Canadian Congress’ Redress Committee.

Leonid Kravchuk has turned to leaders of the G-7 countries, asking for financial aid for $2 billion as Ukraine battles with growing energy prices and a faltering economy that is paralyzing this fledgling nation of 52 million.

Kuchma supports introduction of emergency state in Ukraine

"I support the introduction of an emergency state in Ukraine," the country’s prime minister, Leonid Kuchma, said at a news conference on Thursday afternoon, July 8, in response to reporters’ questions on the economic situation in Ukraine today.

He suggested that the Parliament should approve the resolution and new measures should be held in order to move forward with economic reforms. He also said the government should look over decisions that have been passed by the current legislature. "They must stop adopting populist decisions," said Mr. Kuchma.

Relations between Mr. Kuchma and President Leonid Kravchuk are at loggerheads since they began a power struggle in mid-May for control of the economy. In the meantime, Ukraine’s population is experiencing the growing pains of economic reforms and is faced with rising prices and plummeting standards of living.

Mr. Kuchma told journalists that Ukraine is rolling into an abyss and that it cannot currently afford to pay world prices.

On June 17, President Kravchuk and Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin support the introduction of an international fund to support Ukraine in its efforts to introduce a law to control the Yalta agreement further on Wednesday, July 7, stating that Ukraine should claim temporary ownership of its nuclear weapons until the time they are removed from its territory or fully destroyed. "However, I think that in reality, Ukraine should be a nuclear-free state," the Ukrainian leader during a break at the Ukrainian Congress of Collective Farm Enterprises.

Foreign Affairs Ministry reaffirms Ukraine’s nuclear-free intention

"In order to have the legal status of ownership of nuclear weapons, Ukraine has to declare itself a nuclear state. Ukraine has found itself in a very delicate situation; it is not a nuclear state, but it does have nuclear weapons," the Foreign Ministry’s press center director, Yuriy Sergeyev, said on Tuesday, July 6.

"We want everyone to understand that everything found on Ukrainian territory is owned by Ukraine. But in the end, we will determine Ukraine’s status — nuclear or non-nuclear — only after we vote on the ratification of START I, the Lisbon Protocol and after we accede to the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Until that time all conclusions are premature," said the deputy chairman of parliament, Vasyl Dudiyevych.

However, Ukrainian lawmakers, including Bohdan Horyn, deputy chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, say that today Ukraine is a nuclear state.

"There are no more questions. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs did not like the decision Parliament reached on Friday. It is difficult for them to realize that the old days are over. We no longer do things just because the ministry tells us so," said Mr. Horyn.

Krivchuk asks G-7 for $2 billion in aid

Mr. Mulroney offered a “full and unequivocal apology” to the Italian-Canadian community. Others groups have not pressed their formal claims as vigorously. They include the Sikh community, over a 1914 incident in which 367 Sikhs were refused entry at Vancouver and held off-shore for two months without food or water; and the Canadian Jewish Congress over the rejection of a beatitude of 907 German Jews during the second world war. This group, minus 29 who got off in Cuba, were turned back to Europe, where they died in the Holocaust.

About 3,000 German Canadians were also interned during World War I and another 800 during the second world war.

Five years ago, the Mulroney government apologized and awarded a $300 million compensation package to the Japanese Canadian community for World War II internment. At the time, the federal government also revoked the War Measures Act.

Mr. Weiner offered the five an “obvious apology,” without any financial compensation. The federal government is also preparing to construct a “Nation-builders Hall of Record” in the new national archives in Ottawa, which would serve as a monument to commemorate the contribution of ethnic groups across Canada.

The minister told the closed-door meeting that the federal government could not duplicate the $13,000-per-person package offered to Japanese Canadian survivors in 1988. Yet, that year, Mr. Weiner told a National Association of Japanese Canadians banquet that “if we have opened floodgates to new claims, as the warriors always say, then I say to them it’s about time.”

So far, the Ukrainians, Italian and Chinese communities have rejected the offer.

In the prepared statement, Renzo Orsi, national president of the National Congress of Italian-Canadian said: “You

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued on page 4)
Ukrainian-Russian summit: problems and prospects

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk

On the eve of the January 1993 summit in Moscow between Russian and Ukrainian Presidents Boris Yeltsin and Leonid Kravchuk, the daily Izvestiya published a list of 10 "difficult barriers" that divided the two leaders.

1. Commonwealth of Independent States. Ukraine sees no need for the Commonwealth's existence, viewing it as a means of keeping Ukraine in Russia's orbit, while influential Russian leaders view the Commonwealth as a tool to re-establish a Russian-dominated empire. Consequently, it rejects the creation of interstate coordinating organs.

2. Territorial claims. Although Mr. Yeltsin has agreed to discuss the status of Crimea with President Leonid Kravchuk, this question remains a trump card that they will use against each other. In the Donbas, and southern Ukraine, the Minsk agreement on April 2, 1992, continues to be a source of conflict and tension.

3. Ukraine insists on a greater role for the Commonwealth of Independent States in energy security issues. Russia could take a turn for the worse in the disputes between the two states and that it could be confronted with increased economic sanctions. In addition, the possibility of confrontation over the assets in many instances and bank transfers from Ukraine to the Russian State Bank. These, in turn, have provoked defensive Russian countermeasures, considered by Kyiv to be discriminatory. Kyiv is also concerned about the indebtedness of Russian enterprises to Ukrainian suppliers.

4. Service charges. Ukraine is demanding payment for Russian oil and gas flowing through pipelines on its territory and for the use of its air space and port facilities. Russia views the demands as excessive.

5. High cost of fuel. The cost of oil from Russia is unaffordable for Ukraine.

Kyiv's interpretation of any or all of the above issues would no doubt differ from Moscow's. Also, six months later, with Presidents Yeltsin and Kravchuk meeting once again near Moscow, certain issues may have gone out of the picture, but others will have become more urgent, such as, in particular, the dispute over the Black Sea Fleet and Russian economic relations between the two countries.

By and large, however, the Izvestiya article accurately reflected the range of issues that have served to complicate the summit.

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, Ukrainian-Russian relations have been burdened with what many people today refer to as "Russia's imperial legacy" and the additional problem that many, if not most, Russians do not consider Ukraine a legitimate entity, much less an independent, sovereign state. This central issue serves as a backdrop for the disputes between the two states and a wide range of issues.

• Citizenship, taxation, and pensions. Ukraine and Russia have yet to find a workable solution to these issues, which affect millions of Russians in Ukraine and Ukrainians in Russia.

• Nuclear arms reduction. Ukraine is concerned that the potential for nuclear accidents in Russia could take a turn for the worse and that it could be confronted with nuclear blackmail, especially by Moscow, using special security guarantees from the West that go beyond the framework of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. By stalling on the ratification of START I, Ukraine has blocked the nuclear disarmament process and has set Western leaders against Russia.

• The Black Sea Fleet and Sevastopol. Ukraine rejects Russian claims to any special presence in Sevastopol and disagrees with Moscow's proposals on the division of warships and other property of the Black Sea Fleet.

• Foreign debt and assets of the former USSR. Ukraine insists on a greater share of all foreign assets of the former Soviet Union. Russia, for its part, considers it technically impossible to divide up the assets in many instances and would like to assume fully both the foreign and domestic debt.

• Western aid. Ukraine wants a larger portion of the foreign aid and the credits promised to the former Soviet Union.

• Financial disputes. There is a "cold war" between the Russian and Ukrainian daily State Banks involving unilateral cash and bank transfers from Ukraine to the Russian State Bank. These, in turn, have provoked defensive Russian countermeasures, considered by Kyiv to be discriminatory. Kyiv is also concerned about the indebtedness of Russian enterprises to Ukrainian suppliers.

Black Sea Fleet controversy festers

SEVASTOPOL — The controversy surrounding division of the Black Sea Fleet continues. Eduard Balin, commander of the fleet, stated in a July 1 Reuters interview that he opposed splitting the flotilla between Ukraine and Russia. This, two days after the officers' assembly rejected the proposal, which is to be discussed in September, and called for Russia to assume control of the fleet until the controversy is resolved. Former commander Marshal Yeghnyan Shaporshinov has argued that Ukraine should receive only 15 to 20 percent of the fleet rather than half. Also, support vessels of the Black Sea Fleet were still flying the Russian national ensign on July 1, as they apparently have since mid-May. Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk and Russia's Boris Yeltsin have responded to the criticisms by issuing a statement reaffirming their commitment to the agreement. (RFERL Daily Report)

"Donbass republic" supports "Novorossiya"

KYYIV — Representatives of the "Donbass Republic," which has openly claimed ties with the Crimea, the Donbas and the Odessa regions, which they say will eventually lead to the formation of an autonomous "Novorossiya" in these areas, Nicole Andronic, head of Moldova's delegation to the talks with the "Donestser" side told Respublika of these Donbass assertions on July 3. This is the first explicit proposal to divide the Donbas in Tiraspol's otherwise common known links with the influential pro-Communist and Russian-oriented forces in southern and eastern Ukraine. (RFERL Daily Report)

EC nuclear safety teams sent to Ukraine

BRUSSELS — The European Community has sent teams of nuclear safety specialists to two nuclear facilities in Ukraine, which were not identified EC Trade Commissioner Sir Leon Brittan told Western experts on June 29 that the teams, consisting of four to six persons each, will spend six months during the coming year to on-site to improve safety and install new equipment. Six Russian nuclear sites are also involved in the program, for which the EU has committed $500 million. The dispatch of the teams initially was delayed because Russia and Ukraine had not agreed until now to compensate specialists in the event of a nuclear accident. (RFERL Daily Report)

Slovak President visits Ukraine

KYIV — Slovak President Michal Kovac traveled to Kyiv on June 30 for a two-day visit aimed at greater political and economic cooperation between the two neighbors. TASR reported that during the trip Mr. Kovac met with Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoly Zanenko and President Leonid Kravchuk, with whom he signed a Ukrainian-Slovak friendship and cooperation treaty. The two presidents also discussed a Ukrainian proposal for a new security zone in Eastern and Central Europe. (RFERL Daily Report)

Kuchma tours Baltic countries

TALLINN — Ukraine's Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma, heading a 33-member delegation, held talks here on July 6 with Estonian President Lennart Meri and Foreign Minister Trivini Velliste. BNS reported. Mr. Kuchma and Mart Laar, his Estonian counterpart, signed a series of agreements regulating trade and travel between the two countries. Mr. Kuchma also presented the ratified friendship and cooperation agreement that the two countries signed in May 1992. He underlined the fair treatment that Estonia has been showing the Ukrainian minority in the Baltic state. The prime minister was to travel to Lithuania on July 7 to meet with President Algirdas Brazauskas. (RFERL Daily Report)

Greens protest U.S. attack on Baghdad

KYIV — At a meeting of the political council of the Green Party of Ukraine on June 29, a statement was issued regarding the U.S. missile attack on Baghdad. It read, "the attack on Baghdad is an unprovoked aggression, which has nothing to do with an active pursuit of the right to self-defense. It can only negatively impact relations and interests of the EC and the UK and increase tensions with the Middle East and countries of the Islamic world and the U.S. and European countries that support military intervention." (Continued on page 23)
Communists, Socialists unite in "Workers' Ukraine" coalition

BY VOLODYMYR SKACHKO
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYYIV — On June 26, the founding congress of Trudova Ukraina (Workers' Ukraine), the new political coalition of Communist and Socialist civic organizations and political parties, took place here. Such a move had been discussed since late winter. The coalition will soon be registered with the Ministry of Justice.

The founding organizations of Workers' Ukraine include the Socialist Party of Ukraine (SPU), the Ukrainian Workers' Front (PTU), and the Association of Communists of Ukraine.

Yevhen Marmazov, people's deputy and central committee secretary of the recently unhomed Communist Party of Ukraine, expressed willingness to join. In all, 134 delegates from 21 oblasts, the Crimea and the cities of Kyyiv and Sevastopol attended the meetings.

Among the aims of Workers' Ukraine is to "restore power to the working class." Its platform includes "no" to a "no" campaign for the upcoming referendum on the presidency, the abolition of the presidency as an institution, and the reestablishment of regional councils and the Supreme Council.

The leader of the SPU, Oleksander Moroz, said that Workers' Ukraine should impede efforts to have the Supreme Council dissolved. Many delegates claimed that Workers' Ukraine is not a pre-election bloc of left-wing groups, but a long-term broad-based "movement for the working class people's unity."

Another facet of the WU platform is its opposition to any measures that might amend the country's constitution to reflect a shift toward a capitalist social order. Claiming that the country's "young national capital is seeking to gain control of the manufacturing sector and the means of production," Mr. Moroz said that a moratorium on privatization should be imposed.

The stated intent of the WU is to act according to the principles of social equity, democracy, patriotism and internationalism. To differentiate itself from its historical precursor, the Bolshevik Communist Party, the WU adopted a statute in which voluntary all-Ukrainian membership is stressed. The delegates highlighted evidence of the growth of a "workers' movement," as indicated by the number of organizations being formed whose names contain the word "Workers," such as "Workers' Kyiv," "Workers' Kharkiv," "Workers' Cherkasy Region," and the like. This obsession with terminology was also reflected in the delegators' proposals to exclude words such as "market," "privatization," "social market" and "capitalism." The latter proposal was adopted amidst supportive applause.

Translated by Andrij Wynnycky

Brzezinski offers words of caution

BY MARIA KOLOMAYETS
Kyyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — As Ukraine struggles through a difficult political and economic period as a fledgling independent state on the road to democracy and a free market economy, it has some true Western friends who believe in the future of Ukraine as a geopolitically vital European nation.

