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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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## Clinton stop in Kyiv supports Kravchuk's decision to give up nukes

Three-hour visit to spruced-up Boryspil

by Roman Woronowycz  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — The first United States president to visit an independent Ukraine stayed for less than three hours. It was a historic visit nonetheless, done with all the ceremony and aplomb this country could muster; and demonstrations, too.

U.S. President Bill Clinton was on his way to a summit involving the leaders of Ukraine, Russia and the U.S. The leaders were scheduled to sign an accord in which Ukraine will give up its nuclear missiles.

Mr. Clinton set foot on Ukrainian soil on January 12 at 8:05 p.m. He was greeted at Boryspil Airport on the outskirts of Kyiv by Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk, Prime Minister Yukhym Vziatylsky, Deputy Prime Minister Valeriy Shmarov and Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko.

Boryspil was hardly recognizable. One worker, Sasha Dmytrenko, said the airport had been given a thorough white-wash and general facelift in the last three days. The windows of the hangar-like building gleamed. The scent of floor wax lingered in some areas of the airport.

Bright lights gleamed onto the tarmac, usually cloaked in darkness. Soldiers stood in formation. A military band waited to play.

Outside, demonstrating students added a different shine to the ceremonies by protesting against the accord to be signed on January 14 between Ukraine, the

United States and Russia. Chanting "It is time for Kravchuk to enjoy his pension," they waved placards that proclaimed: "Zhirinovskyy says: Thanks for Ukraine's nukes"; "Warning: First the Crimea, then Alaska."

George Bush was the last U.S. president to visit Kyiv, where in 1991 he gave his infamous "Chicken Kyiv" speech. Ukraine at that time was still under the Soviet regime. It declared independence in August 1991.

President Clinton's plane, Air Force One, touched down at the capital's Boryspil Airport at 7:56 p.m., only 10 minutes late. With a London-type fog hanging over Kyiv for the last three days, until the afternoon there was doubt about whether President Clinton would be able to land at all.

He was greeted not only with an honor guard and the traditional Ukrainian bread and salt, but also by more than 40 enthusiastic Peace Corps workers stationed in Ukraine, who cheered when the U.S. president descended the steps of the huge Boeing 747, and again when the Ukrainian national anthem was played.

Four Ukrainian student groups, the Youth Organization of the Popular Movement of Ukraine (Rukh), the Ukrainian Student League, the Central Union of Ukrainian Students (CeSUS) and the New Generation, chanted less cordial greetings before the building, as scores of militia nervously looked on.

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## Three-pronged plan offers Ukraine economic assistance, debt relief

by Roman Woronowycz  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — President Bill Clinton on January 12 announced at Boryspil Airport a three-part plan intended to give Ukraine economic relief and help the United States rid itself of the threat of 176 Ukrainian missiles with nuclear warheads he said were directed at it.

"On Friday we are ready to sign an agreement committing Ukraine to eliminate 176 intercontinental ballistic missiles and some 1,500 nuclear warheads targeted at the United States," said Mr. Clinton. He called Ukraine's decision "of utmost significance to this region and the world."

Ukraine, the U.S. and Russia were scheduled on January 14 to sign an agreement whereby Ukraine will give its 176 ICBMs with their 1,240 warheads to Russia in return for guarantees from the U.S. that involve economic support and integration in a European security network.

The warheads will be moved to Russia to be dismantled. The uranium will be sold to the United States or returned to Ukraine as uranium rods of a less enriched nature that can be used in nuclear reactors.

A Department of Defense spokesman explained that the uranium rods as well as any monetary repayment will

move on a continuous basis into Ukraine as it divests itself of the nuclear warheads. "We understand that, if repayment does not occur, Ukraine can stop turning over its missiles," the spokesperson said.

In return for Ukraine's denuclearization, President Clinton outlined a three-pronged proposal aimed at bolstering Ukraine's economy and enhancing the country's sense of security:

- a personal invitation to Ukraine to participate in the Partnership for Peace program;
- establishment of an enterprise fund that will stimulate small business investment and accelerate privatization;
- development of closer economic ties between Ukraine, the United States and the West in general.

The Partnership for Peace program, which was adopted by the NATO coun-

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## Five bishops leave UOC-KP

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Five senior Church officials broke with the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Kyiv Patriarchate on December 29 to join the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Moscow Patriarchate, claiming that the UOC-KP has no basis in canon law.

In a letter published in the newspaper *Nezavisimost* on January 5 announcing their break with the UOC-KP, the five bishops said the Church was "uncanonical and disharmonious, and does not adhere to the canons of the Orthodox Church." They also accused Metropolitan Filaret, a member of the UOC-KP's Permanent Synod, of abusing power and "humiliating Patriarch Volodymyr (Romaniuk) by not conferring the reverence due the new patriarch."

The five clerics, Metropolitan Antony of Pereyaslav and Sicheslav, the administrator of the UOC-KP patriarchal offices, Archbishop Spyrydon of Vinnytsia and Bratslav, Bishop Ioann of Yahotynske, Bishop Sofroniy of Zhytomyr and Ovrutsk, and Bishop Roman of Kharkiv and Poltava, have been accepted to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Moscow Patriarchate by its hierarch, Metropolitan Volodymyr (Sobodan), and demoted.

Metropolitan Antony was named bishop of Saratovska and placed on medical leave to Russia; various news services reported that he had handed over

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*With reverence for the past, with a vision for the future.*

## Centennial of the Ukrainian National Association

February 22 marks a remarkable anniversary: the centennial of the Ukrainian National Association. One hundred years of work for the benefit of the Ukrainian community by "Batko Soyuz," as the first Ukrainian immigrants gratefully called this fraternal organization, requires special commemoration as well as reflection about both the path the UNA has taken throughout its history and its direction for the future.

From its very inception, the Ukrainian National Association saw its role as multi-faceted service and assistance to the Ukrainian people who settled in the United States and Canada, as well as to the Ukrainian nation in its homeland. The Ukrainian National Association has admirably fulfilled that role during its 100 years of existence, always expanding its activity through its branches in the U.S. and Canada.

The Ukrainian National Association has gone far beyond its original goal of serving Ukrainian immigrants as a fraternal life insurance association. It extended its helping hand to all those who crossed the seas in search of a better life here on American soil. The UNA assisted all three waves of Ukrainian immigration to North America and now, in the midst of a fourth wave of immigration from Ukraine, that task remains the same.

During this 100th anniversary year of the UNA's far-reaching activity, we call on all branches and active UNA members to work even more energetically in the name of the lofty goals of the UNA: to help our brothers here and in Ukraine, and at the same time to remain involved in the political and community life of the countries where they reside while remembering Ukraine.

Only by strengthening our organization and increasing our efforts here on the North American continent can we continue to support the aspirations of the young democratic state of Ukraine within the family of the world's free nations.

Let us, therefore, mark our centennial not with a one-time celebration, but let us extend our hands to all our brothers as we have done in the past. Let it be demonstrated that the Ukrainian National Association continues to stand firm on its founding principles and continues to serve as a source of strength for the Ukrainian nation.

Supreme Executive Committee  
Ukrainian National Association

# ANALYSIS: Ukraine's year of crises

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk  
RFE/RL Research Institute

## CONCLUSION

### Ukraine, Russia and the CIS

Relations between Ukraine and Russia, the two most important members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) made little progress towards improvement. Two issues — the fate of the Black Sea Fleet and the future of Ukraine's nuclear arsenal — continue to be the major stumbling blocks dividing Kyiv and Moscow. Disagreements over the fleet, nuclear weapons and a host of lesser issues, however, are only a reflection of a much more serious problem. Above all, the Ukrainian leadership is far from convinced that Russia has come to terms with the existence of an independent Ukrainian state. The conventional wisdom in Ukraine is that Russia is politically unstable; that its political elites, including the so-called democrats, are not reconciled to the present borders of the Russian Federation; and that Moscow views the CIS as an instrument for its great power ambitions in the geopolitical space of the former USSR and beyond.

At their Moscow summit in January

warheads and 36 percent of the launchers on its territory would be destroyed and that it did not consider Ukraine obligated by Article 5 of the Lisbon Protocol, which requires adherence to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as a non-nuclear state.

Moscow reacted harshly, arguing that Kyiv had renounced its earlier obligations and that a new nuclear power had emerged on the world scene. The West also expressed its dissatisfaction, with Washington threatening to cut back the flow of aid to Kyiv. President Kravchuk, in the meantime, has said he will resubmit START I to the new Parliament.

From the very start, Ukraine and Russia had fundamentally opposing views concerning the very nature of the CIS. From Russia's standpoint, the commonwealth was the only available option for maintaining some form of association with the former Soviet republics, above all, Ukraine. In Ukraine, the CIS was seen as a transitional structure providing for an orderly divorce process. Consequently, Kyiv's policy has been to resist any integrationist trends within the commonwealth, particularly in the political and military spheres. Moscow, on the other hand, has demonstrated that it favors closer integration of the CIS states and that it sees itself as play-

*...there are few illusions in Kyiv that Russia, regardless of who holds the reins of power in Moscow, views its current borders, above all with Ukraine, as temporary.*

1993, Presidents Leonid Kravchuk and Boris Yeltsin conceded that little had been done to implement their previous agreement in Yalta to proceed with the formation of the Russian and Ukrainian navies on the basis of the Black Sea Fleet. The two presidents met again in Moscow in June and agreed on the "practical formation" of their navies the following September and the division of shore facilities in Sevastopol and elsewhere. The fleet, including personnel and materiel, was to be divided evenly between Ukraine and Russia. The agreement, which was made subject to ratification by both Parliaments, was immediately denounced by an assembly of Black Sea Fleet officers and was met with skepticism both in Moscow and in Kyiv. The fleet issue came up once again at the Kravchuk-Yeltsin summit in Massandra in September, where the Russian side proposed to buy out Ukraine's 50 percent of the fleet in return for which part of Ukraine's huge debt to Moscow would be canceled.

The criticism leveled at Mr. Kravchuk for agreeing to even consider such a deal makes it highly unlikely that anything will come of it. In the meantime, Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozirev has made it quite clear that Russia's ultimate objective is to keep the Black Sea Fleet united and under its own jurisdiction. The fleet's division, he insisted in early December, "is absurd in itself." Thus, presidential summits and negotiations notwithstanding, the fate of the Black Sea Fleet remains unresolved.

The other key issue that has strained relations between Ukraine and Russia has been Kyiv's stand on the nuclear arsenal that it inherited after the collapse of the Soviet Union, particularly its claim to ownership of the weapons on its territory and the Ukrainian Parliament's considered approach to the ratification of START I. The problem came into full view at the end of November, when Ukrainian lawmakers finally approved START I, but added on a long list of conditions and reservations. Most important, Kyiv affirmed that only 42 percent of the

ing a leading role in the commonwealth.

Particularly disturbing, from Kyiv's standpoint, was President Yeltsin's address to the Civic Union in February, when the Russian president asked the world community (including the United Nations) for special powers as a "guarantor of peace and stability on the territory of the former Soviet Union." Russia's quest for a peace-keeping role in the region has been pursued at various international forums since then, most recently at the Brussels summit of the CSCE in December. Several weeks after the Civic Congress speech, Mr. Kozirev made public another appeal by President Yeltsin, this time addressed to the CIS member-states, which called for greater cooperation and coordination in security matters, foreign affairs, the economy and human rights, while stressing that in so doing Russia was not aspiring to a special role in the commonwealth.

The effect of such moves has been to make Kyiv extremely wary of Moscow's ambitions in the "near abroad" and to fuel suspicions that Russia is in fact pursuing a hidden agenda in an attempt to reanimate a new Russian-led empire. Kyiv's suspicions have been fueled by statements coming from Moscow concerning the proposed economic union of CIS states, which Kyiv has agreed to join under the vague label of "associate member." Comments such as those made by Russian Deputy Minister Alexander Shokin that membership in the economic union would entail the partial loss of both economic and political sovereignty and the conviction expressed by Mr. Yeltsin's press secretary that economic union would "inevitably and logically" be followed by political union have done little to assuage Kyiv's fears.

Finally, it should be noted that there are few illusions in Kyiv that Russia, regardless of who holds the reins of power in Moscow, views its current borders, above all, with Ukraine, as temporary. In one form or another, leading

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## NEWSBRIEFS

### Ukrtradio to safeguard equal access

KYYIV — The leaders of the government broadcasting company, Ukrtradio, met with representatives of various parties on Monday, January 10. It was agreed that the parties will receive access to time on the national networks in the order in which they registered with the Central Electoral Commission. On January 12 the Ukrainian Republican Party gets first crack, followed by the Communist Party of Ukraine. Each party will appear for 10 minutes. From February 1 on, debates between various parties will be broadcast, on radio as well as on television. None of the registered candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections will be allowed to take part in the broadcast debates. Likewise, these candidates will not be invited to non election-related broadcasts, as this would be tantamount to "spreading propaganda," said Zynoviy Kulyk, vice-president of Ukrtradio. Only party leaders will be allowed airtime on the central radio and television; parliamentary candidates will be allotted regional radio and television broadcast time according to the number of candidates in a given region. (Respublika)

### Moldovan speaker on Dniester conflict

TIRASPOL—In an interview with ITAR-TASS on December 27, 1993, the speaker of the Moldovan Parliament, Petru Lucinschi, accused the leaders of the self-styled Dniester republic of not being interested in solving the Dniester problem. As evidence he cited the fact that the Dniester delegation at the recent talks mediated by Russian President Boris Yeltsin's special representative, Nikolai Medvedev, was headed by Vasily Yakovlev and Anna Volkova who, on the admission of the Tiraspol leaders themselves, had caused the collapse of earlier talks by their intransigence. Mr. Lucinschi said he hoped Russia, Ukraine and other countries would help Moldova solve the problem on the basis of the recommendations of the CSCE mission in Moldova, which would allow the left bank areas to decide their own fate should Moldova decide to unite with Romania. Talking to Moldovan entrepreneurs, Moldovan President Mircea Snegur said it was impossible to carry out reforms as long as the Dniester problem was not solved since 37 percent of Moldova's industrial potential is on the left bank. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

### Specialists say Ukraine is disarming safely

PERVOMAISK — Military specialists in Ukraine say safety precautions are being fully observed in the dismantling

of the country's nuclear arsenal, but they need help from abroad, it was reported on January 6. The specialists, escorting journalists on a rare tour of the Pervomaik base, 185 miles south of Kyiv, said suggestions that SS-19 and SS-24 missiles were being kept in unsafe conditions are unfounded. They added that the dismantling work now under way proved Ukraine is serious about disarming.

"The base strictly observes all safety demands," Col. Victor Shvets, the base's deputy commander, said outside a building where warheads are removed from SS-19s. "Staff are trained and all missiles are kept in perfectly safe conditions. Nuclear and ecological safety is observed to the very highest degree. These initial steps are being carried out by Ukraine using its own resources. But Ukraine is in no condition to deal with the scale of work for disarmament on its own." Specialists have so far removed warheads from 20 of the 130 aging SS-19s remaining in Ukraine. Twenty of the more modern SS-24s, all of which are deployed at Pervomaik, have been removed from military alert. The Pervomaik base, one of the world's largest, houses 700 warheads on the edge of a city of 85,000 with a string of villages and large orchards adjacent. (Reuters)

### Cult head wanted salvation at Christmas

KYYIV — Reuters reported on Thursday, January 6, that a detained leader of the White Brotherhood cult said in a recent interview he wanted people saved on Christmas according to the Julian calendar from a conflagration he predicted was still inevitable. Yuriy Kryvonohov, the cult's prophet, told Moloda Ukraina from his Kyiv prison cell he wanted the daily's readers to be among the nearly 150,000 followers who could survive the cataclysm. "Recalling that our conversation was taking place on Christmas Eve, (Kryvonohov) offered his wish to us all to be among those 144,000 chosen..." the daily said.

Kryvonohov and his wife, Maryna Tsvihun (a.k.a. Maria Devi Khrystos), the cult's "living god," appealed to followers twice in November to converge on Kyiv to witness what they said would be the end of the world. There were suggestions cult members could commit mass suicide but police rounded up hundreds of followers. Kryvonohov and Ms. Tsvihun were detained after sneaking into St. Sophia cathedral with 50 followers and damaging 18th century icons in a brawl with police, several days before the first predicted apocalypse. Both are charged with hooliganism.

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## Crimean observations: Instability mars upcoming presidential election

by Taras Kuzio

On January 16 the Crimean republic, which has been allowed to develop beyond autonomy into a confederal relationship with Ukraine, will hold its presidential elections. The front runner is the Crimea's own "Kravchuk": Mykola Bagrov, formerly head of the Crimean Oblast Council and currently chairman of the Crimean Parliament. Other contenders for this position are pro-Soviet/CIS Communists, pro-Russian separatists and the Ukrainian presidential representative in Sevastopol.

Since the Russian election victory of extremist nationalists and Communists in December 1993, there have been ominous developments in the Crimea, scene of bitter Russian-Ukrainian disputes. The majority of Russian Black Sea Fleet personnel voted for Vladimir Zhirinovskiy's Liberal Democratic Party. Mr. Zhirinovskiy himself has gone on record as comparing the Crimea to Kuwait, saying they should be returned, respectively, to Russia and Iraq.

The recent political killings and acts of violence in the Crimea are being undertaken by nationalists on both sides, intent on inciting a larger conflagration between Russia and Ukraine. Don Cossacks, who have earned their spurs in Bosnia, the Dniester Republic and Abkhazia, have been arrested transporting weapons to the Crimea. Ukrainian special forces have trained on numerous occasions in conditions of high secrecy in a nature reserve in Mykolayiv Oblast, directly to the north of the Crimea.

The first casualty was a pro-Russian Tatar leader, Yuriy Osmanov, who was found dead in Symferopol, capital of the Crimea. Mr. Osmanov led a small pro-Russian Tatar group, the Crimean Tatar National Movement, that backed the Crimea's secession to Russia and opposed the pro-Ukrainian orientation of the more radical Tatar Mejlis (parliament). Some time afterwards, the Mejlis headquarters in Simferopol was firebombed in a suspected arson attack that could have been in retaliation for Mr. Osmanov's death.

In mid-December the head of the Black Sea Fleet press center, Andrey Lazebnikov, was shot dead near his home in Sevastopol. Three fleet officers have been killed in Sevastopol during the previous two months. The Black Sea Fleet threatened to take matters into its own hands if the matter was not solved by the Ukrainian Ministry of Interior.

Yuriy Meshkov, a member of the Crimean Parliament, chairman of the pro-Russian Crimean Republican Party and a presidential candidate, was severely attacked and left for dead while returning from Sevastopol to Symferopol. His party's spokesman said this was a "deliberate program of actions by nationalist structures." He blamed the Ukrainian police who he said "were tolerating the increase of nationalism, and crimes, and in fact, have fused with the mafia structures."

On December 17, 1993, Vladyslav Yevshyn, head of the Crimean Human Rights Committee and a member of Amnesty International, was arrested by two armed men in plain clothes who burst into his apartment. The Crimean branch of the Ukrainian Security Service refused to provide reasons for his arrest.

Since the Russian elections the Ukrainian authorities have increased the

number of military patrols in Sevastopol, with joint patrols by the police and military. In late December, in a number of land-based facilities of the Black Sea Fleet naval engineering, armed Ukrainian marines forcibly took possession of the premises and evicted pro-Russian personnel, leading to protests from Moscow and the fleet's High Command.

An attempt was made in late December to blow up the house of the main adviser to the chairman of the Crimean Parliament, Iskander Mamedov. The chairman of the Crimean Parliament is strongly disliked within Ukrainian nationalist circles for his declaration of Crimean independence from Ukraine in May 1992.

