

THE Ukrainian Weekly

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

Vol. LXI

No. 10

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 1993

50 cents

Deputies continue stand-off in Ukraine's Supreme Council

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — "This Supreme Council signed its own political death warrant and should not exist even one day longer," Ivan Zayets, chairman of the 130-member National Council (Narodna Rada) told a Kyiv correspondent two weeks ago, after a bitter struggle in Parliament erupted during the selection of a 15-member Constitutional Court.

But, after a 10-day recess, the Supreme Council met again, only to be interrupted when Supreme Council Chairman Ivan Plushch attempted to change the agenda by including the confirmation of Constitutional Court appointees.

Members of the National Council refused to take part in the discussion and walked out of the Parliament hall on Tuesday morning, March 2. After Supreme Council Chairman Plushch accused them of registering to get their salaries, but refusing to work, close to 25 deputies from the democratic forces, the first of whom was Serhiy Holovaty, handed over their pay envelopes to the speaker, who had no choice but to call a recess in the work of the Parliament.

In the afternoon of March 2, work resumed as deputies discussed a non-controversial topic, a law on plant species in Ukraine.

"The formation of a Constitutional Court under such conditions — violating the Constitution and the electoral protocol at a time when there wasn't even a quorum — I assess as a neo-Bolshevik revolution," said Mr. Zayets in an interview published by Kyivskyi Visnyk.

Mr. Zayets has called for new parliamentary elections. He added that, even if a revolution did not occur after the Constitutional Court battle between Mr. Plushch, backed by the Socialists (former Communists), and the president of Ukraine, backed by the national democratic forces, the foundation for such a revolution has been laid.

Rukh's original plan, coordinated with New Ukraine and named "A New Parliament for a New Ukraine," called for new elections before the end of the current parliamentary term (in 1995). This is perhaps the best idea for the future, commented Mr. Zayets.

If all political forces and all citizens of Ukraine understood this, said the National Council chairman, this plan would be the best legitimate method to begin work anew. Strikes, acts of civil disobedience and other such protests are not desirable. It is better to act in

constitutional ways — that is holding elections for a new Parliament.

Mr. Zayets told his interviewer, Volodymyr Skachko, that Ukraine's road to democracy is being threatened internally by former Communists, who continue to want power. "They want totalitarian power, and thus, they must provoke a conflict between the branches of power in Parliament," Mr. Zayets noted.

The bloc of Communists-turned-socialists will never agree to new elections. They don't need them, Mr. Zayets concluded.

Ukraine protests Yeltsin's vision of regional mandate for Russia

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Ukraine's Foreign Ministry reacted sharply on March 1 to Russian President Boris Yeltsin's appeal for a United Nations mandate for Russia to act as a "guarantor of peace" on the territory of the former Soviet Union.

Acting quickly and decisively, the Foreign Ministry said: "No one in Ukraine gave authority to the Russian president to appeal to the United Nations with such a request. The realization of this idea would be nothing

short of a gross violation of existing international legal norms, including principles of the United Nations Charter and principal documents of the CSCE." The statement, issued on Monday, March 1, came just one day after President Yeltsin addressed a meeting of the Civic Union, a "centrist" political group in Moscow.

Accusing Russia of threatening Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the statement also noted: "The Russian desire to unilaterally take on itself the role of guarantor of peace and

(Continued on page 8)

Lviv hotel venture turns into nightmare

Murder, shady dealings surface at Grand Hotel

by Bohdan Hodiak
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

PITTSBURGH — Marta Fedoriw of Allentown, Pa., wanted to invest in Ukraine and accomplished her dream of creating a world-class hotel in Lviv.

Her project, the Grand Hotel, was the first major investment by Ukrainian Americans into western Ukraine. Mrs. Fedoriw and her Ukrainian partner's stake in the venture are now estimated to be worth \$600,000.

Yet, Mrs. Fedoriw has not enjoyed the hotel's success, but has been drawn into a nightmare.

The project led to the shooting death and critical wounding of two relatives, a court suit involving libel in Lviv, and grumbling from some Ukrainians that her joint venture was exploiting them.

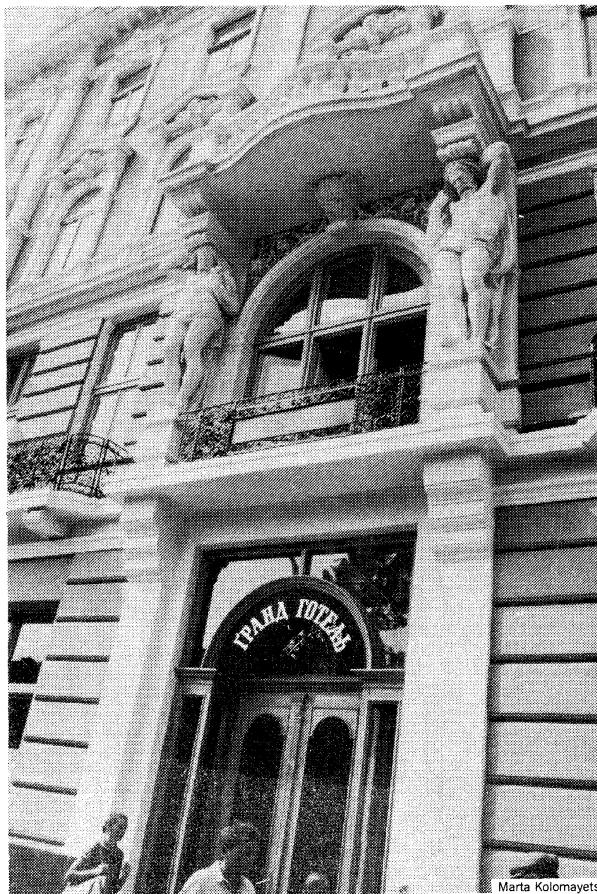
On December 3, 1992, Bohdan Melnychuk was walking on a street in Lviv with his wife, Alexandra. They were about 300 yards from their apartment.

A man stepped behind Mr. Melnychuk, shot him in the back, and then fired at Mrs. Melnychuk. The bullets severed Mr. Melnychuk's spine, killing him instantly, and seriously wounded his wife. Neither Mr. Melnychuk's wallet, nor his wife's purse were taken by the killer.

Mr. Melnychuk, a relative of Mrs. Fedoriw, had been tapped by her to take charge of the Grand Hotel's operations; his wife was the hotel's chief accountant.

Details of the case are still surfacing, and much is still unknown. A libel suit is now in a Lviv court. The criminal case is at an impasse, and the

(Continued on page 4)



The ornate facade of the Grand Hotel in Lviv.

Marta Kolomayets

ANALYSIS: The politics of language in Ukraine

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk
RFE/RL Research Institute

At the end of January, Russia's ambassador to Ukraine, Leonid Smolyakov, paid an official visit to the Crimea, stopping in Symferopol, the capital of the autonomous republic, and Sevastopol, home of the Black Sea Fleet. Given the three-way tug-of-war between Ukraine, the Crimea and Russia about who is the rightful owner of the peninsula and the continuing differences between Kyiv and Moscow over the fate of the Black Sea Fleet, Mr. Smolyakov's visit may be assumed to have elicited considerable interest in official circles in Kyiv.

How the Russian ambassador viewed the situation in the Crimea, particularly after the recent initiative of Russian lawmakers to review the status of Sevastopol, could be taken as an indication of Moscow's official position on the Crimea and, more generally, provide some insight into the current state of play in relations between Ukraine and Russia.

Ambassador Smolyakov's initial remarks at a press conference in Symferopol on January 25, as reported in the authoritative Kyiv newspaper *Holos Ukrainy*, were surprisingly congenial. He said he had come to the Crimea to acquaint himself with the social and political situation and search for ways to resolve acute problems that would be acceptable to both Ukraine and Russia. The recent meetings and demonstrations in the Crimea, he argued, require "careful political decisions."

An especially difficult problem, according to Mr. Smolyakov, is the question of dual citizenship for Crimeans. "I cannot say that the Russian side is more ready for negotiations on dual citizenship," he conceded, "but I think that a great deal now depends [precisely] on Ukraine."

As for the question of the Crimea's holding a referendum on its state status, the Russian ambassador asserted that such a referendum could only have a "consultative character and might be compared to the results of a sociological survey."

Furthermore, the recent investigation into Sevastopol's status by the Russian Parliament was characterized as an "exploratory process." "But no one is preparing to encroach upon the territory of Ukraine, on the Crimea," Mr. Smolyakov maintained. "We recognize the [territorial] integrity of Ukraine and the status of the Crimea as part of Ukraine." Finally, he is reported as having told journalists that he was not aware of any cases of forced Ukrainianization in Ukraine, including in the Crimea.

Mr. Smolyakov's remarks on the language question were particularly important in view of the recently renewed demands from the Crimea, the Donbas, and various parts of eastern and southern Ukraine for Russian to be made a state language along with Ukrainian.

Thus, the Crimean Parliament ended its 10th session in December 1992 with a legislative proposal to the Ukrainian Parliament that would grant Russian the status of a second state language on the territory of Ukraine. A similar demand was made by the Donetsk-based Civic Congress of Ukraine, a coalition of opposition political groups and movements from the eastern and southern oblasts of the country, at its second conference in early October.

State status for the Russian language also figured in an appeal to the Ukrainian Parliament, signed by a large group of national lawmakers on the eve of the Minsk summit of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in January 1993.

Such demands cannot be taken lightly in Kyiv. There are 11.3 million ethnic Russians in Ukraine (22.1 percent of the total population). In addition, another 4.6 million Ukrainians consider Russian to be their native language (12.3 percent of Ukrainians). Ukraine's third largest nation, Jews, although totaling less than half a million, are almost entirely Russian-speaking (90.6 percent consider Russian to be their native language).

The problem, however, is not in the numbers, but in the fundamentally different political situation that has emerged following the collapse of the Soviet Union.

The law granting Ukrainian the status of the sole state language was adopted in October 1989, when the Communist Party still reigned supreme and before the Ukrainian Declaration of state sovereignty (July 1990) and independence (August 1991). It is doubtful that anyone other than Ukrainian-language enthusiasts took the law very seriously at that time.

Now, demands for upgrading the status of Russian to that of state language are typically accompanied by calls for dual Ukrainian-Russian citizenship, a federated structure for Ukraine, a higher degree of integration within the CIS, and closer ties with Russia. Taken as a whole, they reflect the fears and uncertainty of Ukraine's Russian-speaking population, which, with the disappearance of the Soviet Union, has found itself with an unwanted and previously unimaginable status — that of a minority.

In Ukraine the problem is exacerbated by the longstanding conventional wisdom among Russians that Ukraine is really part of Russia and that the Ukrainian language was invented by "separatists" in the 19th century.

Finally, it must be remembered that the protection of Russians in the "near abroad" has a high priority on the political agenda in Moscow, a fact that also must be reckoned with in Kyiv. No Russian politician who values his political life can afford to neglect this question.

Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that Vladimir Shorin, chairman of the Russian parliamentary Commission on Science and Public Education, in remarks that were otherwise balanced, told viewers in the course of a recent Russian-Ukrainian television interview that he was concerned about "the tendency of certain figures in Ukraine who are trying to revise history. Steps are being taken; before there was Russification, now this kind of somewhat accelerated rate of Ukrainianization."

Politically, therefore, the language question in Ukraine, and especially in the east and south, where Russians constitute substantial minorities and where the Russian language continues to prevail, is a potentially volatile issue. But whether the fear of "forced Ukrainianization," which translates into the political demand for state status for the Russian language, has a basis in reality is open to serious question. The primary vehicle for such a process is the educational system, which has changed re-

(Continued on page 8)

Ukrainian minister says Russia imposes "a form of dictatorship"

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Pynzenyk characterized Russia's economic policies toward Ukraine as "a form of dictatorship," in remarks during a press conference on Wednesday afternoon, March 3.

Although Russia threatened to halt gas supplies to Ukraine as of February 25, to date the northern neighbor has not shut off provisions. Mr. Pynzenyk said leaders of the two countries have yet to come to an agreement on price. Russia's state gas industry monopoly, Gazprom, wants to charge Ukraine world market prices of about \$85 per 1,000 cubic meters — about three times more than previously agreed — for the 69 billion cubic meters of gas supplied annually.