For among those supporters and well-wishers is Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, a political analyst, professor and president advisor, who has visited Ukraine twice since it proclaimed its independence in August 1991. A little less than a year ago, Dr. Brzezinski visited Ukraine to receive the Astorovych Prize for his book: "The Grand Failure: The Birth and Death of Communism in the 20th Century."

He then told an attentive audience: "I am absolutely confident that the genius, the determination, the determination, the determination, the sense of historical perspective of the Ukrainian people will lead them success in this difficult transition. I am very confident that you are on the way towards Europe, as a modern and that is what is most important, enduringly, free Ukrainian state."

However, Dr. Brzezinski cautioned that "the important component of that is that the next phase is a difficult phase of consolidation of the Ukrainian state. The next three to five years will be critical and extremely difficult." Now back in Ukraine for a round of meetings with Ukrainian government officials as well as Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk, Dr. Brzezinski also met with journalists at the National Press Club in Kyyiv, where he offered some sobering advice and words of caution.

During the gathering on Tuesday, June 1, he told journalists that there are forces that would like to make the Commonwealth of Independent States into a new Soviet Union. "Therefore, one has to be very careful to distinguish between the desirability of economic cooperation and the danger of political integration. Economic cooperation is obviously a necessity, given the economic realities of the former Soviet Union, but that makes all the more important to be absolutely sure that economic cooperation is not translated into political subordination."

Dr. Brzezinski said that much will depend on how many economic contacts Ukraine develops outside the CIS, but added that especially and ideally the relationship between Ukraine and Russia ought to be like that of the United States and Canada.

When asked how he would advise President Kravchuk to pull Ukraine out of its current chaos, Dr. Brzezinski said that only a combination of political and economic initiatives could aid Ukraine.

"People have to have some sense of direction, and to promote that vision there has to be a political movement which is dedicated to it, and there, you need to be electoral support for it," he concluded.

In the economic sphere, Dr. Brzezinski said the three important areas must be addressed: the transformation of agricultural, privatization and demobilization.

"Politically, two broad initiatives...executive branch can guide reforms along, and push for both political and economic change. "And that is why in Russia we support Yeltsin. And in Ukraine we are ready to support a strong, dedicated reformer — whoever that may be," he concluded.

Beer lovers unite

BY BORIS BACZYNSKY
IntelNews

KYYIV — The Beer Lovers Party became a political reality here last week when the movement was determined to win seats in Parliament and become a powerful political voice. It claims to be the sister party in neighboring Poland.

According to the daily Moloda Ukraina, the party, having existed unofficially for two years with over 2,500 members, had officially registered itself with the Justice Ministry this week.

Party chairman Petro Shehienko said the party was going to address a society for people with decent living conditions for both work and recreation.

Inspiration for the party came from the Polish Beer Lovers Party, which won 16 (sixteen!) seats in 1991 elections but has since tragically split into "Wielkie Piwo" (Big Beer) and "Male Piwo" (Little Beer).

"Politically, two broad initiatives are necessary, one is the transformation of agricultural, privatization and demobilization. The second is economic cooperation is not translated into political subordination."

In an expression of total confidence in their group's ability to exert a strong influence in Ukrainian politics, party officials indicated they had a plan to bring four percent of the country's votes in the June 27 elections.

"The Ukrainian politics have become badly fragmented with the creation of

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued on page 17)
Harvard offers Ukraine seminar geared toward professionals

JERSEY CITY The Harvard University Ukrainian Research Institute has responded to requests for information on Ukraine for businesspersons and professionals by organizing a one-week, intensive seminar, to be held on the Harvard University campus in Cambridge from July 7 to 10.

The forum, titled “Ukraine: The Historical Legacy, Current Trends, Future Prospects,” will consist of panels, lectures, films and discussions on the prospects for Ukrainian economic reform and doing business in Ukraine; military affairs and the problem of nuclear weapons in Ukraine; Ukraine’s place in the emerging international community; the physical and human geography of Ukraine; historical and cultural heritage; the politics of transition from Soviet dependency to national sovereignty; environmental and health issues.

Speaking at the seminar are a host of the most distinguished Ukrainianists in the world. Among them: Harvard University professors Drs. George Grabowicz, Roman Szporluk, Michael Marples, the University of Alberta; Dr. Roman Solc, the University of Western Ontario; Andrey Sokolowski, the University of Toronto; Zenovia Sochor, Lubomyr Hajda; Dr. David Graban, the University of Alberta; Joseph Lisyn, RFE/RL Research Institute; Dr. Paul Goble, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Dr. Gertrude Schroeder, the University of Virginia.

Dr. Hajda, who has organized the course, says he first saw a need for instruction on Ukraine for professionals, journalists and businesspersons about two years ago, when the mix of students attending HURI’s well-established Ukrainian summer program began talking about how Ukraine could use the revenue from the sale of its former nuclear arsenal to help introduce the emerging international community; to financial constraints, however, the number actually here is approximately 70. The team is headed by Valeriy Borzov, two-time Olympic gold medalist, minister of sport and youth and president of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine.

Some of the more prominent athletes include Oleksander Klymenko, who won second place in the shot put at the 1992 European Championship, current World Cup leader Oleg Lisyn and Lyudmyla Stovbchata, a rising star in the world of gymnastics.

The Buffalo Group has organized Friends of Ukrainian Athletes in order to aid the Ukrainian team. The co-chairmen of this group are Joseph Lisyn and Greg Lewczuk. As there is a great financial need on the part of Ukraine’s team (one cannot imagine the costs involved in the transport and maintenance of 150 people), Friends of Ukrainian Athletes urge Canadian and other overseas groups to make contributions to Canadian communities to be as generous as possible in providing aid.

Equally important is attendance at the Games by the community. For further information about event dates, times and venues, contact Mr. Pavlychko at 418-866-6363.

Beers lovers...

(Continued from page 3)
dozens of political parties. The nationalist Rall party commands about nine percent of the potential vote, according to a recent Kyiv opinion poll. In such circumstances it is within the realm of possibilities that the Beer Lovers Party will transform itself into a major force and bring new meaning to the concept of “termite” in Ukraine.

We do so join?}
Executive Committee focuses on first quarter UNA operations

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The upcoming 100th anniversaries of the Svoboda Ukrainian-language daily newspaper and the Ukrainian National Association were among the topics covered during the regular quarterly meeting of the UNA Supreme Executive Committee. The meeting also examined UNA operations during the first quarter of 1993.

Supreme President Ulana Diachuk chaired the April 30 meeting. Also present were Supreme-Presidenteessa Gloria Paschen, Supreme Secretary Walter Sochan, Supreme Treasurer Alexander Blahita and the chairman of the Supreme Auditing Committee, William Pastuszek.

Supreme treasurer’s report

The first to report was the supreme treasurer. UNA assets as of the end of March had increased by $1,755,417 to $70,723,723. During the 12-month period from March 1, 1992, to March 31, 1993, assets of the UNA grew by $4.3 million.

Membership dues increased during the first three months of this year by $170,000, while premiums collected on annuities grew by approximately $1 million in comparison with the first quarter of last year.

Death benefits paid out decreased by $72,000; they totalled $191,821 for January through March.

Regarding the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp., Mr. Blahita reported that income at the UNA headquarters building increased to $747,933 during the first three months of 1993, while expenses for that period were $476,253, leaving a net increase of $271,680.

As of the date of the meeting, the UNA building had an 85 percent occupancy rate.

Report of supreme secretary

Organizers and branch secretaries organized 432 new members in the first three months of 1993, for a total of $348,000. The outstanding aspect in this period was the significant number of juvenile policies: 44 in January, 62 in February, and 58 in March. The average insurance policy was for $8,056. Mr. Sochan reported. The membership count as of April 29, 1993, was 203,151, January, 251; February, 128; and March, 153.

The outstanding aspect in this period was the significant number of juvenile policies: 44 in January, 62 in February, and 58 in March. The average insurance policy was for $8,056. Mr. Sochan reported. The membership count as of April 29, 1993, was 203,151, January, 251; February, 128; and March, 153.

The outstanding aspect in this period was the significant number of juvenile policies: 44 in January, 62 in February, and 58 in March. The average insurance policy was for $8,056. Mr. Sochan reported. The membership count as of April 29, 1993, was 203,151, January, 251; February, 128; and March, 153.

The outstanding aspect in this period was the significant number of juvenile policies: 44 in January, 62 in February, and 58 in March. The average insurance policy was for $8,056. Mr. Sochan reported. The membership count as of April 29, 1993, was 203,151, January, 251; February, 128; and March, 153.

The outstanding aspect in this period was the significant number of juvenile policies: 44 in January, 62 in February, and 58 in March. The average insurance policy was for $8,056. Mr. Sochan reported. The membership count as of April 29, 1993, was 203,151, January, 251; February, 128; and March, 153.

The outstanding aspect in this period was the significant number of juvenile policies: 44 in January, 62 in February, and 58 in March. The average insurance policy was for $8,056. Mr. Sochan reported. The membership count as of April 29, 1993, was 203,151, January, 251; February, 128; and March, 153.

The outstanding aspect in this period was the significant number of juvenile policies: 44 in January, 62 in February, and 58 in March. The average insurance policy was for $8,056. Mr. Sochan reported. The membership count as of April 29, 1993, was 203,151, January, 251; February, 128; and March, 153.

The outstanding aspect in this period was the significant number of juvenile policies: 44 in January, 62 in February, and 58 in March. The average insurance policy was for $8,056. Mr. Sochan reported. The membership count as of April 29, 1993, was 203,151, January, 251; February, 128; and March, 153.
**Rutgers and Kyyiv State create exchange program**

President Viktor Skopenko (seated left) and Francis L. Lawrence (seated right) sign the Kyyiv State University—Rutgers—The State University of New Jersey scholarly exchange agreement. They are flanked by Petro Kononenko (left), dean of Kyyiv State, and Nobuo K. Shimahara (right), acting dean of the Graduate School of Education at Rutgers.

by Kristina Lew

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. — In the spirit of today’s era of partnership, the presidents of Rutgers—The State University of New Jersey and Kyyiv State University signed a five-year scholarly exchange agreement here on June 16.

Rutgers President Francis L. Lawrence and Kyyiv State President Viktor Skopenko sealed a relationship 15 years in the making at the President’s Office on the Old Queen’s campus. The agreement opens the door to the exchanges of faculty between the two universities and cooperative efforts in research and scholarly publications, “while encouraging the development of other sorts of scholarly activities of mutual interest.” Pursuant to the agreement’s mandate, an exchange of graduate students is being discussed for the 1994-1995 academic year.

The signing of the Rutgers-Kyyiv State agreement, according to Kenneth W. Wheeler, acting director of Rutgers’ Office of International Programs, was just a formality to bring to fruition ties between the two universities that had already existed.

Rutgers boasts five full professors of Ukrainian descent among its faculty. Within the framework of the newly signed agreement, Taras Hunczak, professor of history at Rutgers-Newark, will teach political history of the 20th century, while Petro Kononenko, dean of Kyyiv State and director of its Institute of Ukrainian Studies, and Volodymyr Zahaiylo, counselor at the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington, emphasized that Rutgers seeks partnerships with universities that have similar missions. “It’s really those natural ties that make for partnership,” he said.

The eighth oldest institution of higher education in the U.S., Rutgers was chartered in 1766 as Queen’s College and assumed university status in 1924. Its three campuses in Newark, New Brunswick and Camden have an enrollment of 48,000 undergraduate and graduate students and boast a faculty of 2,650.

Kyyiv State was established in 1834 after the Polish Rebellion of 1830-1831 convinced Tsar Nicholas I that the tsarist autocracy in Russia had to be Rusified. The second university (after Kharkiv) to be opened in Russian-dominated Ukraine, Kyyiv State became a center of revolutionary activity and national awakening despite the tsar’s intention that it become an instrument of Russification. By the 20th century, it had established itself as one of the leading universities within the Russian Empire. Today, in an independent

President Lawrence, addressing President Skopenko, Petro Kononenko, dean of Kyyiv State and director of its Institute of Ukrainian Studies, and Volodymyr Zahaiylo, counselor at the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington, emphasized that Rutgers seeks partnerships with universities that have similar missions. “It’s really those natural ties that make for partnership,” he said.

The eighth oldest institution of higher education in the U.S., Rutgers was chartered in 1766 as Queen’s College and assumed university status in 1924. Its three campuses in Newark, New Brunswick and Camden have an enrollment of 48,000 undergraduate and graduate students and boast a faculty of 2,650.

Kyyiv State was established in 1834 after the Polish Rebellion of 1830-1831 convinced Tsar Nicholas I that the tsarist autocracy in Russia had to be Rusified. The second university (after Kharkiv) to be opened in Russian-dominated Ukraine, Kyyiv State became a center of revolutionary activity and national awakening despite the tsar’s intention that it become an instrument of Russification. By the 20th century, it had established itself as one of the leading universities within the Russian Empire. Today, in an independent

President Lawrence, addressing President Skopenko, Petro Kononenko, dean of Kyyiv State and director of its Institute of Ukrainian Studies, and Volodymyr Zahaiylo, counselor at the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington, emphasized that Rutgers seeks partnerships with universities that have similar missions. “It’s really those natural ties that make for partnership,” he said.

The eighth oldest institution of higher education in the U.S., Rutgers was chartered in 1766 as Queen’s College and assumed university status in 1924. Its three campuses in Newark, New Brunswick and Camden have an enrollment of 48,000 undergraduate and graduate students and boast a faculty of 2,650.

