

INSIDE:

- Rabbi Yaakov Bleich sets the record straight — page 3.
- Continuing reaction to "60 Minutes" report — pages 4-5.
- Interview with George Soros — page 6.

44

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The case of Bohdan Koziy: Kuchma reflects on importance of new revelations in Ukraine of visit to the United States

by Marta Kolomayets

Kyiv Press Bureau

LYSETS — Bohdan Koziy wants to come home to Ukraine and live out the rest of his years on his native land, among his own people. The World Jewish Congress also wants Mr. Koziy to come home — and stand trial for war crimes against Jewish families in this region.

But currently, Bohdan Koziy, 71, can't come home. An exiled alleged war criminal living in Costa Rica for nearly a decade, Mr. Koziy is a man without a passport, without citizenship, without a country.

However, a recantation this summer by Hanna Snigur, now 64, may pave the road for Mr. Koziy's return to his native Ivano-Frankivsk region.

The Polish Catholic pensioner who has lived her entire life in the small village of Lysets just a few kilometers outside of Ivano-Frankivsk says she was told she would be sent to "see the polar bears in Siberia" during a 1976 KGB interrogation in Ivano-Frankivsk, if she did not testify that she saw Mr. Koziy, a young Ukrainian militiaman in German-occupied Lysets, carrying off a 4-year-old Jewish girl by the name of Monica Singer in the autumn of 1943.

Later, she testified again, this time in Lviv in front of Americans from the Office of Special Investigations, the Nazi-hunting arm of the U.S. Justice Department, who video-taped her testimony to use in Mr. Koziy's denaturalization case.

"I was a false witness, and I don't want to sin before God and to make an innocent person suffer," said the fragile woman during an interview this summer at her home in Lysets. She is the first Soviet witness to admit she was forced to testify during the days of the empire.

Mrs. Snigur recalls the young Monica being carried off by a uniformed man, crying, "Mama, he's going to kill me and I want to live," but contends that she did not know Mr. Koziy personally, and thus could not be certain that he was the man who carried Monica off to her death. The young girl was found dead near a well in Lysets the next day.

Elan Steinberg, executive director of the World Jewish Congress in New York, dismisses the recantation, calling it "rubbish."

He claims that region of Ukraine was a "hotbed of Nazi collaboration," and now in independent Ukraine, people feel they can be more open with their lives.

But, during the 1970s and 1980s, the OSI relied heavily on Soviet evidence. "Despite the fact that the OSI was heavily criticized by such noted American political commentators as Patrick Buchanan, Ramsey Clark, George Will and Bob Novak, Soviet evidence was used," commented Askold Lozynskyj, a lawyer

involved in the Koziy defense since 1979.

Soviet videotaped testimony was used in the Koziy case and he was stripped of his U.S. citizenship in 1984. Mr. Koziy was accused of concealing his wartime activities from immigration officials when he entered the United States in 1949. Mr. Koziy contends that he was only asked three questions during immigration proceedings: whether he was a member of the Nazi Party, whether he was a member of the Communist Party and whether he belonged to any army. During his hearing, Mr. Koziy admitted to sympathizing with the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists.

Before he could be deported to the Soviet Union to stand trial, he fled to Costa Rica. Back in the 1980s, Costa Rica refused a Soviet request for extradition, and it was in this tiny country of 2.3 million that he thought Mr. Koziy thought he would live out his days in peace.

But just a few months ago, the World Jewish Congress, under the executive directorship of Mr. Steinberg, began a "global campaign to expel Mr. Koziy from Costa Rica, to bring this man to justice for his heinous crimes," notes a

(Continued on page 2)

by Marta Kolomayets

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — "The meaning of my visit to the United States is tremendous and cannot be underestimated," President Leonid Kuchma told U.S. journalists on November 10, just nine days before he embarks on his state visit to Washington.

"We have observed what influence the United States has on other countries' relations with Ukraine, and this has been both positive and negative," remarked the 56-year-old Ukrainian leader, who just returned from his first state visit to Canada.

"We have seen what a great role the U.S. has played in helping resolve our problems, beginning with Naples in the summer and later in Madrid and Winnipeg. It has even influenced our relations with Russia, and most recently Turkmenistan," he explained.

[Mr. Kuchma was referring to recent pledges of foreign aid extended to Ukraine since early July, including a G-7 package promised in Naples, an IMF recovery plan released in Madrid in September, and another G-7 assistance plan pledged in Winnipeg just last week. The U.S. has also been instrumental in negotiating a debt

deferral program on monies Ukraine owes Russia for gas and oil. And on November 2, with U.S. intervention, Ukraine was able to reschedule payments on its foreign debt to Turkmenistan.]

(Continued on page 17)

CPU ban retained by Parliament

by Marta Kolomayets

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — As The Weekly was going to press, on Thursday evening, November 10, a vote on lifting the ban on the activities of the Communist Party of Ukraine did not get the necessary majority to pass in Parliament.

The vote — 189-49 with 14 abstentions and 45 not voting — was just nine votes short of the needed 198 to pass, but proved to be a major victory for the democrats in Parliament, who blocked the podium before the actual vote.

Although Parliament Chairman

(Continued on page 17)

Billionaire philanthropist honored by UIA

by Roman Woronowycz

NEW YORK — Billionaire George Soros, who has donated millions of dollars toward the establishment of Western-style democratic and economic institutions in Ukraine through his Soros Foundation, accepted the Ukrainian Institute of America Achievement Award at a November 6 luncheon in New York. He quickly deflected the acclaim from himself to his management team in Kyiv.

"I am tremendously impressed by the Renaissance Foundation and what it is doing in Ukraine," said Mr. Soros.

The philanthropist and financier praised three individuals for making the International Renaissance Foundation of Ukraine, the Soros Foundation's Ukrainian arm, one of most successful of his 23 foundations around the world. He cited Dr. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn, chairman of the board of directors of the International Renaissance Foundation of Ukraine, Dr. Bohdan Krawchenko, the chairman of the executive committee, and former Minister of Culture Ivan Dzyuba.

Speaking at the Plaza Hotel before nearly 200 Ukrainian Americans and a handful of students from Ukraine studying in the United States through Soros

financing, the Hungarian-born, 64-year-old said, "Bohdan Hawrylyshyn was one of the people who encouraged and guided me. Ivan Dzyuba was another one."

He made special mention of Prof. Krawchenko: "He was a driving force in making it succeed," said Mr. Soros. "Very few people I run across in my foundation network are as effective as he, and I run into many competent people in my organizations."

In a 10-minute acceptance speech, the philanthropist also applauded Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma and his economic reform initiative. "I would like to sound an optimistic note," said Mr. Soros. "I think that President Kuchma is fully aware of the pernicious and disastrous situation in Ukraine. He gave a courageous speech before the Rada [Parliament]. He said that Ukraine is not here to stay unless it changes."

Referring to international financial support for Ukraine, specifically from the United States, Mr. Soros explained that he finally sees dollars flowing to Ukraine and not simply promises. "I have been critical of U.S. policy toward the former Soviet countries. So I want to give credit where credit is due, he said. "It is the U.S. at the G-7 meeting that said, 'Let's put a specific



George Soros

dollar figure on help to Ukraine."

Addressing Ukrainian American expatriate community activism, he hinted at disappointment. The billionaire said he thought the diaspora needed to better organize its financial assistance to Ukraine, and that with the exception of a few people, he had not seen the

(Continued on page 6)

The case of...

(Continued from page 1)

WJC release issued in June.

"We hope that the Ukrainian government will put Koziy on trial," Mr. Steinberg told *The Weekly* recently. "It would be most appropriate for Ukraine to try him on war crimes charges, and we have been in discussions with the Ukrainian government," he added.

"We're not aware of such a case being presented to the Ukrainian government," commented Viktor Voronin of President Leonid Kuchma's office of foreign policy on Wednesday, November 3.

"There has been nothing on my desk concerning a Mr. Koziy," said Mykola Khandorin, deputy minister of justice.

But the Rebirth Association with headquarters in Kalush, Ivano-Frankivske region, together with the human rights commission of the Ivano-Frankivske Regional Council of Deputies, wants to prove Mr. Koziy's innocence of any Nazi wartime collaboration.

Prompted by a written request from Mr. Koziy to clear his name, two founding members of the Rebirth Association, a volunteer group that aims to resettle deported ethnic Ukrainians in Ukraine, turned to the regional Ivano-Frankivske security services (the renamed KGB) to review the case.

After two months of silence, the regional security services have agreed to review evidence in the Koziy case, based on testimony from Mrs. Snigur and other villagers from the village of Lysets. Unfortunately, three other Soviet witnesses videotaped in the 1980s have since died: Yosyf Ilkovsky, Maria Ilkovsky and Anton Vatsiba.

Mr. Koziy, who never denied his membership in the Organization of

Ukrainian Nationalists, has asked that the Ukrainian government clear him of any "German collaboration."

"I also request that I be cleared of any charges of murdering Jews," he wrote in a letter to the Rebirth Association in June.

"Conversely, I actively took part in the struggle against Nazism, and was even wounded by the Germans," he noted.

"And now I ask that the Ukrainian government write the truth, because in fact, what I have told you is the truth. I don't want to beg for some kind of false aid. I was born not a free man, and my entire life, I dreamed, prayed, suffered and fought for my country, and my people, for freedom," wrote Mr. Koziy.

Although this may not clarify what Mr. Koziy did during the war, a bulletin published in 1982 by Simon Wiesenthal, the famed Nazi hunter states: "In connection with a trial in the United States against a Ukrainian named Koziy, who as chief of the Ukrainian police in the two towns had committed crimes against the Jews, a witness was interrogated in Vienna. It emerged that the man responsible for all that went on against the Jews in these two towns was an SS member called Eisinger."

Mr. Lozynskyj said that the World Jewish Congress, closely allied with the OSI in the U.S., may have its own agenda: after John Demjanjuk's conviction was overturned by the Israeli Supreme Court last year, the WJC had to seek a new victim.

Now, the World Jewish Congress is waiting for Costa Rica's next move, which has avoided pressure from the organization to expel Mr. Koziy and declare him persona non grata, or for Ukraine to send an extradition order.

In the meantime, the Rebirth Association and the human rights committee of the Ivano-Frankivske Regional Council hope to bring their native son home.

NEWSBRIEFS

Ukraine/Moldova renounce claims

KYYIV — Ukraine and Moldova signed a cooperation agreement on November 4, whereby they renounced all territorial claims against each other, reported UNIAN. The agreement resolves the status of northern Bukovyna and northern and southern Bessarabia which before the second world war belonged to Moldova, but after the war were attached to Ukraine. Romania has also laid claim to these regions. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Security assurances sought in Moscow

MOSCOW — Ukraine continued its effort to receive security assurances from the nuclear community on November 2, when Ukraine's Deputy Foreign Minister Borys Tarasiuk met with his Russian counterpart, Gregory Mamedov. Ukrainian Radio reported that the Ukrainians want a comprehensive document signed by all nuclear states guaranteeing Ukraine's security. Talks have already been held with France and the United States to no avail. Ukraine has been hesitant to accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty without such assurances. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Ukraine declines customs union with CIS

MOSCOW — Ukraine and Kazakhstan have declined requests by Russia to join a CIS customs union, Russia's minister of external economic relations told ITAR-TASS on November 3. Oleg Davydov said the two countries "thus far have declined" to enter a customs union because it would involve "a single legislation, full renunciation of national regulatory authority in external trade, handing over power to supranational bodies and the unconditional execution of [Russia's] decisions on the entire

territory of the parties to the agreement. He also said that Belarus is prepared to sign such an agreement. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Prices increase with IMF disbursement

KYYIV — Prices increased dramatically in Ukraine on November 1, a result of the release of \$371 million from the International Monetary Fund to Ukraine. The price liberalization is part of the IMF austerity program that Ukraine pledged to undertake. Drastic increases were reported in the cost of transport, rents, utilities, foodstuffs and other retail goods. On November 4, leftists called a special session of the Parliament to discuss the price hikes and marched onto the Parliament floor with Soviet flags, reported Reuters. Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz threatened to cancel the increases if they were found to be unconstitutional. (RFE/RL Daily Report, Reuters)

Turkmenistan agrees to defer gas debt

ASHKABAD — Turkmenistan has agreed to defer Ukraine's gas debt, reportedly between \$700 million and \$1 billion. The debt is to be formalized into a loan with payments rescheduled over a seven-year period with credits to be provided by the International Monetary Fund and the G-7 countries. Ukraine will also provide payment in goods. The agreement was nailed together by Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma during his visit in Turkmenistan with that country's President Saparmurad Niyazov. The refinancing of the gas debt was spurred by a request from U.S. President Bill Clinton to Mr. Niyazov. The U.S. coordinator for CIS Affairs, James Collins, attended the meeting. The two sides, however, failed to agree on 1995 gas shipments. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

EU rejects loan for Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets

Kyyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — European Union finance ministers, meeting in Brussels on Monday, November 7, rejected a proposal to grant Ukraine a \$107 million (U.S.) loan, but left open the possibility of providing aid at a later date, perhaps even by the end of the year.

Ukrainian Deputy Economics Minister Anatoliy Danylenko expressed his government's disappointment upon hearing the news, stating that Ukraine urgently needs foreign aid.

"Ukraine has a great need for help from abroad, particularly when it is

undertaking economic reforms," said Mr. Danylenko.

"Opponents of reform, notably within the Parliament, are ready to take advantage of any obstacle that comes along to put the president in a difficult position," warned Mr. Danylenko.

However, President Leonid Kuchma, speaking at a news conference on Wednesday, November 10, said he was "deeply convinced" that the EU would offer financial assistance to Ukraine.

"If Canada, the United States and even Japan are offering aid to Ukraine, then we should be supported by Europe,

(Continued on page 15)



Hanna Snigur of Lysets, Ivano-Frankivske Oblast.

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Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz
Associate editor: Marta Kolomayets (Kyyiv)
Assistant editor: Khristina Lew
Staff writers/editors: Roman Woronowycz
Andriy Kudla Wynnyckyj

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INTERVIEW: Ukraine's Chief Rabbi Bleich sets record straight

by Andriy Wynnyckyj

On October 31, the chief rabbi of Ukraine and Kyiv issued a statement clarifying statements broadcasted as part of a segment of CBS's "60 Minutes" titled "The Ugly Face of Freedom," and denouncing the conclusions and title of the segment. In order to address issues brought up by the broadcast, *The Ukrainian Weekly* contacted Rabbi Yaakov Bleich in Kyiv on November 7.

Rabbi Bleich will be arriving in New York on November 10, in part to meet with staff and executives at CBS, with representatives of the Ukrainian diaspora, Jewish community leaders in the U.S., and to assist Ukraine's newly appointed ambassador to the U.S., Yuriy Shecherbak, in preparations for President Leonid Kuchma's visit to this country.

Do you think this incident can be turned into something positive, in that it can provide much-needed opportunities for dialogue between the Ukrainian and Jewish communities?

I definitely think so. I told my wife exactly what you're asking now: there has to be something good in everything. Maybe the thing that will come as a result of this program will be a lot of dialogue now. I don't think that anybody in either community was happy with what was presented in that broadcast or the context that was provided.

I don't know if there's anybody who is going to agree with what Simon Wiesenthal said, that "they haven't changed," and things like that. Those are blanket statements, generalizations. I think there's a different attitude out there now.

I'm sure that everybody knows, as I pointed out in my statement, that Ukraine today has a record in human rights that is better than any former Soviet republic. The government and the people have made a truly tremendous effort to make all of the national minorities feel comfortable living here.

With this in mind, it will be very healthy to get a full-blown dialogue going so that if there are people who don't realize this, then they'll become informed about the true situation in Ukraine, and again as I pointed out in my statement, not focus on the small incidents and the minority in society, but rather on the majority and the positive.

There has been a suggestion that the government has yet to meet with any members or representatives of the Ukrainian Jewish community. Is that right?

President [Leonid] Kuchma met with us and with the leaders of all religions in Ukraine soon after he was elected, but as far as a meeting only with Jewish representatives, no. We had asked for a meeting just last week because the chief rabbi of Jerusalem and some other dignitaries had come to Kyiv, and unfortunately, he didn't have time to meet with him.