Talks between Ukrainian Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma and Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin have been delayed because of the latter's illness.

Mr. Pynzenyk, who is also Ukraine's minister of the economy, referred to threats from Russia as yet another example of its heavy-handed treatment of Ukraine.

Currently, France and Germany, who are supplied with Russian gas via Ukrainian pipelines, pay \$55 (U.S.) per 1,000 cubic meters of gas.

Mr. Pynzenyk said that bilateral Ukrainian-Russian relations will in no way affect gas supplies to Western Europe. "Some countries were informed that Ukraine will place world market tariff prices on the transit of gas to Europe," he said. But, although Russia supplies Germany and France with gas via Ukrainian pipelines, the costs associated are negotiated directly with the supplied countries.

In the past, Ukraine charged 35 rubles per 1,000 cubic meters of gas piped through its territory, while Russia charged 15,000 rubles per 1,000 cubic meters of gas. Over 139 billion cubic meters of gas annually pass through Ukraine to Europe.

"Russia's policy toward Ukraine is very dangerous to both our nations; the only way we can survive is together," said Mr. Pynzenyk. He likened the economies of both countries to two beggars who are drowning. "Only through cooperation can we emerge from the current economic crisis," he concluded.

According to Russia's Fuel and Energy Minister Yury Shafraanik, Russia's pricing policy is linked to the poor state of the energy industry, which is owed 1.8 trillion rubles (\$3.1 billion U.S.) by customers in Russia and the other former Soviet republics.

Oleh Savanchuk, the deputy director of Ukrgazprom, said one of the problems it faces in debt repayment is that it has not collected outstanding debts from a number of large businesses and does not have money to pay its account with Russia.

Ukraine consumed 107.7 billion cubic meters of natural gas in 1992, most of which was imported from Russia and Turkmenistan; some 21 billion cubic meters were extracted from Ukraine, reported IntelNews.

Although Ukraine realizes that it must cooperate with Russia in the economic sphere, Prime Minister Kuchma added that Ukraine would look for alternate oil and gas suppliers to reduce its dependence on Russia.

Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• MOSCOW — While Russia still has laws banning homosexuality on its books, Ukraine's Parliament last year passed a law decriminalizing homosexuality. At the same time, Ukraine enacted a law that requires testing for exposure to the AIDS virus for prostitutes, drug addicts, foreigners and other groups deemed to be at "high risk." (The New York Times)

• BUDAPEST — Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk paid an official visit to Hungary on February 26-27, reported MTI and Budapest Radio. After talks with Hungarian President Arpad Goncz and Prime Minister Jozsef Antall, four bilateral agreements were signed, covering border crossings and agricultural cooperation. An inter-governmental committee on economic, trade and technical cooperation, which is headed by the two countries' foreign trade ministers, is to meet in April. Hungary and Ukraine agreed to hold regular high-level meetings and stressed the importance of regional cooperation. Hungary hailed Ukraine's treatment of

(Continued on page 19)

THE Ukrainian Weekly

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language Ukrainian newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, N.J. 07302.
(ISSN — 0273-9348)

Yearly subscription rate: \$20; for UNA members — \$10.

Also published by the UNA: *Svoboda*, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper.

The Weekly and *Svoboda*:
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036

UNA:
(201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:

The Ukrainian Weekly
P.O. Box 346
Jersey City, N.J. 07303

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

The Ukrainian Weekly, March 7, 1993, No. 10, Vol. LX
Copyright 1993 by The Ukrainian Weekly

Chornovil, Brzezinski speak on Ukraine's political realities

by Xenia Ponomarenko
UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — The chairman of Rukh, Vyacheslav Chornovil, on February 25 spoke before a diverse audience, including the Ukrainian Ambassador Oleh Bilorus, here at the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS).

The theme of Mr. Chornovil's speech was eloquently summarized by Zbigniew Brzezinski, who introduced the speaker. Dr. Brzezinski stated that the presence of Mr. Chornovil and Ambassador Bilorus at the CSIS reflects the new realities of Ukrainian politics and demonstrates that now there is an opportunity for open debate and discussion about Ukraine. It's a sign of "progress and hope," he underlined.

Dr. Brzezinski further emphasized that Ukraine is past the stage of "ecstatic emancipation" and is now faced with the difficult realities of transition to a democracy. One great problem, according to Dr. Brzezinski, is that many government officials in Ukraine are committed to their positions, rather than to Ukraine as a nation. He also discussed external pressures such as Russia's recent curtailment of Ukraine's oil and natural gas supply — the equivalent of "economic warfare."

Dr. Brzezinski strongly suggested that the U.S. develop a policy for Ukraine instead of concentrating on providing U.S. aid to Russia and virtually ignoring the existing realities in Ukraine. Underlining the interdependence of this part of the world, he pointed out that the U.S. fails to see that only by aiding Ukraine can the U.S. aid Russia. The negative consequences of aiding only Russia will be felt not only in Ukraine but in Russia itself. Ultimately, according to Dr. Brzezinski, the struggle to define the role of post-imperialist Russia in the new world order involves the struggle for Europe itself.

Dr. Brzezinski introduced Mr. Chornovil as a "fighter for Ukraine's independence," despite great personal risk and suffering. Mr. Chornovil began by recapping the early days of Ukraine's emancipation and the signing of the Minsk accord for the creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). He underlined Ukraine's peaceful separation from the Soviet Union.

But, according to Mr. Chornovil, today Russia's pretensions of shedding its imperialistic past are crumbling. Pointing out that Russia's Parliament is composed primarily of former Communists, he stated that the CIS is merely another form of the old USSR and that recent speeches made by Russia's military reflect intentions to not only hold on to Russia's existing military strongholds but to extend them into the Baltics and Central Asia.

Mr. Chornovil stated that Ukraine must examine its national interests and, due to the destabilization of Russia, rethink its position on nuclear weapons. He argued that Ukraine's demands for international security guarantees are justified due to the current situation. "Ukraine won't rely merely on promises," he stated.

Mr. Chornovil asserted that the West risks becoming only "an observer" of the military chauvinism of Russia. With Russia facing internal collapse, the

(Continued on page 12)

Director of new Ukrainian defense conversion bureau speaks in Chicago

by Dora Turula

CHICAGO — Dr. Vitalij Garber, founder and chairman of the Washington-based consulting firm Garber International Associates, and director of the newly created Bureau of Defense Conversion and Technologies/Industrial Development of Ukraine, is optimistic in his assessment of Ukraine's potential as a manufacturing force in the world market.

Many of the defense complexes have already re-tooled on their own to produce household appliances, he noted. The current energy crisis, in his opinion, will only delay achievement of this goal.

Addressing a joint gathering of The Chicago Group and the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America on February 20, Dr. Garber explained that he was asked by Viktor Antonov, minister of mechanical building, the military-industrial complex and conversion, to set up a bureau that would provide assistance to American companies interested in establishing co-production agreements and joint ventures with industries in Ukraine.

According to Dr. Garber, Ukraine's current prime minister, Leonid Kuchma, a former director of one such large military-industrial complex, is a firm supporter of privatization. Defense conversion stands at the head of the government's priorities at present, although energy extraction, once second on that list, has become top priority for now. Following are food production, processing and distribution, telecommunications and the environment.

The energy problem can be resolved, Dr. Garber explained. For now, the government of Ukraine can resign itself to buying oil with hard currency from the Arab nations, and can consider

putting more pressure on Russia (for example, by taxing Russia's pipelines, which cross Ukraine) to lower its price and make more oil available to Ukraine. There are major deposits of oil within Ukraine, but they are and will require many years to develop, he continued. Ukraine has major refining capabilities, but does not have its own tankers or ports.

Dr. Garber stated that there are some 1,700 military-industrial complexes in Ukraine, with a million workers in the factories and a total of 3 million workers in related support positions within these industries. Meanwhile, defense funding has been slashed to 10 percent of its former level. Fewer than 25 percent of these positions are still performing defense-oriented work, 25 percent are being "carried" on the books, while nearly 50 percent are producing non-defense goods.

The plants are vertically integrated and self-contained, depending on outside forces only for raw materials and final distribution, which enabled them to rework their production more easily to other types of productions. But at present these plants cannot keep up with the demand for consumer goods. With better planning and electronic components, which presently are not available in Ukraine, they could increase production by 50 percent, and would be able to compete in the world marketplace, Dr. Garber said.

Partnerships and foreign investment are needed to provide the hard currency to make that extra edge of technological expertise affordable, he continued. Much work now done by hand could be mass-produced with the proper technology. The key is to identify sectors and projects where Ukrainian industry, with world partners, could be competitive on the world market. Coordination is needed also between the various com-

plexes to avoid duplication of effort.

On the plus side, he stated, equipment within military factories is some five to 15 years old — fairly new compared to that in the civilian sector. Also, the workers are well-educated, highly skilled, motivated and have a greater appreciation of quality control than workers in the private sector.

The problem, according to Dr. Garber, is to convince Western businessmen that they need to deal with Ukraine directly, that it is no longer appropriate to set up shop in Moscow, and then open a branch office in Kyiv. The United States government also needs to realize the crucial role Ukraine plays in stabilizing the region. Ukraine is less likely to suffer a setback, a return to old ways, since the military is loyal to Ukraine. In addition, the national minorities in Ukraine favor its independent existence, as they demonstrated in their vote in the referendum. Thus, there is no fear of ethnic strife. There are risks, but the risks are manageable, and the odds keep improving, Dr. Garber underlined.

Of the 1,700 military industrial complexes in Ukraine, he said 1,500 have been identified for privatization and 400 priority opportunities have been identified as investment and joint venture possibilities. A business plan must be presented to the government before seed money is granted for any such venture, explained Dr. Garber. The U.S. government has been reluctant to provide technical assistance. For example, a proposed "enterprise fund" for pilot projects in Ukraine had been rejected mainly because Russia did not want such a fund for itself.

The tendency still is to consider Ukraine as an adjunct of Russia, rather than an individual entity. Once this perception changes, progress is in-

(Continued on page 4)

Calgary hosts Ukrainian National Luge Team

by Donna Korchinski
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

CALGARY — The Ukrainian National Luge Team — Natalia Yakushenko, Andrei Muchin and Ihor Urbansky — didn't win any medals at the luge championships held in late February at Canada Olympic Park in Calgary. But they did win the hearts of the Calgary Ukrainian community.

The team came from Kyiv almost destitute. Their airfare had been paid for, but little else. The head of Calgary's branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress received a desperate call from the luge association a few days before the team arrived: They don't have money to stay at the designated motel where the other athletes were staying. They don't have money for meals. They don't even have money for the practice fees on Calgary's luge facilities.

The members had team jackets, but under the jackets they wore tattered and patched luge suits, rubberized skintight outfits that allow them to aerodynamically thunder down hills on their sleds. The suits still bore the "CCCP" insignia, which the three took pains to cover.

Within days, the community rallied to the help of these young athletes from Ukraine. Homes were designated, personal schedules juggled and events organized. Enough money was raised to pay for their expenses.

The athletes arrived a week before the competition and were whisked off to Banff National Park, about 80 miles

from Calgary, in the Rocky Mountains. In Banff, they were treated to a reception at Marika Jewellery and Fine Art, and were presented with signed copies of the book "For Our Children," a Ukrainian centennial project of artist Peter Shostak of Victoria, British Columbia.

Ms. Yakushenko commented that she was impressed Ukrainians were promoting their own artists in Canada. Her initial reaction was that the expression from the Ukrainian national anthem — "Shche Ne Vmerla Ukraina!" — is alive and well in Canada. "I see what dedicated Ukrainians there are here. You don't see that kind of fervor towards the Ukrainian culture in Ukraine any more. They're tired. It's hard for them."

Ms. Yakushenko also noted that the family she was with catered to her totally. "They treat me like a daughter."

They were then treated to a dinner at Earl's, a local Banff restaurant owned by Ukrainian James Sachkiw.

Between runs down the luge track at Canada Olympic Park, the athletes were taken shopping and sightseeing. Edward Evancio, vice-president of the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, organized a tour of the post-secondary technical school, highlighted by a gourmet dinner prepared by its culinary arts students.