Kyyiv State was established in 1834 after the Polish Rebellion of 1830-1831 convinced Tsar Nicholas I that the tsarist autocracy in Russia had to be Rusified. The second university (after Kharkiv) to be opened in Russian-dominated Ukraine, Kyyiv State became a center of revolutionary activity and national awakening despite the tsar’s intention that it become an instrument of Russification. By the 20th century, it had established itself as one of the leading universities within the Russian Empire. Today, in an independent

**UNC documents scheduled for transfer to Kyyiv**

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA - A major collection of documents of the government in exile of the Ukrainian National Republic, stored for the past 73 years at the National Archives of Canada in Ottawa, might return to Kyiv within the year.

Myron Momnyk, program head of the multi-lingual archives program of the manuscript division, said that details have yet to be finalized for the transfer. "For instance, a decision needs to be reached on whether to send original documents or microfilm copies to Ukraine. Ukrainian officials met with their Canadian counterparts last fall in Ottawa. Although other archival materials from the exiled Ukrainian government are currently stored in Munich, Philadelphia and Minneapolis, Mr. Momnyk noted that Ottawa clearly has the bulk of the historic holdings. Although other archival materials from the exiled Ukrainian government are currently stored in Munich, Philadelphia and Minneapolis, Mr. Momnyk noted that Ottawa clearly has the bulk of the historic holdings.

(Continued on page 21)
Harvard Ukrainian Studies journal marks 15 years with double issue

by Marius L. Czybulski

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Completing the journal's fifteen year presence in the international scholarly community, the latest double issue of "Harvard Ukrainian Studies" (vol. XV, #3/4, 465 pp.) opens with an essay on Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk, Eugene Cherwick, and Peter and Doris Kule. Members of the Ukrainian community and representa­

tor the Rev. Andriy Chirovsky, the Rev. Colin Levangie, Metropolitan Michael Bzdel, the Rev. Pierre Hurtubise, Archbishop

Present during the ceremonies transferring the Sheptytsky Institute to St. Paul University in Ottawa are: (seated from left) Dr. M.P. Bachynsky (Montreal), Dr. Lawrence A. My­

sak, founding director of the McGill Centre for Climate and Global Change Research and Canada Steamship Line's Professor in the Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences, was elected in April to a three-year term as president of the 800-member Academy of Sciences, the largest of the three aca­

demies of the Royal Society of Canada (RSC), the country's national academy.

'P. My­

sak is a graduate of the University of Alberta, Adelaide University and Harvard University. He was formerly professor of mathematics and oceanography at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, where he was active in research on the applica­

tions of mathematics to fluid mechanics and oceanography.

In particular, he has made notable contributions to the field of ocean wave propagation (he is co-author with P.L. Belloni of "Waves in the Ocean," for which they were awarded the President's Prize of the Canadian Meteorological and Oceanographic Society), the stabil­

ity of geophysical flows and the influence of ocean climate fluctuations such as El Niño on fish migration and population.

Since moving to McGill in 1986, Dr. My­sak has established a research group working on modelling and data analysis studies of air-ice-sea interactions and natural climate variability on decade-to­

century time scales.

He has published over 150 research papers, and has given over 250 confer­

cence presentations and lectures around the world. Dr. My­sak has taken sabbati­

cals at the University of Cambridge, the National Center for Atmospheric Research (Boulder, Colo.) and at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (Zurich).

He is a member of the Canadian

MONTREAL — Lawrence A. My­sak, Meteorological and Oceanographic Society, the American Meteorological Society, the American Geophysical Union and the Oceanographic Society, and has served on the International Council of Scientific unions/NESDC Committee on Climatic Changes and the Ocean.

Dr. My­sak was elected to the RSC in 1986, and was elected vice-president in 1991. He is currently chair of the 1993 annual general meeting program commit­

te and co-chair of the fund-raising committee for the RSC-Ukrainian Academy of Science exchanges. Dr. My­sak is also a member of the boards of the Canadian Climate Program and the Society's Canadian Global Change Program (CCGP). During 1987-1990, he was deputy chair of the CCGP's working group on marine-atmosphere interac­

tions.

Lawrence My­sak elected president of Canada's Academy of Science

Canada and Ukraine establish scholarly exchange program

OTTAWA — The Royal Society of Canada (RSC), the country's national academy, recently signed a memorandum of agreement with the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, establishing a bilingual program of exchange lectureships.

Under the agreement, there will be an annual exchange of distinguished schol­

ars from Ukraine to Canada and vice­

versa, on alternate years for a period of one to two weeks, to speak to specialized audiences as well as the general public.

Similar exchange programs have been in existence for many years with the Royal Society of London and the Academy des Sciences de Paris, and have recently been established with Poland, Italy and India. The program is part of RSC's expanding network of contacts with other national academies.

In order to implement the exchange program the RSC has launched a fund­

raising campaign, headed by Dr. Lawrence My­sak, recently elected presi­

dent of RSC's Academy of Science (McGill University) and Dr. Jurij Davre­

wich (York University), assisted by Dr. M.P. Bachynsky (Montreal), Dr. Roma Pranko (University of Saskatchewan), Dr. Peter Kondra (Winnipeg), Hon. Justice Walter,

(Continued on page 18)

Sheptytsky Institute formally registered in Ottawa

by Christopher Galy

OTTAWA — After four years of waiting, the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies at St. Paul University in Ottawa has officially been recognized and is $1 million richer.

On June 11, representatives of the institute, the university and Canada's Ukrainian Catholic hierarchy, who were responsible for its transfer from Chicago to Ottawa in 1990, signed the formal contract.

Beyond the symbolism of the signing ceremony, the institute also received a $1 million (Canadian) dona­

tion from a retired Edmonton couple.

Peter and Doris Kule's gift will estab­

lish the institute's first endowed chair in Christian Theology and Spirituality. Their donation will be invested, with the accrued interest to be used to hire a scholar, who will be chosen during the coming academic year.

"We wanted to make a relevant dona­

tion to the Ukrainian Catholic Church and though that the institute wanted to ensure more people would learn about their faith," said Mr. Kule, a 72-year-old retired accountant and board

(Continued on page 18)
This week, the Supreme Council of Ukraine declared that the nuclear weapons located on Ukrainian territory and the property of Ukraine. That declaration came in a vote on the foreign policy doctrine of Ukraine passed by Parliament on July 2 by a vote of 226 to 5. The Parliament’s vote immediately alarmed the West, which fears for the future of the world’s third largest nuclear power, not by choice but by virtue of its “inheritance” from the USSR. The declaration requires a nuclear state, and will not ratify START I and will not accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The Ukrainian parliament, in declaring that the nukes on Ukrainian territory are Ukraine’s, has taken what many had seen as the logical next step. (In fact, the vote contradicted 1990 and 1991 resolutions on ownership on the territory of Ukraine and in keeping with the Vienna Convention on succession of states.) By officially claiming ownership, Ukraine wishes to have the freedom to control them.

“Feeling that it is set back that Ukraine must be the owner of nuclear weapons on its territory pending their destruction,” however, be added that he felt Ukraine should be nuclear-free. That position was underscored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which stated on July 7 that Ukraine supports nuclear disarmament and rejects the “threat of use of nuclear weapons,” and that Parliament’s declaration of ownership has not changed Ukraine’s intent to become a non-nuclear state.

A recent lengthy article in The Washington Post had warned that Ukraine, though it does not own the nukes on its territory, could gain what is called “positive operational control,” that is, the ability to independently manage and launch these weapons, one to two years.

In any case, this proved to be a watershed in Ukraine’s history. Although Olha died in Kiev on July 11, 969, Grandson Volodymyr had her remains reburied in the Church of the Tithes, and Metropolitan Ilarion initiated the Christianization of the people.

In Ukraine’s repeated entreaties for definitive security guarantees and financial compensation for de-nuclearizing, what has been missing is an appreciation of the content and importance of the Ukrainian-Russian relationship. It is not difficult to understand the unpleasant feeling of sitting on this territory, that is, if they see no reason to trust, one diplomat in Kiev recently told The New York Times.

It may not be visible to the insouciant tourist, but Ukraine is going through some rough times. Although kiosks are bulging with Western goods — Snickers bars, Adidas running suits, 9 West shoes, Christian Dior perfumes — staples of the Soviet market, few Ukrainians can afford such extravagant purchases.

Travelers who are invited to local homes are always amazed at the feast their hostsess has prepared. The dinner table is laden with such delicacies as caviar and pate, and cognac. But few travelers know that today this bountiful table — a Slavic tradition — often represents the last reserves dug out from the cupboard, where they had been stored for a rainy day or a Western guest.

Visitors who frequently come to Ukraine to see friends and family also do not witness the hardships of everyday life. They don’t get up at the crack of dawn to start the day’s work for the food that relies upon her. She doesn’t have a single meal when the latter tied her to the ends of two trees bent low and then allowed them to spring back.

On his way to be the center of the growing Kyyivan state.

The Primary Chronicle claims she was baptized as Elena in Constantinople on July 11, 969, and it flourished during his absence and her benign regard. Either, it should be accepted in a decleration of the sovereign rights of an independent state that must completely control its own destiny.
Plast holds first leadership training course in eastern Ukraine

by Oksana Zakydalsky

DONETSKE — Since its rebirth in Ukraine in 1990, the youth organization Plast has grown quickly, but primarily in the regions of Ukraine where it existed before the Soviet period — in Halychna and Volyn, with only Kyiv having a well-organized group outside those traditional areas.

Although numerous individual young people have come from eastern Ukraine to summer camps and events held in the western regions, and there are Plast groups in Donetsk, Kryvyi Rih, Zaporiizhzhia and Dnipropetrovsk, Plast in Eastern Ukraine does not yet have an organized structure or trained leaders.

The national revival that hit western Ukraine with such force five years ago and created an interest in new organizations on a fairly massive scale had bypassed eastern Ukraine, where only individuals who came into contact with people or ideas from the West were willing to try something new.

One of those was Valeriy Oliynyk, who met Plast members from Canada during the Dzvin '89 march through eastern Ukraine and has been the moving force behind Plast in Donetsk.

It was Mr. Oliynyk's organizational efforts that enabled Plast-Canada and the national executive of Plast-Ukraine to hold the first leadership training course jointly in eastern Ukraine on June 12-13 in Donetsk. The organizers of the training course program were this writer, Jurij Darewycz and Ksenia Maryniak — all members of the Plast-Ukraine national executive — who came to Donetsk from Lviv.

An agreement of cooperation signed between Plast and the Ministry of Education in April of this year paved the way for a positive attitude on the part of the local authorities. Just a week before our arrival, a directive had gone from the ministry to local education authorities in Donetsk Oblast to cooperate with Plast and, as a result, a lot of people involved in the organization of extracurricular activities for school children became interested in our course.

Thus, the people who showed up for the training course were divided into two groups — young people, mostly in their early 20s, who had heard about Plast or about scouting, or had even organized a scout group and were interested in that type of program; and slightly older pedagogical workers who were interested in finding new directions to the activities formerly conducted under the Pioneer program of the Soviet era.

About 50 to 60 people came to the University of Donetsk for the course.

The program was to be geared to people genuinely interested in organizing Plast groups who would sign up for future leadership training courses. In the first two hours, presentations provided a general overview of the history of Plast in Ukraine as well as an introduction to the principles and methods of Plast and scouting.

Having satisfied the merely curious, we decided to move across town to the youth hostel where we were staying, and (Continued on page 21)

With the striking miners in Donetsk city center

by Oksana Zakydalsky

DONETSKE — A 17-hour train trip brought us from Kyiv to Donetsk on Friday, June 11. We were to take part in a leadership training course we had organized together with Plast members from Ukraine, being this writer, Jurij Darewycz and Ksenia Maryniak. The Donbas miners' strike had begun two days before and was the main item on every radio newscast during our trip.

After settling in at the place we were staying, we hurried over to the main square of the city to see what was happening.

The city center of Donetsk was unexpectedly lush and green, crisscrossed by parks and wide tree-lined boulevards. In the distance, pyramidal coal piles could be seen surrounding the city. Donetsk itself is a city of over 1 million inhabitants and part of an urban cluster that is the second largest metropolis in Ukraine after Kyiv.

The Donbas (or Donets Basin) is the most important fuel and industrial region of Ukraine. It has one of the largest coal deposits in the world, and produces 50 percent of Ukraine's coal. The Donbas straddles the Ukraine-Russia border, with two-thirds of it located in Ukraine. It is one of Ukraine's most Russified regions.

Until recently, almost all firms in the Donbas were under the jurisdiction of all-union ministries and were not integrated into the Ukrainian economy; the Ukrainian government had little control over the development of the Donbas. At the same time, the Donbas was the main recruitment area for the political elite of Ukraine, a position it has now lost to western Ukraine.

Groups of miners in red hard-hats and coal-blackened faces lollled about the green lawns surrounding October Square (name changes have not yet hit Donetsk) in front of the Oblast Council headquarters. Almost all of the 253 coal mines in the Donbas were on strike. The local authorities were being helpful to the strikers, providing rooms in the building for the strike committee as well as allowing the strikers to use the stairs to the building as a podium.

The ostensible reason for the strike was the fivefold increase in food prices instituted in at the beginning of June, although the rise in prices did not hit the miners as hard as others who receive much lower wages.

(Continued on page 21)
Ukrainian-Russian...

(Continued from page 2)

Ukraine, as an organic (or historical) part of Russia, has by itself no raison d’être.

A fuller exposition of this proposition can be found in a letter to the editor of Professor A. Y. Solchanyk’s book, published in 1993 by the Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences. In his book, Professor Solchanyk argues that Ukraine should be considered a part of Russia, and that this should be reflected in the terms of the Ukraine-Russia treaty.

