obtaining parental consent is, in most cases, moot. "Ukrainian law permits a child over the age of 10 to choose his or her parent. If there is a legal guardian, no court can force a child — the child still chooses. This is the right of a human, this is the right of a child."

Ms. Zavadzka says that most of the children will be adopted by their foster parents. "We found that no legal or moral standing existed to prevent these adoptions." Three hours before her August 26 departure for Ukraine, she said that although some parents will still have to secure parent or guardian consent to the adoption, "more than 30 children have been given a green light." She did report that not all of the parents had submitted their documents on time and flatly criticized Roxsolanna Harasymiw, the attorney retained by the foster parents, as unqualified. "She had no respect for the commission's authority, and only yesterday (August 25) met with us."

Ms. Harasymiw said that she would not respond to the commission's allegations, claiming the the "whole situation is political." "I am interested in getting the children adopted," she said, "not in politics."

Although the commission's visit will expedite the conclusion of the Ternopil case, it is far from over. According to Consul General Oliynyk, when the commission returns to Ukraine, it will recommend to Minister Zhulynsky that a special decision be passed to allow the adoption of the children without their return to Ternopil. Because adoptions are granted on the oblast level but processed on the raion level, four raion commissions in Ternopil Oblast will be set up to review each child's case based on Minister Zhulynsky's recommendation, which in turn will be based on the commission's findings in the United States.

The foster parents will be contacted by Mr. Oliynyk when their case is ready for review; they can either travel to Ukraine to defend their position or appoint an attorney or trusted colleague to represent them before the raion commissions. [The 57 children in question came from four different orphanages. Their foster parents will appear before the commission in the raion where their orphanage is located.] All decisions must be reached by November 1. If the child is released for adoption, he or she will be issued a birth certificate in Ukraine and a passport by Consul General Oliynyk. He or she is then free to be adopted in the U.S. court system.

Mr. Goncharoff viewed the work of the commission as "a genuine attempt of its members to bring this episode to an end and to do a conscientious review of each child, something that should have been done a long time ago." He will continue to pursue Ukraine's approval for the adoption of his children and emphasized that he is trying "as hard as I can to satisfy both the American and Ukrainian sides on adoption."

Faced with the possibility of another trip to Ukraine, Pastor Gruen calmly responds: "There is a lot more work for us. If it has to be, it has to be. We love the children and we'll do whatever it takes to make the matter right in the eyes of the Ukrainian government."

The Ukrainian Weekly will report on the findings of the Ternopil commissions in November.

Many speak at New York's independence celebration

by Roman Woronowycz

NEW YORK — Remarks by a councilman, a mayor and a mayoral candidate, a congressman, an ambassador and community leaders, a writer and even the president of the United States were all part of the second anniversary of Ukraine's independence celebrated in Manhattan on August 24.

More than 300 members of the Ukrainian American community gathered at the Ukrainian National Home to listen to the various speakers' words, and then stayed to hear the performances of several outstanding artists on the program, which was long at five hours, but seemed to keep the audiences attention, nonetheless.

After invocations, introductions and insights, the parade of politicians began. New York City Council Member Anthony Pagan, who represents the East Village, where many Ukrainians live, stepped to the microphone, offered his congratulations and presented a proclamation from the City of New York. Afterward, congratulations were also heard from New York City Mayor David Dinkins, and mayoral candidate Rudolph Giuliani, both of whom sent messages and apologized for not being able to attend. U.S. Representative Jerrold Nadler also spoke.

Before the onslaught of greetings motivated by this year's upcoming local and state elections, Ulana Diachuk, president of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Committee and supreme president of the Ukrainian National Association, spoke before the assembled, who several times greeted her remarks with hearty applause. She underscored that Ukraine's diaspora and the Ukrainian representation in the United States are celebrating in union and coop-

eration. "Whether we are optimists or pessimists, we must realize that Ukraine exists, and it is growing and changing. Even those who are not proponents of a new market economy must accept that there will be no return to the old order," said Ms. Diachuk.

Ukraine's Ambassador to the United Nations, Viktor Batiuk, followed her a little later with inspiring words of his own. He said the nuclear weapons on Ukraine's soil would not be used as negotiating pieces in an international game but simply to "ensure Ukraine's national and economic future." He mentioned "knights, such as Mykola Rudenko, who were integral to our ability to celebrate Ukraine's second anniversary of independence today."

He also read a greeting from U.S. President Bill Clinton to Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk on the occasion of Ukraine's second anniversary, in which the U.S. leader said that the U.S. "is committed to supporting an independent, secure Ukraine whose territorial integrity is respected by all members of the world community."

Mykola Rudenko, writer, political prisoner and founder of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, kept his remarks short, realizing the hour was getting late. He did emphasize that "the biggest achievement of Ukraine thus far is that it has aligned itself on the side of the rights of individuals."

After the speeches, the music began. Mezzo-soprano Kalyna Cholhan, baritone Yaroslav Hnatiuk and soprano Oksana Krovytka each displayed their enormous talents in individual performances before Ms. Krovytka and Mr. Hnatiuk teamed up for a duo. Volodymyr Vynnytsky accompanied the soloists and later performed several works on his own.

exports and to channel hard currency into modernizing industries.

Other proposals in Mr. Kuchma's address included efforts to decrease the inflation rate by bringing the National Bank of Ukraine under the government's authority and thereby ending easy credit emissions to industries. He also insisted that the Ukrainian government cease subsidizing unprofitable industries and institute protectionist policies that would protect Ukraine's consumer goods' industries. Mr. Kuchma also supported small scale privatization and a move to corporatize, and then privatize, large state enterprises.

However, Mr. Kuchma did not place high hopes on the fact that this program will be adopted by Parliament, and for this reason he has called for new early elections.

Mr. Pynzenyk's resignation he took as ample proof that his government is "living out its last days."

"Even if we brought in the best specialists in the world, they could never create a program acceptable to this Parliament."

Although Ukraine's Parliament declared independence two years ago, to this day the nation of 52 million has no formal plan to overhaul the economy and introduce market reforms after more than 70 years of Communism.

Lukianenko awarded honorary Doctor of Law degree by Alberta U

by Halyna Klid

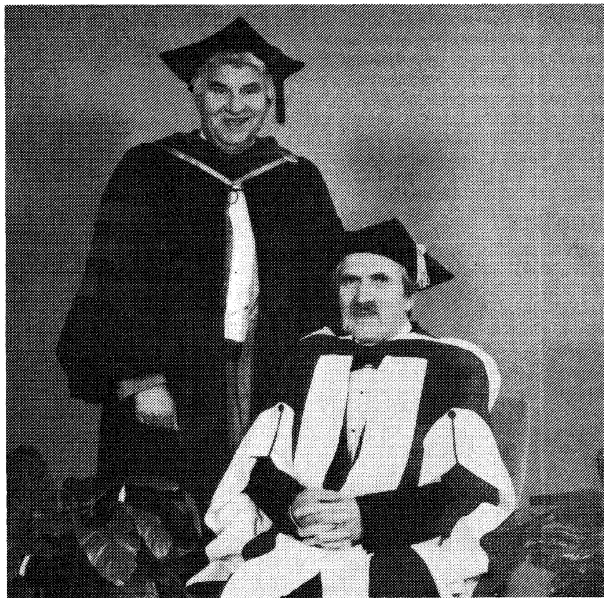
EDMONTON — For the second time in two years, the University of Alberta has honored a citizen of Ukraine with an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Last year this honor was given to the writer Oles Honchar. This year, on June 10, during the University of Alberta's spring convocation ceremonies, Chancellor Sandy Mactaggart awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws to the first Ukrainian ambassador to Canada, Levko Lukianenko. Both honorary doctorates were recommended by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta.

In his introduction of Ambassador Lukianenko, Dr. Zenon Kohut, the acting director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, recited a short but vivid biography of Ambassador Lukianenko's accomplishments. "During his amazing life, he has been in the forefront of the battle for human rights, political democratization, and Ukrainian independence. He epitomizes high ideals,

foreign oppression. The ambassador finished his address to the hushed audience with the following words of advice: "When applying yourself to your tasks in life, do not forget the higher calling which we all share — the calling to promote goodness and justice throughout the world."

In the words of Peter Savaryn, a past chancellor of the University of Alberta, Ukrainian community activist and attorney, "This is a unique occurrence in his [Ambassador Lukianenko's] personal life and the life of Ukraine. That a person who spent 25 years in exile and in Soviet prison camps, a person who had been sentenced to death [as a Ukrainian political prisoner], should end up as the ambassador representing free Ukraine in a free Western democracy is truly a unique phenomenon. Such an occurrence will never again happen because finally, Ukraine is independent and free."

In honoring Ambassador Lukianenko, the University of Alberta Senate also presented to the Special Collections of the



Dr. Zenon Kohut (left) beside Ukraine's ambassador to Canada, Levko Lukianenko.

moral courage, and service to one's nation and humanity." These words were spoken before a filled-to-capacity Edmonton Jubilee Auditorium, and the guest received a standing ovation.

The honorary doctorate was presented to Ambassador Lukianenko by the University Chancellor, Sandy Mactaggart "In recognition of an outstanding world citizen, for your courage and unrelenting commitment to fundamental freedoms."

Dr. Lukianenko enumerated three things that helped him live through terrible and prolonged years of incarceration in prison and labour camp:

"First, my endless love for Ukraine and my firm conviction that it is right to struggle for her independence. Second, my faith in God and my readiness to endure whatever sufferings are placed before me. Third, agreement between what my conscience dictates, and how I actually live my life."

Ambassador Lukianenko is, in his own words, "a lucky man" because he had lived to see the day that his homeland Ukraine was liberated and free from

University of Alberta Library two volumes containing editions of the 19th century scholarly and political journal Pravda. The journal was published by the Shevchenko Scientific Society and edited by Volodymyr Barvinsky. Pravda was published in Lviv from 1867 until 1896 and was the leading intellectual organ of Galician populists until 1880, when the newspaper Dilo superseded Pravda in the political sphere. In the afternoon of that same day, Chancellor Mactaggart and University President Paul Davenport further honored Ambassador Lukianenko by organizing a luncheon. In the evening, the chancellor offered his private residence to hold a dinner and hosted all of the candidates who had received honorary degrees at this year's convocation ceremonies. Ambassador Lukianenko and his wife, Nadia, were in attendance, as was Dr. Kohut.

D. G. Bellow, associate vice-president [Facilities] at the University of Alberta, commented after the ceremony:

"In my opinion, too often we confer honorary degrees on people whose

(Continued on page 12)

Pynzenyk resigns...

(Continued from page 1)

Economic plan not yet adopted

As The Weekly was going to press, Mr. Kuchma's economic plan had not yet been approved by Parliament. It is the second such plan the prime minister has presented during his 10 months in power. The first, presented in December 1992, was received with the Parliament granting the government special powers, which were repealed by the Parliament on May 21, 1993.