The athletes themselves told The Ukrainian Weekly they did not regret not staying with the other athletes at their motel. "This is a family here," said Mr. Urbansky. "We can play video

games and listen to music on a stereo system." They also had plenty of space downstairs in their hosts' home to work on their sleds. "If we were in the motel, we would simply be staring at the four walls."

And they also had plenty to eat. One host said, "The athletes were surprised to find so much food in the refrigerator." And she added, "When something ran out, it was there again the next morning. They marvelled at this." She also commented, "They love bananas."

One host said, "We take for granted what we have here." The night before they left, she asked the athletes if they would like their laundry done. "But will it be dry by morning?" they wondered.

Another host commented, "Even though my husband and I don't speak Ukrainian, we got along marvelously. We are so much richer for this experience, and I know we got more out of it than our athlete did."

Stephanie Schmidt, coordinator for the athletes' visit, commented, "It's important to give these young people financial support, but the moral and spiritual support is just as important." Ms. Schmidt gave an example: "Natalia Yakushenko told me that when she returns, her mother will be surprised at how well she speaks Ukrainian — how it rolls off my tongue. Before, her main language was Russian. Now that will change."

Before they returned to Kyiv, the three athletes traveled to Lake Placid, N.Y., for a luge competition the following weekend.

Community groups to organize Famine commemoration

NEW YORK — Representatives of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and the Conference of Neutral Organizations met here on February 11 to establish a national committee to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Great Famine.

Prof. Taras Hunczak of Rutgers University was chosen to head the committee that will focus attention on the artificially created famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine — the result of Joseph Stalin's brutal campaign to collectivize agriculture and crush the Ukrainian nation.

The committee noted that it will work with a similar committee created in Ukraine to mark the famine; an organizing committee has already been called into existence with Mykola Zhulynsky, minister for humanitarian affairs, at the helm.

The U.S. committee noted the following plans in observance of the solemn anniversary: a scholarly conference geared to diplomats serving at missions to the United Nations; establishment of an archives/museum and research center in New York; publication of a Ukrainian-language 50,000-copy edition of Dr. Robert Conquest's "The Harvest of Sorrow."

As well the committee has pledged to see to it that articles about this tragic chapter in Ukraine's history are published in prominent newspapers and magazines in the United States and that Slavko Nowytski's film "Harvest of Despair" is shown on public television stations.

A National Day of Mourning will be observed with religious services, manifestations, scholarly conferences and the like.

The committee has called on all interested organizations and individuals to join in its work.

Intro Ukrainian to be offered at Penn State U.

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa. — The Department of Slavic and East European Languages at The Pennsylvania State University will offer Intensive Beginning Ukrainian in its eight-week summer program that runs from June 14 to August 6.

Classes meet from 8 a.m. to 12:25 p.m. Monday through Friday. Tuition for in-state students is \$189 per credit hour, and for out-of-state students \$284. The complete program costs \$2,274 for Pennsylvania residents, and \$3,411 for non-residents. Students may sign up for eight to 12 credits.

Prof. Michael Naydan will direct the program, and two visiting faculty members from Ukraine will assist in teaching the course: Prof. Halyna Dorosh from Kyiv State University and Prof. Serhiy Zaitsev, who is currently a visiting professor at Lock Haven State University.

For application materials contact Barbara Impellitteri at (814) 863-1738 or write to her at: 410 Keller Conference Center/The Pennsylvania State University/University Park, PA 16802-1304.

Lviv hotel...

(Continued from page 1)

police say they have no suspects.

Mrs. Fedoriw's project first became well-known last year, via a front-page story in The Wall Street Journal detailing her efforts to create a luxury hotel in Lviv. The article left the impression that Mrs. Fedoriw was the sole developer of the project.

This was her first entry into high finance. Her parents had fled Ukraine in 1944 and later came to the United States from a displaced person's camp in Germany. Mrs. Fedoriw, the wife of an optometrist, operated a travel agency in Allentown.

In 1990, while on a business trip involving a congress of Ukrainian American physicians, she complained to the mayor of Lviv that there was no first-class accommodation in western Ukraine's major city. The mayor, the late Bohdan Kotyk, challenged Mrs. Fedoriw to do something, and took her to a dilapidated building that had been a showpiece during the time of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

In February of 1991, the firm Halych Inc. was incorporated in the United States with five partners. Mrs. Fedoriw became the president.

The partners initially put up some \$200,000 for the restoration of the building, then called Hotel Verkhovyna. Located just opposite the recently erected Taras Shevchenko statue in the center of Lviv, it has five stories and 62 rooms.

It was used as a brothel prior to World War I. An inept restoration in 1937 didn't do anything for the sagging and warped floors. A bomb that exploded nearby during World War II cracked a wall.

At the time Mrs. Fedoriw saw the building, it contained three city-owned stores and a sewing factory. Even with the support of the city administration, it took six months to evict the tenants and two years to rebuild the building.

When the building opened last August as a hotel, it boasted modern heating and modern bathrooms, ceilings with elaborate carved decorations and murals with country scenes. The rooms had fluffy towels, soft toilet tissue, televisions and telephones. When I visited the hotel in October I was especially struck by the courteous and efficient service, a rarity in all of the former Soviet Union.

Admission was for hard currency only, and prices for hotel rooms ranged from \$50 off-season for one person to \$275 for a suite. Lunch was \$7 and dinner, \$10. The Grand Hotel was undoubtedly the finest hotel in Lviv. In fact, The European edition of The Wall Street Journal recently described the hotel as the finest in Ukraine.

But by October 1992 the partnership was falling apart.

Halych Inc. originally had five partners: Mrs. Fedoriw and her husband, Ihor, and two American citizens who were immigrants to this country, Eugene Uritysky and Hedalia Vynokurova. The Fedoriws had 25 percent, Mr. Uritysky and Ms. Vynokurova, a total of 25 percent.

Director of new...

(Continued from page 3)

evitable, Dr. Garber said.

Dr. Garber is a physicist who has held a variety of key international positions within the U.S. government and in Europe, most notably as an assistant secretary general at NATO and as deputy under-secretary of defense for international programs and technology.

The fifth partner was Genady Genshaft, a Soviet citizen who had made several trips to the United States on business. He was a legal resident of Moscow, but had been born and had lived most of his life in Ukraine. He had business dealings with Mrs. Fedoriw for many years, arranging hotel reservations, bus tours and other work for her travel agency.

Mr. Genshaft said he gave Mrs. Fedoriw the idea to restore the Lviv hotel and was originally a 50 percent partner in Halych Inc. Mrs. Fedoriw said she is not yet ready to discuss the financial arrangements, but the arrangement among the partners implies that from the beginning no one person was supposed to have a controlling interest (i.e. at least 51 percent).

Mr. Genshaft officially emigrated to the United States on July 26, 1992, with resident alien status and now lives near Philadelphia.

Mrs. Fedoriw at first got a relative to oversee the hotel restoration. But, because he did not know how to operate within the often corrupt system, he was ineffectual. Then she began to rely more on Mr. Genshaft. Most of the materials and labor came from Ukraine or other former Soviet republics, and Mr. Genshaft was a man who could get things done.

He eventually persuaded Mrs. Fedoriw to agree to a joint venture, but never consulted her on the details. Mrs. Fedoriw learned about these when the JV papers had already been drawn up and she was now listed as one of the directors. The structure of Halych Inc. had been shifted without her knowledge, she said.

Because Ukraine has no convertible currency, the Fedoriws had earlier agreed to process the hotel's credit card transactions through their own Allentown bank account. Soon, Mrs. Fedoriw said, "strange charges began showing up that seemed to have nothing to do with the hotel."

Mrs. Fedoriw said she believes someone speculated with the funds meant for hotel restoration, buying various scarce products with hard currency, turning them over several times and making huge profits.

Meanwhile, the partners were finding it increasingly difficult to come up with the additional funds required for the restoration. Ms. Vynokurova sold her shares to Mr. Uritysky who put up his stock for sale. Mr. Genshaft purchased 17 percent of these shares and now claims to own 67 percent of Halych Inc. — a figure which Mrs. Fedoriw contests. Mr. Uritysky still owns 8 percent.

As the battle escalated, Mrs. Fedoriw left Ukraine to consult lawyers in the United States. She put her relative, Mr. Melnychuk, in charge. When she returned last fall, she fired Mr. Genshaft. When she went to her apartment in the hotel, she found a man who supposedly entered through a window, occupying it. Mr. Genshaft followed Mrs. Fedoriw and told her she was no longer president, that he had dismissed her and that he was the major investor in the hotel.

Mrs. Fedoriw called the police. When the police arrived, Mr. Genshaft told them they would have to throw him out and that they wouldn't be able to do it with their bare hands. He also mentioned some important people he knew in Ukraine. The police let him stay.

Many words were exchanged and Mr. Genshaft, saying he had been libeled by Mrs. Fedoriw, sued her in Lviv. As the controversy became public, the residents of Lviv learned more details of the project.

The hotel firm had signed a 15-year

lease with Lviv's municipal council, agreeing to pay 75,000 karbovantsi and 10 percent of the income annually. But inflation made that agreement irrelevant. The important point in the contract was that the Grand Hotel would pay at least \$50,000 a year in rent.

This was a surprise to Lviv residents, for many of whom "profit" is a dirty word. If a \$50-a-day room rate is calculated for all 62 rooms at just 50 percent capacity for the year, the annual revenue would be more than \$500,000. The operating costs for the hotel were estimated at around \$50,000, so a lot of potential profit was involved.

Many citizens asked: How could Lviv's city fathers make such an agreement? Why didn't they order a market and business analysis of the project before signing the agreement?

There was little appreciation of the large risk the investors were taking in restoring a building they had not purchased but only leased.

Since the hotel restoration cost a total of some \$600,000, according to Mr. Genshaft, people were also wondering where he got his money to invest. There is some question about how much the materials and labor arranged by Mr. Genshaft are worth in dollars.

When Mr. Genshaft entered the partnership, he insisted that he be a secret partner, that his name not be revealed as in any way involved with Halych Inc., Mrs. Fedoriw said. "I had heard of silent partners in venture capitalism, so I permitted it. That was my biggest mistake," Mrs. Fedoriw noted.

She added that she does not know where Mr. Genshaft got his money for the investment or who his partners are.

Mr. Genshaft has an explanation. "In Ukraine any person who has considerably more money than anyone else is considered a criminal. It's a certain psychology of people who don't have enough to eat or good clothes to wear. It's been like that a long time all over the Soviet Union," he said.

His second reason for wanting to be a secret partner was anti-Semitism, Mr. Genshaft said. "It exists in Ukraine as well as the United States. That and the envy of people were the two reasons why I didn't want to advertise that I was the major stockholder," he said.

In fact, Mrs. Fedoriw was asked several times in Lviv why she had selected Mr. Genshaft as a partner.

The murder in Lviv created a great deal of hostility toward Mr. Genshaft among the public, stirring rumors that he had "mafia" connections or that the mafia wanted to move in on the Grand Hotel. On December 17, 1992, he offered to sell out his share in the hotel for \$600,000.

Asked how he had accumulated so much money to invest in the Grand Hotel, Mr. Genshaft said he had many "big businesses" in Russia, Tashkent and other places.

It also came out that Mr. Genshaft had held an important position with the Lviv electrical equipment firm Iskra, of which Mr. Kotyk had been the general director. It was Mr. Kotyk who had originally urged Mrs. Fedoriw to take on Mr. Genshaft as a partner.

Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador Roman Popadiuk has written a letter to Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk expressing his concern over the case.

Mrs. Melnychuk has recovered from her bullet wounds, but is shattered emotionally, Mrs. Fedoriw said.

The American government, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has become involved in the case, she said.

One thing is certain: the Grand Hotel has become a grand scandal and a leading example of the perils of doing business in the former Soviet Union.

Ukrainian Business Expo in Las Vegas stirs controversy

by Roman Woronowycz

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Businesspeople and public officials of the United States and Ukraine who attended the largest ever trade show on U.S. business investment in Ukraine say changes must take place for it to reach its potential as the foremost such exposition in North America.

The America-Ukraine International Exposition '92, held December 2 to 4 in Las Vegas, has produced some success in developing entrepreneurial contacts between the United States and Ukraine, and a bit of controversy.

Organizers of the event agree that more than 100 contracts and memoranda of understanding were signed as a result of the exposure Ukraine's developing firms received. Those involved in planning the event also agree that U.S. business interests received very favorable exposure to Ukraine as a land of capital opportunity.