Aside from the president, we have met with the deputy prime minister for national minorities and other ministers.

In the first couple of months of his work as nationalities minister, do you feel that Mykola Shulha is as responsive as his predecessor, Oleksander Yemets?

Mr. Shulha actually fell into somewhat of a disorganized situation. The ministry of national minorities and migration was actually closed down and was not reopened until October 3. A function was added to the ministry, of religion, so that it was initially very hard for them. They didn't fully get their bearings until they reopened.

Given that it has only been a month that his ministry has been functioning, it's very hard to judge his performance. In part, he's going to be facing a problem

that every official in Ukraine is confronted with: there is a certain lack of tools when you start implementing policies, moving from the top down.

Mr. Shulha is a very nice man and very receptive, but I'm not sure if he has the tools to get things done, and the operating environment is tough. The same [applied to] Mr. Yemets, who was also very helpful and receptive.

To give you an idea, one of the problems we consider a "Jewish problem" is the desecration of cemeteries. It could be that it's also going on in the general community too, but we haven't heard about it to the same extent. Well, Mr. Yemets told me that, as long as the price of a stone will be greater than the value of two months salary, it's going to be very hard to keep a policeman near every grave marker to prevent people from stealing them.

You mentioned in your statement that "it would be appropriate for the Ukrainian government to denounce anti-Semitism and any form of bigotry." How specific or how general would you like the government denunciation of anti-Semitism that you call for to be?

I would even be happy if it was positive and not negative. If they were not to denounce, but just come out and say that they are pro-human rights, pro-national minorities. So far, they haven't said anything specific, they've only done things like make administrative moves in the various ministries that deal with these issues.

I think it would be appropriate for them to come out with a positive statement that they will continue to respect the rights of minorities. It's for their own benefit. They should get the message out.

The previous administration, although its record was very good, did not really play this card properly. They should hire some public relations firm to make their policies more widely known. I've told members of the government, including people at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, that if you open a major newspaper, such as the International Herald Tribune, The New York Times, the Washington Post, you have countries such as the United Arab Emirates taking out full-page ads in order to describe themselves as, you know, "the utopia of the working man," or otherwise raising the profile of their social policies.

Some of these countries that do this are dictatorships, and yet Ukraine, which has such a good record, is not doing it.

You mentioned desecration of cemeteries. What are the chief areas of concern, in terms of manifestations of anti-Semitism in Ukraine, that should be watched for?

I think the government should be monitoring more closely some of the daily demonstrations in Independence Square [in Kyiv], where people shout out things against the Jews. Some of this is illegal according to Ukraine's Criminal Code, and so the authorities should disband these gatherings.

A question was thrown in my face, when I approached one of the ministries about this: "What would be done in the U.S. if there was a demonstration by the KKK?" Well, first of all, this is not the U.S., and there are binding laws against this kind of thing in Ukraine that should be enforced.

Secondly, Ukraine is a society in transition towards democracy, and it is a place where a respect for human rights has to be developed and firmly rooted. In a democracy, in freedom, there is a right for those who are the same to group together and be the same, ethnically, religiously and otherwise. But there is also the right to be different, and to enjoy all of the other rights that belong to you as a

citizen. These groups who shout these things tend to be those who have no respect for democracy or for human rights for those who are different than they are.

I'll bring up another issue, because it was something that was distorted by the people from CBS. This is the matter of the renaming of streets. This is not really a concern, the way they made it out to be. I don't think that these people are being honored for whatever negative things they might have done, right?

They are being honored because they are heroes to Ukraine. Now throughout history, it's always been that one man's hero is another man's murderer.

Particularly in a people's fight against an empire.

Right. And it's very hard to try to tell Ukraine, "don't honor your heroes because we consider them to be murderers." Certain things have to be taken in their proper context.

And this is a point when my answer in the CBS interview was taken completely out of context. I was telling Safer a story about the time when I met with the Ukrainian community in Cleveland, and a woman asked me: "Why do Jews see collaborators in all of us?"

And I told her well, because when a similar accusation is leveled against Trotsky or Kaganovich, these are not people that we consider heroes, in fact we're embarrassed by them. And yet when Ukrainians say that certain people are heroes that we consider murderers, that sends shivers down our spines.

That's what I told [Mr. Safer], but obviously it was manipulated to suggest that we were concerned about street names and such, which is not the case.

When did CBS interview you?

About mid-June.

How long was the interview?

About half-an-hour. Maybe a bit more than twenty minutes. And of course, you see me for less than two in the program itself.

Did you talk about rates of Jewish emigration?



Rabbi Yaakov Bleich

No, I sent them to a Jewish agency for that.

Did you talk about national attitudes and government policies?

Sure. I remember I brought up that there isn't even a ministry of national minorities anywhere else in Eastern Europe.

Were you referring to a specific group of people when you said "they're saying they want the Jews out"?

Well of course, I was talking about the extremists that they had taken footage of. I certainly didn't mean the Ukrainian government or the population at large. I mean, that's crazy. That's really a sick quote.

How do you feel about how your statements were used?

They were taken out of context. I think the whole thing was sick. The whole broadcast. It just shows the sickness of journalism.

The problem is that some journalists do that for a living. They take people's words, and then they twist people's minds. They do that in print, too.

NY rabbi locks horns with CBS's Safer, Fager

by Andriy Wynnyckyj

NEW YORK — As recorded on the pages of *The Weekly*, Rabbi David Lincoln, the English-born leader of the congregation at Park Avenue synagogue in New York City, wrote letters to CBS News (dated October 25) denouncing the imbalances, inaccuracies and defamations in the "The Ugly Face of Ukraine" segment of "60 Minutes," and then to Ukraine's ambassador to the United Nations, Anatoliy Zlenko (dated October 31), offering assistance in countering the program's various slanders (see page 4).

Then, on November 1, he received a conference call from the producer of the segment, Jeffrey Fager, and its reporter, Morley Safer, in reply. In the ensuing conversation, Rabbi Lincoln said the two CBS journalists tried to cajole him into accepting their position.

Contacted by *The Weekly*, Rabbi Lincoln said he locked horns with the pair over a contention that "Jews [in Ukraine] are living in great fear," which he countered by saying that, although Jews are now free to leave, many are choosing to stay and are establishing schools and summer camps throughout

the Lviv region, "the fertile ground" for anti-Semitism as alleged in the CBS broadcast.

He also rejected the segment's allegations that there are no memorials of Jewish suffering, citing the large monument in central Lviv (with plaques in Hebrew, Yiddish, Ukrainian and English) to the victims of the city's ghetto; as well as plaques and memorials he had seen in Ivano-Frankivsk and Kolomyia.

The distraught religious leader said it was obvious "I had to be exceedingly careful with them," and mentioned Rabbi Bleich's experience of having given an extensive interview, out of which snippets were taken "that distort everything one says."

Rabbi Lincoln said he had encountered no negative reaction from the local Jewish community in the wake of his public stand against CBS, apart from a lone caller from Wisconsin, but expected that this might increase once his letter receives wider currency in the Jewish press. He dismissed suggestions that his move had been premature and voiced a willingness to work with any effort

(Continued on page 16)

CONTINUING REACTION TO "60 MINUTES" REPORT

N.Y.-N.J. professionals' letter to three officials at CBS

Below is the text of the letter sent by the Ukrainian American Professionals and Business Persons Association of New York and New Jersey to three CBS officials: Laurence Tisch, chairman, president and CEO; Eric Ober, president, News Division; and Don Hewitt, executive producer, "60 Minutes."

Gentlemen:

As president of UAPBA, a non-partisan, non-political business and professional association, I am writing to voice our outrage at "60 Minutes" for its October 23 segment titled "The Ugly Face of Freedom." Most of our members were born and raised in the U.S., yet have an understanding of Ukraine and its often tragic history. We, along with the other groups under the nationwide Federation of Ukrainian American Business and Professional Organizations, pledge to protest and publicize this gross defamation of Ukraine and her people until adequate redress is offered by CBS. On principle, we would protest such a vicious attempt at defaming any ethnic or racial group.

As Americans, we know that "60 Minutes" has exceeded all reasonable journalistic boundaries of responsibility. Perhaps somehow, Morley Safer and his team considered the relatively small Ukrainian American population potentially ineffective in drawing attention to such an injustice. Perhaps, Mr. Safer realizes that the majority of Ukrainian Americans his age have established a relatively quiet life in the U.S. and have limited their extracurricular activities to their own community. This is not how the younger generation operates. We are convinced that only prejudiced individuals will be able to consider "60 Minutes," malicious and imbalanced segment acceptable as investigative reporting. How can Mr. Safer even suggest that Ukrainians are "genetically anti-Semitic"?

Our members are sensitive to the complexities and diversity of today's world. Why should we value ethical behavior along with critical assessment and understanding of complex issues? Because it is the right thing to do. Mr. Safer appears to live by a different set of rules, which permits him to promote such outrageous stereotypes as Ukrainians being uneducated, backward, and particularly frightening because they are armed: "The western Ukraine is fertile ground for hatred. Independence only underlined its backwardness. Uneducated peasants, deeply superstitious in possession of this bizarre anomaly. Nuclear weapons capable of mass destruction thousands of miles away; the Soviet legacy."

Ukraine has encountered many difficulties since independence, but its policy of guaranteeing equal rights for all is not one of them. Groups such as the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe have found Ukraine's protection of minority rights to be most progressive. Also, the American Jewish Committee has praised Ukraine's government for its commitment to the welfare of the Jewish community and its good relations with Israel. How then can Mr. Safer's accusations stand up?

"The west (of Ukraine) is on a binge of ethnic nationalism."

"Ukraine for Ukrainians can have a frightening ring to those not ethnically correct."

Perhaps, Mr. Safer could tell us who exactly is "ethnically correct" in a country that promotes tolerance. Or perhaps he could tell us how he came to his warped conclusions without the benefit of researching such fundamental facts as: the Ukrainian-language word for Jew; the Ukrainian language word for nation (which sounds close to the English "Nazi"); the Canadian government Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals

(Continued on page 15)

Letter from Ukrainian Research Institute

Following is the text of the letter sent by Dr. George Grabowicz, Dmytro Zvyzyskyj Professor of Ukrainian Literature and director of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard, to Eric Ober, president of the CBS News Division.

Dear Mr. Ober:

I am writing to protest in the strongest terms your portrayal of Ukrainian society in a segment of your "60 Minutes" program titled "The Ugly Face of Freedom" that was broadcast on October 23.

The disintegration of the USSR into 15 independent states three years ago was a momentous historical event, opening up manifold opportunities and challenges for a new, more just world order. The general issue of human rights and the fate of national and ethnic minorities in the successor states remains one of the most important international concerns in the post-Soviet period. The role that the U.S. and we as citizens can play is to lend our support for enlightened policies and to speak out against injustice and bigotry of any kind. Both courses require honest information and a balanced and objective approach.

Ukraine, the largest and geopolitically most important of the non-Russian successor states of the USSR, has received scant coverage in the media, especially television. As in the days of the USSR, the focus is predominantly on Russia, in effect on Moscow, and a whole range of issues, from the cultural to the strategic, on which it is essential that the American public be informed, remains unaddressed.

For all these reasons, a program that provides an objective and comprehensive examination of the situation of the Jews in Ukraine would have been highly desirable. Moreover – and this is the point with which your program begins – it is only three years since Ukraine has been independent and a subject, not a colonial object, of history. Precisely since it is now an independent country, a nation in the full political sense, it must be held to a high standard, and its policies, governmental actions and attitudes, as well as the gamut of its public opinion and behavior, examined as those of any other country.

It is in adequate and improper to speak of "nation" (as, for example, in Morley Safer's opening remark about "a nation that barely acknowledges its part in Hitler's Final Solution") and focus exclusively on one of its segments, or to provide images and commentary that seem intent on reinforcing the 19th-century stereotype (common in Austria-Hungary and later in Poland) that the Ukrainian nation consists only of "peasants and priests." The latter, of course, is a well-known paradigm for societies or ethnic groups perceived as inferior, and you can substitute other names at will: Irish, Italian, French and so on. In short, before you can characterize it as "ugly," you have to look at the whole face.

Contemporary Ukraine, its society, its inter-ethnic relations, are of great concern to us and are the object of ongoing study at our institute. This is particularly true of Ukrainian-Jewish relations, to which we have devoted a number of publications, seminars and conferences. Our institute, and I personally, have been involved with "Project Ukraine," which is coordinated by the American Jewish Committee and which focuses precisely on Ukrainian-Jewish relations as well as more generally on the question of a plu-

ralistic and civil society in Ukraine.

From the perspective of our work in this area, and our over-all experience, your depiction of western Ukrainian society as generally anti-Semitic can only be characterized as slanderous and inflammatory. To achieve your prejudged goal, you seem ready to sacrifice every aspect of journalistic objectivity – accuracy, context and evidence. Since a thorough examination of your presentation and your allegations cannot be made here, I will only provide some illustrations.

A major casualty of your account is the historical record.

In 1919, amid the carnage of revolution, civil war and anarchy in Ukraine there were also pogroms in which many Jews perished. Symon Petliura, a leader of one of the Ukrainian armies, had repeatedly spoken out against anti-Semitism and had specifically issued orders forbidding violence against the Jews; yet you characterize him as "the man who slaughtered 60,000 Jews in 1919."

Stepan Bandera was a major figure in the Ukrainian nationalist movement, but how can you generalize from that "To Ukrainians, Bandera is the father of the modern state"? Do you mean to all Ukrainians? On the basis of what evidence? More to the point, you have Morley Safer say, "He's considered a great patriot, even though the Jews remember him as the leader of a notorious army of murderers." In fact, during the occupation, Bandera was in a Nazi concentration camp.

It is true, of course, and it is deplorable, that in Ukraine, as in other parts of occupied Europe, there was collaboration in Nazi war crimes. But there were many who were righteous. The Greek-Catholic metropolitan, Andrey Sheptytsky, had specifically condemned anti-Jewish violence during the occupation and had personally saved many Jews from the hands of the Nazis. But this, of course, is not even alluded to in your program.

There is also a pattern of inflammatory mistranslations in your program. In western Ukraine the word "Zhyd" (as in Polish and other Slavic languages) is the normal word for "Jew"; it does not have any of the pejorative connotations that "Zhyd" has in Russian. Yet you consistently translate it as "kike." What is more telling is that when the editor of the newspaper "For a Free Ukraine" uses the eastern Ukrainian equivalent "Yevrey" you translate this also as "kike." The linguistic point you seem to be trying to make is that Ukrainians are incapable of saying "Jew" – they have to say "kike."

The fundamental issue, of course, is the present-day situation in Ukraine, the status of the Jews in particular and inter-ethnic relations in general. It is, again, true and deplorable, that in Ukraine today there are some who espouse "Ukraine for Ukrainians" and engage in anti-Semitic rhetoric. They also combine xenophobia with anti-intellectualism; I can speak on this from experience since I, and some of my colleagues here, have been the object of their ire. But they are a small minority and not at all representative of the mainstream of political thought.

In this connection there is no more persuasive voice than that of the chief rabbi of Kyiv and Ukraine, Yaakov D. Bleich, who had appeared in your program and who subsequently wrote an open letter in which he decried the distort-

(Continued on page 12)

A letter to Ukraine's U.N. envoy

Rabbi David H. Lincoln of the Park Avenue Synagogue in New York wrote a letter to Ambassador Anatolii Zlenko, Ukraine's ambassador to the United Nations, regarding the "60 Minutes" report titled "The Ugly Face of Freedom." Rabbi Lincoln has given *The Ukrainian Weekly* permission to reprint the letter.

Dear Ambassador Zlenko:

I was so distressed about the "60 Minutes" program I feel I must write to you.

For very many years I have been trying to assist my good friend Prof. Taras Hunczak to work constructively towards an understanding between Jews and Ukrainians. My father, Ashe Lincoln, who is a leading Queens Counsel in England, was the honorary secretary of the Anglo-Ukrainian Committee in the 1930s when few people could have foreseen a free Ukraine.

For these reasons, I have taken a deep interest in these matters throughout the years; and recently I translated a book from the original Yiddish into English by Moses Silberfarb, who was vice-secretary for Jewish affairs when

Jewish National Autonomy was set up by the Ukrainian Rada in 1917.