According to a report issued by the Council of Advisors to the Parliament of Ukraine, in the prime minister's address, the government's successes are also outlined. They include a decrease in the decline of productivity, a decrease in the inflation rate, and the stabilization of the coupon in the first quarter of 1993.

However, the economy sharply declined in the third quarter of 1993, and the prime minister offered reasons for this as well. He said the primary reason is the high cost of energy imported from Russia, which has reached world prices, and thus has pushed Ukraine's inflation rate to over 40 percent per month.

Mr. Kuchma said that in order to increase Ukraine's productivity, efforts should be made to increase Ukrainian

The Weekly: 60 years of service, 1933-1993.

Schoolchildren raise funds for CCRF

SHORT HILLS, N.J. — In recent years, school systems throughout the United States have been encouraging classroom education on issues related to the global environment. Although most environmental studies programs tend to focus on the fate of the tropical rain forest and endangered species, students are also beginning to learn more about ecological disasters that have already affected the human family.

Recent programs in New Jersey, Connecticut and Michigan have shown a growing interest among American schoolchildren in the plight of youngsters who are suffering from the bleak environmental legacy of the former Soviet Union.

During the 1992-1993 school year, the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund

received numerous invitations to address high school and elementary school classes with educational programs centered on the environmental and medical impact of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. Nearly all of these programs triggered an immediate response from American students who clearly identified with their peers in Ukraine and Eastern Europe.

In response to this growing demand, the CCRF has retained an intern from the School for International Training in Brattleboro, Vt., to develop educational outreach programs appropriate for various grade levels. The CCRF's intern, Irene Kytasty, is a graduate of the University of Michigan School of Education. Ms. Kytasty taught for several years in New

(Continued on page 10)



Students at the Christopher Columbus School in Clifton, N.J., swarm around a customer's vehicle during May's charity car wash that raised \$1,000 for CCRF.

Roving medical clinics continue to provide care in Ternopil

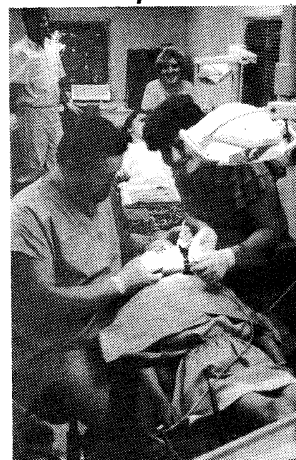
by Boris D. Lushniak and Patricia Cusumano-Lushniak

TERNOPIL, Ukraine — The Medical Clinic on Wheels, a project providing medical and dental care in the Ternopil Oblast, has begun its second year of operation. The concept of mobile medical units in Ukraine was conceived in 1991 by Dr. Stephen Dudiak and his wife, Lusia, of Madison, Wisc. Financial support has come from the Thoughts of Faith Lutheran Ministry under the direction of Pastor John Shep. In addition, many other groups provide both financial support and donations of medical equipment.

The roving clinics first arrived in Ukraine in April 1992. In the first year of operation, staff of the mobile units provided medical and dental services to children from radioactive-contaminated areas attending summer camps and to patients in rural and urban regions in the Ternopil Oblast. Similar programs of medical and dental care continue as the project enters its second year.

Medical and dental volunteers play an important role in the work of the Medical Clinic on Wheels. A full-time medical and dental staff from Ukraine is currently providing care aboard the mobile units. They have had support and training from medical and dental volunteers from Western Europe, Canada and the United States.

Our group of volunteers had arrived in Ternopil on June 1. The group consisted of Joan Sawyer R.N. (surgical nurse, Portage, Wisc.), Debra Feldman MD (emergency medicine, Pittsburgh, Pa.), Barbara Cusumano, M.D. (pediatrics, Southampton, N.Y.), Patricia



Dental staff at work aboard a mobile unit.

Cusumano-Lushniak (family physician, Cincinnati) and Boris Lushniak (dermatologist, Cincinnati). Both Dr. Cusumano-Lushniak and Dr. Lushniak had served as volunteers aboard the mobile clinic in 1992.

Over the course of the following two weeks the group met with local health officials, observed the operation of the Ternopil medical care system, and conducted lectures and training seminars for local health care workers.

In addition, the medical volunteers provided medical care to patients in Ternopil and in the region of Zalizhchyky, where

(Continued on page 10)

Ukrainian farmers study farming techniques in Canada

by Kathryn Labach

EDMONTON — Forty-six farmers, including three women, from 22 oblasts in Ukraine spent six months in a work-study program on Canadian farms in 1992. Not only did they learn about those farming operations, but also were instructed on farm, marketing and human resource management, relatively new concepts for the Ukrainian farmers. Beginning with this year, the program will be administered by the Saskatchewan Provincial Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress.

The program was initiated with 20 participants in 1991 by the Ukrainian Resource and Development Center at Grant MacEwan Community College in Edmonton. It was primarily funded by philanthropist/businessman George Soros through the Karl Popper Foundation of Switzerland with guidance and support from Dr. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn, who is based in Geneva.

The program set out to teach Ukrainian farmers about the agricultural industry in Canada, operating businesses in a market-based economy and to allow them to experience farm life in Canada.

Lifelong ties have been made between the Canadian and Ukrainian farmers as many are still corresponding through letters. Some Canadians have visited their Ukrainian colleagues at their homes.

Having only worked on collective farms and trained for very specific duties on collective farms, the concept of a farmer in charge of his own land and making all the decisions is new to the program participants. "They weren't trained or allowed to run the whole system," said Roman Petryshyn, director of the Ukrainian Resource and Development Center (URDC).

Since 1991, 65 farmers have gone back to Ukraine after the exchange program to pass on this newfound knowledge and to apply it to their own situations in Ukraine.

The program expanded to become truly national when Ontario joined in 1992. That year the program also began to show feasibility of self-support

as the farmers themselves contributed more towards their travel and stay in Canada.

After numerous problems with airline tickets, the second year of the program began when the last of the farmers finally arrived safely on May 24, 1992. They returned to Ukraine in November.

"You can't duplicate being on a farm here 10 hours a day for six months," said Alex Ostapiuk, supervisor of the 1992 program. "They get to see everything."

Participants were introduced to the realities of private farming in Canada. Mr. Ostapiuk particularly commended the Alberta farmers who live in drought areas and who still volunteered to take in the Ukrainians. "They saw how a farm producer makes economic decisions," he noted. "They really gained an appreciation for business."

A major part of the program focused on industry tours. The Alberta and Saskatchewan tours included a small dairy plant, an apiary, abattoirs, a rural wholesale

distributor, an agricultural equipment manufacturer and a Hutterite colony.

What the Ukrainians had to learn is how the Canadian farming infrastructure works, and how goods and services are made accessible. Because things like herbicides, fertilizer and feed aren't readily available, or hardware parts stores don't exist in Ukraine, it is difficult for them to put their knowledge to practical use.

Many of the farmers were able to put enough money aside while they were here so they went home with the resources to try and put their knowledge into action.

It is the URDC's mandate to start up and develop projects in the community. These projects must be viable before other organizations are asked to take over the initiative. When starting the Farmer Exchange project, the URDC informed the Karl Popper Foundation of its intention to try and make the project self-generating after three years.

In 1993, the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Saskatchewan Provincial Council, which played a rather small role in previous years, will now administer the program and be responsible for training. The URDC will step back and help with organization and contracts in Ukraine. Plans are being made for more hands-on training and industry field trips this year. The group will also be smaller, with only about 20 participants.

Ostap Skrypyuk, director of the UCC-SPC, says getting the rural Ukrainian population involved in a major project with Ukraine will benefit Canadians. "Canada's ties to Ukraine are only with the urban centers. We want to rejuvenate the rural areas." The benefits to the Ukrainian farmers are more obvious. "They bring back with them real life experiences and observations," said Mr. Skrypyuk. "They'll have different ideas for improvements and change in Ukraine."

It seems only fitting that a Saskatchewan organization take over the project. "There's a natural link between rural Saskatchewan and rural Ukraine, not just culturally, but in the agricultural lifestyle," said Mr. Skrypyuk.



Farmers touring the Heritage Mushroom Farm in Airdrie, Alberta.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

We must continue to speak out

The United States Congress, after persistently grouping Ukraine with either Russia or under the ambiguous title of Newly Independent States when it has come to financial aid bills, may finally acknowledge Ukraine's separate needs.

President Bill Clinton's \$2.5 billion foreign aid package was passed by the U.S. House of Representatives on June 23, and the Senate Subcommittee on International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans and Environment has now sent it to the Foreign Relations Committee, which will begin hearings on September 8.

Sens. Harris Wofford (D-Pa.) and Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.) have sponsored individual amendments to bills that would break loose monies specifically to aid Ukraine. The Wofford amendment would provide Ukraine with a fair proportion of the aid dedicated to countries of the former Soviet Union. The proportion of the total sum for Ukraine would be tied to Ukraine's population as a percentage of the NIS. The McConnell amendment would accomplish the same objective for foreign aid appropriation in the Senate Appropriations Committee. The U.S. government could no longer invite only Russia to the banquet and leave the scraps for Ukraine.

The Ukrainian National Association's Washington Office Director, Eugene Iwanciw, who along with the Ukrainian National Information Service is spearheading the lobby effort, stresses in his letter to the editor in this issue of the Ukrainian Weekly that this is a chance for Ukrainians to change U.S. policy to a more even-handed one.

But that requires activism. Most importantly, phone calls and letters to senators. After all, politicians' ultimate goal is re-election. They need to hear the voices of their constituents because too often the babbling of strong interest groups obscures the hearing of even the best-intentioned member of Congress.

Interestingly, two other letters also found in this week's issue voice concern about a perceived growing apathy in our community towards political action.

In one, the writer states that Ukrainians must start "shaking trees." S.J. Mazur of West Palm Beach, Fla. calls Ukrainians "non-activists" in Ukraine and in the diaspora, whose "psychological make-up is to absorb inequities...without fighting back with political actions, letter writing and demonstrations." We hope the writer is off target on this one, and do expect that he/she will fire off a letter to his senator.

In the other, Maria A. Kowalenko-Reptak of Jersey City, N.J. voices her anger and embarrassment at the glaring lack of participation by both the old and the young at the August 24 Ukrainian Independence Day flag-raising at city hall in Jersey City, N.J. "Have they forgotten how they prayed and begged God to set (Ukraine) free," she asks.

The Ukrainian American community in the U.S. can hardly now choose to sit on its laurels. We must strengthen and continue to build the infrastructure that will allow us to become effective at all levels of government and particularly in Washington.

Mr. Iwanciw believes the chances for passage are fairly good for the Wofford and McConnell amendments. But, he says, "it is important that Ukrainian Americans contact their senators because they must understand how important this issue is for Ukrainian Americans. Sen. Wofford needs support from his colleagues. Our community can help provide that support."

