

45

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The presidential campaign

In Odessa: One day on the trail with Rukh candidate Vyacheslav Chornovil



Chrystyna Lapychak

Deputies of the Odessa City and Oblast council talk to candidate and Lviv Oblast Council Chairman Vyacheslav Chornovil, who expressed his support for greater regional self-rule in an independent Ukraine.

by Chrystyna Lapychak
Kiev Press Bureau

ODESSA — "Odessa is one of my three favorite cities in Ukraine," said Vyacheslav Chornovil as he stepped off the overnight train, which took him from his home city of Lviv to the central train station in this southern port city.

From student in Kiev to journalist in Lviv, via labor camp and exile in Siberia, and most recently elected leader of Lviv Oblast and parliamentary deputy, Mr. Chornovil arrived in Odessa in his new role as a popular candidate for Ukraine's first presidency.

At the train station, at 9 a.m. on a warm and sunny October 19, Mr.

Chornovil and his entourage were met by organizers of his day-long visit, local politicians, Rukh members and supporters bearing flowers and several blue-and-yellow flags.

On his trip Mr. Chornovil was accompanied by his spouse, Atena Pashko, who quite often travels with the candidate. Two bodyguards, a physician and several aides rounded out his personal entourage, which combined with the local group of escorting political leaders, Rukh representatives and reporters filled a five-Zhyguli-long motorcade.

The architecture of this unique port city is world-famous for its beauty as is its multi-national flavor

(Continued on page 9)

Ukraine initials economic treaty

Signing pends parliamentary ratification

by Chrystyna Lapychak
Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — The Supreme Council of Ukraine voted on Wednesday, November 6 to allow Ukrainian Prime Minister Vitold Fokin to initial the treaty forming a new economic community recently signed by eight former Soviet republics.

Ukraine's consent to the treaty is provisional and must be ratified by the Ukrainian Parliament after a number of objections to specific provisions in the treaty that contradict its declarations of sovereignty and independence are worked out between the Ukrainian government and the new economic community.

The prime minister was expected to fly to Moscow shortly after the vote to initial the agreement his government has intensely lobbied for as "the only salvation" to the worsening economic crisis in this fledgling state of 52 million.

The decision is widely viewed as a victory for Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in his attempts to hold a union together from the disintegrating Soviet Union and to maintain a powerful center in Moscow. Mr. Gorbachev has said that no union could exist

without Ukraine, which represented about one fourth of the USSR's economic potential.

"This decision is a Pyrrhic victory for (Prime Minister) Fokin," said Ukrainian deputy Ivan Drach, chairman of Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine.

Members of Narodna Rada, which served as an opposition to the former Communist Party majority, called the measure a blow to sovereignty and independence.

Debate over the issue, brought on by a speech on November 5 by the prime minister, pleading for the legislature's consent to sign the agreement, revealed that a majority of 14 commission chairmen preferred alternative solutions over the immediate provisional signing of the existing treaty.

Most of the presidium members supported the idea of a bilateral treaty or associate membership between Ukraine and the economic community on the basis of mutual convenience. Some supported the notion of charging the government with working out "the conditions under which Ukraine could sign the treaty."

(Continued on page 11)

Helsinki Commission to send observers for elections in Ukraine

WASHINGTON — Three staffers from the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe will travel to Ukraine as international observers for its first presidential elections and referendum on independence, scheduled for December 1.

Orest Deychakiwsky will observe the elections from Ukraine's capital city of Kiev. This is Mr. Deychakiwsky's third trip to Ukraine in an official capacity as an international observer; he was in Kiev for the first democratic elections in March 1990 and once again in March 1991 for the referendum on sovereignty.

Michael Ochs, also a Helsinki Commission staffer, will monitor elections in western Ukraine, either in Lviv or Ternopil, and John Finerty will observe the December 1 events in the Crimea. Mr. Finerty will travel to Odessa for post-election observations and then on to Moldova for that country's elections.

Between the three men, they have covered at least 15 elections and/or referenda in the republics and Eastern Europe; in addition to Ukraine they have been to the Baltic states, Armenia, Turkmenistan, Russia and Moldova as well as Bulgaria.

Although international observers cannot interfere in the elections process in other countries, their presence helps

(Continued on page 14)

Kravchuk leading, Chornovil second in presidential race

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Leonid Kravchuk may become the first president of Ukraine, according to a public opinion poll conducted by a social research group at the Secretariat of the Supreme Council of Ukraine.

Currently, Mr. Kravchuk has 30.8 percent of the vote and can be elected in the first round, pending no extraordinary circumstances, reported the group, which polled 1,800 citizens.

Vyacheslav Chornovil, the Rukh candidate, is in second place with 12.2 percent, followed by Volodymyr Hryniiov and Levko Lukianenko

(Continued on page 14)

News analysis

Ukraine, the Kremlin,
and the Russian White House

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk
RFE/RL Research Institute
PART I

A succession of recent developments in Kiev and Moscow point to an escalating "cold war" between Ukraine and the political and military representatives of the former Soviet Union. To the extent that Russia is now widely perceived in Ukraine as having assumed some of the characteristics of the former center, relations between Ukraine and Russia are similarly afflicted.

This emerging confrontation has its origins in the declaration of independence adopted on August 24 by the Ukrainian Supreme Council — a move that appears to have stunned both the Kremlin and the Russian White House. Independence is now manifesting itself in concrete forms: Ukraine's refusal to adhere to the new treaty on economic cooperation, which was signed by eight of the former union republics on October 18; its failure to send a delegation to the opening session of the USSR Supreme Soviet that convened in Moscow several days later, and the unusually quick passage of legislation designed to establish Ukraine's own military forces.

Ukraine's decision not to sign the economic union treaty came as a surprise to the remnants of the center, all the more so as Ukraine was among the 12 union republics that had initiated the Alma-Ata communique on October 1, thus proclaiming their intention to form an economic community. However, a closer look at the position taken by the Ukrainian delegation in Alma-Ata, which was headed by Prime Minister Vitold Fokin and Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Council Volodymyr Hryniiov, reveals that the negotiations in the Kazakh capital were anything but smooth.

Although Ukraine agreed that an economic agreement of some sort was a necessity, Prime Minister Fokin nonetheless submitted several pages of commentary and addenda reflecting Ukraine's stand. Moreover, the head of the Ukrainian government made it clear that, until the document was finalized and signed, Ukraine wanted to establish comprehensive economic ties with individual republics as quickly as possible.

The Ukrainian policy was twofold: to act in unison and simultaneously to pursue its own interests. This was reflected in the statement issued by Ukraine, Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan, in which they declared their readiness to sign an economic cooperation agreement among themselves by October 25. It was this document, moreover, that almost caused a scandal when "individual participants in the meeting" attempted to infuse it with political content.

In short, although Ukraine signed the communique and approved the draft of the economic treaty, the over-all picture was not one to inspire confidence. Certainly, Grigoriy Yavlinsky's assertion that "the Alma-Ata treaty will go down in history" appears to have been rather overoptimistic.

On the same day that these documents were signed, Russian SFSR State Secretary Gennadii Burbulis, described as perhaps Boris Yeltsin's

closest and most trusted aide, told a group of Russian parliamentarians that "Russia is the only republic that could and must become the rightful heir to the (Soviet) Union and all of its structures." That statement, wrote a Western correspondent, sent shudders through other republics already wary of "a revival of Russian chauvinism."

Sergei Stankevich, an RSFSR state adviser, attempted to soften the impact by arguing that what Mr. Burbulis meant was that Russia should become a state and that by no means all of the prerogatives of the former USSR would be taken over by Russia, but he was not apparently very persuasive. Moreover, Mr. Burbulis' position was fully supported by another prominent RSFSR politician, Ruslan Khasbulatov, the acting chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, at a press conference for domestic and foreign journalists. Pravda's account described this as the "central moment" at the press conference and said it would not go unnoticed in the republics.

Indeed, it did not pass unnoticed, at least not in Ukraine, where Mr. Burbulis' and Mr. Khasbulatov's statements were duly recorded, along with the statement by Sergei Zalygin, the editor of Novyi Mir, the effect of which was that Russians occupied a special position and were not to be equated with others.

To this one must add Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's statement in connection with the referendum on December 1 in Ukraine. The Nobel laureate raised the specter of discrimination against the Russian minority and proposed that the referendum results be considered oblast by oblast rather than in sum. Each oblast, argued Mr. Solzhenitsyn, should decide for itself where it wanted to be.

This second piece of advice from Mr. Solzhenitsyn in as many years regarding Ukrainian affairs was seen in Ukraine as yet another attempt to parcel up the country. Moreover, it came at a time when in Crimea and in parts of eastern and southern Ukraine advocates of regional autonomy and, in some cases, secession have noticeably stepped up their activities, all of which has given rise in some quarters to the notion that an anti-Ukrainian campaign is being coordinated from somewhere in Moscow.

The argument that an anti-Ukrainian "conspiracy" has been hatched either in the Kremlin or in the Russian White House or both comes easily given the fact that emphasis is routinely placed on protecting Russian-speakers in Ukraine from discrimination that no one has been able to identify. The latest case in point is the newly founded Russian Party of Rebirth, which decided at its founding congress to send its representatives to Ukraine (and the Dniester region) "to support the population of these republics."

On the evening of October 12, Mikhail Gorbachev made an appearance on Soviet television during which he linked the economic treaty with plans for yet another version of a "renewed" political union, referring directly to Ukraine as "an irreplaceable factor in the building of our union." Mr. Gorbachev told television viewers that an initial draft of a treaty on a union of sovereign states had recently been prepared and sent to the republics, emphasizing that it foresaw the creation of "a union state" and "a new center" — i.e. precisely those charac-

(Continued on page 13)

Newsbriefs
from Ukraine

• KIEV — Ukraine's decision to create its own army has launched a slue of interrepublican bickering.

On November 3 USSR Defense Minister Evgenii Shaposhnikov said Ukraine's moves to put military units on its territory under republican jurisdiction go against Soviet law. He said that he saw no reason to withdraw military units from Ukraine, but that a collective defense framework should be created instead.

The USSR Ministry of the Interior (MVD) reportedly sent a letter to Leonid Kravchuk which condemned the Parliament's decision to form a national guard as "unconstitutional." The letter stated that the issue would be raised at the next USSR State Council meeting. According to Radio Liberty, as of November 1 the MVD cut off funding to its forces in Ukraine to protest the forming of a Ukrainian national guard on the basis of existing MVD troops.

Meanwhile, there are two associations of Ukrainian officers, one for and one against a Ukrainian army. One of them, which counts up to 10,000 members, has been involved in the establishment of a Ukrainian army. Its second congress was held on November 2 and 3, and was addressed by Ukrainian Defense Minister Konstantin Morozov.

The other organization of officers was started on November 1 in Vinnytsa, home to one of three air armies on Soviet territory. According to RFE/RL, "this appears to be a 'military interfront' that Colonel Vilen Martuyrossian, chairman of the Union of Officers of Ukraine, warned about in a speech to a recent conference in Kiev on security issues, and which he described as a 'dangerous' development." (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KIEV — More up-to-date figures are available on the public support of Ukrainian independence: 86 percent supported it in Lviv Oblast, 92 percent in Ternopil Oblast, 83 percent in Odessa Oblast, 65 percent in Donetsk Oblast, 76 in Zakarpattia Oblast, 88 percent in Kiev Oblast, 53 in Crimea, 76 in Chernivtsi Oblast and 60 percent in Chernihiv. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KIEV — Reflecting the political atmosphere, Ukrainian newspapers have been changing their names. Soviet

Ukraine (Radyanska Ukraina) changed to Democratic Ukraine (Demokratychna Ukraina) on October 8; the Russian-language Komsomol Banner (Komsomolskoe znamyia) was turned into the Goat (Koza) using four letters from its original name; and the former USSR Defense Ministry organ in Ukraine, an organ of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine as of October 12, changed from Lenin's Banner (Leninskoe znamyia) to the People's Army (Narodnaya Armiya). (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KIEV — General Konstantin Morozov met with Donald Atwood, the U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense, recently. They discussed the future of the Ukrainian Army and the problems in converting the defense industry. American experts who came with Mr. Atwood estimated that the industrial military complex comprises 25 percent of Ukraine's GNP. Mr. Atwood also discussed these problems with People's Deputies Mykhailo Horyn and Vyacheslav Chornovil. (Information Division of the Secretariat of Rukh)

• KIEV — The Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has accredited Mongolian and Czechoslovak consuls. Formerly, accreditation was done in Moscow and consuls were simply sent to Kiev. According to the Mongolian consul, Ukrainian-Mongolian economic cooperation is extensive, although exact numbers are as yet unknown because everything is conducted through Moscow. (RFE/RL Daily Report based on Radio Kiev)

• KIEV — Newly released statistics indicate that 150,000 Ukrainians took part in the USSR's occupation of Afghanistan. Of these, 2,500 died and about the same number returned disabled. Fifty-three are missing in action and 18 are still prisoners of war. (Respublika)

• KIEV — The trade association "Italy-Ukraine" has signed a cooperation agreement with the Ukrainian Association of Small Businesses. Italians also want to open a center for advertising Ukrainian products at the permanent trade exhibit in Verona and are willing to provide free office space for this purpose. (RFE/RL Daily Report based on Radio Kiev)

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Editor's note: As The Weekly was going to press, it received news from Kiev that Ukraine had initiated the economic treaty. This analysis by Dr. Solchanyk was received prior to the action in Moscow.

