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Ukraine and Russia agree to joint control of fleet

IntelNews

KIEV — The presidents of Ukraine and Russia, meeting at a one-day summit in Mukholiatka, a village outside of Yalta, agreed to join control over the Black Sea Fleet.

At the conclusion of their negotiations on August 3, President Leonid Kravchuk and Boris Yeltsin issued a communique stipulating that until 1996 the former Soviet fleet will be under the joint control of Ukraine and Russia, and that it is to be removed immediately from the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Presidents Kravchuk and Yeltsin together must approve the commanding authority of the fleet that, as part of today's agreement, will be subordinate only to both presidents. Two separate Ukrainian and Russian fleets will be created on the basis of the existing Black Sea Fleet at the end of 1995.

At a press conference following the talks, President Kravchuk said, "This decision should calm both Ukrainians and Russians, all Black Sea Fleet servicemen, as well as residents of the Crimea. We did this for the sake of strengthening friendship and cooperation between two large states."

President Yeltsin pointed out that the agreement is an extension of the Dagomys treaty.

When asked whether the two leaders had been successful in solving the economic problems facing their countries, Mr. Yeltsin said the problem of delivering grain, sugar and oil supplies will be settled in the near future. Mr. Kravchuk, however, replied that these questions will be resolved only in September, when a treaty on cooperation and mutual assistance between Ukraine and Russia is signed.

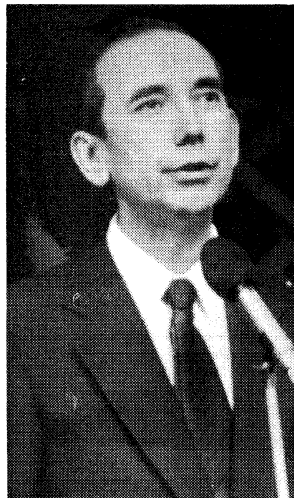
During the talks, Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko and Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev signed an agreement on ownership rights of former Soviet diplomatic, consular and trade mission property based abroad. The foreign ministers also signed a memorandum regarding consular relations between the two countries.

According to Ukrainian officials present at the summit, the main problem during negotiations centered on Russia's new claim to a part of the Black Sea Fleet's coastal infrastructure. In addition, it was reported that Admiral Igor Kasatonov recently voted his disapproval of the possibility of locating two separate naval bases in Sevastopol.

The presidents also gave an order to redesign the old Black Sea Fleet emblems created during the existence of the former Soviet Union.

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U.S. Embassy in Kiev begins issuing visas



Ambassador Roman Popadiuk

KIEV — The United States Embassy here began issuing non-immigrant visas on July 29, thus making life considerably easier for Ukrainians who previously had to travel to Moscow to obtain such documents.

Ambassador Roman Popadiuk announced the new policy on July 28. Following is his statement as released in Kiev to the press.

"It is my great pleasure to announce that the United States Embassy will now begin to issue non-immigrant visas in Kiev.

"Starting tomorrow, July 29, the Embassy will begin processing requests for visa appointments. These requests will be taken by phone (9 a.m. - 3 p.m., Monday-Friday), by mail, or applicants may drop off requests at the Embassy during working hours (9 a.m.-6 p.m., Monday-Friday). Once the Embassy receives a request, the visa applicant will

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Democratic organizations, parties unite in new Ukrainian coalition

by Marta Kolomayets

Kiev Press Bureau

KIEV — Struggling to build this fledgling nation of 52 million into a democratic and independent state, 16 parties, movements and organizations united to form a Congress of National-Democratic (CNDF) Forces on Sunday, August 2.

Held in Kiev on the eve of the first anniversary of Ukraine's declaration of independence, this congress, in effect, split the democratic opposition into two camps: the Ukrainian Republican Party and the Democratic Party of Ukraine versus Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine.

In principle, both forces agree that Ukraine must exist as a democratic, independent state, but they differ in their approach to nation-building. Both agree that Ukraine must leave the Commonwealth of Independent States, and that it must develop its own economic program based on the model of a free market economy.

However, the chairman of the Ukrainian Republican Party Mykhailo Horyn, Democratic Party leader Dmytro Pavlychko and People's Deputy Larysa Skoryk — the movers behind this congress — assert that the new democratic coalition must serve as a support system for Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk.

They have harshly criticized Vyacheslav Chornovil, co-chairman of Rukh, the movement that began the often rocky and difficult process of democratization, for his unrelenting and blunt criticism of what he refers to as the "nomenklatura government."

"In the past, the democrats hated their enemy, which was the Communist Party, and now, we have an adversary that we like," commented Mr. Pavlychko, referring to Rukh.

The one-day conclave at which the CNDF was created, was highlighted by personal attacks on Mr. Chornovil, who did not attend. Ms. Skoryk insisted that "state power must not be destroyed by the democrats, because this will only lead to a dictatorship," referring to Mr. Chornovil's presidential ambitions.

"After August 24, 1991, we received a new political reality, an independent, lawfully independent Ukrainian state. And then, Rukh could have become an umbrella organization for all democratic forces. But after its third congress, after the 'departition' of this organization, this became impossible," noted Mr. Horyn.

Thus, he noted, "the time was right to form a coalition like the congress," as it became evident that Rukh was going to

become a party instead of a coalition of opposition forces.

"Nonetheless, I hope that Rukh will cooperate with our congress." Not only a [political] platform defines a relationship between parties; psychological factors also play an important role. If the character of a leader, or leaders, are by nature undemocratic — totalitarian — it will be very difficult to work with our congress. These kinds of leaders cannot cooperate. They want to walk in front of you, not beside you; ahead of you, not with you," said Mr. Horyn.

"I think that if we maintain the principle of respect toward others, and continue to search for a considered approach, we can build a democratic Ukrainian nation," added Mr. Horyn.

As chairman of the congress, Mr. Horyn told the delegates: "...recommendations, sharp criticism and pressure on the president, these are all normal forms of contact with him. But, I am categorically against turning a relationship with the president into a street-fighting relationship. In spite of all of his shortcomings and mistakes, the president should remain the full guarantor of stability in our country."

"Today, any political force that proposes the resignation of the Cabinet of Ministers, or the liquidation of the Supreme Council, in the face of internal and external [democratic and foreign] danger, which could lead to the demise of a fledgling state, must take this responsibility to heart, must take responsibility for its actions. The game of revolution is a game of death," he said.

"To a certain extent, this Congress of National-Democratic Forces was hatched at the third Rukh Congress in February of this year," said Oleksander Lavrynovych, the vice-chairman of the movement, adding that party leaders like Mr. Horyn, had to give up leadership posts in Rukh in accordance with the new statutes.

"We calculated that the right to associate membership in Rukh would provide a forum for all democratic parties to unite in Rukh," he said. But, most leaders of such parties as the URP, the DPU and the Peasant-Democratic Party, and such organizations as the Union of Ukrainian Students and the Prosvita Ukrainian Language Society, opted to join the new coalition which, according to Mr. Lavrynovych is, in effect, a party with a platform and statutes.

Such democratic opposition groups as the Social-Democratic Party, the Green Party and "New Ukraine" attended the August 2 congress.

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ANALYSIS: Dagomys accord could spell end of Ukrainian-Russian cold war

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk
RFE/RL Research Institute

After an almost a year of what has often been described as a "cold war" between the two most important members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), on June 23 Ukraine and Russia concluded a wide-ranging agreement in the southern Russian resort town of Dagomys. Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk described the agreement as representing "the beginning of a complete turnaround" in relations between the two countries.

Mr. Kravchuk's enthusiasm was shared by Russian President Boris Yeltsin, who said that the accord was "very significant" in view of the concern in both countries about the situation. The time had come, said the Russian leader, to sit at the negotiating table in order to change things fundamentally and steer Ukrainian-Russian relations in the direction of friendship based on partnership and cooperation.

It should be added that the tension in the relationship between Kiev and Moscow, which rose to the surface after Ukraine's declaration of independence in August 1991, has also been a source of increasing concern in the West. With scenes from the continuing war in Yugoslavia in mind, Western leaders and diplomats have understandably been anxious to secure at least some degree of stability in the former Soviet Union.

Clearly, there could be little justification for optimism on this score with the two largest states in the region at odds with each other over a variety of issues large and small. The problem is, of course, exacerbated by the fact that Ukraine and Russia (together with Belarus and Kazakhstan) continue to have sizable nuclear arsenals on their territories. With the signing of the Dagomys agreement, Western leaders have reason to breathe a sigh of relief.

At the same time, it should not be assumed that all existing problems between the two states have now been resolved. Above all, the agreement signed in Dagomys is only a preliminary step intended to clear the way for a formal "new, full-scale political treaty" between the two sides.

Moreover, one of the most complex problems affecting relations between Ukraine and Russia — the question of who "owns" the Crimea — was not on the agenda of the talks. This is surely a victory for the Ukrainian side inasmuch as it amounts to Russian acquiescence to Ukraine's position that the Crimean issue is strictly an internal Ukrainian matter not subject to discussion with other countries. On the other hand, the fact that the problem was not discussed does not mean that it does not exist.

Another major issue that remains unresolved and that impinges directly on the security interests of the West is the status of the strategic nuclear forces in Ukraine. Finally, a question emerges about the extent to which the Dagomys agreement actually reflects current political realities in Russia on the "Ukrainian question." Stated differently: Do Mr. Yeltsin, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Ruslan Khasbulatov, and acting Prime Minister Egor Gaidar, who signed the document for the Russian side, accurately represent the distribution of political forces in Russia today?

Sources of conflicts: nukes

The Crimean question and the related problem of the disposition of the Black

Sea Fleet remain two highly charged issues dividing Ukraine and Russia. Much to the dismay of Western leaders, several aspects of the over-all question of the status and eventual fate of nuclear arms in Ukraine have also recently come to the fore.

First, as a matter of principle, Ukraine has objected to Russia's inclination to cast itself in the role of the sole legal successor state to the USSR and spokesman for the other CIS countries, not only at home but also abroad. A case in point is negotiations with the West on the reduction of nuclear weapons.

Ukraine's position that it — together with Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan — is an independent participant in nuclear arms negotiations with the West was reaffirmed once again in mid-June, when Russian President Yeltsin and U.S. President George Bush agreed to further cuts in their strategic nuclear arsenals. On that occasion President Kravchuk made a point of stressing that the accords reached in Washington applied only to Russia. Shortly before, the Ukrainian president told Western correspondents that Mr. Yeltsin had no right to discuss weapons stationed on Ukrainian territory with the United States, noting that he had already agreed to their destruction in talks with President Bush in Washington.

The Ukrainian position had been summed up succinctly by Mr. Kravchuk as early as February. Responding to Mr. Yeltsin's initiative to reduce strategic nuclear weapons, the Ukrainian president had noted that President Yeltsin was in a position to cut only those nuclear weapons in Russia's possession. "If the president of Russia is talking about reducing the strategic nuclear forces of the entire commonwealth," Mr. Kravchuk told journalists at a press conference, "he has not received such a mandate from us."

The controversy over the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) came into full view in April. On the eve of his visit to the United States, Mr. Kravchuk told foreign correspondents in Kiev that the four former Soviet nuclear states had reached agreement on signing and ratifying START as equal partners and that a protocol to that effect would be signed with the United States by Ukraine, Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan. Two days later, on April 30, Sergei Yastrzhembsky, the head of the Russian Foreign Ministry's Information and Press Department, claimed that he was "unaware" of any accord or any meeting planned on the subject.

After his talks in Washington, Mr. Kravchuk announced that the United States and Ukraine had agreed on procedures whereby Ukraine would endorse START. And, indeed, on May 23 in Lisbon START was expanded into a five-way international treaty by the signing of a protocol to the original document. Nonetheless, several days later, Russian Deputy Defense Minister Andrei Kokoshkin was reported as warning Ukraine that Russia remained the successor to the Soviet Union "in the observance and signature of nuclear weapons treaties." Only Russia, he maintained, could negotiate further reductions in nuclear weapons with the United States.

At the same time, Yastrzhembsky maintained that he was "unaware" of any agreement on the part of the United States allowing all four former Soviet nuclear states to sign START. The

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Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• **KIEV** — Mykola Porovsky, a Rukh leader, said that a new coalition formed at the Congress of National Democratic Forces (CNDF) on August 2 is like a new Rukh. The coalition includes the Ukrainian Republican Party, the Democratic Party of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Language Society Prosvita, the Union of Ukrainian Students and others. Rukh, however, has not joined the coalition. The CNDF supports President Leonid Kravchuk, but has called for the resignation of the Cabinet of Ministers, new parliamentary elections and Ukraine's abandonment of the CIS. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MUNICH** — A Japanese newspaper reported on August 2 that China and Ukraine have agreed on the purchase of the unfinished 67,500-ton Kuznetsov aircraft carrier. Ukraine offered the ship, the Variah, for sale through a Norwegian broker. It was being fitted out in a Mykolayiv shipyard when the USSR disintegrated. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KIEV** — President Leonid Kravchuk sent a congratulatory telegram on July 27 to Stanislav Shushkevich, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Belarus, on the occasion of Belarusian independence day.

On the second anniversary of the declaration of state sovereignty of Belarus, President Kravchuk expressed his support for the Belarusian nation's desire to build an independent and democratic state and secure its cultural and spiritual rebirth. (Respublika)

• **KIEV** — A team of French military inspectors arrived in Ukraine to conduct verification inspections of installations in the Donetsk region, in accordance with the CFE treaty which came into force in Ukraine on July 17. The Ukrainian Defense Ministry's press agency stated that the visitors were qualified to confirm Ukraine's adherence to an "open, peace-loving and good-neighborly policy" and its preparedness to abide by the treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **ODESSA** — More than 500 officers gathered for the first Ukrainian

officers' assembly on July 28. There were reportedly pointed exchanges between the officers and Defense Minister Konstantyn Morozov on low living standards, which President Leonid Kravchuk had promised would rise. Minister Morozov also spoke about the Black Sea Fleet controversy, saying that Kiev was prepared to make compromises on a few issues, including temporary basing rights, but would not do so until Moscow recognized Ukraine's sovereign status. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MYKOLAYIV** — Thousands attended a ceremony on July 28 launching the 6,000-ton Slavutych, which will become the flagship of the independent Ukrainian navy. Because of the ban on unilateral changes in the Black Sea Fleet agreed upon at the Dagomys summit, the ship will not fly the Ukrainian ensign. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **BUDAPEST** — On July 29, the Ukrainian-Hungarian commission on questions of national minorities met for the first time. The commission agreed to open more border control points and also to coordinate the preparation of materials for textbooks on history and geography. This commission was created through an agreement between the two countries to protect national minorities on each other's territory. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **CHERVONOHRAID** — A monument dedicated to the first anniversary of Ukraine's independence is to be erected here in the near future. A model of the proposed statute is currently on display at the Chervonohrad Town Council. Sculptor Vasyly Voytovych envisions the monument as the figure of the risen Christ on the background of a stylized cross, symbolizing the rebirth of Ukraine's independent statehood. (Respublika)

• **STRYI** — A monument to Stepan Bandera (1909-1959), leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, was unveiled here on June 28 in conjunction with commemorations of the 50th anniversary of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA). The statue stands near the high school (gymna-

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Satellite television available in Ukraine

by Liudmyla Nikolaychuk
IntelNews

KIEV — Satellite television has finally become accessible in Ukraine thanks to the hard work and interest of radio and television engineers.

The Kiev-based production association Deka recently held a conference here called "UkrSAT 92" at which it exhibited various satellite systems produced by firms in Ukraine, Russia and Belarus. While the exhibition attracted widespread attention from former Soviet companies, not one of the foreign firms that was invited attended.

"The goal of our exhibit was to show our new technology and to find a market for it," said Volodymyr Maliuta, director of the Kiev-based Center for Satellite Television and the production association Deka. "We wanted to make contact with those who share our fascination with satellite television, both with specialists in the field and potential viewers."

The organizers of the exhibit say they are currently more concerned with making advances in the industry than with earning a large profit. "It would be difficult to call us true businessmen, because profit is not of paramount importance. It's more important to make our technology available to the general populace which will, in effect, enhance their leisure time," Mr. Maliuta said.

He added that satellite dishes released by firms in Ukraine, Belarus and Russia cost from 33,000 to 75,000 rubles; the least expensive are produced in Belarus and the most costly in Russia. While the number of buyers still is limited, he said the Lviv-based radio and television factory Khvyliya has already sold its equipment to firms in Bulgaria. The Minsk-based production association Vitiaz has also sold a few satellite dishes to several diplomatic employees of the Polish Consulate in Minsk.

U.S. Embassy...

(Continued from page 1)

then be contacted with an appointment date and time. Applicants are reminded that visas will be issued by appointment only. No walk-in service is available.

"At the time of the appointment, all applicants should bring their international passports, two passport-size photographs and supporting documents to the consular section for an interview with an American consular officer. All applicants over 16 years of age must appear in person at the

Soviet state archives and agency files declassified

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — In mid-June, at the outset of the Bush-Yeltsin summit in Washington, Dimitri A. Volkogonov, chairman of the Russian government's Special Committee on Archives, spoke about the recent declassification of Soviet documents and declared that "from a practical standpoint, the Russian people were unaware of many aspects of their history."

These primary sources offer an unprecedented insight into the inner workings of the Soviet regime and provide a wealth of information about the character of Communist Party leaders, from Lenin to the elites of the 1980s-1990s.

Although the idea of Lenin's "nobility" persisted even in the West, despite sharply critical portraits provided by such writers as Andrei Sinyavsky and Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, Lenin's declassified order about a peasant uprising quoted in a report issued by a Ukrainian National Information Service (UNIS), will probably lay many such conceptions to rest. "We have to hang (underlined three times) the 100 most important or richest kulaks... Take away their bread; take hostages," Lenin wrote in a letter to other party officials in the 1920s.

This attitude, as many have come to realize, did not originate under Stalin. It was merely intensified and fully implemented as the Soviet government's policy. The UNIS report indicates that the newly released documents contain many graphic descriptions of the effects of starvation on a massive scale, the result of Stalin's pursuit of his murderous plan to collectivize agriculture.

The declassification of Soviet state archives and agency files will now offer a window for the entire world, not only scholarly researchers, into the circumstances surrounding events from the early years of the Bolshevik revolution, the Great Famine of 1932-1933, the executions of members of Ukraine's "Fusilladed Renaissance" of 1926-1937,

interview. Those who qualify for a visa will then be scheduled to return approximately one week later to pick up their passports with the visa.

"The Embassy looks forward to providing non-immigrant visa service. We know that many Ukrainians wish to visit the U.S. This will help facilitate their travel, as well as increase the contacts between our two countries.

Initially, through the appointment system, the Embassy will process between 60 and 70 applicants daily. As need, demand and resources permit, this number is expected to increase.

the Sovietization of Galicia of 1939-1941, repatriation following the second world war, the persecutions of the "Sixtiers" (Shestydesiatnyky) and the dissidents of the human-rights movement, and the irresponsible industrial and energy policies that resulted in the ecological devastation of Ukraine and the Chernobyl disaster.

During his visit to the U.S., Russian President Boris Yeltsin delivered a letter to the Senate Select Committee on POW-MIA Affairs, in which he alluded to records indicating that 22,554 U.S. citizens, many of them soldiers found by the Red Army in German concentration

camps, had been "repatriated" in 1945-1946.

In a related story, the August 1 issue of The New York Times carried a report by Barbara Crossette, "Russian Names 39 Americans Once Held by Stalin," which quotes Mr. Volkogonov in connection with the matter of U.S. citizens formerly held in the Soviet gulag. Mr. Volkogonov is also the Russian co-chairman of a joint Russian-U.S. commission tracking missing American citizens.

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A list of missing U.S. citizens

The list of U.S. citizens missing in the former USSR mentioned in the accompanying article also appeared in Rossiskaya Gazeta, the Russian parliamentary newspaper. This translation from the Russian was released by the Moscow bureau of the Associated Press on July 31. The majority of the names on the list appear to be Ukrainian, and many of the individuals lived, according to the files, in Ukraine. The Rossiskaya Gazeta article says that all the people had United States passports or were born in the U.S. As the AP release notes, "the list includes many non-Russian names rendered from sometimes inconsistent Cyrillic spellings." The spellings are "inconsistent" because they are Russified in the original. We have provided the Ukrainian spelling where appropriate.