To get its fair share, Ukraine needs your help. Contact the senators from your state soon. To maintain political influence, we must continue to speak out.

Sept.
13
1993

Turning the pages back...

On this day, as Stalin's genocidal Famine was raging throughout Soviet Ukraine, New York Times columnist Walter Duranty wrote, in that widely respected newspaper, "that the

use of the word 'famine' in connection with the North Caucasus is a sheer absurdity," that the Kuban was full of "plump babies" and "fat calves" and that all reports of famine in Ukraine were fabrications.

To Mr. Duranty, who had won the Pulitzer Prize in 1932 for his "dispassionate, interpretive reporting of the news from Russia," such reports were crucial to continuing his virtually limitless access to Stalin and other top Soviet leaders. He found no problem in filing reports, throughout 1932-33, that were in direct contradiction to numerous other confirmations of the artificial famine's progressively deadlier path through Ukraine and south Russia.

As for Ukrainian emigre reports, Duranty dismissed them as pro-Hitler nonsense, generated by "...elements in Berlin, Vienna, Riga and elsewhere...hostile to the Soviet Union..." and seeking "...to avert American recognition by picturing the Soviet Union as a land of ruin and despair."

Among those confirming the reality of the Famine at that time were British journalist Malcolm Muggeridge, who often sent his reports home in the diplomatic bag so as to avoid Soviet censorship, and who openly denounced Duranty as a tool of the Soviet regime and "the greatest liar of any journalist I have met in fifty years of journalism."

Although Duranty confirmed, in private, the existence and magnitude of the Famine, his public lies were given credence and were no doubt useful to the Soviet regime's recognition by President Franklin Roosevelt. U.S. recognition came in 1933. The price: 7 million to 10 million dead Ukrainians. One of the agents: Walter Duranty.

This note on Ukrainian history was prepared by Yarema A. Bachynsky from the following sources: *Conquest, Robert, The Harvest of Sorrow. 1986 Oxford University Press; Subtelny, Orest, Ukraine. A History, 1988, 1991 University of Toronto Press.*

Ukraine and public relations

Improving our reception

Apart from sporadic public scrutiny, events in Ukraine seem to be mainly for the domestic market. Coverage of Ukrainian news continues to be minimal in North American media. The column inches devoted to key issues such as those dealing with Ukraine's importance regionally and globally are a fraction of what they could be.

When tracking and analyzing clips on Ukraine, one notes the back page syndrome over and over again. A recent story headlined: "Ukraine backs world control of its warheads" was placed on the last page of a local paper opposite a story of Woody Allen's marital woes. The placement of the piece speaks for itself. It's not atypical. The priority given to stories from Ukraine is low.

Developments in Ukraine should be front-page news. Interest in Ukrainian themes ought to be high given what's happening in Ukraine. And yet, this nation in the heart of Europe, which declared its independence in August 1991, is not given enough serious exposure. Establishing Ukraine's identity in the media is a major undertaking, but one that can be addressed by all concerned Ukrainians.

A positive relationship between Ukrainians and the media can, over time, evolve. There are currently more than 10,000 newspapers in the United States, and while public relations firms try to place their clients' stories in the top 500 U.S. dailies, the remaining 95 percent also are excellent markets for Ukrainian stories.

Thousands of Ukrainians Americans travel to Ukraine on personal and professional business. They attend medical and legal conferences. They teach, meet with their counterparts in the fields of science and technology, and visit their families. From tourists to travel agents, each visitor to Ukraine is a potential free-lance writer. There is always a market for stories from unexplored destinations. Information about Ukraine that is taken for granted by Ukrainians is "news" to readers who are unfamiliar with anything Ukrainian.

A recent issue of Advertising Age magazine pointed out that in these times of mergers and closings of newspapers, USA Today actually increased its circulation due to a growing interest in politi-

cal news. Is not the political news from Ukraine dynamic in today's volatile global mix? Ukrainian American travelers to Ukraine are often informed enough to publicly comment.

There are large Ukrainian communities living in the cities where the top 100 newspapers are published. Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, New York, Los Angeles and Washington are home to some of the highest circulation papers. Placing a piece on Ukraine in five of the front-runners such as The Wall Street Journal, USA Today, The New York Times, Los Angeles Times and The Washington Post would reach over 7 million readers.

For the writer lacking experience, there are many excellent books and magazine articles on how to get published. There are also many professional, qualified free-lance writers who could team up with first-time authors. These independent writing contractors can be located through placement agencies, private ads, press clubs, public relations and periodicals writers' associations. Networking with professional writers can also lead to interesting collaborative book and film projects. If public awareness of the enormous complexities facing Ukraine in its nation-building is to ever increase, Ukrainians need to get active in this area.

There are numerous media directories listing the names of thousands of editors in various fields who could be approached with story ideas on virtually any topic. There are also computerized media lists. A Ukrainian professional in the hi-tech industry, for example, who wants to publish an article can find the list of editors in his field by using disk, on-line or "PRpower," database software. The program would provide him/her with a list of all the high-tech publications, all the editors and even an overview of special issues. Be it newspaper, magazines or trade publications, the market for stories on Ukrainian topics is as open to us as we are to it.

Ukrainian issues are getting even less TV coverage than print coverage. Yet, according to a 1992 Roper Poll, 81 percent of Americans get most of their news from TV. Ukraine is being overlooked

(Continued on page 16)

ACTION ITEM

In early September, two senate committees (Foreign Relations and Appropriations) will be considering foreign aid legislation. Contained in the bills is \$2.5 billion in assistance to the nations of the former Soviet Union. In the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Harris Wofford of Pennsylvania has introduced an amendment that would guarantee Ukraine its fair share of the aid. In the Appropriations Committee, Senator Mitch McConnell of Kentucky plans to introduce a similar amendment.

TO GET ITS FAIR SHARE, UKRAINE NEEDS YOUR HELP!

Immediately write to your two U.S. senators and urge them to support the Wofford and McConnell amendments to the foreign aid authorization and appropriations bills, respectively. *Sign the letters and clearly type or print your name and address.*

SAMPLE LETTER

Dear Senator:

In its report on the foreign aid bill, the House Foreign Affairs Committee wrote that "the U.S. must initiate a larger, more effective assistance program for Ukraine that promotes political and economic reform and is specific to Ukraine." The needs in Ukraine are serious and immediate!

In the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Harris Wofford has proposed an amendment to the foreign aid authorization bill to accomplish this objective. Likewise, in the Senate Appropriations Committee, Senator Mitch McConnell will be offering a similar amendment to the foreign aid appropriations bill.

I urge you to support a fair share of U.S. aid to Ukraine by supporting the Wofford and McConnell amendments to the foreign aid bills. They do not entail any additional funding, but a fair distribution of proposed funding. Thank you.

— Submitted by the UNA Washington Office

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Wofford amendment needs support

Dear Editor:

I am writing to you with good news and to solicit your continued assistance. On August 3, Senator Harris Wofford (D-Pa.) introduced an amendment to the foreign aid authorization bill requires the president to provide Ukraine with a fair proportion of U.S. assistance based on population. Senator Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.) plans to introduce an amendment, which will accomplish the same objective, in the Senate Appropriations Committee to the foreign aid appropriations bill.

While the Washington offices of the Ukrainian National Association (UNA) and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) are working with senate offices on behalf of these amendments, it is important that Ukrainian Americans immediately contact their senators and urge their support for both the Wofford and the McConnell amendments on aid to Ukraine.

I cannot stress too strongly the urgency and importance of this campaign. We have an opportunity to change U.S. policy to a more even-handed policy and to insure that our tax money is going not only to Russia but to Ukraine.

Eugene M. Iwanciw
Washington

The writer is director of the Ukrainian National Association's Washington Office.

"Dilemmas" doesn't touch on economy

Dear Editor:

Myron Kuropas' review of A.J. Motyl's "Dilemmas of Independence: Ukraine After Totalitarianism" (August 1) was timely, and so is the book itself. Except that the priorities for Ukraine's development, as described in "Dilemmas," don't express any significant concern for the collapse of the economy, which was in the making long before the disintegration of the Soviet Union. Denying that Ukraine is like a Third World country is semantics. Its economy is sinking and is the last straw on which everything else hinges.

"The state first, rule of law second, civil society third, the market fourth, and democracy fifth," says Dr. Motyl. But the most pressing and real demand is for bread and butter, the necessities of life. The identity of "the people of Ukraine," which the author says must be developed, is being decided right now by economic pressures. The rule of law and civil society and the existence of the state itself — at the top of the list — can be saved only by pulling the economy out of its tailspin.

The Kuchma government's path is toward economic integration with Russia, perceived as the only remaining option. ("The West does not want our products.") The consequences of that choice, right or wrong, can be profound and can override the agenda in "Dilemmas."

The author also underestimates the connection between democracy and a market economy. In the Western view, one cannot exist without the other. One of the basic tenets of freedom is the freedom to engage in private enterprise. In the West, a market economy has co-existed with adaptations of socialism shaped by public policy.

In Ukraine, even more so than in Russia, the prognosis for a market economy is dim. At high-level ministerial meetings (e.g. as reported in Svoboda on August 18), the proposed remedies for economic free-fall include the declaration of a state of emergency, regulation of the "market process," price controls and a government monopoly on foreign trade. That's going back to where it all started, and had already proved unsustainable. The state monopoly would presumably enable Ukraine to build up the stabilization fund for introduction of the hryvnia. But the main prerequisite for a stable currency — the curbs on monetary emissions — is manifestly absent from the minds of that inner circle. They are not willing to slow the printing of coupons. Doing so would reign in inflation and could puncture the stonewalling of real reforms, giving a chance to the private sector — which is now widely distrusted as alien in its nature.

In an excellent article in Svoboda (August 17 and 18), Mykola Ryabchuk from Kyiv posits that, although there is no danger of revival of the Communist political system, the old Communist social mentality will continue to live for a long time. Like an AIDS virus, it makes society vulnerable to "Africanization." It can make a travesty out of honest endeavors, economic logic and the concepts of social responsibility — which can make a county ungovernable in a normal sense.

Boris Danik
North Caldwell, N.J.

Where were the young? The old?

Dear Editor:

I need to express the anger and embarrassment I felt at the flag-raising ceremony on August 24 at City Hall in Jersey City, N.J. I was appalled when I witnessed the very few Ukrainians who decided to come and show respect and honor for the blue-and-yellow flag of their homeland.

At least 50 percent of my Ukrainian acquaintances complain that our "younger people" are not strongly involved in Ukrainian activities. Well, where were those "older people," as well as the "younger people"? Everyone must stop pointing fingers and all must get involved!

Have they forgotten how they prayed and begged God to set them free? Have they forgotten the repression? Not being able to have their own flag fly proudly on high? My heart goes out to them, for they missed a beautiful, symbolic experience.

Maria A. Kowalenko-Reptak
Jersey City, N.J.