CCAU urges aid to Referendum Council

FLORHAM PARK, N.J. — Representatives of the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine met with the newly formed Referendum Council to discuss campaign strategies for the December 1 vote on independence during an October meeting in Kiev.

The Referendum Council, an ad-hoc committee headed by Ivan Drach, chairman of Rukh, and Petro Talanchuk, dean of the Kiev Polytechnic Institute, and comprising various political parties in Ukraine, has organized to promote an affirmative vote on Ukraine's independence.

The Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine has called on the Ukrainian American community to sponsor the Referendum Council's endeavor. Now more than ever, the Ukrainian American community can be instrumental in helping Ukraine realize its goal of independence, the CCAU noted in its appeal to the community.

Because time is of the essence, the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine has urged organizations as well as individuals to send donations as soon as possible to their local Rukh committees, or directly to the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, (Account number 8236), 1319 Lindley Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19141. For more information, contact the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine, (201) 966-6515; fax, (201) 301-0068.

The CCAU appeal was signed by its executive committee members: Bohdan Burachinsky, Robert McConnell, Vasyl Markus, Walter Baranetsky and Ulana Mazurkevich.

President signs bill on aid to republics

UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — On October 28, President George Bush signed H.R. 1415, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act into public (P.L. 102-138) law. The act contains provisions requiring U.S. government aid to the former Soviet Union to go to republics and U.S. recognition for "all republic-level governments which seek such status."

The legislation was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives on March 22 as H.R. 1603 by Reps. David Bonior (D-Mich.) and Jerry Lewis (R-Calif.) and in the U.S. Senate on April 18 as S. 860 by Sens. Robert Dole (R-Kan.) and Paul Simon (D-Ill.), H.R. 1603 has 65 co-sponsors in the House while S. 860 has 8 co-sponsors in the Senate. On July 29, the Senate adopted the language of S. 860 as an amendment to H.R. 1415.

The bills were drafted by Sen. Dole and Rep. Bonior working with a coalition of East European American ethnic organizations led by the Ukrainian National Association and including the Armenian Assembly of America, the Joint Baltic American National Committee, the Lithuanian American Community, the Congress of Russian-Americans, the American Latvian Association, the Estonian American National Council, and Project for Peace (supporting democracy in Georgia).

The House-Senate conference, while adopting most of the Senate-passed language, removed the section with stated that "it is the policy of the United States to continue to support restoration of independence for Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania" since these three nations have already achieved their

Americans living in Ukraine featured in LA Times story

KIEV — As Americans living in Ukraine try to adjust to living in what may sometimes seem as not just another country, but another world, they are both overwhelmed by the scope of the historic events of the past two months, and wistful as they think of what they left behind, the Los Angeles Times reported on September 10.

Whether searching for roots, trying to help Ukraine's reform movements or making a career move, about 75 American citizens have come to live in Ukraine, according to U.S. Consul John Stepanchuk. These include business people, missionaries and political consultants, many of whom, like Mr. Stepanchuk, have Ukrainian backgrounds.

Despite the lack of creature comforts, most are ecstatic at the opportunity to be in the middle of the chaos and history of recent events, wrote Carol William of the L.A. Times.

Ivan Lozowy, a political analyst formerly with the Heritage Foundation spending a year working with Rukh, says that "the changes just in the six months I've been here are beyond people's greatest expectations. What has happened here in one month would take 10 years anywhere else."

"Since the coup, I have definitely felt like I was in 1917," said John Hewko, a lawyer from Detroit who worked with Baker McKenzie in Moscow. "There's no shooting, like there was in Petrograd, but it has felt like a country was being born." Mr. Hewko, who is now coordinating a

panel of foreign advisors to the Ukrainian government, said he felt as though he were in John Reed's chronicle of the Russian Revolution "Ten Days that Shook the World."

Many Ukrainian Americans came here because of strong emotional ties to Ukraine that they inherited from their parents. "There's something about the place you were always told about as a child. I studied in France for a year and that was wonderful, but I never felt the kind of echo that comes to me here" said Mr. Lozowy.

This kind of echo was nearly impossible before glasnost, since even when it was possible to get a visa into the USSR, the repressive atmosphere and suppression of nationalism made it hard to get in touch with one's Ukrainian roots.

"All my life it was really frustrating being of Ukrainian American background," said Mr. Hewko. "Unlike my Italian American and Polish American friends, who could go back to the old country every summer and get some sense of where they came from, I could never do that. I never knew these relatives, and this place that was part of who I am."

However, daily aggravations of culture shock make "the old country" differ from the nostalgic stories of emigres. "You have to make your peace with the living conditions here within two to three weeks," says Irene Jarosewich, formerly of a Washington-based public affairs consulting firm, who is also working for Rukh. "Usually, most people flip out by then. I used to get outraged

over things, like when a cabbie would ask for 150 rubles just to take you a few blocks. Now I don't waste emotional energy on such things. You have to learn to pick your fights."

Ms. Jarosewich came to Ukraine because she wanted to help improve the conditions there. "It's not so much that you want to come and show how it is done in the West but because you feel no one should have to live like this." Now she wishes she had a kitchen big enough to cook in and somewhere to acquire nice things to serve her friends at dinner.

Mr. Lozowy remembers the first time he went to a food store and how "the stench was so bad I couldn't imagine buying anything there, never mind eating it." Months later, while standing in line at that same food store, he was "suddenly terrified," because he thought, "I can't smell that smell anymore! I'm too used to it." But when he thinks of the U.S., it is not food, but windsurfing that he misses.

Another area of culture shock for Mr. Lozowy was the inertia of some people he had to deal with. "They may respect the hell out of me, but they won't listen to anything I have to say."

Still, the reasons people come here are more important than the small annoyances, and the unexpected results of the coup more than enough of a compensation. As Mr. Lozowy put it, "If your self is lost between here and there, you come here to find it."



John Hewko



Irene Jarosewich



Ivan Lozowy

independence. The conference also added provisions about pursuing a "market-oriented course of development" and demonstrating a "commitment to abide by the rule of law."

The full text of the new law is: "It is the policy of the United States —

(1) to support democratization within the Soviet Union and support self-determination, observer and other appropriate status in international organizations, particularly the Conference on Security and Cooperation Europe (CSCE) and independence for all republic-level governments which seek such status;

(2) to shape its foreign assistance and other programs to support those republics that pursue a democratic and market-oriented course of development, and demonstrate a commitment to abide by the rule of law; and

(3) to strongly support peaceful resolution of conflicts with the Soviet

government and Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and republic-level governments;

(4) to condemn the actual and threatened use of martial law, pogroms, military occupation, blockades, and other uses of force which have been used to suppress democracy and self-determination, and

(5) to view the threatened and actual use of force to suppress the self-determination of republic-level governments and Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia as an obstacle to fully normalized United States-Soviet relations."

Commenting on the new law, UNA Washington Office Director Eugene Iwanciw said "while the law states that it is U.S. policy to support independence for former Soviet republics which seek it, there is little recourse if the President fails to recognize any of the republics as independent nations. The law is still

important in that it puts the Congress on record in support of independence. The President, if he disagrees with that position, was obviously not willing to veto the act and confront the Congress on the issue at this time."

While the act was signed into law on October 28, in a letter dated November 1, Brent Scowcroft, National Security Advisor to the President, wrote Congressman Richard Lehman (D-Ca.):

"We have acted to expand our relationships with the republics in the USSR, especially those, like Armenia, that support fundamental political and economic reform. At the same time, we also believe it is premature to recognize the declarations of independence of Armenia or other republics when the union and republics are in the midst of working out new power-sharing relationships. The President believes that the U.S. should not interfere in that

(Continued on page 11)

Ukrainian Americans play key role in Peace Corps program in Ukraine

by Chrystyna Hirniak-Rakowska

In July of this year, Dr. Alexander Jakubowycz, a radiation oncologist from Schenectady, N.Y., and Dr. Andrii Holian, an environmental toxicologist from the University of Texas Medical School and School of Public Health, had traveled to Ukraine to study the consequences of the 1986 Chernobyl disaster. Their task was to note the medical conditions and assess the medical needs in the Kiev and Zhytomyr regions. (The Weekly, July 7).

Through the efforts of Myroslawa Oryshkewych, chair of the Social Services Committee of the United Ukrainian Organizations of Greater Cleveland, and Lydia Bazarko, chair, Ad Hoc Committee for a Peace Corps for Ukraine, Drs. Jakubowycz and Holian were invited to Ukraine as part of Associates International Corporation's "People Helping People Program" medical team. Their findings and recommendations for action were to be forwarded both to the United Nations and the Peace Corps.

Accordingly, acting on behalf of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians as well as Cleveland's Social Services Committee, Mrs. Bazarko, working with John Keeton, director of international research and development for the Peace Corps, was greatly instrumental in the September 27 announcement that the Peace Corps will enter Ukraine.

In their report (July 30), Drs. Jakubowycz and Holian stressed Ukraine's need for such aid as the Peace Corps traditionally provides.

The two scientists identified education as Ukraine's most pressing need. This is where the Peace Corps must act quickly, expeditiously and comprehensively.

"We must teach them. We must help them help themselves," said Dr. Holian in a recent interview. Both scientists stressed that Ukraine's greatest need is modernization and re-education across all professions and walks of life. They urged that the following pressing needs be addressed promptly and on a massive scale.

First and foremost, they pointed out, is the need for intensive English language training. Few in Ukraine are competent in English, the dominant international language. Yet to understand leading professional journals in their fields, a certain fluency in English is imperative.

Secondly, the two medical experts stressed the need for a major, long-term, coordinated effort by a large scientific team to collect, monitor and interpret data resultant from the 1986 Chernobyl disaster.

Dr. Jakubowycz urged that, "the Peace Corps should create local experts in gathering, sorting and interpreting statistical information. It should help them track down and monitor both Chernobyl residents resettled throughout the Soviet Union and over 600,000 military personnel involved with disaster cleanup. These facts, incidentally, still remain 'sensitive military information.'" The Peace Corps should help them set up better mechanisms for such monitoring."

Chrystyna Hirniak-Rakowska is executive secretary of the Social Services Committee of the United Ukrainian Organizations of Greater Cleveland.

Dr. Holian added that, "the Peace Corps can help them do a massive epidemiological study. After all, Chernobyl is an experiment that happened. The world might as well learn much from it."

Next, Drs. Holian and Jakubowycz pointed to the urgent need for massive retraining and reorientation. In medicine, for example, physicians tend to be very conservative, they said. They must be introduced to modern and effective treatments, methods and approaches — such as the more aggressive therapies practiced in the West.

Indeed, they noted Ukraine's need for state of the art equipment in medicine, industry and agriculture alike. But they insisted that an even greater need is for Ukraine to be able to provide support services for the equipment that it already has available. People must be given the skills to operate, maintain and service such equipment; otherwise it becomes useless.

Dr. Jakubowycz, echoing an old adage, confirmed that, "If you give a man a fish, you will feed him for a day. If you teach him how to fish, you will feed him for the rest of his life." Again, the Peace Corps could step in.

They urged that the Peace Corps become instrumental in improving the general population's "survival skills," for they remain painfully aware that people living in contaminated areas in Ukraine "continue to be bombarded with very low grade radiation. Foodstuffs continue to be contaminated."

The people of Ukraine need literature and expertise on how they might take care of themselves better and meet their own needs. "They must be introduced to routine Western health-maintenance practices, such as vaccinations and standard sterilization procedures," insisted Dr. Jakubowycz. "And such routine practices as breast self examinations, or even hygiene and nutrition," added Dr. Holian. "They must be introduced to common modern health practices in every aspect of life."

Finally, they summed up that citizens of Ukraine must be introduced to modern, scientific and cost-efficient methods in every profession. The Peace Corps can be instrumental in this as well. It can introduce the people of Ukraine to Western concepts and approaches to life, help them understand the capitalistic system, and show them how to improve the quality of their own life and the general standard of living in Ukraine.