A member of the Ukrainian Parliament, Yakiv Apter, also died in a suspicious road incident during the same month. Mr. Apter was the chairman of the political party Union in Support of the Crimean Republic (USCR), which has announced its intention (along with Ukrainian and Tatar groups) to boycott the Crimean presidential elections, and director of a metallurgical-kitchenware plant. The USCR was established in October 1993 in Kerch and represents the directors of heavy industry in the Crimea, with 15 deputies in the Crimean Parliament.

The Crimean authorities have denied that the large number of deaths and acts of terrorism are politically motivated, blaming them on criminal or hooligan elements. The chief of Ukraine's General Staff, Anatoliy Lopata, also denied that the Ukrainian armed forces were behind these events, although he was forced to admit that this had harmed Russian-Ukrainian relations.

It is perhaps no coincidence that these acts were committed on the eve of the Crimean parliamentary and presidential elections. Certainly, relations with Russia are likely to continue to be strained over the Crimean question. And, the Russian election results are pushing the domestic political agenda further to the right. Foreign Minister Andrei Kozzyrev has since argued that Russian foreign policy needs to take into account "the problems that came to light during the election and the mood of the people."

President Boris Yeltsin's spokesman has outlined Russia's 1994 priorities as protection of Russian national interests and Russians abroad, and the Russian military has dropped plans to reduce its armed forces to below 2 million. This will mean continued pressure upon Ukraine to lease Sevastopol and give over the entire Black Sea Fleet to Russia, as well as join the political-military (in addition to the economic, which it already has) structures of the Russian-dominated confederal CIS.

## Gore meets with Ukrainian Americans, other East Europeans

MILWAUKEE— In a last-minute substitution for President Bill Clinton, Vice-President Al Gore met on Thursday, January 6, with representatives of the Ukrainian American community, following a foreign policy address here before an audience of East European American community leaders. The president was in Little Rock, Arkansas, attending his mother's funeral.

Present at the meeting with Vice-President Gore and four of his advisors were Julian Kulas and Orest Baranyk, both of Chicago. Dr. Myron Kuropas was prevented from attending due to a car accident en route.

Vice-President Gore discussed a number of issues of concern to the Ukrainian American community, including the

## Traficant calls for independent prosecutor to probe OSI conduct of Demjanjuk case

### Justice Department files new appeals

WASHINGTON — Rep. James A. Traficant Jr., in a letter to Attorney General Janet Reno, has called on the Justice Department to investigate its prosecutors' misconduct in the John Demjanjuk case before pursuing efforts to have the former U.S. citizen deported.

The Washington Times reported on January 5 that Rep. Traficant had written to the attorney general: "Much to my dismay, the Justice Department continues to try and prosecute Mr. Demjanjuk — totally ignoring prosecutorial misconduct charges that were leveled by the U.S. Appeals Court."

The Ohio Democrat also reiterated his suggestion that an independent prosecutor should be appointed to investigate the conduct of the case. "Unfortunately, it has become evident that the Justice Department is either unable or unwilling to fully investigate these serious allegations," he stated.

He asked Ms. Reno: "What message does it send to the American people when your department attempts to dismiss these charges rather than aggressively investigate them?" He added: "If John Demjanjuk's constitutional rights can be cavalierly thrown out the window by the Justice Department, then no American is safe."

The congressman has written as well to President Bill Clinton. "It is abundantly clear that there was prosecutorial misconduct and possible illegal activity on the part of OSI [Office of Special Investigations]," he noted. "The appointment of a special independent prosecutor is the only way to uncover all the facts in this case and assure that justice is done."

### Review of OSI practices

After the November 1993 rebuke to the Justice Department by the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals, Attorney General Reno had promised a review of the practices of government lawyers, however, The Washington Times reported that a Justice Department spokesman, when asked about that review, said he had "nothing on that."

The spokesman also said there was no comment on at least two internal Justice Department probes of the OSI begun by the Office of Professional Responsibility in 1989. Officials did say that both those investigations, into the cases of John Demjanjuk and the late Andrija Artukovic, are ongoing.

Rep. Traficant's latest salvo in the Demjanjuk case came in the wake of the

Justice Department's repeated statements that it would continue to pursue efforts to deport Mr. Demjanjuk, who in July 1993 was acquitted by the Israeli Supreme Court of being "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka and then returned to the United States in September 1993, becoming the first defendant ever deported from the U.S. in a Nazi war crimes case to be readmitted.

On December 30, 1993, The Justice Department filed an appeal of the decision overturning Mr. Demjanjuk's 1987 extradition to Israel. Simultaneously, the department asked a federal judge in Cleveland to reopen the denaturalization case against Mr. Demjanjuk. It asked the judge to revisit his 1981 decision to strip Mr. Demjanjuk of his U.S. citizenship, asking him to hear new evidence in the case which points to Mr. Demjanjuk's service at Nazi camps other than the Treblinka death camp.

"We want there to be no doubt in any reasonable person's mind that Mr. Demjanjuk served in Nazi death camps and concealed that fact when he applied to become a U.S. citizen," Attorney General Reno said in a statement released December 30, 1993.

### A shift in strategy

The Justice Department's latest actions demonstrate a significant shift in its strategy as the OSI had argued for 17 years that Mr. Demjanjuk, now 73, was the notorious "Ivan." Now the department contends he was at Sobibor, Flossenburg and Regensburg, and was trained at the Trawniki camp for guards.

The New York Times reported that the practical effect of the Justice Department's moves is that "it would most likely be years, if ever, before Mr. Demjanjuk could be forced to leave the United States."

Mr. Demjanjuk's family and lawyers applauded the Justice Department's decision to file for a reopening of the denaturalization case. "This is the right way to do it," Michael E. Tigar, Mr. Demjanjuk's principal lawyer here in the U.S., told The New York Times. "I think it's a major concession that the denaturalization needs to be relitigated."

Ed Nishnic, a son-in-law who heads the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund, also was happy that the citizenship question would be revisited but, he noted, this presents a new problem. "We don't have a lawyer for it, and several law firms have turned us away," he said. "Nobody wants to represent the person that the government has been saying was 'Ivan the Terrible.'"

Taras Kuzio is director of the Ukraine Business Agency (London-Kyyiv). His study, "Russia-Crimea-Ukraine: Triangle of Conflict," is to be published this month by the Research Institute for the Study of Conflict and Terrorism.

Mr. Zhirinovskiy who has expressed Russian imperial ambitions towards Ukraine and other former Soviet republics, as similar sentiments have been voiced by highly placed ministers in the Russian government.

On the eve of the vice-president's foreign policy address, the Milwaukee Journal published an article airing the viewpoints of Americans of Eastern European descent who were sharply critical of the administration for these very reasons.

In that article, Mr. Kulas, an attorney who spearheaded the Clinton campaign's efforts in the Ukrainian American community in the Midwest, expressed the community's disenchantment with the

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## International center established to spur democracy and reform

by Nestor Gula

TORONTO — A new organization has been formed in Toronto to help bring democracy and reforms to Ukraine. The International Center for Democracy and State Development of Ukraine (ICDSD) whose goal is "to assist in the promotion and implementation of democracy and market-oriented reform in Eastern Europe, principally in Ukraine."

Currently there are 12 members of the ICDSD: Yuri Shymko (president), Bohdan Maksymec (vice-president), Mychailo Witiuk (treasurer), Boris Wrzesnewskij, Andrew Witer, Roman Melnyk, Bohdan Onyshchuk, Yaroslav Shudrak, Jurij Klufas, Mychailo Wawryshyn, Lubomyr Kwasnytsia and Mykola Moroz. Each of these founding members put in \$250 as a contribution to this new organization.

At a press conference on Thursday, December 16, 1993, at the Canadian Ukrainian Art Foundation, the president, Mr. Shymko, outlined the activities of the organization, which incorporated on December 4, 1993. He had just come back from a one-week fact-finding tour of Ukraine. He was accompanied by Messrs Wrzesnewskij and Witer.

The organization's main task is to aid the democratic bloc of parties in Ukraine to attain a victory in parliamentary elections on March 27. To do this, ICDSD is prepared to conduct several seminars for the candidates of the democratic bloc, to help conduct and analyze polls and to serve as an information and coordinating center.

Mr. Shymko was vaguely optimistic about the chances of election victory for the democratic bloc. Victory is possible,

he said, even though the television networks in Ukraine are controlled by old apparatchicks whose loyalties lie with Leonid M. Kravchuk and his government and the parties that support it.

Mr. Klufas, a member of this organization and a producer with the Ukrainian television show "Kontakt," said all the old faces are back "and there's not much chance of cooperation from their part." He added that due to Vladimir Zhirinovskiy's great success in the Russian election, which, he emphasized, was primarily due to his effective use of the television medium, TV access for the democratic bloc will most likely be unavailable.

Thus, he noted, the democratic bloc will have to rely on supportive newspapers and the radio to spread its message. Another source of support for the democratic bloc, Mr. Klufas noted, is the Ukrainian students, most of whom support the parties of the democratic bloc and who will not be in school in January and February, due to the fact that the schools will be shut down to conserve on heating and electricity.

From the beginning of the press conference Mr. Shymko underlined the fact that for ICDSD to succeed it will have to have the proper funding. He said the organization was initiated with the founding members' personal funds, but that the group has written a letter to the Canadian government asking for funding. As well, the center will be applying to various non-Ukrainian sources for funding, such as the Carter Center for Democracy, but this has not been done yet.

Mr. Shymko noted that it could take

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## CADU outlines plans to assist democratic bloc in March elections

by Nestor Gula

TORONTO — To explain their most recent activities in Ukraine, the Canadian Association for the Development of Ukraine (CADU) held an informational meeting at St. Vladimir's Institute in the evening on Monday, January 4.

The CADU was formed when the Canadian Friends of Rukh (CFR) decided to disband at its general meeting on April 10, 1993, after a majority of the membership decided that it could not associate itself solely with Rukh, which had become a political party in Ukraine. At this general meeting the membership renamed itself the CADU. It has chapters in every major center in Canada.

Volodymyr Pedenko, who was chosen to be the CADU president at the April 10, 1993, meeting, opened this informational evening with a few brief remarks about the organization, in which he stressed various affiliations of the CADU, and recent events in Ukraine. He said that Ukraine was in danger of being marginalized, ignored by the West and re-colonized by Russia.

Mr. Pedenko then introduced Erast Huculak, the past president of CFR who had recently returned from a fact-finding tour of Ukraine for the CADU.

Mr. Huculak began his briefing on the current state of affairs in Ukraine on an optimistic note, outlining the accomplishments of the new Ukrainian state. He said the biggest problem leading up to the newly parliamentary elections on March 27, is political apathy. Another problem Mr. Huculak pointed to is the

fragmentation in the ranks of the "democratic" parties, which he said is the result of private ambition. "Everybody wants to be a leader," he observed. He said that the CADU plans to hold educational seminars for candidates of the democratic bloc in February and March.

Mr. Pedenko said that every organization helping Ukraine is needed and is fulfilling a different purpose. He added that although the CADU does not cooperate with the International Center for Democracy and State Development of Ukraine (ICDSD), which is headed by the ex-president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians (WCFU), Yuri Shymko, he sees the center's actions in Ukraine as being "parallel, although not a repetition." He noted that different organizations can approach different elements of the Ukrainian community for funding, which he considers all for the good of Ukraine.

Mr. Huculak added that, to his knowledge, the ICDSD was supposed to be an organization funded by various pro-democratic foundations and governments, and not by the Ukrainian community.

Mr. Huculak said he believes that the elections are not lost for the democratic bloc and that, in fact, with proper guidance and support they can carry a majority in the Parliament. He said the base for the democratic bloc is very certain in western Ukraine and that it simply has to make inroads into central and eastern Ukraine. He was quick to point out that there is no party or grouping which can truly claim an advantage in these regions.

## OBITUARIES

### The Rev. Vladimir Shewchuk, 76, builder of national shrine in Ottawa

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — "He is like a man who, in building his house, dug deep and laid the foundation on rock. The river flooded over and hit that house but could not shake it, because it was well built."

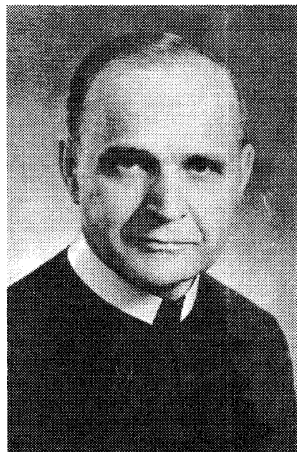
In many ways Vladimir Basil Shewchuk was like that man described in Luke's version of one of Jesus's parables. The 76-year-old priest, who built Canada's first Ukrainian Catholic shrine and served as provincial superior of the Ukrainian-rite Basilian Fathers, died at Ottawa's Queensway-Carleton Hospital on January 6. He had battled complications from prostate cancer.

A master parish builder and recruiter, the icing on the Rev. Shewchuk's 50-year career as a priest came seven years ago when his newly constructed \$5.2 million St. John the Baptist Church became Canada's first official Ukrainian Catholic shrine.

The Rev. Shewchuk was born on January 23, 1917, to western Ukrainian-born Prairie farmers in Sheho, Saskatchewan. In 1932 he followed his brother Sebastian's lead and joined the Order of St. Basil the Great.

On May 16, 1943, the Rev. Shewchuk was ordained to the priesthood by Winnipeg Archbishop Basil Ladyka. His career in the Church would become mostly pastoral in nature. However, from 1953 to 1958, he served as provincial superior of the Basilian Fathers in Canada.

If the bespectacled 5-foot-5 monk left any legacy behind for the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada, it was as a modern-day missionary who built churches. Where the Rev. Philip Ruh constructed edifices across the Canadian Prairies, the Rev. Shewchuk shone at filling them in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta.



The Rev. Vladimir Shewchuk

In 1964 he was sent to Winnipeg to oversee the completion of a new \$647,358 home for St. Nicholas Church, which opened its doors in 1966. The Rev. Shewchuk increased the parish roster from 300 to 700 families during his six years in the city. That marked the start of a system of matching residences to voters' lists and telephone directory entries with Ukrainian-sounding names. The Rev. Shewchuk would personally visit each one, door-to-door.

By 1979, that method would come in handy when he returned to Ottawa. The Rev. Shewchuk had first arrived here in 1958, when St. John the Baptist was situated in the basement of a converted warehouse. He remained there until 1964.

In 1980, Canada's Ukrainian Catholic

(Continued on page 8)

### The Rev. Yakiv Dukhonchenko, 62, Evangelical Baptist leader in Ukraine

BERWYN, Ill. — The president of the Evangelical Baptist Union of Ukraine has died in Kyiv, reported the Ukrainian Baptist Church in the U.S. The Rev. Dr. Yakiv Kuzmich Dukhonchenko, 62, died of a heart attack on December 20, 1993. He had been suffering from kidney problems.

The Rev. Dukhonchenko had served as senior pastor of Baptists in Ukraine from 1975 to 1990, when he was elected president of the union of Baptist churches. He was editor in chief of the monthly magazine Christian Life.

The Rev. Dukhonchenko was the senior pastor of the largest of seven Baptist churches in Kyiv, with about 1,500 adult members. He was a member of the executive committee of the Baptist Federation of Europe and a council member of the Baptist World Alliance.

"He was a great leader of Baptists in Ukraine," said the Rev. Olexa R. Harbuziuk, general secretary and senior pastor of the Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Convention of Churches in the U.S.A.

"Pastor Dukhonchenko was a fighter for the faith and for religious freedom," the Rev. Harbuziuk said. "He was a proponent of the principle of separation of church and state so the government would not interfere in church affairs."

"Pastor Dukhonchenko worked closely with the All-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship of the free world for many years and with the Ukrainian Evangelical Convention in the United States," Pastor Harbuziuk said.

In recent years, Pastor Dukhonchenko visited Ukrainian churches in the United States on several occasions. "He cared about the spiritual welfare of the Ukrainian people and he was a true Ukrainian patriot," the Rev. Harbuziuk added.

The Rev. Dukhonchenko was born on April 9, 1931, in the Zaporizhzhia Oblast. He was "born again" spiritually at age 12 and was baptized. After finishing his studies with a degree in economics, he began preaching the Gospel, especially among young people. His religious work landed him in prison, where he spent three years.

In 1965, he was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in the city of Kamianske and later he became the senior pastor for the Zaporizhzhia Oblast.

Funeral services were held December 23 in Kyiv, with participants from every province of Ukraine.

Survivors include his wife, Luba; two daughters, Olha and Lida; and six grandchildren.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## The UNA and you

### Move-up homebuyers on the move

by Stephan Welhasch

Over the last few months mortgage rates have hit their lowest point in 20 years, and are just now beginning to move back up again. Many first-time home buyers and veteran homeowners have been taking advantage of this wonderful opportunity. Consumer confidence is improving because our economy finally seems to be recovering and gaining momentum.

According to USA Today, "home sales have been soaring" and sales of existing homes are projected to hit "\$3.7 million this year — the best since 1979." The lowest mortgage rates in two decades and rising home prices are pushing homeowners from the sidelines.

First-time home buyers have been taking advantage of these low interest rates in record numbers.

This, in turn, has been fueling the housing market for the past year or so. Waiting out the recession and most of the recovery, move-up home buyers are now beginning to move more readily. Veteran homeowners are now moving into larger and better homes in substantial numbers for the first time in a decade.

Even homeowners who are not planning to move in the near future, and obtained their mortgage a few years ago, are taking advantage of the low interest rates and are refinancing their mortgages in record numbers. If you are paying two or more percent above the current rate of interest and are not planning to move in the near future, then now is

definitely the time to seriously consider refinancing your mortgage.

If you're thinking of buying a home or refinancing your existing mortgage loan, just call the Ukrainian National Association and our representative will help you decide which financing program is best suited to your needs.

The UNA offers its members low-cost financing for owner-occupied one- to three-family homes throughout the United States and Canada. The UNA's First Mortgage Loan Program is specially designed to meet the financial needs of its members, and it offers interest rates that are competitive with the prevailing rates in your area.

The UNA offers its members five-year adjustable and 15-year fixed balloon mortgage loans with 15- to 25-year payouts, including an option of refinancing at maturity. The UNA also offers a Jumbo Mortgage Loan Program to Ukrainian groups and organizations.

The UNA is ready to help you determine what kind of a mortgage loan best fits your needs. Our mortgage loan programs are designed to help our members become homeowners and to help strengthen our community. Our members can enjoy peace of mind in knowing they're getting the best possible loan value available, along with first class service. Good service is our motto.

To find out more about the UNA's First Mortgage Loan Program, refinancing your home, or about becoming a member, please contact us at 1 (800) 253-9862 (except N.J.) or (201) 451-2200.

## OBITUARIES

### Stephen Fedak, Branch 102 president

PARMA, Ohio — Stephen Fedak, 77, president of Ukrainian National Association Branch 102, died November 23, 1993, of cancer. He was first diagnosed with the disease in 1974.

He retired in 1975 from the White Trucks Corp. after 31 years of service. When he left the company, Mr. Fedak worked as a time-study engineer and supervisor.

He was actively involved in various Ukrainian cultural endeavors and in 1933

performed with a Ukrainian folk dance troupe at the World's Fair in Chicago.

Mr. Fedak's wife of 43 years, Frances, died in 1985.

Surviving are two sons, Gregory of North Royalton, Ohio, and Laurence, of Centerville, Va.; four grandchildren; and a brother.

A funeral mass was offered at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Parma. Interment was at Ss. Peter and Paul Cemetery.

### Mary Mihovan, member of Branch 238

JAMAICA PLAIN, Mass. — Mary (Berezoroska) Mihovan of Roslindale, Mass., a suburb of Boston, died Monday, August 30, 1993, here at the Armenian Nursing Home, after a long illness. She was 79.

Mrs. Mihovan was the daughter of Ukrainian immigrants. She was born in New Brunswick, N.J., in 1914. Her mother died when she was 4. She and her father returned to Galicia, Ukraine. In 1931 she returned to Boston and resided with her aunt, Josephine Kostecki, and then in 1937 married William Mihovan, president of Branch 238 of the Ukrainian National Association.