Ukrainians must start 'shaking trees'

Dear Editor:

Bohdan Hodiak's letter to the editor re: supporting newspapers that cover Ukraine prompts my letter.

A am a "died in the wool" activist for any cause or subject in which I have an interest, and I manifest that through my local, state, and national representatives, as well as newspapers. In Palm Beach County, Fla., my domicile, the Jewish population is about 20 percent; they dominate, indeed smother the letters to the editor page with their pro-Israeli and

pro-Jewish stance often in hostile, indignant and always forceful ways. Through their cries of "anti-Semitism," they have driven any dissenting opinion underground and off the editorial pages, and therefore, in my opinion, have rendered the First Amendment inoperative.

With many notable individual exceptions, including the valiant Dr. Myron Kuropas, your newspaper, and a number of Ukrainian organizations, in the main, I find Ukrainians non-activists, whose blood does not boil in indignation. It appears their psychological make-up is to absorb indignities, inequities and demeaning assaults without fighting back with political actions, letter-writing and demonstrations.

I found this as true in the diaspora as I did in my six-week visit to Ukraine in August/September 1992. Aside from traveling extensively throughout the western half of Ukraine, I spent several weeks in the village of Dovzanka, Ternopil Oblast. Interestingly, on the first anniversary of the independence of

Ukraine, only three homes out of a village of 650 flew the Ukrainian national flag. The excuse given was that no color cloth was available.

In the city of Ternopil, at a patriotic rally, I estimated that less than 5 percent of the attendees were under age 40. The standard excuse offered by Ukrainians for this malaise is that over the centuries the Ukrainian intelligentsia has been wiped out, millions starved or assassinated, etc.

Until Ukrainians start "shaking trees," raising hell, making demands, forcefully advocating positions and being proactive, "Ukraine" will essentially drift into the oblivion whence it came.

I have the fervor and don't consider myself Ukrainian but an American; I am very proud of my Ukrainian heritage, but I am a patriotic American.

Call me a Ukrainian fellow traveler, who fervently wants her to succeed.

S.J. Mazur
West Palm Beach, Fla.

A letter from the Demjanjuk defense to the community

Dear friends and supporters:

You have helped to save the life of an innocent man — through your dedication, your perseverance and, of course, your financial assistance. On July 29, 1993, John Demjanjuk was acquitted of "Ivan the Terrible" charges by the Israeli Supreme Court. Immediately after the decision was announced, Mr. Demjanjuk should have walked out the door a free man.

Though acquitted, Mr. Demjanjuk still languishes in his 7 foot by 12 foot solitary cell. An extremist political faction, known as the Kach party, together with seven other Jewish groups, filed petitions seeking to prosecute John Demjanjuk for other war crimes in other camps. The Attorney General of Israel stated that he was not interested in pursuing the Demjanjuk case further because of a lack of evidence necessary for a conviction.

In its acquittal, a panel of five Supreme Court judges declared that John Demjanjuk was not given a reasonable opportunity to defend himself against other charges and, therefore, no further charges would be brought against him. Later, on August 18, 1993, a separate three-judge Supreme Court panel upheld the position of Mr. Demjanjuk and rejected the request for new charges. However, the court did permit an additional 15-day delay to consider a request for a five-judge review of the three-judge decision. Thus far, eight of the 12 Supreme Court judges, as well as Israel's Attorney General, have rejected the idea of additional charges. The legal obstacles that now prevent Mr. Demjanjuk's leaving Israel are expected to be fully resolved in September.

In the United States the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals ordered that Mr. Demjanjuk be permitted to enter the U.S. Among the reasons cited was his right to participate in his own defense. The Justice Department appealed for a stay of this order but the request was denied. Arguments concerning possible government fraud during the original denaturaliza-

tion, deportation and extradition proceedings will begin in Cincinnati on September 3, 1993.

If you watched the ugly scenes on TV outside the Israeli Supreme Court immediately following Demjanjuk's acquittal, then you saw us being vilified, stoned and spat upon by the surging mob, making it necessary for us to remain under police guard throughout the entire day. In addition, there have been death threats made publicly against Demjanjuk, his relatives and the defense attorney. Legal actions by Jewish groups in the U.S. have been filed in attempts to bar Demjanjuk from returning to this country. Neither the U.S. nor Israel will provide any security whatsoever. Consequently, we have been forced to hire private security guards to accompany us to and from Israel and to purchase bulletproof vests and other items to ensure our safety.

Undaunted, we will continue in our quest for justice with more vigor and more resolve than ever before. Your assistance in the defense of John Demjanjuk has helped to achieve what many considered to be impossible. However, because of mounting expenses for appeal costs, security and travel due to postponements or delaying tactics, we are once again asking for additional financial support. We cannot stop at this critical juncture. We must forge ahead and bring this case to its proper conclusion. After a 16-year ordeal John Demjanjuk was exonerated. He must be allowed to return home immediately. Speaking from a sense of urgency, we are asking for your prayers and financial support.

Please send your donations to the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund — JDFF, PO Box 92819, Cleveland, OH 44192. If you wish to deduct your donation from your taxes, then send your donation to UNCHAIN, PO Box 300, Newark, NJ 07101. The IRS tax exempt number of UNCHAIN is: #22-2721360.

With deep gratitude,

John Demjanjuk, Jr.
Edward W. Nishnic

UKRAINIAN IN THE UNITED STATES: An analysis

by Dr. Oleh Wolowyna

Several months ago in The Ukrainian Weekly (Wolowyna, 1992) we presented the first results from the 1990 U.S. Census of Population of Housing concerning Ukrainians in the United States. Based on the definition of "Ukrainian" available in the census, i.e. persons who said they are of Ukrainian ancestry, there was a small increase in the number of Ukrainians in the United States, from 730,056 in 1980 to 740,803 in 1990.

At the state level, a trend detected in the 1970s has continued into the next decade, namely, the dispersion of Ukrainians from states with large concentrations to states with small numbers of Ukrainians. Most of these moves seem to be job related.

Here we analyze another dimension of Ukrainian life in the United States: language assimilation. The number of persons who have declared that they speak Ukrainian at home has decreased from 123,548 in 1980 to 96,568 in 1990, that is, a decrease of 22 percent.

Practically all states with large numbers of Ukrainian have witnessed significant losses in numbers of Ukrainian speakers, while a surprisingly large number of states with small Ukrainian communities have experienced large increases in the number of persons speaking Ukrainian.

The number of Ukrainian speakers in states like New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan declined 22 to 30 percent between 1980 and 1990, while states like Idaho, Tennessee, Arkansas and North Carolina more than doubled their number of persons speaking Ukrainian.

National results

Both the 1980 and 1990 censuses asked a representative sample of 20 percent of all persons age 5 and up living in the United States if they spoke a language other than English at home. These data are by no means perfect for measuring language retention. They do not measure how well a person speaks Ukrainian and are likely to exclude persons who are fluent in Ukrainian but, for a variety of reasons, do not speak the language at home. In spite of their limitations, these data provide us with a unique opportunity to measure the process of language assimilation among Ukrainians in the United States.

In spite of the slight increase in the total number of Ukrainians in the United States, we are witnessing a rapid decline in the number of persons speaking Ukrainian, both in absolute and relative terms. In 1980 about 17 percent of all persons of Ukrainian ancestry spoke the language, while by 1990 this percentage had declined to 13 percent. Having less than 100,000 in the whole country who speak the language (and probably even fewer who can read Ukrainian), has important implications for all aspects of organized life in Ukrainian communities in the United States. Furthermore, this process is likely to continue, and the number of Ukrainian speakers will continue decreasing at a rapid pace.

This is the fate of every ethnic group in the United States, as well

as in many other countries. The proportion of persons retaining the language diminishes with time, as witnessed by "old" ethnic groups like Germans, Dutch or Swedes in the United States, with less than 3 percent speaking their respective language (Wolowyna, 1983).

The only way of reversing this process is by massive immigration, as in the case of Italians or Portuguese. However, the prospect of a significantly large new immigration wave of Ukrainians to the United States in the near future is not probable.

Thus, we must accept the fact that the number of Ukrainian speakers in the United States will continue declining and adjust our community activities accordingly.

States with most Ukrainian speakers

New York state continues to have the largest number of Ukrainian speakers, although their number has dropped from 27,000 to 21,000 between 1980 and 1990, that is, a loss of 22 percent (Table 1). New Jersey and Ohio suffered losses of similar magnitude. Other important states like Pennsylvania, Illinois and Michigan suffered losses on the order of 30 percent. Pennsylvania, for example, lost over 6,000 Ukrainian speakers, from 21,000 in 1980 to 15,000 in 1990.

These losses among states with the highest concentrations of Ukrainians are

likely due to two major causes. First, these states have experienced a large out-migration of Ukrainians to other states, and possibly many of these migrants were Ukrainian speakers. Second, as Ukrainian speakers are disproportionately concentrated in older ages, a significant number of these losses is due to mortality. This is a general phenomenon and explains in large part the rapid decrease of Ukrainian speakers at the national level; they are simply dying out.

However, the process of language at the state level is much more complex. Witness the cases of California and Florida. Both states have been attracting a large number of Ukrainians from other states, but California has experienced a loss of 8 percent of Ukrainian speakers, while Florida has increased the size of Ukrainian speakers by 9 percent.

Other types of processes are illustrated by Maryland and Virginia. The first state saw its number of Ukrainian speakers reduced almost by half, while in Virginia the number of Ukrainian speakers almost doubled. Here changes in the economic situation in these states may have played a factor in the inter-state migration dynamics of Ukrainians, and the selectivity of these migrants in terms of their ability to speak Ukrainian is likely to be another factor.

It is interesting to observe that the 15 states with the largest number of Ukrainian speakers are the same in 1980

and in 1990 (Table 1). There have been a few changes in the ranking among these states, but they have been minor. For example, Michigan dropped from fifth to sixth place in the number of Ukrainian speakers, and Maryland dropped from 10th to 12th. However, as we shall see in the next section, this stability in ranking does not hold for states with smaller numbers of Ukrainians.

States with largest and smallest increases in Ukrainian speakers

All the states that had significant increases in their number of Ukrainian speakers during the 1980-1990 decade are states with relatively few Ukrainians. Idaho is an exceptional case, with an increase of over 380 percent, and it would be interesting to investigate the causes of such a large increase (Table 2). Tennessee, Arkansas, North Carolina and Oregon more than doubled their number of Ukrainian speakers. New Mexico, Alabama, South Carolina, Virginia and Washington state increased their number of Ukrainian speakers by 50 to 80 percent.

All these increases are consistent with the fact that Ukrainians in the United States are continuing a process of geographical dispersion from their traditional places of settlement, largely motivated by job-related factors.