"They hope for change to come quickly. But the process will take long and be painful," said Dr. Holian. "Such changes do not happen overnight." It is, therefore, imperative that an organization like the Peace Corps establish its activities in Ukraine.

Peace Corps Director Paul D. Coverdell, said he plans to have the first group of Peace Corps volunteers at work in Ukraine by the summer of 1992.

It is largely through Mrs. Bazarko's intensive efforts, her monitoring, mentoring and lobbying activities, as well as through her tireless and ongoing collaboration with Mr. Keeton of the Peace Corps, and through her constant contacts with and advice to various leaders and experts in Ukraine that Ukraine is the first republic of the former Soviet Union to invite the Peace Corps unto its soil.

UHRC sells referendum buttons to raise funds for 'yes' vote

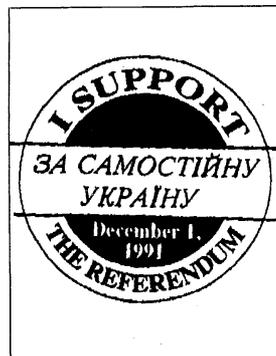
PHILADELPHIA — The Ukrainian Human Rights Committee — Philadelphia Rukh (UHRC) will be expanding its drive to raise money to support a "yes" vote in Ukraine's December 1 referendum on independence by selling "I Support the Referendum" buttons at all Delaware Valley Ukrainian churches throughout November. UHRC members, along with volunteers from the youth organizations, will be present at all services to encourage as much giving as possible.

The fund-raising effort is in response to the urgent call of Rukh, under the signatures of Ivan Drach and Mykhailo Horyn, for the diaspora to assist in underwriting the cost of leaflets, posters and other outreach materials advocating a popular vote in support of independence.

Messrs. Drach and Horyn have both recently emphasized that the referendum represents the Ukrainian democratic bloc's most critical and daunting challenge to date, and that an all-out effort is needed to sway voters, particularly in eastern and southern Ukraine. Although the referendum buttons will be offered for \$5, given the importance of the vote to Ukraine's future and history, donors are urged to contribute sums substantially in excess of the requested donation.

All funds collected by the UHRC will be forwarded to Ukraine through the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine (CCAU), of which the UHRC is a charter member. UHRC President Ulana Mazurkevich is on the secretariat of CCAU's Executive Committee and a member of its Board of Directors.

Persons in areas outside of the Delaware Valley, both near and far,



are urged to initiate and spread the fund-raising outreach to their communities. Those interested in obtaining "I Support the Referendum" buttons for this purpose, may get further information by contacting Ms. Mazurkevich at (215) 782-1019 or Tamara Stadnychenko Cornelson at (215) 884-1583. Please specify how many buttons are desired; arrangements will be made to have them delivered by overnight mail services.

Those who would like to donate by mail, may do so, by writing a check to "Rukh Fund" and forwarding it to the following address: Ukrainian Human Rights Committee — Rukh Fund, P.O. Box 7101, Philadelphia, PA 19117.

In addition to the foregoing fund-raising effort, the UHRC has collected funds for the referendum at Philadelphia community events and a phone-a-thon was held on November 4. Additional fund-raising activities are in the planning stages as well.

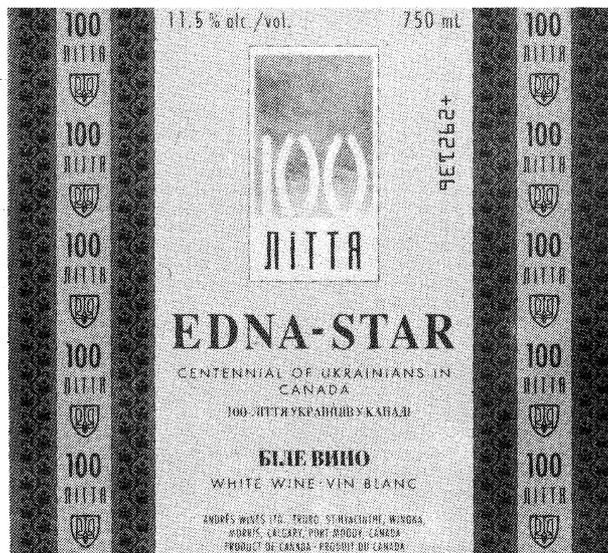
Ukrainian Canadians toast centenary

by Ihor Shawarsky

WINONA, Ontario — A renowned winery in Canada is helping the 1 million Canadians of Ukrainian descent celebrate 100 years of permanent settlement in that country.

The Ukrainian Canadian Centennial Commission is a creation of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, the umbrella body which speaks to government on behalf of the Ukrainian organizations in Canada. The Centennial Commission

(Continued on page 11)



Label of "Edna-Star" wine commemorating the Ukrainian Canadian centennial.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA opens sales office, expands product line

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association Inc. has established a professional sales department at the Jersey City Home Office to provide its members with a new line of competitive insurance products and benefits.

Fulfilling new insurance industry regulations requiring licensed sales representatives on staff while expanding its product line, the UNA has created a six-man sales force which will assist branch secretaries in offering UNA members a complete line of insurance, annuities, disability income insurance and long term care insurance.

Through redesigning its own insurance products, and through newly-formed marketing relationships with general agencies of such major insurance carriers as The Travelers and Security Mutual Life, the UNA is now able to provide its members with similar products and services and with competitive pricing on a full array of insurance products as those being offered by much larger carriers.

The expanded line of insurance products offered by the UNA includes: Universal life insurance, Whole life insurance with the ability to cease paying out of pocket premiums in as little as 7-10 years, Single premium life insurance, Endowment policies, Last to die life insurance, Term life insurance, Disability income insurance, and Long term care insurance which will help pay the costs of custodial care in a nursing home. There is also an attractive line of tax deferred savings plans currently paying 7.5 percent interest guaranteed for a full year and IRAs and IRA rollover accounts also paying 7.5 percent interest guaranteed for a full year.

All of the UNA's expanded line of products are available throughout the United States; some of the products are available in Canada and additional products are being developed specifically for Canada including products for the RRSP marketplace.

Instrumental in the UNA's new insurance product expansion and sales department is its director of insurance operations, Robert M. Cook, CLU, ChFC. A 16-year veteran of the insurance industry, Mr. Cook is both a Chartered Life Underwriter (CLU) and a Chartered Financial Consultant (ChFC). Mr. Cook has been involved with the development of professional sales forces throughout his career. In addition, his expertise in estate and financial planning is available to all members who need advice in these areas.

"We have established a professional sales department at the UNA with a full line of life insurance, annuities, disability income insurance and long term care insurance to fulfill the needs of our members at competitive pricing whether the member needs only a few thousand dollars of insurance or needs several millions of dollars of insurance coverage," said Mr. Cook.

"Since there are some products that the UNA wishes to offer its members but cannot develop on its own due to the costs involved with product development, we offer the product line of The Travelers and Security Mutual Life in addition to the UNA's own expanded product line. In this way, the product that the member needs is available to the member at competitive pricing through the UNA's sales department. When an individual purchases one of those products they still become members of the UNA and the UNA receives an override on the sales of the product which would otherwise be lost if the UNA could not offer the product to the member."

The UNA's new sales department is also providing additional services to members at no charge to the member. These include: estate and financial planning services, advice from tax attorneys with regard to the use of trusts and other estate planning tools, professional insurance consultants, and financial planning or insurance seminars for any Ukrainian group or organization. The UNA also offers residential mortgage loans at competitive rates.

"The UNA now has the ability to provide the same products and services at competitive pricing as does any of the larger commercial carriers with the added advantage of UNA membership and its benefits," said Mr. Cook who is a UNA member.

"Further, every time an insurance product marketed by the UNA is sold, income generated by that sale will allow the UNA to provide more benefits for its members. This wouldn't be true if UNA members bought these products from other carriers, which is what has happened in the past when the UNA did not have a full line of products," he said.

Mr. Cook adds that the initial sales department installation in Jersey City, which presently serves the entire membership, will be followed by another sales department installation in Toronto early next year. "With these two installations up and running, we will expand to other areas in the U.S. and

(Continued on page 15)

Branch donates funds for Ukrainian seminary

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — After hosting a successful picnic this summer the executive board of UNA Branch 59 decided to distribute the proceeds collected at the picnic among various charities and benevolent organizations.

The Branch executive board entrusted the Rev. John Terlecky \$250 to take to Ukraine in order to donate it for the needs of the Ukrainian Catholic seminary in Lviv.

The renewal of church life in Ukraine created a demand for a qualified clergy. The great need for people educated in Christian doc-

trine and the Ukrainian Church tradition is most evident now, when the Ukrainian Church has emerged from the underground. The revival of church life should develop hand in hand with revival of national and political life, and each should provide assistance to the other.

Branch 59 is fortunate to have a very active leadership, which, under the able guidance of financial secretary, Taras Slevinsky, and president, Dimitri Stec, has been able to contribute a lot to the community. By doing so it has been able to win many friends and recruit new UNA members.



The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

UNA Fraternalist of the Year 1991

MONTREAL — The premises of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) here, were the site of UNA Montreal District's Annual Organizational Meeting on Saturday, November 2. It was attended by many members of the UNA, including Supreme Director for Canada John Hewryk, Supreme Advisor and Montreal District Chairperson, Tekla Moroz, branch secretaries, delegates and organizers of the Montreal District. During the course of business Adolph Hladylowych, president of Branch 434, Montreal, was honored as "UNA's Fraternalist of the Year for 1991."

After delivering an account of Mr. Hladylowych's fraternal service and achievements in the UNA and the Montreal community, Mr. Hewryk presented him with an award plaque from the UNA. The presentation was followed by refreshments. Mr. Hladylowych appeared very moved by this ceremony as he expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

Since 1987, the UNA has annually been bestowing its honor of "UNA Fraternalist of the Year" on one UNA member for outstanding fraternal services to the UNA and his/her community.

At the same time, as a member society of the National Fraternal Congress of America (NFCA), UNA participates in the NFCA's program to annually select NFCA's "Fraternalist of the Year." The winner of the UNA honor automati-

cally becomes a candidate for this NFCA award.

Mr. Hladylowych was chosen over 12 other candidates by a special jury appointed by the UNA Executive Committee. Upon his selection by the UNA his name was submitted to the NFCA. Serving on the special jury were Dr. Jaroslaw Padoch, Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk and Mrs. Mary Dushnyck, honorary advisors of the UNA's Supreme Assembly.

Because the task of selecting only one from a list of many highly qualified candidates was a difficult one for the jury, it chose to recognize four other UNA activists for their fraternal service. These were Michael Zacharko, UNA and Ukrainian community activist from Manville, N.J., Perth Amboy District Chairman and secretary of Branch 349; Ivan Pyndus, UNA and Ukrainian community activist from Syracuse, N.Y. secretary of Branch 39; Dr. Alexander Serafyn from Troy, Mich.; author and one of the most distinguished leaders of the Detroit Ukrainian community, member of Branch 174 and Detroit District Chairman for the past two years; and Michael Turko, Secretary of Branch 63, Ford City, Penn., and one of the UNA's top membership recruiters. Each of the above runners-up either was or will be awarded a certificate of recognition on other occasions this year.

Mr. Hladylowych, a retired postal clerk in Montreal, joined the UNA in

(Continued on page 15)



Adolph Hladylowych, UNA Fraternalist of the Year, at Soyuzivka.

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Bush in 1992?

Speaking at the UNA Convention in 1982, then Vice President George Bush told Ukrainian Americans about U.S. government policy toward the Soviet Union. He mentioned such political prisoners as Ivan Svitlychny, Yuriy Shukhevych and Mykola and Raisa Rudenko, stating that "Ukrainians have been singled out for especially harsh treatment by the Soviet government."

After outlining plans for the United States' approach toward the Soviet Union, then under Leonid Brezhnev, he concluded his remarks by stating:

"Let me assure you that you have not been forgotten. We are a nation of immigrants, descended from those who sought a better world. It was they who sought a better world. It was they who helped build this nation; we owe it not only to ourselves and to our children to guard our liberty and our democracy zealously, but to them as well. Their spirit lives on. Their dreams live on. The quest for freedom lives on. Meanwhile, as the phrase has it, 'Sche ne vmerla Ukraina.'"

Has Mr. Bush, now Mr. President, forgotten the words he spoke less than a decade ago? Has he forgotten the ethnic communities that he spoke of in 1982?

Today, they are clearly dissatisfied with his foreign policies, especially toward what most of the world now considers the former Soviet Union. He has angered Lithuanian Americans, who remember that the United States was the 33rd country to recognize Lithuania; he has upset Ukrainian Americans who remember his references to "suicidal nationalism" during his August 1 Kiev speech.