Last November, Prof. Hunczak invited me to lecture in Kyiv on that book, and I took the opportunity to travel also to numerous cities and towns in western Ukraine. Suffice it to say I witnessed the miracle of a revival in Jewish life after the horrors of communism. I conducted services and spoke to communities in Lviv, Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivske, the Carpathian area, etc., etc. The world should know that synagogues have been restored, day schools for Jewish studies opened their textbooks coming from Israel. Local people I spoke to are saddened if Jews move away for economic reasons. When speaking of the rights of others in the new Ukraine, my Hungarian friends inform me that Ukraine is the only country to afford them full rights.

I do not speak for Israel, but by all accounts relationships are exceptional. No one is denying that our mutual history has had its tragic dimensions, but you may be assured of my readiness to help in any way I can to let the truth be known.

Yours sincerely,

Rabbi David H. Lincoln

CONTINUING REACTION TO "60 MINUTES" REPORT

Canadians also express outrage

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — The Ukrainian Canadian Congress has called on CBS TV's "60 Minutes" to retract its October 23 broadcast of "The Ugly Face of Freedom."

The segment, which aired the first night President Leonid Kuchma spent in Ottawa on his first state visit outside Ukraine, suggested that western Ukraine is experiencing a wave of anti-Semitism.

In Canada, the UCC isn't alone in taking on CBS-TV. Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk, president of the Ukrainian World Congress, on October 31 penned a letter expressing regret over the American network's promotion of "hatemongers' anti-Ukrainian agenda." He wrote: "The racist suggestion that Ukrainians are 'genetically anti-Semitic' seems to imply that perhaps a Nazi-style 'final solution' for Ukrainians would be welcomed by those responsible for this abominable program."

Meanwhile, in a November 2 news release, UCC President Oleh Romaniw called on "everyone who believes in fair, accurate and responsible reporting to protest the biased, inaccurate and blatantly racist report" broadcast by the American television network.

The UCC is also pursuing some recourse through the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission.

Marie Bender, a spokesperson for the CRTC, said that the commission has already received 20 complaints directed at Global-TV, the Canadian network that carried the CBS-TV broadcast. Under CRTC law, Global, not CBS, is responsible for airing the show and could theoretically lose its license if found in contempt of any Canadian broadcast regulations.

And it appears that many Canadians tuned in on October 23. Nielsen Marketing Research, based in Markham, Ontario, reported an audience of 490,000, mostly from Ontario. That's a little higher than the 403,000 average "60 Minutes" garnered in eight previous shows.

The larger viewership also generated its share of letter writing on the part of some Canadians.

One viewer, Herbert Alexander of Toronto, wrote a November 7 letter to the editor of The Toronto Star. In it, Mr. Alexander, whose letter appeared below a caricature of Adolf Hitler, wrote that he hoped that in providing aid to Ukraine, Canada would not be "financing the next holocaust." Similarly another, by Phillip De Zwirek also of Toronto, expressed hope that before the Canadian government rushes to give "Canadians' money away, we should examine the human-rights policy of Ukraine as we did in Haiti, China, North Korea and other areas of political and/or religious oppression."

Dr. Cipywnyk, who also serves as president of the Canadian Ethnocultural Council, said that the Ukrainian World Congress might begin legal action against the Star for "hate-mongering." He explained that "the media get lazy sometimes, and don't take the time to research an issue before printing a story. The two letters and editorial cartoon constitute hate propaganda."

In the UCC letter to CBS, Mr. Romaniw wrote that correspondent "Morley Safer's alleged reporting was nothing if not rife with racism and bigotry. Labeling the Ukrainian people as being 'genetically anti-Semitic' is hate-mongering of the worst kind...It was disgraceful and at the very minimum wants Mr. Safer's censurement."

Referring to allegations of Ukrainian-led, anti-Semitic atrocities during the second world war, Mr. Safer, in a voice-over, said "The Church and government of Ukraine

have tried to ease people's fears, suggesting that things are not as serious as they might appear; that Ukrainians, despite the allegations, are not genetically anti-Semitic."

Echoing criticisms from the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington, a November 3 letter from Yevhen Polishchuk, first secretary of the Ukrainian Embassy in Canada, which appeared in The Gazette in Montreal, blasted Mr. Safer's "journalistic irresponsibility and inaccuracy."

Mr. Polishchuk wrote: "Among the archival footage showing people being beaten was one discredited picture that was also featured in Time magazine about 18 months ago. The soldiers in this picture were not Ukrainian and the woman was probably not Jewish. After being advised of this error, Time apologized and retracted this picture."

One weapon the Ukrainian Embassy in Ottawa is using to step up its campaign against "60 Minutes" is an October 31 letter by Ukraine's chief rabbi, Yaakov Bleich, who was extensively interviewed throughout the controversial segment.

After the broadcast Rabbi Bleich wrote that it "did not convey the true state of affairs in Ukraine. I would also like to state unequivocally that my words were quoted out of the context that they were said."

The letter goes on: "Credit should be given where credit is due. The present government of Ukraine is continuing the policies of the previous government, has an excellent record in human rights, respecting the rights of national minorities in deeds and actions and not only on paper."

In fact, Dr. Cipywnyk insisted that the Jewish community in Ukraine is offered special treatment by the Ukrainian government.

As for those who lived in Ukraine during the height of the alleged anti-Semitic period in western Ukraine, Stephen Jaworsky, Canadian correspondent for Svoboda, said that "60 Minutes" is "promoting hate propaganda."

Although he admits some anti-Semitism existed when he lived in Galicia prior to World War II, more often than not Jews and Ukrainians worked together. "The allegations [in "The Ugly Face of Freedom"] are completely overblown," insisted Mr. Jaworsky. "I think a lot of it has to do with such pathological [Ukrainian] haters as [Nazi hunter] Simon Wiesenthal."

During the episode, Mr. Wiesenthal described a three-day killing spree, which claimed as many as 6,000 Jewish lives, led by the Ukrainian police. Mr. Safer then explained how Symon Petliura was responsible for slaughtering 60,000 Jews in 1919.

"Petliura was in fact responsible for counteracting many anti-Jewish programs," said Mr. Jaworsky.

As for "60 Minutes' depiction of other Ukrainian leaders as villains, including Roman Shukhevych and Stepan Bandera, the Ottawa-based journalist is equally adamant about CBS's distortion of reality.

"Bandera was incarcerated in a concentration camp from 1941 to 1945," said Mr. Jaworsky, "and Shukhevych led an insurgent army that included many Jews."

Mr. Safer did not respond to a request for an interview.

However, Mr. Jaworsky thinks that the controversial "60 Minutes" episode is indicative of the fact "that Ukrainians have few friends" among the major American TV networks. "I'm quite frankly surprised why the Ukrainian community in the United States hasn't moved to get some influential Jews, like [former Secretary of State] Henry Kissinger, on its side," he said.

FCC complaint is filed, demonstration slated in NYC

by Khristina Lew

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian American community continues to protest the inflammatory "60 Minutes" segment on alleged anti-Semitism in western Ukraine, filing a complaint with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), augmenting its letter-writing campaign to include the program's sponsors, meeting with CBS affiliates, and organizing a demonstration at CBS headquarters in Manhattan for November 14.

On November 10, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, citing the Fairness Doctrine, which requires broadcasters to provide adequate coverage of controversial issues of public importance and to ensure that the coverage fairly reflects differing viewpoints on the issues, filed a complaint with the FCC against CBS flagship stations or network affiliates in Albany, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Hartford, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis/St. Paul, New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

The complaint, filed under the personal attack rules of the Fairness Doctrine, alleges:

"On October 23, 1994, at approximately 7 p.m. EDT, during CBS '60 Minutes,' respondents [CBS flagship stations and affiliates] broadcast a statement impugning Ukrainians as 'genetically anti-Semitic.' This statement constituted a personal attack on an identified group, persons of Ukrainian ancestry, approximately 1.5 million of whom reside in the United States.

"Respondents acted unfairly and unreasonably in failing to provide an opportunity for the presentation of an opposing viewpoint. Having received notice of complainant's [the UCCA] claim, the respondents acted unfairly and unreasonably in refusing to broadcast a retraction, opposing viewpoint or other adequate remedial programming."

The complaint was submitted with a seven-page memorandum of points, and requests that the respondents offer a "reasonable opportunity for the presentation of an opposing viewpoint in the form of a fairly balanced program on Jewish-Ukrainian relations, both past and present, including without limitation a statement from Rabbi Yaakov D. Bleich as the representative of the Jewish community in Ukraine."

Letter-writing campaign

The second prong of the community's letter campaign targets companies that advertised during the October 23 airing of "60 Minutes."

Launched by the Ukrainian Professional Society of Philadelphia and the Federation of Ukrainian American Business and Professional Organizations in the first days of November, the effort calls on individuals to write letters to AT&T Corp., Cadillac Motor Car Division, Chrysler Corp., Enterprise Rent-A-Car Inc., General Mills Inc., General Motors Corp., The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., International Business Machines Corp., Merrill Lynch and Co. Inc., Oldsmobile Motor Car Division, Toyota Motor Manufacturing USA Inc., Toyota Motor Sales USA Inc., United Parcel Service Inc., United

States Postal Service and Wal-Mart Stores Inc., protesting their sponsorship of "60 Minutes" and urging them to pressure CBS to retract "The Ugly Face of Freedom" segment.

In a letter to every sponsor of the program from the Ukrainian American Professionals and Business Persons Association of New York and New Jersey, President Areta Pawlynsky threatened a boycott of the sponsor's product by the Ukrainian American community if the company does not prevail on CBS to apologize for its libel of Ukrainians and agree to a retraction. She entreated, "if your company declines our request, we will have no choice but to mobilize both within our community and outside it for a boycott of your company's products. Failure on our part would, by our continued patronage of the products whose sale pays for Morley Safer's salary, place us in the intolerable position of, in effect, subsidizing CBS's defamation of us."

UCCA President Askold Lozynskiy, in his letter to each sponsor, stated, "Unfortunately, and we are assuming, unwittingly, you lent your good name to this program by sponsoring it as an advertiser. We would appreciate your communicating with Laurence A. Tisch, chairman, president and CEO of CBS, to express your outrage that CBS advertisers are sponsoring racist hate broadcasting. Furthermore, kindly relate to CBS that you will cease doing business with CBS unless an apology is issued to the viewers for this misinformation."

Community to demonstrate

The genesis for the Monday, November 14, 3 p.m. demonstration at CBS headquarters (524 W. 57th St.) springs from Ukrainian Human Rights Committee President Ulana Mazurkevich following her November 2 telephone conversation with Don Hewitt, executive producer of "60 Minutes." Mrs. Mazurkevich, who participated in the October 31 meeting between representatives of the Ukrainian American community and CBS officials at the network's headquarters, contacted Mr. Hewitt to voice her disappointment with the proceedings of the meeting.

According to Mrs. Mazurkevich, Mr. Hewitt claimed that he has spoken to CBS reporters and historians and that, from a historical perspective, "60 Minutes" was not as wrong as the Ukrainian American community thinks.

With the support of the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center in Philadelphia, the United Ukrainian American Organizations of New York and the UCCA New Jersey State Council, plans for the demonstration were launched on November 9. Bus service from Philadelphia will be provided; for more information contact the UECC, (215) 663-1166.

On November 2, representatives of Chicago's Ukrainian American community, Orest Baranyk, Julian Kulas and Mykhailo Klysh, met with Robert McGann, CBS News Division vice-president and Chicago CBS station WBBM general manager. According to UCCA Vice-President Baranyk, Mr. McGann, having received 2,000 letters protesting

(Continued on page 20)



Roman Woronowycz

First U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Roman Popadiuk gives main address.



Ukrainian Institute of America President Walter Baranetsky presents George Soros (center) the UIA Achievement Award. Joseph Lesawyer, chairman of the event, stands behind them. The first U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine, Roman Popadiuk, (partially hidden) and Andriy Pashchuk look on.

Billionaire...

(Continued from page 1)

commitment by individuals to work with and in Ukraine for which he had hoped.

Mr. Soros, who was educated at the London School of Economics and Oxford University, has spent nearly \$1 billion in the last 10 years through his various foundations to support the establishment of open and free societies, the first of which, the Open Society Foundation, was established in 1979. His philosophy, as he explained to *The Weekly* in an exclusive interview (see sidebar, this page), is based on the writings of Karl Popper, a 20th century British philosopher.

"The concept of 'open society' is basically just a broader concept of democracy and market economy and the rule of law," said Mr. Soros. He explained that he believes no assurances exist that society will continually move in the right direction. For this reason, certain social institutions must always be kept strong to guard against movements toward dictatorship.

In Ukraine, the building of those institutions, after almost 75 years of disintegration in a totalitarian system, has resulted in the establishment of 24 organizations, which are supporting Ukraine in developing, strengthening and expanding basic structures, including everything from economic institutions, to the media, to culture, to education and youth-oriented structures.

Its mission and organizations are diverse. The Renaissance Foundation has established, for example, an International Media Center in Ukraine as well as the Civic Education Project, which is tasked with exposing Ukrainian university students to Western social sciences. The foundation also supports Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, the oldest university in Ukraine, which has been revitalized after

a long demise, and Solomon University, the first Jewish university in modern Ukraine. Other important organizations in Ukraine sponsored by the foundation are the Council of Advisors to the Presidium of the Parliament of Ukraine, the International Management Institute, the Ukrainian Legal Foundation and the Center for Contemporary Arts.

The effort has resulted in a major increase of funding for the Ukrainian Renaissance Foundation from \$1.5 million in 1992 to almost \$15 million for 1994. Mr. Soros' spokesperson Frances Abouzeid said, "It is a good indication of the confidence in the people and the foundation in Ukraine and the progress that has been demonstrated."

Mr. Soros has been a Wall Street analyst and executive and has published several books on finance. Currently, he heads the Soros Fund Management and is the chief investment advisor for the Quantum Fund, today one of the most successful financial management funds in the world.

Another highly visible player on the scene during Ukraine's national resurgence also spoke at the Soros fete. The first U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine, Roman Popadiuk, providing the main address, showered praise on President Kuchma for finally getting on the right track with economic reforms, a road that former President Leonid Kravchuk had shunned, he said. He also noted that the November time period is a crucial moment in U.S.-Ukraine relations with the state visit of President Kuchma to Washington, a hinge on which will turn relations between the two countries.

Mr. Soros' award was presented by Ukrainian Institute of America President Walter Baranetsky after an introduction by master of ceremonies Bohdan Shandor. Joseph Lesawyer, who chaired the event, made the closing comments.

INTERVIEW: A few moments with George Soros

by Roman Woronowycz

*George Soros, Hungarian-born billionaire financier turned philanthropist, through his Soros Foundation, is the major private donor supporting the transformation of the former Communist Bloc to democracy and market-oriented economies. In 1994 thus far, his Soros Foundation has donated nearly \$15 million to two dozen Soros-supported organizations in Ukraine. Although considered publicity shy, Mr. Soros agreed to a short interview with *The Weekly* prior to a banquet held in New York where he was awarded the Ukrainian Institute of America Achievement Award.*

Where did the idea of the Soros Foundation originate, and what was the motivation for such a wide-ranging, intensive financial support program for Ukraine?

The whole thing is sort of a broad, universal concept of an open society. I set up the Open Society Foundation in 1979, for Hungary in 1984. Then Poland, then the Foundation in the Soviet Union in 1987. Two things then really happened. One, I met Bohdan Hawrylyshyn at a Club of Rome meeting. We had a very good understanding, and I felt he was a very good man who shared the same values as I did. He was already very important in Ukraine.

The other thing is that we had a visit from (Ivan) Dzyuba, the writer [and former minister of culture]. He came to see us in New York and asked that we set up a foundation in Ukraine. I had a very good meeting with him.

I had quite a lot of reservations about Ukraine, being a Hungarian Jew. Actually,

Hungarian Jews were very badly treated in Ukraine during the war. And so Dzyuba said the idea is to create a Ukraine where this sort of thing cannot happen again. That is what appealed to me.

Those two things led to my visit to Kyiv. I think it was 1989. It was well before the founding of an independent Ukraine.

Specifically, what is the concept of "open society"?