Yet attendees and participants have bemoaned the fact that much of the convention's business was carried out in the Russian language. Others question why the show was held in Las Vegas, far from Ukrainian American enclaves generally found in the Midwest and the East. Comments have also been made about the scant advertising in U.S. trade journals that some cite as a cause for the lower-than-hoped-for turnout.

The business show, held at the Sands Exposition and Conference Center, was co-sponsored by the AMUKE Group of Companies of San Francisco, and the Ukraine-America Trading House located in Kyiv. It carried the theme "Gateway to a Free Market" and was attended by some 1,700 American businesspeople, who had a chance to make contact with more than 170 Ukrainian firms and nearly 500 fledgling Ukrainian businesspeople, ranging from small confectionery producers to a large tractor manufacturing plant.

Felix Vulis, chief executive officer of the AMUKE Group, said, "The purpose of the exposition was to create the right atmosphere to bring together companies from Ukraine and America to promote the country of Ukraine in the United States."

Attendees, like Beryl Blecher, an international trade specialist from the U.S. Commerce Department, and Maureen O'Brien, a U.S. lawyer who specializes in international commerce, both of whom also spoke at the seminars, agreed it was a breakthrough because it gave exposure to business opportunities in Ukraine and gave American firms still reluctant to enter the post-Soviet Ukrainian market a better feeling regarding the climate there.

"It was a success in terms of exposure, absolutely," said Ms. O'Brien, "even if they didn't draw the largest audience. It was an important step for Ukraine, in which it stepped out as a new country ready to do business."

Ms. Blecher said it was essential to let American businesses know just what Ukraine has to offer. "I was very impressed with the level of participants, the range of products, the size of the companies."



Felix Vulis, CEO, The AMUKE Group of Companies.

People who attended the show generally agreed a formal venue for Ukrainian and American businesspeople to exchange ideas was overdue. Yaro Kulchvckvi, attending as a guest of Winner-Ford, a Ford Motor Co. joint venture in Ukraine, added, "The American businessmen I met were extremely impressed with the expo."

Contract signings have also resulted from the business convocation, although to what extent they can be termed concrete is still unclear.

Mr. Vulis noted that he is receiving 30 to 50 inquiries a month from companies interested in establishing businesses in Ukraine. Alexander Pashkevich, general director of Ukraine-America Trading House, a co-sponsor of the event said, "We have a hundred-plus contracts that have been signed since the exposition. In terms of dollars, we have commitments for over \$50 million in new business."

The figures are impressive, but the picture is somewhat muddled. For instance, Mr. Vulis himself pointed out that a good portion of the signed "contracts" are actually memoranda of understanding. Simply put, these are merely agreements to begin dialogue with the hope of reaching a business contract. He said he could not give a straight figure as to the number of legally binding business contracts that had actually resulted.

More significantly, Serhiv Kulyk, first secretary and economic attache at the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington, said he thinks the links between American and Ukrainian companies established at the conference are fragile and could easily snap because of insufficient follow-up contacts. This problem is the result of a naivete towards common Western business practices still shrouding most Ukrainian entrepreneurs.

"People have been calling us constantly to follow up because they are unable to reach the contacts they made in Ukraine," he said. "Contracts might have been signed, but nobody followed up. It really hasn't helped our country." The problem will remain until Ukrainian entrepreneurs learn the importance of communication, he surmised.

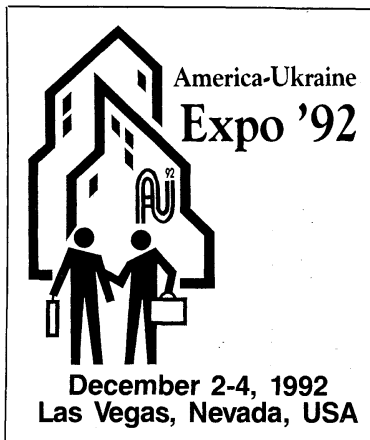
Unclear also is why Russian was used as the language of communication at the exposition. Ms. O'Brien, the lawyer who spoke at one of the show's seminars said, "It was a terrific embarrassment to Ukraine. The organizers used the fact they couldn't find Ukrainian translators as a reason to use Russian ones. They just didn't look."

Russian was used by speakers from Ukraine, in the exhibit booths, by translators in the various seminars and on banners hanging on the walls. Mr. Kulchvckij of Winner-Ford said that about the only thing not in Russian was the catalogue of Ukrainian businesses and a banner hanging over the main entrance.

Bohdan Peter Rekshtynskij, president of Potestas, a computer consulting firm in Manhattan, who attended the event as a prelude to a planned trip to Ukraine in order to prepare possible business ventures, wrote in Svoboda of his



Alexander Pashkevich, general director of Ukraine-America Trading House.



impressions of the trade show. "I sat stunned when the Ukrainian ministers began speaking in Russian. We were informed that this 'unfortunate' situation existed because 'there was a shortage of Ukrainian/English translators in the area.'"

At first it was difficult to determine who had decided upon Russian translators. Initially, Mr. Vulis of AMUKE explained that the U.S. Commerce Department retained responsibility for the seminars and thus the hiring of the translators. But Helen Burroughs, senior international trade specialist at the department and coordinator of the seminars, maintained that her responsibility was limited to organizing the subject matter and the speakers. "My understanding is that the Trading House (in Ukraine) requested the translations be in Russian."

Mr. Pashkevich of the Ukraine/America Trading House, however, directed responsibility towards Spargo & Associates of Fairfax, Va., whom AMUKE had hired to manage the event. He did underscore that the translators he brought from Ukraine were proficient in Ukrainian.

Spargo Vice-President Susan Bracken said she believed AMUKE had made the decision, although she could not be certain. She said the banners, program and catalogue had been prepared by her company but afterwards had been sent to Ukraine for translation and printing.

Finally, after being confronted by the almost comic hand-off of accountability, Mr. Vulis admitted that his company in fact had hired the translators. "We got in touch with Avcom for simultaneous translation. They informed us that they only had 15 certified translators of Russian, and none of them spoke Ukrainian," said Mr. Vulis, emphasizing that he needed translators who were certified.

Ironically, when questioned earlier about the success of the trade show, he had said, "American businessmen found out it (Ukraine) is not Russia, but a separate country."

Some have maintained that the use of the Russian language was inevitable, because most of the exhibitors attending were from the eastern regions of Ukraine, where the Russian language predominates.

Ms. Bracken of Spargo explained, "We were told that many of the exhibitors didn't speak or read Ukrainian; we were told they wanted Russian. Even the people in Ukraine felt it should be done in Russian."

First Secretary Kulyk of Ukraine's Embassy echoed Ms. Bracken. "Even today in Ukraine, we mostly hear Russian." He added that many intellectuals still utilize Russian because of the dearth of Ukrainian-language books and newspapers due to paper shortages and the unsophisticated nature of fledgling Ukrainian-language broadcasting. "Even a miner in Donbas who works all night and then leaves in the morning in search of food can't be told what language to use. It's a minor point for him," he said.

But according to Ms. Bracken, Russian-language banners were not a secondary issue to Ukraine's Ambassador Oleh Bilorus. She said that when he

(Continued on page 16)

THE
Ukrainian Weekly

The Ukrainian Catholic Church must listen to its own voice

As of December 29, 1992, the Curia of the Roman Catholic Church imposed an apostolic administrator on the Toronto Eparchy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, seeking to forcibly replace the incumbent, Bishop Isidore Borecky. As far as it can be determined, the Vatican acted contrary to the wishes of the Ukrainian Synod of Bishops. Judging from reactions to date, it did so contrary to the wishes of the majority of the eparchy's clergy and lay community as well.

It seems that in this case, as in many others before, the Ukrainian Church hierarchy has itself partly to blame. Although canon law experts claim that the Synod would have been well within its rights to present a single candidate, requiring the pope's approval, the Synod nominated three. However, it appears that the Vatican was given an inch and it has taken a mile. The Synod asked for an auxiliary bishop, and it was given an enforcer. A Church should be a Church, not a dictatorship.

The Rev. Roman Danylak, Rome's appointee, due to be ordained as bishop on March 25, has said that "the law is the law" — in this case, the law governing the retirement age of bishops. However, canon law experts such as Rev. Petro Bilaniuk have suggested, as they did when this controversy first arose in 1989, that Bishop Borecky is in no way required to step down.

In addition, despite the mounting discontent of the laity, extending far beyond the eparchy of Toronto, the voices of those who should be leaders, such as the other bishops of the diaspora, and the would-be patriarch, Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky, have not yet been heard. To date, it has been left to the lesser clergy to reassert rights that should have been considered permanently secured by the late Patriarch Josyf Slipyj. Their fear of reprisals is quite justified, because if support from their superiors for their fight exists, it remains hidden behind thickets of silence and "no comments."

In situations such as these, it is no surprise the faithful suggest, as did one reader of *The Weekly*, that "it's time to consider an independent Ukrainian Church."

March
9
1874

Turning the pages back...

One salient Ukrainian presence among the Parisian avant-garde was Sofiya Levytska, born in Vykhylivka, near Proskuriv in the Podilian region of western Ukraine, on

March 9, 1874. She studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris (1905). A cubist painter and woodcut artist, her works were first exhibited at the Salon des Artistes Independants and the Salon d'Automne, where she was accepted as a member in 1910.

The following year, her painting "White Rhinoceros in the Garden of Eden" was noticed by the influential surrealist poet Guillaume Apollinaire, who drew her into his literary and artistic circle. In 1912, Ms. Levytska's works appeared together with those of Alexander Archipenko and her first individual show was held at the Galerie Weil.

She established her own artistic salon in the French capital, attracting the artistic and literary elite of France, including Etienne Bernard, Raoul Dufy and Paul Valery. She made ornamental woodcuts for the collector's edition of Valery's "Le Serpent" (1925) and Paris edition of the journal *La Revue Musicale*. Ms. Levytska's paintings and graphics were exhibited frequently in France, and at Ukrainian group shows in Berlin, Lviv, Paris, Prague, Rome and Warsaw.

Source: "Levytska, Sofita," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 3 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press).

Re: Mail delivery of *The Weekly*

It has come to our attention that *The Ukrainian Weekly* is often delivered late, or irregularly, or that our subscribers sometimes receive several issues at once.

We feel it is necessary to notify our subscribers that *The Weekly* is mailed out Friday mornings (before the Sunday date of issue) via second-class mail.

If you are not receiving regular delivery of *The Weekly*, we urge you to file a complaint at your local post office. This may be done by obtaining the U.S. Postal Service Consumer Service Card and filling out the appropriate sections.

COMMUNITY REACTION: Time and "traditions of atrocity"

Following are the texts of letters to the editor of *Time* magazine written in reaction to a photo accompanying the article "Unspeakable" published in the February 22 issue.

Insult to Ukrainians

The Embassy of Ukraine in Canada is extremely perturbed by your use of a misleading photograph in an otherwise excellent article on the use of rape as a weapon of war ("Unspeakable," February 22, 1983). The photograph's caption reads: "Traditions of atrocity: a Jewish girl raped by Ukrainians in Lvov, Poland, in 1945." These words, unfortunately, have no relation to the story, as there was absolutely no mention of Ukrainians in any part of the article. Whereas, a picture is said to say a thousand words, these few words inserted by your world-renowned magazine have done a colossal amount of damage.

It is a historical fact that the Western Ukrainian city of Lviv (not Lvov, which is in Russian) had been overrun by Soviet troops as early as 1944, and consequently, the only military presence in Lviv in 1945 would have been the Soviet Red Army. Furthermore, the meticulousness and savagery of the Nazi extermination machine in western Ukraine had destroyed or deported most of the Jewish population in the city, and it is unlikely that there was much of a Jewish community left in Lviv in 1945.

The Embassy of Ukraine in Canada considers the *Time* magazine caption an insult to Ukrainians, especially to those Ukrainians who gave their lives to rid the world of Nazi aggression and Soviet totalitarianism. We trust that *Time* magazine will issue an apology on this matter.