From the writer’s standpoint, it follows that “there is no such state [Ukraine] nor can there ever be such a state by nature.”

The still unresolved question of whether or not Russia can accept as legitimate an independent Ukraine — or, to put it another way, whether Russia can ever envisage its dealings (and thus construct and implement its policies accordingly) with Ukraine as an independent state — is the greatest issue of international relations rather than inter-ethnic relations — has a direct impact on the current putsch in the CIS and on how the two states with regard to the CIS, territorial claims, the Black Sea Fleet, and a host of other issues.

The CIS, Crimea, and the fleet

It is widely recognized that Ukraine and Russia have a shared history and a common culture, and that a positive solution of the CIS crisis, the Black Sea Fleet, and a host of other issues will require a compromise agreement between the two leaders.

Mr. Kravchuk pointed out that the Ministry of Defense has been making every effort to control the fleet’s operation, but that the fleet is beyond its control.

In the address to the Ukrainian Parliament on June 1, Ukrainian Prime Minister Leonid Kravchuk said that the fleet would be transferred to the Russian Navy without compensation.

The question of security guarantees on Russia’s part has been on the agenda since as early as the Danygomy summit in June 1992, but with little evidence of any progress in that direction.

The question of a full-scale political treaty between the two states has also been the subject of intense media coverage, with both sides stating their commitment to achieving a comprehensive agreement.

Further details were provided by President Yeltsin at a press conference in Kiev on June 1, 1993, where he said that the agreement would be met with no conditions.

The long-standing question of the former Soviet Union’s debts and assets, according to Mr. Kravchuk, was to be “re-registered” on the basis of the so-called zero option, but with the proviso that Ukraine would receive some embassy buildings and a power plant.

Further, both sides reached agreement on Russia’s compensating Ukraine for nuclear arms components in Ukraine, and those scheduled for removal from the Black Sea Fleet as part of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and START I, as well as on the servicing of nuclear weapons components in Ukraine and in the form of partly completed plants for nuclear power enterprises.

In this connection, Mr. Kravchuk noted that Russia’s agreement to compensate Ukraine was conditional on the latter’s ratification of START I and on Ukraine’s fulfillment of its obligations under the NPT.

The text of the communique was issued by the United Nations, and the text of the treaty was issued by the Russian Federation.

In the address to the Civic Union in February, the Russian president asked the international community to subdue to the needs of the United Nations for "special powers" as a guarantor of peace and stability on the territory of the former Soviet Union.

The Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs immediately protested what it called Russia’s attempts to use “police” functions that would threaten its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The New York Times commented that the Russian president was establishing “coordinate bodies” in the Commonwealth of Independent States, the former Soviet Union.

Several weeks later, Russian Foreign Minister Alexander Yakovlev appealed to Mr. Yeltsin, this time addressed to the CIS member states, which had not yet signed the CIS treaty, warning that coordination in security matters, foreign affairs, the economy, and human rights was necessary for the CIS’s survival.

Mr. Kravchuk, who made the appeal, pointed out that Moscow had not been consulted, and that the CIS was not being used as a “special role” in the CIS.

Mr. Korzhev, who made the appeal, explained that it should be understood as an accurate reflection of what the Russian president really wanted to convey in his earlier speech about “special powers.”

The effect of such statements has been to make Kyiv extremely wary of Moscow’s proposals, which regard the Russian Navy in Ukraine — will be divided equally.

The two sides agreed that the entire fleet (material and personally) in its final form — that is, the form that it will assume when the separate agreement has been signed, its division, and the stationing of the Russian Navy in Ukraine — will be divided equally.

The two sides reached agreement on the financing of the fleet pending its division. A set of common standards, allowances, and financial compensation for the servicing of the fleet’s division is being drawn up and also will be determined by a separate agreement. Further, Russia agreed to contribute to the social and economic development of Sevastopol and other areas where the Russian Navy will be stationed.

Yet another agreement will address the duties of the former Russian military and legal guarantees for the Russian Navy’s military and civilian personnel as well as their families living in Ukraine.

A special inter-state commission will be formed to deal with the practical problems of dividing the fleet and working out the conditions governing the stationing of both fleets.

The fleet is not to remain in the Yalta agreement. Finally, the agreement is to be taken effect by the presidents of Ukraine and Russia.

During the transition period, unilateral actions by either of the CIS member states are required to be coordinated with the agreement on the future of the fleet in the Yalta agreement. Finally, the agreement is to be taken effect by the presidents of Ukraine and Russia.

In a communiqué after the summit, both sides stated their commitment to stepping up efforts to achieve a comprehensive political treaty between the two countries; to work more quickly toward realizing an agreement reached by the presidents of Ukraine and Russia on the future of the fleet; and to reach an agreement on the joint sale of shares in Ukrainian and Russian enterprises.

Finally, President Yeltsin confirmed Ukraine’s readiness to provide Ukraine with security guarantees in advance of Russia’s ratification of the START I agreement, which would take effect after those documents had been approved by the Ukrainian Parliament.

Further details were provided by President Kravchuk at a press conference in Vechimiy Kyyiv, April 24, 1993. At the press conference, the Ukrainian president said that Kyiv and Moscow had agreed to sign a free trade agreement with the Russian Federation, which would benefit both sides; and to reach an agreement on the joint sale of shares in Ukrainian and Russian enterprises.

The long-standing question of the former Soviet Union’s debts and assets, according to Mr. Kravchuk, was to be “re-registered” on the basis of the so-called zero option, but with the proviso that Ukraine would receive some embassy buildings and a power plant.

Further, both sides reached agreement on Russia’s compensating Ukraine for nuclear arms components in Ukraine, and those scheduled for removal from the Black Sea Fleet as part of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and START I, as well as on the servicing of nuclear weapons components in Ukraine and in the form of partly completed plants for nuclear power enterprises.

In this connection, Mr. Kravchuk noted that Russia’s agreement to compensate Ukraine was conditional on the latter’s ratification of START I and on Ukraine’s fulfillment of its obligations under the NPT.

The text of the communique was issued by the United Nations, and the text of the treaty was issued by the Russian Federation.

The question of security guarantees on Russia’s part was thought to have been resolved at the January 1993 summit, but the outcome turned out to be far from satisfactory. The economic package appears to have the greatest chance of success, inasmuch as it is the least politically sensitive aspect of Ukraine’s relations with Russia.4

5 The "internationalization" on Ukrainian-Russian relations is discussed by Roman Spirin in "One Year Since the START I and the USSR: A Panel of Specialists," Post-Soviet Affairs, No. 4, October-December 1992, pp. 322-327.
6 The text of Yeltsin’s speech was issued by RFE/RL Daily Fakty, No. 15, April 3, 1993.
9 For the text, see Nezavisimaya Gazeta, March 18, 1993.
12 The excerpts from Solchanyk’s book are printed in Vechimiy Kyyiv, April 24, 1993.
13 Ibid. The excerpts from Solchanyk’s book are printed in Vechimiy Kyyiv, April 15, 1993.
14 Early this year, Ukrainian Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma said that “Kyiv supports the entire fleet” and that Ukraine would benefit both sides, and to reach an agreement on the joint sale of shares in Ukrainian and Russian enterprises.
15 Radio Ukraine, June 1, 1993.
17 The text of the communique was issued by Ibid, June 17, 1993.
18 Radio Ukraine, June 1, 1993.
19 Ibid.
20 Radio Ukraine, June 1, 1993.
22 Pravda, June 22, 1993.
Ukraine may compete in Whitbread Round the World race

by Varenia A. Bacshynsky

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Watching the gold medal performance of Tatiana Fazizi at the 1992 Summer Olympics in Barcelona, and Okina Basul’s dazzling win at the World Short Track Skating Championships, what member of the Ukrainian community did not feel a surge of pride as Ukraine’s anthem was played and the blue-and-yellow flag raised in front of millions of viewers worldwide? Every Ukrainian victory in international sportive competition, every participa­tion, serves to strengthen Ukraine and the Ukrainian identity worldwide. Yet, material support for Ukraine’s athletes is hard to come by these days, and quite often the athletes’ success depends totally on their own efforts to mobilize out­side support for their needs.

This reality is well-illustrated by the story of the sailing ship Odessa, a story reflective of Ukraine’s current road toward building a viable nation-state. When Captain Anatoliy Verba started the Odessa project in 1990 the Soviet Union was still alive, though steadily unraveling at its national and economic seams. Ukraine was just starting to assert its sovereignty, the world was debating and controversy over the nature of the Ukrainian flag. Captain Verba made it his mission to prepare the Odessa to fly the blue-and-yellow colors. The Odessa would be a symbol of Ukraine for years to come.

On Wednesday, June 30, a delegation from this racing yacht came to The Weekly offers. Mr. Verba, who had just returned from Ukraine the previous night, where he visited his wife, who is seriously ill, and Seaman Artur Anosov had arrived by car from Washington minutes before the start of the interview. The Odessa and her crew are in the United States preparing for the next Whitbread Round the World Race, a 33,000-mile sailing event known for its demanding nature. Not every entry will finish the race. Those that do go the distance will return to Southampton, England, some nine months after the September 25 start, having made port calls at Port Louis, China; Freemantle, Australia; Auckland, New Zealand; and our very own Port Lauderdale, Florida. The race must be well prepared for every eventuality, be it foul weather, torn sails or some other hindrance.

The Whitbread competition is sponsored by the British brewing giant of that name. It is longer and more arduous than the better known Americas Cup. The Round the World Race will be seen by over 700 million viewers and is thus an excellent opportunity for Ukraine to make her presence felt in the world of sports. The 1994 competition includes a preliminary race, the Gold Cup Trans-Atlantic Race, which started on July 3. The Odessa, however, is not participat­ing in this warm-up due to incomplete construction and a shortage of funds.

The Odessa’s roots

Captain Verba, 47, and Mr. Anosov, 27, both hail from Odessa, the Ukrainian port on the Black Sea, which celebrates its 200th anniversary in 1994. The captain completed the Marine Engineering course at the Technical University. He worked in the Far East for some time before returning to Ukraine. In 1990, he was the second mate on the Fazizi, a Russian-built ship and the first and only Soviet entry in the Whitbread. The Fazizi finished 10th in that year’s competition. The captain then proceeded to organize a Ukrainian entry for the next Whitbread Race. In honor of his and the crew’s home port, the project ship was named Odessa.

Mr. Anosov, the youngest member of the eight-man crew, was born in Siberia and has lived in Ukraine since 1977. He completed the Kyyiv Polytechnic Institute and is studying at the Odessa Merchant Marine Institute. His family had the misfortune to live in the town of Chornobyl at the time of the 1986 disas­ter. His father, an electrician, worked for a year and a half helping to clean up the aftereffects of the nuclear release.

As an exchange student and sailing enthusiast at St. Mary’s College, in Maryland, Mr. Anosov met Captain Verba during the Fazizi’s U.S. preparation for the 1990 Whitbread. Shortly after returning to Ukraine in fall, 1990, Mr. Anosov learned of soon to be Captain Verba’s plans for the Odessa.

He quickly signed on and has since become a walking advertisement for the yacht, recently handing out promotional literature and information cards in such busy spots as in front of the White House and New York City’s Wall Street area. His enthusiasm for the race is bright and easily expressed, in contrast to Captain Verba’s quieter, though equally intense, manner. They make a formidable pair as spokesmen for a worthy cause.

The Odessa’s crew includes six other individuals: Vladimir Kutilchenko, Oleg Doroshenko, Igor Kutorkin, Sergei Lastovetskiy, Mikhail Mikhailov and Gennady Korolkov. All six have known and worked with Captain Verba for over 10 years. They are hard at work on the Odessa back in Florida.

“We compete for Ukraine”

“We will fly the Ukrainian flag because we compete for our country Ukraine,” said the captain at The Weekly when asked about his insistence, from the very beginning of the project, on flying the flag. The Odessa will also fly the Stars and Stripes as a symbol of gratitude to its American boosters and a sign of Ukrainian American friendship.

In January 1991, Captain Verba formed an organization called Odessa 200 to support and coordinate the administrative and financial aspects of the Odessa Whitbread entry. This new group turned into a joint-venture with the U.S. Odessa 200 started organizing the American end of support for the ship. The future ship was formally entered in the 1993-94 race in early 1991. Soon thereafter a Russian industrial concern, Volga Buran of Nizhny Novgorod, was contracted to build the ship’s hull. Construction started forthwith and was to be completed by January 1992. According to Captain Verba, however, the situation changed drastically after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. In November 1991, 20 days before sched­uled completion, Volga Buran informed the captain and crew that an additional 10 million rubles were required for construction to be completed. This brought the cost up to 12 million rubles and delayed the entire process well into 1992. Finally in November 1992 the crew, through the Odessa Yachtsmen’s Association, was able to transport the ship to Ukraine, at a total after inflation cost of 23 million rubles. At that time Odessa 200, the U.S-Ukraine joint ven­ture managing state-side support for the Odessa, withdrew its support, citing the lengthy delays in construction by Volga Buran.

The Odessa then set sail from the port of Batumi, Georgia, which served as the ship’s home port, and made a pit stop at the port of Odessa in Ukraine before heading to the United States preparing for the next race.

A difficult road

The past several months have not been easy for the crew. They werefortunate enough to find lodging in a trailer at Raymond Point, near St. Petersburg, Florida. The crew has also been aided by various marine services companies. Such sup­ports and financial contributions, which have been provided in exchange for promotional considerations. This has allowed the ship to stop at various key points on the race to continue at a frenetic pace.