The concept of "open society" is basically just a broader concept of democracy and market economy and rule of law. It is just a more universal concept based on, if you come right down to it, the recognition that we may all be wrong and, therefore, you need a society which recognizes this, as opposed to a form of government that denies this. Because if you deny it, it leads to dictatorship. So this is the concept of open society. It was Karl Popper, a philosopher, who developed it. This was what led me to set up the foundation, and that's what took me to Ukraine when it became possible.

In terms of when the various foundations were set up, where does Ukraine fit?

Ukraine was the first of the Soviet Union republics in which we set up a foundation, although we had already set up a foundation for the Soviet Union in Moscow by 1987. We then (after establishing the Ukrainian Renaissance Foundation) went into the Baltic countries, and we set up foundations there in the fall of 1989, before the fall of the Berlin Wall.

What do you feel are the major suc-

cesses and contributions of the Soros Foundation in and for Ukraine?

The foundation in Ukraine, I think has been really very successful. The one in Kyiv has done a lot better than the one in Moscow. The organization is probably one of the best of all my foundations — both as a grant-giving organization and as an operating foundation. In grant-giving, its greatest successes have been helping support or establish institutions that Ukraine needs. There is a whole range of them, maybe two dozen, from Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, which was there before us, but now we [financially] support it, to, let's say, the Privatization Institute, or the Council of Economic Advisors.

Is the Soros Foundation now a permanent fixture in those countries in which it has been established?

Yes.

There is no point at which the foundations will consider their work done and they will cease to exist?

Not at the moment. We thought it would be a short-term effort, but now we think it will be different; we think in biblical terms — 40 years.

We realize your schedule is tight, but one more question, please. What do you think of President Leonid Kuchma's economic reform efforts?

I am very keen on it. I'm very excited about it, and I am going out of my way to help him in every way I can. Ukraine comes from terrible conditions, but I think there is a real chance of a major change of direction. People don't see it yet, but I can see it coming.

Ukraine's JA receives grant

KYYIV — Junior Achievement International announced on November 4 that Junior Achievement of Ukraine has been awarded a \$93,550 grant by the Eurasia Foundation.

Established in 1992 through a grant from AT&T, Junior Achievement of Ukraine reached 1,100 secondary students during the 1993-1994 program year. The Eurasia Foundation grant will allow the organization to reach an additional 3,000 students over the next nine months.

"Junior Achievement's mission to teach Ukraine's next generation of business leaders, government officials, consumers and voters the benefits of free enterprise has been made that much easier by the support of the Eurasia Foundation," said Sam Taylor, chief operating officer of Junior Achievement International.

Junior Achievement is a non-profit economic education organization that teaches students about business, entrepreneurship and market economies. This is done by bringing volunteers from the business community into the classroom to share their experience with students.

The Eurasia Foundation is a private, non-profit, grant-making organization established with funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development to support economic reform and democratic institution-building in the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union.

Junior Achievement International oversees the development of Junior Achievement programs outside the United States. Junior Achievement International currently assists operations in 80 countries, including China, Russia and South Africa.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Four New Jersey districts mark centennial of UNA at gala banquet

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Members of the Newark, Jersey City, Perth Amboy and Passaic, N.J., Districts of the Ukrainian National Association celebrated the 100th anniversary of the UNA on Sunday, October 16, here at the Ukrainian Community Center.

Volodymyr Bilyk, chairman of both the banquet committee and the Jersey City District Committee as well as secretary of UNA Branch 170, opened the festivities. The Rev. Marian Struc, pastor of St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Jersey City, conducted the opening prayer, while Nestor Olesnycky, UNA's vice-president, acted as master of ceremonies for the affair.

The event proceeded according to schedule. It was helped along by Mr. Olesnycky's sense of humor, which went a long way to make the guests feel at home and part of one large UNA family.

The master of ceremonies introduced the following UNA guests of honor: Ulana Diachuk, president of the UNA, with her husband, Volodymyr; Alex Blahitka, UNA treasurer, with his wife, Pauline, and daughter Tanya; former Supreme Secretary Volodymyr Sochan with his wife, Neonila; Joseph Lesawyer, former UNA president, with his wife, Mary; and Andrew Keybida, advisor, with his wife, Evelyn.

He also introduced UNA activists from each of the UNA districts.

- From Jersey City: UNA secretary and representative of the local chapter of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) — Petro Palka; the local branch of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA) — Anastasia Syby; Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine — Wasyl Hewa; Organization for the Defense of Lemkivshchyna (ODL) — Paul Fuga and Volodymyr Blazeyowsky.

- From the Passaic District: UNA District Chairman John Chornko; from ODL — Jaroslaw Petyk and Volodymyr Kuzyk; Ukrainian National Home — John Zelonka; Self-Reliance — Julian Kotlar, president, and Rostyslav Halaburda and Theodore Marchinsky (Mr. Kotlar is also a UNA branch secretary); Self-Reliance Credit



Participants of the UNA centennial banquet held at Ukrainian Community Center in Jersey City, N.J.

- Union in Passaic — Stefan Kira; UNA Branches 34, 42 and 182 — Roman Mykyta, Wasyl Maruschak, John Blycha, Gregory Klymenko; Ukrainian American Veterans — Martha Frig; and Ukrainian Church organizations — Jaroslaw Harmatiuk.

- From the Newark District: UNA District Chairman Roman Pyndus; Ukrainian American Democratic Association — Michael Matiash, honorary president, Christopher Miele, president; Marcanthony Datzkiwsky, secretary of the Newark District; Ukrainian American Coordinating Council (UACC) — Joseph Trush, secretary; United Ukrainian American Veterans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UVA) — Alexander Bilewicz; UNA Fraternal Activities Coordinator Andre Worobec, who is also a branch secretary; Self-Reliance Credit Union of Elizabeth — Michael Iwanciw.

- From the Perth Amboy District: UNA District Chairman and Branch Secretary Michael Zacharko; and Branch Secretaries Jaroslaw Kraynyk, Sophia Lonsyzyn and Yaroslav Zavyisky.

Also introduced were guests from the New York District: District Chairman Dr. Vasyl Luchkiv; Ukrainian American Veterans — Dr. Dmytro Bodnarchuk; the Committee to Commemorate the Year of the Family in the U.S.A. — Barbara Bachynsky, national chairperson; and ODL — Maria Kosh.

The keynote address was delivered by UNA President Diachuk. She expressed thanks to the founders of the UNA, who in the 1890s expressed an unshakable belief in the need for a society that would unite all Ukrainians in North America. To summarize their belief, she cited their motto: "One (individual) cannot help everybody, but

united, all can easily help one individual."

She expressed thanks to the pioneers and their successors for their steadfastness, perseverance and persistence, traits that resulted in many churches, national homes and libraries being built, centers of Ukrainian spiritual and cultural life being formed, and countless leaders of the Ukrainian community being developed.

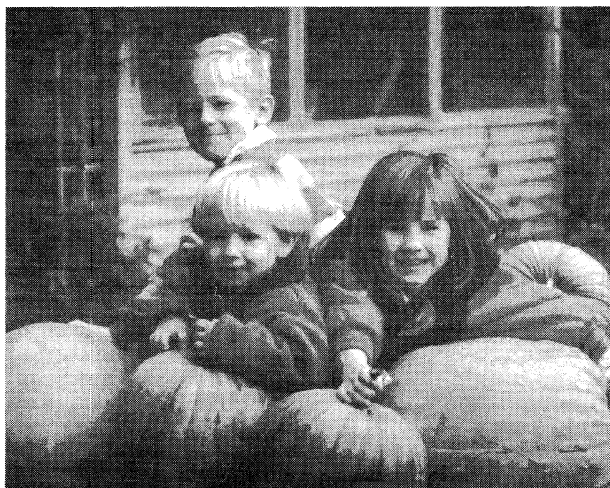
Not only did the UNA provide life insurance protection, but through its support of cultural and educational programs, and charitable and social activity, it pursued its long-term goal of preserving Ukrainian culture and traditions on this continent and as a result enriching U.S. and Canadian cultures.

She continued that many individuals worked together pursuing a common goal, and that the UNA developed into a large and strong organization with 370 branches. It would publish books and periodicals, foremost among them the daily Svoboda, the English-language The Ukrainian Weekly, the monthly children's magazine Veselka, the annual Almanac, and numerous Ukrainian and English books. The UNA acquired its own resort in the Catskill Mountains, where a seniors home is located, and a 15-story office building, which houses the UNA Home Office and the editorial and administrative staffs of its publishing operations. Hundreds of young UNA'ers annually take advantage of UNA scholarships for their four years of undergraduate study.

Mrs. Diachuk continued by noting that, although the UNA's purpose was to help Ukrainians in the U.S. and Canada, it never lost interest in the goals and aspirations of Ukrainians in Ukraine. The UNA's rich history documents assistance to Ukraine in its struggle for independence. As well, the UNA has constantly informed the U.S. public about conditions and events in Ukraine, and, where possible, tried to influence U.S. government policies regarding Ukraine. By means of its Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine, the UNA assists Ukraine by supporting various humanitarian and educational projects and programs.

Mrs. Diachuk continued by pointing to the fact that the UNA, Ukrainian Churches and community organizations, which UNA

Young UNA'ers



Patrick (top), his brother, Sennon, and sister, Rosemary, are the children of Sennon and Christine Nimetz. They are new members of UNA Branch 238 in Boston. All three were enrolled by their grandfather Paul Nimetz.



Shawn, son of Tamara Grace, is a new member of UNA Branch 238 in Boston. He was enrolled by his great-grandfather Paul Nimetz.

(Continued on page 14)

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Keep the pressure on

By now, every reader of The Ukrainian Weekly, we are sure, is aware of how CBS did a number on Ukraine and Ukrainians during its October 23 broadcast of "60 Minutes." (After all, so much space was devoted to this matter in the last two issues of this newspaper. Ditto this week.) To put it simply, the segment titled "The Ugly Face of Freedom" was a cleverly crafted piece of propaganda. Journalism it was not.

Wrote Dr. George Grabowicz of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute: "... your depiction of western Ukrainian society as generally anti-Semitic can only be characterized as slanderous and inflammatory. To achieve your pre-judged goal you seem ready to sacrifice every aspect of journalistic objectivity — accuracy, context, evidence."

Aréta Pawlinsky of the Ukrainian American Professionals and Business Persons Association of New York and New Jersey wrote: "'60 Minutes' has exceeded all reasonable boundaries of responsibility. ... We are convinced that only prejudiced individuals will be able to consider '60 Minutes' 'malicious and imbalanced segment acceptable as investigative reporting.'"

And there is evidence that "60 Minutes" did indeed have a prejudged goal and was malicious in presenting its report on alleged anti-Semitism in Ukraine, on this newly independent state's "binge of ethnic nationalism."

Rabbi Yaakov Dov Bleich, an American who is the chief rabbi of Ukraine, has protested that his remarks in the segment were taken completely out of context and that the report did not reflect the true state of affairs in Ukraine. This week he says in an interview with The Weekly that "...the whole thing was sick. The whole broadcast. It just shows the sickness of journalism."

Rabbi David Lincoln of the Park Avenue Synagogue in New York, one of the many viewers who denounced CBS for the distortions contained in "The Ugly Face of Freedom," told The Weekly that he received a conference call from the producer and reporter of that piece, respectively, Jeffrey Fager and Morley Safer. The two, he said, tried to cajole him into accepting their position that Jews in Ukraine live in great fear. "I had to be exceedingly careful with them," he said, pointing to Rabbi Bleich's experience of having his words distorted.

And so it appears that CBS is feeling the heat.

Another indication that the network is feeling pressure is that last week "60 Minutes" ran an excerpt from Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky's letter and prefaced that excerpt with a comment about numerous angry letters, noting that many had pointed out the segment did not reflect the policies of the current Ukrainian government. That presentation contrasted sharply with the previous week's presentation of viewers' reaction, when CBS gave short shrift to two letters from the UCCA and the Embassy of Ukraine and then concluded with a letter that underlined that some fragments of Ukrainian society still have not admitted complicity in Nazi atrocities.

Now, three weeks after the slanderous broadcast, Ukrainian communities in the United States and Canada, and the government of Ukraine are continuing their efforts to have CBS set the record straight. Numerous local groups have pressed local affiliates for equal time, and countless individuals have phoned, faxed or written to CBS. Some communities have picketed CBS affiliates and several groups are to demonstrate in front of the network headquarters on Monday. Ad hoc committees are springing up in various locales, among them the New Jersey/New York metro area, to deal, in a coordinated and professional manner, with this blatant example of defamation and hate-mongering.

Groups of professionals/businesspersons have stepped up their efforts to hit CBS where it hurts, in the pocketbook, by contacting corporate sponsors of "60 Minutes" and suggesting that they take another look at what they are sponsoring and pressure CBS to retract the inflammatory segment. Meanwhile, the UCCA has filed a complaint with the Federal Communications Commission in which it said that CBS impugned Ukrainians to be "genetically anti-Semitic," which constitutes "a personal attack on an identified group, persons of Ukrainian ancestry."

Thus far, CBS has avoided any statements that would indicate it had erred. Clearly, the network hopes we Ukrainians will run out of steam and the whole issue will simply wither away. But, the fact is that CBS owes Ukrainians an apology and a retraction. It owes its viewers a balanced report about the true state of affairs in Ukraine. Thus, now is not the time to ease the pressure on CBS.

Nov.
19
1789

Turning the pages back...

Mykhailo Luchkai, a Greek-Catholic priest, historian and linguist, was born on November 19, 1789, in Velyki Luchky, near Mukachiv, about 20 miles east of the present border of Hungary.

After completing his studies in a prestigious Viennese seminary, Luchkai was appointed archivist and librarian of the Uzhhorod Eparchy. He immersed himself in the ethnography, history and language of his native Transcarpathia.

In 1830, he published "Grammatica Slavo-Ruthena" based on a work of Czech grammar, one of the earliest descriptions of a Ukrainian dialect. In it, he argued that Church Slavonic was the oldest form of the Transcarpathian dialect, and should therefore be considered the literary language of the region. The work provided the basis for studies by eminent Ukrainian grammarians such as Mykhailo Vozniak, Georgiy Gerovsky and Vasylyl Simovych.

The Rev. Luchkai also wrote a six-volume history of Transcarpathia. Although it was never published, it was circulated widely in manuscript form and influenced many other historians. He died in Uzhhorod in December 1843.

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



Journalist's notebook in Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

Ukraine's people: diversity abounds

When I first arrived in Kyiv to work as a correspondent for our newspaper almost four years ago, one of the first things I noticed was that everyone looked alike.

Having lived in New York for a decade prior to my Ukraine adventure, I was used to mingling with the Korean green grocer, the owner of the Chinese laundry, the Italian dough-maker at the pizza place and the Jewish lady from Moishe's bakery who could speak three languages all at once.

I'd wave to my Uruguayan haircutter, Oscar, on my way home from work, and stop and talk to my Ukrainian banker, Mary, on Second Avenue. These were the people of my neighborhood. I'd go listen to jazz at the neighborhood bar, where blacks, Puerto Ricans and Ukrainians would discuss politics and the newest Mexican restaurant and the best sushi bar on the block.

I loved the best of this crazy quilt culture and was so used to it that sometimes I took it for granted.

But, in Ukraine, everything looked the same. It was January 1991, and a cold, dismal winter in the Ukrainian SSR. All the state stores carried glass jars of drab khaki-colored peas, bottles of salty mineral water and not much else. People lined up for bread, either dark or white, and waited for the spring to come.

And all the people looked the same: they were Slavs. All of them spoke the same language: Russian. Once in a while you'd see Central Asians at the marketplace, selling dried fruit and nuts. But rarely would you see a black (a small number of African students attended Kyiv University), or an Asian. An even bigger rarity was to hear any language other than Russian on the street.

But, as Ukraine declared independence, it began carving out a place for itself on the map of Europe, emerging from its Soviet-imposed isolationist past. Western goods also began appearing in state stores and in new hard currency places cropping up all over the capital city.

Kyiv is beginning to look more like a European city, with cafes on street corners and billboard ads for Pepsi, Rothmans, Coca-Cola, Sony, Marlboro and Panasonic in the city center.