Andriy Vesslovsky
Minister-Counsellor
Embassy of Ukraine
Ottawa

Promotion of hatred

In the article "Unspeakable" (February 22), there is a photo captioned "Traditions of atrocity: A Jewish girl raped by Ukrainians in Lvov, Poland, 1945." Before addressing my main objection to the use of this photo, there are several problems with the caption that should be discussed.

In the first place, as the city in question is in Ukraine today, the

word Lviv, not Lvov, which is the Russian redaction, should be used.

Secondly, Lviv ceased to be a part of Poland in 1939, after western Ukraine was annexed by the Soviet Union. Therefore, the term Soviet Union, or Soviet Ukraine, not Poland, should be used.

Thirdly, as the article concerns rape as a weapon and by-product of warfare, the date 1945, if authentic, makes the use of this photograph marginal at best. Lviv was taken from the Germans in the summer of 1944. Also, Ukraine did not have its own armed forces, as it was a part of the multi-national, but Russian-dominated, Soviet Union. A Ukrainian partisan force, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, was active in western Ukraine. As far as I am aware, however, their units never entered Lviv. Therefore, to which Ukrainians is the photo referring? Because of the inconsistencies, one can legitimately call into question the veracity of the entire caption.

The editors of *Time* magazine know very well that there are many painful issues in the history of Jewish-Ukrainian relations. The article speaks mainly of rapes committed by soldiers during wartime and, particularly, to those taking place in Bosnia-Herzegovina. As this photo is questionable at best, and has little or nothing to do with the article at hand, one is left to conclude that it was inserted to promote hatred as well as to reinforce prejudices and negative stereotypes against both Jews and Ukrainians. Many members of the Ukrainian community will undoubtedly conclude that the photo was inserted to deliberately discredit Ukrainians. More ignorant and extremist members of this community may conclude that this was done by Jews.

Some members of the Jewish community, on the other hand, may conclude that Ukrainians are little more than anti-Semites and barbarians, who have absolutely nothing good to offer this planet. People outside of these two ethnic groups may arrive at similar conclusions.

I know that representatives of the Ukrainian community in Canada and the U.S. will respond sharply to the use of this photo in the context of this article. I hope that representatives of Jewish groups will join Ukrainians in denouncing this example of hatred promotion.

Bohdan Klid
Assistant to the Director
Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies
Edmonton

Prices hikes threaten press

by Mykola Muratov

KYYIV — Journalists and participants of a recent roundtable discussion on "Ideology and Social Policies of Ukraine's Political Parties" on February 11 released appeals to the people of Ukraine, its president, Council of Ministers and Parliament concerning threats to the functioning of Ukraine's press.

Journalists pointed to new price hikes which, they say, threaten the very existence of the press in Ukraine. The Ministry of Communications, which still controls the dissemination of

newspapers and magazines, as of April 1 will require a fee of 7 karbovantsi per issue for its services. This is seen as a serious blow to the press and, as a result, to the free exchange of ideas in society.

The organizers of the roundtable were the Institute of National Relations and Politics, the Political Association, the Innovations Center, the National Institute of Strategic Research and the Association of Young Political Scientists and Politicians. Participants suggested that the press should be tax-exempt and that all periodicals be treated equally, i.e. that parliamentary

(Continued on page 19)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Marples' response to Gale's comments

Dear Editor:

Permit me to respond to Dr. Robert Gale's comments on my article, in which he makes reference to my "errors."

If, as he says, two bone marrow transplant victims are alive and well, then I am happy about the fact. However, Dr. Angelina Guskova, the co-author of some articles with Dr. Gale, is on record as stating that bone marrow transplants after Chernobyl "did more harm than good." In her view, such transplants are useful only if radiation exposure is between 600 and 800 rems. In excess of 800, she asserted, the body's organs and systems would be damaged irreversibly; below 600, the patients' own bone marrow would breed new cells which would then reject the alien tissue. (Novosti, April 14, 1987.)

Regarding Dr. Gale's point that there were "29 deaths amongst the 499 persons treated in Moscow," and that they, along with two victims who died at the accident site, constitute the 31 deaths clearly related to the accident. I refer Dr. Gale to page 126 of his own book, "Final Warning," in which he states the following:

"Next on our tour was the Ukrainian Radiological and Cancer Institute. Here, there had been fewer patients than were once in Hospital Number 14, but their injuries were more serious, and several had died before the airlift to Moscow was put into effect." (My italics.) Lest one confuse these with the two victims at the plant site, there follows a description of two people who died from exposure while outdoors after the accident. Why then are these victims not added to the 29? And why were the numerous other documented victims, such as the Ukrainian film-maker Shevchenko, Boris Shcherbina and others never added either? The answer is simple. The authorities did not wish to disclose the real total of victims.

Point five makes reference to the IAEA-sponsored health study of Chernobyl victims which, as Dr. Gale knows, omits the evacuees and clean-up workers. I have commented on this before, as have several other observers. The Ukrainian government's spokespersons complained bitterly to the United Nations about the incompleteness and fallacies in this report. In Phoenix at the AAASS last November, I asked an NRC official whether, given the report's inadequacies, it might have been better if it had never been published. He reluctantly expressed his agreement with this opinion. Yet this report is cited as authoritative by Dr. Gale.

I accept Dr. Gale's backing to go to Armenia. I simply wondered and still wonder how a leukemia expert could be of special aid to earthquake victims. Perhaps this is being unfair and I apologize to him if so.

I agree that there is a dire need for studies of the liquidators. Why have they been ignored for so long? It is largely a result of the classification of medical data resulting from Chernobyl by the former Soviet authorities in Moscow.

I welcome the offer of aid to Ukrainian health care, but I still wonder whether a lottery represents a fair practice. It seems to me to be akin to asking Somalians to donate food, given that 75 percent of Ukrainians are living below the poverty line. However, I have a more serious comment to offer as a final word: according to a recent report

on expenditures in Ukraine, 6 percent of the national budget has been designated for costs relating to Chernobyl, i.e., about the same amount as for pensions. It is a colossal sum. It would seem, therefore that it is pertinent to lay the blame at the door of Chernobyl for many of the current health and economic problems that have pervaded Ukraine and Belarus today.

David R. Marples
Edmonton

The writer is associate professor of history at the University of Alberta.

Errors in calendar do not reflect U.S. policy

Dear Editor:

Although I agree with your basic premise regarding inexcusable mistakes in the "Literary Companion" released by the Library of Congress, I wish to address a couple of problems and misconceptions contained in your editorial of January 31.

While it is regrettable that Margaret E. Wagner, relying solely on Gale Research's publication, made some needless errors, it is silly to imply that her mistake reflects U.S. government policy toward Ukraine. The Weekly should also not attribute Ms. Wagner's mistake to Library of Congress policy, or accuse the Library of "indifference, if not utter disregard for Ukraine and its people." Ms. Wagner has admitted her mistake and promised to make corrections to the database immediately.

It should be noted that the database to which she refers is the one for the calendar and not the Library of Congress Computerized Catalog (LCCC) which needs no correction with regard to Shevchenko's Ukrainian identity. There are upwards of 600 entries on Shevchenko which identify him as a Ukrainian poet and artist. A quick check in the LCCC database by Ms. Wagner would have avoided the problem.

Perhaps readers of The Weekly will be interested to know that since the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the Library's policy of cataloguing its materials on Ukraine has undergone considerable revision. For example, members of the Central and East European Languages Team are currently Ukrainianizing place-names in Ukraine on the basis of newly issued maps and atlases from Ukraine. This is the kind of activity that reflects Library policy and not the action of one individual.

The Weekly advised Ms. Wagner to "consult the Ukrainian division in the Library of Congress." I have worked at the Library for the past 17 years and have never seen this division. Interestingly, I have read about this division in the Ukrainian American press for approximately three years. Even newspapers in Ukraine now refer regularly to this phantom division.

For the record, let me state: There is no Ukrainian division in the Library of Congress. There is, in fact, one Ukrainian area specialist in the European Division, who is responsible for accurate information on Ukraine. One person does not constitute an entire division. To use your rather dramatic phrase: Where did you get this unbelievable stuff?

Jurij Dobczansky
Washington

The writer is a member of the Central and East European Languages Team,

Social Sciences Cataloguing Division, Library of Congress.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The Weekly has apparently been taken in by the press reports of a Ukrainian division at the Library of Congress (to which Mr. Dobczansky refers). We thank Mr. Dobczansky for setting us straight on this matter and filling us and our readers in about other developments at the Library of Congress. However, issuance of the "Literary Companion" calendar containing such glaring errors remains inexcusable.*

Family names should come from Cyrillic

Dear Editor:

I agree completely with the first part of Mr. Dub's letter, "Individual's names and transliteration" (December 6), that geographic and individual names from Ukraine should be transliterated correctly. That also concerns the Ukrainian transliteration of names from languages using the Latin alphabet, e.g., the Polish prime-minister's first name "Hanna" is transliterated into Ukrainian as "Ганна" and not "Ганна." After all, the Ukrainian alphabet is richer than Russian and can easily transliterate Latin alphabet's letter "H."

But I do disagree with the second part of his letter that calls for using the English spelling of family names for individual living in English-speaking countries.

First of all, a family name is a legal entity that cannot be changed at will, but only through the courts. On birth certificates issued by parish priests in the Western part of Ukraine, our family names were written in Latin letters as were certificates. That spelling was entered into our documents when we arrived in the U.S. These spellings of our family names were carried by our children and grandchildren unless changed legally.

I am sick of changing my name in Latin letters that my father and grandfather used to suit every country that I lived in. The Ukrainian letter "ч" in English would be "Ch," the Germans tried to write it as "tsch." How would Mr. Dub propose to transliterate the Ukrainian names of people that live in Quebec, where French predominates — in English or French? The Ukrainian letter "ч" would transliterate into English "ch," but would read in French as the Ukrainian "чу" When one accepts French transliteration there, would one change it into English upon moving to Toronto or Edmonton?

In my opinion, family names should have one transliteration from the Cyrillic to the Latin alphabet regardless of country of residence, otherwise there will be legal complications.

As to the names' "mutilation," about which Mr. Dub is worried, I might say that in my long employment by the U.S. Navy there was never an attempt to change my first or last name and my co-workers pronounced both correctly as I taught them. On the other hand there were some attempts by Ukrainian organizations and individuals to change my first name to "Andrew" and to change the "cz" in my last name into "ch." I am proud of my family name as it was carried by my forebearers when written in the Latin alphabet and have no intention of changing it to accommodate easy pronunciation. I had seen many Slav family names from countries that use the Latin alphabet shown on the TV screen and pronounced unrecog-

nizably. Should these people also change their names to provide correct pronunciation?

I do not think Italians, French, Germans, Spaniards, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, etc., would change their last names to accommodate better pronunciation. Why should Ukrainians with an established Latin alphabet transliteration of their names that lasted for centuries change them for the sake of avoiding "mutilation." When a Frenchman with the first name "Pierre" comes to the U.S. he does not change it to "Peter," but is proud of his French name. Even Americans like it and adopt it. But we see many Ukrainian first names converted to English: Andrew, Peter, Walter, Paul, etc., etc. Do we still carry a inferiority complex?

Andrij D. Solcanyk

Check software for "the Ukraine"

Dear Editor:

Personal computer users should be on the look-out for software that is not in keeping with the latest standards applicable to Ukrainian matters. I recently upgraded to WordPerfect 5.2 for Windows. This program is bundled with an excellent grammar checker, Grammatik 5. When I tried it out and checked the grammar on an old document, I was appalled to see that it flagged "Ukraine" as an error, as it was not preceded by "the." Poland, Russia, Germany, etc. all seemed to get along fine without that notorious article.

I wrote to both WordPerfect as well as to Reference Software, publisher of Grammatik 5. WordPerfect responded promptly with an appropriate letter as well as software that allowed me to eliminate this offensive grammar rule.

The reply from Reference Software exhibited an obvious attitude problem. "Our techies are actually a well-educated crew; not long ago, most U.S. school children routinely memorized that 'the Ukraine is the breadbasket of Russia.' Now that Russia has to negotiate for its daily bread on an equal basis with its former breadbasket, usage has naturally changed." (This gem of a quote is from someone who lists her title as "linguist.")