Definitely or probably Ukrainian:

BERKO, Iryna (Irene) Mykhailivna, born 1925, Braddock, U.S.; lived in Rodatychi, Horodok district, Lviv region.
BLIAKH, Hryhorii Pavlovych, born 1932 in Stryivka, Zbarazh district, Ternopil region.
DRAGULA, Anna Dmytrivna. Her children:
DRAGULA, Vasyi (Charlie) Fedorovych, born 1923.
DRAGULA, Maria (Mary) Fedorivna, born 1925.
DRAGULA, Margareta (Margaret) Fedorivna, born 1929.
DRAGULA, Fedir (Frank) Fedorovych, born 1930.
DRAGULA, Ivan (John) Fedorovych, born 1928, lived in Mukachiv, Transcarpathian region.
FEDAK, Maria Petrivna, born 1903 in U.S., and her children; lived in the Transcarpathian region.
GITSKA, Ivan Vasylovych, born 1917.
GITSKA, Mykhailo, brother of above, born 1920 in Wilmington, U.S.; lived in Drohobych region.
KAZANSKA, Sofia Vikentivna, born 1913 in Detroit, U.S.; lived in Striy, Lviv region.
KAZUN, Valentyna Vasyilivna, born 1933.
KAZUN, Volodymyr Vasylovych, brother of above, born 1935 in Shepets, Ostrynsky Rural Soviet, Vasyilivsky district, Grodno region.
KORETSKA (Kolodi), Maria Vasyilivna, born 1919 in New York; lived in Slovita, Hlynianyi district, Lviv region.
KRYVENKO, Yuriy Mykhailovych, born 1924 in U.S.; lived in Berehovo, Transcarpathian region.
MEGYTS, Vasyi (Basil) Dmytrovych, born 1916.
MEGYTS, Stefan, brother of above, born 1918.

MEGYTS, Fedir, brother of above, born 1920; the latter two born in New York; lived in Tarnava, Dobromyl district, Drohobych region.

NIKITCHIK [Mykytychuk?], Fedir Danylovych, born 1927 in Chicago.

NIKITCHIK [Mykytychuk?], Danylo (Daniel), brother of above, born 1936 in Chicago.

RUDYK, Lueta (Lietta), born 1890 in Passaic, U.S.; lived in the Lviv region.

SEMKO, Ivan Ivanovych, born 1922 in Omrod, U.S.; lived in Petrychi, Krasnyarsk district, Lviv region.

SEMKO, Mykhailo (Michael), brother of above, born?

SEVERYNCHYK, Pavlo (Paul) Kyrivych, born 1917 in Chicago; lived in the Brest (Berestia) region.

YAREMA (Jarema), Ivan (John) Andriyovych, born 1913 in Irgas, U.S.; lived in Pianytzia, Dobromyl district, Drohobych region.

Other individuals on the list of other ethnic backgrounds (or listed as such):

DOVGULEVICH, Stepan (Stefan) Stepanovych, born 1927 in New York; Belarussian, lived in the Donetsk region.

FERNANDEZ de la VEGA, Francisco, son of Manuel Fernandez de la Vega, ethnic Spanish, born 1915, U.S.; lived in Moscow.

IGNATIUK, Aleksandr Andreyevich, born 1910 in New York; Belarussian, lived in the Brest (Berestia) region.

KESSELMAN, Lenneta (Linnet) Yosifovna, born 1930 in New York; lived in Barnaul.

KESSELMAN, Bernard, brother of above, lived in Gorky (formerly and now Nizhny Novgorod).

KORISHCHIN (Karizhin), Bogdan Ivanovich, born 1921 in New York; lived in Hrymailov, Ternopil region.

MARSHALL, Yozas (Joseph), son of Kazis Marshall who was born 1897 in Utica, U.S.

MARSHALL, Pauline, daughter of Atanas Marshall, born 1903.

MARSHALL, Aldona, daughter of above, born 1926; lived in Kaunas, Lithuania.

MULLER, Ida, born 1893, ethnic German.

SAGATAS, Adel Aleksandrovna, born 1906, Rokiskis, Lithuania.

TSESLIAK (Ceslak), Mieczyslaw, son of Waclaw, born 1910 in U.S.; lived in Grodno region.

YASINSKAS, Francis (Pranas), born 1910 in Brooklyn; lived in Prenska district, Lithuania.

Guidelines for obtaining visas in Kiev

Below are guidelines on the visa-application process at the U.S. Embassy in Kiev.

To arrange an appointment for a visa interview by phone, please call: 216-9771 between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., Monday-Friday. For faster service, please have notepaper and your passport (external or internal) by the phone with you when you call.

To arrange an appointment by mail, please send your request with your name, date and place of birth, passport (internal or external) number, phone number or address and a self-addressed, stamped envelope to: 252053 Ukraine, Kiev 53, vul. Yuriya Kotsiubynskoho 10, American Embassy, Consular Section.

In addition, requests for appointments can be dropped off at the Embassy at the above address during working hours (9 a.m.-6 p.m.) Monday-Friday. Include your name, date and place of birth, passport (internal or external) number, phone number or address and a self-addressed, stamped envelope. The drop-off box for appointment requests is not located in the Embassy itself, but in the guard booth at the Embassy's front vehicle gate.

Applicants, please note that under U.S. law, you may apply for visas in person at any visa-issuing U.S. Embassy or Consulate in the world.

Immigrant visas and refugee applications for permanent residence in the United States will not be processed in Kiev.

Ukrainian champion of human rights honored by Poor Richard Club

by Tamara Stadnychenko-Cornellson

HORSHAM, Pa. — Nadia Svitlychna is a political activist dedicated to the cause of human rights in Ukraine, especially the right to freedom of expression. For her public advocacy of these rights, Ms. Svitlychna paid a heavy price: she was arrested by Soviet authorities and sentenced to a labor camp in Mordovia.

Released in 1976, Ms. Svitlychna emigrated to the United States in November 1978. Since that time she has remained an active supporter of Ukrainian human rights. A founding member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, Ms. Svitlychna has been instrumental in editing and disseminating the underground journals and poems of other political prisoners and has written extensively on the Ukrainian independence movement and Soviet repression in Ukraine.

On Wednesday, July 29, at an awards ceremony held at Williamson's Restaurant in Horsham, Pa., Ms. Svitlychna was one of nine recipients of the Pro Bono Awards presented by the Poor Richard Club.

Founded in 1906 and named in honor of Benjamin Franklin's widely read and influential "Poor Richard's Almanack," the Poor Richard Club is America's oldest club of advertising and communications, with a long and varied history



Nadia Svitlychna with Hugh Monaghan, president of the Poor Richard Club.

of promoting excellence in these fields.

In 1920, club members established the Charles Morris Price School of Advertising and Journalism, and since the 1930s, the Poor Richard Club has honored individuals who have distin-

guished themselves by their work as writers, community activists, businessmen or public servants.

In previous years, the club has presented awards to Walt Disney (1934), Bob Hope (1945), Claire Boothe Luce

(1955), Rogers and Hammerstein (1960), publishing magnate John Knight (1972), Lee Iacocca (1985) and S.J. Taylor (1991).

This year's honorees, in addition to Ms. Svitlychna, included several distinguished leaders of Pennsylvania's business community, Joseph R. Leake (the deputy police chief of New York City), Leopold Nathaniel Mills II (acting secretary to the Cabinet of Bermuda), Larry Marbert (senior vice-president for operations of the Philadelphia Inquirer and the Philadelphia Daily News), and William Morris (head basketball coach at La Salle University).

The 1992 awards program was opened with an invocation by the Rev. Frederick J. Riegler, Master of ceremonies and president of the Poor Richard Club, Hugh Monaghan, and Zwen Zacharchuk then led those assembled in the singing of "God Bless America." Mr. Monaghan also read a congratulatory letter from Sen. Harris Wofford (D-Pa.) before introducing the honorees.

Cover-up of the Great Famine

In his opening remarks about the nine award recipients, Mr. Monaghan spoke at some length about Walter Duranty, The New York Times correspondent who betrayed his journalistic integrity and the Ukrainian people by helping Soviet authorities cover up the Ukrainian Famine of the 1930s, and about the more recent tragedy of the Chinese students who sacrificed their lives and their freedom during the Tiananmen Square debacle.

Chinese dissident Fang Lizhi's "Bringing Down the Great Wall" (a chronicle of the event at Tiananmen Square) was presented to Bermuda's Cabinet Secretary Leopold Mills, and S.J. Taylor's "Stalin's Apologist" (a scathing indictment of Walter Duranty) was presented to Ms. Svitlychna at this time. Ms. Svitlychna and Secretary Mills were also honored by the program sponsors' decision to display the Ukrainian and Bermudan flags.

As the program continued, each recipient of the Pro Bono Award was formally introduced by a colleague or associate who outlined the honoree's background and specific accomplishments.

Ms. Svitlychna was introduced by Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center President Boris Zacharchuk, who opened his remarks with a brief history of Ukraine, a country he described as a victim of its own richness and geographical location. "Empires moving east and empires moving west clashed on Ukrainian soil, destroying Ukrainian culture in their wake," he said. "But on December 1, 1991, Ukrainians brought democracy back to their land without spilling a single drop of blood."

He cited Ms. Svitlychna, a native of eastern Ukraine, as an example of the undying spirit that had made Ukraine's transition from colony to independent nation a reality, describing her work as a dissident, as a research fellow at Harvard University, as a writer, and most recently, as an employee of Radio Free Europe, "where she had the opportunity to talk to her countrymen, to inform them of infringements on human rights, of democracy in the West, and of the pluralistic society of America," where freedom of expression is an inalienable right guaranteed to all citizens.

Human rights activists cited

After being presented with the Pro Bono Award, a small bust of Benjamin

(Continued on page 17)

Nadia Svitlychna speaks on rights movement in Ukraine

Following is the full text of remarks delivered by Nadia Svitlychna at the Poor Richard Club's presentation of Pro Bono Awards. Ms. Svitlychna's speech was translated by Maria Skorupsky.

Ladies and Gentlemen!

In accepting this honor bestowed upon me by the International Poor Richard Club, let me say that to me this award signifies your recognition of the arduous and self-sacrificing struggle waged by Ukrainian human-rights activists to pave the way for today's builders of an independent democratic Ukraine. Rightfully, this award belongs to them. Above all, it belongs to those who paid the highest price possible for Ukraine's freedom — their lives.

Their number in the history of Ukraine is legion. The list of victims from the ranks of the older generation is much too long for me to mention each by name. Let me, therefore, name but a few as examples, Nadia Surovtseva, Viktor Petrovsky, Borys Antonenko-Davydovych, Kateryna Zarytska, Mykhailo Soroka.

From among my own contemporaries, this list must include the valiant Vasyl Stus, the wise Oleksa Tykhy, the tragic Yuriy Lytvyn and Mykhailo Melnyk, the sparkingly witty Valeriy Marchenko, the utterly selfless Ivan Svitlychny, the scathing-critical Heliy Sniehiriov, the steadfastly uncompromising Alla Horska and Oksana Meshko and the ever generous Zynoviy Krasivsky and Yaroslav Lesiv. And this roster would be incomplete without the courageous Gen. Petro Grigorenko, the pioneer of the human-rights movement in the Soviet Union. Were he alive today, his would have been the unrivaled right to the honor that you do me today.

I mean no disrespect to the hosts at today's ceremony when I say that of all possible earthly rewards, the

greatest that was granted me was to know and associate with the people I have named.

The Ukrainian human-rights movement played an exceptional role in the history of the defeat of the Soviet totalitarian regime. For many years, Ukraine served as the proving ground on which the Soviet punitive machine tested its new methods. It is public knowledge that the prison terms given to Ukraine were the harshest, that the charges brought against human-rights activists in Ukraine were the most cynical, and that the largest contingent of prisoners in the concentration camps was from Ukraine.

I deliberately use the term "from Ukraine" rather than "Ukrainian" in order not to exclude Semyon Gluzman and Yosyf Zisels, Anatoliy Koryagin and Henrikh Altunian, who are of Jewish, Russian, and Armenian ethnic origin, respectively. The concentration camps fostered genuine friendship among nations and international solidarity. The friendships formed between the Ukrainian Vyacheslav Chornovil and the Armenian, Paruir Airikian, the Ukrainian Yevhen Sverstiuk and the Russian Sergei Kovalyov, the Jew Semyon Gluzman and the Ukrainian Ivan Svitlychny, disturbed the authorities a great deal more than any violation of the regime in the labor camps. These friendships disturbed them because of their humanity in the midst of a prison regime that was deliberately inhuman.

Describing the conditions in camp No. 36 in the Urals, Vasyl Stus wrote: "We have lost every right to be our own selves, let alone the right to have our own books, notebooks or writings. There is a saying that when God wishes to punish someone, he deprives him of reason. This cannot go on much longer. This kind of pressure is only possible just before the end." And he added bitterly, "I do

not know when their end will come, but I personally feel doomed."

Vasyl Stus was tortured to death in the fall of 1985, when Gorbachev was already in power. The regime was indeed in its death throes. I can only guess that one of Vasyl Stus's greatest crimes was to announce his membership in the National Liberation Party of Armenia, and to enlist the Estonian Mart Niklus and the Lithuanian Viktoras Petkus, into the ranks of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group.

At the time of his first arrest, Valeriy Marchenko, the young Ukrainian journalist, was accused of Ukrainian and Azerbaijani nationalism; at his second trial which culminated in a verdict that was fatal to him, he was charged under the Ukrainian, Russian and Kazakh penal codes.

We can take pride that the human-rights activists passed the torch of solidarity to Rukh, which carried it into the Ukrainian Parliament and eliminated the threat of inter-ethnic conflicts in today's highly charged atmosphere.

It was no accident that the monthly bulletin I published in 1980-1985 under the auspices of the External Representation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group was called the Herald of Repression in Ukraine, for it reported not only the repressions directed against Ukrainians, but also those directed against all the national minorities in Ukraine.

Unfortunately, present political realities have now displaced human-rights activity in Ukraine. I, however, feel that concern for human-rights in the post-Chornobyl era is just as important as it was under the arbitrary rule of the Soviet regime. Consequently, your recognition of the Ukrainian human-rights movement has the added merit of perhaps serving to stimulate renewed attention to issues that involve human-rights. I am very moved and gratified by your high opinion of my modest role in the human-rights movement.

Ukrainian U.S. women's volleyball coach instrumental in team's resurgence

by Andriy Wynnyckyj

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — On July 27, at the XXV Olympiad in Barcelona, the U.S. national women's volleyball team was led into yet another tournament by one of the winningest coaches in its history, Taras Liskevych. He is the subject of an exhaustive profile by Don Patterson in the July issue of Volleyball magazine. (He is so well known in the sport's circles that people know his birthday without looking it up when you call the United States Volleyball Association's (USVBA) offices in San Diego. It's October 14, 1948.)

Although the U.S. squad boasts such superstars as Caren Kemner, one of the game's premier spikers, Coach Liskevych knew that securing a medal in Barcelona would not be simple. The teams from China and Cuba were seeded ahead of the U.S. going into the competition, with the Unified Team and Japan very close behind Team U.S.A.

The first match was a tough contest against the Japanese. Team U.S.A. lost in five sets. In its next match, it barely got past a strong Unified team, beating them 15-11 in the fifth set.

However, Mr. Liskevych is no stranger to adversity. The U.S. Olympic team was, in the eyes of many, disappointing in Seoul (1988), coming in seventh as Cuba took the gold.

When Mr. Liskevych arrived at the USA's National Team Training Center

(NTTC) in San Diego in 1985, he took over from Arie Salinger, who had skippered the U.S. to a silver medal at the boycotted Games in Los Angeles. According to the Volleyball magazine article, it took six years for Liskevych to get the U.S. team back among the world's elite, and it wasn't an easy climb. All of the squad's players were gone, seeking higher salaries, and Mr. Liskevych was given no video tapes of other teams, no scouting reports, while the assistant coach had a considerably different approach to the game.

Such obstacles were not a novel feature in Mr. Liskevych's sporting career. In his youth, he also faced the opposition traditionally leveled at all first-generation offspring of immigrant parents. A native of Munich, Germany (his parents fled before the Soviet advance in 1944), he was pressured by the usual expectations of becoming a doctor or lawyer, particularly because his father, Taras Liskevych Sr., was an economist.

Sponsored by an aunt in Chicago, the Liskevych family settled in that city, where the young Taras acquired an intense affection for both reading and sport. His father read him Jack London in Ukrainian translation, and Taras Jr. indulged his passion for soccer. During the course of his medical studies, after completing a bachelor's degree in biology, he began to lose interest and decided to opt for a career in sports. He signed on as assistant coach under Jim Coleman (now director of the NTTC) at George Williams College, in 1971.

As mentioned in the Volleyball magazine issue, his years as a "yunak" and then "vykhovnyk" in Plast, left him with many memories. He claims that he learned to fend for himself in the wild, "just like in commando training," as well as the 57 different ways to tie a knot.

However, he also witnessed a tragedy that changed the face of the organization, making it slightly more timid in its approach to challenging nature. When he was 12, he went on a fateful expedition that claimed the lives of his cousin, Yuriy Prypchan, and five other scouts, as the group was fording the Wisconsin River. "I've seen death at an early age," Mr. Liskevych said, "and when you do, you don't think you're infallible."

However, according to the Volleyball profile, "one of the things he [Liskevych] considered in making his decision to leave medical school and become a coach was: 'will I be the best?'" Mr. Liskevych thought, "I didn't have the aptitude to be the best doctor in the world, but I always felt that I could be one of the best coaches."

This hard-nosed honesty in self-evaluation did not stop at the skin. The Volleyball magazine provides many choice quotes in this regard. Mr. Liskevych has rubbed many people the wrong way, and his forthrightness has kept him out of many senior positions in the sports world. During the course of his interview for the post of national training director of the USVBA in 1976, someone asked him what he thought the perception of the organization was, and he replied, "Well, I don't think it's very good." Logically, the next question was, "Then why do you want to work here?" To that he answered, "It wouldn't take much to make it better." He didn't get the job.

Mr. Liskevych makes no apologies for this attitude. "Here's the way I am. If you want me... I'm going to work hard and maybe get under some people's skin, but I'll tell you what, I'm not going to shake your hand and smile, and then stab you in the back." This direct approach has worked for him. "I've tried to never compromise my principles," the coach said. "I like being black and white. There are people who really get along with me and like me, and there

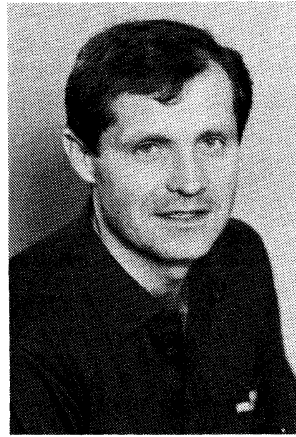
are people who dislike me, and I don't know if there are many in between. I don't mind that."

This toughness enabled Taras Liskevych to overcome the many reversals following his appointment as head coach of the National Team. Caren Kemner had to be lured back from the professional leagues in Italy; Judy Bellomo, a member of the team, died unexpectedly during an operation for thyroid cancer; Keba Phipps, a starter and one of the world's best hitters, was hit by a lifetime ban for drug use. Differences with the USVBA's executive director, Cliff McPeak, even led the latter to force a vote by the players as to whether Mr. Liskevych should be dismissed. The vote was unanimous that he should stay on.

Obviously, the chemistry within the team was right. The U.S. rejoined the world's elite in 1990, as the women's team upset Cuba at the World Championships in China. In 1991, the team defeated Peru in its last match at the World Cup to earn the final Olympic berth.

As this issue went to press, the team was headed into the semi-finals against number-two-ranked Cuba. The U.S. women earned their place in the medal round by defeating a cocky underdog team from Holland in four sets. A member of the latter squad had boasted to U.S. Assistant Coach Giovannazzi, "We've beaten China; we're going to kill you."