But there are so many areas of Ukraine that I have only begun to explore, and it is these areas that have shown me that on the surface Ukraine may look homogenous, but going beyond it, one sees how complex the people are, how diverse the landscape is, and how surprising.

Here's some food for thought.

Recently, I had the pleasure of meeting a 72-year-old woman in Ivano-Frankivske, by the name of Stepania Krupka. I was with a BBC film crew, which was interested in filming the remnants of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army's "kryivky"; we met with a man who is organizing an outdoor UPA museum and is currently in the process of rebuilding these forest hideouts in the same areas where such UPA commanders as Yastrub planned their battles against two enemies: the German Fascists and the Russian Communists.

Pani Stepania, whose underground courier name was Maria, seemed to be reliving her life as she told us stories about skirmishes, about people in surrounding villages who provided food for Ukrainian freedom fighters. She also told us how she spent five years living in the underground,

looking for shelter in the forests, later hiding out in the big city of Lviv, depending on the kindness of strangers to get her through the worst of times.

Growing up an orphan, she said, she knew of only one mother: Ukraina, and so, she was ready to give her life for it.

"Now, I can die happy because I will die in a free Ukraine. I've seen my dream come true," she told us, wiping away tears from her bright blue eyes and tucking her white hair under her kerchief.

The very next day we flew to Dnipropetrovsk to visit Yuzhmash (or Pivdenmash in Ukrainian), once the largest rocket factory in the Soviet Union, now a conversion plant where besides rockets, workers produce washing machines, city buses and tractors.

In one of the wings, bigger than three football fields, workers were assembling tractors; above them on the walls hung inspirational slogans of workers building a socialist future. Along one wall, hung a five-year plan leftover from the good old, bad old days when workers would surpass their "norm," and produce more than required by state plan.

Amidst all of this memorabilia was Svetlana Ivanivna, a brickhouse of a woman, well into her 60s, riding high on a forklift, beeping to us, signaling that we were in her way of building socialism. She let us know with her stern look and determined manner that she was the boss. The only sign of femininity she displayed was the beat-up old brown handbag which hung from the gears of the forklift.

On our way out from within the concrete walls of the factory in the middle of the city, we took pictures, as old factory workers, longing for the days of the Soviet Union shouted to us: "Get out, spies!" I realized that it would be of no use to remind them that we were living in 1994, in a free Ukraine.

Just a few weeks ago, I had another eye-opening experience, which pointed out just how different in temperament the citizens of Ukraine really are.

A delegation of municipal government officials from Odessa and Lviv were being invited to the United States by a joint USIA/IREX project to study government at the grass-roots level. They had a farewell dinner before they left in one of the Kyiv restaurants, and each member of the delegation offered a toast of thanks to the American hosts.

Every glass raised thereafter (and there were quite a few) was the eye-opener for me. Every member of the Lviv delegation, a bastion of Ukrainian nationalism, raised her/his glass to state-building, to independence. Every member of the Odessa delegation, a cosmopolitan port city with an international flavor, raised her/his glass to love, to passion, to luscious lips and warm kisses.

What's one without the other, asked one of the guests at the dinner?

Last week, I traveled to Luhanske, a city of 560,000 Russified Ukrainians and ethnic Russians (nearly 50 percent) who are making a go at privatization; over 70 percent of all properties put up for small-scale privatization are already in private hands, including a supermarket, a pizza place and a chocolate factory. In this dismal industrial city bordering Russia, people are cautiously optimistic that things

(Continued on page 16)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Stop the bickering,
help each other

Dear Editor:

Dr. Bohdan Oryshkevich's recent articles on "Ukrainian Nationhood and the Dilemmas of the Diaspora" do not do their author justice. As a distinguished community leader who has contributed greatly to the development of Ukrainian education, Dr. Oryshkevich should have known better than to promote faulty information and faulty logic.

Just one example. "It should be noted," he writes, "that The Harriman Institute (formerly of Soviet Studies) reputedly proposed an endowment of \$20 million, of which \$3 million could rightfully belong to the study of Ukraine now that the Soviet Union has dissolved."

Would that Dr. Oryshkevich were right! Would that things were so simple! The late W. Averell Harriman donated \$12 million to the institute: no small sum, to be sure, but one that generates only several percent "real" income per year. That money goes to the institute as an institution – for salaries, fringe benefits, administration, fellowships and courses, of which some have been in Ukrainian studies.

For better or for worse, general-purpose endowments such as ours are not like Soviet property and debt, which can be divided among the successor states.

The most distressing aspect of Dr. Oryshkevich's article, however, is that it rests on an utterly false understanding of how education works and how educational priorities are set. For some reason, Dr. Oryshkevich believes that promoting Ukrainian scholars in the West is incompatible with the promotion of Ukrainian scholarship in the West.

Some reflection suggests that these two

goals not only sound similar, but actually are similar. Indeed, they are mutually reinforcing. We need Ukrainian scholars to put Ukrainian studies on the map; Ukrainian scholars need us in order to be attractive candidates for university exchanges. By the same token, Dr. Oryshkevich needs The Harriman Institute and the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute as much as we need him.

Promoting Ukrainian education – the education of Ukrainians and the education of non-Ukrainians about Ukraine – is hard enough. We should be helping one another, not engaging in senseless bickering.

Dr. Alexander J. Motyl
New York

Anti-defamation
group is needed

Dear Editor:

On Sunday, October 23, "60 Minutes" did a marvelous job at Ukrainian bashing. Nothing good could be found to say of any Ukrainians – past or present. The program concluded that while Ukrainians were probably not "genetically" anti-Semitic, they were nevertheless far more inclined to anti-Semitism than other nationalities.

Fellow Ukrainians: We desperately need an anti-defamation league. It is futile and inadequate merely to keep correcting and explaining historical facts and perspective. Gross discrimination against Ukrainians can affect us not only collectively, but personally and individually as well. Such discrimination must be challenged in the courts – if necessary. Our reputations, character and our jobs are at stake. I speak from personal experience.

Andrew M. Senkowsky, D.D.S.
Van Etten, N.Y.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Benefits of CBS scourging

CBS officials who met with the Ukrainian American delegation protesting the "60 Minutes" scourging of Ukrainians promised to "investigate" to determine the facts. Give me a break!

CBS already knows the facts. CBS knew the facts when the broadcast was made. Its "investigation" is nothing but a smoke-screen, a bone to throw to Ukrainians so that CBS can buy time. If CBS does anything in the future it will be a 15-second mealy-mouthed apology along the lines of "our intention was not to offend anyone, and we hope no one suffered unduly."

Suffered unduly? Every Ukrainian with whom I've spoken has suffered. The pain was written all over their faces. We're all wounded. And that's just the beginning. No one will ever know how many of the 17 million people who watched "60 Minutes" the night of October 23 will make decisions or perpetrate acts that will impact on the life or lives of some Ukrainian(s) somewhere, somehow. It may be on the job or at the university or in a social situation. Their lives may be changed forever. CBS has committed a hate crime against the Ukrainian people.

The question with which I've been wrestling is cui bono (who benefits)? I think I know.

The first to benefit is Russia. CBS effectively put Russia's own anti-Semitism on a back burner. Mr. Zhirinovskiy and Pamiat are not an issue as long as Ukraine is experiencing a "rising tide of anti-Semitism."

Those in the U.S. State Department who want Ukraine back in Russia's pocket also benefit. They can now argue that an independent Ukrainian state is not only dangerous militarily (we still have nukes) but politically. As a California Heritage headline proclaimed on November 4, "Nazis March to Wide Acclaim in Ukraine."

The CBS broadcast also helped resurrect that discredited dinosaur Simon Wiesenthal. His efforts to paint members of the SS Division "Galicia" as Jew-killers failed miserably in Canada, and he needed this broadcast to restore both his credibility and his stature. It is interesting that Mr. Wiesenthal, who admitted to Julian Kulas that his life was saved by a Ukrainian, has yet to admit that most of the information he's been peddling about Ukrainians over the years – he once declared that Ukrainians were worse than Germans in the destruction of Jews – originated with the KGB. We'll be hearing more from Mr. Wiesenthal in the future, you can be sure of that.

Another group of beneficiaries of the CBS broadcast are those Ukrainian and Russian Jews who have developed a network of illegal activity in Ukraine. Who would dare go after them now? Who could dare to even mention that fact now that Morley Safer said there are Ukrainians who "blame the Jews for Ukraine's current economic condition." We all know that a mafia exists in Ukraine and Jews are involved, perhaps as much as Ukrainians and Russians.

The Office of Special Investigations (OSI) benefits as well. Discredited by both an appeals court for perpetrating fraud against the innocent and the Supreme Court, which refused to hear their arguments, the OSI has its *raison d'être* renewed by Mr. Safer.

The CBS scourging of Ukraine has also made it easier for America's institutional

Jewry to approach the State Department and demand refugee status for Ukrainian Jews who wish to emigrate. Mr. Safer told 17 million Americans that "the message is clear to Lvov's (sic) Jews. They're leaving as quickly as they can get exit permits."

The "Jewish institution" that benefits most, of course, is David Roth and "Project Ukraine." As David explained to us in his October 30 interview in *The Ukrainian Weekly*, "We are in Ukraine for several reasons. First, we want to strengthen the ability of the local Jewish leadership to battle anti-Semitism... We are working with the local Jewish leadership in Ukraine to strengthen their ability to deal with the government, to position themselves honorably as culturally distinct citizens of the land, and to battle anti-Semitism." No anti-Semitism! No funding. No Project Ukraine!

David Roth's self-serving comments in the wake of the CBS broadcast is more than a mere disappointment. It's a calamity. Here is a man who has worked with Ukrainian Americans formally and informally for almost 30 years. Here is a man who has enjoyed uncurtailed access to our press, to our community and to our leadership. Here is a man who has been given countless books and articles about Ukraine and Ukrainians. Here is a man who travels to Ukraine regularly, who meets with Jewish and Ukrainian leaders over there, who has developed a "project" to help Ukrainian Jews. And what does he tell us after all of that? "We take seriously charges of anti-Semitism that are brought anywhere." If someone like David Roth can say that after all of the years he has spent dealing with us, then what hope does our community have of convincing other Jews that we are not "genetically anti-Semitic"?

I understand that a meeting has been planned between the institutional Jewish leadership and President Leonid Kuchma during the president's visit to the United States. If I were President Kuchma, I would refuse to meet with any Jewish leader who has not unequivocally repudiated the scurrilous CBS attack on Ukraine. Thus far, the only Jew that qualifies for a meeting with President Kuchma is Rabbi Lincoln.

I would also suggest that our Ukrainian leaders refuse to dialogue with any Jewish leaders whose organization hasn't condemned CBS for its defamatory treatment of our people. Our community has been trying to convince the Jewish American leadership of our good intentions for decades. We've issued joint proclamations. We've bent over backwards and what has it gotten us? Has any Jewish newspaper afforded us the kind of coverage that David Roth gets in our press regularly? Has any Jewish newspaper provided the kind of coverage to Project Ukraine that *The Ukrainian Weekly* has offered? Did any Jewish reporter accompany David on his last trip Ukraine? Has any Jewish organization offered its facilities for a mass meeting with their people on the order of the kind David Roth and other Jewish leaders have enjoyed in our community?

We Ukrainians need to stop trying to please Jews. We Ukrainians need to stop trying to convince Jews of our good intentions and of the fact that our history has been distorted. We Ukrainians need to realize that for many Jewish leaders, it doesn't matter what we say or do. They will cling to their biases and their prejudices because to do so brings great benefits.

"Wanted: one pallbearer"

by Mary V. Beck

DETROIT – "Accentuate the positive." This is sound advice that I have always followed. But sometimes, the negative aspects of a situation are so strong that they intrude forcefully upon our awareness. That was my experience recently, when I attended the funeral of one of our outstanding Ukrainian women of Detroit, Emily Zaporozhietz.

Emily died at the age of 80, after a lifetime of devoted service to the Ukrainian and American communities. Her accomplishments were many and varied, as evidenced by her many awards and certificates of acknowledgment. For over 50 years she was active in various capacities in the International Center. She also made heavy contributions of effort to the Ukrainian Festivals, the Michigan State Fair, the Graduate Club, the Captive Nations Committee and many other organizations and projects. She was also well known in political circles, especially in the Republican Party, although her contacts extended to many officeholders of both parties.

Whenever community problems arose – whatever they might be, whether a resolution of commendation from the mayor, the governor or a congressman was needed, or a singer, a group of dancers, or even a Ukrainian costume was required in a hurry to round out a program in the last minute – the standing solution was: "Call Emily." And, she responded eagerly.

Many individuals as well as organizations owed her a debt of gratitude. I received her wholehearted support in all of my political campaigns.

Yet only a handful of people came to pay their last respects to Emily Zaporozhietz at the funeral home. What a painful experience for her three surviving daughters! But even more painful and shameful was the fact that it was necessary, in the last minute, to solicit the mourners for one pallbearer to make a quota of six complete.

What irony, what a disgrace, that the community, which received so much, so often, for a period of 50 years, could not even provide a pallbearer for the woman who was always at their beck and call and who did so much, over and above the call of self-imposed duty!

Is this a sign of the times? Have all our values disintegrated? Do we not possess even a modicum of gratitude? Is this the way we reward our activists and the people who sacrifice their time and energy for the benefit of the community? Is this the way to inspire and motivate our young people to be selfless and community-minded? Is this the manner in which a community should express its final farewell to one of its outstanding and exceptional people?

"Wanted: One pallbearer."

Let's not let this happen again, anywhere! For it must be remembered that the future is built on a solid past. So it is incumbent upon us to remember, respect and revere those who built that solid past.

DISCUSSION: The role of Ukrainian studies research programs

by Robert De Lossa

Dr. B.A. Oryshkevich's article that appeared in the September 11 and 18 issues of *The Ukrainian Weekly* raises important questions about the role of American Ukrainian studies research programs and their role in the future of Ukraine. Dr. Oryshkevich is to be commended for bringing a focus to the question of Ukrainian students coming to the United States and also for bringing to the attention of the community the question of what is the current state of Ukrainian research programs in America.

Nonetheless, despite his highly laudable intentions, Dr. Oryshkevich has presented in his articles dangerously misinformed and misleading ideas with regard to American Ukrainian studies in general, and the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University in particular. His prescriptions for dealing with Ukrainian students coming into the United States are based on misunderstandings of the fundamental purposes of academic research institutes in this country on the one hand, and admission and scholarship mechanisms of American private universities on the others.

His assertion that the community no longer needs to support Ukrainian studies at American universities is a risky one, occurring at a critical juncture for Ukrainian studies in the United States. The Ukrainian American community has worked harder and more cohesively than any other community in this country to bring an underrepresented field to national prominence. Because of this, I would like to offer a counterpoint to Dr. Oryshkevich's assessments and recommendations. Because Dr. Oryshkevich has explicitly and implicitly made dozens of points in his article, I would like to carefully reply to them one by one.

Dr. Oryshkevich presents a picture of provincialized Ukrainian studies in the U.S., "relegated to a subdivision of Slavic studies, to intellectual debate, and to a fundamentally traditionalist, if secular view of Ukraine." The appearance of a new institute devoted to Ukrainian agricultural studies (in Louisiana); the appearance of a Ukrainian studies program at Columbia through the Harriman Institute, not the Slavic department; the fact that Ukrainian studies at Harvard are conducted at an independent research institute as well as at the departments of history, Slavic languages and literatures, linguistics, and the research libraries; the existence of the Project on Economic Reform in Ukraine at Harvard University (JFK School of Government), which has a strong bent toward action as well as theory — are just a few of the examples that show that Ukrainian studies in the United States are more robust than Dr. Oryshkevich portrays and are growing precisely outside the narrow confines of any single academic discipline (Slavic or otherwise).

As to the charge of Ukrainian studies in the U.S. being wed to a traditionalist view of Ukraine — this simply is not supported by even a cursory review of current scholarship in the field. (The importance of a "secular" vs. "religious" view of Ukraine seems a red herring, but I will mention simply that anyone familiar with the publications of our institute could hardly miss the large amount of material on religious topics that we have published.) The siege mentality he describes is dropping more and more, because of new scholars in the field who see Ukrainian studies as one of the "hot" new fields in nationalities studies, political science, history, cultural and sociological studies, and economics, and because of the increasing recognition of the high quality of scholarship that has been done by Ukrainianists in more "traditional" fields of Ukrainian studies like literary criticism, history and linguistics.