After some name-dropping, the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, and The New York Times, the letter ends by stating that the rule on using the article "the" as it applies to Ukraine is being dropped and will be updated accordingly in the next release. I doubt if an upgrade will be forthcoming soon. In the meantime there are thousands of copies of this incorrect information in use today. WordPerfect is the No. 1 word-processing package, and is used by many government agencies, most notably the Justice Department. Grammatik 5 is sold alone, as well as bundled with other word-processing packages.

If readers have it, they should write to the publishers and tell them that it's imperative this error be corrected now. Check other software for similar errors.

Stephen M. Rudyk
Yorktown Heights, N.Y.

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be typed (doubled-spaced) and signed; they must be originals, not photocopies.

The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes.

The politics...

(Continued from page 2)

markedly little in terms of the role and status of the Russian language.

The 1989 census listed 72.7 percent of Ukraine's population as having declared itself to be Ukrainian; Russians constituted 22.1 percent. At approximately the same time, during the school year 1988-1989, 51.8 percent of all pupils in Ukraine's general education schools were taught in Russian, a figure that went well beyond the proportion of Russians in the population. Enrollment in Ukrainian-language schools accounted for 47.5 percent. In the oblast centers — Ukraine's major cities — the percentages of pupils taught in Ukrainian was much lower, 17.9 percent.

What has been the impact of three years of state status for the Ukrainian language? In the school year 1991-1992, Russian was the language of instruction for 50 percent of schoolchildren, while 49.3 percent were taught in Ukrainian. Over all, in the cities 34 percent of pupils were taught in Ukrainian; in the oblast centers the corresponding figure was still over 25 percent.

Thus, in the period from 1988 to 1992 the proportion of schoolchildren receiving instruction in Ukrainian grew by less than two percentage points, while the corresponding figure for instruction in Russian dropped by the same amount. These statistics hardly point to an accelerated program of Ukrainization.

The above figures are for Ukraine as a whole. More to the point are the data for the language of instruction in schools in those regions where defense of the Russian language has become an article of political faith. The table shows the percentage of Ukrainian and Russian pupils taught in those oblasts where Russians constitute a significant proportion of the population. It should be pointed out that, with the exception of the Crimea, in 1989 Russians constituted a minority in all of these oblasts: Donetsk (43.6 percent), Luhanske (44.8 percent), Kharkiv (33.2 percent), Dnipropetrovske (24.2 percent), Zaporizhzhia (32 percent), and Odessa (27.4 percent).

In the Crimea, there still is not a single Ukrainian-language school for the peninsula's more than half a million Ukrainians (25.8 percent of the population). Ukrainian-language broadcasts on local television and radio are limited to 10 and 20 minutes weekly, respectively; and the Crimea's main newspaper, Krymskaya Pravda, ceased publication of its Ukrainian-language edition in September 1991. A Ukrainian-language newspaper, Krymska Svitlytsia, reappeared only earlier this year. Moreover, the constitution adopted by the autonomous republic in May 1992 defines Russian as the official language and the language of all official business in the Crimea, while Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar are characterized as state languages.

Nonetheless, in an interview in Krymskaya Pravda in December 1992, Ramazan Abdulatipov, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the Russian Parliament, was reported as having complained of the extremely difficult conditions for Russians in the Crimea. In the process he referred to the Ukrainians in Russia's Tyumen Oblast, where they constitute a majority of the population, saying that "tomorrow we can also tell all of you here who are registered as Ukrainians to leave or pass examinations in Old Russian."

Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk, when asked recently about the language question in the Crimea, em-

phasized that he favored equal status for Russian and Ukrainian, but also pointed out that the Ukrainian language was being neglected on the peninsula:

"When we talk about bilingualism, it is always about the defense of only one language — Russian; but I would like it to be about the defense of two languages, Ukrainian as well. Here [the Crimea] there are no Ukrainian schools and no Ukrainian kindergartens. Newspapers are not published in Ukrainian, and there is no Ukrainian on television."

In the Donbas, more than 90 percent of schoolchildren are taught in Russian. Donetsk, a city of 1.1 million, has one Ukrainian-language school. Luhanske, the second-largest city in the region, also has only one Ukrainian-language school for its 225,000 Ukrainian inhabitants; the first Ukrainian-language newspaper in Luhanske made its appearance in November 1992. Dnipropetrovske, a city of 1.2 million, has no Ukrainian-language schools. Kharkiv, with 1.6 million people, had two Ukrainian-language schools in mid-1991, the same number as in 1989; but today it has 24 such schools, which represents 14 percent of the total in the oblast. Odessa, whose population of 1.1 million is more than 48 percent Ukrainian (Russians make up 38 percent of the population) had two Ukrainian-language schools in 1990.

The data notwithstanding, those attending the second congress of the Donetsk intelligentsia in November 1992 were greeted by leaflets from the local Intermovement maintaining that Russian had become a "foreign language in Ukraine."

Such claims are not supported by the data on language use in Ukraine's schools. Moreover, existing legislation would seem to provide adequate guarantees for Russian-speakers in Ukraine. The Law on Languages in the Ukrainian SSR refers to the Russian language, together with Ukrainian and others, as a language of internationality discourse; guarantees citizens the right to use their national language or any other language, including in education and in the mass media; and makes allowances for languages other than Ukrainian in areas where non-Ukrainians are in the majority.

The law went into effect on January 1, 1990, and provides for a time frame of three to five years for employees of state and public institutions to acquire a knowledge of Ukrainian (and Russian) "to the degree needed to execute their official responsibilities." Those aspects of the law pertaining to education, science, information, and culture are governed by a time frame of five to 10 years.

The basic tenets of the law were subsequently confirmed in the "Declaration of the Rights of Nationalities," which was adopted on November 1, 1991, by a rather different Parliament under entirely different political circumstances — that is, after Ukraine's declaration of independence. Specifically, it states that "The Supreme Council of Ukraine interprets Article 3 of the Law on Languages in the Ukrainian SSR in such a way that, within the confines of an administrative-territorial unit compactly settled by a given nationality, its language may function on a par with the state [Ukrainian] language." Furthermore, it assures Russian-speakers that "the Ukrainian state guarantees its citizens the right to use the Russian language freely."

Finally, the Law on National Minorities in Ukraine adopted on June 25, 1992, guarantees all national minorities the right to national-cultural autonomy and the right to be instructed in their

GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS IN 1991-1992: PERCENTAGE OF PUPILS TAUGHT IN RUSSIAN AND UKRAINIAN

Oblast	Russian	Ukrainian
Donetske	96.7	3.3
Luhanske	93.3	6.7
Kharkiv	72.0	28.0
Dnipropetrovske	68.0	31.1
Zaporizhzhia	77.3	22.7
Odessa	73.5	24.5
Crimean Republic	99.7	0

Source: Uriadovi Kurier, No. 12, March 1992.

native language in state schools. None of these legislative acts has been substantively criticized by the protagonists of the Russian language in Ukraine.

Nonetheless, language remains a sensitive issue for the Russian minority in Ukraine. A survey conducted in mid-1992 by the Sociological Association of Ukraine revealed wide differences between Ukrainians and Russians on the question of whether Ukrainian should be the main language of instruction in Ukraine's schools: 66 percent of the Ukrainian respondents answered in the affirmative, compared with only 33 percent of Russians.

Similarly, a poll conducted by researchers from Stanford University showed that Russians in Kyiv, although almost unanimously sharing the views of Ukrainians in the capital on an absolute majority of various issues, differed on the language question: 94 percent favored making Russian a state language, whereas a large majority of Ukrainians were opposed to this.

In a situation where relations between Ukraine and Russia are less than stable, an emotionally charged issue such as language may easily be exploited for political purposes. This, in fact, has been the argument of Rukh and other national democratic groups, who maintain that proponents of state status for the Russian language are hostile to an independent Ukrainian state. With this in mind, it is interesting to note that only one week after his generally encouraging remarks in the Crimea, the Russian ambassador held a press conference in Kyiv, at which he read out a list of harshly worded

complaints against the Ukrainian government, including charges that Kyiv was slow in responding to the needs of its Russian-speakers.

At the same time, an official in the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry was reported as saying that the guarantees recently extended by Russia to Ukraine during the Yeltsin-Kravchuk summit in January, which were widely publicized in the Western press in connection with the controversy over Ukraine's perceived hesitation in ratifying the START I accord, are, in fact, not really there. The official referred specifically to the problem of Ukraine's territorial integrity and the inviolability of its borders, suggesting that Russia had refused to recognize Ukraine's borders.

And now the Donbas is said to have been swept by a wave of demonstrations organized by the Socialist Party of Ukraine (former Communists) and the Intermovement, demanding more regional autonomy and a federated Ukraine. The demonstrators have presented the president of Ukraine with a vote of no confidence, insisting that he answer to the voters of Donetsk Oblast.

Although predictions are risky, it would seem that the "Russian problem" in Ukraine, in the broad sense of the term, is once again on the political agenda.

1. Literaturna Ukraina, December 10, 1992. Mr. Abdulatipov's reference to Old Russian was presumably meant to suggest that knowledge of Ukrainian and knowledge of Old Russian are equally irrelevant.

Ukraine protests...

(Continued from page 1)

security in the region of the former Soviet Union carries the un concealed threat of creating a situation whereby one of the CIS countries has a bigger role than all others. And all this poses a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine. Ukraine will never agree to such claims."

Ukraine's position on the Russian president's appeal has already been conveyed to the U.N. Secretary General, and although Stephen Browne, the United Nations representative in Ukraine could not speak for Boutros Boutros-Ghali, he said Russia's action was a "departure from normal U.N. practice to recognize a country as a custodian for the security of a region."

"Normally, it has been U.N. practice to try to decentralize regional organizations, and it has done so in the case of Somalia and attempted to do so in the case of Yugoslavia. It would be a precedent if authority was to be vested in a single country on behalf of a region," he concluded.

"It is difficult to remember in world practice any analogy. The only thing I want to say is that the whole world is a witness to this new doctrine, declared by Russia, according to which the territory of the former Soviet Union and also the territory of the countries of the Warsaw Pact are declared a zone of so-called

'special interest' of Russia." Ukraine's Deputy Foreign Minister Borys Tarasuk told the Associated Press.

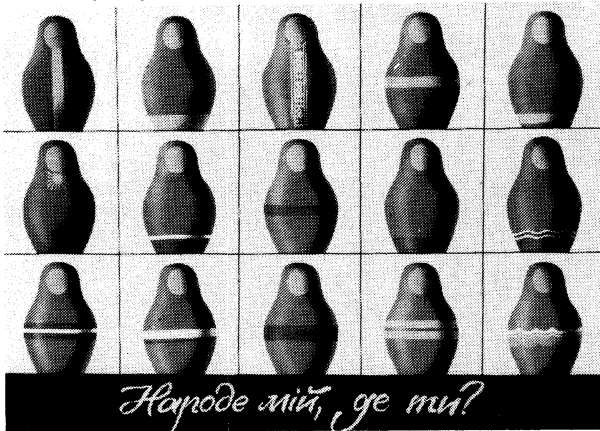
"Ukraine decisively rejects such claims on the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine. All the more so since such pretensions contradict not only fundamental documents of the United Nations and the CSCE, they contradict documents of the CIS and the treaty between Ukraine and Russia dated November 19, 1990," he said.

Mykola Mykhalchenko, chief political adviser to Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk, told Reuters that "Ukraine has never recognized and will never recognize that Ukrainian territory is a sphere of Russian special interest. We will never agree to Russia once again becoming an elder brother or any other kind of brother. We want relations of equality," he concluded.

Both Messrs. Tarasuk and Mykhalchenko viewed the appeal as Russia's attempt to hold on to the past and an effort to try to win international endorsement for dominance on territory once part of the former Soviet Union.

U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Roman Popadiuk, who did not see the full text of the Russian document, said: "If true, it is not for Russia to interfere in the matters of other countries. Nor should Russia act as an international policeman for this region. By doing so, it will only exacerbate relations and confirm security concerns for the former Soviet republics."

Contemporary posters by Kyiv students on display at Port of History Museum



A 1990 poster by Viktor Pishiy asks: "Where are you, my nation?"

PHILADELPHIA — In the Ukrainian language, "lapas" means a slap in the face — an apt term adopted by a group of students at the Kyiv Institute of Art in Ukraine when they formed "Youthful Poster Lapas" in 1988. A show of their posters is currently on view at the Port of History Museum at Penn's Landing through May.