Recently, the crew’s diet has taken a turn for the better. The president of Hyatt Hotels has invited them to eat at Hyatt workers at the nearest hotel location. Previously they were supposed to cook their meals every morning.

The pressing problem for Captain Verba and his crew is a lack of sponsors willing to put up the many thousands of dollars required to finish the ship and supply her for the nine-month-long Whitbread race (the supplies for the race alone will cost over $250,000). All con­struction and outfitting for the race must be completed by August 24 (Ukrainian Independence Day), which is the sailing deadline to England for Whitbread par­ticipants. One might wonder why the Ukrainian government or the city of Odessa have not provided funding for this important Ukrainian achievement of the new world. Captain Verba had a very sensi­tive answer: “We did not ask for money from the Ukrainian government or from the city of Odessa because there is little enough to go around for everyday needs at this time. We only asked for moral support.”

This they received in the form of a statement from President Leonid Kravchuk, who wrote, in part, that “...Today, when nearly one third of all Ukrainians live beyond the borders of the fatherland, participation in such a grandiose undertaking furthers the unification of our fellow expatriates, scattered throughout the world by the merciless winds of fate... I wish them an accident­free journey, favorable winds, a happy finish and a well-deserved victory!”

The story of the Odessa has been cov­ered by such newspapers as the St. Petersburg Times and the Tampa Tribune. Sports Illustrated will be run­ning a feature on the Odessa’s long­stand road in the near future. In short, people are learning about Ukraine’s Whitbread hopes.

Sponsors needed

The crew has been hard at work seek­ing out sponsors. The dearth of large cor­porate sponsors increases the need for

(Continued on page 17)
KERHONKSON, N.Y. — Soyuziv mountain resort of the Ukrainian Association, began its 40th summer season with a sweltering Fourth of July holiday weekend. The array of entertainment included concerts, dances, fine and folk art exhibits, and more.

Guests who arrived at the estate on July 2, had a chance to unwind during the Sunday afternoon concert. In the photo on left is Taras Petrynenko; on the right are Tetiana Horobets and guitarist Oleksander Mohylivsky.

Things went into full swing on Saturday, and more revelers arrived at "Suzy-Q"ing around the newly rebuilt pools or bar, playing beach volleyball on the court, or competing in the Eastern championships of the Ukrainian Sport the U.S.A. and Canada. Soyuzivka led to an evening concert at the Veselka.

They were welcomed by Marianka's bilingual mistress of ceremonies, MC Marianka Hawryluk. The exuberant Viktor Shportko, a cabaret artist who has been recognized as a master of the arts in Ukraine, and the ebullient Chaika Ul Ensemble of Yonkers, N.Y., which is the local branch of the Ukrainian Association (SUM-A).

Mr. Shportko, accompanied by Soyuzivka band, whose two members provided back-up vocals, wandered in as he sang from his repertory of songs from Ukraine. Soon he had his audience swaying to the music.
exhibits, sports highlight opening of Soyuzivka’s 40th summer season

Vocalist Viktor Shportko, accompanied by the Sounds of Soyuzivka band.

Mr. Shportko, who hails from Kyiv and is a laureate of numerous music festivals, has become a performing artist-in-residence at Soyuzivka during the summer season.

The Chaika troupe began its performance with a dance of welcome that culminated in the traditional presentation of bread and salt, and flowers. The dancers then went on to present their “Bukovynian Montage” and “Transcarpathian Suite,” original dances that thrilled the Soyuzivka audience as male and female dancers alike displayed their graceful and agile footwork.

The dancers brought the house down with their finale, the fast-paced and competitive “Hopak.”

The dance ensemble, which comprises students and young professionals, is choreographed by Orest Rusynko and directed by Walter Yurcheniuk.

On Sunday evening, it was back to the Veselka auditorium for another concert — this one performed by Veselyi Lviv of, well, Lviv. The musical/vocal ensemble is now on its second tour of the United States, appearing with a diverse repertoire that includes songs of the Ukrainian liberation struggle, contemporary Ukrainian compositions, selections that can best be described as Ukrainian “oom-pah” music and operatic works performed by soloist Volodymyr Tismerua.

Other members of Veselyi Lviv are Ihor Kostiv (bass, vocals), Roman Panko (sopilka, sax, clarinet), Yuriy Antoniuk (keyboards, accordion), and Zinoviy Knet (percussion, synthesizer), the group’s director and a composer.

In response to the audience’s standing ovation, the ensemble sang a running “Mnogobaya Lut...Vozdravijte” dedicated to Soyuzivka guests.

Throughout the weekend, there were various displays at several venues on the estate. As Reem Bahaudyn exhibited his metal relief art in the Main House library, Sofiika Zelyk showed her ceramics and pysanky in the lobby. Nina Bych was on hand, also in the lobby, with her hand-painted and decorative clothing, while unique t-shirts by A. Truskalo were the attraction at the gazebo near the Veselka pavilion.

Tennis players congregated near Soyuzivka’s lower tennis courts where the USCAK Eastern Championships were played (more on that next week), and scattered around the estate were groups of campers from the Soyuzivka children’s camp and Plut’s innovative day camp for pre-schoolers.

All in all, the estate was brimming with people and activities as yet another season got off to a fine start during the Independence Day weekend.
**Ukrainian National Association**

**Monthly reports for January**

**RECORDING DEPARTMENT**

**MEMBERSHIP REPORT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Juv.</th>
<th>Adults</th>
<th>Add.</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GAINS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1993</strong></td>
<td>17,451</td>
<td>42,370</td>
<td>5,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GA INS IN JANUARY 1993</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New members</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinstated</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred in</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change class in</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred from Juvenile Dept.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL GAINS</strong></td>
<td>72</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOSSES IN JANUARY 1993</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspended</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred out</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change of class out</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to adults</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash surrender</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowment matured</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fully paid-up</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced paid-up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended insurance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate terminated</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL LOSSES</strong></td>
<td>93</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GA INS IN JANUARY 1993</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid-up</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended insurance</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL GAINS</strong></td>
<td>34</td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOSSES IN JANUARY 1993</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash surrender</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinstated</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapsed</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL LOSSES</strong></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL UNA MEMBERSHIP AS OF JANUARY 31, 1993</strong></td>
<td>17,445</td>
<td>42,317</td>
<td>5,443</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WALTER SOCHAN**

Supreme Secretary

**FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT**

**INCOME FOR JANUARY, 1993**

| Dues and Annuity Premiums From Members | $748,133.80 |
| Income From "Svoboda" Operation | $165,904.63 |
| Investment Income |       |
| **Total** | $1,207,553.45 |

**Refunds:**

| Employee Hospitalization Plan Premiums | 950.00 |
| Operating Expenses Washington Office | 1,982.38 |
| Reward To Special Organizer | 318.37 |
| Taxes Federal, State & City On Employee Wages | 19,607.05 |
| Taxes Held In Escrow | 217.53 |
| **Total** | $22,670.73 |

**Miscellaneous:**

| Donations To Fund For The Rebirth of Ukraine | 2,959.97 |
| Exchange Account-Payroll | $13,128.36 |
| Profit On Bonds Sold or Matured | 3,799.75 |
| Transfer Account | 360.956.00 |
| **Total** | $404,514.68 |

**Investments:**

| Bonds Matured Or Sold | 125,020.74 |
| Mortgages Paid In Full | 110,343.48 |
| Short Term Investments Sold | 751,200.59 |
| **Total** | $987,165.21 |

**Income For January, 1993**

| $2,622,193.47 |

**DISBURSEMENTS FOR JANUARY, 1993**

**Death Benefits** | 51,271.00 |
**Dividend To Members** | 436,84 |
**Endowments Matured** | 67,839.00 |
**Indent Benefits Disbursed** | 1,150.00 |
**Interest On Death Benefits** | 522.32 |
**Reinsurance Premiums Paid** | 1,012.16 |
| **Total** | $69,327,006.52 |

**Operating Expenses:**

| Real Estate | $11,638.72 |
| Svoboda Operation | 179,588.50 |
| Washington Office | 17,366.48 |
| Office Publication-Svoboda | 123,265.00 |

| **Total** | $520,532.34 |

| Operating Expenses: |       |
| **Total** | $148,521.54 |

**General Expenses:**

| Ad Valorem And Statistical Expenses | 819.00 |
| Bank Charges | 69.00 |
| Bank Charges For Custodian Account | 2,422.81 |
| Books And Periodicals | 15.50 |
| Due To Fraternal Congresses | 170.00 |
| Furniture & Equipment | 4,167.75 |
| General Office Maintenance | 2,175.30 |
| Insurance Department Fees | 1,175.08 |
| Payroll | 3,069.84 |
| Printing and Stationery | 1,322.18 |
| Rental Of Equipment And Services | 1,255.30 |
| Telephone, Telegraph | 2,235.97 |
| **Total** | $19,438.53 |

**Miscellaneous:**

| Accrued Interest On Bonds | $1,736.11 |
| Auditing Committee Expenses | 81.44 |
| Donation From Fund For The Rebirth Of Ukraine | 530.00 |
| Donations | 2,000.00 |
| Exchange Account-Payroll | 13,128.36 |
| Fraternal Activities | 330.00 |
| Investment Expense-Mortgages | 2,775.00 |
| Professional Fees | 8,200.00 |
| Rent | 762.75 |
| Taxes Held In Escrow | 594.28 |
| Transfer Account | 380,000.00 |
| Ukrainian Publications | 22,289.15 |
| **Total** | $432,484.09 |

**Investments:**

| Bonds | $498,500.00 |
| Certificate Loans | 3,143.59 |
| E.D.P. Equipment | 4,936.55 |
| Loan To U.N.A.R.C. | 250,000.00 |
| Real Estate | 3,872.30 |
| Short Term Investments | 265,731.18 |
| **Total** | $1,055,643.62 |

**Disbursements For January, 1993**

| $2,353,881.83 |

**BALANCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>$786,860.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Insurance</td>
<td>$70,713,577.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>955,199.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds</td>
<td>49,285,106.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage Loans</td>
<td>4,739,682.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate Loan</td>
<td>639,859.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td>Accidental D.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>2,620,750.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing Plant &amp; E.D.P.</td>
<td>453,116.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>453,116.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan To D.H.-U.N.A. Housing Corp.</td>
<td>104,551.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan To U.N.A.R.C.</td>
<td>7,653,102.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$69,327,006.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **LIABILITIES** | $69,327,006.52 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALEXANDER BLAHUTKA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supreme Treasurer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Harvard...
(Continued from page 7)

Ukraine during the author's lifetime. Interestingly enough, Voronyk's writings found an audience in Russia in the latter part of the 17th century. Professor Goldblatt examines the passage of the texts into the circles of Russian Old Believers, the opponents of the liturgical reforms carried out in the Russian church in the 1650s-1660s.

"Fides Meletiana: Marcantonio de Dominis and Meletiy Smotrytsky" by David Frick (University of California, Berkeley) is a contribution from another singular authority. Prof. Frick's research concentrates, among others, on the life and activity of Meletiy Smotrytsky, a churchman and religious writer, perhaps the most learned representative of the Ukrainian cultural revival of the 17th century. The author reconstructs Smotrytsky's inclusive concept of faith and examines his conversion to the Catholic faith, inspired by the views and precedent of the Polish bishop who converted to the Catholic Church in 1646, was recently published in Lviv by Volodymyr Aleksandrovych (Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences), and is reproduced in English version in the journal in facsimile form.

The newly discovered last will and testament of the Kyyivan Cave Monastery (Pecherska Lavra). The text, composed in Polish, Latin and Ruthenian in 1646, was recently found in Lviv by Volodymyr Aleksandrovych (Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences) and is reproduced in English. The photo-reproduction has been supplied with a foreword and transcribed. An English translation by Bohdan Struminsky (Harvard University) follows. The newly discovered last will and testament is the only documentary material on the life of Kholofosky, author of "Teraturgema" (Kiev, 1638), a collection of tales of miracles attributed to the Lavra's monks.

The book was a significant contribution to the large-scale cultural program led and inspired by Metropolitan Petro Mohyla which, drawing on the traditions of Princev Rus', aimed at the affirmation of Kiev's role as an outstanding cultural and religious center.

The journal's review section offers a critical evaluation by Donald Ostrowski (Harvard University) of Professor Zenkovsky's five-volume English translation of a 16th century compilation of Old Rus' and contemporary Muscovite chronicles known as "The Nikonian Chronicle" (Princeton, 1984-89). The reviewer's discussion centers on unacknowledged deletions of the original text (passages which apparently did not fit the translator's vision of a Greater Russia), on countless errors in translation and annotation, as well as an apparent lack of any peer review prior to the work's publication.

Among the review section's seven shorter items, the contribution by Sophia Senyk (Pontifical Oriental Institute in Rome), analyzes "Morality and Reality: The Life and Times of Andrei Sheptytsky" (Edmonton, 1989). This collection of articles, most of which were originally presented as papers at a conference at the University of Toronto, is in the opinion of the reviewer the most important work on Metropolitan Sheptytsky to have so far appeared in English.

It is no exaggeration to say that, in the 15 years of its publication, "Harvard Ukrainian Studies" has been a joint undertaking of scholars and benefactors. It has been the task of the Ukrainian Studies Fund to canvass and coordinate the Ukrainian community's financial support for HURI's scholarly endeavors. A considerable part of the benefactors' direct contributions, as well as income from named endowment funds established at Harvard University, have been directed into the publication of the Harvard Journal.