It seems that they had challenged the wrong team. And the wrong coach.



Taras Liskevych

Ukrainians active at Dem convention

NEW YORK — As Bill Clinton attempts to capture the Oval Office he can count on at least a few Ukrainian Americans in his ranks — and for all he knows many more may stand behind them.

Two Ukrainian American Democratic organizations took part in the Democratic National Convention held in New York City on July 13-16. Both feel that Gov. Clinton has a great chance to win the 1992 presidential election.

"The Democratic Convention sparked hope for the Democrats to capture the White House," said Marc-anthony Datzkiwsky, president of the Ukrainian American Democratic Association (UADA). With Gov. Clinton running 30 percent ahead of President George Bush in some polls maybe a flame exists behind that spark.

The UADA, along with the Ukrainian Democrats in America, took part in several convention functions.

Most notably, they sponsored a breakfast for Mr. Clinton's Arkansas delegation on Monday, the first day of the convention. Joe Lesawyer, president of Ukrainian Democrats in America, spoke at the meeting and talked of the 100-year involvement of Ukrainian Americans with the Democratic Party.

The UADA also met with vice-presidential candidate Al Gore during the College Democrats conference. Mr. Gore told the group it is important to support Ukraine and the states that have arisen on the territory of the former Soviet Union.

But the highlight of the week, said Mr. Datzkiwsky, occurred when UADA members were given seats on the convention floor to listen to the acceptance speeches of Messrs. Clinton and Gore.

Mr. Datzkiwsky said that "Ukrainians should return to their Democratic Party roots, just like they can now return home to a tree Ukraine."

Ukraine's Olympic successes continue

by Andriy Wynnyckyj

Judging from the performance of Ukraine's athletes at the XXV Olympiad in Barcelona, a contingent that trained in the midst of political turmoil and severe economic hardships, Team Ukraine will be a force to reckon with at future Games.

The first athlete who stood alone on the podium as the blue-and-yellow was raised and "Shche ne Vmerla" played was, as mentioned last week, Oleh Kucherenko. He had bested the field in Graeco-Roman wrestling's 48 kg (105.5 lb) class. The first Ukrainian athlete whose medal ceremony was beamed across the world on global TV networks was gymnast Tetiana Gutsu, from Odessa. She triumphed in the overall individual contest, overcoming lapses in the early rounds, and a strong effort from Shannon Miller of the U.S. Gymnastics typically garner high viewer ratings for world competitions, so this is a welcome boost for Ukrainian Olympic Committee director Valeriy Borzov.

Other Gold medalists for Ukraine include Tetiana Lysenko from Kherson, who triumphed on the balance beam (where Gutsu and the highly touted Kim Zmeskal from the U.S. slipped); and Hryhoriy Misiutin, Ihor Korobchynsky and Rustam Sharipov, all recipients of team gold in gymnastics.

Silver medalists for Ukraine include Tetiana Gutsu, uneven bars, gymnastics; Tetiana Dorovskiykh of Zaporizhia, women's 3,000 meters; Olha Bryzhina (mistakenly listed in the July 26 issue as "Bryznina") of Luhanske, women's 400 meters; Hryhoriy Misiutin of Luhanske, the reigning world champion, earned a 9.9 score from a judge, tied Andreas Wecker of Germany in the horizontal bar event in

individual gymnastics, but was alone as the silver medalist for the individual all around competition; Serhiy Holubyt'sky, individual men's foil (fencing); and Timur Taimazov, in the 100 kg weightlifting class.

Ukraine's bronze medalists include Tetiana Gutsu, gymnastics, floor routine (tied Miller, U.S., and Bontas, Romania); Tetiana Lysenko, gymnastics, vault; Ihor Korobchynsky, gymnastics, parallel bars; Serhiy Kravchuk, member of the Unified team epee squad; and Saria Zakirova and Inna Frolova, members of the women's quadruple sculls rowing team.

As the issue went to press, Oleksandra Tymoshenko, from Kiev, was first in the preliminary round of competition in rhythmic gymnastics, with 19,600 points. Oksana Skaldina, also from Kiev, was third, with 19,075 points.

Natalia Kolovanova qualified for the 100 meter hurdles final, but came in seventh, with a time of 13.01 seconds. Oleh Tverdokhlib qualified for the men's 200 meter final, but he also came in seventh, with a time of 48.63 seconds.

The men's Unified handball team won its semi-final game against Iceland 23-19. That means that Serhiy Bebesko and Yuriy Havryliv of Kiev will have a chance to play for the gold against Sweden on Saturday, August 8. The women (with team members Maryna Bazanova and Tetiana Horb of Kiev) lost to Norway in the semis.

Heorhiy Pohosov is a member of the team sabre group that qualified for the finals.

Oleh Shadchyn and Yuriy Koroviansky are members of a "Unified" volleyball team that has been torn by internal feuding. It lost to a surging U.S. squad, and then was knocked out of the medal competition by Japan.

Major study of famine begins at the University of Illinois

URBANA, Ill. — A study of the Ukrainian famine of 1933 — the details of which have been kept secret until now — goes into high gear this fall at the University of Illinois.

In late August Dr. James Mace will begin a nine-month fellowship at the University of Illinois, where he plans to write a history of the famine. He is in Kiev this summer exploring formerly closed archives, opened recently because of Ukraine's independence from the former Soviet Union.

"Thanks to the favorable reception of my work in Ukraine and my wide circle of acquaintances there, I now enjoy virtually unlimited access to hitherto unavailable official sources," said Dr. Mace, adding that he believes there is "ample evidence to indicate the regime's actions in the Ukrainian countryside [during the 1930s] were largely conditioned by extra-economic and non-agricultural concerns of nationality policy."

According to Diane Koenker, director of the university's Russian and East European Center, the unit sponsoring the new fellowship, the Soviet government "had always denied the famine ever occurred." Dmytro Shtohryn, University of Illinois professor of Slavic literature, said at least 7 million people perished as a result of the famine.

In 1988, as principal writer, Dr. Mace published the Report to Congress of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine and in 1990 co-edited the commission's three-volume "Oral History Project."

The first recipient of the University of Illinois Postdoctoral Fellowship in Modern Ukrainian Studies, Dr. Mace until recently was a senior fellow at the Harriman Institute for Advanced Study of the Soviet Union at Columbia University.

While on the campus, Dr. Mace will use the extensive Ukrainian collection of the university's Slavic and East European Library, which he describes as "among the most extensive in the West on 20th-century Ukraine." He also



Dr. James Mace

will interact with the faculty and lecture to classes and to the public.

His fellowship, supported by the Chicago-based Foundation for the Advancement of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Illinois, is the first step in establishing a program in Ukrainian studies on the campus. Ms. Koenker said, "A center would strengthen us in an area in which we ought to be stronger," Ms. Koenker said. "Our goal is to be a leader in the field."

In addition to the annual postdoctoral fellowship, the program would include undergraduate scholarships for study in Ukraine; support for acquisitions of Ukrainian materials; an annual conference; and a faculty position and graduate fellowships in Ukrainian studies.

The foundation for the Advancement of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Illinois is composed largely of Ukrainians in the Chicago area. Chicago is home to 60,000 Ukrainian Americans, the third or fourth largest concentration in the United States.

U. of Kansas to offer Ukrainian graduate program

LAWRENCE, Kansas — The University of Kansas is planning to offer specialized graduate work in Ukrainian studies within its M.A. Program in Russian and East European Studies. The REES Program has been designated as one of 10 National Resource Centers by the U.S. Office of Education.

Graduate students who begin the university's program in the fall of 1992 will be able to complete the degree, with full language and area qualifications in Ukrainian studies, within 16 months (by the end of fall 1993).

Applicants for language studies must have three years of college-level Russian (or equivalent), or demonstrated intermediate proficiency in Ukrainian. During the 1992-1993 Academic Year, students will take concentrated course work in Ukrainian language at K.U. with a native Ukrainian instructor from Ivan Franko University in Lviv. During summer of 1993 the students will participate in an Advanced Ukrainian Language and Culture Program on site at Ivan Franko University in Lviv.

Area studies students must complete 30 hours of coursework, including a two-semester, six-credit-hour seminar in which they will conduct original research using Ukrainian language sources. Courses dealing with Ukraine, either exclusively or in substantial

measure, will be offered during the three-semester program in each of five principal fields: literature, history, politics and government, philosophy/religion and economics/business/geography.

To further enhance the Ukrainian capability of the teaching faculty of K.U.'s Russian and East European Studies Program, the University of Kansas has invited two additional visiting professors from Ivan Franko University in Lviv, one in economics and the other in history and government.

While some universities in the U.S. have begun to offer courses in Ukrainian language, literature and history, the University of Kansas will be the first to offer a complete Ukrainian Area Studies Program in five principal fields.

The University of Kansas in Lawrence and the Ivan Franko University in Lviv are both major research and teaching institutions located in important agricultural regions. The excellent relations between the two universities was reinforced by the visit of Rector Ivan Vakarchuk to the Lawrence campus in October 1991, and the return visit of the dean of international studies and programs, Dr. George Woodyard, and Dr. Maria Carlson, professor of Slavic languages and literatures, to Lviv in June 1992.

First collection of documents on trade in Ukraine published

EDMONTON — Last year the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies reached an agreement with the Archeographic Commission of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences to cooperate in research projects and publications. Plans include co-publication of primary sources, the classics of Ukrainian historiography, and a Ukrainian translation series of important works on Ukrainian history published in the West.

The Archeographic Commission proposed a volume of documents on trade in Ukraine as the first joint publication. The commission invited Dr. Frank E. Sysyn, director of the Jacyk Center, to join the editorial board and accommodated his suggestions for improving the collection.

Printed by the Naukova Dumka publishing house in Kiev, "Torhivlia na Ukraini XIV-seredyna XVII Stolittia. Volyn i Naddniproshchyna (Trade in Ukraine from the Fourteenth to the Mid-Seventeenth Centuries. Volhynia and the Dnieper Lands) constitutes the first volume published by the recently established center at the University of Alberta.

"Torhivlia na Ukraini" is the first collection of documents about commerce and trade in medieval and early modern Ukraine. As its compilers, Volodymyr Kravchenko and Natalia Iakovenko, point out, this is not because Ukrainian archeographers have not undertaken such work in the past. The volumes prepared by Mykola Tyshchenko in the early 1930s were never published, and even the materials he collected have not survived. Only since the revival of the Archeographic Commission in 1987 has it become possible to return to this project. Regrettably, the tremendous loss of archives during World War II has greatly reduced the source base.

Of the 25 documents included in the volume, only 38 have been previously published. Most documents originate in the Volhynian territories between the years 1550 and 1650. This geographical and chronological focus reflects the limited survival of documents from earlier periods (56 in the volume) and from lands further east. The documents do, however, contain a wealth of informa-

tion that sheds light on economic and social trends in earlier periods and other territories. Written predominantly in Ukrainian and found in the registry books of Lutske and Volodymyr (now preserved in the Kiev State Historical Archive), the documents provide information on goods, weights and measures, trade routes and merchants.

The court cases, contracts, and tariff records are far more than just dry information on commercial transactions. They constitute a full and often lively account of the activities and world views of the inhabitants of old Ukraine. Each document contains an account of the daily life of the age. For example, the book dealer Mykhailo Sliozka makes a complaint against the archpriest of Volodymyr, who accused him of selling a book stolen from a church. The furriers of Lutske charge that they have been set upon by Scottish merchants from Brody. There is an account of a Kozak attack on a Turkish caravan near Oster castle.

The primary importance of the volume consists in the evidence it brings to the study of major questions of economic and social history. The sale of forest and agricultural products, the development of magnate domains, and the relationship of Ukraine with the Baltic and Black Sea zones are all highlighted in the volume. Many documents deal with the economic activities of the Jewish community in Ukraine.

"Torhivlia na Ukraini" contains translations of documents in German, Italian, Latin, Polish, and Russian into Ukrainian. It also contains subject and geographic indices and glossaries of difficult terms, as well as of weights and measures. There are numerous black-and-white period illustrations and a map of Volodymyr county in the 16th and 17th centuries.

The volume, 406 pages in length, is priced at \$11.95 (Canadian) and is available exclusively from the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press and its distributors: Canada — Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, 352 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2E8; U.S. — Ukrainian Academic Press, 6931 South Yosemite, Englewood, CO 80112.

Famine researchers association founded

KIEV — On June 27, the All-Ukrainian Association of Researchers of the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 (Vseukrainska Asotsiatsiia Doslidnykiv Genotsydu-Holodu) held its founding meeting here in the offices of the Ukrainian Writers' Union. It was attended by representatives of the 35 registered regional committees of the nascent organization, many of whom formerly belong to the Memorial Society.

The meeting began with a minute of silence in commemoration of the late Volodymyr Maniak, initiator of the research group, former co-president of the Memorial Society, and author-editor of "Famine 33." Mr. Maniak perished in a bus crash on June 23, on the way back from the consecration of a monument to the victims of the Famine, erected in northeastern Ukraine.

In the ensuing proceedings, those present elected the association's president, which will be headed by Lidiya Kovalenko-Maniak, and 26 members of the organization's council. Those in attendance also formally adopted the association's statutes.

The meeting continued with addresses delivered by Ivan Drach, the economist Veniamin Sikora, the legal expert Prof. Mykola Shulha, Col. Volodymyr Muliava of the Ukrainian army's general staff, and emigre publisher Marian Kots, who also was elected to the association's council.

A collection was begun to fund the work of the association, and the seed grant of \$10,000 from a couple in the U.S. was gratefully acknowledged.

On June 29, Ms. Kovalenko-Maniak and Mr. Kots paid a visit to Ivan Saliy, President Leonid Kravchuk's representative in Kiev, who assured them that a site for the offices, research facilities, archives and the museum the association intends to establish will be found.

Persons wishing to inquire about the All-Ukrainian Association of Researchers of the Famine-Genocide, those willing to provide testimonies about the famine and those interested in establishing chapters may contact Mr. M. Kots, P.O. Box 33, Lexington, NY 12452; (518) 989-6228, fax, (518) 989-6049.

Canadian judge offers assessment of new Ukrainian Constitution

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO — An International Symposium on the Constitution of Ukraine, organized by the Association of Ukrainian Lawyers and the Ukrainian Legal Foundation, both of Kiev and both headed by People's Deputy Serhiy Holovaty, was held in Kiev on July 3-5. The purpose of the conference was to get the input and recommendations of constitutional experts from the West on the second draft of the Constitution of Ukraine.

The draft was prepared by the Working Group of the Constitutional Committee, headed by Prof. Leonid Yuzkov of Kiev University and composed of deputies, lawyers and law professors, some of whom took part in the conference.

Walter Tarnopolsky, justice of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, was one of the Western experts invited to the conference. Appointed to the bench in 1983, he is the author of numerous publications and books on civil liberties, including "The Canadian Bill of Rights" (1975) and "Discrimination and the Law in Canada" (1985). He has held academic appointments at the University of Windsor, Osgoode Hall Law School and the University of Ottawa, and was a member of the United Nations Human Rights Committee from 1977 to 1983.

Before the conference, he received comments on the draft of the constitution from some of the top constitutional and legal experts in Canada, members of a working group he has formed. Justice Tarnopolsky recently returned from Kiev and gave some of his views on the conference and the Constitution of Ukraine.

In addition to Justice Tarnopolsky, the Western constitutional experts taking part in the conference included: Dr. Stephanie Palmer, professor of Constitutional Law and Civil Liberties, Cambridge University, England; Prof. Andras Sajó, dean of the Faculty of Law, Central European University, Budapest; and Prof. Michel Troper, professor of Constitutional Law University of Paris.

Three highly placed officials from Germany, Dr. Klaus Abmeler and Dr. Wolfgang Heyde from the Federal Ministry of Justice and Dr. Gunter Hirsch, Bavarian Ministry of Justice, and three specialists from the U.S., Michael Davidson, legal counsel to the U.S. Senate, Gregory Stanton, American University, Washington; and Judge Bohdan Futey of the U.S. Court of Claims and the National Endowment for Democracy, also participated.

The National Endowment, together with the Soros/Karl Popper Foundation, provided financial support for the conference.

The objective of the Constitution of Ukraine, said Justice Tarnopolsky, is to create a democratic government subject to a bill of rights. The draft document proposes a mixed presidential-parliamentary government system, with the requisite division of powers among the executive, legislative and judicial branches set forth. The legislative power is vested in a bicameral National Assembly, made up of a Council of Deputies, 350 deputies elected for five years from single-mandated constituencies, and a Council of Delegates, a territorial representative body, with five elected delegates per region (oblast) and five each for the Crimea and the city of Kiev. (Both councils are permanent bodies. (The draft includes an alternate option: a one-house National Assembly.)

The president is elected by direct ballot. The prime minister and the Cabinet are chosen by the president, but the National Assembly ratifies and reviews the appointments of the prime minister and key positions of the Cabinet, a system closest to that of France.

Although there are strong reasons for a federal state — particularly the fact that Ukraine is made up of regions with different histories whose regional differences are best reflected by a federal system — Ukraine has opted for a unitary system, with special status for the Crimea as an Autonomous Republic within Ukraine. There are both historic and practical reasons for a unitary state, particularly the Russian threat to "divide and conquer" and the threat of separatism in regions such as Transcarpathia and the Donbas.

Justice Tarnopolsky commented, "I think the choice of a unitary system will give them trouble, but I can understand why they chose it. Ukraine would do better with a federal state if it were not for the threat of separatism."

He said that all the Western experts complimented the drafters of the constitution. "On the whole, we were all impressed with the work they had done. It is a very detailed constitution, attempting to establish a democratic state

If the function of government is of freedoms, this should be made clear.

There is some duplication and inconsistency, particularly in the detail. For example, the articles describing the guarantees of fundamental rights and freedoms are mutually inconsistent; liberty and property rights conflict with economic rights. Equality of rights is set out in five or six different sections. The courts then have a problem in determining which provision applies in any particular situation.

In the opinion of Justice Tarnopolsky, the committee needs to remove repetitions and conflicts, and to reconsider whether many of the provisions that are detailed should be in the constitution at all, or whether they should be made sharper and shorter and the detail provided in statutes. For example, the draft document sets out 40 hours as the maximum work week, a detail that belongs in a labor code.

Although the constitution creates a strong presidency, there is a great deal of control by Parliament because it oversees appointments. Justice Tarnopolsky observed that what you have is a paradox — on the one hand, a strong presidency, on the other, a Parliament that has control over the executive. It is



Justice Walter Tarnopolsky

a feature of the civil law system, which is the system that Ukraine has.

Two models of the Constitutional Court were under discussion: the German one, in which the judges of the first instance determine whether a law is unconstitutional but are not empowered to give a remedy, when the constitutionality of laws is raised in the general courts. Instead, they send the question to be considered in the Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court then determines the constitutional question and sends it back to the court of first instance for the judge to render a judgement in the light of the constitutional ruling. This was the model chosen by the drafters.

The Western experts urged adoption of the Portuguese model in which, when the constitutional issue is raised in the general court, that court makes a determination that can then be challenged and appealed to the Constitutional Court. Both models are different from the practice in Canada and the U.S., where a constitutional question can be raised before any court.

The general opinion of the Western experts was that the Office of the Procurator, as set out in the constitution, is far too powerful. "The procurator in the old Communist system was extremely powerful and, unfortunately, they have adopted too much of those powers," said Justice Tarnopolsky.

The procurator supervises law enforcement agencies and prisons, is responsible for state prosecution and, on top of that, has control over what court is going to sit where. This is completely incompatible with the independence of the judiciary, according to Justice Tarnopolsky. He pointed out that procedures should be totally in the hands of the judiciary, and the drafters were urged to remove the power of the procurator over procedures.

In their discussion of regional and local government, the advisers urged the removal of the part of the constitution that gives the president control over the executive of the local body, said Justice Tarnopolsky. "All of us agreed the local government is the training ground for democracy. You will not teach people how to run themselves, the essence of democracy, unless you give them a chance to make their own decisions, [and allow them] to be wrong once in a while. You create democracy from the bottom up. The imposition of certain aspects that are democratic and others that are basically centralizing will unseat the system," he added.