Since 1952, the Republican Party's platform has supported self-determination. Support for independence for republics of the former Soviet Union was signed into law by President Bush just last week, yet the U.S. government is planning to announce \$1 billion in food aid to the Soviets next week, and several hundred million dollars in humanitarian aid.

The Bush administration has already given the Soviet Union \$1 billion in loan guarantees last year and \$1.5 billion more spread over the last five months.

Forget the Soviet Union, Mr. Bush. Little remains of it, apart from Mikhail Gorbachev, a leader without a country.

Remember the words you spoke in 1982; then you were a champion of freedom and democracy for all, a friend to Ukrainian Americans.

Democratic Sen. Harris Wolford's victory over former Attorney General Dick Thornburgh in last Tuesday's elections is a sign of the times. If President Bush is to be re-elected, he has to assure Ukrainians that they have not been forgotten.

Nov.
12
1967

Turning the pages back...

The first World Congress of Free Ukrainians (WCFU) opened on November 12, 1967. The Weekly headline stated: "Historic World Conclave Opens Sessions In New

York, Delegates from 20 countries of free world to take part in week-long proceedings; freedom rally at Madison Square Garden November 18 to climax eventful week; worldwide support for Ukraine's freedom sought." The sessions continued through November 19.

On November 18, 10,000 people attended a four-hour freedom rally in Madison Square Garden. Helen Perozak Smindak of The Weekly reported: "Fired by patriotic fervor, close to 3,000 of the participants staged a spirited demonstration in front of the Soviet Union's Mission to the United States immediately after the rally."

Some of the other goings-on were a session at which over 200 scholars tried to assess the abject state of Ukrainian scholarship (in Ukraine), and journalists also discussed problems of the press. "Coupled with some critical remarks on the functioning of Ukrainian press were broad suggestions on its improvement, with strong emphasis on the need of a Ukrainian press agency that would both channel the flow of news to the Ukrainian community and inform the non-Ukrainian speaking world of developments in Ukraine."

The editorial of that week summed up what "The Freedom Congress" accomplished:

"By any yardstick and in virtually every respect, the First World Congress of Free Ukrainians was a success. One could read it in the faces of delegates, who came from distant parts of the world, the thousands who witnessed — with an undisguised feeling of pride — the Freedom Rally at the Garden, the clergy and the leaders, who seemed at times unable to restrain their sincere outpouring of emotion, and the plain people, the core of our community, who were the most important part of it all.

(Continued on page 11)

WASHINGTON UPDATE

Letter-writing campaign continues

Below, are a few samples of letters to senators and representatives, urging them to support U.S. recognition of Ukraine. The letters were provided by The UNA Washington Office.

Dear Senator:

Soon after Ukraine declared its independence on August 24, Sens. Dennis DeConcini and Alfonse D'Amato introduced Senate Concurrent Resolution 65, which urges President George Bush to recognize Ukraine's independence and to undertake steps toward the establishment of full diplomatic relations with Ukraine. I am writing to urge you to become a co-sponsor of S.Con.Res. 65.

Ukraine needs America's support as it enters the family of independent and democratic nations of the world.

Sincerely,

Dear Representative:

I am writing you to ask for your support of House Concurrent Resolution 212, which was recently introduced by Reps. Donald Ritter and Dennis Hertel. The resolution urges President George Bush to recognize Ukraine's independence and to undertake steps towards the establishment of full diplomatic relations with Ukraine.

For the past several years Ukraine has been making great strides toward democracy, a free market economy and independent statehood. I believe it is America's moral obligation as the leader of the free world to recognize Ukraine's independence. Therefore, I urge you to become a co-sponsor of H.Con.Res. 212.

Sincerely,

Dear Senator:

We urge you to co-sponsor Senate Concurrent Resolution 65 which recognizes Ukrainian independence and directs U.S. assistance for free market reforms.

Ukraine's 52 million inhabitants are in the process of developing a democratic country which respects economic, human and civil rights according to the rule of law and without outside interference.

The democratically elected, multi-ethnic leadership has set up a program for establishment of a neutral, nuclear-free republic.

The United States, their democratic ideal, should give its moral and physical support now!

Please contact Orest Deychak or Ron McNamara at 5-1901 to join your colleagues in co-sponsoring this Resolution.

Sincerely,

Dear Member of Congress:

We urge you to co-sponsor House Concurrent Resolution 212 which recognizes Ukrainian independence and directs U.S. assistance for free market reforms.

Ukraine's 52 million inhabitants are in the process of developing a democratic country which respects economic, human and civil rights according to the rule of law and without outside interference.

The democratically elected, multi-ethnic leadership has set up a program for establishment of a neutral, nuclear-free republic.

The United States, their democratic ideal, should give its moral and physical support now!

Please contact Phil Smith at 5-6411 (Ritter) or Greg Hawkins at 5-6276 (Hertel) to become a co-sponsor of this Resolution.

Sincerely,

Nestor Institute provides action packets

BERKELEY, Calif. — For those who want to help urge President George Bush and other Washington officials to recognize Ukraine's independence, Nestor Institute is providing action packets for recognition of Ukraine to community groups.

The packets contain a resolution suitable for mailing or distributing to the community; a list of senators and members of Congress for your state; postcard masters for members of Congress, Senate, and the President; and sample postcards. All of these are ready to copy.

The action packets make it easy for

groups to mobilize a campaign in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 65, introduced by Sens. Dennis DeConcini and Alfonse D'Amato, and House Concurrent Resolution 212, introduced by Congressmen Dennis Hertel and Don Ritter.

"Recognition of Ukraine depends on us. If we send a strong message to the President and the Congress, they will hear us," said Tamara Horodysky of Nestor Institute.

Nestor Institute has already sent 140 packets to groups in 30 states. Community organizers who want an action packet should call (510) 540-8472.

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of November 7, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 9,303 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$235,460.47**. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Americans cannot decide vote

Dear Editor:

In The Weekly on November 3, Capt. Gregory Perchatsch called upon the leadership of the Ukrainian American community to unite behind one candidate for president of Ukraine. This is not possible nor desirable.

The Ukrainian National Association, as most of our community organizations, is non-profit and prohibited by law from direct involvement in U.S., much less, foreign elections. Secondly, the analogy to the election in Chicago is just not appropriate. The people of Ukraine must decide whom to elect as president. They would consider our involvement as unjustified interference in their internal affairs just as we would consider their involvement in U.S. presidential elections as interference in our affairs. Since it is interference, support by Ukrainian Americans would probably undercut the campaign of the candidate endorsed.

Lastly, besides financial assistance, Ukrainian Americans could provide little help in the campaign. But even financial assistance is not feasible since Ukrainian law provides that each presidential candidate can only spend 225,000 rubles (about \$4,500) for their campaign of which 75,000 rubles (\$1,500) is provided by the Ukrainian government.

We must understand that as American citizens we cannot tell the people of Ukraine whom to elect; we can advise on policy and we can petition our own government to recognize Ukraine and provide it with technical assistance. Considering that the U.S. government is not planning to recognize Ukraine after the December 1 referendum, we have our work cut out in the United States without interfering in the presidential election in Ukraine.

Eugene M. Iwanciw
Washington, DC

Revisionists still at work

Dear Editor:

Even with Ukraine's proclaimed independence, historical revisionists still are at work.

A couple of years ago Simon Wiesenthal declared that "Ukrainians were more responsible for the Holocaust than the Germans." Recently, Babyn Yar became a "Ukrainian mas-

sacre." Forget that thousands of Ukrainians were shot at Babyn Yar for resisting the Nazis. Forget the fact that a memorial was erected in Denver noting that Ukrainians and Jews died at Babyn Yar.

Twisting historical facts is wrong, but it continues and will continue — unless all of us act as one. It is up to us to challenge those who have a hidden agenda.

Roman G. Golash
Schaumburg, Ill.

Independence despite Bush

Dear Editor:

This past September 22, when Ukrainian Americans throughout this great country rallied in support of Ukrainian independence, I was at first surprised at how little coverage was given to the events by the American mass media, at least in my part of the country. Then I read in our newspapers how there was a virtual blackout of news pertaining to our pro-Ukrainian independence rally before the White House by the Washington-based media. It is true that the Washington Ukrainian American independence rally did not number in the tens of thousands, but I've seen much less numerous marches and rallies in Washington covered by the mass media.

However, some of the news about the Kravchuk visit to the U.S. did get through to our fellow American citizens. For instance, I saw Chairman Leonid Kravchuk's speech before the National Press Club on cable channel C-SPAN. But why the lack of news coverage from the three major television networks? The answer comes down to one word: Bush.

We are not stupid, Mr. President. And we know all too well how you oppose Ukrainian independence. However, Mr. President, Ukrainian independence will come to fruition despite your efforts against it.

The Bush administration will lose in the efforts to derail the Ukrainian independence movement on this end. And our fellow citizens will learn the truth. We as a people have struggled too long to give in to the likes of Mr. Bush.

The Bush administration would do well to heed the words of Yelena Bonner, Russian human rights activist, quoted in the September 12 issue of Literaturna Ukraina. Therein, Ms. Bonner says: "If any republics, and

(Continued on page 14)

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Stop dancing the Moscow tango, Mr. President!

George Bush's people have made it clear that the President has no intention of recognizing Ukraine even if the referendum passes on December 1.

Once again George Bush is dancing the Moscow tango with his buddy Mikhail.

Once again the president of the United States is a provincial patsy for the sophisticated cunning and guile of a Russian international con man.

Once again the leader of the free world is fighting to preserve the world's most brutal empire.

Mr. Bush isn't the first American president to dance the Moscow tango.

President Woodrow Wilson danced it when he refused to recognize Ukraine's Declaration of Independence in 1918 and employed American military might to support the ill-fated imperialist aspirations of deposed czars.

President Warren C. Harding resanctified to Moscow's tango beat in 1921 when he authorized the American Relief Administration to ship tons of American food to aid a Soviet economy rendered lifeless by Leninist mismanagement. Our president's benevolence made the world safe for communism for the next 70 years.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt threw his arms around his buddy Joseph Stalin and they danced a tango that eventually left half of Europe under Moscow's thumb, and the entire planet in danger of a nuclear holocaust.

If the truth be known, no American president has ever been excited with the prospect of an independent Ukrainian nation. Most have tended to accept the traditional State Department sophism that the Soviet Union was sacrosanct, an inviolate "historic state."

Even after the Captive Nations Resolution was passed in 1962, there was always a kind of uneasiness when discussion in the State Department or the National Security Council turned to the dismemberment of the Soviet Union. That topic was taboo among our government's Sovietophiles who succeeded, over the years, to progressively dulcify annual proclamations so as not to "upset" Moscow. Believing that a Soviet collapse would be too "destabilizing," most State Department Soviet desk officers viewed those of us who preached freedom for the oppressed as a group of demented anarchists bent on destroying the world.

George Bush and his midguts are from that same State Department mold. They want to preserve the Soviet Union. Believing that nationalism is a four letter word, they are determined to undermine the just aspirations of the Ukrainian people who are now being painted as a threat to world peace.

The problem with Mr. Bush and his political pygmies is that they're laboring under the wrong paradigm. They think they've been battling communism all these years when in reality the fight has been with Moscovite imperialism. The center is not our best hope for peace and tranquility. The republics are. Somebody needs to inform Mr. Bush that he's fighting in the wrong jungle!

The White House is concerned that Ukraine wants to raise an army of some 420,000 troops and to keep some 200

Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles on its soil. I say hooray!

According to the Los Angeles Times, some 20 percent of the Soviet Union's nuclear arsenal is deployed in Ukraine. Ivan Zayets, a prominent deputy in the Ukrainian Supreme Council has said: "if it were up to me, I'd keep the weapons so that the world would take us seriously."

There's an even more important reason to keep the weapons and to raise an army. A militarily strong Ukraine will serve as a buffer against future Russian expansionism (highly probable, I believe, in light of Moscow's history) and will prevent Ukraine from becoming another Croatia when Russia makes its move. What better way to protect Poland and the other fragile democracies of eastern Europe than a cordon sanitaire against Russia headed by a powerful Ukrainian state? Given the historic posture of the United States, which has always sided with Ukraine's enemies, does Ukraine have much choice?

In a recent op-ed piece in The Los Angeles Times, Adrian Karatnycky argued that it is Mr. Bush's "roots in the corporate boardroom" that are pushing him towards a post-nationalist world order. As I have argued in this column before, there is no room for an independent Ukrainian state in Mr. Bush's new world order.

Like the internationalist ideals of Presidents Wilson and Roosevelt, however, President Bush's aspirations are doomed to failure. The only question is when and at what price to the American polity.