Bold, sharp, sassy and cynical, these "new wave posters" were created by artists Andriy Budnik, Victor Pishiy, Aleksandr Orlovsky, and Ihor Prokofief and address issues of nationalism, the destruction of cultural heritage, the

environment and the Stalin legacy, among others.

While the exhibition of these posters in Ukraine under the Soviet regime was difficult, if not impossible, they have more recently found acclaim at exhibitions in Poland, German, Britain, and at The Ukrainian Museum in New York City.

The Port of History Museum, located on Delaware Avenue at Walnut Street, is open to the public Wednesdays through Sundays, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission is \$2. Special rates are available for groups and school classes. For additional information, the public should call (215) 925-3804.

"Spiritual Legacy of Ukraine" exhibit slated for four-city tour of Canada

MONTREAL — The "Spiritual Legacy of Ukraine" exhibit, featuring the work of a Ukrainian artist from Chernihiv, Leonid Mohuchov, is scheduled for a four-city Canadian tour with showings in Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton and Toronto.

The exhibit, which opens March 25 in Montreal and runs through May 11, closing in Toronto, is sponsored by the Embassy of Ukraine in Canada and the Ukrainian Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments.

Mr. Mohuchov's watercolor paintings of ancient churches and monasteries, as well as cultural and historical monuments, many of which were destroyed in the period 1948-1986, constitute a documentary history of Ukraine's rich cultural and spiritual heritage.

Mr. Mohuchov was born in 1924. Harsh personal and historical circumstances did not permit the artist to acquire formal training in art. At one point in his life, the well-known Ukrainian artist Mykola Hlushchenko became his mentor.

Earning his living painting posters, Mr. Mohuchov found time to traverse almost all of Ukraine — walking, bicycling or hitchhiking — and it was during his travels that he painted the numerous churches, cathedrals, monasteries and manors, as well as landscapes that constitute his body of work.

Given the subject matter, Mr. Mohuchov's works could not be fully exhibited prior to Ukraine's newly won independence. Since then, the artist's work has been exhibited in Kyiv at three major shows: in June 1992; in August 1992, during the World Forum

of Ukrainians; and in September 1992, at the Association of Architects. He has become the focus of newly found acclaim by the public, art critics and the Ukrainian media.

Following is the exhibition schedule:

- Montreal: March 25 - April 1, University of Quebec, Alfred-Laliberte Studio-Theatre (foyer), 405 St. Catherine St. E.; exhibit opening: Thursday, March 25, 8 p.m.; exhibit hours: Monday-Friday, 1-8 p.m.

- Ottawa: April 5-17, Old Teachers College Art Gallery of the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Municipality, 111 Lisgar St.; exhibit opening: Monday, April 5, 5 p.m.; exhibit hours: Monday-Friday, 11 a.m.-6 p.m., Saturday, noon-3 p.m.

- Hamilton, Ontario: April 22-25, Ukrainian Cultural Center, 241 Kenilworth Ave. N.; exhibit opening: Friday, April 23, 7 p.m.; exhibit hours: Saturday, April 24, noon-8 p.m., Sunday, April 25, noon-5 p.m.

- Toronto: April 31-May 11, Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation Gallery, 2118-A Bloor St. W. (second floor); exhibit opening: Friday, April 31, 7:30 p.m.; exhibit hours: Tuesday-Saturday, noon-6 p.m., Sunday, 1-5 p.m.

Proceeds from the exhibit and from sales will go toward the restoration of churches and monasteries in the Chernihiv region, as provided for in the Mohuchov Fund, established in June 1992 on the initiative of the Ukrainian Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

For additional information regarding the exhibit, contact Wasyl Biley, (514) 488-3666.

Architect Radoslav Zuk receives honorary doctorate in Kyiv

MONTREAL — Radoslav Zuk, architect and professor of architecture at McGill University in Montreal, was awarded an honorary doctorate by the Ukrainian Academy of Art in recognition of "his significant contribution to the re-emergence of a national architectural school in Ukraine."

The honorary degree was presented in connection with the celebrations marking the 75th anniversary of the academy and the restitution of its original name in December 1992. Founded in 1917 on the initiative of Ukraine's president and foremost scholar, Mykhailo Hrushevsky, and a group of Ukrainian intellectuals, which included outstanding architects and artists — among them Mykhailo Boychuk, the brothers Fedir and Vasyl Krychevsky and Yuriy Narbut — the academy became the center of artistic life and education in Ukraine.

Two of the most prominent figures in 20th century art, Kazimir Malevich and Vladimir Tatlin, were active there as teachers. In the course of time, the academy underwent several changes in name and structure. Most recently it was known as the Kyiv State Institute of Fine Arts.

Since 1992, the academy (institute) has frequently invited Prof. Zuk to give lectures and to serve on the State Examination Board for Diploma Projects. Over the past two years, the Architects' Association of Ukraine has presented an exhibition of Prof. Zuk's work in new Ukrainian church architecture in major centers of the country, including the Ukrainian National Museum of Fine Arts in Kyiv during the World Forum of Ukrainians in August 1992.

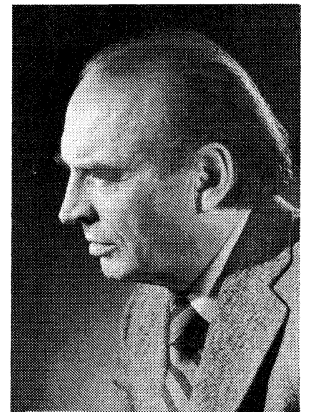
This exhibition was first shown in Ukraine at the National Museum in Lviv. It was initially sponsored by The Ukrainian Museum in New York, the National Museum in Lviv, the Lviv Division of the Ukrainian Architectural Restoration Institute and the Lviv District Organization of the Ukrainian Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments.

Prof. Zuk who was born in western Ukraine, earned degrees in architecture from McGill University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He has acted as guest review critic at Harvard, MIT, Rhode Island School of Design, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Yale and other universities. He is a frequent guest lecturer in Canada, the United States and Europe, and has served on juries of many architectural competitions. Prof. Zuk has also published articles on design theory, the cultural aspects of architecture, and the relationship between architecture and the other arts.

Winner of several competition prizes, Prof. Zuk has designed, among other projects, nine Ukrainian churches, most of which have been recognized in the international architectural press and exhibited in North America and Europe.

A fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and of the Royal Society of Arts, Prof. Zuk is a co-recipient of a Governor General's Medal for Architecture.



Prof. Radoslav Zuk

Plast in Ukraine publishes Tsvit Ukrainy

by Dr. Larissa Onyshkevych

PRINCETON, N.J. — Plast, the Ukrainian scouting organization, that has been renewed in newly independent Ukraine, now has its first periodical, Tsvit Ukrainy.

It first appeared in April 1991 in Ternopil, and has since published 13 issues. In 1993, it became a semi-month-

ly periodical with a total of 32 pages, 16 of which are in the form of a specialized insert which varies from issue to issue.

Tsvit Ukrainy is an excellently edited newspaper (10 issues were edited by Iryna Zelena), with varied and highly interesting articles, interviews and news stories about Plast and young Ukrainians.

For example, one issue carried a story of how 350 youngsters from Zaporizhzhia were invited to Ternopil to spend Christmas there and learn about the Ukrainian traditions of the pre-Soviet days. In another issue, Luba Bilash, a fifth-generation Ukrainian Canadian, talked about her work in Plast in Canada.

The periodical also publishes information dealing with Plast's ideological and organizational issues. Tsvit Ukrainy has numerous photographs and illustrations, which make it very appealing. The Ternopil publication is mailed to subscribers (Plast members and other Ukrainians) all over the world.

The annual subscription for this semi-monthly publication (mailed by air) is \$24 in the U.S., and \$29 in Canada. Subscriptions may be sent to: Dr. Yuriy Slusarczyk, 53 Bayberry Drive, Monroe, NY 10950.



Ukraine throws open house to celebrate newly dedicate

For the record:

Ambassador's remarks

Following is the full text of the inaugural address delivered by Ambassador Oleh Bilorus at the opening of the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington on February 24. The text was provided by the Embassy of Ukraine.

Your Excellencies!
Ladies and gentlemen! Dear guests!
Brothers and Sisters!

The first Embassy of Ukraine to the United States of America was officially inaugurated by President Leonid Kravchuk on May 5, 1992, during his visit to Washington, D.C.

In my capacity as ambassador of Ukraine, I would like to thank you for coming to share our joy of entering the first home of Ukraine in America. A housewarming is always a joy for a family. The entry of the Embassy of Ukraine into this historic complex in downtown Washington is a great joy for the people of Ukraine. Since this day, Ukraine as a great European country, a nation with a millennium-long history, has a worthy and full-fledged representation in the U.S. capital. The full-scale activity of the Embassy — the first diplomatic mission of independent Ukraine in the great world power is very important for our democratic partnership in the political, economic and humanitarian spheres.

Yet, the opening of Ukraine's new Embassy complex in Washington is more than just a housewarming for young Ukrainian diplomacy or another stage in the development of its diplomatic presence in the U.S.A. We are proud that in this historic building the creation of the U.S. federal capital was finalized two centuries ago, that a founding father of your nation, President George Washington, was a frequent guest in this house in his time.

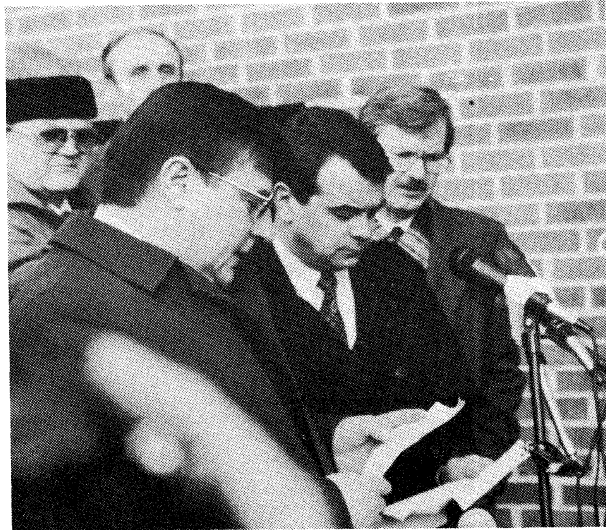
These symbols and landmarks of American history have special meaning and value for us — a freedom-loving European nation which reached its statehood and democracy in a long and painful way, overcoming centuries of foreign domination, and disrespect for Ukrainian history, tradition, dignity and pride of its people. Now, with care and respect, we will preserve this landmark of American history which from today is associated and linked with the newest history of Ukraine.

This occasion bears yet another symbol for us. We entered the new complex of the Embassy of Ukraine at the same time that, a mile and a half from here, the new president of the United States, Bill Clinton, started to settle down in the White House. America met its new president with a feeling of hope for change, rejuvenation of the country, perfection of its economy, solution to domestic problems, and rethinking of its role in the world.

We wish the new president and the people of the United States success in those endeavors and hope that this new page in American history will also open up new perspectives in relations between Ukraine and the U.S.A.

The history of our inter-state relations is measured in months rather than years. It started with the historic visit of President Leonid Kravchuk to Washington in May

(Continued on page 20)



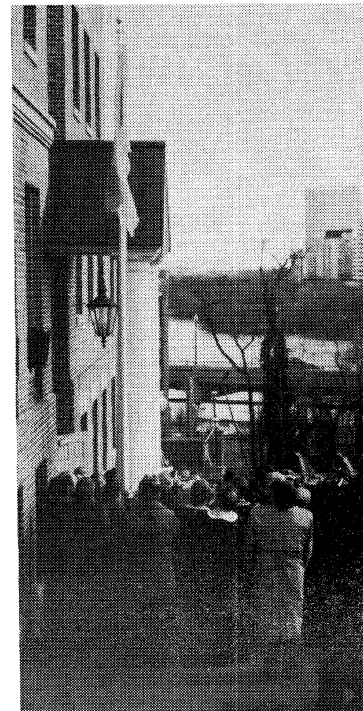
Ukraine's deputy foreign minister, Yuri Rylach (left), offers congratulations as Embassy Press Attache Dmitro Markov (center) translates.