(Continued on page 20)

Justice Walter Tarnopolsky on Ukraine's Constitution:
"You create a democracy from the bottom up. The imposition of certain aspects that are democratic and others that are basically centralizing will unseat the system."

reflecting somewhat the historical experience of Ukraine." He added that the choice of a presidential over a parliamentary system was wise because, where there are many political parties, the parliamentary system can lead, as in Italy, to a whole series of governments. Ukraine chose a more stable presidential system mixed with a parliamentary system.

The experts assessed the draft document both in its totality and considered it in detail. "In spite of coming from various countries and legal traditions, it was surprising how unanimous we were in our comments," noted Justice Tarnopolsky. Following are some of the topics discussed at the conference, with particular attention to those parts of the constitution that the experts found somewhat troublesome.

They all agreed that the constitution is too long. It consists of 258 articles; the bill of rights provisions take up close to 100 articles. There is an excess of detail, mostly in the parts that deal with civil, political and human rights.

Implications of many of the specific provisions have not been carefully analyzed and the constitutional obligations of the state are particularly open-ended. For example, the following appear in Section 4 — Economic, Social Ecological and Cultural Rights: "Every person has the right to a state environment, and to ecologically safe foodstuffs and objects of everyday use for their life and health."

"Every person has the right to education, including the right to receive general and professional education and professional development training in educational establishments of various types."

Such undertakings should be more precise on the actual obligation of the government to support these initiatives.

not yet clear whether the president will be stronger than the Parliament.

But, Justice Tarnopolsky pointed out, "both of these indicate greater power in relation to the judicial branch of government than we would have liked to see." Although the constitution creates a separate and independent judiciary, there are some provisions that may limit this independence.

"Again, on this we were unanimous," he continued. "There was not a sufficient provision for a strong and independent judiciary. You can draft a beautiful constitution and a detailed bill of rights, but if you don't have an independent judiciary, it isn't going to mean very much." The independence of the judiciary should be clearly established through tenure, remuneration and administrative independence from the executive and legislature. But in the Ukrainian Constitution there is no provision that a judge, once appointed, can't be removed except for severe misconduct, i.e., "tenure during good behavior." This is an international standard and should be written in.

Secondly, there is to be an appointments and discipline commission for judges appointed by the Parliament, but there is no protection for the members of that commission from Parliament or a provision to ensure that judges will be on that commission. "If you have a court that is dominated by the legislature, you don't have the kind of independence which we felt was important if you are going to have a test of constitutionality," Justice Tarnopolsky said.

In the judicial sphere, the constitution sets up a Constitutional Court, a special court which interprets and clarifies the terms of the constitution. Such specialization — separate criminal, civil and constitutional courts — is

THE Ukrainian Weekly

A symbolic transfer

While the World Forum of Ukrainians convenes in Kiev on August 21-24, bringing more than 1,000 Ukrainians from the diaspora to the Ukrainian capital city (already some 850 delegates have registered) for special commemorations of Ukraine's first independence anniversary, there will be a special ceremony at the Ukrainian Parliament. On August 22, during an extraordinary session of the Supreme Council of Ukraine, the Ukrainian National Republic-in-exile will turn over its mandate to represent the Ukrainian nation to the government of independent Ukraine.

Mykola Plawiuk, president of the government-in-exile, on December 3, 1991, wrote to Ukraine's newly elected — democratically elected — president, Leonid Kravchuk: "...with the return of complete independence to Ukraine, the mandate given us [the Ukrainian National Republic-in-exile] by the Labor Congress to act in the name of the Ukrainian nation, is ending. With great joy we will transfer this mandate to the government of Ukraine elected by the will of the people of Ukraine."

Perhaps the mere notion of a "government-in-exile" may have seemed silly and trivial to the younger generations of Ukrainians born in the diaspora to parents of post-World War II and earlier emigrations. However, the fact that this exiled government will now present its mandate to the government of free Ukraine, on the first anniversary of Parliament's proclamation of Ukraine's independence, should be reason enough for us to pause and ponder the present and the future.

The declaration of Ukraine's independence by the Parliament on August 24, 1991, and its subsequent affirmation by the citizens of Ukraine on December 1, 1991, were the realization of decades of dreams shared by all Ukrainians in the diaspora. The dream of independence was carried by countless organizations established by Ukrainians wherever they settled. Among the bearers of their hopes was a body called the Government Center of the Ukrainian National Republic-in-exile. And though in recent years that body seemed to be an exercise in futility, a useless remnant of an irretrievable past, it was, nonetheless, a symbol of the continuity of Ukrainian statehood.

As Ivan Kedryn, a former head of the Ukrainian National Council, the exiled government's surrogate parliament, has noted, "Ukraine's statehood no longer needs a symbol — it has become reality." That is why, at its extraordinary session on March 14-15 of this year, the Ukrainian National Council approved the transfer of the UNR's mandate to the government of Leonid Kravchuk.

That transfer in itself is yet another symbol. It represents the end of an era during which the Ukrainian diaspora saw its role as consisting, first and foremost, of speaking out for the interests of a Ukraine dominated by foreign powers, of a nation that could not control its own destiny.

Today, that has changed drastically. As Ukraine is now free to determine its own course, we in the diaspora must redefine our role. That is the challenge that lies ahead.

Aug.
16
1987

Turning the pages back...

Celebrations of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine were officially opened by the Ukrainian Orthodox Church with a special ceremony at the Church's headquarters in South Bound Brook, N.J., on Sunday, August 16, 1987.

Between 6,000 and 10,000 people, according to police estimates, witnessed the dedication and blessing of a monument to St. Olha, princess of Kievan Rus', forerunner of modern-day Ukraine.

The unveiling marked the opening of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church's Holy Millennium Jubilee Year.

Metropolitan Mstyslav, leader of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. and diaspora, presided over the day's events. He was assisted by Archbishop Constantine of Chicago, Bishop Antony of New York and Bishop John of Edmonton, as well as numerous clergy.

The ceremonies that day — consisting of a morning liturgy celebrated inside the Memorial Ukrainian Orthodox Church of St. Andrew the First-Called Apostle, an outdoor moleben celebrated on the steps of the church, attracted Ukrainian Orthodox faithful from around the world, as well as adherents of the Ukrainian Catholic and other Churches.

Also in attendance were countless representatives of worldwide, national and local Ukrainian organizations and institutions, among them Peter Savaryn, president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

The day marked two historic anniversaries in addition to the Millennium of the baptism of Kievan Rus' by its ruler, St. Volodymyr the Great, grandson of St. Olha. Also celebrated were the 45th anniversary of the rebirth in Kiev of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, as well as the 45th anniversary of the episcopacy of Metropolitan Mstyslav. Metropolitan Mstyslav is the only surviving member of the group of 12 bishops consecrated in 1942 at the time the Church was reborn.

Only a small portion of the faithful was able to fit into St. Andrew's Church — adorned with a huge blue-and-gold banner proclaiming "988 A.D. — Holy Millennium Jubilee Year — 1988 A.D." — for the morning liturgy. Others were able to listen to the liturgy broadcast over outdoor loudspeakers. The outdoor moleben celebrated immediately afterwards gave thanks for the rebirth of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in 1942.

A procession from the steps of the church then led the various organizations represented, including Ukrainian Orthodox sisterhoods and parishes of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, as well as Ukrainian youth organizations, the clergy and faithful to the foot of the monument of St. Olha.

The monument stands at the main entrance to the Ukrainian Orthodox Center's grounds with St. Andrew's Memorial Ukrainian Orthodox Church providing its breathtakingly beautiful backdrop.



Journalist's notebook in Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets
Kiev Press Bureau

A time for truth and vision

All of Kiev is preparing for the onslaught of the Ukrainian diaspora due to invade this capital city of 3 million beginning on August 21 for the World Forum of Ukrainians.

More than 840 delegates from 24 countries are scheduled to represent Ukrainian community, political, cultural, and scientific organizations beyond the borders of the homeland.

The forum, which takes place through August 24, has been heralded as a celebration of the first anniversary of Ukraine's declaration of independence, as well as a congress of consolidation for Ukrainians worldwide.

Mykola Plawiuk, the president of the Ukrainian National Republic-in-exile, will turn over his powers to President Leonid Kravchuk. Mykola Lebed, the leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, will address the forum's participants on the first day of the celebrations, as he returns to Ukraine after a 50-year-absence.

Many dreams will come true for a lot of people during these celebrations; some have waited decades to see a free Ukraine, others have only heard about their motherland from family members.

Some will experience euphoria. Others will experience sadness because, in reality, Ukraine has a long way to go before it is truly a democratic, independent state.

The newly-formed Congress of National-Democratic Forces, members of which are on the organizing committee of this forum, will continue to work in support of Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk, a former Communist and once the party's ideology secretary, who has said on many occasions that the consolidation of democratic forces is the guarantee of the further development of a democratic Ukraine.

But not everyone in Ukraine will feel that there is reason to celebrate. Political leaders such as Volodymyr Filenko of New Ukraine and Vyachelsav Chornovil of Rukh don't look at the world through rose-colored glasses. Mr. Chornovil, in recent conversations, proposed that the motto for this congress be: "Ukraine is in danger, help rescue it."

One year into independence, Ukraine has no economic program, its foreign relations are not yet firmly established, with only nine or 10 diplomats working abroad. Its constitution has only been presented to the citizens for familiarization over the past few weeks, and one Western judge visiting here remarked on Radio Kiev that "it's a fine constitu-

tion, if you disregard human rights and democracy."

So, perhaps for ethnic Ukrainians, this forum will be a wonderful experience, but may it also open their eyes as to how much work lies ahead for this nation struggling to find a place on the civilized map of Europe.

As another Western leader, Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski told the Ukrainian people during a recent visit to Ukraine:

"This is a time both for truth and vision. The truth involves telling the Ukrainian people clearly that the next several years will involve difficult sacrifices and a confrontation with incredibly difficult social problems. It will not only be wrong, but dangerous, for the Ukrainian people to have any illusions on the subject. But the vision is also important. Because if the Ukrainian people remain patient and determined down the road of history... Ukraine will be a member of Europe that will be a participant in the European adventure, a modern and prosperous state. The West can help in this respect, but the critical and decisive work will be here in Ukraine, by the Ukrainians.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Ukraine's stamps subject to greed

Dear Editor:

Ever since the publication in The Weekly (June 21) of the Canadian printer's advertisement offering Ukrainian stamps for sale, I have been waiting for an editorial comment concerning the fact that some of the prices were 166,000 percent over face value of the stamps. It is not a typo — the mark-up on the first two stamps was one hundred sixty-six thousand percent! Apparently the business was good, because in the last issue of The Weekly there was a second ad offering another chance to purchase overpriced Ukrainian stamps.

It is unfortunate that, philatelically, Ukraine behaves as a fourth-rate Third World Country. These stamps are practically unobtainable in Ukrainian post offices, but they are being freely sold, at larcenous prices, abroad. While I understand the need for hard currency, there ought to be a limit to the greed.

I feel that your readers should know the facts.

George M.J. Slusarczuk
Monroe, N.Y.

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine

The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that as of August 5, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 12,583 checks from its members with donations totalling **\$326,722.37**. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

Please make checks payable to UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bush guaranteed
Gorby's vote

Dear Editor:

I happen to agree very strongly with Alex Kachmar's letter, "Award for Bush case of amnesia?"

President George Bush's blunder in Kiev on August 1, 1991, reminds me of President Gerald Ford's remark in 1976 that Poland is not under the control of the USSR. That caused President Ford to lose the 1976 presidential election. This speech in Kiev I believe will have the same effect.

Although there are fewer than 1 million Ukrainians in the U.S., we do have friends who also didn't care for the speech. As a matter of fact, this election will probably be so close, that every vote will ultimately be critical, and we can make the difference. And we should make that difference by voting for the Democrats, or if we feel uncomfortable about that, we can still show our displeasure by not voting for any presidential candidate. Only then will we be taken seriously. In the future, politicians will not take us for granted and will not want to pay the heavy political price that George Bush will pay on November 3, 1992.

By the way, I know of someone who would vote for George Bush in November if he could: Mikhail Gorbachev. After all, George Bush wanted to hold that empire together in his new world order. Mr. Bush, your new world order will not only die, it will die hard.

Bodhan Pylypiw
New York

Canada's record
on immigration

Dear Editor:

On April 23, representatives of the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Toronto (UPBC), along with the Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society (CUIAS), met with Sebastien Gignac, senior immigration policy advisor, in an attempt to resolve the problem of the continued lack of Ukrainian immigration to Canada.

Discussions centered on the fact that, while in the past Ukraine had been an excellent source of immigrants who successfully integrated into Canadian society, this "seed migration" had been denied to us over the past 45 years due to the existence of the Soviet empire.

Now, despite the fact that political changes have taken place in Eastern Europe along with an easing of visa restrictions, our situation has not changed. This is due in large part to the fact that the Canadian Embassy in Kiev is not in operation and to the current treatment of refugee claimants and visitors. Thus, while the Ukrainian Canadians are celebrating their 100th anniversary of settlement in this country, there continues to be little or no migration of Ukrainians to Canada.

Reference was made to Immigration Canada's master plan for the next five years which indicate an inflow of 250,000 immigrants per year. Looking at the statistics for previous years it is evident that Ukrainians were not represented nor was there any kind of numerical allocation. Now that Ukraine is an independent country, our community should be treated on an equal basis with other groups. The ongoing problems with refugee claimants and visitors were also covered.

Mr. Gignac advised that the department is quite aware of the situation and

that Immigration Minister Bernard Valcourt will be forthcoming with a plan whereby a "seed migration" allocation from Ukraine will be allowed to make up for past years.

Mr. Gignac requested that another meeting be held shortly once the minister has his policy and procedure in place.

At this point it can be assumed that the government is shifting away from the family class towards the independent class of immigrants who have more to offer Canada economically. The new policy will in all probability be implemented in cooperation with Immigrant Aid and other community organizations with the proviso that these assist directly with sponsorship and settlement services.

B. A. Mykytiuk
President
Canadian Ukrainian
Immigrant Aid Society
Toronto

Apparatchiks hurt
Ukraine's image

Dear Editor:

A recent article on the situation in Ukraine published in the prestigious "Economist" (June 17), is both disturbing and ominous. Western powers are obviously perturbed by the developments in our home country and probably rightfully so.

We are and should be grateful to President Leonid Kravchuk for his work on the re-establishment of the independence of Ukraine and for his guidance and perseverance in this ongoing process.

However, we must be cognizant of the changes taking place in Ukraine such as gradual replacement of elected officials with trusted apparatchik prefects. The very fact that West Europeans regard the Kravchuk Cabinet of Ministers as "antediluvian" and wonder why the Ukrainian (?) KGB still keeps under lock millions of files does not bode well for the growth of confidence in the stability of Ukrainian statehood. This, in turn, affects foreign investments in the Ukrainian economy and international opinion about our country.

The diaspora should carefully monitor the situation, verify the facts and express its concerns regarding the course of the process of democratization and privatization of economy in our newly independent homeland.

Michael O. Holowaty
Crown Point, Ind.

Coca-Cola Ukrainianizes

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — An observant reader of The Ukrainian Weekly noticed that Coca-Cola bottles in Kiev were labeled in (gasp!) Russian. After writing to the president of Coca-Cola International, Lubomyr A. Lypeckyj received a courteous reply which stated that "the product that you've seen in Kiev was either transhipped by individuals from Russia for re-sale in Ukraine, or is a leftover from the old USSR days."

The letter, written by Kamran Khadivi, marketing operations manager, Northeast Europe/Africa Group, went on to say that Coca-Cola now has an office in Kiev and "is working very closely with Ukrainian National to start the first Coca-Cola bottling plant in Ukraine."

Centennial
sojourn

by Christopher Guly

Another World Conference on AIDS passes and Elaine Woloschuk wonders about the virus's continuing devastation on a group she has worked with for the better part of a decade. The 46-year-old Windsor, Ontario, schoolteacher, honored last year by the Canadian government with a Canada Volunteer Award, has served as both president and chairperson of the national board of directors of the Canadian Hemophilia Society (CHS).

Her involvement makes sense. Eight years ago, her son Stephan, now 22, was diagnosed with the blood ailment following knee surgery. His life changed and so did hers. Then her one-year involvement with CHS hit closer to home. At the same time, the transmission of the AIDS-related HIV virus through blood transfusions was becoming common knowledge.

So Mrs. Woloschuk successfully lobbied the federal government to fund a Catastrophic Relief Program for hemophiliacs who had AIDS or who had tested positive for the HIV virus. As a result, Health and Welfare Canada gave her group \$150 million.

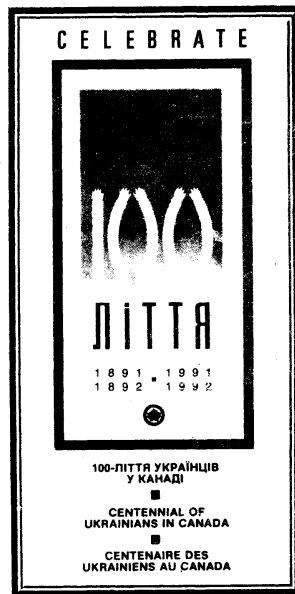
At the same time, the CHS established 26 comprehensive care centers across Canada for people with hemophilia. Through Ms. Woloschuk's efforts, Canada is also moving closer to using the synthetic drug Recombinant Factor 8, which will offset the need to rely on blood banks.

She does this, she explains, because not enough attention is given to those with impaired blood clotting capabilities. The need for attention motivates her current appointment to the National Advisory Committee on AIDS.

Mrs. Woloschuk's social commitment also extends to serving as president of the House of Sophrosyne, a home for women recovering from substance abuse. She further serves on the National Steering Committee for the Canadian Council for Children and Youth.

Few members of the extended Ukrainian Canadian community know of the presence of this contemporary Florence Nightingale. Toronto-born Mrs. Woloschuk seems to like it this way.

Armed with a master's degree in the administrative side of education, she



has devoted the past 27 years to teaching. Mrs. Woloschuk currently teaches Grade 8 in the Windsor Roman Catholic Separate School Board.

But carrying the banner of physical pain and suffering for thousands of those afflicted by blood disorders has become her own personal crusade. "It's so frustrating at times because hemophilia is a hidden ailment," she notes.

Sadly, its connection with AIDS has forced it into the spotlight. Yet that match has elicited the necessary recognition that these life-threatening ailments require. For the past four years, Mrs. Woloschuk has spoken at conferences and workshops, addressing the needs of children, women and families affected by AIDS. Where political interests have previously separated gay AIDS victims from heterosexual patients, who have contracted the disease through sexual contact or intravenous injection, she has refused to collaborate on this distinction.

"It's the person I am fighting for, regardless of how they got AIDS," Mrs. Woloschuk states.

Most health experts agree that the upcoming decade will prove difficult as the scientific community struggles with a cure for AIDS and, lest anyone forget, hemophilia. Those affected should take some comfort in knowing that Elaine Woloschuk is on their side in the battle.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Educators join forces to help Ukraine

by Anna Popadiuk Baron
and Zynowij Kwit

The recently established Ukrainian Association of Professional Educators is an organization of Ukrainian teachers of various subjects. It recently took on the responsibility of helping schools in Ukraine, both financially and professionally.

The UAPE has already held two world conferences — at the last conference held in Philadelphia, educators from Ukraine and other countries, were inducted as members.

Also during the conference, the first Ukrainian teachers' organization in Poland was established with Dr. Y. Hryckowian as the head. Dr. Hryckowian

Anna Popadiuk Baron and Zynowij Kwit are secretary and president respectively, of the Ukrainian Association of Professional Educators.

wian was one of the guest speakers at the second conference and co-authored his branch's charter, which was approved by the UAPE.

At a recent meeting in New York City, Magdalena Lozova, head of the UAPE branch in Brazil, was a guest lecturer. Her report, was also read at the second world conference in Philadelphia. Professor Y. Sokolsky from Canada, who also lectured at the conference, has close ties with Brazil.

The first issue of Lastivka, the official publication of the UAPE, was instrumental in obtaining worldwide contacts and team efforts. Issuance of a Chernobyl button raised \$1,424.20, which was given to Iryna Kalynets to support schools for Chernobyl children.