This vital financial support goes back to the very beginning of the Institute's activity. It was in 1974 that HURI's first major benefactor, the late Volodymyr Voronyk of New York, donated $70,000 for the creation of a Ukrainian publication fund. A few years later, another such fund was set up by the late Dr. Evhen Omelsky of Ohio. The establishment of other endowments followed in the next decade: Jaroslav and Olha Dzvey Publication Fund in Ukrainian Studies (1980), and those of, respectively, Myroslav and Irena Koltaniak (1984), Dr. Osmelian and Irena Wolynets (1985), Pavlo Sawka (1988), and Petro and Emilia Kalyk (1990).

The latest issue of "Harvard Ukrainian Studies" has been published thanks to financial support from the Jaroslav and Olha Dzvey Publication Fund in Ukrainian Studies. The issue can be ordered from "Harvard Ukrainian Studies," Ukrainian Research Institute, 1583 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge, MA 02138, at $18 per copy including postage. A subscription to the journal (at $28 for two double issues annually) can be entered at the same address.
UKRAINE: A Tourist Guide

The guide provides: 1. A brief history of Ukraine, geographic location, economic potential. 2. Information on obtaining visas, customs regulations, currency, transportation. 3. Addresses, telephone numbers, places of foreign embassies and consulates in Ukraine; Ukrainian embassies and consulates in foreign countries; travel agencies and companies involved in export/import with Ukraine. Twenty-five chapters on: 1. Ukraine's regions, cities, historical sites, monuments, churches and palaces. 2. Hotels, restaurants, cafes, markets. 3. Parks, nature preserves, health resorts. 4. Theaters, museums, archives and libraries. 5. Government offices, institutions of higher learning, political parties. 6. Postal and Telegraph offices. 7. Hospitals, pharmacies, and medical services. 8. Operating churches and synagogues.

Please check or money orders payable to SVOBODA BOOKSTORE. 30 Montgomery St. Jersey City, NJ 07302

CREDIT UNION IN NORTHERN NEW JERSEY

has immediate full-time opening for:

Operations Coordinator: Individual must possess a B.S. or B.A. degree and a minimum of two years experience in a supervisory capacity. A background in either MIS or finance as it pertains to financial institutions is preferred, but not required.

Accountant: Individual must possess a Bachelors Degree in Accounting and have practiced general accounting for a minimum of two years. Experience with a financial institution is desirable, but not required.

Please send a resume and salary history in confidence to:

Human Resources
P.O. Box 4239
Clifton, N.J. 07012-0998

Compensation and benefits commensurate with experience.

BOOK NOTES

East European poetry of the ‘80s

LAWRENCEVILLE, N.J. — “Shifting Borders: East European Poetries of the Eighties,” has just been published by Fairleigh Dickinson University Press. Among the 13 East European countries are Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukraine, Croatia, Serbia and Slovenia.

The publishers state that “this anthology reveals the vitality of poetry in each society and gives voice to many of the emotions behind the drive for political independence and cultural identity. Each section is edited and introduced by a leading poet, translator, or scholar noted as an authority on that particular poetry.”

Ukrainian poetry is represented by Lina Kostenko, Ivan Drach, Vasyi Holoborodko, Vasyl Stus, Ihor Kalyvets, Sofia Maimianska, Oksana Pulkhivska, Ihor Krymyuk, Natalia Bilosyrkets, Mykola Riabchuk and Raisa Lyza. Individual poems were translated into English by Volodymyr Hrushevskyy, Vera Kuczmarkjisky, Irena Eva Monogreffy, Michael M. Nayden, Larissa Onyshkych and Mykhaylo Stefaniuk.

The selection of current poetry from Ukraine was compiled and edited by Dr. Larissa M. L. Zaleska Ondishky, who also wrote an introductory article.

Beauplan’s “Description of Ukraine”

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The 17th-century account of the famous French army engineer and cartographer Guillaume Le Vasseur de Beauplan is the oldest and most exhaustive West European survey of Ukraine and Kozakdom. This spring the Ukrainian Research Institute of Harvard University (HURI) together with the Institute of Ukrainian Archeography of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine is scheduled to release the third and final volume of a multi-volume scholarly edition of the "Description."

The first volume, which was printed in Kyiv in 1991, is a facsimile of the 1660 Rouen edition titled, “Description D’Ukraine, qui sont plusieurs provinces du Royaume de Pol cabinet, depuis les confins de la Moscouie, jusques aux limites de la Transilvanie," which is housed in the Vasyi Stefanyk Scholarly Library of Lviv. The original Rouen edition is relatively modest in format, with an eight-page introduction, 112 pages of text, one map and eight woodcuts. However, Beauplan’s work on Ukraine is rich in content. Following its publication the work became very popular. It has appeared in 18 European languages in over 25 editions — in the course of the last three centuries.

The second Kyiv volume, in commemoration of the 340th anniversary of the “Description’s” publication, represents the first complete Ukrainian translation of the text. The “Description” describes the day-to-day living and customs of the Zaporozhian Kozaks and Ukrainian society, as well as the geography, flora and fauna and climatic conditions of Ukraine. The Ukrainian translation includes an introduction by Dr. Jaroslav Isaievych and V. A. Smolij, with a discussion of Beauplan’s work as a cartographer and author, his work as a cartographer and author, and his “Description of Ukraine.” A representative selection of Beauplan’s maps depicting Ukraine are included as part of the third volume in a separate map casing. Twenty-eight high quality reproductions — with four in color — of the maps are included, with a separate guide map bringing the total to 29.

The third volume, measuring 8 ½ by 11 inches with a deluxe jacket and binding, will appear in hardcover. The separate mapcase is of equal dimensions. The 28 maps vary in size from 9 inches to nearly 22 by 24 inch size.

(Continued on page 19)
Ukraine may...
(Continued from page 11)

individual sponsors. To that end, the crew—especially Mr. Anosov, who has taken an initiative through the public distribution of postcards. An even more novel fundraising method has been utilized: a 900-number line, which interested persons could call to learn about the crew’s progress.

The crew’s speaker, Mr. Doroshenko, and the messages supplied, were all in English. The charge is 50 cents per minute and the number is 1-900-932-3701.

Some may wonder what makes a man give up hearth and home to travel months at a time in search of glory in sport. Mr. Anosov, the youngest crew member and unofficial White House and Wall Street postcard distributor, explained the situation thus: “I am the only single man here, so for me it is not as difficult as for the others, who are all married and have children back home. But we feel very strongly about this ship, about the race. Just to compete is an honor. Of course we want to win…”

The Odessa and its crew have come a long way towards realizing their dream of flying Ukraine’s flag in the Whitbread. But their labors will not bear fruit without strong support from the Ukrainian American community. That support is needed immediately for this endeavor, which can truly be a defining moment in the history of Ukrainian sport.

Interested individuals may call the 900 number, and contributions by mail may be made out to “Yacht ODESSA” and sent directly to: 5411 W. Tyson Ave., Tampa, FL 33611.

Further information may be obtained from Earth Ocean Sail at (703) 406-7628, or by writing to EOS, 1001 S. Dakota Ave., Tampa FL 33606.

Communist Party...
(Continued from page 3)

property once owned by the CPU, when it was the only legal party in the country. Mr. Symonenko repeatedly rejected such questions, which would only be decided after the party’s legal status is clarified.

Mr. Symonenko, the CPU’s Parliament President, submitted a declaration resolving the CPU’s collective goal for 1993: peace and allowing the CPU to continue. The measure fell short of satisfying detractors by Communist deputies, most of whom heavily industrialized east Ukraine, to completely legalize the party.

The 550 delegates of the Donetsk congress included representatives from all Ukrainian oblasts, Mr. Symonenko said. The meeting elected a Central Committee of 120 members and a Secretariat.

Mr. Symonenko, deputy general director of the Udmurtria corporation in Donetsk, was elected first secretary. Mr. Symonenko says he receives a monthly salary of 30,000 khr (about $8 U.S.) and does not own a car or a dacha.

He does have a solid Communist background, having served as ideology secretary for the Komsomol in 1982-1988 and in several party posts on the district and oblast level.

The party general secretary said the CPU would now “actively stand for a sovereign Ukraine.” The party advocates religious freedom, though it reserves the right to advocate atheism. Furthermore, it prefers “socialist ownership,” though it recognizes other forms of ownership according to law. The party would also favor the adoption of Russian as Ukraine’s second language, Mr. Symonenko said.


Mozhna no vupishchit'?

Buying and selling Ukrainian real estate is now possible. For more information or an appointment to see completed home write Box 401 Kerhonkson, NY 12446 or call: (914) 626-8603.
Sheptytsky...
(Continued from page 7)

member of the Sheptytsky Institute Foundation.

In accepting the donation from the Kules, the institute’s director, the Rev.
Andryi Chirovsky, explained that the $1 million check “has our legs shaking and
also makes them stop shaking.” He said, “You have not only given us a donation,
you have given us your trust.”

The Rev. Chirovsky noted that the $1 million chair is “bare bones” when it comes
to today’s academic-economic climate. “Back in the 1960s, it cost about
$600,000 (U.S.) to establish Ukrainian chairs in literature, linguistics and histo­
ry at Harvard University.”

Starting September 1, 1994, St. Paul University has also approved the first bachelor
of theology degree program in Eastern Christian studies. The Rev.
Chirovsky said that 22 of 30 required undergraduate credits will now be avail­
able in that discipline.

“My many of our clergy have been trained in the Latin-Rite tradition, because we never had a specific academ­
ic program for our rite,” he explained.

In fact, the Ukrainian Catholic Church has not had its own Eastern-Rite academ­
ic training program since World War II, when it lost the Theological Academy of Lviv
and other Ukrainian seminaries through their absorption into the Moscow-based
Russian Orthodox Church.

The Rev. Chirovsky, who first estab­lished the institute at Catholic Theological Union graduate school in Chicago seven years ago, said three other academic chairs are planned. They include professorships in Russian Slavic
liturgy. Eastern-rite Church history and
Eastern-rite Church history and
Eastern Christian theology.

“If we reach the goal of offering pro­grams from the bachelor’s to the doctorate level in Eastern Christian theology,” explained the Rev. Chirovsky, “our uni­
versity will be the first in the Western
hemisphere to do so.”

Eugene Cherwick, president of the Sheptytsky Institute Foundation, said a campaign is under way to raise similar amounts for future chairs. So far, the
institution has raised $1 million on its own, not including the Kules’ gift. But Mr.
Cherwick explained that the weak econ­
omy has prevented the accumulation of
good interest from the foundation’s assets to fully support the institute’s esti­

ated annual budget of $110,000.

At the June 11 event, the Rev. Pierre Hurtibise, rector of St. Paul University,
said that with its official recognition the institute will add a “second lung” from
which the university could breathe.

The Ukrainian Catholic University, which has often referred to the Eastern-
and Latin-Rite traditions of Roman Catholicism as comprising the Church’s two
lungs.

Archbishop Maxim Hermaniuk of
Winnipeg, in addressing the invited
guests in French, said the institute ensures that Church teaching continues “in all of us.”

The metropolitan, who might join the institute as a sessional lecturer in Eastern
canon law, headed the drive to bring the institute from the United States in 1989.

“One of my dreams is to have a Ukrainian Catholic Church as comprising the Church’s two
lungs. The institute, named in honor of
Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, who
founded the Theological Academy of
Lviv, also runs a summer graduate pro­
gram in Eastern-rite theology, liturgy
and spirituality at Mt. Tabor Monastery in Redwood Valley, Calif.

Canada...
(Continued from page 7)

Tornopoto (Toronto) and Dr. Paul LeBlond (University of British
Columbia).

The objective is to raise $100,000 to
endow the program. RSC’s Department
of External Affairs has agreed to supple­
ment funds raised at the rate of one dol­
lar for five, up to a maximum of
$15,000; thus $85,000 remains to be raised.

For inquiries or donations, contact:
Thérèse Gauthier, Coordinator, Development and International Relations, The Royal Society of Canada, P.O. Box 9734, Ottawa, Ontario, K1G 5A4
(613) 991-6993; fax, (613) 991-6996.
Rough times...
(Continued from page 8)
care of them. Today they do not display
the initiative, the confidence or pride in
ownership which is the core of a free-
market society. They are not risk-takers
and, for the most part, do not display
courage and motivation to take responsi-
bility for themselves.
I am no fan of the command adminis-
trative system of yesteryear, nor do I
promote the principles of communism,
but I, too, in three short years have been
astounded by the changes I have wit-
tessed here, both good and bad. I
applaud the positive. But, when I see
families going vegetarian, not out of
choice but out of necessity, and children
crying for ice cream because once it was
da daily ritual and now it’s a rare treat, I
get even angrier about how much people
have gone through over the past few
years and how much they still have to
sacrifice before they begin to live as a
civilized people.
Over the past few months, I’ve seen
women crying in stores because they
could not afford sausages at new prices
(13,000 coupons a kilo for a woman who
makes 26,000 a month; and I’ve seen
war veterans, chests adorned with
medals for heroism, return shopping
carts of empty milk bottles to receive a
liter-bottle of milk in return.
I’ve also seen something I will never
forget. As I waited for 40 minutes, she
rummaged through all the trash. Then
our eyes met and she, apparently ashamed,
returned to her apartment building across
the way.
My companion, who was watching
the scene with me, just shook his head
and said: "This would never have hap-
pened three, four years ago."

- -
Just over a month ago, Kyiv held its
annual “Days of Kyiv” at St. John’s Parish
and President Leonid Kravchuk came out
to greet the children who were collecting
money to remodel a children’s club-
house in the city center called
“Chocolate House.” They asked him for
a donation. The generous president
looked into his pocket and took out a
$10 bill (worth about 40,000 coupons
at today’s exchange rate).
Yes, Ukraine is a land of many con-
trasts.