Since the White House is determined to pursue a course of suicidal internationalism, it is up to patriotic Americans to lobby for a rational American nationalism. It is not in America's interests to support a world order based on a corporate mentality which is prepared to sacrifice families, cultures, languages and nations just to increase the profit-making dominance of an international cartel.

In their wisdom, our founding fathers established a government of checks and balances. It is time for Congress to check the rapacious denationalizing drive of corporate one-worldism and balance it with a return to the American principles of fairness that have made this nation great. At the core of that greatness is respect for national self-determination.

There is little that Ukrainian Americans can do to influence Ukraine's referendum of December 1. There is much that we can do to have the United States recognize the results of that referendum as valid and binding.

Write or call your congressman and urge him/her to co-sponsor House-Concurrent Resolution 212. Then write or call your senators and urge them to co-sponsor Senate Concurrent Resolution 65. Both resolutions urge the President to "recognize Ukraine's independence and undertake steps toward the establishment of full diplomatic relations with Ukraine."

If the resolutions pass by a wide margin, perhaps George Bush will stop dancing and start thinking.

ACTION ITEM

On October 1, Congressmen Don Ritter (R-Pa.) and Dennis Hertel (D-Mich.) introduced House Concurrent Resolution 212 (H.Con.Res. 212) in the U.S. House of Representatives, and Senators Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) and Alfonso D'Amato (R-N.Y.) introduced Senate Concurrent Resolution 65 (S.Con.Res. 65) in the U.S. Senate. Both resolutions urge the President to "recognize Ukraine's independence and undertake steps toward the establishment of full diplomatic relations with Ukraine."

It is vital that the resolutions pass before the Congress finishes its session in November! You can help by writing to your Representative and two Senators urging them to co-sponsor the resolutions and by getting family and friends, including non-Ukrainian friends, to write.

Letters should be short and to the point and can be typed or handwritten on stationery or a postcard. Just ask Senators to co-sponsor the S.Con.Res. 65 and Representatives to co-sponsor H.Con.Res. 212. The addresses are: For S.Con.Res. 65: The Honorable (name of Senator), United States Senate, Washington, DC 20510. For H.Con.Res. 212: The Honorable (name of Representative), U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515.

For more information, please contact the Washington Office of the Ukrainian National Association (202) 347-8629.

— submitted by the UNA Washington Office

Ukraine's heritage and current efforts to preserve it: An interview with Anatoliy Sierikov

by Ika Kozmarska Casanova

This week concludes the discussion with Anatoliy Sierikov, chief editor of the journal Pamiatky Ukrainy, who was in the U.S. at the invitation of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.

CONCLUSION

Currently, there is interdenominational conflict among the various churches in Ukraine — the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic, the Roman Catholic, the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox, and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate — for the control and property rights of individual churches. What is your stand on this issue? Where should one look for solutions?

At the outset, I'd like to draw attention to the constructive attitude exhibited by Patriarch Mstyslav of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church during his visit to western Ukraine, regarding the reconciliation of the two confessions that have suffered in equal measure at the hands of Stalinism and Bolshevism — the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Churches.

As for our position, we were the first to bring up this issue on the pages of the Ukrainian press, specifically, in an article by Vyacheslav Briukhovetsky, titled "Solomon's Decision."

This was at the beginning of 1988, and ever since then this has been an issue that has had our constant attention. To a great extent, our stand on this matter and our recommendations are reflected in a collective volume, titled — "Ukrainske vidrodzhennia i natsionalna tservka" (The Ukrainian Revival and the National Church), published in 1990.

As far as specific church property is concerned, my standpoint is that the turning of churches into museums of atheism or some other type of pseudo-museums is unjustifiable. According to international regulations and international norms, churches should revert to their original use and function, i.e., they should be returned to the religious communities.

When the question arises as to which particular religious community, I think that in this case it would be wise to take into account the history and tradition of the church — which particular confession built the church?, which one used it the longest?, whose claims should have priority? — all these factors have to be taken into consideration. If these issues cannot be resolved, they would have to be taken up by the courts. But I would prefer it wouldn't have to come to this in Ukraine.

Personally, I look rather favorably upon an option whereby the contested church buildings would be used by the various confessions in a peacefully coexisting manner.

It's most disheartening that such conflicts have happened in the past and continue to happen up to the present. This is not in the spirit of Christianity. Moreover, it is indicative of the level of cultural, moral and national development.

You mentioned that Supreme Council Chairman Leonid Kravchuk has stated that he is ready to see to it that appropriate measures be taken to ensure that the cultural treasures that have been taken out of Ukraine be duly returned. Please elaborate on this.

After overcoming numerous obstacles, the decision allowing the publication of Pamiatky Ukrainy was signed by Igor Ligachev in Moscow (one of the last documents to bear his signature), and by Mr. Kravchuk in Ukraine (one of the first documents to bear his signature).

When I met with Mr. Kravchuk, he made a point of mentioning to me that he was the one who actually signed the authorization in Ukraine, going on to explain that, given the general indifference to the matter, he had served as advocate for the necessity of such a publication. At least this is what he told me.

As for Mr. Kravchuk's relation to our journal, it goes back to the signing of the bi-lateral agreement between Soviet Ukraine and Soviet Russia on which occasion Boris Yeltsin presented Mr. Kravchuk with a copy of the Pereiaslav Agreement of 1654.

Although Literaturna Ukraina reported that this was the original document, there was some confusion whether this was the case, and so we requested an interview with Mr. Kravchuk.

As it turned out, the document in question was not the original but we did have an interview with Mr. Kravchuk which appeared in both Pamiatky Ukrainy and Starozhytnosti.

In my opinion, this was a very important interview in which Mr. Kravchuk expressed his views pertaining to issues concerning our national and cultural heritage. I would say that the views expressed were quite radical. It is unfortunate that some people dismissed the interview out of hand simply because it was Mr. Kravchuk speaking.

It was in this interview that Mr. Kravchuk stated that the historical and cultural heritage of Ukraine must be returned to Ukraine, specifying that a special committee, made up of deputies to the Supreme Council, should be formed to deal with this matter.

On another occasion, we discussed yet once again the issue of the return of national treasures; we didn't come to any specific agreement, although we did concur that this was a task to be taken up by various government foundations and that our editorial board would prepare recommendations in this matter.

In passing, Mr. Kravchuk noted that although he simply doesn't have time for extensive reading, he does read Pamiatky Ukrainy. Of course, I was pleased to hear this.

For my part, I did not remind him that, not so long ago, we were on opposite sides of the barricades when the issue at hand was national symbols. Mr. Kravchuk was actually the one who wrote articles in Party publications, maintaining that the blue and yellow flag and the trident were "nationalist," rather than the "national" symbols of Ukraine. We, in turn, countered this contention by basing our argument on historical facts.

In any case, I'm glad that Mr. Kravchuk is undergoing a change and that he is speaking out about matters of importance. Clearly, as the acting head of state, he can influence these processes. And this is exactly what matters.

During a press conference on the occasion of the first anniversary of the declaration of Ukraine's sovereignty, Mr. Kravchuk made a remark which caught me by surprise. He stated that, having discussed the issue with the chief editor of Pamiatky Ukrainy, he was ready to sign any proposal presented by Pamiatky Ukrainy regarding the return of historical and cultural treasures.

For our part, we are currently working on such a text.

I don't know what Mr. Kravchuk's motives are or if he is sincere, but what he has said and what he wants to do in regard to this matter — this is without a doubt, for the good of the cause.

Please tell us something about The Diaspora Library.

During my frequent trips abroad in connection with my work, I've noticed that there are many valuable books being published (all the more valuable because they appear in very small editions), but they rarely seem to reach Ukraine.

Some of my compatriots who travel abroad were able to acquire these books, but often proceeded to make them part of their private libraries. I consider this to be still another manifestation of a certain lack of cultural awareness, especially on the part of the intelligentsia. To remedy the situation, I proposed to acquire these hard-to-obtain books and collect them in one location.

The idea met with a positive response. Thus, Pamiatky Ukrainy was able to acquire some 3,000 publications, most of them published in Germany and Czechoslovakia.

My appeal to the Ukrainian communities and foundations as well as private individuals in the diaspora met with an equally positive response.

The official opening of The Diaspora Library was held on July 30. The library is located in the center of town, on 4 Velyka Zhytomyrska (street), near St. Sophia Cathedral.

At last, young scholars and interested individuals will have the opportunity to peruse publications which have come out abroad. They will have access to primary sources without the need for special permits. They will be able to conduct their work, to develop their own viewpoint without having to follow the dictates of communist authorities and marxist-leninist "scholarship."

We'd like the library to have the proper technical equipment. There is a possibility that we will receive a computer and a copying machine which would be made available to people frequenting our library.

I would like to use this opportunity to express my gratitude to the artist Liudmyla Morozova of Hunter, N.Y., for her donation of 60 watercolors of Greek landscapes which I will take with me to Kiev to become a permanent exhibit at the library.

I would also like to mention that the Harvard Ukrainian Studies Fund has agreed to help us with the shipment of books. Under this new arrangement, Ukrainians in the United States will be able to donate books to our library.

Finally, can you tell us something about your forthcoming book?

I became interested in researching the history of the destruction of the Monastery of St. Michael of the Golden Domes in Kiev. This historic landmark, which dates back to the early 12th century, is one of the foremost architectural landmarks of the Kievan-Rus' period. I consider the destruction of this cathedral to be, in effect, nothing less than a crime against the Ukrainian nation. I consider this matter to be in the same category as the perpetration of genocide, of famine, or the destruction of the historical and cultural heritage in general. This landmark cathedral stands apart because it is, without any exaggeration, a veritable treasure.

The first volume of the book, titled "Zlochyn viku: Nevidomi storinky znyshchennia Mykhailivskoho zlatoverkhoho soboru u Kyivi" (The Crime of the Century: The Unwritten History of the Destruction of the Monastery of St. Michael of the Golden Domes), contains heretofore unpublished material, specifically Party documents such as the resolutions of the Politburo's Central Committee as well as other material based on eyewitness accounts, memoirs and diaries.

I firmly believe that this and similar crimes have to be documented so as to become part of the historical record. They have to be ingrained in the consciousness of every Ukrainian in order that our cultural heritage be safeguarded, that these outbreaks of destructive nihilism, which were wrought by the Bolsheviks, never be repeated again.

Post scriptum:

• Individuals interested in donating books to The Diaspora Library may do so by contacting Adrian Hewryk (Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute), at (617) 495-7835.

• Subscriptions to the journal Pamiatky Ukrainy may be taken out through: The Ukrainian Museum, 203 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003. The subscription rate is \$20 per year for 6 issues, (with checks made out to Pamiatky Ukrainy). For the English-language Ukrainian Heritage, the rate is \$10 per year for 2 issues.

• Contributions to the journal as well as financial backing for the various projects, may be sent to: (in the U.S.): Selfreliance Federal Credit Union; 108 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003; account no.: 16670-00; (in Germany): Hypo-Bank Munchen, Pamyatky Ukrainy, Konto-Nr. 3240102756; BLZ 200 01; Germany.

• The editorial and publishing offices of Pamiatky Ukrainy are located in the Podil district of Kiev; at 8/1 Borychiv Tik; 252070 Kiev — 70; Ukraine. tel.: 416-14-04.



St. Michael of the Golden Domes, the main church of the Monastery. Built in 1103-1113 by Prince Svyatoslav II, renovated and enlarged in the 17th and 18th centuries, demolished in 1935-1936.

(Photograph reproduced from the exhibition catalogue — The Lost Architecture of Kiev, Titus D. Hawryk, The Ukrainian Museum, New York. Courtesy and permission of The Ukrainian Museum, New York.)

In Odessa: One...

(Continued from page 1)
and entrepreneurial spirit, said the local journalists that escorted this reporter throughout the day.

"Odessa is a city of businessmen and entrepreneurs," said Anatoliy, a correspondent from Odessa TV, as our motorcade whisked along the famous Pushkin Street on the way to the first stop — the Vechirnia Odessa (Evening Odessa) Cafe.

Beginning the day with a champagne and caviar breakfast with popular Odessa Mayor Valentyn Symonenko, the motorcade continued to the Londonskiy Hotel, a stunning turn-of-the-century hotel overlooking the port.

After freshening up, the Chornovils and our entourage drove through the streets of Odessa, indeed full of cafes and shops, especially along Karl Marx and Engels streets.

"Odessa has a very original character, truly multinational," said Anatoliy during the short car trip. "It's not international in the Soviet sense, but multinational. Unlike other Russia-speaking cities in Ukraine, Odessa is for independence. But we just hope that the originality and uniqueness of Odessa is maintained," he said as the motorcade arrived at the candidate's first speaking engagement.