A new button, "Ukrainian School," was issued to raise money for schools in Ukraine. Hundreds of these buttons

(Continued on page 16)

New Ukrainian film portrays demoralization of Soviet recruits

TORONTO — Following the worldwide success of the film "Swan Lake. The Zone," winner of the International Critics' Prize for the Best Film at Cannes Film Festival in 1990, another Ukrainian film is being recognized by film critics all over the world.

It is the film "Oxygen Starvation" directed by a young Ukrainian director, Andriy Donchyk. The film is a Ukrainian-Canadian co-production of Toronto's Kobza International Corp. and Victory FF from Ukraine.

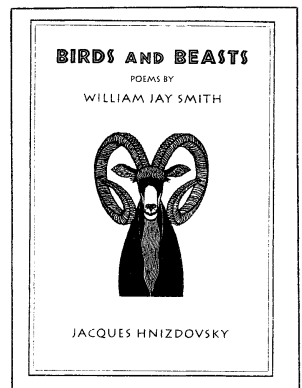
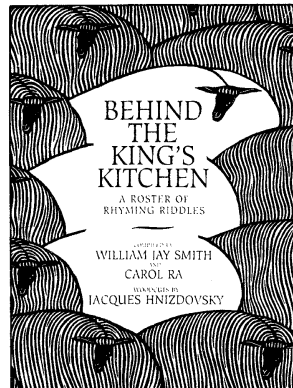
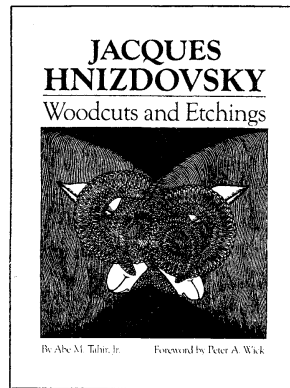
The film tells the story of a young Ukrainian recruit, Roman Bilyk, who undergoes obligatory military training. He represents a whole generation of young Ukrainians who were forced to serve in the Soviet Army. In witnessing the experiences of the main protagonist, viewers have the opportunity to see the Soviet military as it really was and to understand how a soldier becomes a product of the totalitarian system.

The film (completed in 1991) was shot on location in actual military installations, amid the ruins of nuclear missile launchers, and in military zones until recently kept secret. The viewer witnesses the deplorable conditions in the camp, harsh training methods and propagandistic brain-washing, as well as the physical and moral terror inflicted on young recruits by older soldiers.

"Oxygen Starvation" portrays the progressive demoralization of the main protagonist, who is forced to abandon

(Continued on page 15)

Prints by Jacques Hnizdovsky highlight new books



Three recent publications that spotlight the works of Jacques Hnizdovsky.

RIVERDALE, N.Y. — The art of the late Jacques Hnizdovsky (1915-1985), world renowned for his woodcuts, linotypes and etchings, is featured in two recently released books — one a book of poems and the other a collection of rhyming riddles.

"Birds and Beasts" (1990) is a collection of poems for children by American poet William Jay Smith, described as a "master of sprung rhythms and catchy cadences." Each poem is accompanied by a Hnizdovsky woodcut.

In an insert to the book, David R. Godine Publisher Inc. of Boston, notes: "When we first began our careers as printers in 1970, among the first books we printed was a selection of woodcuts of botanical prints ("Flora Exotica") by the artist Jacques Hnizdovsky. ... Jacques died tragically in 1985, but we always had in the back of our minds the

idea of printing some very special tribute to him and his considerable talents. The perfect opportunity arose when we were approached by the poet William Jay Smith who had been working along with Mr. Hnizdovsky on a children's book of verse before his death."

The result is "Birds and Beasts," a 36-page book printed on letterpress in three colors on Mohawk Superfine paper, which is acid-free. The book costs \$18.95.

A more recent publication is "Behind the King's Kitchen," described as a roster of rhyming riddles. The collection, compiled by William Jay Smith and Carol Ra, is suggested for children age 10 and up. Hnizdovsky woodcuts accompany these word puzzles. Published by Wordsong of Honesdale, Pa., the book costs \$18.95.

Both books are available from Stephanie Hnizdovsky, 5245 Netherland Ave., Riverdale, NY 10471. (Shipping charges apply as follows: order amount of up to \$20 — \$2 shipping; \$20.01 to \$40 — \$3; \$40.01 to \$60 — \$3.50; over \$60 — \$4. New York state residents must add the appropriate sales tax.)

Also available from the artist's widow is "Jacques Hnizdovsky: Woodcuts and Etchings," a 1987 compendium of 377 woodcuts, linocuts and etchings created between 1944 and 1985. It is an updated version of the earlier catalogue *raisonne* that covered the artist's work up to 1975. The new volume, by Abe M. Tahir Jr. with a foreword by Peter A. Wick, costs \$39.95.

Also recently published are notecards featuring reproductions of Hnizdovsky woodcuts and oils. For information or a catalogue, please contact Mrs. Hnizdovsky at the address above.

Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

sium) where the young Bandera had studied. Participating in the ceremonies were the OUN leader's sisters, Oksana and Volodymyra, and Yaroslava Stetsko, head of both the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (Revolutionary) and the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations. Some 200,000 persons attended the unveiling. (Respublika)

• MUNICH — Maj. Gen. Aleksandr Lebed, the commander of Russia's 14th Army, once again called the Moldovan government "criminal" and "fascist" and called for a "Nuremberg trial." He repeated his recognition of "the Dnister republic and the legal organs of power of this republic on whose territory our 14th Army is based," and said that "the Dnister people have a right to this army," which he described as "local."

He added that he can foresee three possible futures for the bit of land called the Dnister Republic: it can join with Russia, it can become an independent state, or, if Ukraine reunites with Russia, it can join that state. He believes that the Dnister republic should include right bank territories whose people choose to secede from Moldova. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• SARAJEVO — Five Ukrainian soldiers sent to Sarajevo for peacekeeping were seriously injured on July 31 during an attack on the Sarajevo airport. One 26-year-old soldier died the following day in a German hospital, while a second is in critical condition in a hospital in Munich. The Ukrainian Foreign Ministry has called on U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali to ensure the safety of Ukrainian

peacekeeping forces and has asked the U.N. Security Council to investigate the attack. Ukrainian television reported on August 2. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• LVIV — On June 19, the local press here ran reports about the financial audit of the newspaper *Za Vilnu* Ukraine conducted by the executive branch of the Finance Ministry of Ukraine. The audit states that the newspaper's account handled about 3 million rubles and a few thousand dollars in foreign currency. (Respublika did not report on the period in question.) Vasyli Baziv, editor-in-chief of the periodical, and his deputy editor and commercial director, Yaroslav Trush, have been accused by members of the newspaper's initiative group of "departures from financial discipline." The alleged primary sources of the funds in question were said to have come from the resale of meat and paper, and from misappropriated cash donations. (Respublika)

• KIEV — A Ukrainian delegation returned on June 29 from the Kuban region, having traveled there on the invitation of the regional Council of People's Deputies. The Ukrainian delegation consisted of People's Deputies Vyacheslav Chornovil, Olexsandr Hudyma and Mykola Shkarban, representatives of Ukraine's Ministry of Culture and leaders of Rukh and the Ukrainian Kozak movement. The group reported that, with the approval of the Kuban Regional Council, it will help promote the Ukrainian language, Ukrainian schools, libraries and newspapers, as well as exchanges geared toward children and artistic collectives.

• KIEV — Archaeologists here have begun excavations on the site of St.

Michael's Church of the Golden Domes. The cathedral was built in 1108 and dynamited by the Soviet regime in 1935. In the 17th century, the St. Michael's complex also included the residence of the Orthodox metropolitans of Kiev. Scholars have decided to excavate the underground sections of the shrine in an attempt to locate artifacts that would assist them in a full-scale reconstruction. (Respublika)

• KIEV — President Leonid Kravchuk on June 15 issued a directive creating a program to develop Ukraine's aviation industry. The goal of the program is to examine, in bilateral consultation with Russia, the possibilities of financing the production of Tupolev-334-type passenger planes at Kiev's aviation plants. (Respublika)

• VLADIVOSTOK — Ukrainians living in the former Soviet Union's Far East have united in a new organization called *Hromada*. Andriy Popov was elected president of the organization, which has pledged to assist the 200,000 Ukrainians who live in the region. Among its goals: to set up Ukrainian schools and to organize trips to Ukraine. A conference of Ukrainians from the Far East is planned for the autumn. (Novyiny TV news)

• KHARKIV — A presentation of the regional department of the insurance company OMETA-INSTER took place in Kharkiv, where it was announced that the firm's starting capital was 100 million rubles. According to *Demokratychna Ukraina*, OMETA-INSTER claims to be the only private company in Ukraine that handles all types of insurance, including medical insurance for AIDS victims. (IntelNews)

• KIEV — A Council of Ukrainian businessmen held its first meeting in Ukraine recently, reported *Demokratychna Ukraina*. The main topic of discussion was the law on taxing company profits. The current tax law was also criticized for the 75 percent tax placed on intermediary activity. The draft of the new tax law proposes a 42 percent tax on intermediary activity and 30 percent on profit. (In Russia, the tax on profit is 32 percent and 45 percent for intermediary activity. (IntelNews)

• MOSCOW — The Russian Parliament is forming a special commission to investigate the whereabouts of Ukrainian art, jewelry, icons and other state treasures which were taken to Russia during the Communist era. The object of the investigation would be to find and return the items, many of which are in Russian museums and various archives now.

The Ukrainian Embassy in Moscow received a copy of Parliament's order of June 29 which was signed by Russian President Boris Yeltsin. (IntelNews)

• KIEV — Ukraine is facing a water shortage. Statistics show that daily water usage per capita sometimes exceeds 450 litres, two to three times more than usage in other developed countries. Water usage has reportedly increased due to low water tariffs and the absence of water meters. *Pravda Ukrainy* quoted officials who said that tariffs will soon be increased and the production of water meters in Zaporizhzhia accelerated, in order to help resolve the problem. According to the Ministry of Environment, more than 100,000 water meters will be installed next year in homes located in large Ukrainian cities. (IntelNews)

Instructors from U.S. teach English in Ivano-Frankivske

by Zenia Tarczyn-Kunasz

On May 4, 1992, seven teachers and assistant teachers from various parts of the United States began teaching American English in the city of Ivano-Frankivske (Stanyslaviv) in western Ukraine. The program was launched by the Ukrainian National Association and the Ivano-Frankivske Ukrainian Language Society (Prosvita).

None of us really knew what would confront us in this part of Ukraine, which until recently had been closed off to visitors from the West. But, as soon as we set foot in Ivano-Frankivske we felt completely at home. Perhaps the greatest joy was to hear Ukrainian spoken everywhere and by everyone — even the teenagers!

Yarema Petriv, vice-president of Prosvita, made certain we had all the comforts of home. The Ukrainian Language Society provided housing, food and transportation, as well as a wealth of information on the history of the area.

Our teaching assignments consisted of a minimum of four weeks. We taught in various locations throughout the city: a maternity hospital, a bank, an engineering building. But no matter where the classroom was, the students were eager to learn not only English, but also everything about the American way of life. Our assignments included beginners' classes, advanced beginners' and intermediate levels.

Since most of the students were professionals or full-time university students, our classes were held in the evenings. During the day, we not only had time to prepare lessons, but also to explore the city, stopping in small cafes for coffee and fresh pastry. On weekends, we took field trips to neighboring cities and to the beautiful and breathtaking Carpathian Mountains.

We also learned about many of the needs of the community of Ivano-Frankivske. We visited Memorial, an organization conducting excavations of the mass graves of victims murdered by the predecessor of the KGB, the NKVD. The mass graves, containing 1,300 bodies, were discovered in Demianiv



Zirka Voronka (standing) visits English-language teachers in Ivano-Frankivske (from left): Zenia Tarczyn-Kunasz, Yarema Petriv (vice-president, Ivano-Frankivske Ukrainian Language Society), Olha Bleech and Dianna Derhak.



English-language teachers visit the office of the mayor of Ivano-Frankivske. From left are: Mykola Bartkiw, Tania Kraus, Mayor Yaroslav Talikh, Zenia Tarczyn-Kunasz, Dianna Derhak and Olha Bleech.

Laz, located on the outskirts of Ivano-Frankivske.

Memorial has acquired a building in which it will house a museum to the memory of the victims of KGB terrorism. Funds are needed to complete this very important project.

We also taped English lessons on the local TV station, Halychyna. The dedicated employees of this fledgling station work from morning to night gathering objective information, editing and producing news and cultural programs. Their task is monumental and their one-room studio has two S-VHS home-type camcorders. One is used in the studio and one in the field.

They desperately need professional equipment — not necessarily state-of-the-art — but good, used equipment to help them generate the high-quality programs that are so badly needed. It is a fundamental need, because there are no truly independent television stations in Ukraine. The Ivano-Frankivske station fills such a need.

The Ukrainian Language Society is renovating the original Prosvita building that had been converted to a boxing and sports gymnasium by local Communist authorities. The society is reconstructing the building to its original architectural style. When completed, it will have a stage and auditorium, offices and a large lending library to serve the needs of the community.

Prosvita has a photocopier, but is in desperate need of a fax machine to transmit important and pertinent information in and out of Ivano-Frankivske.

For all of us who taught English in Ivano-Frankivske it was an exciting and enriching cultural experience. We all plan to come back next year to teach English as volunteers because the need is so great. Our four weeks flew by too quickly.

Some of us had to go back home to our families and other responsibilities in the U.S.: Mykola Bartkiw, psychiatrist (Detroit); Maria Halun-Bloch; author (Denver); Vira Syvenka, student (Hartford) and Zenia Kunasz, teacher (Denver). Others stayed on to continue teaching in other parts of Ukraine: (Continued on page 21)

IMPRESSIONS: National spirit grows, but entrepreneurial instinct lags behind

by Marie Halun Bloch

During my seven-week tour of Ukraine this spring, four of which were devoted to teaching English in Ivano-Frankivske, I visited or stayed in at least a dozen homes in five towns and cities: Ivano-Frankivske, Lviv, Kiev, Komarno and Husakiv. My antenna was always out, especially for those first fresh impressions that are so crucial to an incisive estimate of a place or of a people.

This was my eighth visit to Ukraine since 1960, so there were some things that no longer engaged my special interest. But there were plenty of new impressions I want to tell about. It's not going to be easy, because what I learned is of an impalpable yet real quality so hard to capture in words — or pictures.

The effects of the astounding more than 90 percent vote for independence in the referendum of December 1, 1991, are still operating, despite embarrassed efforts of some in the West to push it into oblivion. People are still talking about the stirring events that preceded and accompanied that occurrence.

Some of these stories will become legend. For instance, several times I heard the story of the school kids who,

while watching a crowd of their elders in a sea of blue and gold, whipped off their red Pioneer neckerchiefs and flung them into the dirt.

Other stories are reminiscent of our own Betsy Ross, who is said to have made the first American flag. Ukrainian women in several towns sewed hundreds of Ukrainian flags, including the big one spirited secretly to Kiev to fly above the crowd. Going the rounds are numerous thrilling tales of the human chain that formed across Ukraine to express its unity.

Such common experiences are the glue that cement the body politic. The sense that they share something wonderful informs the people and has generated a certain unity among them. Though I sat in on a number of political discussions in various places, I detected little contentiousness. On the contrary, the discussions, especially among young people, tended to be civilized and showed tolerance and a willingness to compromise — two new words in the Ukrainian vocabulary. "We need calm and tolerance in all strata," Slavko, one of our students, explained.

Thankfully, this unity is not generated by common TV programs, aired countrywide and soon forgotten (as

with us), but something more substantial: the personal participation of each individual in memorable historical events.

The 15 students in our class were mostly young, married and the parents of young children. They perceived themselves to be the generation that would raise Ukraine to its feet. "Our generation will make the changes," wrote Pavel in the journal kept by every student. "We must work together and work well," wrote Olesia, another student.

The intense desire to learn English, so evident in our class, is a part of this striving. Without a substantial number of English-speaking citizens, Ukraine cannot enter the world's mainstream.

Women have an important role to play in this process of change and rehabilitation, and they have taken on their tasks with vigor. In general, women in the middle class interest themselves in politics. They are acutely aware of what's going on. No wonder, for inequities fall on their shoulders, and there's an immediacy to the political scene that we in America don't feel.

"Ukraine needs disciplined citizens who will work for our motherland together and well," Olesia noted.

On the other hand, sharpness of vision seems lacking in another sphere. One time, as my day wore on, I made note of the economic opportunities that I came across just that day alone. Most of them pertained to services or consumer commodities lacking in that society.

Ukrainians seem simply unaccustomed to thinking in terms of convenience. Under the Russian regime, everything was routinely arranged for the inconvenience of the consumer. This is still partly true in independent Ukraine. This will have to be turned around. The nuts and bolts of daily life — the simple things — have to be attended to along with the monetary policy, the agricultural system, private enterprise and other weighty matters.

Yet, I did detect a striving to make daily life more pleasant. In the cities, for instance, a lot of women have dyed their hair red — from pink to deep auburn. I puzzled over this briefly, then concluded that it was a means of cheering up one's daily life.

Then there are the flowers. Not only are they used as a welcoming gift or a hostess gift, but also as a means of brightening one's flat. Lillies-of-the-

(Continued on page 19)

Crimea is site of Plast's first Maritime Camp in Ukraine

by Olea Kolodiy

ALUSHTA, Ukraine — The last time I visited Ukraine it was in 1976, after the crackdown of the early 70s and before the formation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. It was hard for me to imagine what Ukraine would be like now, compared to those horrible days when every step of one's life was under KGB scrutiny.

Thus, it was with some apprehension that I, together with Roman Stelmach and Nataika Bendiuk stepped down from Air Ukraine flight 322 in Kiev on our way to the very first Plast Maritime Camp (Morskyi Tabir) in the Crimea.

About 50 people, many with bouquets of flowers, were waiting to welcome passengers from our flight. How would I find my contact? After all, neither had any idea what the other looked like. My fears were quickly subdued when I saw a young man with the words "Plast Chornomortsi" on his shirt.

Bohdan, our host, gasped when he saw the amount of luggage we had with us (we were bringing books and other material for the camp). He disappeared for a while in order to inquire about cabs. "We need to hire a small bus for all this stuff. He wants 20 American dollars. I don't have that kind of money." "Not to worry," I replied. "Get the bus. We'll pay for it." With an exchange rate of 200 coupons to the dollar, \$20 was extremely steep for anyone from Ukraine.

Kiev was like a different world compared to the city I visited in 1976. Even though Russian still is the predominant language heard on the streets, all signs and all official announcements are in Ukrainian. Most people will answer in Ukrainian if spoken to in Ukrainian. The tryzub and blue-and-yellow flags were everywhere.

My misgivings about still hearing so much Russian on the streets were quickly calmed when I listened in on a few of the conversations. Very often they revolved around distrust of Moscow and complaints that Moscow was still trying to control things in Ukraine.



Campers and counselors of the first Plast Maritime Camp in Ukraine show off the official camp T-shirts.

After two days in Kiev we were ready to head to the Crimea for the historic first Morskyi Tabir on the Black Sea. These two days were filled with countless telephone calls as our two hosts, Bohdan and Mykola, the Plast leader (stanychnyi) of Kiev, attended to last-minute details.

We were going to the Crimea by train. One group was leaving from Lviv, and a second from Kiev. At the Kiev train station about 25 Plast members boarded our train for the 21-hour ride to Symferopol.

For us, 21 hours in the train seemed as if they would surely be pure agony, but for our hosts these

were normal traveling arrangements. The trip wasn't as bad as we had imagined since it gave us an opportunity to get to know everyone a little better. At first only the most bold approached to chat with us.