Mrs. Mihovan was a communicant of

St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Jamaica Plain, Mass. She was very active within the church and the Ukrainian community, including UNA Branch 238.

She is survived by her husband of 56 years, William Mihovan; three daughters, Zenna Delorey, of Plymouth, Mass., Eleanor Gemski of Cumberland, R.I., and MaryAnn Grintchenko of North Smithfield, R.I., nine grandchildren, three sisters and one brother of Galicia, Ukraine.

A funeral service was offered at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church; interment followed at Forest Hills Cemetery in Jamaica Plain.

## Carnegie Hall concert to initiate celebrations of UNA centennial

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association will initiate the celebration of its 100th anniversary with a gala concert at Carnegie Hall on Saturday, February 19, featuring performances by opera soloists, choirs, a string quartet and a pianist.

A special highlight of the program will be the world premiere of a cantata for mixed choir, and soprano and baritone soloists, by composer Ivan Karabyts of Kyiv, written to lyrics by Mykola Rudenko. Called the "Jubilee Cantata," (Urochysta Kantata) the work is dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association.

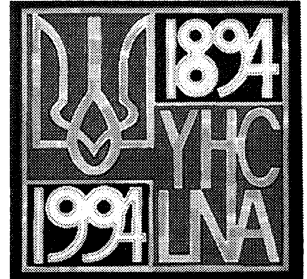
The cast of performers for the jubilee concert includes bass Paul Plishka of the Metropolitan Opera and soprano Oksana Krovytsky of the Kyiv Opera, who is appearing during the 1993-1994 season with the New York City Opera.

Two well-known Ukrainian American choirs also will be on the bill: the Ukrainian National Choir, directed by Michael Diaboha, a 100-voice choir whose singers hail from the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, as well as the District of Columbia; and the Ukrainian Dumka Chorus of New York, directed by Vasyly Hrechynsky, which marked its 45th anniversary just last year.

Pianist Mykola Suk, formerly of Kyiv and Moscow, and now artist-in-residence at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York, and the Leontovych String Quartet, which is originally from Kyiv and has been regularly touring the United States since 1991. The quartet's members are: Yuriy Mazurkevych, first violin; Yuriy Kharenko, second violin; Borys Devyatov, viola; and Volodymyr Panteleyev, cello.

Accompanists for the concert include Thomas Hrynkiw, Olena Lytyvnenko, Olenka Stasyshyn and Genya Paley.

The entire concert will be reprinted in Philadelphia at the Academy of Music at



Sunday, March 13.

The UNA, which marks the centennial of its founding on February 22, has traditionally sponsored operas, symphonic concerts and other musical events in keeping with its role as a patron of the arts.

More detailed information on the concerts and the performers will appear in future issues of The Ukrainian Weekly.

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Among other UNA centennial events that will take place during the jubilee year are a photographic exhibit of this fraternal organization's illustrious history. The traveling exhibit, which will be displayed on 36 panels, will be available for loan to Ukrainian communities throughout the United States and Canada. The hope is that the exhibit will be shown at various museums and libraries and will be accessible to the general American public.

In addition, UNA districts and branches throughout North America will hold their own local commemorations of the centennial.

At least three publications will mark the jubilee: Dr. Myron B. Kuropas's history of the UNA will be published in Ukrainian- and English-language editions; a fact book will provide data on UNA branches and districts; and a brochure providing a capsule history of the UNA will accompany the traveling exhibit.

## NOTICE TO MEMBERS

Ukrainian National Association Constitution and By-Laws paragraph 83 (c) provides that: "Every regular and special assessment shall be paid to the Supreme Treasurer on the 28th day of each month and not later than the last day of the month the assessment was levied."

All branch officers and members should take action immediately to ensure that their branch assessments are collected and forwarded to the home Office as required by our by-laws.

We also bring to your attention paragraph 109 (2) which permits suspension of any branch: "For non-payment of its dues and assessments into the Treasury of the Association as provided by the By-Laws."

A suspended branch would not be able to elect delegates to the Ukrainian National Association Convention.

The following branches are in arrears three months as of November 30, 1993:

18 Worthington, Ohio	297 Hastings, Pennsylvania
28 Houston, Texas	305 Shamokin, Pennsylvania
50 Lorain, Ohio	321 Phoenixville, Pennsylvania
51 Chicago, Illinois	342 Carteret, New Jersey
87 Lancaster, New York	397 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
103 Nenohonbe Falls, Wisconsin	435 Newark, New Jersey
129 Orwigsburg, Pennsylvania	460 London, Ontario
150 Pittsfield, Massachusetts	468 Niagara Falls, Ontario
153 Southampton, Pennsylvania	492 Nepean, Ontario
176 Chicago, Illinois	

### Ukrainian National Association Inc. Supreme Executive Committee

Ulana M. Diachuk, Supreme President  
Nestor Olesnycky, Supreme Vice-President  
Gloria Paschen, Supreme Vice-Presidentess  
Walter Sochan, Supreme Secretary  
Alexander Blahitka, Supreme Treasurer

THE UNA: 100 YEARS OF SERVICE

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

# Clinton in Kyiv

After months of snubs by the Clinton administration calculated to bring Ukraine into line, for a brief three hours Ukraine was the focus of world attention as the U.S. president and his entourage landed at Kyiv's Boryspil airport for a meeting with President Leonid Kravchuk followed by a press conference.

The purpose of the stop was to demonstrate support for President Kravchuk, who now faces strong opposition from the Ukrainian Parliament for his decision to go ahead and sign an agreement with Russia and the United States, whereby Ukraine is to give up all its nukes, transferring them for dismantling to Russia. It was Ukraine's Parliament, readers will recall, that had ratified START I, but held up its implementation pending resolution of 13 prerequisites, including security guarantees, financial compensation and economic aid.

Already there has been loud talk about President Kravchuk exceeding his authority, with some members of Parliament threatening impeachment. Others see the three-way agreement as yet another Massandra for Mr. Kravchuk. President Kravchuk has been placed in an awkward and dangerous position thanks to the U.S. decision to deal, not directly with Ukraine, but via Moscow — a move that practically assures the Ukrainian Parliament's defeat of the deal. (President Clinton's remarks about Mr. Kravchuk's "bravery" at least were on the mark as regards parliamentary defiance.)

In exchange for agreeing to surrender its 1,800 warheads, Ukraine is to receive debt relief from Russia, some compensation for the enriched uranium contained in the warheads, economic assistance from the U.S. and some security assurances. Thus, there is some progress.

At the Kyiv meeting there were nebulous offers of economic aid. President Clinton spoke of "enhancing economic ties" and announced the "establishment of an enterprise fund for Ukraine, as well as Belarus and Moldova" (Reuters reported the fund's total value as \$30 million). Reference was made to the \$176 million repeatedly promised Ukraine to help it dismantle its nukes and to the off-mentioned \$155 million pledge of financial assistance — an amount, it was added, that could be doubled if Kyiv commits itself to economic reform. Also cited was the potential \$1 billion that Ukraine could earn from its uranium in the form of fuel rods for its own nuclear reactors.

And, there was the promise of newly opened doors through which Ukraine could obtain assistance from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The press conference provided few details about the trilateral deal and it did little to ease the fears of Ukrainians about guarantees of their security, especially in the face of very real threats emanating from various circles in Russia. President Clinton did little more than repeat the standard security assurances offered to all states that accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and invited Ukraine to participate in the Partnership for Peace, thus falling far short of what Ukraine has been requesting virtually since its declaration of independence in 1991. It is the issue of security guarantees that could spell the end of this far-from-done deal, for Ukraine fears for its very existence as Russia simply refuses to accept an independent Ukraine on the map of Europe.

That is why President Clinton's jubilant announcement in Brussels of a "hopeful and historic breakthrough" in disarming Ukraine and his appraisal that the security of Europe had been greatly enhanced may yet prove to be much premature.

As The Washington Times noted in its January 12 editorial on the NATO Partnership for Peace proposal and the three-way U.S.-Russia-Ukraine nuclear deal, "right now Mr. Clinton is acting — in today's parlance — as a facilitator for Russian revanchism." The U.S. has once again permitted Moscow to draft American foreign policy. And, once again Ukrainians are, in effect, being told that the U.S. and Russia know better what is good for Ukraine. It's great power politics as usual, and the result is a bad deal for Ukraine. Isn't it high time for the U.S. to get a real foreign policy toward Ukraine?

Jan.  
23  
1747

## Turning the pages back...

Andriy Markovych was born (ca 1674) into a family of Kozak officers based in Pryluky. Initially a supporter of Hetman Ivan Mazepa, he turned against him when Mazepa

broke with Peter I and tried to wrest Ukraine away from Moscow.

Markovych's treachery was devastating to Mazepa. In 1708, the very year he was inducted into the higher echelon of the Kozak command, Markovych helped Muscovy's general, Aleksandr Menshikov, mount his attack on Baturyn (Mazepa's capital) and begin the reign of terror in Left Bank Ukraine.

Markovych was richly rewarded with large estates and high office. However, he was very cruel to the peasantry and was removed from his post after criminal charges were filed. He was acquitted because of pressure from the Russian government. Later, over the objections of Hetman Danylo Apostol, he was made general treasurer of the Hetman State in 1729. Inducted into the Russian nobility in 1736, he died on January 23, 1747, on his estate in Poharshechyna near Lubni.

However, Markovych's legacy is not entirely negative. His son Yakiv was a brilliant scholar and writer, and among the brightest lights in a long line of distinguished descendants.

Sources: "Markovych, Andrii," *inter alia*, *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 3 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993); "Andrei Markovych," in *Vadim Modzalevskiy's Malorosyiskiy Rodoslovnik*, Vol. 3 (Kyiv, 1912).

## Rough draft

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

# Telling the world about Ukraine

In this business the ticket to success is to fill the white space of a page with words — not just blather, but stories that will inform, entertain or analyze.

Often it is not easy, especially when the assignment is to tell the world about Ukraine. Too many who should listen feign deafness. Marta Kolomayets, who returned to the United States on December 28 after spending 10 months cruising Kyiv and Ukraine searching for stories that would help the world understand Ukraine, learned how to turn the hearing aids up.

You don't do that by simply pounding opinion down readers' throats. You need information. You need contacts. Sometimes you have to go after a story like a bull after a red cape. Maybe you spare the matador, maybe not. But you are always aware of the spears.

Other times, news falls into your hands unexpectedly, and you play the star halfback, simply taking the hand-off and scooting for the end zone. That's what any good reporter understands.

But replacing Marta requires more, and this is when working in Kyiv really gets hard.

It's not just filling her shoes (with her they could be red, or black, her favorite color which isn't really a color at all, bought in Macy's or West, in New York, Chicago or Kyiv).

You have to have the arms of The Hulk to lug around sealed envelopes, videocassette players, pottery, artwork, almost anything that looks like it will fit into a valise (she's also great at closing crammed suitcases), for friends in Ukraine and in the States. Marta does it regularly and never — that is almost never — feels imposed upon.

You need understanding and patience to put up with telephone calls at hours when you only ask that your pillow hug you. Sometimes it may even be a Weekly editor saying, "I just want to ask you one more thing about your story." Marta always responds with a bubbly, "No problem. What's up."

Then deal with those who call even later and show up at your doorstep at an hour when a rooster will yawn and roll over in bed; and who stay until the rooster does it again.

All the while you have to write. Ever notice that Marta's by-line usually lathers the front page of The Weekly — three or four articles every edition? That only recently started glaring at me.

Generally, I'm confident in my abilities to cover a wide variety of stories quickly. Then one night while still in New York, nightmares of missed deadlines and blank pages shook my sleep. I was awakened by my roommate, who requested in a tender manner, "Please stop repeating 'Marta Kolomayets, Kyiv Press Bureau.' I like her, too, but Joe,

she's getting married." He did not understand the true source of my concern.

In May, Marta will marry Danylo Yanevsky, a fellow journalist whom she met in Kyiv. I wish them the best of everything, including a good night's rest.

Nobody can really fill her shoes. They cannot stalk the streets of Kyiv in her manner looking for little gifts of appreciation, which Marta loves to give to friends. Or looking for "babtsias" about whom she has written in her columns.

... Or use the phone the way she monopolizes it. She was so angered by the across-the-board rate increases the major international phone carrier instituted in Ukraine last year that she had to write about it. I think the phone company did it because it knew that at a minimum they could recover from the UNA some of their investment in Ukraine, as long as Marta was stationed here.

She is in the U.S. for a while now, but she will be back. In the meantime I will attempt to tell those who do not already know about the slush-filled streets of Kyivian winters and about certain slush-filled people who handle the reins of government.

I am here at a most interesting time. As I write this, President Clinton's Air Force One flies over Ukraine toward a landing in Macy's or West, where he will become the first-ever U.S. president to visit an independent Ukraine. (That is if the plane lands; this winter Kyiv is more enveloped by fog than filled with slush). In March, Ukrainians will go to the polls to elect what hopefully will be a truly democratic Parliament. After that, the country prepares to elect a president. It will be exciting and stressful. I will try to let The Weekly readers know about the obvious and the more subtle in the life of Ukraine, as Marta has.

Several years back the comic-mime Red Skeleton performed a wondrous piece on a television special that featured a skit about two homeless people who try to make the best of a Christmas bereft of home, family and money. The two hobos sit outside a swanky eatery while inside people regale in the Christmas spirit. Families reunited for the holidays celebrate, business people make last-minute deals and lonely hearts confide.

The destitute men, their noses pressed against the ceiling-to-floor window mostly fogged by the warmth within and the chill of the night, draw the compassion of two diners who ask them to take their seats and dine. The two smash-hatted, rosy-cheeked intruders order duck à l'orange, taste a morsel, grimace then shudder, look around and make for the door.

Outside two happy hobos walk into the night.

Marta knows to write of both sides of the window. That's her magic.

## Gore meets...

(Continued from page 3)

course of President Clinton's foreign policy. According to a Svoboda correspondent, that article and Mr. Kulas's discussions with Democratic Party leaders resulted in a phone call from the White House which informed Mr. Kulas that the president would like to meet after his Milwaukee address with representatives of the Ukrainian community.

After his 20-minute meeting with Ukrainians, Vice-President Gore met with representatives of other ethnic groups.

In a related event, some 100 Ukrainian Americans from the Milwaukee and Chicago areas demonstrated at the site of Mr. Gore's speech, displaying, among other things, placards reading: "President Clinton: An independent Ukraine means stability for Eastern Europe" and "Ukraine wants to be a state free of nuclear weapons and free of Russia."

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## About Ukraine's economic mess

Dear Editor:

The dismay expressed by Myron Kuropas in "Another Christmas in Free Ukraine" (December 18, 1993) at the economic mess now unfolding under the rule of the nomenklatura is understandable. My feelings are similar. The gorging of the top echelons, the bickering, the money-printing presses out of control, crime, the flight of capital — it is all there.

Having said this, it is worthwhile to glance from another angle. Moral crisis is not the only cause of economic distress and corruption. Nor is it clear that privatization by shock therapy would be successful, although, in fairness, it is not mentioned or embraced above. That approach is not succeeding in Russia that, by all accounts, is much farther ahead in the drive toward privatization of the economy — witness the depredation and suffering of common folks in Russia, and the results of recent elections in Russia as a reaction to radical reform.

Ukraine's predicament is even worse mainly because, unlike Russia, it does not possess adequate energy resources. Comparisons with Poland and Hungary (by other writers) — which had never been communized or militarized to the same extent as Ukraine and Russia — can be misleading.

Free-market success requires competition among producers of consumer goods. Privatization of commerce and the distribution system alone — either by legal or underground channels —

breeds only profiteering and speculation, which has become rampant in the ex-Soviet republics and has whammed the population into a state of shock. The bottom line is the shortage of consumer goods producers and consumer product manufacturing facilities. The primary need is the conversion of the military-industrial complex to consumer-oriented production, as well as the break-up of these government-owned monopolies into smaller independent units, thus planting the seeds for a competitive industrial environment in the production of consumer goods. That is easier said than done, however.

For instance, in the United States, current attempts to convert segments of the aerospace industry to consumer-oriented businesses is a dismal failure, swelling the ranks of the unemployed in California — despite the monies allocated by Congress for such conversion. Magnify this by a factor that reflects the much greater conversion needs in Ukraine (and Russia), and one can size up the immensity of economic depression now gripping the ex-Soviet republics. This is not simply a matter of socialist vs capitalist ideology or morality. This is routinely underestimated in Ukrainian intellectual circles, which are attuned primarily to cultural and literary issues.

As for poor leadership, it is not at all clear that a Boris Yeltsin or a Helmut Kohl would be doing better if they were in Leonid Kravchuk's shoes. There probably is no magic cure, while there is plenty of wrong medicine and well-intentioned advice.

**Boris Danik**  
North Caldwell, N.J.

## Reclaiming property a well-kept secret

Dear Editor:

I would like to add something to the information contained in the November 7, 1993, letter from Danylo Berdarskyj, regarding procedures for reclaiming private properties in Ukraine which were appropriated by the former Soviet regime.

Apparently, the "Law on Rehabilitation of Political Repression Victims in Ukraine" has been on the books since April 17, 1991. Yet, the personnel at the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington, when contacted by letter or phone, plead ignorance.

Several persons have shown me copies of letters they have written to the Embassy's legal counsel, Dr. Volodymyr Zabihailo, and his letters to them. In his replies, Dr. Zabihailo claims that no such laws presently exist regarding reclaiming property, but admits that this problem would have to be handled sooner or later.

Recently, I met a member of Ukraine's Parliament and asked him

about the existence of this law. He stated, vehemently, that it indeed exists and claimants should quickly contact attorneys to represent them, as time is of the essence. What's more, he feels that if these properties were returned to their original owners — especially those forced to emigrate — they would bring in new technology and business acumen, create jobs for the population, and bring in much-needed capital, especially if the properties involve farming.

He was totally floored when I mentioned that his own Embassy is not up on this information. He wondered if they are intentionally withholding it? Isn't it their job to be on top of this? Are they playing games? Some people learned about this law very recently and by accident. They could have filed claims two years ago.

This law will be invalid on April 17, 1994, just a few months away, unless there is an extension. Considering the secrecy in which this law has been kept, an extension is definitely in order.

**Vasyl Antonovyc**  
Los Angeles

## Yet another example of unfortunate dealings

Dear Editor:

To the three instances of unfortunate dealings with the USSR recalled by Dr. Myron Kuropas (The Ukrainian Weekly, December 26, 1993) which occurred in 1918, 1933 and 1945 must be added a fourth of equal significance: the 1941 Lend-Lease Act giving the president discretion to support factions and states against Nazism. It may be well to remember this was part of the complicated fast shuffle in international affairs

which slipped through while the United States was still a non-belligerent.

Lend-Lease saw life shortly after the much ballyhooed signing of the Atlantic Charter, which briefly enumerated the political goals of the Western allies against "Hitlerite Germany and other governments associated therewith." The charter is a document any American can be proud of, except to the extent it was cast aside even prior to the Yalta summit. It has much of the flavor of our Declaration of Independence and Constitution. To the extent Clausewitz's dictum is true that war is the continuation of diplomacy by other means, the

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## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



## Go home, Rabbi Weiss!

One of the more visible and active leaders of the Jewish nomenklatura in the United States is Rabbi Avi Weiss.

It is Rabbi Weiss who has led Jewish demonstrators in front of the home of John Demjanjuk in Seven Hills, Ohio, terrorizing his family and demanding that the U.S. government deport Mr. Demjanjuk for "Nazi war crimes."

It is Rabbi Weiss who convinced Ohio Judge Daniel J. Gaul to rule on December 16 that the City of Seven Hills ban on picketing in residential areas is unconstitutionally broad and that the earlier ban on weekend picketing should be lifted.

It is Rabbi Weiss who boasted to The New York Times that Judge Gaul's ruling was "a great victory because Demjanjuk is imprisoned within his own home."