At the Institute of Construction-Engineering, Mr. Chornovil met with students and faculty members of the city's technical institutes and schools. Although his throat was sore and his voice occasionally cracked from the strain of constant public

speaking on the campaign trail, the candidate began with his autobiography and compared his life story with that of his chief opponent, Supreme Council Chairman Leonid Kravchuk.

"I don't belong to the type of people who change their positions depending on the political situation," he said. "I have always been a calm anti-communist."

After describing his years of political dissent during the 1960s and labor camp and exile during the 1970s and 80s, Mr. Chornovil explained how he and his fellow dissidents ascended to power.

"It's always much easier to be in the opposition than it is to be a leader," he said. "I can now say I do have certain achievements in my hands-on experience."

"In Lviv Oblast and in western Ukraine in general, we were able to break the 'Soviet' psychology of the people — that's our greatest achievement," he said.

"I am now traveling around Ukraine comparing the situations in different oblasts. Odessa is the pearl of southern Ukraine — a bridge between three southern regions. It feels a great unity with Ukraine and is not manipulated by these provocations occurring in other regions of Ukraine," he said.

"In the Crimea, in the Donbas, the party has successfully confused people and these so-called secession movements there are a clever trick to break up our state."

The packed auditorium listened intently as Mr. Chornovil switched back and forth from Ukrainian,

primarily, to Russian, depending in what language a question from the audience was posed.

"The diversity of Odessa reflects the diversity of Ukraine," said the 54-year-old candidate in a hoarse voice.

"I support the idea of free trade zones, including in Odessa, because if this experiment works, Ukraine will only benefit."

The issue of a free-trade zone, championed by the port's maverick Mayor Symonenko, was a key point underlined by Mr. Chornovil in all of his meetings with voters in Odessa. It was one of the questions most frequently posed to the candidate, who emphasized his support for stronger regional self-rule in an independent Ukraine.

(Continued on page 10)



Rukh candidate Vyacheslav Chornovil outlines his economic program to Odessa's entrepreneurs and businesspersons during an informal meeting in the garden of the magnificent Teacher's Building.



Popular Odessa politician Eduard Gurvits, head of the port city's central October raion council, introduces Vyacheslav Chornovil and his wife, Atena Pashko, during a meeting with students and faculty members of local technical institutes.



Vyacheslav Chornovil and his wife, Atena Pashko, are toasted at a reception by Odessa's entrepreneurs and deputies in the lovely Teacher's Building.



The Chornovils enter Odessa's Institute of Construction-Engineering for a meeting with students and professors of the city's technical schools.



A reporter from Odessa TV interviews the candidate outside the city's Teacher's Building, before his meeting with local businesspersons and deputies.

Study tour takes students through Ukraine



Students on study tour meet with Metropolitan Volodymyr Sterniuk in Lviv.

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian Free University Foundation's first "Stezhkamy batkiv po Ukraini" tour of young Ukrainian American professionals took place this summer.

An off-shoot of the annual "Stezhkamy batkiv po Evropi" study-tour now in its 11th year, the two-week tour gave the 17-member group led by Dr. Petro and Lida Matiaszek an opportunity to experience Ukraine through informal meetings and excursions with contemporaries in Ukraine.

The group visited Kiev, Lviv, Ternopil and Ivano-Frankivsk, with excursions to Pochayiv, Kaniv, Yaremche, Kolomyia and Kosiv in the Carpathian Mountains, and met with prominent political, cultural and educational figures, notably Lviv Mayor

Vasyl Shpitsier and Mykhailo Horyn, chairman of Rukh's Political Council.

Members of the tour, in the company of members of the Student Brotherhood, the Lev Society and Ukrainian Free University Foundation President Dr. Petro Goy, met privately with Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, and Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk of Lviv, in the Metropolitan's Palace directly adjacent to St. George's Cathedral in Lviv.

The following day, Archbishop Sterniuk allowed the group to visit the crypt beneath the cathedral's main altar.

For the 11th consecutive year, Kobasniuk Travel of New York handled all travel arrangements for the "Stezhkamy batkiv" tour program.

Afghanistan-Vietnam vets sign statement of understanding

CLEVELAND — The Lviv-based Ukrainian Veterans of Afghanistan and the Cleveland-based Ukrainian American Veterans of Vietnam signed a "statement of understanding" on September 4, defining their relationship in scientific, informational, economic, publishing and tourist activities.

The agreement, signed by Ukrainian Veterans of Afghanistan vice-chairman Mykola Savchyn and Ukrainian American Veterans of Vietnam Commander Roman Rakowsky, is effective for one year, with an automatic extension for the following year in the absence of the written cancellation by any party 90 days prior to the expiration date.

Activities will be conducted in areas of mutual interest: the scientific collection and analysis of data pertaining to the foreign wars and their effects; the exchange of information in the studies of the Ukrainian armed forces; economic cooperation and the creation of business structures; the establishment of

a common information journal and the publishing of memoirs and sociological studies by members of both organizations; and exchanges by delegation.

Cooperation between the Ukrainian Veterans of Afghanistan and the Ukrainian American Veterans of Vietnam is developed on the basis of mutual interest as equal partners. Both organizations categorically renounced the referendum scheduled for December 1 and the signing of any agreements with the Soviet Union; both called upon the Ukrainian people to build an independent Ukraine, to create Ukrainian armed forces and to establish a Ukrainian currency which will guarantee an economically and socially stable independent state.

For more information, contact Community Organization of the Ukrainian Veterans of Afghanistan; 290005, city of Lviv, prosp. Shevchenko 23; Bank account N270072, OPERU Z SB of city of LVIV; MFO 325010; or The Ukrainian American Vietnam Veterans; 1881 Jacqueline Drive, Parma, OH 44134.

UOL awards scholarships

SOUTH HOLLAND, Ill. — At its 44th convention held in Philadelphia in July, the Ukrainian Orthodox League awarded \$4,400 in scholarships to five outstanding junior members.

Dr. Stephen Sivulich, committee chairman, announced that the recipients for 1992 were: Andrew Estocin, South Bound Brook, N.J.; Rosemary Manson, Palos Park, Ill.; David Rowlyk, Chester, Pa.; Lisa Cocchi, Parma, Ohio; Sara Sirick, New Britain, Conn.

Each of the recipients performed outstanding service to the Ukrainian

Orthodox Church and the UOL, had a record of exceptional academic performance in high school, as well as involvement in extracurricular and civic activities.

The Lynn Sawchuk/Sharon Kuzbyt Scholarship Fund was founded in 1975 as a result of the untimely death of the two young Junior UOL members whose names the award carries.

Since 1976, 43 scholarships totaling \$62,191 have been awarded the junior members who were pursuing advanced education.

In Odessa: One...

(Continued from page 9)

"I support the idea of greater regional or territorial self-rule, but not federalism. Right now the idea of federalism undermines independence," he said.

After the hour-and-a-half-long meeting, crowds of Odessites surrounded the candidate as he departed the hall, asking questions and requesting autographs. At this point there was already a sense that many Odessites took a liking to Mr. Chornovil.

On to the city Polytechnical Institute's Palace of Culture, where the former political prisoner was greeted by Odessa's intelligentsia with a rousing standing ovation.

Mr. Chornovil addressed another filled auditorium, as a podium full of well-known Ukrainian dignitaries watched the positive reception from the writers, teachers, doctors and lawyers.

People's Deputies Ivan Drach, Mykhailo Horyn, Stepan Khmara, Dmytro Pavlychko and others all came to Odessa that weekend especially to address the city's Forum of Intelligentsia geared at activating

and supporting these intellectuals in their work stirring the public to vote for independence in the December 1 plebiscite.

"The first president of Ukraine will be responsible for filling the idea of independence with its full content," said Mr. Chornovil.

"Some leaders, including deputies Larysa Skoryk and Stepan Khmara believe it's too soon for Ukraine to have a presidency," he said. "I think we're half a year too late."

"The economic crisis we have now is growing worse because we have a weak government. Our government is made up of relics of the old command-administrative system who only know how to execute orders," he said.

The Chornovil campaign entourage left the hall to another standing ovation and just outside the candidate gave an interview to a correspondent of all-union television in Moscow.

The motorcade took off once again for the Londonskiy Hotel, where the Chornovils freshened up, while an orchestra from Lviv, which came to Odessa especially to welcome the candidate, played the Radetzky March and several Ukrainian tunes just outside atop the famous Potemkin Steps.

The waterfront area took on a friendly festival atmosphere as the band played in front of the Richelieu monument and people waited for the candidate to emerge outside on the way to his next engagement.

"I'm going to vote for Chornovil," said one young woman, who said she was a nurse in a nearby hospital. "Most of the workers in my ward like him. I think things will improve if

he's president," she said as she handed back her daughter's balloon.

The Chornovils were whisked off once again to the city's Teacher's Building (Budynok Vchytelia), a turn-of-the-century mansion not far from the hotel, for a reception and informal meeting with Odessa's entrepreneurs and local deputies.

As he entered the building, Mr. Chornovil was interviewed by a correspondent of Odessa TV.

During the reception, the candidate was toasted with champagne and cognac by the chief organizer of his visit to the southern port city, another maverick politician, Eduard Gurvits. Mr. Gurvits rose from a non-party director of a chain of cooperatives to chairman of the city's central October raion council and is now an avid supporter of Mr. Chornovil for president.

The candidate's support of a free economic and trade zone in Odessa won him many points among the politicians and businesspersons gathered in the mansion and outside in the garden.

"Chornovil has a concrete program, which will untie the hands of entrepreneurs," said a woman who runs a children's clothing factory in the city.

This reporter was introduced to many businesspeople during the informal gathering and all of them said they will vote yes for Ukrainian independence on December 1 because it would be better for their businesses. Many had already made up their minds to support Mr. Chornovil, while some said they were going to wait until they had heard all the candidates on their stumps in Odessa.

After the reception, Mr. Chornovil and the entire entourage walked back to the hotel, stopping along the way atop the Potemkin Steps and at the Pushkin monument in front of the city hall. At this point the group was joined by Mr. Chornovil's peripatetic press secretary Dmytro Ponamarchuk who had missed an earlier flight from Kiev.

Along the tree-lined promenade in front of the hotel, this reporter chatted with the Chornovils about their campaigning. "This is probably the easiest day I've had thus far in my campaign," said the candidate. "The worst experience I've had was in Khmelnytsky — the schedule was brutal, literally every hour on the hour I had a speaking engagement. And then we went up to visit the Khmelnytsky Atomic Energy Station and my throat became so sore that I could barely speak."

"And then just a few days ago my voice completely broke in Lutske."

Since his days in labor camp, when he was forced-few with tubes in his throat during his frequent hunger strikes, Mr. Chornovil has suffered problems with his throat. A physician nearly always accompanies him on his trips to look after his throat and his heart condition, a recently-developed ailment.

Mr. Chornovil appeared live on Odessa TV that evening, interviewed by this reporter's new friend, Anatoly. This was followed by a press conference, dinner and then the entourage took off for the train station, where the day had begun.

The candidate departed, sans wife, who returned to Lviv, for Marhanets and other cities in Dnipropetrovsk Oblast.

Join
the
UNA



Ukrainian Canadians...

(Continued from page 4)

(UCCC) commissioned Andres Wines Ltd. to create a centennial wine for the celebration. The result is "Edna-Star," a dry, white table wine named for the first permanent settlement in Alberta in 1892.

"Edna-Star" was officially unveiled at the company's winery in Winona, Ontario, on July 18. Two other launches occurred later in the month at Andres' other wineries in Alberta and British Columbia.

Scores of invited dignitaries attended the "Edna-Star" uncorking in Winona and sampled glasses of the commemorative vintage. Dr. Peter Smylski, the national co-chair of the UCCC, re-

counted the story of the first two Ukrainian settlers — Ivan Pylypiw and Wasyl Eleniak — who came in 1891. Mr. Pylypiw returned to Ukraine and came back the following year with 14 settler families. By the outbreak of World War I, 175 thousand Ukrainians had emigrated to Canada.

In his address in Winona, Dr. Smylski said the centennial celebration provides Ukrainian Canadians an opportunity to honor their forebears, but, more than that, it is a means to give thanks for the present and prepare for the next hundred years.

"Edna-Star" wine is being marketed across Canada through the various provincial centennial commissions; and through Liquor Commission outlets in the different provinces.

Ukraine initials...

(Continued from page 1)

However, what turned out to be the "silent majority" voted 236 for initiating the current treaty. Ninety six voted against, 13 abstained, while 27 deputies didn't vote.

"The treaty is a renewal of the union, and this vote reveals the reorganization of the group of 239," said People's Deputy Larysa Skoryk afterwards.