Pavlo, who is from Kamianets-Podilsky, had already been traveling for 18 hours. He was going to camp despite the objections of his wife, who really doesn't know much about Plast. Valeriy, who got on the train at Dnipropetrovske, is a history teacher from Kiev. Our conversation on the train revolved around the importance of the Black Sea and the Crimea for the future of Ukraine. This timely topic

(Continued on page 14)



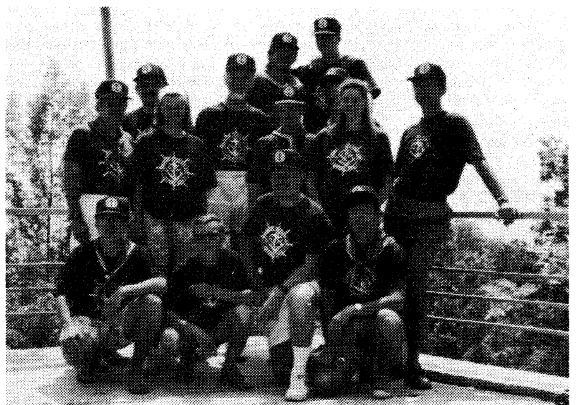
Plast members in uniform gather on a hill above the Black Sea.



Campers huddle around the traditional "captain's table" for dinner.



Plast members from Ukraine confer during their first "Morskyi Tabir."



Camp counselors from both Ukraine and the U.S. wear T-shirts emblazoned with the motif of the Chornomortsi Plast fraternity.

Boston offers a special welcome to Ukrainian Tovarysh

by Tania M. D'Avignon

BOSTON — On Saturday, July 11, 1.5 million people gathered in Boston's harbor to welcome and view the arrival of the tall ships. It was breathtaking to see the majestic giants of the past sail into the harbor.

It was a spectacular event. But for us Ukrainians there was one particular ship that we were awaiting, the *Tovarysh*, with its blue-and-yellow flag. (It was unfortunate that the *Ikar* and *Maestro* were not part of Sail Boston.)

The scheduled arrival time was 2 p.m. A contingent of Ukrainian Americans was prepared to greet the ship. Larissa D'Avignon was in full Ukrainian costume, bearing the traditional bread and salt.

The time of arrival kept shifting, now it was 3 p.m. then 4:30 p.m. Larissa waited patiently despite the broiling sun. It was nice as well as amusing to see how many spectators requested to be photographed with her, asking her if she spoke English! For eight hours she waited for the arrival of the ship. Finally, as the last ship was coming in, the blue-and-yellow flag was spotted in the distance.

All were ready. However, due to strong winds and a Coast Guard cutter that was in its way, the *Tovarysh* was unable to dock. Off it sailed, leaving behind hundreds of disappointed spectators, among them a tired and sun-baked Larissa. However, about an hour later it returned.

As the ship was docking, we watched the tired, somber faces of the crew looking at the spectators. As the Ukrainians in the crowd cheered them in, smiles appeared on their previously emotionless faces! Even bigger smiles appeared when they saw the young lady in Ukrainian costume holding the bread and salt.

Capt. McBride of the Coast Guard invited Larissa to welcome the *Tovarysh* with our own tradition. She was asked to board the ship first. Larissa welcomed Capt. Boris Kisov and the crew of *Tovarysh* on behalf of the Ukrainian Americans of Boston. The crew was genuinely surprised. It was the first time they were welcomed with the old Ukrainian tradition of bread and salt. In New York they had greeted the Ukrainian community in this manner.

The crew looked tired and neglected — what a contrast to the crews on the other ships. They looked in need of food, showers and some decent work uniforms.

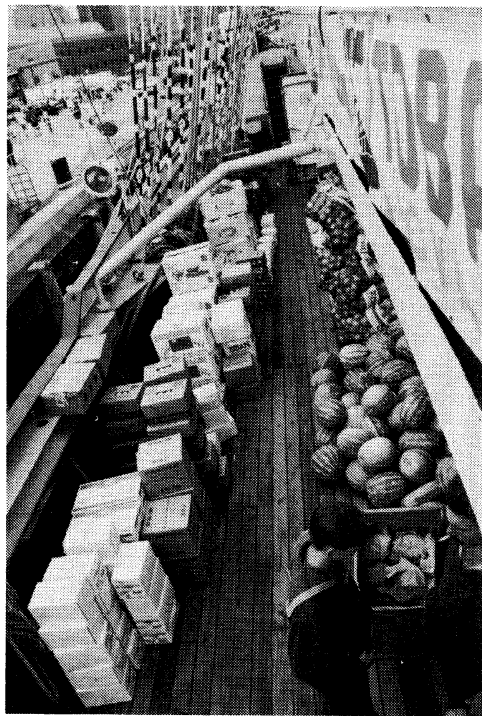
On Saturday evening, during a discussion with some of the crew, it was discovered that the *Tovarysh* lacked supplies and equipment to continue the last leg of the Columbus 1992 Regatta to Liverpool. Bob Krukshenk, the liaison from Motorola, overheard this conversation and took action immediately. Boston's WZOU radio station announced the plight of the Ukrainian sailors on Sunday morning. What followed was incredible. The thoughtfulness and generosity of the Bostonians cannot be described.

Help started pouring in. Janet Poor and her two girls were on their way to see the tall ships. Upon hearing the announcement they immediately detoured to a supermarket, filling bags with all kinds of products. The girls also made sure there were several big bags of candy bars.

It is difficult to describe all of the help offered. Shower heads were replaced, spare parts for the diesel engine were donated. Ten sails were brought in from Connecticut and paint was provided to spruce up the ship.



Larissa D'Avignon waits patiently for the *Tovarysh*.



From Bostonians to Ukrainian sailors: produce donated to the *Tovarysh*.

On Monday morning a tailor arrived and measured the crew for new work uniforms. Two days later 117 uniforms arrived, each box identified by name. Les Thiele, a generous young woman who had heard about the plight of the Ukrainian sailors donated 120 work uniforms, hats, socks and sweatshirts. These were supplied at a tremendous discount by the Army and Navy surplus store.

Christine Norman's Charles River Travel donated fruit baskets and 240 pairs of socks. Two teens brought in two pairs of jeans and very shyly handed them over to a couple of sailors.

From all over the state food donations in incredible amounts poured in. Truck after truck, van after van pulled up to the ship with its cargo. When the ship was unable to store any more food,

(Continued on page 22)



Zenon Kassaraba examines new work uniforms for the crew.



Tovarysh crew members hang out and look cool in their new "Massachusetts Sail" T-shirts donated by the navy.

Tania D'Avignon

Crimea is site of...

(Continued from page 12)

pervaded many discussions throughout the week at camp. Oleh was a veteran of the student demonstrations and their "tent city" in Kiev. He was also a Plast veteran, having been a member for two years. Most others were not bold enough to engage in conversation just yet.

At Symferopil we met the Lviv group and boarded a bus for the two-hour trip to our camp at the site of a former Pioneer resort called Artek in the town of Alushta, near Yalta. (Pioneers were a Soviet pseudo-scout organization whose purpose was to indoctrinate youth in Communist ideology).

At Artek I found that we were just a tiny drop of Ukrainians in a sea of Russians. The Pioneers who used to inhabit Artek were still there, although they were no longer called Pioneers and do not wear their distinctive red neckerchiefs. However, everything else about them seemed as before. They all spoke only Russian, wore blue and white shirts and gaped in amazement at us. Thus began for me an amazing seven days of Plast camp in the Crimea.

Up to this point I had perceived differences both in lifestyle and in world outlook between myself and my brethren from Ukraine. As camp life started, however, all these differences seemed to evaporate. Except for the fact that only Ukrainian was spoken, I could have been at a Plast camp in upstate New York. I half expected to hear a mixture of Ukrainian and English.

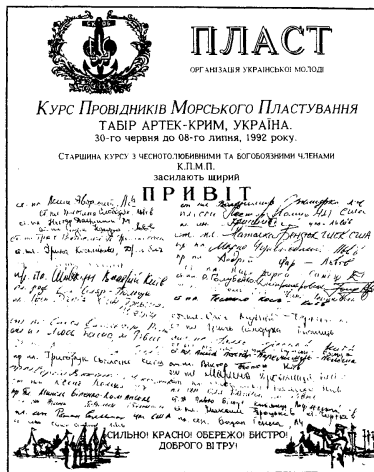
I spent countless hours just sitting and listening to the beautiful Ukrainian language spoken by the campers. We had 39 Plast members, age 18 to 41, from all regions of Ukraine, east and west, as well as from Poland — and each region had its own distinctive accent. There were five instructors from various parts of Ukraine who taught scuba diving, sailing, rowing and karate, as well as five instructors from the United States.

The first two days were spent camping in small pup-tents directly on the shore a few yards from the Black Sea. This was a Maritime Camp that would be used as a model for future camps and included traditions like the captain's chair and "dining table" (made out of stones laid out on the sand), and a gong that beat out the time every half hour.

Many of the campers had only recently joined Plast and therefore had only theoretical, but no practical knowledge. All the campers, however, had one thing in common: an insatiable thirst to know everything there was to know about Plast.

The tougher we made it, the more they seemed to like it. Imagine, they actually wanted more drills so that they would become more proficient. Any literature we had about Plast in the diaspora was immediately gobbled up. "Zhyttia v Plastii," the official Plast handbook, was worth its weight in gold.

These first two days were tough as we spent them in our little camp by the Black Sea without any comforts whatsoever. The next five days were conducted as a training course for counselors at a site located about a five-minute walk from the Black Sea. This part of camp was less regimented than the first two days and we treated the campers as future counselors. We discussed the Kozaks and the history of the Black Sea, the history of Plast, how to conduct Plast meetings with youths, etc.



Greetings from Plast's Maritime Camp.

One very important element in camp life was singing. I was very surprised to find out that many of the same Plast songs I knew, they also knew, albeit with small differences, perhaps new phrases or somewhat different words. One day, while I was in a good mood I grabbed a guitar and sang a few Chornomorsky songs. This created a lot of excitement and I immediately was surrounded by a group with pencil and paper begging me to teach them these songs. This continued until the end of camp during which time the campers learned many songs from me, both in Ukrainian and some even in English. (I know that in the States it sounds like blasphemy to teach English songs in Plast camp, but this was, after all, Ukraine, and English was not something to be avoided but rather something of interest and intrigue). I also learned many songs from the campers.

One of the things that impressed me most was the high degree of nationalistic feeling found among the campers, much more than in an equivalent group of Ukrainians from the U.S. Discussions between campers did not consist merely of social banter such as who's dating whom, what songs are popular and the like. The topic of discussion always seemed to revolve around the situation in Ukraine.

In the states we take the independence of Ukraine as an accomplished fact, but these Ukrainians see the battle for the hearts and minds of a Russified population as only the beginning. They perceive many enemies to Ukrainian independence, both internal and external, and foresee dangerous times ahead. They believe that Moscow is still trying to control events in Ukraine and that a showdown with Russia is inevitable. Ukraine is independent on paper but de facto independence is still something in the future.

Most joined Plast because they perceive this organization as an important vehicle in restoring nationalistic feeling among the younger generation. They all know about Stepan Bandera and Roman Shukhevych and are aware that these nationalists were members of Plast in their youth. They feel Plast can develop more nationalists like these.

One of the most memorable events for me was the celebration of the feast of Ivan Kupalo. With hardly any preparation, the campers went through an elaborate ceremony with rites that I never even knew about. The girls prepared wreaths, the boys a "baba" that was set on fire. Various games and rituals followed. Everyone knew some rite or ritual and taught it to others, and the celebration continued for four hours, culminating with the girls going into the Black Sea in order to set their wreaths afloat. We captured this feast on videotape and it is truly a memorable event.

The evening campfires were a mixture of songs, skits and lectures related to Plast, Maritime camps, history and the importance of the Black Sea, and current events. My job was to teach traditions of Morski Tabory, some drills, and how to conduct youth meetings. I was also scheduled to give a lecture on the history and importance of the Black Sea, but we had various experts who were camp members and were able to do these lectures much better than I.

During this time we dined in the main dining hall together with the rest of the Russian-speaking former Pioneers. They stared at us as we began and ended each meal with a prayer and the traditional "God grant us a good meal" greeting from the camp captain. (In general the food was good although somewhat monotonous.)

It seemed that in a very short time camp was over and we were packing to go home. Perhaps the mood of the campers can best be summarized in the words of an original camp song written by one of the campers and translated here from the Ukrainian:

"O waves of my sea, my Black Sea, / Too soon we will part / From this Plast Tabir Chornomotsiv / And once again you shall hear only the rustle of the Moscow tongue.

"O Black Sea it would be better to die / than to give you up / To damned Moscow. / And when we come again next year / To the Plast Tabir Chornomortsiv / No longer shall we hear that Moscow tongue."

As we waited at the station in Symferopil for our train to Lviv, all of us were in a jovial mood singing Ukrainian songs. We were approached by a young man who spoke to some campers in Russian. At the time I did not know exactly what he was saying, since I do not understand Russian, but I could sense trouble.

Later I found out that he was unhappy that we were singing in Ukrainian and wanted us to stop and sing in Russian instead. After a while he began threatening the girls who were singing with bodily harm, attempted to manhandle some of the males and threatened to "kill" all of us.

After about five minutes of this, Ihor, who taught karate at our camp, joined the group. When this individual attempted to grab Ihor by the shirt, Ihor struck him one blow to the side of the head with his elbow (he had demonstrated this defensive technique during his karate lessons), and our friend spent the next five minutes out cold on the pavement. After coming to, with our help, he barely staggered away.

And so, here you have the Crimea, supposedly a part of an independent Ukraine. Now I finally understood what my brethren were trying to tell me all along. Ukrainian independence is still only on paper. The fight for true independence has only begun. It surely will be long and hard.

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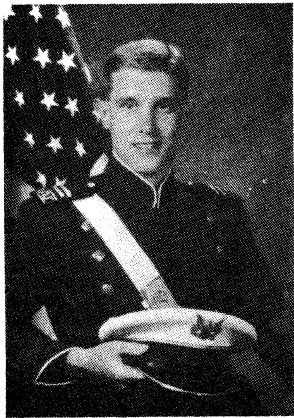
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Graduates from U.S.A.F Academy



Richard J. Linehan III

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. — Richard Joseph Linehan III graduated from the United States Air Force Academy here on May 27.

Mr. Linehan graduated with academic and military honors and was on the Superintendents' List. He was commis-

sioned a second lieutenant in the United States Air Force, received a bachelor of science in engineering, and is scheduled for undergraduate pilot training at Laughlin Air Force Base in Del Rio, Texas, beginning in December of 1992.

In August, Mr. Linehan will return to the academy in Colorado Springs to assist in the engineering department on a special project.

While at the academy, he received his parachute wings, successfully completed his T-41 airplane program and did soaring. He was also on the varsity water polo team and the varsity swim team.

He attended St. Francis Xavier School, Central School and Wilmette Junior High School, and graduated from Loyola Academy in 1988.

He is the son of Elaine A. and Richard J. Linehan of Wilmette, Ill. Elaine Linehan is the former Elaine Kurko who was vice-president of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America in 1964 and 1965.

The entire family belongs to Ukrainian National Association Branch 22 in Chicago.

Soviet state...

(Continued from page 3)

The Times story draws upon an item published in Izvestia on July 31, which provides a list of 39 U.S. citizens imprisoned after World War II, and examines the individual cases of people arrested or persecuted by the Soviet security organs, based on recently unearthed KGB files.

Mr. Volkogonov is quoted as saying that because a number of the missing were born in the 1920s and 1930s, there is a good chance that some may still be alive. The Russian commissioner goes on to say that "a large group of U.S. citizens found themselves on the territory of the former USSR during and

after the second world war as a result of combat operations, changes of borders, repatriation, internment and other collisions caused by war."

Mr. Volkogonov also said the declassified KGB documents indicate that the individuals involved were threatened that if they did not renounce their U.S. citizenship, they would be sent to jail as spies. When some complied, they were imprisoned as Soviet citizens.

Mr. Volkogonov said the list was being published in the hope that relatives would come forward with more information. He added that his office in Moscow could be contacted by calling (7-095) 206-3304, or by writing to him at 10 Ilyinka St., Moscow, Russia, 103132.

Ukraine and Russia...

(Continued from page 1)

Before their negotiations, both presidents had expressed their individual views on the importance of the summit. Mr. Kravchuk said that if the dispute over the fleet is not resolved, the tenuous stability in the region could be further aggravated.

The Ukrainian president suggested that the unconstitutional acts of Admiral Igor Kasatonov and other leaders of the fleet could result in the creation of an autonomous naval unit.

Democratic...

(Continued from page 1)

Rukh issued a statement at the congress which read: "Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, declares its readiness to cooperate with the national democratic forces on the basis of a coalition. At the congress, the creation of a new political party took place. Rukh, as an independent civic-political organization, in accordance with its by-laws, cannot join any type of political party. At the same time, we state that we are ready to cooperate with the Congress of National-Democratic Forces in matters, which do not contradict the conditions stated in the programs and by-laws of Rukh, and which are focused on the building of an independent, democratic Ukrainian nation."

"Both presidents should take realistic steps forward to reduce the tension surrounding the fleet," President Kravchuk said, adding that if "important progress on this issue is made today, future meetings will not be necessary. As far as other problems are concerned, he said, "we will continue to meet."

President Yeltsin said the Dagomys agreements provided the necessary stimulus for the building of closer Ukrainian-Russian relations.

Other officials attending the summit included: First Deputy Chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament Vasyl Durdynets, First Deputy Chairman of the Russian Parliament U. Larov, Ukrainian Defense Minister Konstantyn Morozov, Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachov, and Deputy Chairman of the Crimean Parliament A. Bahrov.

New Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 10)

his moral scruples and to conform to the harsh reality of his surroundings.

The film has received very favorable reviews. Following screenings at the Berlin and Cannes film festivals this year, the film was invited to take part in competition at international film festivals in Venice, Rimini, Manheim and Toronto.

Additional information about the film may be obtained from the film's producer, Marko Stech, at Kobza International Corp. 2253 Lakeshore Blvd. W., Toronto, Ontario M8V 1M3; (416) 253-9314, fax: (416) 253-9515.

Notes on people

Wins distinction in photography

DES PLAINES, Ill. — Kristine M. Struminsky was recently recognized as a Certified Professional Photographer (CPP) by Professional Photographers of America, Inc. She is now one of 1,600 photographers worldwide to attain this distinction, for which she had to meet rigorous requirements to prove her artistic, technical, ethical and business competence.

Founded in 1880, Professional Photographers of America is the world's oldest and largest association for professional photographers. It establishes standards of professional performance and provides educational programs for its 17,000 members and 214 affiliated organizations worldwide.

Ms. Struminsky is a member of UNA Branch 206.



Kristine M. Struminsky

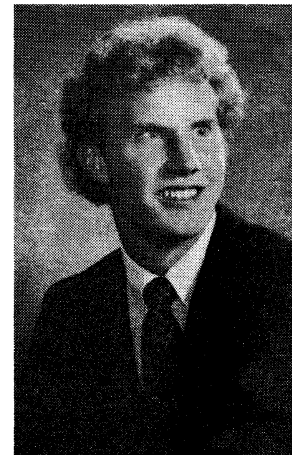
Wins award for biomedical research

PHILADELPHIA — Roman Michael Kowalchuk received his medical degree as well as the Upjohn Award for Excellence in Biomedical Research from the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine here on Monday, May 18.

He graduated summa cum laude from Duke University in 1985 (in three years) with a double major in biomedical engineering and electrical engineering. In 1987, he earned a master's degree in bioengineering from the School of Engineering and Applied Sciences at the University of Pennsylvania.

As part of a combined degree program, he completed his Doctor of Philosophy in bioengineering in December of 1991, and completed his medical degree this past May.

Dr. Kowalchuk is very active in several professional organizations, has



Dr. Roman M. Kowalchuk

presented numerous papers, and already has many publications. In addition to his academic and professional pursuits, he was active in student life, sports and, perhaps most importantly, in the Ukrainian community.

From early childhood (thanks to his parents), he became active in Plast. Later he was awarded its top honor, being named a "hetmanskyi skob."

Plast camps, jamborees, training, instructing, counseling and further work with the Plast fraternity Order Khrestonostsiv continue to be an integral part of his life, especially after meeting one special Plast member, Bohdanna Maria Lewyckyj from Rochester, N.Y., whom he married in a traditional Ukrainian wedding.