Whereas there is a sense that Russian studies is contracting across the nation, Ukrainian studies actually is a growth field. This is the first time that this has been the case. It would be a tragedy to abandon university-based Ukrainian studies programs at a time when they are on the verge of becoming the equal of any other European regional studies programs. (A status that Dr. Oryshkevich correctly notes that Russian studies do not have, but Ukrainian studies might, given the increasing acceptance of Ukraine as part of East Central Europe and Russia as outside it.)

Dr. Oryshkevich states that Harvard's Ukrainian Research Institute has "no inherent interest in the development of much more strategically centered Ukrainian studies centers in Ukraine." It is unclear if by "strategically centered" he means geographically located or topically motivated, but in either case he is wrong. First, the

geographical location of the Ukrainian Research Institute at what Dr. Oryshkevich admits is "perhaps the world's leading university" in and of itself confers to the institute unparalleled (within academia) strategic importance and the ability to attract world-class scholars, political and social activists and students. This is borne out by the number of world leaders he lists with a Harvard education, as well as Nobel laureates on the faculty, world-class facilities, etc.

Second, the Ukrainian Research Institute has maintained strong ties — witnessed by numerous publications and scholarly exchanges — with several Kyiv- and Lviv-based academic institutes (most notably with the Institute of Ukrainian Archeography in Kyiv and the Institute of Ukrainian Studies in Lviv). Dr. Oryshkevich might have been surprised at the meeting between a delegation of Ukrainian Parliament members and members of the Ukrainian Research Institute earlier this month at Harvard, at which time the institute wholeheartedly pledged even further support for cooperative ventures with native Ukrainian research ventures, institutes and publishing projects. Members of Parliament warmly expressed their gratitude and admiration for the institute's work in the Ukrainian cause; some were quite conversant with our efforts with the Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Oryshkevich insinuates that the institute seeks to jealously suppress any other academic effort in Ukrainian studies. In fact we have tried to offer information, advice and access to resources to other programs that have made reasonable requests of us. The

private university can recruit and unilaterally gain acceptance for students to the university. (This is a persistent myth that should be discarded — if it were true, would there be so many aggrieved alumni and benefactors complaining to their alma mater that their children were not accepted?) Bright Ukrainian students will be accepted to American universities because of their native intelligence and potential, not because of third-party intervention. At most schools, they will receive financial aid if they are especially promising, which one would hope from the next Ukrainian Braudel, Bloch or Hrushevsky.

The proper role for research institutes vis-à-vis Ukrainian students is: establishing a visible presence in Ukraine (which we have done), giving references and making information available to all who request it (which we have done), bringing their teachers over to conduct research in an American research environment (which we have done), referring them to university officials who can help them (which we have done), referring requests for aid to the community when the university is not able to meet the needs of a particular student (which we have done), providing employment opportunities (which we have done), and, finally, providing a place for community for Ukrainian students (which we have done). All of these are above and beyond the mandate of a research institute, but are things that we do because of the special relationship the institute has had with the community and because of the institute's activist stance with regard to current events in Ukraine.

As to whether the institute is "likely to adapt or to

The presence of increasing numbers of Ukrainian students, the increased general public awareness about Ukraine, and the growing number of scholars interested in Ukraine all mean that we need to increase support for Ukrainian studies precisely to give the students something to study, to keep Ukrainian studies present in American intellectual debate, and to explore new fields of inquiry...

institute remains open to joint projects with other academic institutions, and we have more than half a dozen such projects ongoing.

With regard to the institute's relationship with Ukrainian students, Dr. Oryshkevich also errs. First, numerous Ukrainian students of great distinction have studied at the Ukrainian Research Institute's Summer Institute, which Dr. Oryshkevich mentions only in passing. This program should not be underestimated, because it brings Ukrainian students (averaging six to 10 a year) into contact with the American academic environment, and Harvard in particular. Four outstanding recent graduates from the Summer Institute, Oleksandra Isaievych, Hlib Nechaev, Taras Koznarsky and Oleksandr Pivovarsky, currently are pursuing graduate degrees at Princeton University, MIT and (two at) Harvard University, respectively.

The institute has limited personnel and resources, and so is not able to actively scout in Ukraine or offer scholarships for undergraduates from Ukraine who are attending Harvard — but (and this is a crucial "but") both of these are functions that Harvard College and its alumni perform admirably well, much better than a research institute could. (This is the case at any Ivy League school, and is born out by last year's vigorous recruitment by both Princeton and Harvard of an outstanding young fencer from Odessa, who will be attending Harvard as an undergraduate this year. From the Harvard side, I know of at least one Harvard alumnus from the community who was instrumental in recruiting him.)

The idea that the institute will "educate a Ukrainian Braudel, a Bloch or a new Hrushevsky" represents a fundamental misconception of the role of a research institute at Harvard University (or any private university). The Ukrainian Research Institute facilitates courses, but the courses generally are taught through the university, not through the institute per se. The major objective of the institute remains research and publications, furthering achievements within the field, making sure that the field retains the quality and rigor of thought at the level of other academic fields, and bringing the field to prominence within academia and in the public at large.

The accusation that the institute has "no interest in helping students from Ukraine gain admission to Harvard" is quixotic. It is almost always the case that no research institute (or single individual for that matter) at a

come forth with a comprehensive vision for Ukraine," the role of a research institute is to have a comprehensive vision, the study of what it is established to study, which for us, obviously, is Ukraine. The fact that the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard continues to be the leading center for Ukrainian studies in the United States shows that it has done its job well. The fact that it now has facilitated new areas of study — witnessed by new courses in the Summer Institute, new symposia (on such strategic topics as the Ukrainian military and the politics of ethnicity in Ukraine), new cooperative ventures, and even a recently inaugurated publications series (the Harvard Papers in Ukrainian Studies) to bring out new types of research, polemics and analysis in an accelerated time frame — all point to the fact that the institute continues to adapt as it seeks to redefine its comprehensive vision for the study of Ukraine to make sure that it is the best vision for the study of Ukraine possible.

We know that we cannot do everything — Ukraine is not Liechtenstein — but we trust that other institutions working in the field and for the cause of Ukraine will pick up where we leave off. And, again, we remain ready to help those other institutions as much as we can.

A comprehensive vision for Ukraine is something that must be developed first by individuals and then impressed upon individual generations until accepted by the entire society. Whether it is right or fitting for us here in America to press a comprehensive vision for Ukraine on Ukraine is a matter of debate. Whether it is right and fitting for a research institute in America to facilitate the development of such a vision is beyond doubt. For over 20 years, the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard has created a rich field for the development of a comprehensive vision for Ukraine and will continue to do so as long as it exists.

I certainly recognize the fact that Dr. Oryshkevich was trying to make the best case possible for an organization like the Ukrainian Student Association in the U.S.A. (USA/USA). His case for supporting it is strong in certain respects. It would be good to have a strong, activist presence in Ukraine making bright Ukrainian students aware of educational opportunities in the United States. Such an organization could keep a database of directed funds at American universities for Ukrainian

(Continued on page 19)

Stupka stars in U.S. debut of Kyiv theater production of "Notes of a Madman"

NEW YORK — The Ivan Franko State Drama Theater of Kyiv will stage "Notes of a Madman," while on a tour of major Ukrainian communities from November 25-December 18.

Appearing in the lead role of Poprishchin will be renowned Ukrainian stage and film actor Bohdan Stupka, with his son, Ostap Stupka, in the role of the guard.

The play is an adaptation of Gogol's well-known work "Memoirs of a Madman," using the translation of noted Ukrainian poet Maksym Rylsky. The work is directed by Vasyl Sechin and Yulian Panich, with set design by Oleksander Kulchitsky.

Mr. Stupka was born in 1941 in Kulykiv, Lviv oblast, into the family of the actor Sylvester Stupka of the Lviv Opera Theater. He studied acting at the drama studio of the Maria Zankovetska Theater of Lviv under Borys Tiahno, (who had worked under Les Kurbas). Mr. Stupka worked there as an actor from 1961 until 1978, when he joined the Ivan Franko State Drama Theater of Kyiv.

Mr. Stupka has appeared in over 70 films, both Ukrainian and Russian. His repertoire includes roles from farce, satirical comedy, contemporary plays and tragedy; his stage roles have ranged from Shakespeare's Lear to Ibsen's Romersholm to the title role in "Teve the Milkman," an adaptation from Sholem Aleichem. Among his film credits are roles in such films as "Bilyi Ptakh z Chornoyu Oznakoyu" (White Bird with a Black Mark, 1972), "Dudaryky" (The Pipers, 1980) and "Chervoni Dzvony" (The Red Bells, 1982).

Mr. Stupka won the highest theater prize in the former Soviet Union as Voinitsky in Chekhov's "Uncle Yanya" when Serhiy Danchenko, director of Kyiv's National Theater, staged an intrepid production in Ukrainian in Moscow's Academic Theater.

The most famous and distinguished actor of Ukraine, Mr. Stupka has been Actor-Laureate of the Soviet Union, a recipient of the State Award of the



Renowned actor Bohdan Stupka (right) and his son, Ostap Stupka, in a scene from "Notes of a Madman."

Soviet Union, and Laureate of the Taras Shevchenko State Award of Ukraine.

Ostap Stupka, 26, trained in the Karpenko-Kary Theater Institute in Kyiv and, since 1989, is with the IFSDT. He is best known for the roles of Perchik in Sholem Aleichem's "Teve Tevel," Ilko in Mykola Kulish's "Patyehna Sonata" and Lukash in Lesia Ukrainka's "Lisova Pisnya."

Director Vasyl Sechin was born and educated in Ukraine before entering the theater academy in Moscow. He has resided in Munich since the early 70s, where he has been working as a director. Among his credits are the staging of "Playboy of the Western World" by Sygne, "A Painting" by Ionesco and "A New Russia" by Chekhov and Voynovich in Munich; "Crime and Punishment" by Dostoyevsky in Yugoslavia; "The Maids" by Genet and "Frenzy for Two or More" by Ionesco by Ukraine; and "What a Hell of a Mess" by

Ionesco in Russia.

The poet and translator Maksym Rylsky (1895-1964) belonged to a group of neo-classical poets living in Kyiv from the 20s to the 60s. He wrote widely in classical forms and both carefully and tactfully, though unflinchingly, defended Ukrainian culture against the pressures of Russification.

The Ivan Franko Drama Theater of Kyiv is one of the leading dramatic houses in Ukraine. The company experimented with symbolism and expressionism in the 1920s, but after the mid-1930s, it adhered to the imposed socialist realism, thus being spared political persecution.

The theater enjoys the status of a national theater representing Ukraine. It has presented Ukrainian authors, classical works, and foreign works ranging from Shakespeare to Ibsen, Shaw and Ionesco. Since the 1960s onward, it has courageously presented plays by Western authors, including those of the

Theater of the Absurd.

"The Notes of a Madman," portrays the psychological state of a petty clerk named Poprishchin, who has heretofore distinguished himself only by sharpening pencils in the director's office. Unfortunately, he falls in love with the director's beautiful daughter. Wounded by her rejection and the unjust values of society, he is desperate to learn his beloved's true feelings, talks to her dog, and finally lands in a madhouse. There he feverishly writes notes recalling his past events and feelings, scattering them around his room and indulging in broad delusions of grandeur. Finally, he is subdued with a cold water drops treatment. He joins forehead to forehead with his abusive guard in a prayer to God.

The work contains elements of caricature, of human folly and of phantasmagoric imagination that characterize Gogol's work.

The play's first performance in an international arena was last year in the Berezil Theater Festival in Kharkiv, honoring the pre-Soviet Ukrainian theater director Les Kurbas. The performance was seen there by Ellen Stewart, founder/director of La MaMa Experimental Theater Club (who traveled there in support of Yara Arts Group, a resident company of La MaMa) and by Bohdan Boychuk, writer and editor of the journal Svito-Vyd. Together they arranged the upcoming La MaMa production.

To dramatize Gogol's story in Ukrainian for an English-speaking audience, the La MaMa performance will employ extensive use of pantomime. Projected supertitles are also planned.

"Notes of a Madman" opens in New York on November 25 at La MaMa E.T.C., 74A E. Fourth St., and runs through December 4. Performances are Thursdays-Sundays: 8 p.m.; Sunday matinees: 3 p.m. Tickets, at \$12, are available by calling the box office, (212) 475-7710.

(Continued on page 20)

ART REVIEW: Anna Yushchuk's images of introspection and mood

by Daria Darewych

Images of women are central to the work of Anna Yushchuk, a sensitive and reflective artist from Toronto. A mood of stillness and calm reverie permeates her canvases, whose inwardness lends itself to numerous interpretations.

Born and raised in Ukraine, Ms. Yushchuk arrived in Canada in 1990 after graduating from the Lviv Institute of Decorative and Applied Art. Her first solo exhibition, held in Toronto in 1992, revealed her solid training as an artist, her Ukrainian heritage and her ability to synthesize her Canadian experiences.

Ms. Yushchuk's most recent images of women are refined depictions beyond time and place, which echo the classical figures of antiquity, the Renaissance, and Puvis de Chevannes, but they are set in post-modern configurations with an underlying geometric structure. They speak of solitude and contemplation.

In "Blue Reflection," 1994, two almost identical images of semi-draped women occupy the rectangular space outlined within the composition suggesting the reading of two figures as one woman's depiction of her inner and outer selves or perhaps her conscious and subconscious. Similarly in "Solitude," 1994, even though three figures are portrayed, the implication is that they represent

three moments in time or three different stages of the same woman enfolded within the single outlined rectangle.

In contrast, each of the two figures in the diptych "Split of Matter," 1994, is allocated its own space through shadowy rectangles that move with the figures even when they find themselves in the same circle, suggesting that each human being needs to retain his or her own space regardless of the shared experiences and emotions.

Intriguing psychological insights into the self, identity, and relationships are also implied by "Fall," where a man and nude woman are embraced by a silhouette. The woman remains strangely aloof. Behind them the two grayish vertical shapes echo the figures, yet retain independence despite the common horizontal shape. To the left the fleeing figure on the edge of the shared space is seen through broken arches suggesting multiple readings of the artist's intention and the meaning of the work.

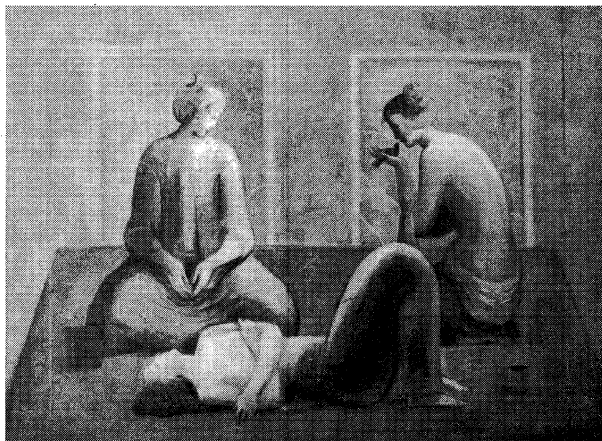
Tensions are created and held in check through the combination of subtly modeled figures set against flattened geometric planes, as well as patterned areas reminiscent of rich brocaded surfaces, old lace and eddying water, as in "Triangle One" and "Triangle Two." Almost identical in composition, these two paintings differ in their palette and texture. The nude young woman in both appears in a sitting pose, but in fact is eerily suspended in a patterned dream-like realm of geometric

planes and space. The flower she holds in her hand, perhaps, is meant as a symbol of her innocence, as are her candid nudity and pose. The outline of a triangle implies a quest beyond material reality into the sphere of spirituality. Here, as elsewhere, the artist's desire to induce a reflective mood, to indicate a psychological frame of reference rather than interaction with the world are much in evidence.

However, Ms. Yushchuk's paintings

are not only convincing expressions of the objectification of her feelings and meditations, but come across as harmoniously balanced, sophisticated renderings of images that transcend their gender to become omnipresent symbols of introspection and mood.