"The economic situation will continue to deteriorate," said Volodymyr Filenko, vice-chairman of Narodna Rada. "They (the government) don't understand you can't change the economic laws of nature. Until the ruble or some other currency works we won't have a market," he said.

"This day was truly unpleasant and unfair," said deputy Dmytro Pavlychko in an interview on Ukrainian TV that evening. "We have gone for a compromise and now we shall see what the results will be. This is a political treaty, and with many of its provisions we truly lose a lot of what we've achieved thus far as an independent Parliament."

"Whether or not we sign this treaty," said deputy and leading economist Volodymyr Pylypchuk during the de-

bate, "the situation will worsen. We still won't receive oil and wood from Russia. This disruption of economic ties between the republics is strictly due to economic factors, because the ruble doesn't work and production is down."

"It's absolutely essential that we free prices and create our own currency," he said.

"Of course, if we don't sign this treaty and the situation worsens, as it will anyway, people will say it was because we didn't sign it. Of course, then they'll blame the democrats," said Mr. Pylypchuk during the parliamentary debate.

The Ukrainian government remains unhappy with many of the provisions in the economic agreement, which they say gives too much power to the center. The Ukrainian authorities have voiced discontent over the creation of a central reserve bank, which would print money for all member-states.

"This treaty has absolutely no relation to the supply system and won't affect it either positively or negatively," said Oleksander Yemets, head of the human rights commission during the debate.

"We're doing this backwards, according to the basic principles of inter-state relations," he said. "First, political relations must be clearly defined and we must first mutually recognize one another's independence. Here we are operating under threats: either you sign or you suffer."

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

To be sure, there were shortcomings, some that are invariably attendant to gatherings of this magnitude and some that could have been avoided with a bit of more detailed planning, on the one hand, and better cooperation, on the other. Still, the end effect is that of a meaningful, perhaps even historic, assemblage that is bound to have a great impact on the future of our people everywhere.

The prime objective of the World Congress was to consolidate our manpower, talent and resources into a unified force that can act effectively in quest of freedom for the embattled and long-oppressed people of Ukraine. Undoubtedly, the World Congress, speaking for three million Ukrainians in the free world, has set the stage for such action on both national and global levels.

By its outspoken stand against tyranny and domination of any kind, by its determination to pursue the course of freedom that is now sweeping the world, the Congress demonstrated the will — and, we believe, the ability — to spearhead the movement that is both our mission and our commitment.

This does not stop with the World Congress. As great an event as it was, the Congress is no more than a solid beginning, placing, as it will, new demands upon our community. In the spirit of reborn unity, we must stand ready to meet them."

President...

(Continued from page 3)

process until the many questions that are being debated are fully clarified. Ultimately, we believe our recognition of individual republics must be determined by whether their separation from the union is peaceful and by mutual consent."

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UNA — financially healthy: fact or fiction?

You may have read about certain bank and insurance company failures and/or takeovers by regulatory state agencies. If you are concerned about your insurance coverage with the Ukrainian National Association, please don't. The UNA is not in any danger!

In these times of speculation and rumors, we feel it prudent to state some pertinent facts:

1. The UNA invests and always has invested in the highest quality bonds. Ninety-three percent of the \$48 million in our bond portfolio is rated in the highest quality possible as determined by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners which is the foremost authority on valuation of securities.

Another 6.5 percent is in the next highest quality category. To summarize: 99.5 percent of our entire bond portfolio is graded either highest or high quality. Therefore, 76 percent of our total assets of \$65,603,645 (as of June 30, 1991) are invested in the two highest quality grades of bonds.

2. The UNA has invested approximately \$5 million in first mortgages for our members' home or churches. This represents eight percent of our total assets. By limiting loans to a maximum of 66 percent of the appraised value not exceeding \$100,000, the 20-30 percent drop in value of real estate in the northeast during the recessionary period did not adversely affect the security of our mortgage loans since we had a 34 percent cushion.

3. The UNA granted a mortgage on the UNA building and the balance as of June 30, 1991 is approximately \$6 million or 12.5 percent of our assets. The market value of this building conservatively calculated, based on today's market, would not only satisfy this \$6 million and the promissory notes to our members of \$7.8 million but the UNA would receive approximately \$13 million in addition.

4. The UNA has no debt.

5. The UNA has actuarial reserves set up in excess of \$34 million for our obligations to our members.

6. The UNA has more than \$20 million in surplus funds for the added protection of our members.

7. The UNA is regularly audited by the N.J. Insurance Department, New Jersey Division of Taxation, I.R.S., and an independent CPA firm.

8. The UNA has not received a substandard audit report during its 97-year history.

I trust the above statistics confirm your confidence in the financial strength of the UNA. I would be happy to further discuss these points as well as anything else about which you may have a question.

Please write or call the UNA Home Office, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302, (201) 451-2200.

Cenko bibliography prize awarded

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The Cenko Prize in Ukrainian Bibliography for 1990-1991 has been awarded to Myroslav Moroz of Lviv for two of his works, and to Andrii Krawchuk of Montreal.

The Cenko Prize in Ukrainian Bibliography Committee noted that for the 11th annual contest for the prize of Dr. Mykola and the late Volodymyr Cenko, established at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, six bibliographic works were submitted (five in Ukrainian and one in English).

First prize in the sum of \$750 was awarded to Mr. Moroz for his work titled "Mykhailo Petrovych Draho-manov: A Bibliographic Guide to Original Works and Critical Literature." The manuscript consists of an introduction with 662 entries and 150 pages in chronological order to 1894.

Second prize in the sum of \$650 was awarded to the same author for his submission titled "Filaret Mykhalovych

Kolessa: A Bibliographic Guide to Original Works and Critical Literature." The 99-page manuscript consists of 387 entries, indexes, an introduction by S. Y. Hryts and a preface by the author. Both submitted works consist of brief annotations wherever it was deemed necessary to include them.

Third prize in the sum of \$600 was awarded to Dr. Krawchuk of Montreal, for his English-language submission titled "Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytsky: A Bibliography of Primary and Secondary Sources." This 140-page bibliographic work includes a particularly significant index in chronological order (1899-1944) of the works of Metropolitan Sheptytsky.

The Cenko Prize Committee members are: Miroslav Labunka, La Salle University and HURI, (chairman); Joseph Danko, New Haven, Conn.; and Dmytro M. Shtohryn, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

The Weekly: Ukrainian perspective on the news

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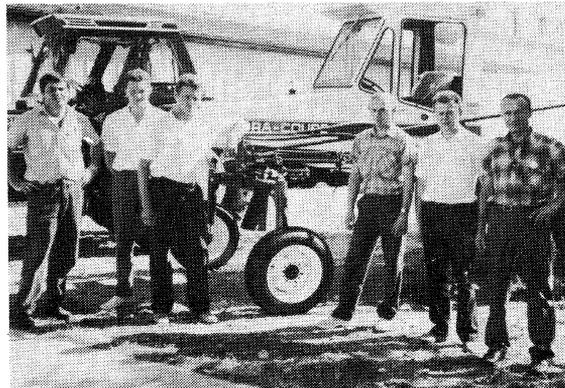
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Ukrainians learn farming methods in Canada



Twenty farmers came over from Ukraine to Edmonton in September for an agricultural exchange program, the first of its kind in North America. Developed by the Ukrainian Resource and Development Centre, the program's goal is to share Canadian agricultural methods with Ukrainians. The Carl Popper foundation from Switzerland is sponsoring the program on the advice of Dr. Bohdan Havrylyshyn. Bohdan Chomiak, who works in the Ukrainian Resource and Development Centre at Grant MacEwan Community College in Edmonton, is overseeing it. During the six-month probation period of the program, the farmers will be sent to Ukrainian-speaking families in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, where they will learn Western-style techniques by working on the family's farm. They will also receive a monthly grant. Mr. Chomiak wants to expand the program next year to include 50 people, and in 1993, 80 people. For more information about this program, write to: Ukrainian Resource and Development Centre, Bohdan Chomiak, Manager, Canada-Ukraine Programs; Grant MacEwan Community College, Box 1796, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 2P2. You may also call (403) 483-4426, or fax, (403) 483-4300, for more information.

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2. "I know of no other case in which so many deviations from procedures internationally accepted as desirable occurred."
- Professor Willem Wagenaar, author of Identifying Ivan: A Case Study in Legal Psychology, Harvard Press 1988.
3. "If John Demjanjuk — whom I believe to be an utterly innocent man — hangs on Eichmann's gallows, it will be Israel that will one day be in the dock"
- Patrick J. Buchanan
4. "I believe this case stinks...I am asking for an investigation into the John Demjanjuk American citizen case, and also into the actions of the Special Office of Investigation in this country."
- Congressman James Trafletic, Congressional Record, June 20, 1989.
5. "I believe the Demjanjuk case will no more be forgotten by history than was the Dreyfus case."
- Count Nikolai Tolstoy

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Ukraine, the Kremlin...

(Continued from page 2)

teristics that have been rejected repeatedly and emphatically by Ukraine. The USSR president went on to argue that there could be no improvement in the economy without a political union, thereby explicitly linking the negotiations in Alma-Ata with a new union treaty.

Further, Gorbachev restated his position that Ukraine was crucial to the entire process of maintaining some sort of union: "I cannot think of a union without Ukraine. I cannot think of it and I cannot imagine it. I think that they understand this in Ukraine as well." This was followed by the standard argument that the March referendum had shown that Ukraine favored a union and implied criticism of the referendum of December 1 on Ukrainian independence.

The question of the union treaty had been resurrected the day before at a meeting of the State Council, where it was decided that the draft, which had been sent to the republics in early October, would be studied over a period of no less than 10 days, commentaries would be submitted, and then the process of working out an acceptable version would begin. As it turned out, Ukraine refused to have anything to do with this scheme. Chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Council Leonid Kravchuk repeated his often stated position — that is, prior to the referendum on December 1 Ukraine would not participate in any discussion about political agreements.

Moreover, Mr. Kravchuk made it known that Ukraine would not begin discussing whether it would participate in the reconstituted USSR Supreme Soviet in Moscow until October 22, that is, a day after the session was scheduled to open. This issue had been discussed in Kiev once before. On October 9, the Ukrainian Parliament debated a draft resolution, proposed by its presidium,

"On Groups of Deputies of Ukraine in the Council of the Republics and the Council of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for the Transitional Period." The Ukrainian Supreme Council recommended that Ukraine not send its representatives to Moscow and limit itself to participation in inter-republican-coordinating organs. In the end, it was decided to send the draft resolution back to the appropriate committee for revision and to delegate the Parliament's deputy chairman, Mr. Hryniow, to consult with other republics on the formation of interim inter-republican coordinating bodies.

Against this background and, specifically the overt attempt by Mr. Gorbachev to link economic issues to a political union, perhaps it should not have been unexpected that Ukraine would hedge on the economic treaty. On October 17, a day before the scheduled ceremonial signing of the treaty in Moscow, Chairman Kravchuk announced that the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Council had resolved that, until its proposals were analyzed and taken into consideration, no one from Ukraine was going to sign anything. Further, he complained that he had not even seen the document and that, in any case, Ukraine could not be expected to sign the treaty before it was studied in Kiev.

Mr. Hryniow was less diplomatic: "The accord is very dangerous. It is once again an attempt to bring back the central structure of the former Soviet Union."

At the same time, as a gesture of good will, Ukraine decided to send First Deputy Chairman Ivan Pliushch and First Deputy Prime Minister Konstantin Masyk to Moscow as observers at the ceremonial signing. Mr. Pliushch, addressing the participants, said that he wanted to disabuse people of the notion that Ukraine had closed the door on the economic treaty and expressed his conviction that Ukraine would eventually adhere to the treaty after signing bilateral agreements with the republics.

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Independence...

(Continued from page 7)

especially Ukraine, will not stay in the union, then our union president should not try to crush them under. It is not possible for anybody at present — not the center, not Russia — to twist their arm. The republics can and must themselves guarantee their declared independence and sovereignty, with full and unconditional rights for national minorities. Then, when the republics are truly free, they will have the right to choose their own paths as independent states."

Paul Nedwell
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Kravchuk...

(Continued from page 1) with 2.6 percent each, and National Council Chairman Ihor Yukhnovskiy with 1.95 percent.

The poll results, published in the newspaper Pravda Ukrainy, state that almost 37 percent of voters are undecided for their presidential choice as of November 6.

According to the polls, voter turnout on December 1 for the presidential election and the referendum is estimated at 60 percent, 9.3 percent will stay home and 24.5 percent are still deciding.

On the referendum, the research group reported that 84.25 percent will vote yes on Ukrainian independence; 15.65 percent will not support it.

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Patriarch Josyf Institute to open in January 1993

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario — Construction of the second and final phase of Patriarch Josyf Institute, home of St. Sophia Canada, commenced on September 16.