It is difficult to discern a pattern among the states with the largest losses of Ukrainian speakers. Illinois,

Pennsylvania and Michigan fall in the category of states with large concentrations of Ukrainians. It is likely that for states like Louisiana, Rhode Island, West Virginia and New Hampshire economic conditions during the 80s may have contributed to the outmigration of Ukrainians who have retained their language. All these states had an absolute loss of Ukrainians in 1980-1990.

But then we have puzzling cases like Alaska, with a 72 percent loss in its number of Ukrainian speakers, while it more than doubled its number of persons of Ukrainian ancestry (Wolowyna, 1992).

General considerations

As can be seen in Table 3, more than 20 percent of all Ukrainian speakers in the United States live in the state of New York, followed by 15.5 percent in Pennsylvania and 13 percent in New Jersey. Thus, more than half of all Ukrainian speakers live in these three states. If we add California, Michigan, Ohio and Illinois, more than three-fourths of all Ukrainian speakers are included.

Thus, in spite of the active process of geographical dispersion, the states with the largest Ukrainian settlements continue to concentrate most Ukrainian speakers in the country.

The distribution of Ukrainian speakers across the states continues to be very uneven. Their numbers range from over 21,000 in the state of New York, to only 20 persons in Mississippi. About 90 percent of all Ukrainian speakers live in only 10 states, and about 25 states have one-tenth or less percent of all Ukrainian speakers in the United States.

However, although the dynamics that determine the distribution of Ukrainian speakers among the

TABLE 1: FIRST 15 STATES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PERSONS SPEAKING UKRAINIAN IN 1990, AND COMPARISONS WITH 1980

State	1990		1980		1980-1990 Difference		%
	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Number	Number	
New York	1	21,089	1	27,069	-5,980	-22.1	
Pennsylvania	2	14,945	2	21,118	-6,173	-29.2	
New Jersey	3	12,815	3	16,673	-3,858	-23.1	
Illinois	4	8,797	4	12,244	-3,447	-28.2	
Ohio	5	6,457	6	8,423	-1,966	-23.3	
Michigan	6	6,011	5	8,728	-2,717	-31.1	
California	7	4,543	7	4,950	-407	-8.2	
Connecticut	8	3,756	8	4,939	-1,183	-24.0	
Florida	9	3,075	9	2,824	251	8.9	
Massachusetts	10	1,596	11	2,000	-404	-20.2	
Minnesota	11	1,525	12	1,780	-255	-14.3	
Maryland	12	1,222	10	2,116	-894	-42.2	
Virginia	13	1,010	14	645	365	56.6	
Washington	14	981	13	655	326	49.8	
Arizona	15	938	15	762	176	23.1	

Source: Table 3.

TABLE 2: RELATIVE PERCENT CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS SPEAKING UKRAINIAN DURING 1980-1990: 15 STATES WITH THE LARGEST INCREASES AND 15 STATES WITH THE LARGEST LOSSES

State	1980-1990 Change			State	1980-1990 Change		
	Rank	%1980-90	Rank		Rank	%1980-90	Rank
Idaho	1	381.5	Colorado	37	-26.5		
Tennessee	2	133.3	Illinois	38	-28.2		
Arkansas	3	112.0	Pennsylvania	39	-29.2		
North Carolina	4	103.0	Nevada	40	-29.6		
Oregon	5	96.3	New Hampshire	41	-29.9		
New Mexico	6	78.0	Michigan	42	-31.1		
Alabama	7	69.8	Louisiana	43	-38.9		
South Carolina	8	66.0	Maryland	44	-42.2		
Virginia	9	56.6	District of Columbia	45	-44.8		
Washington	10	49.8	West Virginia	46	-49.2		
Georgia	11	43.8	Rhode Island	47	-49.3		
Hawaii	12	29.2	Kansas	48	-62.6		
Oklahoma	13	27.9	Nebraska	49	-66.5		
Arizona	14	23.1	Maine	50	-68.8		
Mississippi	15	17.6	Alaska	51	-72.2		

Source: Table 3.

Language assimilation by states from 1980 to 1990

different states are quite complex, one trend seems to be certain: their numbers in the states with large Ukrainian communities are decreasing, while their numbers in some of the states with relatively few Ukrainians are increasing.

A more detailed explanation of the changes observed in the different states will have to wait until we have access to the more detailed information contained in the census.

The number of Ukrainian speakers in a state depends on many factors. The two main ones are: mortality of older Ukrainians, which have the highest proportions of Ukrainian speakers, and inter-state migration of Ukrainians, especially from states with large numbers of

Ukrainians to states with relatively few Ukrainians. The second factor is also related to who migrates, that is, what proportion of these migrants are Ukrainian speakers. A third factor is language assimilation due to intermarriage and other factors.

In order to better understand the causes of language assimilation, it is necessary to have information for speakers and non-speakers of Ukrainian on their age, occupation, income, education, nativity, etc. It is important to quantify losses due to mortality and losses due to language assimilation. The inter-state migration dynamics need to be analyzed in detail, in order to see exactly who moves where, and what are their characteristics. The

relationship between intermarriage and language assimilation needs to be measured.

However, understanding the factors related to language assimilation is not enough; we need to know their implications for the future. Given recent events in Ukraine, the Ukrainian community in the United States needs to re-examine what its role should be vis-a-vis the needs of Ukraine, as well as the needs of the community as an integral part of American society. This requires a more realistic assessment of our situation and future prospects.

For example, it is important to know not only the number of persons who speak Ukrainian by state of residence

today, but how many will be left in 10 to 20 years, as well as their characteristics, like age and socio-economic status.

Due to the relatively small proportion of Ukrainians in relation to the total U.S. population, about 0.3 percent, the Bureau of the Census does not plan to publish tabulations that would allow us to address these questions. However, the information necessary for such a detailed analysis is available in the Public Use Sample Tapes. These are computer tapes with complete information for a representative 20 percent sample of the total U.S. population.

The use of these tapes from the 1980 Census allowed the author to make the first detailed quantitative study of Ukrainians in the United States (Wolowyna 1983, 1986, n.d., 1990). Similar analyses could be made for 1990 and, what is more important, trends can be estimated comparing 1980 and 1990 data.

These data present a unique opportunity for measuring and understanding processes like language assimilation, intermarriage, socio-economic mobility, etc. They can provide basic input for a more rational approach to the external mobilization of our community: political lobbying, economic and technical assistance to Ukraine, coordination with other members of the Western and Eastern Ukrainian diaspora. They contain information that is essential for an objective evaluation of the status of Ukrainians in the United States and prospects for our schools, churches, financial institutions, press, etc.

The quality of debates about the future prospects and role of the Ukrainian community in the United States would be greatly enhanced if full advantage is taken of this information.

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TABLE 3: NUMBER OF PERSONS SPEAKING UKRAINIAN BY STATE: 1980 AND 1990 CENSUS

State	1980		1990		1990 - 1980		1990	
	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Difference	%	%	Cum. %
New York	1	27,069	1	21,089	-5,980	-22.1	21.8	21.8
Pennsylvania	2	21,118	2	14,945	-6,173	-29.2	15.5	37.3
New Jersey	3	16,673	3	12,815	-3,858	-23.1	13.3	50.6
Illinois	4	12,244	4	8,797	-3,447	-28.2	9.1	59.7
Michigan	5	8,728	6	6,011	-2,717	-31.1	6.2	65.9
Ohio	6	8,423	5	6,457	-1,966	-23.3	6.7	72.6
California	7	4,950	7	4,543	-407	-8.2	4.7	77.3
Connecticut	8	4,939	8	3,756	-1,183	-24.0	3.9	81.2
Florida	9	2,824	9	3,075	251	8.9	3.2	84.4
Maryland	10	2,116	12	1,222	-894	-42.2	1.3	85.7
Massachusetts	11	2,000	10	1,596	-404	-20.2	1.7	87.3
Minnesota	12	1,780	11	1,525	-255	-14.3	1.8	88.9
Wisconsin	13	1,083	17	885	-198	-18.3	0.9	89.8
Indiana	14	1,063	16	931	-132	-12.4	1.0	90.8
Colorado	15	829	19	609	-220	-26.5	0.6	91.4
Arizona	16	762	15	938	176	23.1	1.0	92.4
Rhode Island	17	720	23	385	-335	-49.3	0.4	92.8
Washington	18	655	14	981	326	49.8	1.0	93.8
Virginia	19	645	13	1,010	365	56.6	1.0	94.8
Delaware	20	627	21	507	-120	-19.1	0.5	95.3
Texas	21	576	18	642	66	11.5	0.7	96.0
North Dakota	22	470	22	452	-18	-3.8	0.5	96.5
Missouri	23	397	24	321	-76	-19.1	0.3	96.8
Oregon	24	301	20	591	290	96.3	0.6	97.4
Nebraska	25	272	35	91	-181	-88.5	0.1	97.5
New Hampshire	26	254	27	178	-76	-29.9	0.2	97.7
Nevada	27	189	28.3	133	-56	-29.6	0.1	97.8
Georgia	28	176	26	253	77	43.8	0.3	97.9
North Carolina	29	134	25	272	138	103.0	0.3	98.2
Kansas	30	131	44	49	-82	-62.6	0.1	98.3
Maine	31	128	46	40	-88	-68.8	0.0	98.3
District of Columbia	32	125	38	69	-56	-44.8	0.1	98.4
West Virginia	33	122	39.5	62	-60	-49.2	0.1	98.5
Oklahoma	34	104	28.3	133	29	27.9	0.1	98.6
Louisiana	35	95	42	58	-37	-38.9	0.1	98.7
Montana	36	91	34	104	13	14.3	0.1	98.8
Alaska	37	79	49	22	-57	-72.2	0.0	98.8
Kentucky	38	75	37	86	11	14.7	0.1	98.9
Iowa	39	61	43	57	-4	-6.6	0.1	98.9
New Mexico	40	59	33	105	46	78.0	0.1	99.0
Tennessee	41	57	28.3	133	76	133.3	0.1	99.2
Vermont	42	55	41	60	5	9.1	0.1	99.2
Alabama	43	53	36	90	37	69.8	0.1	99.3
South Carolina	44	53	35	88	35	66.0	0.1	99.4
Arkansas	45	50	32	106	56	112.0	0.1	99.5
Hawaii	46	48	39.5	62	14	29.2	0.1	99.6
Utah	47	44	45	43	-1	-2.3	0.0	99.6
Wyoming	48	29	47	31	2	6.9	0.0	99.7
South Dakota	49	28	48	30	2	7.1	0.0	99.7
Idaho	50	27	31	130	103	381.5	0.1	99.8
Mississippi	51	17	50	20	3	17.6	0.0	99.9
Total		123,548		96,568	-26,980	-21.8	100.0	100.0

Source: "Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English for United States, Regions and States; 1990 CPH-L-133." Washington, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Odessa to dock in New York

JERSEY CITY — The crew of the sailboat Odessa, which is struggling to gather funds to compete in yachting's prestigious Whitbread Round of the World Race, plans to dock at the World Financial Center on Friday afternoon, September 10, before it departs the following day at 2 p.m. for the starting line

in England. The sailboat, which still lacks funding to complete all legs of the race, will be open for viewing. The yacht is currently behind schedule and awaiting funding from the city of Odessa. Because New York could be bypassed, please call (813) 835-1205 for the latest information.