Beauplan’s...
(Continued from page 16)
in the volume. This publication is unlike
any other HUR Press publication.
Beauplan’s work, in this three-volume
set, will be one of the most widely
utilized sources on early Kozak history,
with outstanding translations and
flawless cartographic reproductions.
This publication was funded in part by
the noted benefactors of the Ukrainian
Studies at Harvard, Mr. and Mrs.
Warren Bruggeman of New York, in
memory of Mrs. Bruggeman’s father,
John Urban, a well-known civic leader.
All three Beauplan volumes may be
purchased from the Ukrainian Re-
search Institute at Harvard University
by writing to: Harvard Series in U-
krainian Studies, ATTN: Beauplan,
155 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge,
MA 02138. Cost, including shipping:
$78 (includes $75 , for the Harvard
edition, $10 for both Kyiv editions
and $5 postage).

**Florio launches re-election bid**

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. — In a tightly packed main ballroom at the New Brunswick Hyatt Hotel, to the sounds of blaring trumpets and a raucous rock band, Gov. Jim Florio officially launched his re-election bid for a second term as governor of New Jersey at 10:30 p.m. on June 8 — primary election day. He congratulated his opponent, Republican Party nominee Christine Todd Whitman, and thanked all who had worked in his behalf.

Prior to his personal appearance, a film was shown of the governor receiving the “Profiles in Courage” award. This award is given in memory of the late President John F. Kennedy by the Kennedy family to individuals who have displayed outstanding courage by standing firm on often controversial but beneficial public issues — in Gov. Florio’s case the issue of gun control for assault weapons.

“I believe that standing up to the powerful special interests and fighting for the people of New Jersey is worth it,” stated Mr. Florio. He further stated that he supports quality education for children, the death penalty for murderers, a ban on dumping, reforms in welfare programs and increased job opportunities.

“Only in the last month alone,” he stated, “we’ve moved 130,000 New Jerseyans from unemployment to work.” He stated that he had jump-started a bill endorsed by some of the strongest special interests and fighting for the future today.”

POLAND. Ohio — The Ukrainian Heritage Foundation will meet and celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America on October 15-17 in the Cleveland area.

The meeting will take place at the Hilton South Inn in Parma, Ohio.

The following issues have been decided to make sure that all the visitors will have an enjoyable weekend, as they used to do 60 years ago. When the UYLA-nal hosted activities throughout the United States and Canada. The chairman is Steve Zenczak; Helen Shipka, secretary, Mr. Wolosyyn, publicity, Mike Zudeczer, Friday night welcome; and Helen Mural and Helen Shipka, reception. Other charter-sons will be announced later.

**Heritage Foundation to mark Youth League’s 60th jubilee**

Executive Committee...

(Continued from page 5)

Looking for a good investment?

Consider the UNA’s Flexible Life Plan.

**We offer:**

- 7.25% current interest rate guaranteed for one year
- Low risk
- Guaranteed minimum interest rate of 5.00%
- Tax free death benefit to your beneficiary
- Tax deferred accumulations
- Possible ability to access cash values without current taxation

* For more information about the UNA’s Flexible Life Plan contact the UNA’s Financial Services Department at 1-800-253-9662 nationally or 215 821-5800 in Eastern Pennsylvania.

UNA Seniors...

(Continued from page 5)

English in Ukraine

All the addresses were warmly received by the attendees, which was enveloped by the number of questions asked and the discussions that followed.

The entire week was dotted with events and the Saturday night a “saloon, ‘acquainted party’ was held at the Veselka with refreshments, dancing and singing enjoyed by all. Monday evening’s highlight was a “sing-a-long,” while Tuesday was Bingo night. This pastime has become a favorite of the Seniors.

The grand event of the week came on Thursday evening, when cocktails and hors d'oeuvres were served on the Veselka patio. All the guests were dressed in their best embroidered blouses, shirts and ties for the gala banquet. Dancing followed to the music of the Soyuzivka house band.

On Friday morning, the final business session was held. Discussion on new business and suggestions for the coming 20th conference were made. The conference was brought to a close with a prayer and the Ukrainian national anthem.

The new executive board for 1993-1994 is mostly the same (with some minor changes) that of the past seven years, who have been leaders: Chairman Ponomarenko, a law school graduate. Some of her articles have already been published in The Ukrainian Weekly, Mrs. Diachuk noted.

Meanwhile, in Pittsburgh, site of the UNA’s centennial convention which will celebrate the 200th anniversary and the 1994 conference promises to be one of the best. Any club or organization (60 years or older) can join and attend the conferences at the Soyuzivka.

Regional representatives are: Connecticut — Olga Papproski; New England — UNA Supreme Advisor Anna Romanchuk; New York and Vicinity — Olga Lietop; Rochester Area — Mrs. Rusnak; Ohio — Nicholas Bobeczko and Pennsylvania — Eva Uzych.

Next year the Ukrainian National American Youth League will celebrate their 20th anniversary and the 1994 conference promises to be one of the best. Any club or organization (60 years or older) can join and attend the conferences at the Soyuzivka.

**Executive Committee...**

(Continued from page 5)

Wlodomyr Barahura, the long-time editor of Veselka, the UNA’s children’s magazine. Mr. Barahura has been succeeded by Luba Dmytryshyn Chasto.

The history of the UNA currently being written by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, the UNA’s co-sponsor in Mandzij; New York and Vicinity — Olga Lietop; Rochester Area — Mrs. Rusnak; Ohio — Nicholas Bobeczko and Pennsylvania — Eva Uzych.

Another project supported by the UNA, this one in conjunction with philantropist George Soros’ Renaissance Fund, is an intensive two-week seminar available for further use.

The new executive board for 1993-1994 is mostly the same (with some minor changes) that of the past seven years, who have been leaders: Chairman Ponomarenko, a law school graduate. Some of her articles have already been published in The Ukrainian Weekly, Mrs. Diachuk noted.

Finally, the supreme president reported on the continuing “Teaching English in Ukraine” program being directed by Dr. Zirka Voronka. Eighty teachers will teach 96 courses throughout Ukraine, 12 courses are expected to draw 1,300 students in 29 cities/towns in 22 oblasts of Ukraine. The project’s co-sponsor in Ukraine is the Prosvita Ukrainian Language Society.

Another project supported by the UNA, this one in conjunction with philanthropist George Soros’ Renaissance Fund, is an intensive two-week seminar available for further use.

The new executive board for 1993-1994 is mostly the same (with some minor changes) that of the past seven years, who have been leaders: Chairman Ponomarenko, a law school graduate. Some of her articles have already been published in The Ukrainian Weekly, Mrs. Diachuk noted.
Plast holds...  
(Continued from page 9)

invited those who were interested in the full two-day course to join us. The number of participants was thus reduced to 24, all of whom stayed for the full two-day program. Of these, 14 were in the first group and 10 were teachers or education workers. The teachers were from Donetsk and vicinity; the keen young people were from Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, Dnipropetrovsk and Mariupol.

The program of the course was geared to introducing the participants to the principles of scouting; it included discussions of its fundamental aims and methods as well as an introduction to the Plast program itself. Although a lot of the discussions and points raised differed little from what we normally get at similar courses in the West — Plast after all bases its program on scouting principles which are themselves universal — some aspects were new to us.

Although I had been aware that eastern Ukraine was Russian-speaking, somehow I had not actually considered the possibility that so few people could speak Ukrainian, particularly among those who would be interested in an organization such as Plast. Of the 24 participants, only seven spoke Ukrainian, although most of them had little trouble understanding our Ukrainian. But with patience on both sides, the language issue caused no problems in communication.

Another challenge for us from Canada was the fact that we had been used to conducting such training with young people who had grown up in Plast and did not have to be introduced to the basics, but needed instruction in leadership skills and methods. In Donetsk we had to start from the very beginning, and even farther back, as differences between the principles of scouting and the Pioneers had to be elucidated. Here we yielded to our Ukrainian colleagues who were well-versed and experienced in providing such explanations.

With the striking...  
(Continued from page 9)

It was generally assumed that there were other reasons for the strike, the main one being the fact that the leadership of Ukraine had lost its influence in the eastern regions.

Although the Donbas had overwhelmingly supported Leonid Kravchuk in the 1991 presidential elections, there was general disillusionment with the president, and it was felt, could not lead. The regions were now formulating demands concerning only their regional interests.

Unfortunately, however, few people were across the square, but quite a few were paying attention. The main topic of conversation was President Kravchuk's appointment the day before of the mayor of Donetsk, Yevhen Zvehilsky, a former director of a coal mine and head of the strike organizing committee, as first deputy prime minister; a position previously occupied by Ihor Yukhnovsky.

Everyone agreed that this clever move by the f polishing president was meant to buy off the strikers, while it ensured that the strikers' demands would be put on the parliamentary agenda.

We exchanged some friendly comments with a group of miners. Dr. Darewych expressed sympathy with their difficult job, explaining that he had spent a summer as a student working in a gold mine in Alberta. The miners were very amused at this comparison and said that they would be more than happy to work in the mines in Canada.

By Monday, June 14, the strikers in October Square were joined by many others, including workers from metallurgical and machine building factories in the area, as a show of solidarity.

The Supreme Council in Kyiv was beginning its session the next day. The march of the supporters into the square was very orderly and quiet; police presence was low-key. The number of demonstrators was variously estimated at 35,000 and 60,000. With umbrellas unfurled against the midday sun and carts selling snacks and drinks, the demonstration looked like a giant civic picnic.

Although there were no red flags in evidence, many of the slogans were written on red banners (whether deliberately or because there is a surplus of red material, it was hard to guess). From a distance, the red banners could be mistaken for red flags, a fact played up by Moscow television. Some of the slogans demanded the resignation of both the president and the Parliament; others asked for economic autonomy for the Donbas. I did not see a single pro-Communist or separatist slogan at the demonstration that morning.

The Donetsk Oblast council was meeting and it was that body which pushed the miners into more political demands such as official bilingualism and the political autonomy of the Donbas. Mykhailo Horyn was to say later (as quoted in Holos Ukraine): "The political demands of the strikers are being imposed on them and are not their own. These miners are being used by the pro-Russian, anti-Ukrainian, separatist forces, and this is bringing in political complications." The previous week the third Chernova Ruta festival had been held in the city center of Donetsk, still dominated by a colossal statue of Lenin. For the first time ever performers the statue had served as the perfect backdrop for ridicule and fun, a no longer threatening comical icon of the past.

A week later, other remnants of the past were posing what many were calling the most serious threat to Ukraine since independence.

Striking miners in the city center.

UNR documents...  
(Continued from page 6)

1920 in Warsaw, and headed by Symon Petliura. Given Europe's political turbulence at the time, including the November offensive, official documents and correspondence were in jeopardy of being irretrievably lost in their temporary storage sites of Warsaw and Paris.

Through the government-in-exile's contacts in Canada, the collection found safe haven in Ottawa. Although Mr. Momky is not sure of the exact size of the collection, he says that the Canadian holdings track the activities of the government throughout Europe and South America since 1920. However, the majority of materials are of post-World War I vintage.

A Ukrainian national government-in-exile archival committee is spearheading negotiations between the National Archives of Canada and the Ukrainian government.

Mr. Momky says he is confident that Ukraine has the technological capability to properly store the archival collection but remains torn about the proper location. "Normally the position of an archivist is that stuff should stay where it is created," he explained. "We still have a lot of researchers, including those from Ukraine, coming here to work with the materials. But, in practical terms, it would make sense to have this material available to Ukrainians in Ukraine as well."
chips to ignore the legitimate grievances of our people until the last possible moment. This is not only patronizing, but insulting."

Although Mr. Bardyn’s group accepted a proposed apology to the community in the House of Commons, the erection of plaques and construction of an interpretive center at the Castle Mountain internment site in Banff National Park, he says the UCC will continue pressing for its requested community fund. That money would be in compensation for the $10 million confiscated, not including property and homes, from Ukrainian Canadians from 1914 to 1920.

The Chinese community, which has spent nine years seeking redress for Canada’s 1923 Chinese Exclusion Act and exclusive head tax imposed on Chinese immigrants until 1947, also rejected Mr. Weiner’s offer.

The Chinese community is seeking a return of the $23 million collected from their members between 1885 and 1923. John Pang, executive director of the Chinese Canadian National Council, said that in today’s dollars, the amount is closer to $1 billion.

Yet, the federal government has com­mitted only to including a medal for all survivors and a written apology to relatives of those who died. "We don’t even know how much the medal is worth," explains Gary Yee, chairman of the Chinese Canadian National Council’s head-tax redress committee. "For all we know, it could be worth $10."

However, the letter goes on to suggest that "in the last days of Prime Minister Mulroney’s government, there was not the commitment on (his) part, as the ultimate decision-maker, to deal with our community fairly."

...Above all, as an interpreter...a leader must be truthful — not merely in the sense of avoiding flat out lies, but truthful as a writer must be truthful without false sentiment, bombast or cliche."

In a separate letter, Mr. Bardyn calls on newly­installed Prime Minister Kim Campbell to "agree with the actions taken by the late Prime Minister John F. Kennedy who stated ‘I can only be just in our times’" and implemented affirmative action to redress the unjust treatment of black Americans over the previous two centuries.

A June 21, a Toronto Star editorial echoes that sentiment, insisting that "Kim Campbell ought to intervene, honor (Mr. Mulroney’s) pledges and close these shameful chapters in our history."

...Besides, the economic argument is hard to swallow from a government that’s shelling out $5.8 billion for helicopter copters we don’t need,” the Sue added.