The building contract with Harper Construction of St. Catharines has been signed for a little over \$200,000. This phase will construct the building's main entrance, a chapel which will serve as

the center of prayer for the association's supporters and its work, and finish work left unfinished on the second floor of the building's first phase.

Although the first phase of the building is not completely paid for, a generous donation of \$100,000 made by an anonymous donor in memory of his parents for the construction of the chapel has allowed the association to continue its building plans. The estimated final mortgage will be \$220,000, less than half the value of the \$600,000 Institute.

The estimated completion date of the project is January 20, 1993, 15 months after the commencement of the entire project.

When completed, the institute will house the St. Sophia Association's chapel, offices, workshop, a board room, library and resource center. The majority of library and resource materials housed at the association relate to the Ukrainian Catholic Church's decades-long struggle to survive Soviet persecution.

Patriarch Josyf Institute is an important landmark in the Niagara Region and will be an important center for anyone doing research on the life of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Helsinki...

(Continued from page 1)

assure that the elections comply with normal democratic standards and that any deviations from such standards will be publicized throughout the world.

The international observer missions which travel to countries are also asked to collect information concerning the fairness of the campaign and election procedures and monitor news media to detect any attempts by governmental authorities to manipulate the election results.

They also analyze information collected during the observations and issue reports concerning the legitimacy of the elections and the extent to which the results represent an expression of the popular will.

Reports written by CSCE staffers have also analyzed the political climate of a given country.



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UNA Fraternalist...

(Continued from page 5)

1956 by helping found the UNA Plast Branch, Branch 434, in Montreal. He was elected its president and has been serving the branch, and, consequently, the UNA, in this capacity ever since.

Since 1981, he has served either as an officer or an auditing committee member of UNA's Montreal District Committee. During this time he has also performed the function of Montreal District's UNA press representative. In 1989 he was an active member of the Montreal Committee to celebrate the UNA's 95th Anniversary.

Mr. Hladylowych's service to the Ukrainian community dates back to his days as a student, when he was president of the Ukrainian students' organization in Drohobych, western Ukraine. In 1931 he completed the Lviv Academic Gymnasium and subsequently pursued the study of law at the Ivan Franko University in Lviv (at that time it was

known as Jan Kazimir University).

In 1937 he earned a master of law degree. From 1937 to 1939 he practiced law in Kalush and Drohobych, and from 1939 to 1944 he was employed by the municipal governments of Lezhaysk and Drohobych, and the Ukrainian Relief Delegation at Komarna.

Under Nazi occupation, he performed forced labor on a farm and dug ditches in Burgenland, Austria. Between 1945 and 1947 he lived in the French occupation zone in Austria in the Dornbirn and refugee camps, Landeck, Wergli and Kufstein. In 1947 he was transferred to Ben Metir, Tunisia, to work on dam construction. During his stay in the Ukrainian refugee community in Tunisia he was active as a Plast Ukrainian scout leader.

In 1952, after his arrival in Canada, Mr. Hladylowych continued to work among the Plast youth in Montreal. Since 1952 and to this day, he has always been a scout leader. From 1959 to 1962 he served as chief scout master in Montreal.

For 39 years, he has been active in Ukrainian Catholic parishes in Montreal. His most notable accomplishment was donating his writing and editorial skills to publishing and acting as co-editor of the 1966 Jubilee Book of St. Michael the Archangel parish.

For 28 years and to this very day, Mr. Hladylowych continues to donate his time and effort to the Ukrainian Canadian Social Services; 26 of these years Mr. Hladylowych has been either on its executive board, or a project director of any one of its numerous activities.

Throughout his entire adult life Mr.

Hladylowych acted as editor, writer, correspondent and publicity agent for various Ukrainian community publications — various Ukrainian newspapers, periodicals, books and yearbooks in Montreal and other parts of Canada and the U.S.

Before his arrival in Canada, Mr. Hladylowych either wrote for or served as editor of at least 12 different Ukrainian language newspapers and periodicals. Since 1952, he has been regularly contributing articles to the "Montreal Informer," "The Eye of Montreal," "The Toronto Messenger," the UNA daily "Svoboda," and others.

From 1984 he has been an editor of the Ukrainian monthly scouts' maga-

zine "The Scout's Path." He has also served as editor of various Ukrainian books published in Ukrainian communities in North America. Among these are:

"In a Struggle for Independence" by Kossak, Ochymovych, Turash, 1968; "Baturyn: the Camping Site for Scouts," published by the Montreal scouts community, 1982; "Drohobych: The Land of Ivan Franko," published in 1982 by Ukrainians in diaspora, New York, Paris, Sydney, Toronto.

Kudos and Mnohaya Lita to a worthy UNA and community activist, Mr. Adolph Hladylowych. May he continue his exemplary work for many years to come!

UNA opens...

(Continued from page 5)

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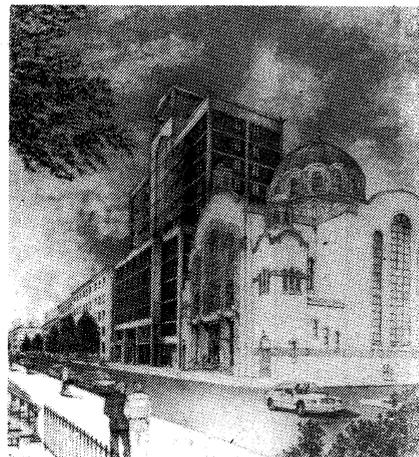
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November 10

BROOKLYN, N.Y.: UAV Post 27 will commemorate Veterans' Day with a memorial service for departed Ukrainian and American veterans at Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church, 161 N. Fifth St., at noon. For further information, call Commander Peter Polnyj, (718) 782-8672.

UNION, N.J.: Ukrainian American Veterans of Post 6 (Irvington) will hold Veterans' Day services at the UAV monument at Hollywood Cemetery, 11 a.m. For further information, call John Pawlow, (908) 249-0861.

HAMILTON, N.J.: The UAV New Jersey State Department will participate in Veterans' Day services at Greenwood Cemetery, Hamilton Ave. at 1 p.m. For further information, call George Miziuk, (609) 394-4824.

November 11

HOLMDEL, N.J.: UAV Post 30 (Freehold) will participate in Veterans' Day ceremonies at Holmdel Township Municipal Building, Crawford Corner Rd. at 10 a.m. For further information, call Anna Krawczuk, (908) 739-3207.

November 15

WASHINGTON: Kent R. Hill, executive director of the Institute on Religion and Democracy and author of "The Soviet Union on the Brink: An Inside Look at Christianity and Glasnost," will speak at La Colline Restaurant, 400 North Capitol St. NW as part of The Washington Group's Breakfast Speaker Series. The breakfast will be at 8 a.m. to 9:15 a.m., for reservations and further

information call Nick Babiak, (202) 543-4965.

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America, education department, is presenting the first in a series of lectures on Ukrainian art, titled — "Decorative Ukrainian Folk Art," to be given by Raisa Zakharchuk Chuhay, art historian and ethnographer from the Institute of Folk Art and Ethnography of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Lviv. The lecture starts at 7:30 p.m., at 2 East 79th St., New York, NY 10021.

November 16

PHILADELPHIA: The Philadelphia Branch of the Ukrainian Engineers Society of America is sponsoring a conference on "Challenges Facing Ukrainian Engineers" at 6 p.m. at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road. The speakers will be George Honcharenko, president of the Ukrainian Engineers Society of America; Taras Vinchuk, of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and member of Rukh; and Dr. Oleksa Bilaniuk of Swarthmore College. A short question and answer period will follow, and refreshments will be served. For further information, call (215) 539-8946.

NEW YORK: The Taras Chuprynka Branch of the Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM) will host its traditional autumn dance with election of a queen at the Ukrainian National Home, 142 Second Ave. at 9 p.m. The "Vodohray" band will play. To order tables, call (212) 473-2955.

NEW YORK: A panel discussion featuring information for new immigrants and people who wish to sponsor their relatives from Ukraine to the United States will be held at 2:30 p.m. at the Selfreliance Clubhouse, 98 Second Ave.

NEW YORK: Prof. Wolodymyr Zyla will give a lecture on "The Meaning of the Ukrainian Free University" for its 70th anniversary. It will be at 5 p.m. at the Shevchenko Scientific Society building, 63 Fourth Ave., between 9th and 10th Sts.

November 16-17

JAMAICA PLAIN, Mass.: St. Olha's Sisterhood of St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 24 Orchard Hill Rd., will hold a Christmas bazaar on Saturday at 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and on Sunday at noon to 3 p.m. Admission is free; proceeds will go to the church. For further information, call (617) 524-9588 or (617) 522-3323.

PARMA, Ohio: There will be a literary evening sponsored by the Committee for the Commemoration of the Centennial Anniversary of poet and writer Mykola Matiiv-Melnyk at 5 p.m. at the St. Pokrova Church Hall, 6812 Broadview Rd. Tickets are \$10, students free. Proceeds benefit the Taras Shevchenko Scientific Society in Lviv.

November 17

LOMBARD, Ill.: The Ukrainian National Women's League of North America, Branch 101, will have a fashion show by Saks Fifth Avenue to benefit the Children of Chernobyl. It will be at The Carlisle Hotel. Donations are \$30, \$25 for seniors. For tickets and further information, call Oksana Krushelnysky, (708) 789-0326, or Larissa Kesala, (708) 698-2630.

PISCATAWAY, N.J.: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 4, is sponsoring an International Arts and Crafts Show at the Embassy Suites Hotel, 121 Centennial Ave. (Exit 5 on Route 287) from 10:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. The lush tropical plants and waterfalls will be the background for Peruvian, Colombian, African, Indian, American Colonial, modern and, of course, Ukrainian items. For further information, call Kris Pavlak, (908) 752-2338.

NEW YORK: The mayor of the city of Rivne in northwestern Ukraine, Ivan Fediv, will speak on the democratic changes in his city and its efforts to forge economic ties with the West at 5 p.m. The talk will be held at the Shevchenko Scientific Society, 63 Fourth Ave.

November 18

NEW YORK: There will be a gala reception of Slavic Heritage communities at the Ukrainian Institute of Ame-

rica, 2 East 79th St. at 7 p.m. There will be greetings by public officials and Slavic ethnic representatives, and the guest speaker will be Dr. Edward Kasinec, director of the Slavonic and Baltic Division of the New York Public Library. There will also be a musical program and cocktail reception.

November 23

NEW YORK: The Slavic Heritage Council of New York, Inc., is hosting an open discussion on effects of the changing times on ethnic groups at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 East 79th St. The panels will consist of first, second, and third, generation Slavic Americans. From 12:30 p.m. to 2:30 p.m. there will be a student panel, from 3:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. there will be a professional panel, and from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. there will be a reception. For registration and information, call (718) 846-7526.

HAZEL PARK, Mich.: The Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor will host the 52nd annual banquet and awards night at The Stephenson Haus, 24931 N. Chrysler Drive (between 9 and 10 Mile Roads). The Ukrainian of the Year, Dr. Stephen W. Mamchur, will be honored and the 1991 Student Scholarship Winners will be presented. The reception will be at 6 p.m. and the dinner will begin at 7 p.m. The Phil Cole Orchestra will play. Tickets are \$30, and tables of eight can be reserved. No tickets will be sold at the door. Send checks payable to: Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor to Roman Stadnyk, 6399 Shagbark, Troy, Mich. 48098 or to Ralph Blacklock, 1025 Front Road North, Amherstburg, Ont. M9V 2V8, Canada. For further information, call Mr. Stadnyk, (313) 828-7295, or Mr. Blacklock, (519) 736-6362.

November 24

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: An open house/career day sponsored by Manor Junior College Admissions Department will begin at 1 p.m. at the college's campus, 700 Fox Chase Rd. Included will be a financial aid seminar, planning and career goal seminar, a return to learning seminar for adults, information on Manor Junior College programs and tours of the campus. Refreshments will be served. For further information, call (215) 884-2216 or (215) 885-2360. Manor Junior College is a private, Catholic, co-ed, two year college.

MONTREAL: A feast day dinner will be held in celebration of the 80th anniversary of the founding of St. Michael the Archangel, Quebec's first Ukrainian Catholic parish. It will be held at the parish hall, 2376 Iberville St., after the divine liturgy at 10 a.m. For further information, call Anna Pawliwec, (514) 384-3375, or the Rev. John Chirovsky, (514) 521-2234.

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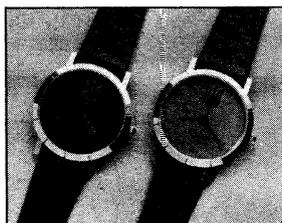


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