It is also Rabbi Weiss who led the rabbinical effort to free a convicted Jewish-American spy. On November 30, 1993, 1,000 rabbis (that's right, 1,000!) published an open letter to President Bill Clinton in The New York Times on behalf of Jonathan Pollard, an American naval intelligence officer who admitted turning over American state secrets to Israel. Mr. Pollard was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Arguing that the sentence was too harsh, the rabbis called upon President Clinton "to demonstrate your commitment to justice by commuting Jonathan Pollard's sentence to the time, eight years, he has already served." The above letter was coordinated by the Coalition for Jewish Concerns, an organization headed by none other than Rabbi Avi Weiss!

The appeal echoed an earlier full-page letter in The New York Times sponsored by the American Zionist Movement, which argued that Mr. Pollard should be freed "in the name of compassion and mercy."

"Jonathan," the ad explained, "was motivated by a desire to prevent another Holocaust by nations committed to the extermination of Israel — and by his conviction that Israel had been wrongfully denied intelligence information necessary to her defense, in violation of an American-Israeli agreement."

Give me a break! Israel paid Mr. Pollard \$300,000 for his betrayal.

"During his 18 months of self-admitted spying for Israel," writes former Illinois Congressman Paul Findley in "Deliberate Deceptions," "Pollard stole more than a thousand classified documents, more than 800 of them classified top secret." Some of the documents ran to more than 100 pages each.

Commenting on Mr. Pollard's espionage, former Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger stated that it was difficult for him "to conceive of greater harm to national security... in view of the breadth, the critical importance to the United States and the high sensitivity of the information he [Pollard] sold to Israel."

It was estimated at the time that Mr. Pollard's thefts were so extensive that the cost to the United States would be some \$3 billion to \$4 billion to correct security systems and neutralize exposed operations.

It would seem that in the minds of rabbis like Avi Weiss, Zionists and certain other fellow travelers, Mr. Pollard's espionage may have been ruinous for the United States but it was O.K. because it was done for the best of reasons and it was in the interests of Israel, a trusted ally. Jewish Americans like Rabbi Weiss

operate according to a double standard. They will argue in favor of freedom and justice for an admitted Jewish-American spy who severely damaged America's intelligence capabilities and was subsequently sentenced by an American judge. But they will deny the same freedom and justice to an innocent Ukrainian American who never harmed the United States in any way, was wrongfully imprisoned for almost 10 years, and was subsequently acquitted of war crimes by the Israeli Supreme Court.

There are others like Rabbi Avi Weiss. One of them is Kenneth S. Stern of the American Jewish Committee. When the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals excoriated the Office of Special Investigations (OSI), concluding that "it is obvious from the record that the prevailing mindset of OSI was that the office must try to please and maintain very close relations with various interest groups because their continued existence depended upon it," Mr. Stern was incensed. Still parroting the fabrication that Mr. Demjanjuk was a Nazi war criminal, Mr. Stern argued that his deportation was a matter of moral principle and not solely a concern of "interest groups." He passionately defended AJC pressures on Attorney General Janet Reno to immediately deport Mr. Demjanjuk.

Mr. Stern's reasoning seems to be that the AJC is not "an interest group" because its outrageous demands and actions are "morally sound." Given that kind of Orwellian logic and the double standard by which some Jews judge Ukrainians while arguing that it is they who are held to a higher standard, can there ever be a meaningful rapprochement between Jews and Ukrainians?

Fortunately, not all Jews are like Rabbi Weiss and Mr. Stern. Some are truly righteous. In a December 30 New York Times letter to the editor, Alan V. Stone, president of the American Council for Judaism, wrote: "Those Jewish groups that have campaigned in Mr. Pollard's behalf have no mandate from their members to do so... They [Jewish Americans] do not join synagogues, charitable groups and cultural organizations to see the leader of such groups campaign in behalf of a convicted spy." Arguing that Mr. Pollard was provided due process by American courts, Mr. Stone concluded that "some Jewish organizations, by repeatedly telling their members that Israel is the 'Jewish homeland,' have confused young people about the nature of their loyalties and political responsibility. Jonathan Pollard may be one of these."

It is time for more righteous Jews to also speak out against the obscenities being perpetrated by some members of the Jewish nomenklatura.

It is also time for those members of the American Jewish Committee who signed the joint Ukrainian-Jewish statement of last spring (see The Ukrainian Weekly, April 4) to finally demonstrate their "confidence in the fairness and integrity of independent judiciaries in the United States and Israel" and to vigorously condemn the continued terrorization of John Demjanjuk by rabbinical extremists and the Ukrainophobia of AJC members like Mr. Stern.

It is also high time for Rabbi Weiss to leave Ohio and go home!

## Three-hour visit ...

(Continued from page 1)

"We think giving away Ukraine's military strength is dangerous," said Oleksiy Kliashorny of the Ukrainian Student League. "It could eventually lead to the end of the country. We cannot chance another 70 years of experimentation."

Another protester, Ivan Lozowy of the Rukh contingent said, "A belligerent Russia is not the place to give away nuclear weapons. Giving away nuclear weapons and having nuclear fuel returned is like giving away a car and having the door handle returned to you."

President Clinton and his entourage, which included Secretary of State Warren Christopher, newly nominated Assistant Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, National Security Advisor Andrew Lake, Department of Defense Undersecretary for Foreign Policy Frank Wisner and 200 associated aides and specialists, separated into meetings with the Ukrainian delegation.

An hour and a half later, consultations completed, President Clinton emerged with his host.

After a 40-minute press conference by the two presidents, the U.S. delegation flew off to Moscow to prepare for the Friday summit.

## Five bishops...

(Continued from page 1)

his church, St. Feodosiy, to the UOC-MP in exchange for the bishopric. According to a high-ranking Church official in the United States, Archbishop Spyrydon and Bishop Ioann have been accepted by Metropolitan Volodymyr as priests, while Bishops Sofroniy and Roman have been demoted to laymen.

The Ukrainian Orthodox Church — Kyiv Patriarchate was created in June 1992 with the unification of the UOC-MP, led by the defrocked (by Moscow) Filaret, and a faction of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, led by Patriarch Mstyslav I. With the death of Patriarch Mstyslav in July 1993, the UOC-KP came under the helm of Patriarch Volodymyr (Romaniuk) in October. Despite support from the Ukrainian government, the Church has not been recognized by the patriarch of Constantinople, the seat of Orthodoxy.

A leading Ukrainian Orthodox Church official in the United States who requested anonymity said Metropolitan Antony and his supporters had in fact broken with the UOC-KP because of Metropolitan Antony's strong desire to be named patriarch. According to the constitution of the UOC-KP, a patriarch must be over the age of 40. Only the Church's Sobor can change the age requirement that would have permitted Metropolitan Antony, who is 31, to be considered for patriarch. During the Church's October 1993 Sobor, participants voted overwhelmingly to uphold the existing age requirement.

Rumors of the bishops' break with the UOC-KP first began circulating during the second conference of the UOC-MP, attended by representatives of the UAOC and the UOC-KP, which concluded on December 29. That same day, Ukraine's Minister of Justice Vasyl Onopenko received a letter from Patriarch Aleksiy of the Russian Orthodox Church stating that the UOC-MP is "canonically independent and completely independent administratively" of the ROC.

The letter also stated that the ROC has no affectations for UOC-MP property and assets and that the only tie that binds the two Churches is the ROC patriarch's blessing of a new UOC-MP hierarchy, chosen by UOC-MP bishops.

## Three-pronged plan...

(Continued from page 1)

tries in Brussels on Monday, January 10, will bring Ukraine into closer military relations with the nations of the West. "By providing for specific and practical cooperation between NATO and Ukrainian forces, this partnership can foster an integration of a broader Europe and increase the security of all nations," said Mr. Clinton. He explained that membership in this program is the first step for any country that aspires to full NATO membership.

The Partnership for Peace program, which the Clinton administration has been pushing as an alternative to immediate NATO membership for the countries of the former Warsaw Pact, essentially involves integrating troops of the countries newly released from behind the Iron Curtain with NATO troops in military exercises. It could also involve the establishment of joint task forces that would include troops from a few Eastern European countries. For instance, troops from four Western European nations could be combined with those from two former Warsaw Pact nations in a unit that would have a rapid deployment character.

President Kravchuk called the Partnership for Peace program a "universal formula that enables the participation of all countries" and added, "We understand that this program does not solve all the problems of security."

### Enterprise fund to promote business

To bolster Ukraine's economy, the U.S. has agreed to commit money to an enterprise fund designed to instill initiative for small business expansion. Mr. Clinton said the purpose of the fund is to

"help to capitalize new small businesses" and "provide assistance to existing firms that seek to privatize."

John Roberts, senior vice-president of Sawyer Miller Group, a public relations firm, was present at meetings in November 1993 between senior government officials from Ukraine and the U.S. where the idea of an enterprise fund for Ukraine first arose. He said, "The fund is based upon the Freedom Support Act. It was first tried in Hungary and Poland and has worked there quite successfully."

The fund, which will be controlled by a board of directors from Ukraine and the U.S., will grant loans directly to businesses that apply with a specific business plan and proposal. It will also provide expert consultants who will offer advice and direction.

In addition, a firm that fails and goes bankrupt having used enterprise fund money will not be required to repay the loan.

However, as a staffer from the office of Sen. Richard Lugar, who helped establish the enterprise fund explained, "Not everybody will be accepted. To a large extent it is based on establishing joint ventures with Western businesses."

The third carrot President Clinton offered Ukraine was further economic aid that some observers think could approach \$300 million in addition to the \$155 million already granted. Mr. Clinton explained, "We are prepared to increase our support substantially as Ukraine moves toward economic reform. Under such circumstances I also believe the international community would be likely to provide significant support and investment to Ukraine." He announced also that a senior Ukrainian economic delegation will arrive in Washington in March.

What is still not certain is whether Ukraine's Parliament, which refused to fully ratify START I, will approve Mr. Kravchuk's deal with Russia and the U.S.

Deputy Dmytro Pavlychko, head of the Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee, did not even wait for the details of the agreement before voicing his disapproval. "We are a state and we can't kneel before anybody. Not even the president of the United States." He added, "If [Vladimir] Zhirinovskiy's policy does not change, we have nothing to do but prepare."

Deputy Vyacheslav Chornovil, who heads Rukh, also was adamant. He said Mr. Kravchuk had no authority to sign any documents in Moscow that did not stay within the framework the Parliament had established for implementation of START I when it approved only a partial nuclear missile reduction.

### Plushch refrains from comment

The chairman of the Parliament, Ivan Plushch, said he would refrain from comment until after the January 14 signing. He added, "I must tell you that I proposed and supported this meeting since I met with [U.S. Secretary of State] Warren Christopher when he was here."

The Parliament may not have a chance to get its hands on the document. Foreign Ministry spokesperson Yuriy Sergeyev said a treaty or an accord would have to be ratified by the Parliament, but that a document of a lesser nature such as a communique or a declaration of intent does not require such approval. "Only in Moscow will we know what form the final document will take," he said.

President Clinton also invited President Kravchuk to Washington, a visit currently scheduled for March.

## The Rev. Vladimir...

(Continued from page 4)

bishops earmarked St. John the Baptist to become the country's first Ukrainian Catholic shrine.

The Rev. Shewchuk bought a two-and-a-half acre site along the historic Rideau Canal, and hired New York architect Julian Jastremsky to design the church and an Ottawa firm to complete the drawings.

While they worked on the shell, the Basilian priest worked on the core. The Rev. Shewchuk started visiting many of Ottawa's some 5,000 Ukrainian Canadians, and embarked on a national fund-raising campaign for the new church.

Today, the church has a mere \$750,000 left to pay off in its debt.

The Rev. Cornelius Pasichny, pastor of St. Nicholas Church in Winnipeg, who served as the Rev. Shewchuk's assistant in Ottawa from 1982 to 1985, remembered his former boss's perseverance: "He had a kind of stubborn streak that made him tackle obstacles when a lot of other people would probably back down from them."

Bohdan Yarymovich, parish council president of St. John the Baptist during its construction, said he considers the Rev. Shewchuk's perceived stubbornness as "determination."

In 1984, Rev. Shewchuk succeeded in persuading Canadian papal visit organizers to have Pope John Paul II bless the new church's cornerstone during his visit to Ottawa.

Six years ago, the Rev. Shewchuk told this writer that for him the shrine was an inspiration: "When I was in Venice I saw magnificent church architecture — the kind that can make your heart rejoice.

That is what we here in Ottawa are trying to accomplish."

Accomplish it he did. By the time the new Byzantine-styled five-domed structure and residence opened on April 19, 1987, a year before the millennium celebrations of Christianity in Ukraine, he had built a congregation of 800 — twice as large as the church could comfortably fit in one sitting. Today, the parish roster stands at 1,000.

In a recent interview, the Rev. Shewchuk conceded that the shrine became his life's greatest challenge. "Ottawa is a very transient city. There's no core here, no industry. There are just as many people moving out as there are people moving in."

In June 1991, the Rev. Shewchuk obtained a papal decree and a copy of the miraculous icon of the Mother of God of Perpetual Help, to designate the shrine an official pilgrimage site.

Last May, he celebrated the 50th anniversary of his priesthood.

"He worked very long hours, every day," said the Rev. Andriy Chirovsky, director of the University of Ottawa's Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies, who also served as the Rev. Shewchuk's assistant. "He tried to add a personal touch with everyone, and knew how to circulate with ordinary people and the high and mighty."

Winnipeg's former deputy mayor, Slaw Rebuch, who served on the Rev. Shewchuk's parish council at St. Nick's, agrees that the former pastor was as comfortable sipping wine with friends over dinner as he was discussing theology during a Sunday sermon. "He had a lot of faith in people," recalled Mr. Rebuch. "Once you were his friend, you remained his friend."

At the funeral, the Rev. Shewchuk's

sister, Sister Marie Shewchuk of the Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate, who recently moved from Ottawa to Winnipeg, said that her brother used to call her his "social partner," because we used to go off on these wonderful treks through the country. In a way, I'm glad that I left Ottawa, because it would have very much changed without him."

Before his death, the Rev. Shewchuk admitted that it was time for an "energetic priest to carry the ball." Yet he wondered: "My only problem with leaving is that I might not know what to do."

As the Rev. Pasichny said last year, "He works to see a task completed to the end."

The Rev. Harry Boretsky, former pastor of St. Basil's Church in Winnipeg, will serve as administrator of St. John the Baptist until July, when a new pastor is expected to be named.

Toronto Bishop Roman Danylak led funeral services for the Rev. Shewchuk in Ottawa on January 9 and 10. Among the pallbearers were the president of the parish women's council, a Knight of Columbus, a diocesan and a Basilian priest.

The Rev. Shewchuk's body was transferred to Winnipeg's St. Nicholas Church, provincial headquarters for the Basilian Fathers in Canada, where funeral services were held on January 11 and 12. Archbishop-Metropolitan Michael Bzdel and Metropolitan-emeritus Maxim Hermaniuk concelebrated the requiem liturgy. Interment was at Holy Family Cemetery outside of Winnipeg.

Donations are being accepted in the Rev. Shewchuk's memory toward the shrine or the education of Basilian seminarians.

The Rev. Shewchuk leaves behind three sisters and four brothers.



# Mykola Ryabchuk, journalist, poet, social critic, outlines Ukraine's woes

by Stella Hryniuk

WINNIPEG — Mykola Ryabchuk, editor of *Vsesvit* and literary editor of *Suchasnist*, spoke here on Sunday, December 12, 1993, on the forthcoming elections in Ukraine. Mr. Ryabchuk was the guest of the department of German and Slavic studies of the University of Manitoba.

A well-known and respected journalist, poet and social critic, Mr. Ryabchuk was born in Lutske and educated in western Ukraine. For many years he was a victim of Soviet repression for his pro-nationalist activities.

Mr. Ryabchuk began by briefly outlining the major problems facing Ukraine today: fuel shortages, devaluation of the karbovanets and hyperinflation, corruption in the government and administration (there is even "hypercorruption," he maintained, as people can now be bribed with very few dollars), the resignation of one government and its replacement by a worse one, and the resignation of Kostyantyn Morozov, the popular minister of defense, and of other high level military officials. The population, he said, has no confidence in the government and is generally apathetic towards politics.

Ukrainians know how to suffer, Mr. Ryabchuk said, but, they have been able to do so in the past when there was a glimmer of hope for better times ahead. But what Ukraine is undergoing now is an agony, an agony of the entire system, he noted. It derives from the crisis of an idea — not from a crisis of the Ukrainian people. It is the crisis of the Soviet system, which is intensely intertwined with this particular crisis of Ukraine as it emerges from this system. The crisis today is a consequence of the turn of events in 1991, the leftovers of that unfinished revolution.

The referendum on independence, Ukraine's declaration of independence and the election of Leonid Kravchuk as president were events which set into motion in Ukraine a Soviet socialist type of system, both in politics and in economics. The creation of such a system simultaneously with the declaration of independence established a set of contradictions which is haunting Ukrainian society today. Now, to destroy Soviet-style socialism necessarily threatens Ukrainian independence and statehood, he explained.

## Necessary, but costly compromises

According to Mr. Ryabchuk, the compromises made by the Ukrainian nationalist democrats in the months after August 1991 were necessary, but the price for these compromises was high and is now being paid. For there to be a declaration of independence, these groups had to play games with the Ukrainian Communist nomenklatura. The democratic groups by themselves were not strong enough to get the desired result in the referendum on independence. The 90 percent vote for independence came from two groups: the democratic group, which brought in 30 percent of the vote, and the nomenklatura, which produced 60 percent. The strength of each of the factions supporting independence was not unlike that found in the 1990 parliamentary elections or in the 1991 Gorbachev referendum on the creation of a new USSR, he pointed out.

In all of these tests of public opinion roughly 60 percent were supporters of the nomenklatura position and 30 percent were in favor of democratic change. In the 1990 Parliament, two-thirds of the elected deputies were of the Communist old guard and one-third were pro-reform and non-Communist. In 1991 in Ukraine two-thirds voted for remaining in a Soviet union and one-third were in favor of separation from such a body. The two forces united in 1991 on the issue of independence, but were to be found in about the same proportions in the election of Mr. Kravchuk as president. Such numbers have a strong bearing on what is happening today, Mr. Ryabchuk said.

The elections of 1994 will be affected similarly. The one-third who are supporters of the nationalist democratic position are nationally conscious Ukrainians; the two-thirds who vote for Soviet-style measures are persons who have a weak political and Ukrainian national consciousness, and who are easily manipulated. In order to counter this situation, unity of the nationalist democratic forces in the elections is imperative, he emphasized. Some agreements have been made already between the various democratic parties and coalitions to this effect. However, the electoral law recently enacted is not one which will assist the process of political democratization and enlightened voting.

## Majority system not the best option

The "first past the post" system, which is still in place, is not the best scenario in a post-Communist society such as Ukraine's. What is needed at this time is a proportional system in which it is parties that are in competition — not individuals. This proportional representation is preferable so that people can learn about different party platforms and vote on the basis of what a party, not an individual, offers, Mr. Ryabchuk observed.

Naturally, the present government is not particularly interested in the evolution of a multi-party system. What it wants is a "no-party" system, i.e., that which exists now. That way the only group to have an advantage is the group from which they themselves derive — the nomenklatura. Mr. Ryabchuk explained that contrary to the popular image, the Communist Party did not disappear after the 1991 putsch. The major posts in the police, the army, the security forces all continued to be controlled by these powers. They maintained their hold on these functions even as they appeared to be collapsing as a force.

They were very clever in the way they utilized the aftermath of the putsch, he said. Being fully aware of the weakness of the Soviet system, the nomenklatura reinvented itself out of what George Orwell had called "the inner party," while the outer public party collapsed. They deceived the public into believing that new people were coming into power. People were disoriented, not knowing who really was in power. This was convenient for the nomenklatura, because it held power but took no responsibility for bad outcomes. People, then, could see the Communist Party as responsible for the failures of the system — and not the new power brokers of this "inner party."