Mr. Bardyn said he hopes to meet with Ms. Campbell prior to the upcoming general election. Should her government remain intransigent to the UCC’s request, he hints that the redress alliance involving the Ukrainian, Italian and Chinese Canadian communities will fight the Tories during their re-election bid.

So far, the UCC might have an eager ally. In a June 8 letter to Mr. Bardyn, Liberal Opposition Leader Jean Chretien wrote: "you can be assured that we will continue to monitor the situation closely and seek to ensure that the government honors its promise.'"

...besides, the economic argument is hard to swallow from a government that’s shelling out $5.8 billion for helicopter copters we don’t need,” the Sue added. Mr. Bardyn said he hopes to meet with Ms. Campbell prior to the upcoming general election. Should her government remain intransigent to the UCC’s request, he hints that the redress alliance involving the Ukrainian, Italian and Chinese Canadian communities will fight the Tories during their re-election bid.

Almost half of the country’s Chinese 750,000-member community lives in Ms. Campbell’s home province of British Columbia. She represents Vancouver Centre as a Progressive Conservative member of the House of Commons.

But Gary Yee, chairman of the Chinese Canadian National Council’s (CCNC) head-tax redress committee, said he is worried that an election, expected this September or October, leaves little time for his group to intensify its campaign for redress.

From 1885 to 1923, the Canadian government imposed a head tax on every Chinese immigrant, which started at $50 and jumped to $500 by 1903 — about two years’ wages for a Chinese worker in Canada. The Chinese first arrived in Canada 136 years ago.

As Victor Yuk Fung Wong, chairperson of the B.C. Coalition of Head Tax Payers, Spouses and Descendants wrote in the April 15 edition of The Vancouver Sun, “no sooner was the last spike in Canada’s national rail­way driven in 1885,” than the head tax was introduced.

In 1923, it was replaced by the Chinese Immigration or Exclusion Act. Its implementation separated families and allowed less than 50 Chinese to enter Canada. It was finally repealed in 1947.

The CCNC has called on the Canadian government to return the Chinese look to new government...

"Now the inscrutable patience of those Chinese Canadians... has run out for the need to show a street demonstration... to have this wrong righted." — The Province (Vancouver), editorial of July 7, 1992.

by Christopher Goly

OTTAWA — Would redress become an election issue, the Chinese-Canadian community could stand to gain from a statement from Prime Minister Kim Campbell’s government.

Almost half of the country’s Chinese 750,000-member community lives in Ms. Campbell’s home province of British Columbia. She represents Vancouver Centre as a Progressive Conservative member of the House of Commons.

But Gary Yee, chairman of the Chinese Canadian National Council’s (CCNC’s) head-tax redress committee, said he is worried that an election, expected this September or October, leaves little time for his group to intensify its campaign for redress.

From 1885 to 1923, the Canadian government imposed a head tax on every Chinese immigrant, which started at $50 and jumped to $500 by 1903 — about two years’ wages for a Chinese worker in Canada. The Chinese first arrived in Canada 136 years ago.

...besides, the economic argument is hard to swallow from a government that’s shelling out $5.8 billion for helicopter copters we don’t need,” the Sue added. Mr. Bardyn said he hopes to meet with Ms. Campbell prior to the upcoming general election. Should her government remain intransigent to the UCC’s request, he hints that the redress alliance involving the Ukrainian, Italian and Chinese Canadian communities will fight the Tories during their re-election bid.

Almost half of the country’s Chinese 750,000-member community lives in Ms. Campbell’s home province of British Columbia. She represents Vancouver Centre as a Progressive Conservative member of the House of Commons.

But Gary Yee, chairman of the Chinese Canadian National Council’s (CCNC’s) head-tax redress committee, said he is worried that an election, expected this September or October, leaves little time for his group to intensify its campaign for redress.

From 1885 to 1923, the Canadian government imposed a head tax on every Chinese immigrant, which started at $50 and jumped to $500 by 1903 — about two years’ wages for a Chinese worker in Canada. The Chinese first arrived in Canada 136 years ago.

As Victor Yuk Fung Wong, chairperson of the B.C. Coalition of Head Tax Payers, Spouses and Descendants wrote in the April 15 edition of The Vancouver Sun, “no sooner was the last spike in Canada’s national rail­way driven in 1885,” than the head tax was introduced.

In 1923, it was replaced by the Chinese Immigration or Exclusion Act. Its implementation separated families and allowed less than 50 Chinese to enter Canada. It was finally repealed in 1947.

The CCNC has called on the Canadian government to return the Chinese look to new government...

"Now the inscrutable patience of those Chinese Canadians... has run out for the need to show a street demonstration... to have this wrong righted." — The Province (Vancouver), editorial of July 7, 1992.

by Christopher Goly

OTTAWA — Would redress become an election issue, the Chinese-Canadian community could stand to gain from a statement from Prime Minister Kim Campbell’s government.

Almost half of the country’s Chinese 750,000-member community lives in Ms. Campbell’s home province of British Columbia. She represents Vancouver Centre as a Progressive Conservative member of the House of Commons.

But Gary Yee, chairman of the Chinese Canadian National Council’s (CCNC’s) head-tax redress committee, said he is worried that an election, expected this September or October, leaves little time for his group to intensify its campaign for redress.

From 1885 to 1923, the Canadian government imposed a head tax on every Chinese immigrant, which started at $50 and jumped to $500 by 1903 — about two years’ wages for a Chinese worker in Canada. The Chinese first arrived in Canada 136 years ago.

As Victor Yuk Fung Wong, chairperson of the B.C. Coalition of Head Tax Payers, Spouses and Descendants wrote in the April 15 edition of The Vancouver Sun, “no sooner was the last spike in Canada’s national rail­way driven in 1885,” than the head tax was introduced.

In 1923, it was replaced by the Chinese Immigration or Exclusion Act. Its implementation separated families and allowed less than 50 Chinese to enter Canada. It was finally repealed in 1947.

The CCNC has called on the Canadian government to return the

—

Ukrainian Research Institute

UKRAINE:

HISTORICAL LEGACY, CURRENT TRENDS, FUTURE PROSPECTS

An Intensive Summer Seminar

August 1 – 6, 1993

The Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University announces its first week-long Summer Seminar on Ukraine. Intended for specialists in government service, members of the business community, or scholars of a professional or personal interest in Ukraine, the Summer Seminar aims to provide a short but intensive orientation in Ukrainian affairs from a variety of perspectives. Lectures and panel discussions will cover such topics as:

• physical and human geography of Ukraine
• historical and cultural heritage
• politics of transition from Soviet dependency to national sovereignty
• environmental, social, and ethnic issues
• prospects for economic reform and doing business in Ukraine
• military affairs and the problem of nuclear weapons in Ukraine
• Ukraine’s emerging place in the new world order

An optional mini-course in Ukrainian will provide a introduction to the language. Two-week courses are planned—one for total beginners and one for those with some familiarity with Ukrainian or another Slavic language.

A program of films and cultural events will supplement the academic schedule. Representatives of Ukraine’s diplomatic corps and the US foreign policy community will be featured speakers at Seminar dinners.

The Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University announces the following new programs for 1993-1994:

UKRAINIAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE

For Academic Year 1993-1994

Mid-Career Training Fellows Program

For Academic Year 1993-1994

The Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University has established a Mid-Career Training Fellows Program to provide specialists from the public and private sectors with an opportunity to develop or enhance their expertise in Ukrainian affairs. The Program is intended for U.S. and foreign government officials, representatives of international organizations and the corporate world of business and finance, journalists, and other professionals with a need to gain familiarity with Ukraine.

The Mid-Career Training Fellows Program offers:

• a course of individual study accommodated to personal needs
• consultations with leading scholars in Ukrainian fields
• admission to seminars, conferences, workshops and discussion groups at the Ukrainian Research Institute and elsewhere at Harvard University
• library privileges and access to Harvard's unique information resources
• study space

Fellows may make arrangements with the teaching faculty to audit courses on a non-credit basis ( if academic credit is desired, registration through the Special Students Office is necessary). Although access to language classes is generally not allowed to non- tuition paying fellows, the Institute will assist with arrangements for private tutoring in Ukrainian at any level and degree of intensity.

The term of stay will ordinarily be one semester or a full academic year, but arrangements can be made for longer or shorter periods of residence.

For further information and application forms for either program, please contact:

Dr. Lubomyr Hajda, Associate Director,
Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute
1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138
phone: (617) 495-4053 - fax: (617) 495-8097.

For more information on the programs of the Ukrainian Research Institute, please see our home page on the World Wide Web: http://www.harvard.edu/uir/.
Rutskoi reacts to Fleet agreement

MOSCOW — On June 28, Russian Vice-President Aleksandr Rutskoi called on the servicemen stationed in Crimean ports to block the implementation of the agreement on the Black Sea Fleet recently signed by Presidents Boris Yeltsin of Russia and Leonid Kravchuk of Ukraine. He also demanded that Russian flags be hoisted on all ships in the fleet. Under the provisions of the June 17 agreement, all vessels, material and financial obligations are to be divided equally among the two countries, beginning in September. (Respublika)

Pipeline breach causes spill

ODessa — A breach occurred in an oil-bearing pipeline in this port city, and about 10 tons of crude poured into the sea on June 29. Cleanup efforts were under way immediately, and the cause of the breach was being investigated by police. (Respublika)

Clashing the book on Weiss’s visit

KYIV — On June 21, the Ukrainian National Assembly, a coalition of democratic nationalist opposition parties, issued a strong condemnation of the June 17 accord on the Black Sea Fleet. The statement read: “In its form, style and content, this agreement can be characterized as a capitulation. Since this agreement was not preceded by a war in which our country suffered defeat, this document is evidence of the betrayal of Ukraine’s interests by its senior leadership.” (Respublika)

Coalition denounces fleet treaty

PLOT’S 80th anniversary (IOMTS) video now available $39.95 call: (718) 275-1691

Immunization against smallpox

IMMUNIZATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

MINSK — On June 28, the Belarusian Health Ministry announced that all children had been immunized against smallpox. “Almost all children have been vaccinated against smallpox,” said the ministry. (TASS)

Immigrant research

IMMIGRATION RESEARCH

P.O. Box 57195 Washington, DC 20036

EXACT AND UP-TO-DATE SERVICE THE BASIC SEARCH (1800–1948) DP SEARCH (post 1948) 1920 CENSUS SEARCH

We will research and document your ancestor’s arrival in the United States by searching records available at the U.S. National Archives.

Send away for free brochures

Do it today — for yourself — for your family!

U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

Buy them where you bank or work.

Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko

Answers to last week’s puzzle

by Tamara Stadnychenko

The Basic Search (1800–1948) DP Search (post 1948) 1920 Census Search

We will research and document your ancestor’s arrival in the United States by searching records available at the U.S. National Archives.

Send away for free brochures

Do it today - for yourself - for your family!
Plast begins summer camps

EAST CHATHAM, N.Y. — Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization opened its summer season here on Saturday, July 3. This year, four three-week camps are being held at the "Vovcha" (Wolf's Trek) site.

There are 79 younger girls (novakhi) and 61 older boys (yunaky) by Marko Kohut. Their program includes two- and three-day activities. Discussion of the current situation in Ukraine comprises an important part of the program.

On Saturday, July 10, the New York State Police rescue team will demonstrate water rescue and survival techniques to the campers at the Wolf's Trek.

The local camp organizing committee has invited parents, youths and the Ukrainian public in general to attend the "Den Plastunky" (Wolf's Trek) site.

All camps at Wolf's Trek end on Saturday, July 24.

Summer Institute invites the public to come hear Fata Morgana in concert at the "Vovcha" (Wolf's Trek) site.

Chinese look...

(Continued from page 22)

$25 million collected. Survivors or their families would each receive $10,000, with $5 million allotted for a community fund. In today's dollars, given interest and inflation, the amount of money lost is closer to $1 billion, explained Mr. Yee.

Since 1984, more than 3,000 head-tax payers and their families have filed claims with the CCNC. Mr. Yee, whose grandfather was one of 81,000 immigrants who paid the tax, estimates that fewer than 1,000 payers are alive today.

However, Multiculturalism Minister Gerry Weiner has offered the Chinese, as well as the Italian and Ukrainian Canadian communities, only an omnibus package recognizing historic injustices done. The package includes the construction of a "Nation Builders Hall of Record."

But Roy Inouye, president of the National Association of Japanese Canadians, said that the Canadian government should negotiate individually with each ethnic community. "The government has moved from funding song-and-dance, costume-wearing aspects of multiculturalism to supporting human rights-related programs," he said. "To me, these requests should then be a priority."

Five years ago, Mr. Inouye's community received a $300 million compensation package for 22,000 Japanese who were forced to evacuate their West Coast homes during the Second World War. The Japanese were finally allowed to become Canadian citizens in 1949 — 72 years after first arriving in Canada.

In their 1988 redress deal, Japanese survivors or their families were each offered $21,000 based on about 14,000 claimants. However, Mr. Inouye noted that 17,000 applied to receive the redress package, bringing the total package well over the $300 million mark. It took 10 years before the Japanese Canadian package was finalized.

Mr. Weiner told representatives of the three communities in May that the government couldn't afford to negotiate individual compensation packages.

However, the Chinese-Canadian community has lashed out over this political clout in Prime Minister Campbell's province. Last year, both the British Columbia legislature and Vancouver City Council passed unanimous resolutions urging the federal government to resolve the nine-year-old Chinese Canadian claim.

Should a resolution wait until 1994, it would mark 10 years since Mr. Mulroney's office.

But Mr. Inouye, whose family received only $500 for their 12-acre British Columbia farm in 1942, said the compensation only went so far. It's not "forgive and forget," he explained. "We know the harm that has been done."