Lukianenko awarded...

(Continued from page 4)

achievements are good, but not outstanding. Yesterday was different. Yesterday we stood in the midst of a giant, and what an honor it is for the University of Alberta to be able to call one of its own, His Excellency Levko Lukianenko. And wow, what a powerful message he delivered! It made me think how fortunate we are in Canada and how much we take for granted. Congratulations to all who brought this outstanding individual to our university."

On June 11, Ambassador Lukianenko had a lunch meeting with Murray Rassmussen, the assistant deputy minis-

ter of economic development and tourism for Alberta. Later, under the guidance of Radomir Bilash, Ambassador Lukianenko was given a tour of the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village, an open air architectural and cultural museum, which is just east of Edmonton.

The next day, Ambassador and Mrs. Lukianenko were accompanied by Dr. Kohut and his wife, Zorianna, on a cross county tour of the Alberta Ecomuseum "Kalyna Country." Jaroslaw Balan, a literary scholar and consultant for the ecomuseum, guided the group through the area where Ukrainian immigrants first settled in Alberta. The next day, Ambassador Lukianenko and his wife left for British Columbia.

Roving medical...

(Continued from page 5)

the mobile units are currently stationed. Zalishchyky is a region of known radioactive contamination as a result of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor accident.

The work to be accomplished is on an immense scale. This involves both the provision of medical and dental care to the high risk-groups, children and pregnant women, as well as the training of local physicians, dentists and ancillary health care workers. Shortages of basic medical supplies and medicines, especially in the rural areas, are extreme.

The project has been well received by both the patients as well as the local medical care workers. Everywhere the mobile units travel there is excitement in the air, as people line up for their dental or physical exams. The local physicians and dentists are eager to share their knowledge and to learn from the volunteers.

Because of the work to be accomplished, the project needs more volunteers. Professionals in the medical and dental fields and in ancillary health care services who are interested should contact Ed Meier, Medical Clinic on Wheels, P.O. Box 37, Stoughton, WI 53589; phone, (608) 873-5099; Fax, (608) 873-1630.

Schoolchildren raise...

(Continued from page 5)

Hampshire, where she developed innovative programs in environmental education and cultural awareness.

This spring, the CCRF's pilot program won the praise of teachers and students alike. Class presentations inspired fund-raising drives and extracurricular projects in several communities, including a student-run "Talent Night" at Helen Morgan School in Sparta, N.J., a Sunday School drive at the First Congregational Church in Madison, Conn., and collections at the Beer Middle School in Warren, Mich.

Other CCRF programs received support from the Rotary Club of Clarkston, Mich., the League of Ukrainian Catholic Youth in Newark, N.J., and the Global Education Program founded by Dr. Jonathan Swift in Stevenson High School in Livonia, Mich.

In Orange, Conn., a separate fund-raising program was organized by the classmates of Marianka Romanych, a 13-year-old leukemia victim from Ukraine who came to the United States as part of a Chernobyl airlift in 1991. The schoolchildren raised over \$20,000 to help cover the costs of a bone marrow transplant. So far, Marianka's physicians at Yale-New Haven Hospital are still looking for a compatible donor for the costly operation.

Another noteworthy program was organized with the support of Steven Tatarenko, a member of the Clifton, N.J., Board of Education, Principal Erko Palydovych and teachers at Christopher Columbus Middle School in Clifton. Students at the North Jersey school were

so motivated by a presentation and video on the Children of Chernobyl that they raised \$1,000 for the CCRF in a daylong car wash in their school parking lot. Other children supplemented the fund-raising effort by writing letters and greeting cards to leukemic children at a hospital in Kharkiv.

Such successes have led the CCRF to plan similar programs in several states for the coming year. In July, Ms. Kytasty was invited by the Children of Chernobyl Canadian Fund to address teachers in the Toronto school system, to explore different approaches for implementing a Chernobyl educational campaign through Ontario's multicultural program.

A seed grant from the Ukrainian National Association is helping in the development of a curriculum for other school districts to follow.

The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund is also planning an outreach program to students at the university and graduate levels. Last year, students at Rutgers University in New Jersey, the State University at Buffalo, N.Y., and Yale University in New Haven, Conn., staged successful fund-raisers for the CCRF. Other programs are under consideration for the University of Michigan and Wayne State.

As teachers, students and parents prepare for the 1993-1994 school year, the CCRF is planning an ambitious schedule of new educational programs that can reach a large number of American students at various age levels and stimulate new interest in the ecological situation in Ukraine. Anyone interested in seeing such a program implemented in their school is urged to contact Ms. Kytasty or Ksenia Kyzk at the CCRF, (201) 376-5140.

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Ukrainian American Nautical Association, Inc.

Famine '33 commemorations in Ukraine and the U.S.

NEW YORK — "Days of Mourning and Memory" for the 1932-33 Famine victims in Ukraine will be held in Ukraine for the first time on September 10-12. The central commemorations of the 60th anniversary of the Famine in Ukraine will take place in the capital city of Kyiv with an academic conference, art exhibits, exhibits of books, documents, photographs; television and radio broadcasts, erecting of monuments to the victims, etc. By President Leonid Kravchuk's decree, September 12 will be proclaimed a "Day of National Mourning in Ukraine."

Famine '33: American Committee to Honor Ukraine's Victims, in cooperation with the National Organizing Committee

in Ukraine, appeals to all Ukrainian Americans to actively participate in the commemorations planned in Ukraine. We call upon all those who will not have the opportunity to travel to Ukraine to take part in church services on behalf of the Ukrainian nation, which will be held throughout the United States at 12 p.m. on September 12, followed by memorial services for the victims of the Famine. (Please consult your church bulletin for local time). On this day, a collection will be held in front of the churches for the Ukrainian-language publication and distribution in Ukraine of the book "Harvest of Sorrow," written by noted academician Robert Conquest.

Washington commemorations

WASHINGTON — As part of the commemorative events planned in Washington, The Famine Committee of the Greater Washington DC Area informs the Ukrainian American community at large of the following events.

On Sunday, September 12, solemn memorial services will be held for the Famine '33 victims in all three Washington-area churches: Holy Family

Ukrainian National Shrine, St. Andrew's Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and Holy Trinity Particular Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Throughout the month of September, a food drive will be held at all three area churches and on Saturdays at Ukrainian Saturday School. The collected food will be donated to the Capitol Area Food Bank, in memory of Famine '33 victims in Ukraine. For more information contact Larissa Fontana, (301) 365-2490.

New York-area broadcast

NEW YORK — WNYC Public Television will broadcast the award-winning documentary on the famine-genocide in Ukraine, "Harvest of Despair," on Monday, September 13, at 10:00 am.

WNYC broadcasts on channel 31 in the New York metropolitan area; cable subscribers should check their listings.

This is the first time the film will be broadcast separately, in its entirety, in the New York area. Several years ago "Harvest of Despair" was shown on PBS

as part of a special "Firing Line" program, followed by a roundtable discussion.

The producers of the "Kontakt" Ukrainian TV program (which regularly airs on WNYC), Ukrainian Television Entertainment, were instrumental in arranging the broadcast for Famine '33: American Committee to Honor Ukraine's Victims, which is currently making the film available for TV in the United States. Famine '33 will announce additional broadcasts as information becomes available.

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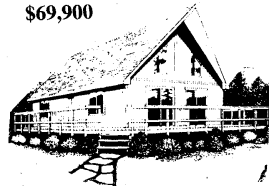
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Encyclopedia of Ukraine launch to be celebrated at gala in Toronto

by Lesia Shymko

TORONTO — On Saturday, September 25, 1993, the city of Toronto will be the site of a gala dinner celebrating the published completion of the historic five-volume Encyclopedia of Ukraine. The gala banquet will take place at the luxurious Four Seasons Hotel and will be hosted by the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies and the University of Toronto Press.

The launching of this unique publication is the culmination of over 20 years of research and collaboration involving hundreds of writers, scientists and scholars from across Canada and the world. The encyclopedia represents the largest, most comprehensive English-language source of authoritative information on Ukraine ever published.

Among the Canadian guests participating in the official book-launch cele-

brations will be Professor Danylo H. Struk, editor of the encyclopedia; George Meadows, president and publisher, University of Toronto Press; and Professor Zenon Kohut, acting director of the University of Alberta.

Taking part in the press conference and as a special guest at the gala banquet will be Ukraine's Deputy Prime Minister for Humanitarian Affairs Mykola Zhulynsky.

The Encyclopedia of Ukraine is published under the auspices of the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies (Toronto), the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (University of Alberta), and the Shevchenko Scientific Foundation (Sarcelles, France).

For more information call (416) 766-9630, or to purchase tickets (\$175 each) please make checks payable to "Encyclopedia of Ukraine Launch," c/o 202-2336A, Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ontario Canada M6S 1P3.

ACTION ITEM

Congressman Sander M. Levin (D-Mich.) and Senator Donald W. Riegle (D-Mich.) are planning to introduce a concurrent resolution when Congress reconvenes on September 8 that pays tribute to the victims of the man-made Famine in Ukraine. Prior to introduction, however, they are looking for co-sponsors to this resolution from other members of Congress.

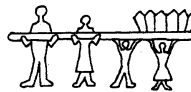
This resolution will not only pay tribute to the victims of the Famine but will allow for the official findings and final conclusions of the U.S. Congressional Commission on the Ukraine Famine, to be presented to the government of Ukraine during their official observance of the 60th anniversary.

The Ukrainian National Information Service urges everyone to call their senators and congressman to become co-sponsors of this resolution by September 9. When calling your representatives please refer to the August 24, 1993, Dear Colleague letter signed by Congressman Levin titled "Remember the Victims of Stalin's Repressive Policies."

We must move fast, since the official observance is being held in Kyiv on September 10-12.

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Chornobyl Chronicle

The Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund National Newsletter

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SENATOR BRADLEY PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR CHORNOBYL

(EAST HANOVER, NJ) Appearing as the Keynote Speaker at CCRF's National Convention in June, U.S. Senator Bill Bradley (D. New Jersey) pledged that he would support Ukraine in its efforts to combat the aftereffects of the Chornobyl nuclear disaster. In response to a plea from Deputy Volodymyr Yavorivsky, Chairman of the Chornobyl Commission from Kyiv, Bradley assured the public that he understood the long-term impact of Chornobyl: "We have children in Ukraine whose effects of Chornobyl have just recently sur-

faced. I want to do everything I can to make sure the...reactors that remain in Chornobyl are decommissioned." Senator Bradley led the fight last year, to establish an intensive program of educational exchanges between the United States and the republics of the former Soviet Union. He pledged to expand that program, to include health professionals and technical experts who might help to solve some of the worst problems associated with Chornobyl. He ended his speech with "Я поможу Україні!"