Mr. Ryabchuk said he sees this as a brilliant move on

the nomenklatura's part, and one which has done great harm to the body politic. It has been especially harmful for the way people perceive the national democratic forces. Among the latter were some individuals who were tempted by the benefits offered them by the nomenklatura and who were misled by the notion that working with the power brokers was really working together for the good of the new Ukraine. The nomenklatura did not make promises to the democrats while they drew them into their new creation, which is really a Soviet system in the process of disintegration and not in the process of growth, he continued. And now, during the election campaign they can say to the populace: "See, the democrats are as bad as us, as corrupt as us." They offer no positive program and continually agitate against any democratic opposition, pointing out that the opposition has nothing better to offer and is as corrupt as the former Communists.

## Concern about voter apathy

Mr. Ryabchuk said he is concerned that people will not go out to vote, and that this abstention will be more likely to occur in the large industrial centers where the democratic forces have made some headway. Where the political awareness of the people is less developed, namely in the villages, he fears that the vote will be as it was before — for the old guard, the heads of collective farms, etc. — because these voters will vote the way they are told, as they did in earlier times. And this is an important election that may decide whether an independent Ukraine will continue to exist, he added.

On a happier note, Mr. Ryabchuk speculated on the possible options for Ukraine's political path. Models of reforming societies exist in Eastern Europe and in East Asia from which lessons could be learned. But in the case of Ukraine, the political system must change radically, and after that its economic system, too. He used an analogy to make his point. In 1917 the system implanted in Ukraine was like a tree whose branches were put into the ground and its roots into the air. Now this tree must be replanted with its roots in the earth. The present Parliament merely does some maintenance, trimming, etc., but makes no fundamental changes to the former anomalous system.

Looking to the future, Mr. Ryabchuk noted that it is likely the post-Communist nomenklatura will again dominate the Parliament. The workings of the political system will then be determined to a large extent by what representation the democratic forces retain. It is possible that a coalition could form between the democrats and some of what he called the "revisionists" in the nomenklatura camp, led by someone like the former prime minister, Leonid Kuchma. Such a coalition did not form in the last Parliament, but could possibly form in the next one.

## Nomenklatura has competing interests

Mr. Ryabchuk also noted that the organization of the post-Communist Ukrainian nomenklatura is not quite as monolithic as that of the former Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Now there are various competing interests within it, such as the collective farm bosses, the factory managers and the nouveau riche business types. In such a situation there are possibilities for the democrats to form new alliances, or at least to exploit these differences of interest within the nomenklatura ranks.

Mr. Ryabchuk added that he thought if the democrats win the parliamentary elections it would not matter whether President Kravchuk stays on. But if the Communist nomenklatura wins, it will be imperative to get rid of Mr. Kravchuk because he is a man who has shown himself as always going with the winning side. But who can the democrats run against him, who has a chance to defeat the incumbent? At present, he continued, all the democratic leaders have a negative image, are seen as interlopers from western Ukraine, Banderites, etc. They are all regarded as suspect by that two-thirds of the electorate that is politically naive. In any case these latter people will probably vote for the known rather than the unknown "evil."

The best option, according to Mr. Ryabchuk, is someone who is a dissident from the nomenklatura, just as in Russia where Boris Yeltsin rose out of the Communist Party ranks in opposition to Mikhail Gorbachev, and where the public is similarly split into two-thirds who are naive and one-third who are politically more sophisticated. There Mr. Yeltsin appears to please both groups — he protects the old administrative system while simultaneously being a reformer. There are not many persons in Ukraine who have that sort of profile, Mr. Ryabchuk enu-

(Continued on page 18)

## Scholar to study comparative politics of Russia, Ukraine

WORCESTER, Mass.—Zenovia Sochor, associate professor of government and international relations at Clark University, has been awarded a Fulbright Fellowship for the spring 1994 semester. The fellowship will support her research for a manuscript on the comparative politics of Russia and Ukraine.

Like many experts on the former Soviet Union, Dr. Sochor is redesigning her research interests to take into account the collapse of communism and the disintegration of the USSR. She will focus on two key successor states, Russia and Ukraine, on which little published material exists, as information on Russia and Ukraine was subsumed by the USSR before 1991.

"So little has been published about the individual states which once comprised the Soviet Union, because the perspective was always from Moscow — not Kyiv, Vilnius, Tbilisi or Almaty," said Prof. Sochor. "It is a fascinating juncture in history and the Fulbright will allow me to observe nation-states in the making."

With the support of the Fulbright, she will be teaching and conducting research at Kyiv-Mohyla University, one of the largest universities in the Ukrainian capital. She has been invited to teach a class on "Comparative Authoritarian Systems: From Dictatorship to Democracy." Her research will examine the attempt by the new political leaders to build a

democracy, a market economy and a new national identity at the same time.

Dr. Sochor, who is married to David Parry, an architect and city planner, will be accompanied to Kyiv by her 7-year-old daughter, Katrina Parry, who will attend the Kyiv International School associated with the U.S. Embassy.

Prof. Sochor joined the Clark faculty in 1980. In 1984, she spent the fall semester in Moscow on a faculty exchange program with support from an IREX grant. Prior to Clark, she was an assistant professor at Columbia University and Johns Hopkins University.

Prof. Sochor received a bachelor's degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1965 and a master's degree from the London School of Economics in 1966, having gone abroad as the first woman to be named a Thurston Scholar to England. In 1977, she earned a Ph. D. from Columbia University.

Clark University is a research university with a liberal arts college and several graduate schools. Located in Worcester, Mass., it was founded in 1887 and is the oldest graduate school in New England and the second oldest in the nation. Clark currently enrolls approximately 2,000 undergraduate students and 700 graduate students from more than 44 states and territories and 78 countries.

# INTERVIEW: Oles Yanchuk, the cinematic language of "Famine-33"

by Andriy Wynnycky

Director Oles Yanchuk was recently in New York in connection with the screening of his feature film "Famine 33" at the Film Forum theater in Manhattan's Greenwich Village, from December 15 to December 28, 1993.

**How have your visits to North America changed since you began working on "Famine-33"?**

As I began background research for the film, I decided to turn to an independent historian, that is, a North American one. I did this because ours, only 10 years ago, wrote that there had been no famine at all.

While on the lookout, I met Dr. James Mace of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine entirely by chance. After a few meetings, we decided that he would be the consultant to the film.

From May 1990, I came here to explore the resources of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI) on the subject, to meet with members of the community for further research and fund raising, and so on.

After the film was ready, I wanted to show it to the people who helped me make it — to show what all that funding had been used for.

The next stage was to take the film beyond the Ukrainian community. The first chance to do this came last summer, when I was invited to an international film festival in California. "Famine-33" was the only entry from Ukraine. At first it was screened at the Kennedy Center in Washington, and then in Los Angeles.

These screenings piqued the interest of the Film Forum, which asked for the videocassette. And so it was that it was shown there for two weeks in December.

This takes interaction of the [Dovzhenko] studio with the West to a new level. This is not to say that the screenings for the community were not important. They were, particularly as a kind of accounting for the amount of support given in Canada and the U.S., a report.

In fact, the very submission of the film to the California festival and travel here was funded by a Chicago committee to support the making of "Famine-33," so the production team's debt to all those in North America who helped is great.

**You've received good reviews in the Village Voice and Variety and The New York Times, that would seem to be the best kind of report.**

Sure, that's also very pleasant. After all, this is a grading of my work and the work of my friends, the group of us who made the film.

**It also helps to place the famine in the historical record. More people are willing to acknowledge that it occurred.**

Certainly. At the screening in Los Angeles, where there were film scholars, critics, film buffs — there were some very interesting questions. Americans asked how something like this could happen; they still couldn't understand.

Their experience of a two-party democracy, despite [former President Ronald] Reagan's pronouncements about the "evil empire," blinded them to the reality of totalitarianism. They couldn't understand how such a famine could have taken place, how people could have endured it, tolerated it...

**What reactions did you get from those attending the first Film Forum screening [December 15, 1993]?**

First of all, [the audience] said the film was well made from an artistic point of view, and the images seemed to transcend the historical fact.

That's actually what I tried to accomplish in the film. I wanted to recreate a certain atmosphere using the language of cinema. [Émigré author Vasyli] Barka accomplished something similar in his "Yellow Prince." But this is literature, this is a different language.

In film, images are the most important, words come

second. I went on a creative search for some cinematic equivalents. For me, the strongest scene is the pit scene, in which freight cars full of corpses are dumped from the train — there are no words being said at all. Another scene: the mother coming home embracing a loaf of bread — again, no words. The mowers in the field of death — not a single word.

against our people. We wanted to find an artistic equivalent for the historical fact.

**Some reviews suggested that elements from Barka's "The Yellow Prince" were inserted into your film. How true is that, or was Barka's imagery and language central to its conception?**

First of all, the language of Barka's novel or novella is incredible, compelling; you can't ignore it. But also, Barka told me that at some time immediately after World War II, a man who eventually emigrated to Australia gave the writer a diary of his in which he described the famine. Barka said he based the book on this diary, although he witnessed the famine himself as well.

When Les Taniuk gave me the book to read, I immediately felt that this would be our source work. Of course, I felt I couldn't render everything that was in the novel, but after a five-hour conversation with the author in Glen Spey [N.Y.], we arrived at an acceptable equivalent. Barka also gave me a copy of it, which he signed, writing that "I hereby permit you to use this book for the glorious cause of making a film about the famine."

When I came back from the film festival in California, I wanted to show it to Barka very much. For me, he was the ultimate judge. So I brought a videocassette for him to Glen Spey, and he liked it.

**How does this film reflect the way you work?**

People laugh at me when I say this, particularly women, but making a film is like giving birth. You become impregnated with the idea, you get sick over it, and until you finally produce it you carry it around like some pleasant sickness.

Cinema is life, you know, I don't do it to make money, and I derive more than pleasure from it. My life changes and, practically speaking, nothing else exists for me as I'm making a film. I wake up with visions of a particular scene, the one we did the previous day or the one we are about to do. I become obsessed with the roles.

After I finish a film, it sits inside me for a few months, like a living being.

A film is born three times. Once when you write the script, when you plunge into the images, the roles, the drama — you begin to live its life and enter its psychology. The second birth is during its shooting: every day produces about two to three minutes of life on the screen. The third birth happens as the film is edited.

At this point, the film is already a living organism that has begun dictating to you: "shorten me here, add something here, add a pause here." By editing you can lose a film, or create two entirely different ones. Many directors agree on this: making a film is like giving birth to a child.

After the initial edit of the film, it was 147 minutes long. Now, it is 95 minutes long. It was reduced after a certain cooling-off period. I went fishing for a month and tried to put it out of my mind completely.

Then I came back to it with a cold, more dispassionate eye, and saw things that had to be tightened up, some cut out entirely. This has to be done without regret, by the way.

**What were the more notable scenes that ended up on the cutting room floor?**

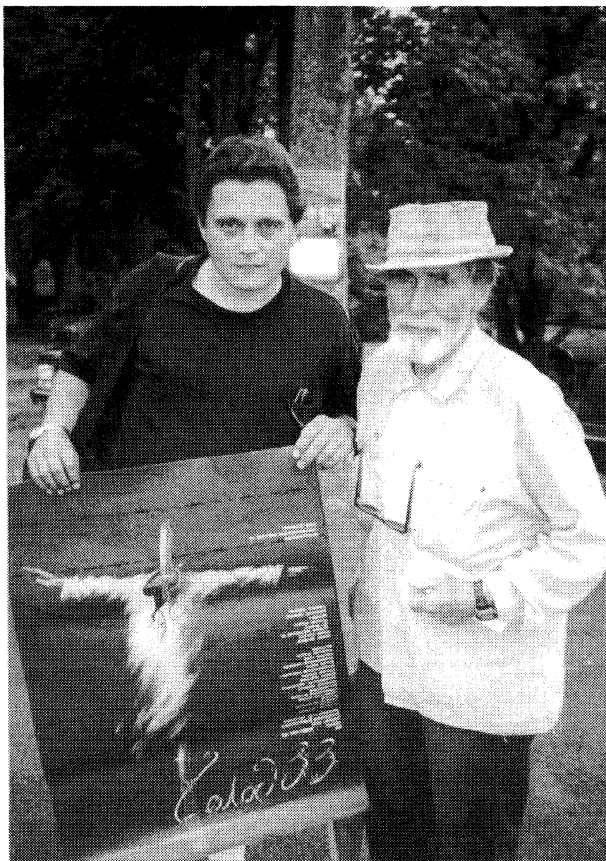
Well, the film was essentially the same but, for instance, the beginning was slightly different. Originally, it began with a meeting of Communist activists. Then I decided on the church scene, with the disrupted prayer.

**This also is taken from the Barka book.**

Right. It was meant to evoke a sense of timelessness, of the connection between God and the people. And then, there's a rupture as the "antichrists" burst in and the church bell is toppled from the steeple.

When the antichrists arrive, there's a fracturing of the timeless and all colors fade from life. It becomes grey,

(Continued on page 17)



In Glen Spey, N.Y., director Oles Yanchuk (left) holds a poster for his film, "Famine-33," during his encounter with émigré writer Vasyli Barka, author of "The Yellow Prince" on which the film is based.

**What is the strongest scene that you didn't get from Barka's book?**

Most of the strongest scenes are from Barka, but in the book, Katrannyk doesn't die in the pit, but comes home. He manages to crawl out of the pit, but when he arrives he falls dead on the threshold.

With a book, you can put it down. You can read it for a week, a month, come back to it. With a film, you're there for an hour and a half and then you're gone. The needs of dramatic action dictated that I shorten certain scenes, and in other cases make cinematic variations.

The pit was painstakingly described in the "Yellow Prince," and I couldn't hope to match it. We would have had to construct some kind of gigantic hell to equal Barka's effects. You have moments when people are burning... To match the book's details cinematically would have been overly naturalistic.

There's another scene, when a half-naked woman is brought to a house where a man sits, and it becomes obvious that he's eating a child. We showed only a very small detail: the child's hand sticking out from under a pile of rags.

In Barka, you have a full evocation of the scene. The house full of smoke. The child lying slaughtered like an animal, hideously disfigured, on a bench. I couldn't show this, because this would have been a report from a morgue. A sense of measure had to be maintained.

In cinema, you have to have a sense of limits, because if you don't, it's no longer art, but naturalism or sensationalism or something else, but not art.

The famine is a historical fact, but it is also a fact of universal terror. It is the fact of a genocide committed

# "Steppes of Europe: New Art from Ukraine" defies stereotypes

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — "It was not a representative show, thank goodness," wrote a Krakow paper about the exhibit "Steppes of Europe: New Art from Ukraine" held in Warsaw from October 1 to November 11, 1993.

The curator of the show, Jurij Onuch, gave a presentation about the exhibit at the Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation on November 26, after returning to Toronto from Warsaw. He explained that an official and representative show usually means that artistic value is not the most important selection criterion and that "Steppes of Europe" was not intended to show the full measure of art in Ukraine, but a particular vision of that art.

The aim of the exhibit was, in Mr. Onuch's words, "to show the falsity of the stereotype of contemporary Ukrainian art as a post-Soviet peripheral variant of Russian art and to convince the audience that the artists' ties to Ukrainian history, traditions and myths are so strong and fundamental that they completely differentiate their art from the Russian."

The participants of the show were 13 artists, age 28 to 42, who live and work in Ukraine. Twelve of them came to Warsaw a week ahead to install their works. This is the first time that such a large exhibit of contemporary Ukrainian art — some 50 works — has been mounted in Europe on a professional level. The show was held at the Center for Contemporary Art, which is located in the restored medieval

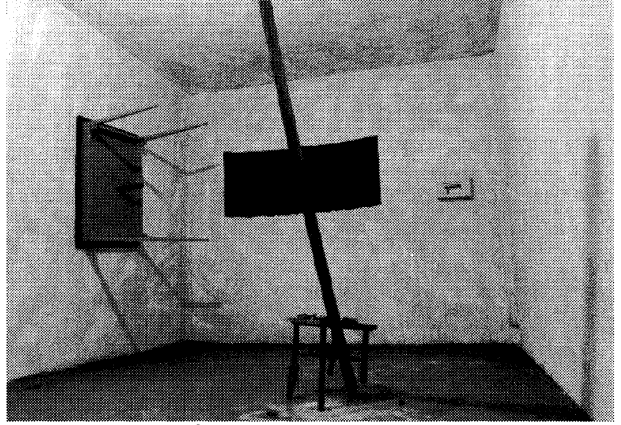
Ujazdowski Castle. The timing of the show was fortuitous; it was the first event of the season, held at the same time as an international John Cage festival, which brought a lot of Europeans and Americans interested in contemporary art to Warsaw.

There was wide interest in the exhibit: the opening was filmed by German TV, Polish TV put together a half-hour program about the show, and Mr. Onuch gave about 20 interviews for the media. Ukraine's Ambassador Gennadiy Udovenko spoke at the official opening and the Ukrainian Embassy gave a dinner in honor of the participants.

In staging an exhibit today, Mr. Onuch said, you can't just do a show of works, but need to have a concept or a vision on the basis of which works are selected. The artists chosen have to reinforce each other, the exhibit has to be well mounted and presented to reflect the chosen vision.

Mr. Onuch's vision was the culture of the steppes — a pagan, vital life force, a culture made up of layers of previous civilizations. The concept chosen was meant to point out that contemporary Ukrainian culture is deeply rooted in history but part of the post-modern consciousness, an element of which is transculturalism, meaning not only the travel of artists between various contemporary cultures but their reference to motifs present in previous epochs.

"Such a consciousness lets us see the value of different cultures while it allows the preservation of one's own national identity in relation to the development of



Andriy Sahaidakovsky (Lviv), installation (1993).

a global unity," wrote Polish art critic Jerzy Truszkowski (his article was translated and reprinted in *Nashe Slovo*, November 21 and 28, 1993). Ukrainian culture has retained, both in form and content, motifs that reach deep into pre-history. The Scythian and the Sarmatian, Greek, Kyivan Rus' with its pagan and Christian cultural elements, Byzantine art traditions on Ukrainian soil — Mr. Truszkowski found reference to this cultural heritage at the "Steppes of Europe" show.

"The spaciousness of the castle's rooms paralleled the Ukrainian steppes and made the visitor conscious of their limitlessness," Mr. Truszkowski wrote. He called the large abstract canvases of Vasyl Bazhay "an archaic abstract landscape," and the monumental portraits of Serhiy Panych "the Western face of Ukrainian culture, evoking the richness of Renaissance and baroque motifs." Andriy Sahaidakovsky's installation of "brutal realism" — a smeared wall to which was secured, by a large rusty rivet, a table with its legs in the air; the room — messy and polluted; an unbalanced chair with two short and two long legs kept upright by an unfinished board — an image of "the unsteady balance of post-Soviet everyday life."

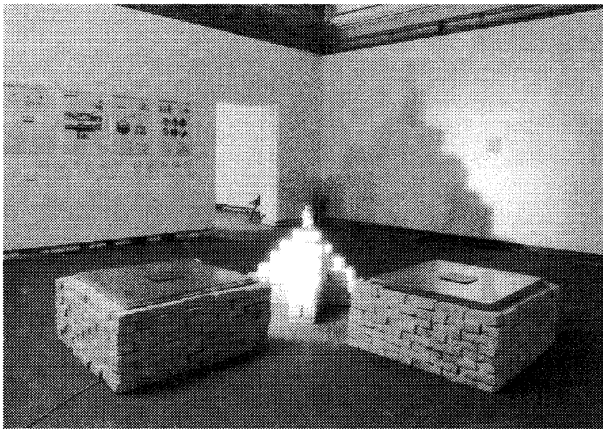
Vasyl Raieivsky's installation, "Shelter for the gods," of a ceramic mason in a classic socialist realist pose, a light casting its shadow magnified to monumental proportions, atop a pyramid of white bricks and two brick pedestals with sheets of tin covered with text were "layers of archaic culture topped with a con-

temporary image."