Her most recent paintings will be on display through November 30 at one of the galleries of Dimension Plus at 8110 Decarie in Montreal.



"Solitude" (1994) by Anna Yushchuk.

Daria Darewych, Ph. D. is adjunct professor of art history at York University.

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Ukrainian Research...

(Continued from page 4)

tions of the broadcast and stated "unequivocally" that he was quoted out of context.

In the next paragraph of his letter he says:

"Credit should be given where credit is due. The present government of Ukraine, continuing the policies of the previous government, has an excellent record in human rights, respecting the rights of national minorities in deeds and actions and not only on paper. It has been noted that Ukraine has the best record on human rights of all former Soviet republics."

His conclusion is even more pointed: "The revitalization of the Jewish community in Ukraine, which has become the strongest and most flourishing Jewish community in the [former Soviet Union], is but one example of the bright side of freedom and democracy in modern Ukraine."

Rabbi Bleich's is not the only voice to speak with authority on this subject. The U.S. State Department's 32nd CSCE Report, "Implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, April 1, 1993-March 31, 1994," in a special rubric devoted to Jews in Ukraine noted that:

"Both the Ukrainian government and democratic opposition have condemned anti-Semitism and encouraged the development of Jewish culture, and there is

official support for Jewish newspapers, schools etc. There has been a mushrooming of Jewish cultural and educational institutions as well as synagogues."

It cannot be denied that anti-Semitic attitudes do exist and anti-Semitic incidents do take place in Ukraine, as they do in many other countries, particularly those of the former Soviet Union. As with other forms of xenophobia, they are recognizable products of specific historical and social conditions - and they must be vigorously opposed. It is essential, however, to have a sense of perspective, to look not only to the statements and actions of the backward and the extremist, but the official and enlightened as well - and to see what the genuine balance is between them.

Thus, for example, Semyon Gluzman, director of the Ukrainian-American Bureau for Human Rights, in an article titled "Anti-Semitism in Ukraine," while noting that everyday anti-Semitism still exists in Ukraine, there is also the "unexpected reality [of] a philo-Semitic tendency of the independent Ukrainian state," which expresses itself in an official negative attitude towards anti-Semitism, in the prevention of the spread of anti-Semitic and pro-fascist Russian editions in Ukraine, in the fact that "unofficial leaders and role models of the Ukrainian society (writers, famous actors, scientists, former prisoners of conscience) define a philo-Semitic public mind," and in official pronouncements, such as former President Leonid Kravchuk's statements condemning anti-Semitism at the Babyn Yar commemoration in Kyiv or at Yad Vashem in Israel.

Such a balanced picture is totally lacking in CBS's "The Ugly Face of Freedom." Instead, it offers the racist notion of genetic Ukrainian anti-Semitism. Because that is the only way the program's focus and images can be read. Here are its concluding words, intoned by Morley Safer:

"The Church and the government of Ukraine have tried to ease people's fears, suggesting that things are not as serious as they might appear; that Ukrainians, despite the allegations, are not genetically anti-Semitic. But to a Jew living here, or to one who only remembers the place with horror, such statements are little comfort among the flickering torches of Lvov."

But the show's whole point - as summarized by Simon Wiesenthal's final words: "They have not changed" - is to press upon the viewer that the allegations are true charges, that they indeed are "genetically anti-Semitic." The very fact of using in this context the generalized plural "Ukrainians" (not a given right-wing political party, not Ukrainian skinheads, but "Ukrainians," clear and simple) makes this point. And this is simply racist.

Whom does all this serve? Cui pono? As Rabbi Bleich's letter suggests, certainly not the cause of better Jewish-Ukrainian relations. And certainly not the public image of Ukraine as it struggles to reform its economy and avoid the hegemonic clutches of its northern neighbor. (The timing of the piece, coinciding as it did with President Leonid Kuchma's first state visit, to Canada, is also food for thought.)

CBS, I believe, owes its American viewers, not to speak of the Ukrainian people, a retraction and an apology. You also owe it to yourself (and to your viewers) to be better informed about Ukraine. If you are serious in this regard, we would be pleased to provide some of that information for you.

Sincerely,
George G. Grabowicz
Dmytro Cyzyvskyj
Professor of Ukrainian Literature
Director, Ukrainian Research Institute

Chornomorska Sitch sports organization celebrates 70th anniversary

by Roman Woronowycz

BRIDGEWATER, N.J. — Chornomorska Sitch, the oldest active sports club in North America, celebrated its 70th year on October 22.

Sitch has been a hub of Ukrainian American athletics for over four generations for Ukrainian American youth. Today, it sponsors volleyball, soccer, tennis and swimming programs. Historically, it also organized baseball and even bowling teams.

Approximately 150 athletes, supporters and members of the club celebrated with a banquet at the Holiday Inn here. Among those present were the mayor of Kalush, of the Ivano Frankivske Oblast, and Ukrainian Parliament Deputy Ivan Kendzior, visiting the United States, who dropped in after dinner to congratulate the sports club.

Congratulations were received from many political super luminaries, including U.S. President Bill Clinton, Vice-President Al Gore, both New Jersey senators, Bill Bradley and Frank Lautenberg, and New Jersey Gov. Christine Todd Whitman, among others.

Current Sitch President Myron Stebelsky introduced the evening's emcee, Nestor Olesnycky, who led a program that included award presentations to longtime club activists and to the current teams for their accomplishments.

Various Ukrainian organizations reaffirmed their support for the sports club with financial donations, including a \$4,200 grant from the Ukrainian National Association to cover expenses of the boys "under 16" soccer team. The Ukrainian Fraternal Association donated \$750. The Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics also made a contribution.

Longtime Sitch member Osyp Trush recapped highlights of the club's history. The organization was formed on December 2, 1924, when a group of Ukrainians predominantly from Newark gathered and approved a list of ideals as drawn up by Petro Zadoreckyj. They elected Ivan Hrynyk as their first president.

At first the members concentrated on military-related physical endeavors such as riflery, horsemanship and saber swordsmanship. They expanded into purely American sports such as bowling, baseball and basketball soon after. In 1931, the baseball team won its league playoffs.

With the onset of World War II, the sports clubs activities ceased as many young adults became active in the war effort. Sitch enjoyed its greatest growth after the war, when thousands of



Sitch President Myron Stebelsky addresses the sports organization's 70th anniversary banquet.

refugees from communism brought with them their love for sports, especially soccer, volleyball, ice hockey. Other sports that took hold were track and field, swimming, tennis, table tennis and chess.

Of all the Sitch sports teams, its soccer squads have achieved the most success. Sitch has won several New Jersey state amateur championships since first fielding teams in 1956. In 1971, it took third place in the U.S. Amateur Cup, an achievement nearly matched the following year when it made the national semifinals again, out of a field of 210 teams.

Individual achievements include the selection of three Sitch members to U.S. teams: Zenon Snylyk played on three U.S. Olympic Teams and captained one of them. Myron Worobec was a member of the U.S. Olympic Team and Volodymyr Chyzowych was chosen for the U.S. National Team.

In volleyball, Sitch has fielded a team since 1958. In 1969-1970 season, the women's team won the New Jersey American Athletic Union (AAU) championship and repeated in 1970-1971. The

men's team outdid its female counterpart in the 1969-1970 season, a golden age for Sitch volleyball. The men took the New Jersey AAU championships and then finished 12th in the national AAU championship.

In swimming and tennis, Sitch teams have competed in the yearly Soyuzivka

Estate Labor Day championships since the early 1960s, in addition to other Ukrainian diaspora and U.S. tournaments.

During the 1990s, Sitch's sports successes have continued, especially in soccer. On January, 24, 1993, the Sitch 16-and-under team won the statewide Cougar Indoor League championship.



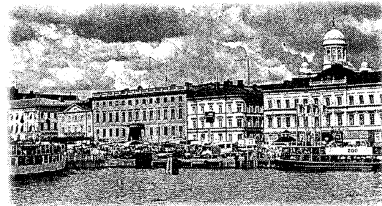
Roman Woronowycz

Ukrainian National Association Treasurer Alexander Blahitka (at podium) presents a UNA donation in support of Sitch's youth programs.

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UNA President Ulana Diachuk presents a plaque to Yaroslav Zaviysky, in recognition of his work as secretary of UNA Branch 155.

New Jersey districts...

(Continued from page 7)

pioneers helped create, must face critical choices that will determine the future and destiny of these organizations.

She mentioned the different waves of Ukrainian immigration to the U.S. Although the goal of the pioneers at the end of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century was to earn money and improve their standard of living and that of their families, and then return to their homeland, many chose to stay in the U.S.

The wave of immigrants that followed was composed of political refugees who left mainly to escape persecution and death. They, too, had hopes of returning home, but the decades-long brutality of Communist regime prevented this. Meanwhile, new generations of Americans of Ukrainian descent were born and grew up fully integrated into American society.

After Ukraine declared its independence and Ukrainians in the diaspora had an opportunity to renew ties with relatives and long-forgotten friends, many did return to Ukraine permanently. Diaspora Ukrainians, Mrs. Diachuk noted, are now faced with a serious problem: how to strengthen their Churches, and community organizations, by enlisting younger members to assume leadership roles.

She alluded to the fact that the UNA General Assembly was making an effort to solve this problem and had taken steps to encourage a younger generation of activists to join the UNA ranks. At the last convention, she added, UNA delegates understood the problem by electing 13 younger professionals to its leadership.

As a parallel to the above policy, the president said the UNA Executive Committee has been introducing new insurance products that are competitive with those of other insurance companies and which are demanded by and fill the needs of the younger generation.

UNA branches continue to form the basis of our organization, continued Mrs. Diachuk. Branch secretaries and presidents have the best chance of recruiting younger members into their respective branches, she said, adding that all members are responsi-

ble for encouraging youth to join the UNA.

She expressed gratitude to parents and grandparents for insuring their children and grandchildren, but urged members to engage greater efforts to constantly inform their children and grandchildren about the function and purpose of the UNA and to encourage them to become involved in community work.

UNA branches, Mrs. Diachuk asserted, should be active and be seen in every community, and they have to be ready to quickly and positively respond to people's needs. Ukraine's independence influenced the diaspora to become more intimately acquainted with Ukraine's problems. It awoke the consciences of many, who after visiting Ukraine, made promises to themselves to help Ukraine in some way. Many organizations have been formed for this purpose, she added.

Since helping Ukraine has always been a UNA tradition, and UNA members were involved in the Ukrainian community, often working for another organization and often on projects such as raising funds for Ukraine, why then, Mrs. Diachuk asked, have none of the UNA branches assumed responsibility to provide help to Ukraine under the name of the UNA, and why do very few UNA members support the UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine? In fact, she stated, the total collections for the fund have been decreasing every year, while activity that the fund would support is expanding and creating a greater demand for funding.

Mrs. Diachuk nevertheless expressed confidence that when branches do become more active, they will awaken serious interest on the part of those who have long forgotten their Ukrainian heritage or simply do not get involved. She reminded those gathered about the fact that in today's world people are usually short of time. If they do get involved, they would want to get the greatest benefit and the greatest satisfaction from any time devoted to community work, and that in order to ensure that the UNA remains an active organization, it would have to recruit those persons who have the desire and ability to contribute to their communities in the U.S., Canada and even Ukraine.

During the banquet, 54 UNA activists received recognition awards. Secretaries with 20 or more years of service received desk clocks; those with less than 20 years of service received plaques; and former secretaries received UNA centennial pins. Several posthumous awards recognizing UNA activists were presented to members of their families.

The event was concluded with a prayer conducted by the Rev. Struc.

Music, which was provided for the banquet by the Lvivians of Lviv, continued for those who wished to remain for the dance.

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EU rejects loan...

(Continued from page 2)

which is most familiar with our situation," said the Ukrainian leader.

"And Europe should not offer conditions we cannot meet to grant financial aid," he noted.

Although some EU officials view this as a split in EU policy toward Ukraine and its reform-minded president, others have said that the loan was rejected because the EU would prefer not to provide balance of payments loans, but would rather earmark their monies for reforms.

The EU seems to be divided over the key question of whether President Kuchma can deliver on his promises of economic reform, according to a Financial Times report of Tuesday, November 8.

"Germany - supported by the U.S. and the European Commission - is pressing for early, generous financial aid to President Kuchma. Their collective view is that a narrow window of opportunity exists in order to stave off economic collapse and preserve Ukrainian independence," said

the London-based newspaper.

"Senior British officials are understood to have doubts about President Kuchma's ability to face down the diehard conservatives in the Ukrainian Parliament and want tighter controls on Western aid via the International Monetary Fund," wrote Lionel Barber in the FT.

Danish Foreign Minister Neels Hevehg Petersen, on an official visit to Kyiv, told journalists on Wednesday, November 10, that the EU's Council of Ministers meeting in December would probably agree on a \$100 million (U.S.) loan to implement macroeconomic transformations.

"I think the reasons for discord with the EC are of a legal character," he added, explaining that the European Union is reluctant to play a role in promoting balance of payments loans to Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

"This does not mean we have ruled out aid to Ukraine," said German Secretary of State for Finances Gerd Haller. But aid to Ukraine "has to be integrated" and be accompanied by an agreement with the IMF, he said, speaking in Brussels.

Professionals'...

(Continued from page 4)

exonerating the SS Galicia Division of all criminal war activity charges in 1987; and the pro-Semitic attacks by the very people he implicates (Petliura and Sheptytsky). Is the term "kike" deliberately misused in translation in order to stir up more hatred?

Strong accusations are accompanied by unidentified video footage, which does not always correspond to the appropriate historical references. The famous Time magazine rape photograph appears once again out of context, although surely "60 Minutes" had access to Time's published retraction. Film of Ukrainian scouts, not neo-Nazis, accompanies Simon Wiesenthal's conclusion, "Not to believe...They (the Ukrainians) have not changed."

The report is full of distortions,

UNA/UNSO, an ultra-right-wing fringe element, is portrayed as being mainstream. Rabbi Bleich, who is interviewed in the segment, criticizes the irresponsibility of such neo-fascists for manipulating public opinion and stereotyping. Yet "60 Minutes," which clearly is a mainstream program, stoops to lower levels in the name of investigative reporting.

We demand that "60 Minutes" air a point-by-point retraction. There are plenty of precedents in contemporary journalism for dismissal resulting from a single ethnic or racial slur. Considering Mr. Safer's broad-brush approach to a smear, how could CBS permit anything short of his dismissal?

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Ukraine's people...
(Continued from page 8)

can change for better. All this, despite seven decades of communism and a regional government that still is pushing a Communist ideology.

In Lviv, where many citizens remember freedom, having been under Communist rule for only 45 years, privatization is proceeding at a snail's pace, with only 15 percent of enterprises up for small-scale privatization in private hands, according to the International Finance Corp., an arm of the World Bank that advises on privatization matters.

The news came as a surprise to me. I've spent the last week musing about Ukraine's new president. The former president, Leonid Kravchuk, who was once a Communist Party ideology chief and then transformed into a nationalist, democratic leader, liked to tell stories about his youth, about caroling during Christmases in Volyn.

He also mentioned that he knew

"Banderivtsi," young Ukrainian freedom fighters in Volyn. In his biography, written by Valentyn Chemerys, he tells of his village priest who saved the Ukrainian lads from Siberia (the young Leonid Kravchuk witnessed this episode in the 1940s).

New President Leonid Kuchma, growing up in the Chernihiv region after the war, perhaps did not witness such incidents, but today as president of Ukraine, he has often said that consolidation is his main goal, for he is the president of one united Ukraine, and that one sure way to keep Ukraine whole is to provide its citizens with a good, stable economic future.

We're not a poor Ukraine, he said in Canada, and we don't need pity, he added. Of course, he said that Ukraine needs credits from other countries, but in order to succeed, Ukraine has to rely first and foremost on itself and its people to flourish.

And so, now Ukraine has to embrace the radical economic reform program presented by Mr. Kuchma.

"This is an issue on which I will not compromise," he concluded.

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NY rabbi locks...
(Continued from page 3)

geared to redressing the damage done by CBS's programming.