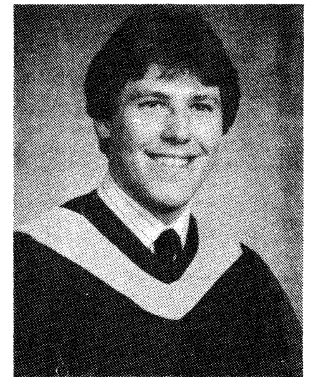
The young couple, just returning from a visit to Ukraine, now reside in Rochester, N.Y., where Dr. Kowalchuk is an internal medicine intern at Strong Memorial Hospital and Mrs. Kowalchuk is a software engineer at Eastman Kodak.

In July of 1993 Dr. Kowalchuk will begin a diagnostic radiology residency at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

Dr. Kowalchuk is the son of Roman and Anisia Kowalchuk of Reading, Pa., who both have prestigious engineering positions at AT&T. His grandparents are Dr. George and Veronika Chelsky, and Michael and Olga Kowalchuk.

Both the Chelsky and Kowalchuk families are Ukrainian National Association members. Grandfather Michael Kowalchuk, who himself was the long-time secretary of Branch 239 in Philadelphia, has enrolled all seven grandchildren in Branch 368 in Miami.

Earns degree in osteopathy



Dr. Roman W. Matlaga

NEW YORK — Roman W. Matlaga graduated from New York College of Osteopathic Medicine on June 3. He will continue his internship training at Kennedy Memorial Hospital in southern New Jersey.

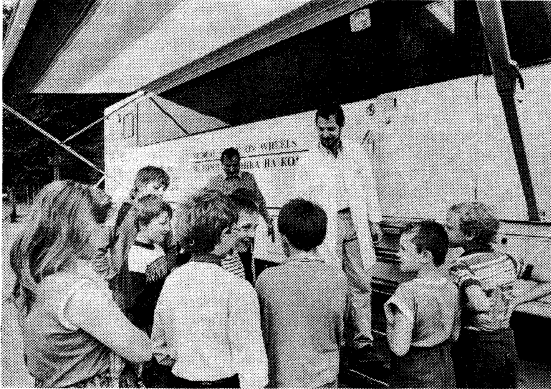
Dr. Matlaga graduated cum laude from Villanova University with a B.S. in biology and chemistry.

Dr. Matlaga was an altar boy for eight years at St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Carteret, N.J., and took summer courses at the Ukrainian Seminary in Stamford, Conn. He also attended Ukrainian Heritage School and belonged to the Ukrainian Youth Organization SUM-A.

Dr. Matlaga is a member of UNA Branch 209 in Carteret.



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MAY

Dr. Maria Baltarowich, dentist, Detroit, MI; Dr. Paul Dzul, otolaryngology, Professor of Medical School, Wayne University, Detroit, MI

JUNE

Dr. Patricia Cusumano Lushniak, family practice, Cincinnati, OH; Dr. Boris Lushniak, family practice and dermatology, Cincinnati, OH; Dr. Gregory Burelo, internist, Westerly, RI; Gregory Welychko, engineer representative for Ohmeda, Madison, WI; Wayne Hay, engineer-specialist for Ohmeda, Madison, WI; Rosemary Bercham, RN-St. Mary's Hospital, Madison, WI; Dan Piorier, anaesthetist, St. Mary's Hospital, Madison, WI; Robert Rashid, photographer, St. Mary's Hospital, Madison, WI; Paul Harasymowich, medical student, Quebec, Canada; Olha Bleach, Translator, Gardena, CA

JULY

Dr. Michael Shubyn, podiatrist, Parma, OH; Dr. Rudolph Wilhelm, internist-allergy specialist, Detroit, MI; Dr. Roxolana Tymiak-Lonchyna, dentist, Chicago, IL; Maria Tymiak, biomedical specialist, Chicago, IL; Dr. Myron Pozniak, radiologist, Professor of Radiology, U.W. Medical School, Madison, WI; Dr. Larry A. Lindesmith, internist, pulmonary disease specialist, Chairman, Department of Internal Medicine, Gundersen Clinic, Ltd., La Crosse, WI; Diana Lindesmith, RN, La Crosse, WI

AUGUST

Dr. Olexander Gudziak, dentist, Syracuse, NY; Dr. Lydia Chapelsky, pediatrician, Ann Arbor, MI; Dr. Sonia Prokopetz, family practice, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Dr. Mykola Deychakiwsky, family practice and surgery, Cleveland, OH

SEPTEMBER

Dr. Olexandra Shkolnik, radiologist, Akron, OH; Helen Maria Dackiw, RN, Detroit, MI; Dr. Marichka Baltarowich, dentist, Detroit, MI

OCTOBER

Dr. Andrew Melnyk, pediatrician, Chief of Pediatric Clinical Genetics, Loyola Medical School, Chicago, IL; Dr. Ostap Melnyk, hematology and oncology specialist, San Francisco, CA

We would like to recognize Dr. Achille Chreptowsky, President of World Federation of Ukrainian Medical Associations, as a volunteer at large for his tireless and dedicated work for the "Medical Clinic on Wheels" project.

The "Medical Clinic on Wheels" is an ongoing project. Many volunteers are still needed. Please join us in extending medical and dental help to children and pregnant women in Ukraine. Your participation as a volunteer for any length of time would be greatly appreciated.

Room, board, and transportation in Ukraine will be provided. However, due to our limited resources, volunteers will need to pay their (tax deductible) travel expenses.

Please direct correspondence and inquiries to: Stephen Dudiak, M.D., Medical Director, Medical Clinic on Wheels, 7029 Applewood Drive, Madison, WI 53719, Phone: (608) 833-1953; Fax: (608) 829-1937.

L.A. school offers English courses

LOS ANGELES — The E. Manfred Evans Community Adult School here offers an intensive program of instruction in English language communication skills to foreign-born residents as well as non-immigrant students. The college-preparatory program is organized on a trimester basis which enables the student to master three levels of English a year.

The program's curriculum is designed to prepare students for admission to American universities, to pass professional license exams and to engage in occupations or professions which require sophisticated English communication skills. Preparation for the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) and other university admission exams is built into the curriculum. Evans has a College Counseling Center that assists students in obtaining admission to American universities.

Evans Community Adult School has had Immigration and Naturalization Service approval and full support for 37 years. Since 1955, Evans has been authorized by the INS to issue form I-10. Evans is accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges, and all teachers and counselors are certified by the State of California. Local colleges and universities, both undergraduate and graduate, have actively recruited Evans graduates for their programs.

Enrollment in the English-language program is continuous, from the end of August to the beginning of June. Tuition for the 1992-1993 school year is \$436.20 a trimester, \$1,308.60 a year. For further information contact the E. Manfred Evans Community Adult School, 717 North Figueroa St., Los Angeles, CA 90012-2196; (213) 626-7151.

Educators join forces...

(Continued from page 9)

were donated to Ukrainian high schools in Poland, Brazil and Germany. A raffle ticket sale is planned as well.

The UAPE realized the dire need for Ukrainian schools after interviewing 10 educators from Ukraine. This led to the creation of a movement called "Velyke Aktsiya" (Great Action), for the support of schools in Ukraine. UAPE has established ties with the Ukrainian Ministry of Education and with Minister of Education Petro Talanchuk, who invited the UAPE to Kiev to plan further joint work.

The UAPE has contacted American school supply companies in order to purchase supplies at wholesale prices. Many teachers have volunteered to support this movement. Soon the UAPE will be packaging necessary school supplies and shipping them to Ukraine (only schools that have not succumbed to Russification will obtain these supplies).

All Ukrainian professional educators are invited to become members of the UAPE. Membership has quadrupled to 272 and is still growing. The UAPE needs to organize branches where there are none and to participate in the "great action." It is also calling on the Ukrainian community for donations and support.

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TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 367 IN ROCHESTER, N.Y.

The secretary's duties of UNA Branch 367, "Zaporozka Sich" society in Rochester, N.Y. have been assumed

by **Nicholas Fedorkiv**

We ask all members of this Branch to direct all correspondence regarding membership and insurance, as well as their membership premiums to the address listed below:

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Ukrainian champion...

(Continued from page 4)

Franklin, Ms. Svitlychna formally thanked Mr. Monaghan and the assembled guests in a prepared speech, read in English by Titus Hewryk. In self-effacing modesty, Ms. Svitlychna indicated that the award rightfully belongs to those human-rights activists who "paved the way for today's builders of an independent democratic Ukraine," and especially to those who gave their lives in pursuit of Ukraine's freedom.

"From my own contemporaries," she continued, "this list must include the valiant Vasyl Stus, the wise Oleksa Tykhy, the tragic Yuriy Lytvyn and Mykhailo Melnyk, the sparklingly witty Valeriy Marchenko, the utterly selfless Ivan Svitlychny, the scathingly critical Heliy Sniehiriov, the steadfastly uncompromising Alla Horska and Oksana Meshko, and the ever generous Zynoviy Krasivsky and Yaroslav Lesiv. And this roster would be incomplete without the courageous Gen. Petro Grigorenko,

the pioneer of the human-rights movement in Soviet Ukraine."

Ms. Svitlychna underscored the Ukrainian human-rights movement's role "in the defeat of the Soviet totalitarian system," stressing that the participants of the human-rights movement in Ukraine were not only ethnic Ukrainians, but Jews, Armenians and Russians as well. She cited the friendships between ethnic Ukrainians and these others, friendships that "disturbed the authorities a great deal more than any violation of the regimes in the labor camps," for it was in these friendships that the death throes of the inhuman Soviet system became most visible and most inevitable.

She mentioned poet Vasyl Stus, who joined the National Liberation Army of Armenia and encouraged leading Baltic human-rights activists Mart Niklus and Viktoras Petkus to join the Ukrainian Helsinki Group. She also mentioned journalist Valeriy Marchenko, who was accused of Ukrainian and Azerbaijani nationalism and was later charged under the penal codes of Ukraine, Russia and Kazakhstan.

Ms. Svitlychna called Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, and the Ukrainian Parliament the heirs of these bearers of the "torch of solidarity" whose friendships and alliances in the camps have served as a model for avoiding "the threat of inter-ethnic conflicts in today's highly charged atmosphere."

She concluded by emphasizing that "concern for human-rights in the post-Chornobyl era is just as important as it was under the arbitrary rule of the Soviet regime," and thanked the program's sponsors for their recognition of the Ukrainian human-rights movement, adding that this recognition would help to stimulate renewed attention to human-rights issues.

Approximately 30 Ukrainian Americans were present to witness the awards ceremony.

The program was officially closed by Mr. Monaghan who expressed his appreciation to all those who had contributed to the evening's success and issued an invitation to all interested guests to become members of the Poor Richard Club. Currently, the Philadelphia-based club has branches in New Jersey, Delaware, New York, Florida, North Carolina, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan and California, and international affiliates in London, Berlin, Bermuda, Jamaica and South Africa.

The Poor Richard Club has also formed close ties and reciprocal relations with the London Press Club, the Czechoslovakia Press Club, the Barcelona Press Club, and the Milan Press Club. According to Mr. Monaghan, club members are extremely interested in forming such reciprocal ties with Kiev.

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Dagomys accord...

(Continued from page 2)

response of the chief spokesman for the Russian Foreign Ministry was, at the very least, rather puzzling, and it raises serious questions about what exactly is going on in the upper echelons of the Russian government.

Aside from the fundamental problem of whether Russia is prepared to treat Ukraine (and the other CIS states) as an equal, there have been and still are a number of specific issues concerning nuclear arms that have contributed to worsening Ukrainian-Russian relations. One of these was Ukraine's suspension in mid-March of tactical nuclear weapons shipments to Russia for destruction. At the time Mr. Kravchuk argued that the step had been taken because there were no guarantees that the weapons would actually be destroyed. A month later it was announced that Ukraine and Russia had reached agreement and that the shipments would be resumed.

By the time Mr. Kravchuk completed his talks in Washington in early May, all tactical nuclear weapons had been removed from Ukraine's territory. Still outstanding, however, is Ukraine's demand to "administer" the strategic nuclear forces on its territory, which has its origins in the decree issued by President Kravchuk on April 3, placing all military forces in Ukraine under the control of the Ukrainian Ministry of Defense. According to the Ukrainians, the "administration" of strategic nuclear forces involves such matters as staff appointments and promotions, financing, social questions and administration of the national oath; "opera-

tional management" would continue to remain within the purview of the command of the CIS armed forces.

Moscow's position is that the differentiation between "administration" and "operational management," which would allow for the establishment of dual command over the strategic forces on Ukraine's territory, is a cover for that country's designs on the forces in question.

Thus far, negotiations on the issue have yielded no results. The latest discussions between representatives of the Ukrainian and Russian Ministries of Defense, on July 3, proved fruitless and were postponed until the CIS summit in Moscow, where the issue was again taken off the agenda at the insistence of the CIS commander-in-chief, Marshal Yevgeniy Shaposhnikov.

Behind all of these differences looms the larger problem of Ukrainian distrust of Russia, which has been reflected in demands from certain political forces in Ukraine for the retention of a nuclear capability in the face of what is viewed as a hostile neighbor that has made claims on its territory. Reportedly, there is a similar mood among some senior Ukrainian military officers.

No less revealing are Ukraine's stated preferences for destroying the nuclear arsenal on its territory rather than delivering it to Russia and Mr. Kravchuk's attempts to obtain some form of security guarantees from the West for a non-nuclear Ukraine. The latest such request was made by the Ukrainian president during his recent visit to NATO's headquarters in Brussels. Ukraine's apprehension came through clearly in an interview with Mr. Kravchuk in La Stampa shortly before the

Ukrainian leader left for the United States, in which he asked sarcastically if Russia would perhaps provide the guarantees that Ukraine was seeking.

The Dagomys agreement

At Dagomys the question of strategic nuclear weapons was sidestepped by the two sides' agreeing to reaffirm their commitment to "existing agreements that define the status of the strategic forces of the Joint Armed Forces of the CIS" and to continue consultations in order to reach agreement on the implementation of their obligations in accordance with START, the Lisbon protocol and other agreements on strategic nuclear weapons. As noted above, no progress was made on this score either at the meeting of representatives of the Ukrainian and Russian Defense Ministries or at the recently concluded Moscow summit.

The bulk of the agreement concerns economic matters. Most important, perhaps, was Russia's endorsement of Ukraine's intention to introduce its own currency. In consequence, the two sides agreed to coordinate their actions with regard to the reorganization of payments and other financial transactions. They also agreed that they would pay for commodities and services rendered to each other according to world market prices and provide each other with long-term credits at favorable rates.

It was also decided to establish a bilateral interstate commission to regulate commercial and cooperative relations, including relations between enterprises of the military-industrial complex, as well as a coordinating mechanism for servicing the internal debt of the former Soviet Union.

In a related matter, Russia finally gave in to Ukraine's demand to transfer to it part of the former Soviet Union's property abroad. Specifically, Ukraine will be given buildings to house its diplomats.

In the non-economic sphere, the agreement calls for the creation of Ukrainian and Russian navies based on the Black Sea Fleet, the details of which are to be worked out in continuing

talks. Pending conclusion of the negotiations, both sides pledged to refrain from taking any unilateral measures. This has been seen as a significant step in defusing the drawn out and often emotionally laden conflict centered on the question of how—and, indeed, if—the Black Sea Fleet is to be divided.

Yet, it must be pointed out that as early as January, Ukrainian and Russian delegations met for talks in Kiev on military questions that ended in a joint communique recognizing Ukraine's right to an unspecified part of the fleet. As further developments showed, that agreement did little to calm passions and, ultimately, failed to resolve the issue.

The Dagomys agreement also establishes the principle of the openness of state borders between Ukraine and Russia; commits both sides to protecting the interests of the other country's nationals residing on their territory; and allows for the military personnel of both countries who are serving in the CIS armed forces to take the oath of allegiance to the country of which they are citizens. The agreement took effect from the date of its signing.

Conclusion

A sober look at the results of the Dagomys summit does not provide grounds for a great deal of optimism about Ukrainian-Russian relations either in the long or the short term. Although there was consensus on several issues, mostly relating to economic matters, it is hard to forget that this is not the first time that Ukraine and Russia have signed documents agreeing on matters that set them apart. The results of such previous agreements are well known, and it remains to be seen if the good intentions of both sides on this occasion will eventually be translated into concrete actions.

Nonetheless, the summit certainly has a positive side, which must be seen in its symbolic value, and is likely to be well received in Western capitals.

The most intriguing question, however, is what brought President Kravchuk and Yeltsin to the negotiating table at this particular juncture. Certainly one explanation is that the economic situation in both Ukraine and Russia is such as to make endless disputes between Kiev and Moscow counterproductive for all concerned. This would seem to be confirmed by the fact that economic questions predominated at the talks. Economics, however, cannot be isolated from politics.

In the final analysis, the political futures of both Mr. Kravchuk and Mr. Yeltsin will be decided by their success or failure in introducing and implementing fundamental economic reforms in their respective countries. The Russian leader already faces a formidable opposition; in Ukraine the opposition is gaining strength. In this connection, it is interesting that Article 2 of the agreement refers to "the reality of a threat from revanchist, anti-democratic forces from the extreme Left as well as the extreme Right" and "the determination to use all necessary measures to protect the constitutional system and the rights and freedoms of the citizenry."

It would seem that the Ukrainian and Russian leaderships, sensing the political dangers lying ahead, have decided that their political interests are better served by concentrating on what unites rather than divides them.

The article above appears in the July 24 issue of RFE/RL Research Report.

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National spirit grows...

(Continued from page 11)

valley were in bloom and their fragrance perfumed many a home in spring.

Attention to such detail speaks of an undying spirit of bravado among Ukrainians under the most difficult circumstances. Even the new homes going up in the Ivano-Frankivske and Lviv regions — and perhaps elsewhere — speak of the determination of the people to cast the old aside.

In the countryside there is a veritable exuberance of new houses, built in a brand new architectural style. Away with the crowded little "khata" of the past! Away with the chillingly grey concrete high rises of the present! These new houses that dot the landscape are spacious, mind-expanding, two-story houses, probably shared by two related families. Many of them are lovingly decorated on the outside with painted

bands of traditional Easter egg or embroidery motifs. Most are built of light red brick.

Churches are being built of the same brick. Wherever a church goes up, so does its bell tower and a little roadside chapel — no two ever alike — that make a charming ornament on the land.

Such architecture is an expression of the will of the people toward a new dignity, a new self-pride, a new will to make of human life a happy thing.

There's a certain unabashed pride of country in the land, a feeling of competence, a belief in Ukraine's potential. The very word "Ukraine" is frequently on people's lips. It is noticeable and uplifting. Many a person said to me, "I want to help Ukraine."

"Our generation," wrote Pavel, "will make the changes. People who believe in Ukraine and in themselves will make

Ukraine a decent member of the world community of nations."

And they are not waiting for instruction, but have already pitched in to do what is closest at hand. Much of this spirit was manifested when the U.S. government announced the establishment of the American Peace Corps in Ukraine. At first there was bewilderment: What is it? Some sort of corps to put down unrest? But Ukraine is peaceful!

Then, when the project was explained (Americans will come and teach you how to farm, how to preserve foods, how to do this and that), there was

indignation. "Our country doesn't need parcels of humanitarian aid," declared Oleh. "We must help ourselves by using our heads."

Such was the quality of students in our class. Our Western style of teaching language, as opposed to the rigid Soviet style still practiced by some local teachers, was a revelation to both students and local teachers who visited our classes. Ours was a happy class, thanks to Zenia Kunasz and the receptive students. Several times the class was reluctant to go home and had to be chased out. It was a pleasure to teach such students!