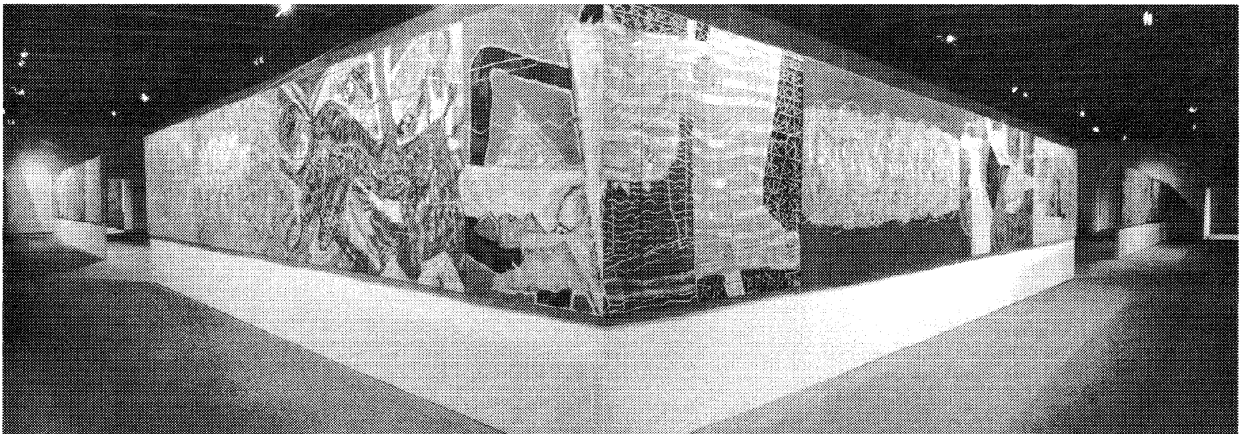
A separate, windowless room was devoted to the works of Yevhen Leshchenko, his neo-primitive flora and fauna in formally arranged rows underlining the interdependence of man and nature, "pictures pulsating with the fruits of joyous pagan fertility." Mr. Truszkowski wrote. The American poet Allan Ginsberg (who had come for the John Cage festival and visited the exhibit) called them "truly psychedelic art," Mr. Onuch said. The artist himself, who moved to Kryvyi Rih from Kyiv seven years ago, lives only with his art, doesn't go anywhere and, Mr. Onuch mentioned, doesn't seem to need anyone. He was the only artist in the exhibit who chose not to come to Warsaw.

Also in the show was one of the monumental paintings of Oleh Tistol (Kyiv), one of his huge "banknotes" depicting battle scenes from Ukrainian history, their cartoon-like treatment demystifying cultural stereotypes. In the Warsaw show, the battle scene featured Petliura and Pilsudski, the leaders of Ukraine and Poland in the anti-Soviet campaign of 1918. The paintings of Oleksander Roitburd (Odessa) were arranged on both sides of a formal passageway, seven similar oils of phallic and vaginal forms. The video installation of Mykola Matsenko (Cherkasy) showed the projection of an opera theater while that of Hlib Visheslavsky (Kyiv) was featured at the dramatic entrance to the show. Finally, a single work by Oleh Holosiy, who died at the beginning of 1993 at age 28, was a

(Continued on page 15)



Valentyn Raieivsky (Kyiv), "Shelter for the gods," installation (1993).



Vasyl Bazhay (Lviv), oil, installation, 195 cm. by 60 m. (1991-1993).

## Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

### Ducky doin' dandy in Buffalo

Ukrainian Dale Hawerchuk has adjusted to life as a Buffalo Sabre. Heck, he's in his fourth full year with Buffalo, after an amazing nine years with his original team, the Winnipeg Jets. However, a question still remained a bit unanswered heading into this 1993-1994 campaign — a question perhaps even a bit more magnified by Sabre superstar Pat LaFontaine's season-ending knee surgery this past November: Have the Sabres adjusted to Hawerchuk?

"I know we haven't been scoring like everyone expected, but I haven't been disappointed in my play," the veteran center said. Of course, LaFontaine's injury and missing last year's NHL top goal scorer, Russian Alexander Mogilny, for a stretch of games also due to hurts severely limited the Buffalo offense. "Maybe the first five games or so I didn't play well, but I don't think that's the case now, though. I feel I'm playing well."

Hawerchuk has the evidence to back his claim. He's averaged a solid point-a-game through the first 39 matches, with a surprising 16 goals and 23 assists. He hasn't been too shy of spending some time in the sin-bin, either, collecting 42 minutes thus far. Yet, potential problems remain.

There's the lingering doubt the man they nicknamed "Ducky" is not the answer to the Sabres' woes. There are questions about his age (he's in his 13th NHL season and turns 31 in April). And, there's concern the Sabres don't play a system conducive to his offensive talents. Hawerchuk has heard these complaints before, and he's not perturbed by any of them. He reflected back to his inaugural year with Buffalo (1990-1991), after being Mr. Winnipeg Jet for almost a full decade.

"I'll admit that year was different," he said when reminded he is somewhat of a slow starter. "I could feel I had a slow start, but I think I was daydreaming

about everything. Maybe the change hadn't taken effect yet. Nine years with one team and then a new one. Everything was different.

"I think that was the only thing though. I mean it would be great if we were filling the net with pucks and winning every game. I know that's what everybody wants. But I know my role here. When I came it was because of team goals. My goal is to win the Stanley Cup and cups aren't won in October or November or December.

"Hopefully we'll build up to that goal. My main concern is that. It may happen things don't go well as far as statistics go. [Based on his track record, this is quite doubtful.] But if we're there in April and May and all of a sudden we're fighting for the cup, then it's been a hell of a year for me."

Winning a Stanley Cup is important to Hawerchuk. At this point in his career, it is the most important item on his agenda. Yet, he admits people want him to produce more. And he's confident he can deliver even more despite the team's injury losses and the shuffling of forward lines, looking for at least two capable combinations. All of this plus a steady influx of young talent to a defensive oriented Sabre squad.

"The numbers aren't a major concern," Hawerchuk said. "I've had big stat years in the NHL before and they're great, but they've never helped me achieve the cup."

Ducky has accomplished some pretty amazing things in his 12-year NHL career. He's led his team in scoring every season prior to '92-'93. Considered one of the league's finest playmakers, he bit a couple of big milestones last year, picking up his 700th assist and 1,200th point. The four-time All-Star picked up his 700th assist when the Sabres beat Hartford on November 13, 1992. The assist, one of three on the night, moved Hawerchuk within two spots of the top 20 all-time assist leaders. (Wow!) It also brought a standing ovation and a salute

from teammates and coaches.

Hawerchuk was grateful, but like he did for his 400th goal and 1,000th point, he downplayed the accomplishment.

"I never think of them," he said. "I just keep going. I've never stopped to sit back and look at what I've done. I think you should save that until you retire. Maybe then it will seem like its important, but right now I just want to play and win and get a chance at the cup."

Hawerchuk believes he's still at the top of his game. He said his confidence has never wavered: not through any struggling start, endless search for compatible wingers or even the face of the media.

"I have never doubted myself," he proclaimed. "That's the one thing that's always been there for me. I've always been strong. My father told me I would have to watch my confidence, and I said, 'Dad, my confidence is always there.' Its just been a different scene for me (in Buffalo). It wasn't confidence, at first, but scenery."

He said numerous team problems have contributed to his slump. A big problem has been line shuffling, especially because of several injuries mentioned above. Last year the same problem existed, but due to other circumstances.

"We've got so many good players (when healthy)," he said. "You just can't play everybody. At least not if you want to keep them happy."

Although he objects to the constant line-switching, Ducky has no knocks against the coaching staff.

"It goes back to what I said earlier. This is November and December," he reminded. "Its early. We're searching. Come February or March, they're going to know who the horses are. Right now, we're almost like a new team. We're finding ourselves and the coaches are finding out about us. Sometimes that's complicated because a coach has more options than he really needs or wants."

During the early fall of 1992, Dale Hawerchuk agreed to become the Buffalo Sabres' second million-dollar man. Hawerchuk and then-Sabres' general manager Gerry Meehan agreed on a multi-year deal that will pay the veteran center an average of \$1.2 million per season. The exact length of time and payment structure was not made public,

but Hawerchuk acknowledged the pact has provided for more than \$1 million annually.

The salary made Hawerchuk the second-highest paid player on the team behind center LaFontaine (\$1.5 million plus bonuses). Hawerchuk has incentive bonuses that are tied to individual and team successes.

"There was a lot of time and thought put into it on both sides," Hawerchuk said. "We realized this was Buffalo and not New York or Los Angeles. I think once we came together on that (smaller market), it was just matter of working things out."

Salaries in the NHL have skyrocketed the past two seasons. In 1992, Hawerchuk was entering the last year of a deal that paid him \$650,000 per year. Not a bad raise in pay for this truly superior Ukrainian puckster, who notched his 1,000th total point in only 781 games.

DUCKY-TALE: Hawerchuk, who has suffered an image problem (through absolutely no fault of his own) for most of his NHL career, picked up a great P.R. man in Philadelphia Flyer phenom Eric Lindros. "When times were tough during the Canada Cup (two years ago)," said Lindros, "Dale was there for me. For a guy like Hawerchuk to take me aside, it just made me more comfortable and confident, and it carried over into the games. He's a team man all the way through."

### UKRAINIAN PROFILE #3

Hawerchuk, Dale  
#10, Buffalo Sabres  
-Shoots left.  
-5'11", 185 lbs.  
-Born: Toronto, April 4, 1963  
-Winnipeg's first choice and first over all in 1981 entry draft  
-QMJHL First All-Star and Player of the Year (1981)  
-Canadian Major Junior Player of the Year (1981)  
-Calder Memorial Trophy Winner (Rookie of the Year) - 1982  
-NHL Second All-Star Team (1985)  
-Played in NHL All-Star Game (1982, 1985, 1986, 1988)  
-1992-1993 regular season scoring stats: 81-16-80-96-52 (-17)  
-1992-1993 playoff scoring stats: 8-5-9-14-2

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# NOTES ON PEOPLE

## Former UNIS staffer to monitor elections

WASHINGTON — Yaropolk Taras Kulchychkyj, former assistant director of the Ukrainian National Information Service in Washington, was named assistant project manager for the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) in Ukraine in November.

As IFES assistant project manager, Mr. Kulchychkyj will be responsible for meeting with election specialists and NGO participants in the election process and helping to assess the technical and political difficulties in administering the March 27 parliamentary elections.

Mr. Kulchychkyj organized and led the first worldwide Ukrainian Congress of Students, held in Kyiv on June 25-27, 1993. He has researched 19th and 20th century Ukrainian history and literature at the National Archives in Prague and assisted with the production of "Russia and Ukraine, One Year Later" for Close-Up on C-Span.

Mr. Kulchychkyj is a graduate of Rutgers College in New Brunswick, N.J., with a bachelor of arts degree in psychology and English. He is presently working towards a master's degree in Central and East European studies at LaSalle University in Philadelphia.

Mr. Kulchychkyj is a member of UNA Branch 324.



Yaropolk T. Kulchychkyj

## Writes bilingual math dictionary

NEWARK, N.J. — Dr. Roman Voronka, professor of mathematics at New Jersey Institute of Technology, authored an English-Ukrainian Mathematical Dictionary with over 1,000 words, published by the Ukraina Society in Kyiv. Dr. Voronka also has been appointed to the board of trustees of the Scientific and Technical University in Kyiv.

Last summer, he was awarded Ukraine's highest civilian award by Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk. During the 1992-1993 academic year, while teaching a course in differential equations at the National Technological University, Dr. Voronka was rated by students in the top 20 percent of 476 instructors.

He is a member of UNA Branch 27.

## Law school grad passes Virginia bar



Alexander Francuzenko

SILVER SPRING, Md. — Alexander Francuzenko, a May 1993 graduate of the University of Richmond School of Law, passed the Virginia Bar exam in July and was admitted to the Commonwealth of Virginia Bar on November 2. He is now an assistant to the Honorable John W. Sause and hopes to pass the Maryland Bar exam in February.

A 1990 graduate of Towson State University with a bachelor of arts degree in international relations, Mr. Francuzenko also completed a summer session at the Emanuel College at Cambridge University in England in 1991. As an undergraduate, Mr. Francuzenko was an avid golf player,

serving as captain of the golf team at Towson State.

During law school, he was president of the Student Fraternity, which helped individuals with legal problems and represented the law school at the Student Council of the University of Richmond. He was a delegate to the Student Law Convention held in Arizona in the spring of 1992 and served as a judge in the University Student Court.

Mr. Francuzenko, a member of UNA Branch 15, is the son of Mykola and Jaroslawa Francuzenko. The elder Mr. Francuzenko is the former chief of the Ukrainian Branch of Voice of America.

## Awarded grant for research in Ukraine

NEWARK, N.J. — Dr. Roman Andrushkiw, a mathematics professor at New Jersey Institute of Technology, was awarded a \$30,000 collaborative research grant from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, with matching funds from NJIT, to participate in the Cooperation in Applied Science and Technology (CAST) Program, sponsored by the National Research Council of the U.S. Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Andrushkiw will conduct research on the problem of integrability of nonlinear dynamical systems at the Institute of Mathematics, Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

He is a member of UNA Branch 371.

## Attends gathering in Brody, Ukraine

DEARBORN HEIGHTS, Mich. — Adrian Bluj participated in the third worldwide gathering of "Bridshchany," held in Brody, Ukraine, on July 23-28, 1993. Bridshchany are residents of the

Brody region in western Ukraine.

The third gathering of Bridshchany evolved from the first gathering in 1991, which was held for the purpose of writing a book of history about the Brody region. Mr. Bluj was invited to participate in the gathering by the Rev. Yaroslav Tsaryk of St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Brody, the city officials of Brody and the regional council of deputies.

Mr. Bluj was instrumental in establishing contact between his parish, St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Dearborn, of which he is an active member, and his former parish in Brody, St. George's. During Mr. Bluj's visit, the Rev. Tsaryk personally thanked the Very Rev. Canon Wayne Ruchy of St. Michael's and the parish for sending much needed vestments and other liturgical items, and announced that St. Michael's and St. George's were sister churches.

Mr. Bluj is a member of UNA Branch 174.



Adrian Bluj

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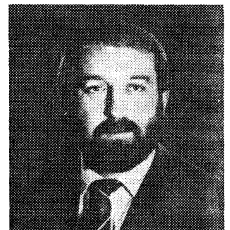
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AUTHORIZED AGENTS

## Ukraine's year...

(Continued from page 2)

Russian political figures both in and out of government have maintained that Ukraine and Russia should "be reunited." This was the position taken by Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev in June while in Ukraine preparing the groundwork for the Kravchuk-Yeltsin summit.

The former Russian Parliament, in turn, laid claim to Sevastopol in July, maintaining that it had not been part of the Crimea when the peninsula was transferred to Ukraine in 1954 and therefore remained part of Russia. The Parliament's decision was immediately denounced by President Yeltsin, who expressed his "shame" for the Russian lawmakers, as well as by the Russian Foreign Ministry. Also, for the first time in the almost two-year confrontation between Kyiv and Moscow over the Crimea, the international community, including the United Nations Security Council and the United States, took an official stand on the issue, criticizing Moscow for violating internationally accepted norms and agreements. The Sevastopol affair which one prominent Ukrainian politician characterized as tantamount to a declaration of war against Ukraine, exacerbated already tense relations with Russia and served to further harden Kyiv's determination to hold on to its nuclear arms as a safety net for its security.

### Searching for security

In April 1993, 162 Ukrainian parliamentarians addressed a letter to President Kravchuk and Parliament Chairman Ivan Plushch, arguing that Ukraine should declare itself a nuclear state and urging Parliament to confirm Ukraine's right to ownership of the nuclear arsenal on its territory before proceeding with the ratification of START I. The lawmakers also condemned the attempts by "certain states" to pressure Ukraine into immediately ratifying START I, the NPT and the Lisbon Protocol.

The letter was seen as a clear indication that, regardless of Chernobyl, pro-nuclear sympathies in Ukraine were on the rise. This was confirmed by public opinion surveys showing a definite shift in public attitudes in favor of nuclear weapons. One study, released in early 1993, reported that the proportion of those supporting retention of nuclear arms and Ukraine's status as a nuclear state had doubled from 18 percent to 36 percent in the period between May 1992 and March 1993. Moreover, of the 50 percent favoring non-nuclear status, almost 90 percent qualified their support by stating that Ukraine should become non-nuclear only after receiving legally binding international guarantees of its security from Washington and Moscow as well as appropriate financial compensation for disarming. A later poll, conducted in

the fall, revealed that more than 45 percent of respondents agreed that because Ukraine is confronted with territorial claims it should retain the status of a nuclear state. In July, Ukraine adopted the "Basic Directions" of its foreign policy, which, while not retreating from its earlier pledges that it will become a non-nuclear state, nonetheless declared that the nuclear arsenal on its territory is Ukraine's property. This was followed by the highly conditional ratification of START I in November.

These developments have been largely dictated by two factors, namely, a deep distrust of its northern neighbor, and the conviction that the West is prepared to accommodate Moscow's wishes to the detriment of other countries in the region. With regard to the former, the election results in Russia have only served to confirm a foregone conclusion, and the argument can now be heard in Kyiv that Ukraine was right to hold on to some of its nuclear weapons. Moreover, some Ukrainian politicians have begun to demand that Kyiv gain operational control over the nuclear arms on its territory.

It remains to be seen how the developments in Russia will affect the West's perception of the geopolitical situation in the former Soviet Union and, indeed, in Europe as a whole. Above all, this impinges on the so-called Partnership for Peace proposal, which was conceived as a substitute for NATO's expansion to the east. One can also expect that the Central and East European states, which reacted coolly to President Kravchuk's February initiative to create a "zone of security and stability" in the region, will now take a second look at that proposal. One thing, however, can be said with a degree of certainty, namely, Ukraine's search for security will now be accelerated and intensified.

### Conclusion

Thus, after two years of independence, Ukrainians will soon be voting for a new Parliament and will have the opportunity to select a new president as well. The latest version of the draft constitution was made public in October, but is unlikely to be adopted before the elections. The parliamentary electoral campaign got under way at the end of the year, with Rukh taking the lead in calling for a coalition of democratic forces. Representatives of the political center, led by New Ukraine's chief Volodymyr Hryniov and Mr. Kuchma, have also announced their plans to conduct a vigorous campaign. The Communist Party of Ukraine, which was registered in October, is likely to join forces with the Socialist Party of Ukraine, in a joint effort for parliamentary seats. The small nationalist parties on the right have limited support outside of western Ukraine.

In a very real sense, Ukraine is now at a turning point in its short history as an independent state.

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## Yet another example...

(Continued from page 7)

Atlantic Charter was a declaration of war aims to restore to the peoples of the world their independence and liberties.

Yet in the preamble to the Charter on the front page of The New York Times was to be found the information that Lord Beaverbrook, British head of armaments production, was on his way to Washington to discuss military supply to the Soviet Union, a state which just two months before had been a Nazi partner. This was in mid-August 1941 and nearly four months prior to the Pearl Harbor attack.

Some post-war military writers have lamented this alliance and aid to the Soviets. Sir Basil Liddell-Hart and our Samuel Eliot Morison were credible analysts of that time who came to the conclusion late that the "Grand Alliance" was a terrible error for the West. But other historians do somersaults, or yoga, sticking their heads where the sun is not likely to shine in the attempt to avoid the problems of that confabulation — not just wartime problems, but ones we have lived with for almost half a century after VE Day.