Rabbi Lincoln said his father, F. Ashe Lincoln, 87, also English-born, a barrister and leading Queen's Counsel in London, became interested in Ukraine because he learned of Ukrainian support for the Jewish drive for equal rights in the Austrian Parliament (see Turning the Pages, October 23) and for support in defeating a Polish Parliament-imposed ban on Jewish religious rites in the early 1930s. Mr. Lincoln, Q.C., aided Ukrainian groups in the 1930s that lobbied England's House of Commons for support.

Rabbi Lincoln himself translated, from Yiddish into English, the book "Jewish Autonomy in Ukraine," written by Moses Silberfarb, the vice-minister for Jewish affairs and Jewish autonomy under the first Ukrainian Rada government of 1917. He traveled to Ukraine last November, at the invitation of Rutgers University Prof. Taras Hunczak, who was conducting as seminar series there. He then traveled extensively throughout western Ukraine, meeting with Jewish communities and conducting services.

Rabbi Lincoln arrived in the U.S. from England in 1967, and after an initial two-year term in Kansas City, served as the head of a congregation in Chicago for 18 years. He became the chief rabbi at the Park Avenue synagogue in 1987.

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Kuchma reflects...

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Kuchma also remarked that the world is beginning to understand that Ukraine is a pivotal player not only in Europe, but also in the rest of the world. Although the world still looks at Ukraine as the third largest nuclear power and places conditions, such as accession to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, as a requirement before disbursing financial aid to Ukraine's collapsing economy, the Ukrainian leader is in the process of receiving security guarantees from the nuclear club of nations.

"I have sent letters to the leaders of these nations (U.S., Great Britain, Russia and France), and if we ratify the NPT by December 5-6, the time of the CSCE summit in Budapest, we will be able to sign this memorandum on security guarantees," said Mr. Kuchma.

"I know that both the U.S. and Russia are willing to go even further and extend these guarantees to Kazakhstan and Belarus, as well," he added.

Mr. Kuchma also emphasized the "inhumanity" of nuclear weapons, and said he is "deeply convinced that the Ukrainian Parliament will ratify the NPT."

NPT ratification is on the Parliament's agenda for next week, the Ukrainian leader added.

"If the treaty is not ratified, I think that Europe has to take part of the blame," Mr. Kuchma said, recalling the European Union's refusal to grant Ukraine a \$107 million loan.

Although President Kuchma is not placing Ukraine's economic woes in the lap of the world community, he does seem to understand how important it is to keep the West interested in investing in Ukraine. "The world business circles think that if U.S. capital is invested in Ukraine - this becomes a signal for other countries to invest in Ukraine," he said.

"But today, our economy is bankrupt: it is like a dying patient on an operating table... Need I say more to the world community?" he asked. "But our people must be told the truth; they need to know what state our economy is in."

Mr. Kuchma is well aware of the fact that people in Ukraine still need to be convinced that today's changes are necessary if Ukraine is to make it into the next century.

"However, I think that our development must be evolutionary, not revolutionary," he said. "I don't want a revolu-

tion," he continued. "However, keeping in mind the current situation in Ukraine, I have to admit that I worry about events as they unfold. If the world is going to just stand by and watch as we struggle, I fear we may have another Yugoslavia on our hands."

"When a person's living standard continues to decline, conflicts are bound to unfold," said the Ukrainian leader, citing as examples the turbulent events in the Crimea, as well as the prospect of miners' strikes in eastern Ukraine.

He explained that the Ukrainian government has already stopped subsidizing state enterprises that do not bring in revenue, liberalized prices on goods, and tried to implement tough financial policies in order to bring the budget deficit to under 10 percent. Foreign economic relations have also been totally liberalized; quotas and licenses have been suspended.

"I have to always be on the razor's edge; I understand that times are difficult and my job is difficult," he added, explaining that developing a strong executive branch of government is also a great challenge to him and his team.

"I think that the U.S. has understood that finally in Ukraine we have people in power who want to do something constructive for Ukraine, not only make declarations of such aims. I've always said that it is good to lend a helping hand to someone who is doing something," Mr. Kuchma stated.

"I think that my visit to the United States will be one that will underscore the good relationship between our two countries, and that is most important to me," he said. "Of course, if someone wants to give me a few million dollars, I won't refuse them," he jokingly added.

The Ukrainian president arrives in New York on November 19, leaves for Washington on November 21, where on November 22 he will meet with President Bill Clinton. But, he said, he hopes to celebrate Thanksgiving back in Kyiv.

"There's a lot of work to be done here," he concluded.

CPU ban retained...

(Continued from page 1)

Oleksander Moroz tried to get the motion to pass, actually putting it up to a vote twice, he was not able to manipulate the vote.

After the vote, the Communist faction, led by Petro Symonenko, stormed out of the hall, arguing that its members were not allowed to the microphones before the vote.

"We left the hall and will not take part in the session until we see normal working conditions," said Mr. Symonenko.

"There can be no work in Parliament when it is being disrupted by [Vyacheslav] Chornovil and his people," Mr. Symonenko added.

Mr. Moroz said he would not bring the issue of renewing the old CPU, which was banned immediately after the August 1991 coup, up to a vote during this session of Parliament.


The measure was originally raised on October 18, but because of voting violations, it was reviewed by a number of parliamentary committees and brought up to Parliament again on November 10.

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Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko

Answers to last week's puzzle



The role of...

(Continued from page 10)

students. As well, it could direct potential donors to universities with good track records with Ukrainian national students (remember that any donor can direct his or her donation to a university, and request that it be used only for Ukrainian national students).

The idea, though, that a private organization can replace the financial aid and recruiting structures of numerous universities is questionable. (A sum of \$1 million might fully support 60 or 70 students through four years of private college, but I doubt if it would support more — and that does not constitute an endowment, only outright expenditures. Even if we are idealistic and say that all these students will return to Ukraine after their studies, this still would not produce a sufficient cadre of leaders for a country as large as Ukraine.) That a private organization could greatly aid the process of bringing together Ukrainian students and American universities is not in doubt. But this does not mean that the community should adopt the perilous notion of throwing off its support of the field of Ukrainian studies in the United States.

In conclusion, I would like to raise one point that Dr. Oryshkevich does not address but goes to the heart of our Ukrainian studies programs here. When the students from Ukraine come to our universities, what will they study once they are here? One aspect of the American Ukrainian studies programs that is often overlooked is that they have introduced Ukraine into the general American academic consciousness and through their work Ukrainian studies is conducted at the level of intellectual excellence of any other discipline at American universities. This is an important fact for incoming students from Ukraine who, along with whatever other

studies they might undertake, will be able to study Ukraine at Harvard, Columbia, Stanford, UCLA and a growing number of other universities with the rigor and academic excellence of any other subject at an American university. It makes no sense to bring students to the United States if they return to Ukraine with no intellectual capability for thinking about Ukraine, or if their thinking about everything else but Ukraine has an American-informed sensibility, while their thinking about Ukraine is frozen in their pro-American experience because they never studied Ukraine here.

The presence of increasing numbers of Ukrainian students, the increased general public awareness about Ukraine, and the growing number of scholars interested in Ukraine all mean that we need to increase support for Ukrainian studies precisely to give the students something to study, to keep Ukrainian studies present in American intellectual debate, and to explore new fields of inquiry — all of which directly benefit Ukraine and none of which will happen without continued philanthropic support. Given the tight nature of financing everywhere in higher education today, we all know that the reduced support from the community will not magically be made up from some other source. The reduced support of the community directly harms the future of Ukrainian studies here — no one should be beguiled to think otherwise.

Dr. Oryshkevich and I share a firm commitment and belief that we here in America can and should aid Ukraine as fully as possible. What I present here is only one part of an ongoing debate on how best to use our resources to render such aid. I hope that as the debate continues we will find ways to support both Dr. Oryshkevich's vision for Ukrainian students and the important work that is done by the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard and the other research institutes and programs around the country.

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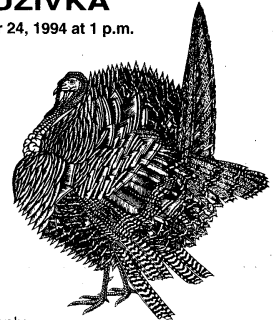
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Sunday, November 13

BROOKLYN, N.Y.: The John Terrebetzky Ukrainian American Veterans Post No. 27 will hold a memorial service for departed veterans at Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church, 161 N. Fifth St., at noon, as part of Veterans' Day commemorations. The public is invited to attend. For additional information call Peter Terrebetzky, (718) 782-8672.

CLEVELAND: Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church will observe the 50th anniversary of the death of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky with a moleben service for his beatification to be held at 3 p.m., followed by a solemn panakhyda. There will be a banquet and a commemorative concert program at the church hall, 2280 W. Seventh St., featuring St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church Choir of Solon, Ohio, and the Sawadivsky sisters playing the bandura. The main address will be delivered by the Rev. Ivan Chirovsky. Donation: \$15, adults; \$10, children. Tickets are available by calling (216) 861-2176 or at local Ukrainian churches.

Tuesday, November 15

DETROIT: A lecture by Aleksandr Rudenko-Desniak, visiting lecturer at Harvard University, former editor-in-chief of Druzhba Narodov, titled "Minorities in Russia Today," will be held at Wayne State University, 91 Manooogin Hall, African American Room, 2-3 p.m. The lecture is sponsored by the department of German and Slavic studies, the Program in Ukrainian Studies, and Russian 351.

Wednesday, November 16

NEWTON, Iowa: The "Art at the Dawn of Civilization" exhibit, presented by the Veres Art Group and Newton-Smila Sister City Committee opens at 308 Second St. The exhibit features replicas of Trypillian artifacts dating from 5000-4000 B.C., lectures on Trypillian art, as well as contemporary sculpture and drawing by Ruslan Naida. The exhibit runs through November 21. The exhibit will also be shown in Oskaloosa, Iowa, on November 19 at Penn Central Mall, 200 High Ave. W.

Friday, November 18

WARREN, Mich.: The Detroit metropolitan area Ukrainian community invites the

public to a presentation by a delegation from the University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy to be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Road, at 7 p.m. Taking part in the evening will be Vyacheslav Briukhovetsky, UKMA president, Serhiy Ivanituk, rector; Evheniya Onyshchenko, vice-president and Natalia Shumkova, director, public relations. Donation: \$10.

COLUMBUS, Ohio: The Ukrainian Students' Organization at Ohio State University is holding its annual autumn fest party at 7:30 p.m. The party coincides with the Ohio State versus Michigan football game. Out-of-townners are welcome! There will be food, drink and entertainment. For additional information call Oleh Mahlay, (614) 297-8776, or Katja Pylyshenko, (614) 299-2399.

Saturday, November 19

BOULDER, Colo.: Ukrainians Networking invites the public to a meeting offering an opportunity to get acquainted and participate in various Ukrainian-related activities, including sharing recent travel experiences to Ukraine. For time of meeting, location and more information, call Vera Babiak, (303) 443-4256.

Saturday-Sunday, November 19-20

JAMAICA PLAIN, Mass.: The annual fall bazaar, sponsored by St. Olha's Sisterhood of St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 24 Orchardhill Road, will be held Saturday, 10 a.m.-4 p.m. and Sunday, noon-3 p.m. A special feature of this year's bazaar will be a quality used clothing boutique as well as traditional booths of ethnic foods, holiday crafts, baked goods, plants and a white elephant table. Admission is free; proceeds from the bazaar will go towards the church. For further information call (617) 524-9588 or (617) 522-3323.

Sunday, November 20

UNIONDALE, N.Y.: The Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, Branch 42 of Hempstead, N.Y., as part of its commemorative program marking the 65th anniversary of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, will screen the film "Zhorstoki Svitanky," a Ukrainian Film Club production, Wolodymyr Wasik, producer, at St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Parish Center, 226 Uniondale Ave., at 10:30 a.m.

Admission, (includes continental breakfast): \$5, adults; \$3, students under 18; children under 12, free.

CLIFTON, N.J.: Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 635 Broad St., is holding its annual craft and food fair, 11 a.m.-3 p.m. Featured will be works by artist Oksana Tsiselska, original designs by Ukraina-International, and jewelry by Nina Grechniv, among others. Ethnic food and baked goods will also be available.

BOULDER, Colo.: The Postoly Ukrainian dance ensemble, directed by Tom Masterson, will perform at 1 p.m. in front of the courthouse, downtown in Boulder Mall. For additional information, call Mr. Masterson, (303) 499-6363.

Monday, November 21

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America series "Music at the Institute" presents "A Concert of Chamber Music by Virko Baley" to be held at Weill Recital Hall, Carnegie Hall at 8 p.m. Featured works are: Duo Concertante (1990); Nocturnal No. 4 (1971; 1988); "Sculptured Birds" (1979-1984); "Orpheus Singing" (1994) — world premiere; Nocturnal No. 5 (1980); and, "Dreamtime Suite" No. 1 — New York premiere. Featured concert performers are: Stephen Caplan, oboist; Oleh Krysa, violinist; Natalia Khoma, violoncellist; Virko Baley, Laura Spitzer and Peter Vinograd, pianists; and Continuum — David Gresham, clarinetist; Renee Jolles, violinist; Joel Sachs, pianist. Tickets are on sale at Carnegie Hall Box Office or available through Carnegie Charge, (212) 247-7800. Admission: \$12, \$10; senior citizens and students, \$5. Matching funds for the concert were made available by Dr. W. Howard Hoffman, to whom the concert is dedicated.

Friday, December 2

EDMONTON: The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta is holding a lecture, as part of its winter seminar, by Mykhailo Molchanov, department of political science, University of Alberta, titled "The Totalitarian Legacy and the Political Situation in Ukraine and Russia: A Cross-National Comparison," to be held in the Heritage Lounge, Athabasca Hall, at 7:30 p.m.

Folk ensemble continues tour

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Karpatsky Vizerunok Ukrainian folk ensemble from Ivano-Frankivske will perform in the following venues: November 19, Philadelphia, Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, 6 p.m.; November 20, Chester, Pa., Holy Ghost Church Hall, 3015 W. Third St., 12:30 p.m.; November 20, Jersey City, N.J., Ukrainian National Home, 90-96 Fleet St., 5:30 p.m.; November 26, Newark, N.J., St. John's Ukrainian Catholic School Auditorium, Sanford and Ivy, 7 p.m.; December 2, Bloomingdale, Ill., St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Auditorium, 300 E. Army Trail Road, 7 p.m.; December 3, Chicago, Ss. Vladimir and Olha Church Hall, 2245 W. Superior St., 6 p.m.; and December 10, Buffalo, N.Y., Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall, 200 Como Park Blvd., 6 p.m.

FCC complaint...

(Continued from page 5)

the segment, offered the community air time on the local "Newsmakers" program to rebut the "60 Minutes" segment.

The Ukrainian American community and its numerous organizations has been solidly unified in its reaction to "The Ugly Face of Freedom" segment.

An ad hoc coalition of representatives of community organizations, as well as interested individuals, has been meeting each Friday at the headquarters building of the Ukrainian National Association in Jersey City. The first such meeting, initiated by UNA Vice-President Nestor Olesnycky, was held on November 4.

Among the organizations represented at that meeting and/or the November 11 gathering were: the Ukrainian American Bar Association, the Federation of Ukrainian American Business and Professional Organizations, Veterans of the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine, the Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network (UNCHAIN), the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Also present on November 11 were representatives of Ukraine's Mission to the United Nations.

The ad hoc group decided it would meet weekly, as long as the need exists, in order to work out strategy to secure a complete retraction from CBS and counter the negative publicity that has already occurred as a result of the "60 Minutes" broadcast.

For purposes of communications, the ad hoc group agreed that the Ukrainian National Association's special projects coordinator, Oksana Trytjak, would be the liaison person. She may be reached at the UNA, (201) 451-2200.

Stupka stars...

(Continued from page 11)

The New York staging is a production of La MaMa Cross Cultural Institute of Theater Arts Studios, which is funded in part by Mr. and Mrs. Stefan Slywotsky. The production is sponsored in part by: the International Renaissance Foundation, the Ukrainian National Association, the Foundation for an Independent and Democratic Ukraine, Svito-Vyd Publishers and Self-Reliance (New York).

The scheduled appearance by the Ivan Franko State Drama Theater in other cities is the following: Chicago, December 9-10; Detroit, December 11; Cleveland, December 14; Philadelphia, December 17; and Washington, December 18.



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