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EXHIBITS AT SOYUZIVKA

August 15 — 16, 1992
 Katia Hrycak-Fallon — pysanky; Bohdan Kondra — multi media

August 22 — 23, 1992
 Daria Hanushevsky — ceramics; Oksana Lukasewych-Polon — batik, graphics, jewelry; Lavro Polon — ceramics; Chrystyna Hentisz — exhibiting the works of many artists

August 29 — 30, 1992
 Slawa Gerulak — clay ware; Vitalij Lytvyn — graphics

September 4 — 6, 1992
 Marika Sochan-Tymec — jewelry; Ihor Diachenko — graphics; Vera Wasichko — paintings

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Canadian judge...**(Continued from page 7)**

This criticism was directed at the post of presidential representative, who is responsible for executive functions and appointments at the regional (oblast) level and is himself or herself appointed by the president. Since the Ukrainian Constitution gives up the checks and balances provided by a federal system, there is all the more reason to allow the regional government to be independent of the central government and choose

its own executive.

In the opinion of Justice Tarnopolsky, the conference chaired by Mr. Holovaty was well-organized. He said they all worked very hard the full three days, breaking only for a reception at the presidential palace hosted by President Kravchuk, and for a closing banquet. "It all went very well; it was no different from my experience at the United Nations," he added.

How were the criticisms and recommendations of the Western experts received by the Ukrainians — the Constitutional Committee members and legal experts who had prepared the draft? Although they were appreciative of the knowledge and experience that the Western advisers brought to the discussion, Justice Tarnopolsky replied that the Ukrainians felt that sometimes the Westerners did not sufficiently understand their historical background and didn't fully appreciate the difficult situation out of which they were trying to pull themselves.

The Constitutional Committee plans to publish the recommendations made during the conference. The draft constitution will be offered for public discussion until November 1, 1992. The committee will then prepare a final draft that will take into account both the expert and public input, and submit it to the Parliament at the beginning of 1993. Currently, the Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR is still in effect, with the exception of specific provisions already changed by statute.

Whether there will be a referendum on Ukraine's Constitution is not yet clear; it may be tactically necessary as the Parliament still is dominated by the old guard, said Justice Tarnopolsky. The former Communists went along with all the recent changes in Ukraine, but whether they are prepared to go further — not only to support sovereignty and independence, but also to support efforts to introduce democracy and the free-market economy — is still a big question.

A constitution is not the only prerequisite for democracy and constitutional government. Justice Tarnopolsky drew attention to other factors needed in Ukraine. First, Ukraine needs peace. It needs to be free of threats from Russian and the Russian officials who are making claims on Ukraine as protectors of Russians. This is incompatible with sovereignty.

Secondly, the country needs to go to a free market as soon as possible, although set upheavals are to be expected as the function of the state and the law changes from the protection and development of a Communist society to the creation of a system with greater freedom but much less social protection.

And finally, Justice Tarnopolsky concluded, "We Ukrainians have to shed some of our individualism, where nobody can defer to anyone else. This trait probably goes back to the freedom and individualism of the Kozaks. Everybody wants to be his or her own boss. There is evidence of this becoming a problem in Ukraine today."

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Instructors from...

(Continued from page 11)

Tania Kraus, student (Cleveland); Lesia Mysak, student (Philadelphia).

The rest remained to do other work: Olha Bleeche, a teacher from Los Angeles, is staying on in Ternopil to help translate for Dr. Stephen Dudiak's American "Medical Clinic on Wheels."

Dianna Derhak, a lawyer from Buffalo, N.Y., who will be joined by Luba Pyrih, a teacher from Denver, is staying on until September to teach more English classes. She will join the Memorial group from Kalush who excavate newly found mass graves of more victims of KGB atrocities in the region. Ms. Derhak will photograph and document in English the findings of Memorial. There is much work to be done in Ukraine.

There are many museums and parks throughout Ukraine. Since Ukraine is opening up to the world and tourism, signs in the museums and parks must be changed to the Ukrainian and English languages (rather than Ukrainian and Russian). This work could be done by our high school and college students during their summer vacations as an organized project. For example, a Plast or SUM-A troop could undertake such a worthwhile project. There is other work to be done in the fields of medicine, law, business — in fact, in any field.

And, of course, the key to international success for Ukrainians is a working knowledge of the English language. So, do sign up to volunteer your time teaching English in Ukraine. I have already committed myself to teach again next year — only this time I'll extend my classes to six weeks rather than four.

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at SOYUZIVKA

September 4 — September 7, 1992 (Labor Day Weekend)

TENNIS TOURNAMENT

for individual CHAMPIONSHIPS of USCAK
and trophies of the

Ukrainian National Association, Soyuzivka, (including the B. Rak, Dr. V. Huk, L. Rubel, and Dr. P. Charuk memorial trophies), Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly and the sportsmanship Trophy of Mrs. Mary Dushnyk and prize money.

Qualifications: This competition is open to any player whose club is a member of USCAK. — Singles matches are scheduled in the following division: Men, Women, Women (35 and over), Junior Vets. (35-44), Senior Men (45- and 55), Junior (Boys and Girls).

Juniors are persons aged 18 and under, while seniors are those over 45 years of age.

Registration for tennis matches, including name, age divisions and the fee of \$15.00 should be sent to:

Mr. George Sawchak
7828 Frontenac, Philadelphia, Pa. 19111

Registration should be received no later than August 27, 1992. No additional applications will be accepted before the competitions, since the schedule of matches will be worked out ahead of time.

TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE:

G. Sawchak, R. Rakoczy, Sr., Z. Snylyk, G. Popel.

SCHEDULE OF MATCHES:

FRIDAY, September 4, Soyuzivka, 1:00 p.m. Men's preliminary round.

SATURDAY, September 5, Soyuzivka, 8:30 a.m.

Men, junior vets, senior men 45 and over;
1:00 p.m. — junior boys and girls, women;
3:00 p.m. — senior men 55 and over.

Time and place of subsequent matches will be designated by tournament director G. Sawchak.

Players in men's division, scheduled to compete Friday but unable to arrive on this day, as well as losers in the preliminary round, can compete in the consolation round.

Because of limited time and the large number of entries, players can compete in one group only; they must indicate their choice on the registration blank.

Players who fail to report for a scheduled match on time will be defaulted.

REGISTRATION FORM — TENNIS ONLY

Please cut out and send in with registration fee of \$15.00

1. Name _____

2. Address _____

3. Phone _____

4. Date of birth _____

5. Event _____ Age group _____

6. Sports club membership _____

Check payable to: K.L.K. American Ukrainian Sports Club

SWIM MEET

Saturday, September 5, 1992, 10:30 a.m.

FOR INDIVIDUALS CHAMPIONSHIP of USCAK
and Ukrainian National Association Trophies & Ribbons
TABLE OF EVENTS

Boys/Men		INDIVIDUAL	Girls/Women	
Event #	Age		Age	Event #
1	13/14	100m im	13/14	2
3	15 & over	100m im	15 & over	4
5	10 & under	25m free	10 & under	6
7	11/12	25m free	11/12	8
9	13/14	50m free	13/14	10
11	15 & over	50m free	15 & over	12
13	10 & under	50m free	10 & under	14
15	11/12	50m free	11/12	16
17	13/14	50m back	13/14	18
19	15 & over	50m back	15 & over	20
21	10 & under	25m back	10 & under	22
23	11/12	25m back	11/12	24
25	13/14	50m breast	13/14	26
27	15 & over	50m breast	15 & over	28
29	10 & under	25m breast	10 & under	30
31	11/12	25m breast	11/12	32
33	13/14	100m free	13/14	34
35	15 & over	100m free	15 & over	36
37	10 & under	25m fly	10 & under	38
39	11/12	25m fly	11/12	40
41	13/14	50m fly	13/14	42
43	15 & over	50m fly	15 & over	44

RELAYS

45	10 & under	4 x 25m free	10 & under	46
47	11/12	4 x 25m free	11/12	48
49	13/14	4 x 50m free	13/14	50
51	15 & over	4 x 50m medley	15 & over	52

Swimmers can compete in three (3) individual and one (1) relay events. Relay teams will be established by team coaches or representatives.

ENTRY DEADLINE: Entry forms, provided below, must be submitted by August 26. There will be NO registration at poolside. Registration fee is \$5.00 per swimmer.

Name: (English) _____

(Ukrainian) _____

Address _____

Zip _____

Telephone _____ Age _____

Male _____ Female _____

Club/Youth Association _____

Event _____ Entry time _____

Event _____ Entry time _____

Event _____ Entry time _____

Please send this entry form with entry fee (checks made out to "Ukrainian Sports Federation")

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Boston offers a...

(Continued from page 13)

the surplus was sent over to the Russian ships.

Money also was donated. Representatives from the telephone company brought in 120 envelopes, one for each crew member. The AVETS and many others donated money to the ship and its crew.

On Tuesday night a bus arrived on the dock and about 60 of the crew members were whisked off to a picnic at the Christ the King Church hosted by the Ukrainian community. Here the ship was presented with two Ukrainian flags made by Mrs. Stanchak. The crew was also presented with over \$2,000 from the Ukrainian community. Many

of the young cadets were hosted and entertained by individual families both in the Ukrainian and American communities.

On Wednesday a party was organized by Ms. Thiela for the ships crew and officers. Despite the downpour all had a wonderful time. The party was also attended by the students and faculty of Harvard's Ukrainian Summer School. Among them were Prof. Omeljan Pritsak, Profs. George and Oksana Grabowicz, as well as a number of students and faculty from Ukraine. Also present were Zenon Kassaraba, Andrij Perekliita, Larissa and Tania D'Avignon and Boris Bachynsky, members of the Ukrainian community who sacrificed time and effort in order to make the Tovarysh's stay in Boston as comfortable and memorable as possible.

On Thursday, July 16, hundreds of

people came to say good-bye to the Tovarysh. Many new friends stood with tears in their eyes as they watched the ship being escorted out of the harbor.

This was a historic occasion, as it was the first Ukrainian tall ship to visit Boston flying a blue-and-yellow flag. We hope it is not the last.



Mr. and Mrs. Stanchak present two new Ukrainian flags to the crew of the Tovarysh.

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SUMMER PROGRAMS 1992

Saturday, August 15 — "MISS SOYUZIVKA WEEKEND"
8:30 p.m. — CONCERT — Vocalist LIDA HAWRYLUK
OLES KUZYSZYN Trio
10:00 p.m. — DANCE — music provided by OLES KUZYSZYN Trio
11:30 p.m. — Crowning of "MISS SOYUZIVKA 1993"

Friday, August 21
8:30 p.m. — CONCERT — SOYUZIVKA DANCE WORKSHOP RECITAL;
Director: ROMA PRYMA BOHACHEVSKY

Saturday, August 22 — UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION
8:30 p.m. — CONCERT — UKRAINIAN NATIONAL CHOIR
Director: MICHAEL DLABOHA
Guest appearance — OKSANA KROVYTSKY
10:00 p.m. — DANCE — music provided by ODNOCASNIIST
from Toronto

Saturday, August 29
8:30 p.m. — CONCERT — MYKOLA SHOPSHA, bass
HALYNA KOLESSA, violist; ADELINA KRYVOSHEJINA, pianist
10:00 p.m. — DANCE — music provided by "VODOHRAY"

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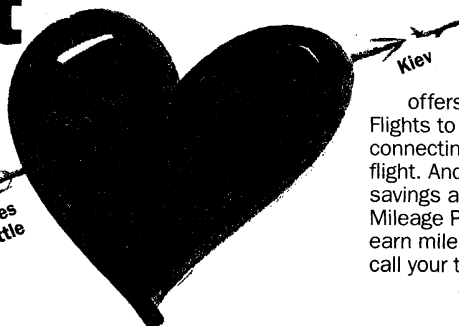


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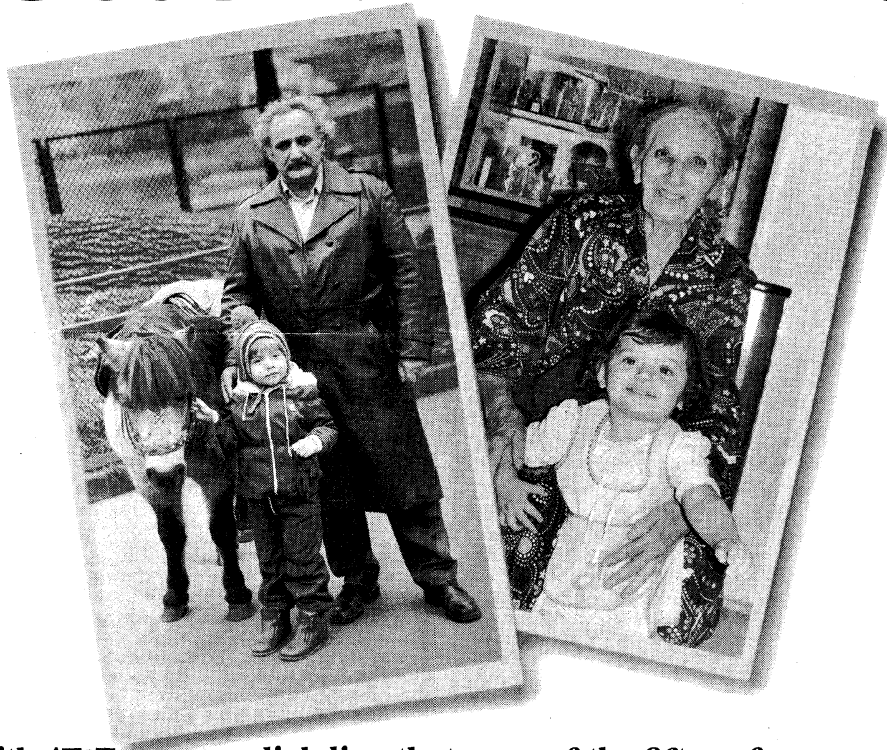
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AZERBAIJAN	Baku	8922
BELARUS	Minsk	0172
ESTONIA	Tallinn	0142
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KAZAKHSTAN	Alma-Ata	3272
KYRGYZSTAN	Fishpek	3312
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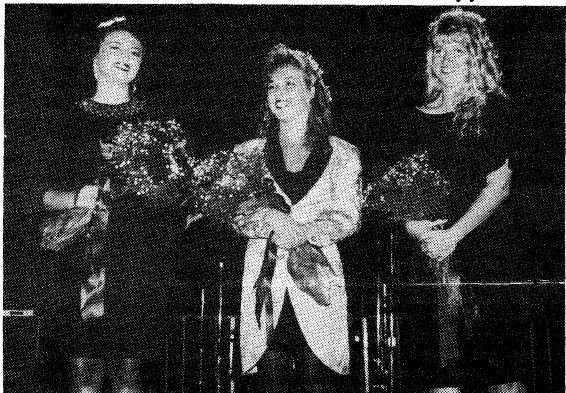
A+ Soyuzivka: weekend of August 15



Lida Hawryluk



Roman Wasylyk



Miss Soyuzivka 1992 Sophia Ilczyczyn (center) will crown her successor on August 15.

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The "Miss Soyuzivka" contest will be held this weekend.

Lida Hawryluk, soprano, the Oles Kuzyszyn trio, and Roman Wasylyk, stand-up comic, will perform at 8:30 p.m. The trio will also play at a dance at 10 p.m. The crowning of "Miss Soyuzivka 1993" will take place at 11:30 p.m.

The usual Friday night dance with the Sounds of Soyuzivka band (Hryc Hrynovc and Stepan Ben) will be held on Friday, August 14.

All weekend long Katia Hrycak-

Fallon will be exhibiting her pysanky in the Main House, and Bohdan Kondra will exhibit his papier mache sculptures.

The contestants for "Miss Soyuzivka 1993" must be at least 18 years old, must be UNA members and cannot have placed in a previous Miss Soyuzivka contest in the past five years.

The winner will win \$500 and a free week at Soyuzivka, the first runner-up will win one week at Soyuzivka, and the second runner-up will win one free weekend at the UNA estate.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

August 14-16

COLUMBUS, Ohio: The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund is participating in the Rickenbacker Air Show on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday featuring the Mria (AN 225), the world's largest aircraft. A benefit dinner will take place on Friday, August 14, at 5 p.m. in the hangar adjoining the Mria. Special guests are to include: Ambassador of Ukraine Oleh Bilorus; First Secretary of the Embassy Serhiy Koulyk; Gov. George V. Voinovich of Ohio; Franklin County Commissioners Dorothy Teater, Jack Foulk and Hugh DeMoss; Mayor Gregory Lashutka of Columbus; Yuri Popov, head of the Ukraine Space Mission. Air show/Friday dinner admission is \$30. The public is invited. For reservations or more information call Vera Pokora, (614) 864-2726; Bohdan Dubas (216) 237-2388; or the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, (201) 376-5140.

August 15

CHICAGO: The Chicago Group will go on an architectural tour of Chicago's newest landmark, the Harold Washington Library Center, 400 S. State St. Admission is free, and the tour is meeting at 3 p.m. by the directional desk in the lobby. The tour will be followed by socializing at Bergoff's, 17 W. Adams, at 4:30 p.m. For further information, call (312) 235-2774.

August 19

COHOES, N.Y.: Cohoes Mayor Robert Signoracci will present an executive proclamation to a Ukrainian American delegation at 2 p.m. in City Hall, proclaiming August 23-30 Ukrainian Independence Week. The delegation will present the mayor with a Ukrainian flag which will fly over the Cohoes City Hall during the week commemorating Ukrainian independence.

August 22

EAST MEADOW, N.Y.: A Ukrainian American Night will be held at Eisenhower Park's Harry Chapin Lakeside Theater at 8 p.m. with Peter Ostroushko and the Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble. Admission is free, and concertgoers should bring their own folding chairs or blankets. The rain date is August 26; call (516) 542-4585 or (516) 542-4624 for a recorded update of the

PLEASE NOTE: Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Preview items will be published only once (please indicate desired date of publication). All items are published at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS, a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.), — typed and in the English language — along with the phone number of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information, to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

latest concert information. The performance is part of the ongoing International Night Series presented by the Nassau County Department of Recreation and Parks and is sponsored by Canon USA Inc. with media sponsor WHLI radio. For further information, call (516) 542-4442.

August 23

COHOES, N.Y.: A special divine liturgy will be celebrated at 10 a.m. in commemoration of the first anniversary of Ukraine's independence. An informal get-together will be held afterwards in the church hall.

MIAMI: An ad-hoc committee for celebrating Ukraine's independence formed by the UACC and the UCCA, under the patronage of local Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches, will hold a moleben at 1:30 p.m. at the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church at Red Road and Flagler Street. There will be a program in the church hall afterwards.

August 24

MAPLEWOOD, N.J.: Mayor Robert Grasmere will sign and read a proclamation on the first anniversary of Ukraine's independence at the Maplewood Town Hall, Valley Street at 9:30 a.m. Flag-raising ceremonies with the Ukrainian and American national anthem will also be a part of the commemoration. For further information, call Andrew Keybida, (201) 762-2827.

September 2

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.: The Ukrainian Embroidery Class will model its hand-made clothes, costumes, household articles and dolls at its annual fashion show at the Highland Senior Center, 131 Monroe NE at 6 p.m. For further information, call Irene Kmetyk, (505) 255-4778.

ONGOING:

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J.: St. Andrew's Ukrainian School is accepting applications for the 1992-1993 school year. This school holds Ukrainian language, history, religion, music and dancing classes. Ukrainian classes are also available for children who speak little or no English. Applications can be requested from Christine Syzonenko, the director of the school, (201) 895-4868, or Nina Wedmid, president of the parents' committee, (908) 563-2690.



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UCCA, UACC plan to commemorate independence

NEW YORK — On the occasion of the first anniversary of the proclamation of Ukrainian Independence, the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council have announced the following commemorative events, and invite the Ukrainian community to participate in the celebrations.

- Divine liturgies will be celebrated at noon on Sunday, August 23, at all Ukrainian churches and houses of worship throughout the United States.

- Ukrainian Independence Concert will take place on Sunday, August 23, at 2:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian National Home, 142 Second Ave., New York.

- On Monday, August 24 at 6:30 p.m. Ukraine's ambassador to the United Nations, Viktor Batiuk, and his wife will host a reception for the United Nations diplomatic corps and members of the Ukrainian community at the Sheraton New York (Seventh Avenue, between 52nd and 53rd streets). Invitations may be obtained in advance at the addresses below. Deadline: August 17.

For additional information contact: Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, 203 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003; (212) 228-6840-41; or: Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, 142 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003; (212) 505-1765.