The difficulties of captive nations and those faced by the successor states to the Soviet empire are the fallout of the failure to seriously pursue the principles of the Atlantic Charter and conversely of our ill-considered generosity in supplying "Russia" the wherewithal to regain the states conferred by the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact and a great deal more besides.

The list of materials given the USSR by this country valued at \$9 billion at that time comprises the stuff you would expect: planes, tanks, guns, food, clothing — all in staggering quantities. But the most important materials, those that enabled the Soviets not merely to defend but to conduct successful offensives all the way into Western Europe, were the items giving them transport and communications capabilities required for extensive and prolonged warfare at that time. Primarily these are between 6,000 and 900,000 all-wheel-drive trucks (sources vary), 3 million tires, nearly 400,000 field telephones, and 1 million miles of cable to link these together in the wake of their advancing armies.

From 1984 to 1986, Col. David M. Glantz conducted three "Art of War" symposia at our Army War College detailing Soviet operations in the last three years of the "Great Patriotic War" with the benefit of participants on both sides. These two points emerge. The first is that looking beyond the orders of battle, in which Soviet divisions increase in number throughout the period indicating a growing military capability, the actual size of those divisions, especially those not Guards divisions, falls to half or less of their full TO&E (table of organization and equipment). In spite of all the units we find listed, the Red Army was, as the

war progressed, increasingly pressed by attrition in excess of the ability to replace losses. The second point is that during the same period Soviet military successes occurred more frequently as their command and control, and their logistics capabilities, permitted a more sophisticated employment of the forces remaining to them. We see, in other words, an increasing Soviet economy of operation in direct proportion to the arrival and employment of American materials of the sort the Soviet industrial base could not, or did not, produce for itself.

None of this devalues what were heroic efforts by people under Soviet domination, nor does it negate what was the second most powerful military economy in the world. But while it was an economy which could produce the basic war materials in sufficient quality and quantity, it could not simultaneously provide the stuff which laid the Iron Curtain along the line we remember.

Before the attack on Pearl Harbor, Americans showed very little support for sending Lend-Lease materials to the Soviet Union. The issue was a thorny one for President Roosevelt to work through the Congress. One of the sticking points concerned the lack of religious freedoms in the USSR. Shortly before the Lend-Lease debate the president had made his famous "Four Freedoms" speech listing freedom of worship as one of the four. In attempting to resolve the difficulty the president sent an envoy to the Vatican seeking the blessing of the pope on the anti-Nazi crusade. Ironically, the Nazis tried exactly the same move to legitimize their assault on the USSR. Both sides were unsuccessful.

To the moral arguments against aiding the USSR there was added a strategic one. Our military leaders were concerned throughout 1941 that the Soviets would not withstand the Nazi invasion and that materials sent to them would be taken by Germany and used against the Western allies. That did not come to pass, but shows that the pipeline was opened to the USSR while that state was a very risky proposition.

In fact, the USSR was a risky proposition whether defeated or victorious, a point that may have enjoyed wider understanding if our State Department and our press had not minimized or squashed reports of the Stalin and Kaganovich programs in Ukraine in the prior decade, and if American Reds and sympathizers had not been such effective lobbyists. The salient points of the Atlantic Charter: political and religious liberties, an end to tyranny, the territorial integrity of states, were assured defeat by the compromises made by the Western allies with the Soviets. What reason do we have to think support and military cooperation with Russia will make good these unfulfilled goals?

Jeffrey Ojeda Bellinger  
Wheatland, Wyo.

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## "Steppes..."

(Continued from page 11)

landscape of a mysterious bridge in a fog, a painting projecting metaphysical anxiety.

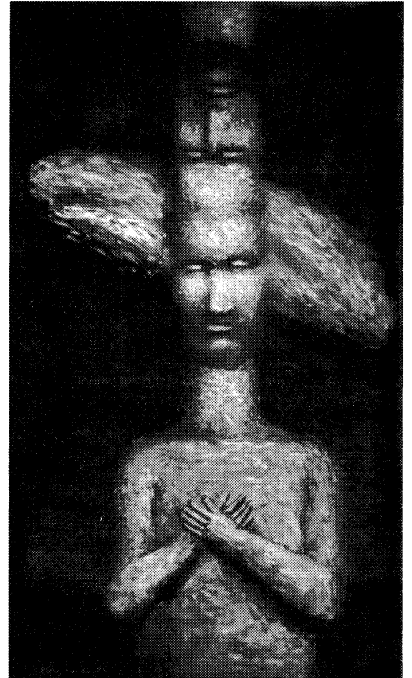
When asked at his presentation how he found the artists to put in the show, Mr. Onuch answered that he did not follow the usual route of Western professionals who go to the Ministry of Culture or the Union of Artists to ask, "show me your artists," and get the same bureaucratically approved ones.

Mr. Onuch went to Ukraine three times to put this show together, staying about six weeks each time and traveling all around the country, following leads which began at the Lviv Biennale in 1991 where Mr. Leshchenko had won the Grand Prix, led to Kyiv to the so-called guru of the Paris Commune group, Oleksander Soloviev and to art critic Halyna Sklarenko who came with him to Odessa. "One has to get on a train and go around Ukraine," Mr. Onuch said.

What next? Mr. Onuch said that the main organizers and sponsors of the Warsaw exhibit were: the Polish Ministry of Culture, the Center for Contemporary Art and the Batory (Soros) Foundation with only nominal support from the Embassy of Ukraine and the Kyiv Renaissance Foundation. "The institutional framework to promote its art and culture in the international community is lacking in Ukraine not only because of a lack of finances but a lack of individuals to do the work," Mr. Onuch said. However, he added, "If we fail to support contemporary art today we will simply be disinherited

of it just as happened with Ukrainian art in the early decades of this century and only now the process of 'recovering' names has begun."

Although there has been interest in the exhibit from art circles in both Dusseldorf and Munich, and there are tentative plans to take it to the United States, the absence of a catalogue due to lack of funds makes it difficult to promote the exhibit. As documentation of the show has been done, the production of a catalogue would be no problem if the necessary funds could be obtained. Mr. Onuch still has hopes such funds will be found.



Oleksander Roitburd (Odessa), Self-portrait, oil, 160 cm. by 90 cm.

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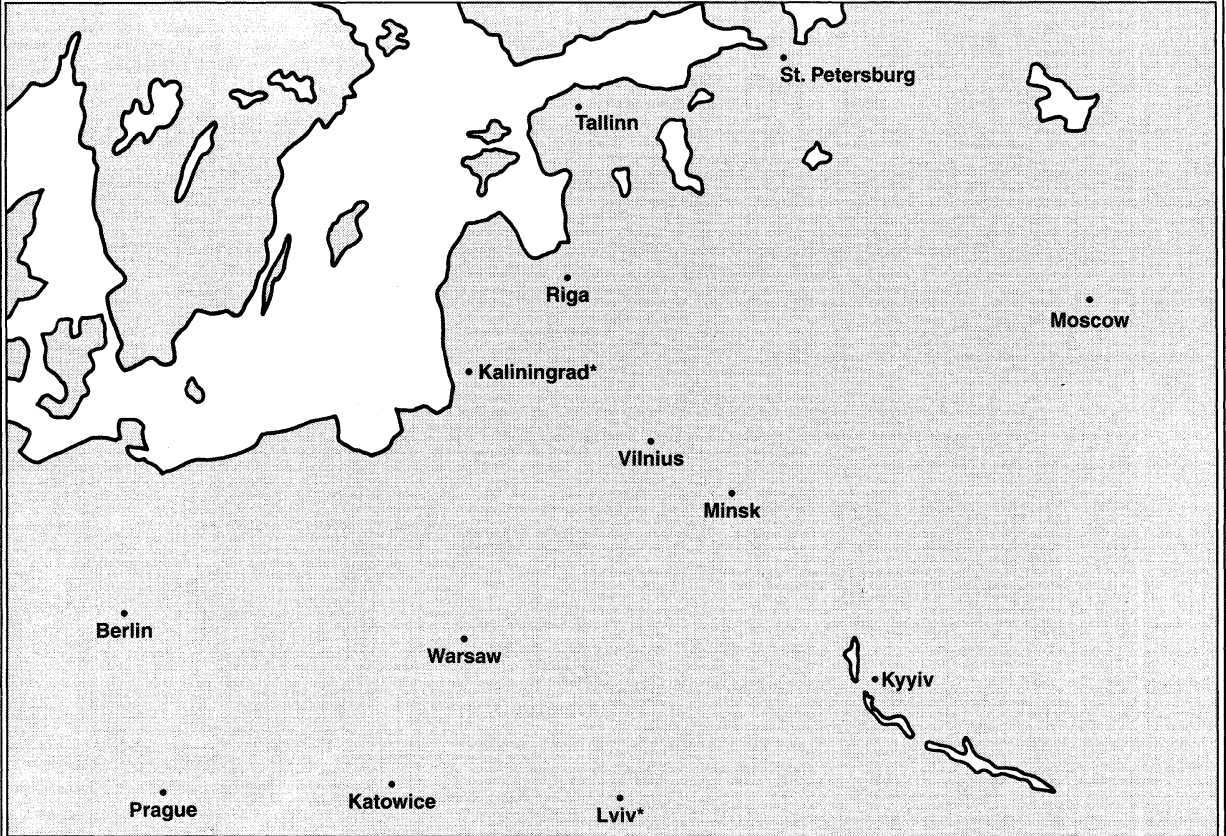
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## Oles Yanchuk...

(Continued from page 16)

black and white. Colors only return in the nightmares, dreams and memories of the characters.

A number of reviewers called the film "difficult to watch," but the scenes are not at all graphic, and the most terrifying ones, like the woman sneaking into the Katrannyk house to take away the little girl, work more by suggestion than detailed depiction.

Right. I prefer to draw an audience into the creative process, and often a suggestion is far more terrifying and has a much stronger effect than a documentary exposition, as if on a television news broadcast. Our imagination can do much stronger things with what is suggested than what is graphically shown. So it's very interesting that the reviewers were so strongly affected.

Making this film was often a "razor's edge" affair, because I often caught myself slipping into naturalism, into making historical statements. I think I was successful in avoiding them, and so I'm offended when people write that "Famine-33" is a docu-drama. It isn't, it's an artistic film based on a terrible historical tragedy that befell our people.

Some reviewers criticized the film for making the collectivizers too one-sided, too monstrous, saying that the only potentially sympathetic one is seen as having committed suicide rather than carry out orders.

If they hadn't been monsters, would 7 million have died? Probably not.

Then again, I got different comments, too. Some said: "it's a good thing that some of your collectivizers speak Ukrainian." Because there were many Ukrainians among those who helped perpetrate this outrage. Others complained about this, but the film reflects the reality: some of the lower-ranking poorer opportunists spoke Ukrainian, but the higher echelon spoke Russian, they were from Moscow. That's shown in the scene in which two party officials meet at the railroad station.

At one point in the film, it seemed that you had reproduced one of the photographs from the HURI collection on the famine using an actor. Did you perhaps build scenes around photographs you had seen when doing your research?

No. I did sift through a considerable amount of material, and some scenes were stylized in the form of a chronicle, but we didn't use any documentary footage or photographs.

A friend of mine, the Armenian director Roman Balayan, told me he had watched a TV program on the making of "Famine-33," and seen some excerpts, including the pit scene. He asked me where I had gotten such extraordinary footage, suggesting maybe a KGB archive. I told him, thanks Roman, but no, we had filmed the whole entire scene ourselves.

How did you manage to elicit the incredible performances from the children in the cast? Particularly the one who played "Andriyko." The scene that places him in, as you called it, "the field of death" at which he turns toward the camera with a look of absolute loss and sadness, is very vivid.

Well, first of all, to find "Andriyko" and the others, we auditioned about 3,000 kids. We then narrowed it down to 100, then 30, then to the three we filmed.

You see, for each role in this film, I let their emotions pass through me. I had to feel each one, each one's grief, because otherwise what we needed wouldn't

come across in the shoot.

Now this "Andriyko," it really was a remarkable stroke of luck that we were able to find him. We were very lucky.

In the scene where he turns in the field and then starts crying, I sat about two meters away from him, alongside the cameraman, and simply talked to him. I think largely I passed a certain energy to him, because I spoke virtually in a whisper. I told him where he was, then "now you remember your father, now your mother, and you feel so lost, in this terrible field, this empty, empty earth..."

Then I began to feel this predicament myself and tears came to my eyes... excuse me, as they seem to be doing now... well, these are my weapons.

At any rate, he turned and must have seen my tears and felt the energy I was trying to convey, and began this...

You see, it's very important for a director to pass his energy over to the actors. Stanislavsky said that the director dies in the actor, the director must open completely... You have to open up, in the actor, the most secret place. Because we are allowed to think everything, but there are many things that we can't bring ourselves to say.

For me the important thing is that actors not act but live, believe 100 percent, allow [a role] to enter their inner psyche completely. That's why it's so important to cast a certain actor. I believe that actors must be appropriate from the very core of their being. If you get a different actor, you'll get an entirely altered sense of psychological tension, or temperature, or power.

Those in the lead roles were professional actors, right?

Yes. Katrannyk was played by an actor from Drohobych, Hryhoriy Moroziuk; Mother Katrannyk was Halyna Sulyma from Kyiv. Of course, of the children (children are always the best actors) none of those appearing in this film had any experience.

In the other roles, there were amateurs in the cast. I always look for faces in the street, faces that you simply look at and feel something that an actor would have to go to considerable lengths to produce. An example is the old man who tells Andriyko to run away towards the end. I found him on the street, on the Khreshchatyk, a few years ago and kept him in mind. Grandmother Katrannyk was also a simple pensioner, not an actress.

The credits mention that you used some people from the country in the Poltava and Chernihiv regions.

That's right.

Was there a general willingness to recreate the events of the famine?

Not really. Many of the older people were actually quite frightened that a film about the famine was being made. There was one house that we particularly liked in the Poltava region, and we wanted it for the Katrannyk house. But the owners were still terrified of being sent to Siberia. Although we tried to calm them down, in the end we apologized for the intrusion and went to find another house.

There is a scene where a group of people are taken away as they assemble in a bread line. How was that shot?

Well, we filmed in a village called Tomodan in the Poltava region and gathered a number of ordinary people. Most of them didn't even have to be given costumes.

It was interesting that there actually was a bread store right next to where we were filming, and when an actual shipment arrived, our crowd dispersed for a time, and exactly the same kind of line formed.

We were struck by the fact that 60 years later, things are still the same in Ukraine, only the stores look slightly different.

Generally speaking, people cooperated and were quite willing to be included in a film production. Many do. Some were happy to earn the extra wages...

Where did you find the abandoned villages?

In the Poltava region. Most were neglected, but they still retained some of their identity. We did happen on one empty village near Myrhorod, where we ended up shooting the last stages of the famine. Three years previously, for some reason the authorities had simply evacuated it, saying it "had no future." They simply shut off the electricity to the place one day and people had to move.

When we first found it, we found the hoof prints of wild boars. Even as we filmed, some of them came running in. Really, the atmosphere of desolation there was eerie and oppressive, perfect for the effect we wanted to create.

In looking for a location for the scene where Andriyko confronts the old man who is warning him away, we chanced on a clearing where the grass lay all bent, and the ground was roiling with snakes. We tried to get them into some scenes, but we couldn't get them on camera. If we simply walked around casually, they would virtually wind around our feet, but if we tried to get a shot of them, they would seemingly refuse to reappear.

You appear in a cameo as the clerk who takes in the peasants' valuables in return for flour. The credits suggest that Dr. Mace also appears in the film, but I couldn't find him.

Actually, Mace was in a scene that I

cut, the original beginning, with the Communist propaganda meeting or "pokazukha." This was to be a recreation of the deceitful shows the regime put on for the benefit of foreigners, including Americans such as The New York Times' correspondent Walter Duranty.

So instead, you substituted the rolling text at the beginning that speaks about Duranty's complicity in hushing up the famine?

Right. And the original scene had Duranty arriving, and Mace played him. He was nicely dressed in period costume. He looked good, did a good job.

At any rate, the original scene had Mace-Duranty greeted by these officials and a throng of peasants brought there; a table all laid out with food, roast pigs and such, standing outside the church. And in the scene Duranty makes a speech: "truly, there is no famine in Ukraine," and so on.

It's a shame it was cut. It would have been particularly effective, politically speaking, here in the U.S.

Perhaps. In the end, I didn't really like it because it bordered on the eclectic. First of all, there was a Ukrainian choir in the scene that ended up being improperly made-up for the period. You couldn't avoid it, they looked very much out of the 1980s rather than the 1930s.

It's too bad, because Mace was very good, and so were the actors playing the Communists. For one reason or another I decided to throw it out, after some deliberation. It is a shame, and I had to apologize to Dr. Mace for abbreviating his acting career. After all, we did give him an honorarium for his performance and everything.



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## Mykola Ryabchuk...

(Continued from page 9)

merated the following: Ivan Plushch, who would be a worse choice than Mr. Kravchuk; Mr. Kuchma, who is somewhat unreliable as regards his Ukrainian nationalist sentiments; and Gen. Morozov, who has said in public that he will stand for election even though he will have to resign his military post.

In conclusion, Mr. Ryabchuk reminded the audience that comparing Ukraine to developing countries in Africa or Latin America is not entirely fair. Except for the political system, there are few similarities. Ukraine's population is much different from these other countries' in terms of education and culture, and so has greater potential. The outcome of everything

depends on Ukrainians alone, he said.

In response to questions, Mr. Ryabchuk emphasized that being Russia's neighbor does make political matters more complex. If it were not for this, Ukraine — like other countries emerging from a Communist past — would solve many of its problems in five to 10 years. He did not see the nomenklatura as wanting to unite Ukraine with Russia. What he perceived this force doing was building an independent state — for its benefit alone and without wanting to implement the economic reforms on which Russia has embarked. However, the nomenklatura does from time to time utter pro-Russian slogans. This ploy could backfire, he commented, because it creates more confusion among the people who believe in the slogans and who could start to work towards actualizing them.

Mr. Ryabchuk claimed the ruling nomenklatura is very pragmatic, privatizing everything in a manner suitable to its members. There are some internal clans in the party who feel they have robbed enough from the system and the people, and who are now ready to invest in a market economy. What is needed to move the nomenklatura as a whole in this direction is pressure from below as well as from above, from the democrats in Parliament. Those who have created Ukraine for their own purposes are not the agents of Moscow, but are free agents who work against their own countrymen. They are not ideologically motivated and are not interested in communism, but they are egotists and opportunists, he noted.

The Communist Party that exists today is not dangerous and is fully constitution-

al. The old party, which in Ukraine really was an instrument of terror, has not been punished, Mr. Ryabchuk said, adding that neither de-Sovietization nor de-Communization have occurred, as they ought to have. But one should not be concerned about the new CP; the old nomenklatura is staying clear of it. The nomenklatura does this in order to maintain its independent, non-partisan appearance, and its image of being clean.

As regards the Russians, who were privileged in the past and who resented Ukrainian nationalists, especially those of western Ukraine, Mr. Ryabchuk commented that he believes they are now generally content to stay in Ukraine, although a small group (5 to 6 percent) want their children educated in the Russian language. Most Russians in the southern and eastern parts of the country do not have a truly national awareness but rather a local patriotism, e.g. for the Donbas, Odessa, and so on. In their political leanings they tend to be for Ukrainian citizenship. Mr. Ryabchuk pointed out that the greater political differentiation, as shown in sociological studies, appears to be between rural and urban populations, rather than between various nationalities. For example, in the vote on remaining within a federation like the USSR, Kyiv city voted against, while Kyiv Oblast voted for. Mr. Ryabchuk reiterated that cities are more progressive politically, in terms of the message of the democratic forces which is that Ukraine should be a state based on citizenship, not on nationalities.

Finally, in response to a comment that there was no enthusiasm in the population to rebuild Ukraine, Mr. Ryabchuk stated that Ukrainians are not so stupid as to work for this government which does nothing to protect their interests. On the other hand, a democratic government could provide the proper inspiration even if, by the very nature of democracy, it would have to be a flexible one. The diaspora can do little to help, other than by keeping alive the hope for change in Ukraine.