CCRF WELCOMES NEW BOARD

(EAST HANOVER, NJ) At the National Convention on June 12th, CCRF's delegates elected a new Board of Directors to serve for a two-year term. Re-elected to the Board were incumbents Adrian Baranetsky, M.D. (Department of Radiology, Cabrini Medical Center); Mr. Lubomyr Hewko (Senior Staff Research Engineer, General Motors, Warren, MD); Dr. Ihor Masnyk, Ph.D. (Deputy Director, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD); Maria Motyl, Ph.D. (Director of Biochemistry at Beth Israel Medical Center, New York City); and Ihor Sawczuk, M.D. (Chief of Urology, Columbia-Presbyterian).

(President of the World Federation of Ukrainian Medical Associations); Mr. Orest Dubno, (former Director of the Housing Finance Corporation for the State of Connecticut); and Andrew P. Kyzzyk, (Legal Assistant at the Law Firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, New York City).

Joseph A. Vena was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors at the annual meeting on June 13th. Mr. Vena has been a stalwart supporter of CCRF. He helped to organize corporate and in-kind donations for CCRF's airlifts in November of 1991 and August of 1992, and he travelled to Ukraine last summer, to help monitor the shipment of supplies departing from Rickenbacker Airfield in Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Vena is a past president of the Italian-American charitable organization, UNICO, and an active member of the West Orange District of Rotary, International.

Among the newly elected members were Attorney Joseph A. Vena, (partner in the Law Firm of Mandelbaum, Salsburg, Gold & Lazris in West Orange, N.J.); Ms. Patricia Polansky (President of Union Hospital, Union, NJ); Philadelphia businessman Paul Masnyj; Paul Dzul, M.D.



At CCRF's National Convention from left to right stand Dr. Zenon Matkivsky (President, CCRF), Deputy Volodymyr Yavorivsky, Senator Bill Bradley (Honorary Chairman of CCRF), Ambassador Viktor Batiuk (Ukrainian Mission to the United Nations), Dr. Zenoviy Kryvoruchko (Chairman, Lviv Regional Ministry of Health), Adriana Burachinsky.

CCRF LAUNCHES NEW WAVE OF ACTIVISM AT '93 NATIONAL CONVENTION

(EAST HANOVER, N.J.) CCRF's '93 National Convention took place on June 12th and 13th at the Ramada Hotel in East Hanover, NJ. The Opening Session on Saturday morning hosted a variety of Guest speakers: Keynote Speaker, Senator Bill Bradley, Deputy Volodymyr Yavorivsky, Dr. Zenoviy Kryvoruchko, Dr. Judith Johnsrud (Professor, State College, Pennsylvania, low level radiation expert, National Energy Chairwomen, Sierra Club), and Dr. Daniel Hryhorczuk (Professor, University of Illinois (Chicago) School of Public Health, Director of Ukrainian Environmental Health Project. The workshop sessions covered many topics regarding Chornobyl, both from the medical and organizational perspectives. They included: Fundraising Fundamentals for Non-Profits, Creating a Sound Strategy for Hospital Development in Ukraine, Coalition Building: Treating Chornobyl As A Global Tragedy, Oncology: Chornobyl's Impact On Cancer Incidence and Treatment, Press Relations: Keeping Chornobyl in the Public Eye, Ukraine's Public Health Crisis: Addressing the Problem of Infant and Women's Mortality, Airlift Planning and Pharmaceutical Procurement, Physician's Training

Training Program/Medical Education, Fundraising Strategies for the 90s. Among some of the speakers at these sessions were Arlene Gilbert of the *National Society for Fundraising Executives*, Myron Fedoriv of the *American International Health Alliance, Washington D.C.*, Lou Friedman, *Press Coordinator - Promoting Enduring Peace*, Judi Friedman, *President - People's Action for Clean Energy*, Professor Nora Groce, *Yale University School of Public Health*, Susan Yolen, *President - Planned Parenthood, New Haven, CT*, Ms. Lois Jackson, *Executive Director - Fundraising Empowerment Associates*, Gerald P. Tchir *Fujitsu Corporation*. The sessions continued on until Sunday morning, and the '93 National Convention concluded with a Board Meeting on Sunday afternoon.



The following Opening Session speakers are seated from left to right: Alex Kuzma (CCRF Project Coordinator), Dr. Daniel Hryhorczuk, Halyna Yavorivska, Ambassador Viktor Batiuk, Dr. Zenon Matkivsky, Volodymyr Yavorivsky, Professor Judith Johnsrud.



Newly elected members of CCRF's Board of Directors and Executive Committee at CCRF's Board Meeting. Sitting from left to right are Dr. Maria Motyl, Maria Welyczkowski, Valerie Burachinsky, Joseph Vena, Esq., Dr. Zenon Matkivsky, Irena Holynskij, Nadia Matkivsky; Standing from left to right are Rev. John Kulish, Lubomyr Hewko, Alex Kuzma, Andrew Kyzzyk, Dr. Ihor Sawczuk, Dr. Ihor Masnyk. Other members of Board not present in photo include Dr. Adrian Baranetsky, Dr. Paul Dzul, Orest Dubno, Patricia Polansky, Paul Masnyj, Dr. Mona Mikalson. Other members of Executive Committee not present in photo include Dr. Volodymyr Hordynsky, Martha Andriuk, Tanya Vena, Askold Shegedyn, Oleh Holynskij, Luba Lapichak-Lesko, Dr. Volodymyr Baranetsky.



CCRF's new Chairman of the Board, Joseph Vena with Chornobyl Commissioner Volodymyr Yavorivsky at the '93 National Convention banquet

SEA SHIPMENTS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE

(KYIV) CCRF has prepared two humanitarian sea shipments scheduled to arrive in Kyiv, Ukraine July 22nd and 29th. Medical products, in-kind donations together with the cooperation of Catholic Medical Mission and E-Z-EM, Inc. and Brothers Brother Foundation have a total value over \$1,000,000. The shipment is consists of: antibiotics, vitamins, nutritional supplements, hospital supplies, reagents, and products for radiological diagnostics.

REPORT ON PROGRAM SERVICES

As indicated in the CCRF Program Services graphs for 1990 and 1991 CCRF's administrative costs were very low: 0.77% in 1990 (Figure A) and 1.50% in 1991 (Figure B). Although costs increased they are a very tiny percentage of our total program services for those years. In 1992 almost 62% of CCRF's cash donations came from individual donors, while church groups and other grassroots organizations provided an additional 16.8% (Figure C). Therefore, individuals and other non-profit organizations have been our most important donors, providing about 78% of all cash contributions for 1992. As indicated by figure D, CCRF has steadily increased the amount of program services. Despite the downturn in the American economy and a decrease in cash contributions, CCRF has delivered more aid per dollar contributed. In order to further develop and expand this vital medical relief effort CCRF urgently needs more funds to save the lives of Chernobyl's children. Send your tax-deductible donation to CCRF today at 272 Old Short Hills Road, Short Hills, NJ 07078.

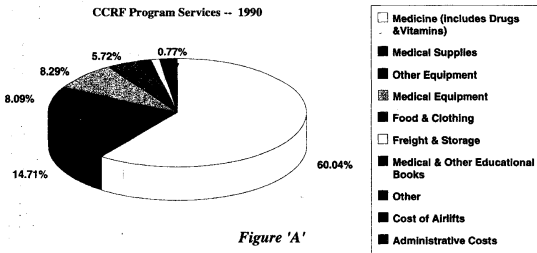


Figure 'A'

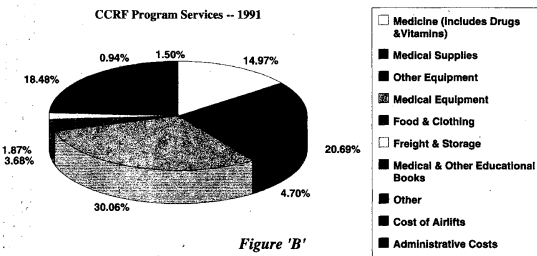


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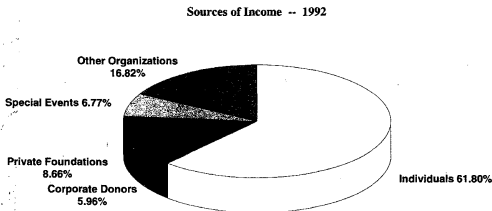


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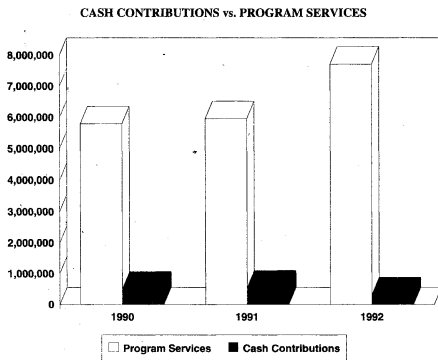


Figure 'D'

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- Rochester Chapter, CCRF
- Soros Foundation
- St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church - Whippany, NJ
- Ukrainian National Women's League of North America
- Ukrainian Village Corporation
- Hryhorij Zinich, (in Memory of Sofie Zinich)

\$5,000 and Above

- Paul and Natalie Masnyj, CCRF Golf Tournament
- Matsushita Electric Corporation
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- Teri Allen
- Argentina Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund
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- M. Zacuchny, Donations in Memoriam

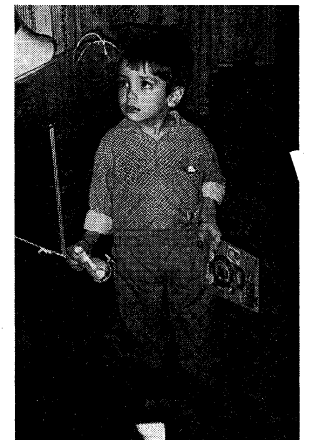
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- Ukrainian Evangelical Assembly of God
- Ukrainian Selfreliance Hartford Federal Credit Union
- Mr. and Mrs. E. Wardyga
- Michael Wolosiansky, Donations in Memoriam
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Due to lack of space, CCRF is unable to print the names of all its donors in this edition. A complete list of donors for the year 1992 will be published in an upcoming edition of *The Chernobyl Chronicle*.

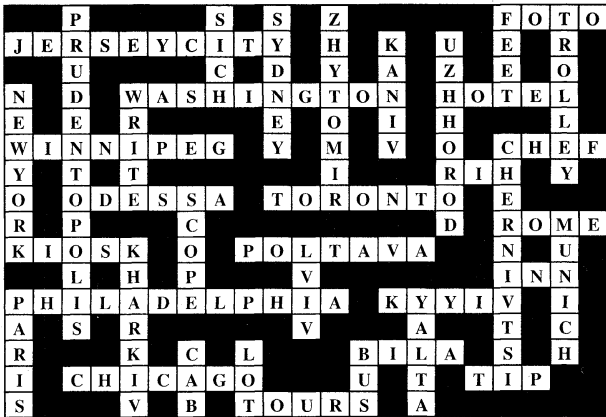


Little Leczyk, a Chernobyl Child abandoned by his parents, was one of the beneficiaries of CCRF's aid.

Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko

Answers to last week's puzzle



Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

20 to mark the 60th anniversary of the famine-genocide of 1932-1933. Speakers including leading member of SIU, including deputy chairman Roman Koval. Following the meeting, SIU members and local residents blocked traffic on the central street in order to publicize their demand that the former headquarters building of the oblast court, which today is used by questionable commercial interests, be turned over to a school for gifted children. (Respublika)

Kostenko comments on U.S. trip

KYYIV — Minister of the Environment Yuriy Kostenko held a press conference here on August 16 upon returning to the Ukrainian capital from a working visit to the United States. Mr. Kostenko noted that during the course of his visit he was exposed to various methods of dealing with environmental problems, as well as the issues of nuclear energy safety and alternate energy sources. He met with members of the U.S. Congress, and representatives of the State Department, the Nuclear Regulatory Committee, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Energy Department, and had meetings at various other institutions. Also during his visit, Minister Kostenko signed an agreement with the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which will provide a grant of \$500,000 (U.S.) for a fund to save the environment in the eastern Carpathian mountains, including the establishment of a Carpathian reservation whose goal is to protect plant and animal life of the region. (Respublika)

Gas supplies cut again

KYYIV — Gazprom, the Russian gas monopoly, has again cut gas supplies to Ukraine, from the 230 million cubic meters it is contracted to supply to 30 million cubic meters, because of Ukraine's failure to pay off the debt, reported Ukraine TV and Agence France Presse on August 30. The Cabinet of Ministers press service said Ukraine's debt to Russia now stands at \$730 million. It instructed all ministries and state and oblast administrations to cut down on their use of gas. Local administrations were also ordered to make every effort to pay the Ukrainian state enterprise,

Derzhkomsnftogaz, for their gas supplies. Russia's Gazprom also recently cut supplies to Belarus, but resumed them after Minsk paid \$30 million of its \$100 million debt. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Minister urges reopening of Chernobyl

KYYIV — Ukraine's Energy Minister urged Parliament on August 31 to reverse its order to close the stricken Chernobyl nuclear power station by the end of the year and declared the sight safe. Energy Minister Vilen Semenyuk said, "Experts say that after introduction of safety measures, the Chernobyl plant is among the safest, and not only in Ukraine." Ukraine's powerful nuclear lobby, pointing to the country's severe energy shortages, has been lobbying for months to overturn Parliament's 1991 order to close the nuclear facility. Mr. Semenyuk also called on the deputies to lift a freeze imposed on construction of six reactors after the 1986 disaster. Three reactors could be on line within months if construction was allowed to resume. (Reuters)

Wheat harvest should be bountiful

KYYIV — Ukraine's grain harvest should total about 46 million tons this year, reported Reuters on August 31, compared to 40 million in 1992. Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma released the figures to Parliament in his appearance there to propose a new economic reform package. Mr. Kuchma's figures fell short of Agriculture Minister Yuri Karasyk's forecast of 50 million tons earlier in August, an amount achieved only once before, in 1973 during the Soviet period. Ukrainian officials had earlier suggested that sales of grain to Russia could offset some of the country's substantial debts from energy imports. (Reuters)

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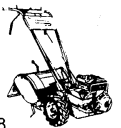
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Tuesday, September 7 - Sunday, October 10

WALLINGFORD, Conn.: The public is invited to view the paintings of Alex Hunenko. The exhibit of Hunenko's recent works is located at the Paul Mellon Arts Center, Choate Rosemary Hall. An opening reception will be held on September 12 at 5:30-6 p.m. For more information, please call (203) 284-5398.

Wednesday, Sept. 8 - Saturday, Sept. 11

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: The Ukrainian Cooperative Nursery is accepting applications for the 1993-94 school year. Children must have a general knowledge of the Ukrainian language to be accepted. Registration will be held at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Rd. Those parents registering their children for weekly sessions should stop by the center on September 8, at 10 a.m.-noon. Saturday students will be registered on Sept. 11, at 10 a.m.-noon. For further information, please contact Marta Wozna Chajkowsky, (215) 886-3656.

Friday, September 10

YONKERS, N.Y.: The School of Ukrainian Studies at St. Michael's Parish is accepting students for its instruction program in Ukrainian language, history, literature and culture. Classes are held on Saturday mornings at 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. This fall a class will also be offered for those children who do not speak Ukrainian, but are interested in learning about their heritage. Registration will take place from 7 p.m. onwards at St. Michael's Church hall on the corner of Shannard Place and North Broadway. Classes will begin Sept. 11, at 9 a.m. For more information, call Oksana Kulynych, (914) 965-6467.

Friday, Sept. 10 - Sunday, Sept. 12

KERHONKSON, N.Y.: The 13th annual

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Zjizd of the Salzburg Gymnasium student body and faculty will be held at Soyuzivka. Archimandrite Dr. Lubomyr Husar and Prof. Myroslaw Semchysyn will be in attendance. The celebration of the Golden Jubilee of all Ukrainian Gymnasiums in Austria will be discussed and planned. All students and their families are invited. For lodging reservations, contact the resort.

Saturday, September 11

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America, located at 5th Ave. and 79th St., presents an evening of "Music At the Institute", starting at 8 p.m. The program will feature works by Lviv composers, among them Kolessa, Lyudkevych, Barvinsky and Kos-Anatolsky. Valerii Buimister, baritone, Hanna Slepstova, piano, Yurii Laniuk, cello, and Bohdan Kaskiv, violin, will execute the evening's program. For further information, please contact the institute.

Sunday, September 12

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: A memorial for Dr. Atanas Figol, noted scholar, Plast and community activist, will be held at St. Michael the Archangel Ukrainian Catholic Church, 1013 Fox Chase Road. The Divine Liturgy begins at 10:30 a.m. and will be followed by a gathering in the parish center. For additional information, please contact Dora Horbachevsky, (215) 673-5897 (evenings).

TRENTON, N.J.: UNWLA Branch 19 will hold its annual "pechenya baraboli" at the Ukrainian Cultural Center grounds, Jeremiah Ave. The picnic will include an art exhibit by Maria Horodyska and Oksana Wanehynska. The start time is scheduled for 1 p.m.

Admission is \$2. For additional information, please call Zenia Kopanycia, (609) 392-4776.

PARMA, Ohio: The Brotherhood of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral invites the community to its annual clam bake, in the parish center, immediately following the 10 a.m. divine liturgy. Music for dancing will be provided. Tickets are \$15 and may be purchased by phoning the rectory, (216) 886-1528.

CARTERET, N.J.: St. Demetrius Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral presents the 57th annual Ukrainian Day celebration in the Ukrainian Community Center, 691 Roosevelt Ave. The festivities, running from noon till 10 p.m., include traditional Ukrainian food, arts, crafts, song and dance. Music, starting at 2 p.m., to be provided by The Happy K's and the Ray Skorka Band. Sister parishes from throughout the tri-state area and New England have been invited for this day of festivities. Admission is \$5. For more information, please contact the parish, (908) 541-1530.

WOONSOCKET, R.I.: St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church will hold its annual church picnic on the church grounds at 74 Harris Ave. (at Route 122). The picnic will feature Ukrainian food, pony rides and dancing to the Joe Pasieka Orchestra. Admission is \$2 for adults, free for children. For additional information, call Gloria Hreczuc, (508) 883-8187.

Friday, September 17

MONTREAL: Composers Myroslaw Skoryk

and Iouri Laniouk, along with Valerii Buimister, baritone, Bohdan Kaskiv, violin, and Anna Klymashivska, piano, will present "Lviv, 100 Years of Music" at Salle Tudor chez Ogilvy. The program will include works by such masters as Liudkevych and Barvinsky. For further information, contact Ivan Zavada, (514) 467-8179.

Saturday, September 18

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian Business and Professional Group (Chicago Group) invites interested individuals to its Fall Social—a private showing of the "New Fiber: Five Artists" exhibition, featuring internationally renowned textile artists. This is to be followed by a dessert and champagne reception, and the installation of the new UBPG Board members. The events will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 West Chicago Ave., at 7:30 p.m. Admission: \$12 for members, \$15 for non-members. To learn more, call Natalka, (312) 235-3774.

Sunday, September 19

PROVIDENCE, R.I.: The Ukrainian Subcommittee of the Rhode Island Heritage Commission is participating in the 16th annual R.I. Heritage Festival, to be held on the State House lawn. Over 30 ethnic groups are taking part in this event. Attractions include Ukrainian booths with arts, crafts and traditional foods. A program of ethnic entertainment begins at 1 p.m. Admission is free. The festival is open at 11 a.m.-5 p.m. For more information, please call (508) 222-9972.

TORONTO: "Lviv, 100 Years of Music" comes here from Montreal. A concert will be given at the recently opened Glenn Gould Studio at 250 Front St. See the Sept. 17 announcement for details or call Taras Gula, (416) 538-2886.

Independence Day fete in Washington

WASHINGTON—The community is invited to a Ukrainian Independence Day reception at the Rayburn House Office Building on Sept. 23 at 6-8 p.m. Tickets

(\$30 per person) must be purchased by Sept. 21. For more information, contact the UNA Washington Office, (202) 347-8629, or UNIS, (202) 547-0018.

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Improving...

(Continued from page 6)

by a medium that reaches and teaches many millions of Americans.

Despite the appetite for news programming, the field of broadcast journalism is always looking to cut costs. Thus the VNR (video news release) is, if ethically done, a great electronic communications tool. Once VNRs were used exclusively to sell products or services. Today they have crossed the line into the news field. Thus, the real news seen on TV is at times VNR-generated. With the pool of budding media talent that exists both here and in Ukraine, there's no reason VNRs can't be produced in Ukraine and in North America and sold to the networks.

The sooner Ukrainians both here and in Ukraine gain media savvy and use their talents to share with the world the richness of Ukraine's history and global significance, the sooner the misconceptions will fade — And the more positive we will feel about ourselves. A positive "self-concept" for a nation as a whole is a powerful tool for affecting profound change.

What would help would be the enrollment of Ukrainian Americans in communications studies at colleges and universities, or in workshops and seminars geared to teaching individuals or small groups how to communicate effectively. With crisis after crisis looming on Ukraine's horizon, there has to be a bloc of individuals highly informed and highly effective, who are able to communicate Ukraine's grievances, be it before congressional or legislative hearings or before cameras looking for a 60-second wrap-up on the latest development, for example, on Ukraine's Parliament deadlock.

Like it or not, Ukraine will be in the spotlight. How ready are we to respond effectively?