## International ...

(Continued from page 4)

weeks or months before any reply or even funding is received. For this reason "we (ICDSD) ask the press to inform the Ukrainian community about our action and for the community to give us this first seed of funds so that we could function... If there is funding we'll do a job. If the community helps us a bit to initiate the matter we'll get a start on it. I'm not ready to mortgage my house to raise the funds necessary and neither is anyone else," he said.

The ICDSD has asked the World Congress of Ukrainians (WCU) for an endorsement. At a meeting of the WCU working presidium on December 7, 1993, the issue was tabled and it was decided to let the full presidium vote on this request at its upcoming meeting on January 22.

After the meeting, several working presidium members, begging anonymity, said that request will most likely be turned down by the WCU presidium.

Although there is very little time left before the election — from the day of the press conference to the election only 109 days remained — ICDSD members were confident that they could have a positive impact on the outcome. Mr. Maksymec said, "time is the enemy, but it is more of an enemy to the democratic bloc because we are just the advisors."

Mr. Wrzesnewskyj added, "Of course, we think we could have a positive impact, otherwise we wouldn't call the press conference or organize ourselves. It would have been a waste of time."

## Ukrainian National Association

### Monthly reports for October

#### RECORDING DEPARTMENT MEMBERSHIP REPORT

TOTAL AS OF SEPTEMBER 30 1993	JUV.	ADULTS	ADD	TOTALS
17,311	41,448	5,350	64,109	
<b>GAINS IN OCTOBER 1993</b>				
New members	50	74	23	147
Reinstated	13	69	1	83
Transferred In	5	9	1	15
Change class in	7	2	-	9
Transferred from Juvenile Dept.	-	3	-	3
<b>TOTAL GAINS:</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>257</b>
<b>LOSSES IN OCTOBER 1993</b>				
Suspended	8	13	11	32
Transferred out	5	9	1	15
Change of class out	7	2	-	9
Transferred to adults	3	-	-	3
Died	3	60	-	63
Cash surrender	14	28	-	42
Endowment matured	22	48	-	70
Fully paid-up	13	58	-	71
Extended insurance	-	-	-	-
Certificate terminated	-	8	6	14
<b>TOTAL LOSSES</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP</b>				
<b>GAINS IN OCTOBER 1993</b>				
Paid-up	13	58	-	71
Extended insurance	3	7	-	10
<b>TOTAL GAINS</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>LOSSES IN OCTOBER 1993</b>				
Died	1	36	-	37
Cash surrender	8	11	-	19
Reinstated	-	3	-	3
Lapsed	3	6	-	9
<b>TOTAL LOSSES</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP</b>				
AS OF OCTOBER 31 1993	17,315	41,388	5,357	64,060

WALTER SOCHAN  
Supreme Secretary

#### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT INCOME FOR OCTOBER 1993

Dues and Annuity Premiums From Members	\$	543,513.48
Income From "Svoboda" Operation		75,093.39
Investment Income:		
Banks	\$	1,695.49
Bonds		340,432.47
Certificate Loans		2,387.57
Mortgage Loans		28,855.21
Real Estate		82,315.07
Short Term Investments		5,832.52
Stocks		7,117.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,087,243.93</b>
Refunds:		
Advertising	\$	302.40
Cash Surrender		4,745.00
Death Benefits		504.33
Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums		18,498.86
Endowment Matured		3,087.00
Insurance Department Fees		16.65
Investment Expense		200.00
Operating Expenses Washington Office		2,623.76
Reward To Special Organizer		1,076.39
Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages		18,294.09
Taxes Held In Escrow		564.28
Travel Expenses-General		23.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>50,065.88</b>
Miscellaneous:		
Annuity Surrender Fees	\$	250.00
Donations To Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine		1,182.61
Exchange Account-Payroll		19,560.66
Profit On Bonds Sold or Matured		65,589.77
Transfer Account		235,042.00
Transactions Within UNA		22,444.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>344,059.69</b>
Investments:		
Bonds Matured Or Sold	\$	1,492,491.29
Certificate Loans Repaid		5,377.85
Mortgages Repaid		168,897.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,666,766.91</b>
<b>Income For October, 1993</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>3,148,146.41</b>

#### DISBURSEMENTS FOR OCTOBER 1993

Paid To Or For Members:		
Annuity Benefits	\$	1,494.56

Cash Surrenders		34,883.13
Death Benefits		111,901.00
Dividend Accumulations		2,395.87
Dues And Annuity Premiums From Members Returned		5,256.03
Endowments Matured		110,685.47
Indigent Benefits Disbursed		700.00
Interest On Death Benefits		332.20
Payor Death Benefits		2,423.18
Reinsurance Premiums Paid		850.97
Scholarships		3,400.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>274,332.41</b>
Operating Expenses:		
Real Estate	\$	133,495.19
Svoboda Operation		82,769.38
Washington Office		18,585.44
Official Publication-Svoboda		94,706.41
Organizing Expenses:		
Advertising		5,506.09
Commissions And Overrides On Universal Life		4,439.58
Field Conferences		11,678.99
Medical Inspections		279.84
Refund of Branch Secretaries Expenses		62,276.85
Reward To Organizers		11,769.43
Reward To Special Organizers		9,696.65
Traveling Expenses-Special Organizers		2,424.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>437,627.17</b>
Payroll, Insurance And Taxes:		
Employee Benefit Plan	\$	52,733.49
Insurance-Workmens Compensation		1,698.00
Salaries Of Executive Officers		19,091.99
Salaries Of Office Employees		58,361.61
Taxes-Federal, State And City On Employee Wages		25,081.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>156,966.41</b>
General Expenses:		
Actuarial And Statistical Expenses	\$	625.00
Bank Charges		265.50
Bank Charges For Custodian Account		2,444.68
Dues To Fraternal Congresses		350.00
General Office Maintenance		145.50
Insurance Department Fees		825.30
Operating Expense of Canadian Office		175.00
Postage		150.50
Printing and Stationery		1,024.08
Rental Of Equipment And Services		603.08
Telephone, Telegraph		2,366.76
Traveling Expenses-General		3,809.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>12,805.25</b>
Miscellaneous:		
Donation From Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine	\$	14,619.71
Donations		12,972.00
Exchange Account-Payroll		19,660.66
Expenses Of Annual Sessions		732.80
Fraternal Activities		332.71
Investment Expense-Mortgages		500.00
Loss On Bonds		52.61
Professional Fees		10,126.32
Rent		2,121.26
Taxes Held In Escrow		2,071.78
Transfer Account		235,000.00
Ukrainian Publications		322.00
Youth Sports Activities		550.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>298,961.85</b>
Investments:		
Certificate Loans	\$	5,137.57
E.D.P. Equipment		1,700.00
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.		183,459.19
Mortgages		269,718.23
Real Estate		32,437.28
Short Term Investments		1,788,598.76
Stock		4,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>2,285,051.03</b>
<b>Disbursements For OCTOBER, 1993</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>3,465,744.12</b>

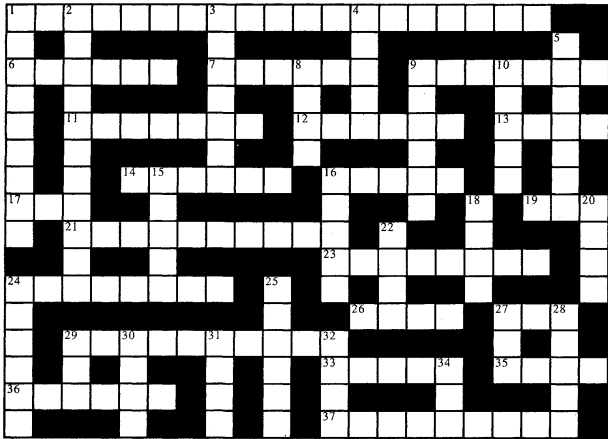
#### BALANCE

ASSETS		LIABILITIES			
Cash	\$	1,421,272.55	Life Insurance	\$	74,437,012.33
Short Term Investments		4,894,797.20			
Bonds		47,524,981.24			
Mortgage Loans		4,381,709.60			
Certificate Loan		841,810.67	Accidental D.D.		2,078,354.83
Real Estate		3,035,095.55			
Printing Plant & E.D.P.					
Equipment		778,605.07	Fraternal		(1,533,055.43)
Stocks		1,699,925.36	Orphans		437,522.59
Loan to D.H.-U.N.A					
Housing Corp		104,551.04	Old Age Home		(2,703,114.27)
Loan To U.N.U.R.C.		8,286,561.19	Emergency		52,589.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>72,769,309.47</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>72,769,309.47</b>

ALEXANDER BLAHITKA  
Supreme Treasurer

# Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko



### Princes and Powerplays

#### Across

1. Western boundary of Prince Volodymyr's empire.
6. The chronicler of the princely era.
7. One of the Varangian princes killed by Prince Oleh.
9. Prince Sviatoslav defeated them in 968.
11. The monk of the Cave Monastery.
12. The Norwegian king who married Prince Yaroslav's daughter.
13. Cogito ---- sum.
14. Sobriquet for Prince Sviatopolk.
16. Byzantine emperor who was Prince Volodymyr's brother-in-law.
17. River of the Viaticians subjugated by Prince Sviatoslav.
19. The other Varangian prince killed by Prince Oleh.
21. Eastern boundary of Prince Volodymyr's empire.
23. Unpopular son of Yaroslav who was ousted from the Kyivan throne in 1068.
24. Southern boundary of Prince Volodymyr's empire.
26. 31 Down to Prince Oleh.
27. One of the gods deposed by Prince Volodymyr.
29. Prince Sviatopolk's crime.
33. Ukraine before 988.
35. Title of respect when addressing a prince.

#### Down

2. Sobriquet for Prince Sviatoslav.
3. Prince Yaroslav's law code.
4. Below.
5. Pope who supported 23 Across in his claims to the throne of Kyiv.
8. Wife of 31 Down.
9. Sea that was the northern boundary of Prince Volodymyr's empire.
10. Sobriquet for Prince Volodymyr.
15. 100-eyed mythological guardian.
16. Khan of 9 Across.
18. What Volodymyr Monomakh did 1113-1125.
20. Where 5 Down resided.
22. Sobriquet for Prince Yaroslav.
24. Nobles of the princely era.
25. According to legend, Prince Oleh nailed his to the gates of Byzantium.
27. Ukraine's name in the princely era.
28. What a city was called in the princely era.
29. London weather feature.
30. Wife of Prince Volodymyr.
31. Prince killed by Derevlians while collecting tribute.
32. Literary form of "Slovo o Polku Ihorevi."
34. What the widow of Yaroslav became.

## Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

fraud and corrupting minors. (Reuters)

### Kravchuk meets with party leaders

KYYIV— During a December 21 meeting with leaders of various political parties, President Leonid Kravchuk discussed various aspects of the upcoming elections, especially procedural questions. President Kravchuk emphasized that the incomplete formation of the party system in Ukraine and the as yet unresolved matter of the new constitution could hamper the electoral process in the country. In his view, other factors, such as national identity questions and foreign influence upon Ukrainian citizens' views, can also affect the outcome of the elections. A possible danger associated with the upcoming elections is a political split along geographical lines, said the president, adding that this must be prevented at all costs.

Anatoly Matvienko, leader of the Labor Congress of Ukraine, said he did not believe the elections would take place. The

head of the Christian Democratic Party of Ukraine, Vitaliy Zhuravsky, opined that the current electoral law would lead to separatism and that the Supreme Council might become the agent of Ukraine's disintegration. The Socialist leader Oleksander Moroz complained about the method of adopting the new constitution, while Ukrainian Conservative Republican Party leader Stepan Khmara called on the president to end what he called censorship of Ukrainian radio and television. (Respublika)

### Civic Accord Party founded

KYYIV— The Party of Civic Accord held its founding congress on December 25, as 200 delegates, representing some 20,000 party members, convened in the capital. The delegates approved by-laws and elected a leadership headed by Ihor Kozhevyn. The party supports radical social, economic and political reforms. Foremost on its agenda are the abolishment of the system of councils, the establishment of a federal system in Ukraine and the creation of conditions favorable to the development of a market economy. (Respublika)



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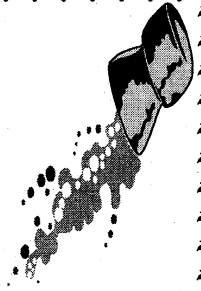
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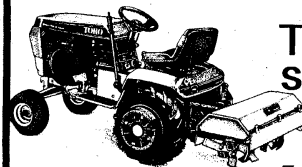
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## Saturday, January 15

**DENVER:** The Ukrainian community will sponsor a traditional New Year's Malanka at the Greek Community Center, 4610 E. Alameda Ave. Tickets: \$15. There be dancing, starting at 8 p.m., to music by the "Guys from Ukraine" band. For reservations and information, call Nadja Barreiro, (303) 693-7148.

## Tuesday-Wednesday, January 18-19

**NEW YORK:** Columbia University is offering three courses in Ukrainian studies during the spring semester at the Morningside Campus, 116 Street and Broadway.

• Elementary Ukrainian, II: Ukrainian W1102y, Myroslava Znayenko, 3 points; Monday and Wednesday, 6:10-7:25 p.m., 317 Hamilton; first session: Wednesday, January 19. The course is a continuation of W1101x, for students with little or no knowledge of Ukrainian.

• Intermediate Ukrainian, II: Ukrainian F1202y, Elena Merkoulouva, 3 points; Monday and Wednesday, 4:10-5:25 p.m., 317 Hamilton; first session: Wednesday, January 19. The course offers a rapid review of grammar, with some emphasis on conversation and a strong emphasis on vocabulary and reading translation. Readings chosen with the students' needs in mind. Students with an interest in business or legal texts are especially encouraged to enroll.

• Contemporary Ukrainian Poetry: Ukrainian W4050y, Yuriy Tarnawsky, 3 points; Tuesday and Thursday, 6:10-7:25 p.m., 408 Hamilton; first session: Tuesday, January 18. The course surveys the main movements in Ukrainian poetry since the 1950s. Prerequisite: a reading knowledge of Ukrainian or familiarity with at least one other Slavic language. For further information, contact the Department of Slavic Languages, (212) 854-3941.

## Saturday, January 22

**WASHINGTON:** The Ukrainian Association of Washington is holding a traditional New Year's banquet/ball, Malanka, at the Indian Spring Country Club, Layhill Road, Silver Spring, Md., at 7 p.m. Music will be by Fata Morgana. Formal attire. For addi-

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

tional information, call UAW president Steven Rapawy, (301) 770-6911.

**ABINGTON, Pa.:** The Cheremosh Hutsul Society of Philadelphia invites the public to a traditional New Year's Eve dance, Malanka, to be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road. Dancing will be to music by Tempo, starting 9 p.m. The Cheremosh Dance School will give a performance at 9:30 p.m. Admission: \$15; students, \$13. For table reservations, call Roxolana Luciw, (215) 635-5109.

**CHICAGO:** The Council on Aid to Ukraine, part of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America Illinois chapter, will hold a benefit and lottery at 1 p.m. at St. Nicholas School Auditorium (Leavitt and Rice streets). All proceeds will benefit Ukraine's democratic candidates in the upcoming parliamentary elections. The afternoon program will commemorate Ukraine's historic proclamation of independence on January 22, 1918. Tickets: \$10; lottery booklets will also be on sale for \$10 each. For more information, call Dr. Myroslaw Charkewycz, (708) 456-4496.

**DETROIT:** The John Demjanjuk Defense Committee invites the Ukrainian American community of Metropolitan Detroit to a banquet and informative meeting with Dr. Myron Kuropas, Edward Nishnic and John Demjanjuk, Jr. to be held at St. Mary's Orthodox Church Hall, 31931 Evergreen, Southfield, Mich., at 1 p.m. Program topics: Mr. Nishnic - update on Demjanjuk affair; Mr. Demjanjuk Jr. - "Influence of Israeli Prison on My Father;" Dr. Kuropas - "Jaroslaw Dobrowskyj and the Demjanjuk Affair." Donation: \$25. Tickets are available at the EKO and Chaika galleries, Ukrainian Credit Unions and from committee members.

**WOONSOCKET, R.I.:** The Ukrainian Subcommittee of the Rhode Island Heritage Commission is sponsoring a Malanka to be held at the Embassy Club Restaurant, 77 Havelock St. Cocktails: 6:30 p.m., dinner, 7 p.m., dancing, to music by the Joe Pasieka

Orchestra, 8 p.m.-midnight. Tickets: \$20. For tickets, contact Olga Kun Santos, (508) 222-9972. (No tickets will be sold at the door.) Proceeds to benefit the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund and the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee.

## Wednesday, January 26

**HARTFORD, Conn.:** An organizing meeting of The Connecticut Group of Ukrainian American Professionals will be held at the Ukrainian National Home, 961 Wethersfield Ave., 7 p.m. Guest speaker Marta Kolomayets of The Weekly will address the topic - "Will Ukraine's Democratic Candidates Unite to Win in the Upcoming Parliamentary Elections?" For additional information, call Donna Lucyk, (203) 257-9455.

**EDMONTON:** Dr. John-Paul Himka, department of history, University of Alberta, will address the topic "Andrey Sheptytsky: His Early Years in Episcopal Office," as part of the seminar series sponsored by the Peter Jacyk Center at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. The lecture will be held at 3:30 p.m. at the CIUS seminar room, 352 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta.

## Thursday, January 27

**TORONTO:** The Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto is holding a lecture by Dr. Marko Pavlyshyn, head, Slavic Studies, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia, who will speak on "Ukrainian Literature and the Erotics of Post-Colonialism." The lecture will be held at the Board Room, Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 43 Queen's Park Crescent East, 4-6 p.m.

## Friday, January 28

**EDMONTON:** The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta, as part of its seminar series, is holding a screening of the feature film "Cossacks in Exile" (Canada 1938), with an introduction by Bohdan Nebesio, department of Slavic and

East European studies, University of Alberta. The film is in Ukrainian with English subtitles. The screening will be held in the Old Arts Building, Room 1-41, at 7:30 p.m.

## Sunday, January 30

**CHICAGO:** The Chicago Branch of the Friends of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Restructuring - Rukh invites the public to a benefit holiday concert featuring a program of Ukrainian carols performed by St. Isidore Church Choir, under the direction of Therese Anello and Chicago Ukrainian community choirs. The concert will be held at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 300 E. Army Trail Road, Bloomingdale, Ill., at 2 p.m. Buses to the concert will leave from Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Cultural Center at 12:30 p.m.; round-trip fare: \$4. Concert tickets: \$10. For additional information, call (708) 259-9207.

**COLUMBUS, Ohio:** The Ukrainian Cultural Association of Ohio will be celebrating its 10th anniversary with a gala dance at Chemical Abstracts, 2540 Olentangy River Road. The dance, being held at 7:30-10:30 p.m., will feature music by Fata Morgana. For ticket information, call M. H. Gordon, (614) 436-5626.

## Saturday, February 5

**LOS ANGELES:** The California Association to Aid Ukraine (CAAU) Ball 1994 will feature an evening of dinner and dancing to the Alex Oshmiansky Orchestra at the Lakeside Golf Club, 5400 Lakeside Drive, Toluca Lake. The event highlights CAAU's fund-raising campaign to support the printing of Ukrainian-language textbooks for schools in Ukraine. For additional information or reservations, call Zenon Zahariasevych, (310) 325-8684, or Bohdan Mykytyn, (818) 763-6911.

## Sunday, February 6

**LAKE WORTH, Fla.:** Holy Apostles Catholic Church, 4868 Hypolou Road, will hold its annual picnic, 1-6 p.m. Featured will be a Ukrainian band and the Ukrainian Dancers of Miami. Admission: \$4. For additional information, call (407) 968-8500.



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