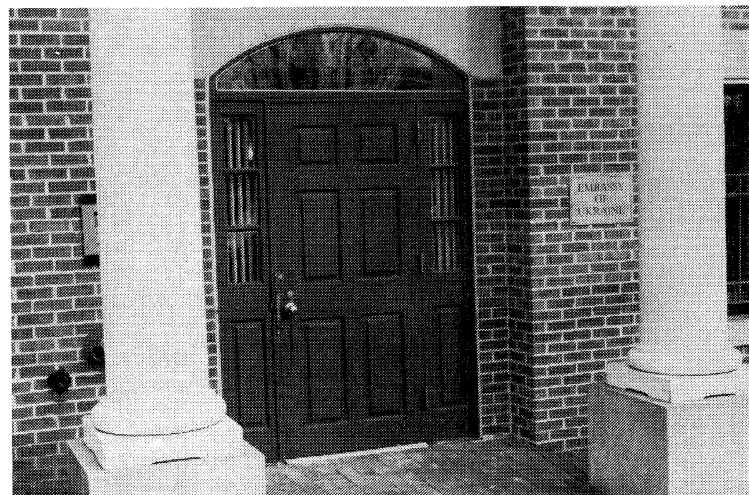
U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Niles smiles in reaction to a comment made by speaker Stepan Woroeh of the Foundation in Support of Diplomatic Missions of Ukraine.



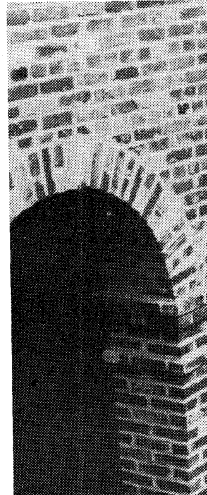
Ambassador Oleh Bilorus (left) greets U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Niles.



The official raising of the Ukrainian flag at the new embassy building.



The main entrance to the building with the plaque identifying it as Ukraine's U.S. diplomatic headquarters.



The central courtyard of the new embassy building.

mbassy building

Photos by Roman Woronowycz



Secretary of State Thomas



Ukrainian Deputy Vyacheslav Chornovil and his wife, Atena, confer with U.S. Judge Bohdan Futey as Robert McConnell of the U.S./Ukraine Foundation looks on.



Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk (left) and Ukrainian Orthodox Archbishop Antony concelebrating the blessing of the chancery building.



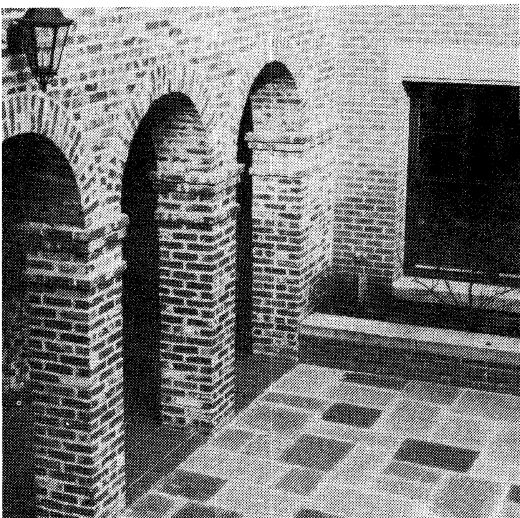
The embassy.



The portico and main entrance to the historic building.



U.S. Army Major General John Ellerson, chief of staff — Army operations, and his wife, Janet, listen to Col. Paul Barb, Army director of foreign liaison, make a point.



Forrest-Marbury complex, now home to the Ukrainian Embassy.



Rabbi Shmuel Dishon (left) and Dr. David Z. Ben-Ami of the American Forum for Jewish-Christian Cooperation flank Ambassador Bilorus.

ATTENTION NEW JERSEY INSUREDS!!!

Is your auto insurance presently in the JUA or MTF?
Think you're overpaying for your policy?
Can't get that good service you need & deserve?
Then we are the one you are looking for!!!
DON'T WAIT OR HESITATE
CALL US TODAY!!!

ALEXANDER E. SMAL & CO.

Hordynsky, Pastushenko, Smal
INSURANCE — REAL ESTATE
(201) 761-7500 FAX: (201) 761-4918

Planning a trip to

UKRAINE?
Personalized
Travel Service at
Reasonable Rates

- VISAS • HOTELS • MEALS •
- TRANSFERS • GUIDES •
- AIR TICKETS •
- RAIL TICKETS •
- CARS WITH DRIVERS •
- INTERPRETERS •
- SIGHTSEEING •

LANDMARK, LTD

toll free (800) 832-1789
DC/MD/VA (703) 941-6180
fax (703) 941-7587

**The Churches of the East
are Alive and Well**

Study the living Tradition of the Eastern Churches, both Catholic and Orthodox, with the Metropolitan Andrew Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies.

**SUMMER INTENSIVE AT
MT. TABOR MONASTERY**

Study, worship, live in an Eastern Catholic monastery in the mountains of Northern California, June 19-July 17, 1993. Courses at the M.Div. & M.A. levels. Credits from Catholic Theological Union of Chicago.

- Heritage of Eastern Christianity
- Trinitarian & Byzantine Worship
- Ecumenical Principles for Orthodox-Catholic Reconciliation

**YEAR-ROUND OFFERINGS AT
SAINT PAUL UNIVERSITY
IN OTTAWA, CANADA**

A sampling of courses offered in 1993-94:

- Byzantine Liturgy of the Hours
- East-West Ecumenism
- Eastern Anthropology, Solarology and Eschatology
- History of the Ukrainian Church
- Eastern Canon Law

Contact:

Fr. Andriy Chyrovsky, Director
Sheptytsky Institute, Dept. A.
Saint Paul University
223 Main Street
Ottawa, Canada K1S 1C4
(613) 236-1393, ext 2332

**Chornovil, Brzezinski..**

(Continued from page 3)

voices of the old Communist Party are again being heard. Within this context, the West has largely ignored Ukraine, despite the fact that it could be an ideal partner for the West. Mr. Chornovil emphasized the need for Western economic aid to assist Ukraine's economy and the destruction of nuclear weapons.

During the question and answer period, Mr. Chornovil and Dr. Brzezinski were both queried on the current problems facing Ukraine. Asked for Rukh's position on the composition of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, Mr. Chornovil responded that the election of a Constitutional Court before the acceptance of a constitution was meaningless. Since the current Ukrainian constitution is the Constitution of Soviet Ukraine, Rukh does not accept the candidates, especially since they were nominated by a Ukrainian Parliament composed primarily of former Communists. According to Mr. Chornovil, the Parliament is trying to renew the former Communist Party — something that Rukh will not allow to happen.

In response to a question on Rukh's election program, Mr. Chornovil briefly outlined the platform ratified during its Fourth Congress in December. Rukh sees the Ukrainian government as being "presidential/parliamentary," protecting internationally recognized human rights, and eventually becoming an "integral part of the European community... along with the other former Soviet republics." Ukraine is to be nuclear-free and an active participant in European affairs as well as a pluralistic country, he noted.

Asked to further explain the threat of Russia's destabilization, Mr. Chornovil requested that the audience not see his view as a hate for Russia. Russia is Ukraine's neighbor and, therefore, relations with Russia must be normalized. He stated that, as far as he knows, there is no "Russophobia" in Ukraine. The problem centers on the historical tendency of Russia to adopt

an imperialistic attitude towards Ukraine. He stated that Russia is the source of instability in certain regions, such as the Crimea, Siberia and Central Asia. Mr. Chornovil stated that, despite his weakening position, President Boris Yeltsin is a "guarantor of stability" and that any replacement would be worse. For example, he said Vladimir Zhirinovskiy has declared that he wishes to "take Ukraine back."

Both speakers were asked about the chance of normalized relations between Russia and Ukraine. Mr. Chornovil repeated his earlier statement that there should be a "normal, equal, co-existent, friendly" relationship. Dr. Brzezinski stated that it would be better for both countries if the ambiguous CIS ended and was replaced with comprehensive agreements on trade and border disputes.

Both speakers were also asked about the possibility of Ukraine's membership in NATO. Dr. Brzezinski stated that this would be premature. NATO comprises Western democratic nations with free-market economies derived from deeper shared values. Due to the political situation in Ukraine, Russia would view Ukraine's membership in NATO as an anti-Russian act by Ukraine and Europe, thus further isolating Russia. While Mr. Chornovil agreed that NATO membership is premature, he disagreed that the inclusion of Ukraine in NATO would be viewed as anti-Russian. Mr. Chornovil said he hopes NATO can be transformed into a more collective pact including all countries, even Russia.

When asked to specify the security guarantees Ukraine seeks before ratifying the START I treaty, Mr. Chornovil said that he foresees political guarantees, utilizing the U.S.'s reputation to settle conflicts in a peaceful manner. He reminded the audience that Ukraine, lying between the West and Russia, is a "key" nation and needs protection. In addition, he urged the West to send international experts to Ukraine to determine the costs and methods of disposing of nuclear arms, an expensive and dangerous process. The cost would have to be borne by other countries, since Ukraine is still very poor, he added.

When questioned about his reaction to President Bill Clinton's stated intention to eliminate Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, Mr. Chornovil replied that he was disturbed by the announcement and had spent the past two days speaking to government officials and members of Congress about the need for these programs. He stated that elimination of Radio Liberty's broadcasts to Ukraine would be premature, especially since there are no alternatives to the existing radio and television stations. While there is no censorship in Ukraine, there exists an "economic censorship" that prevents a diverse, free exchange of communication, he added.

Mr. Chornovil was asked if there were any lessons being learned by Ukraine due to the ethnic cleansing occurring in the Balkans. He replied that Ukraine is not at all similar to Yugoslavia, except perhaps in the Crimean area, where there is a majority of Russians. Ukraine has no regional differences despite the existence of small enclaves of Hungarians, Moldovans, Greeks and others. Further, there is evidence that Crimean separatism is being artificially provoked.

Mr. Chornovil concluded by saying that Yugoslavia's situation is a valuable lesson, demonstrating that "we cannot let the situation deteriorate to blood-letting." The threat of separatism in the Crimea will be diminished as long as the standard of living in the Crimea is kept higher than that of Russia.

Ukrainian / American Joint-Venture

◀SAK▶

We are the link between you and your relatives in UKRAINE!

**Distribution, sales & service of US
tractors and small
farming equipment
from our showrooms
in Ukraine**



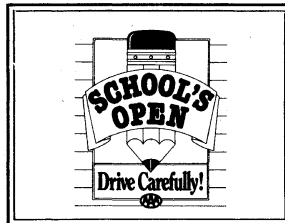
*For complete product
information and pricing, call Toll Free:*

1-800-354-3136 (US & Canada) or (914) 227-9478
Bohdan Kryzaniwsky - President / SEPCORP



SEPCORP International, Inc.

25 Mountain Pass Road, Hopewell Junction, NY 12533 USA

**The Ukrainian American Bar Association**

cordially invites you to attend the

UABA ANNUAL CONVENTION

March 26, 27, 28, 1993

at the

The Knickerbocker Hotel

*163 E. Walton Place
at North Michigan Avenue*

Chicago, IL 60611

For further details and banquet reservations, please contact M. Smorodsky, UABA president, at: PO Box 1705, Rutherford, NJ 07070. Tel: 201-939-1999. Fax: 201-939-4612. A block of rooms will be held by the hotel's management until February 26, 1993. For room reservations, please contact the hotel directly at: PHONE 800-621-8140. FAX 312-751-0370.

Special room rates for UABA members are \$75/single/night \$85/double/night.

Ukrainian Museum schedules Easter programs

NEW YORK — The Easter program at The Ukrainian Museum will feature the following activities, in addition to the annual exhibition of "pysanky" from the museum's collection.

- Demonstrations of the Art of Making of Pysanky — Ukrainian Easter Eggs: Experienced artisans will demonstrate this beautiful craft. The award-winning film "Pysanka" by Slavko Nowytski will also be shown. This program is scheduled to run continuously during the afternoon. The demonstrations will be held from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Fee: Adults, \$2.50; members, seniors and students, \$2; children under 12, free.

- Pysanky — Ukrainian Easter Egg Decoration Workshops: Adults and children will have the opportunity to learn the art of making pysanky. Dyes, beeswax and a stylus will be used to decorate the egg with traditional Ukrainian designs. The workshop will be given on Saturdays and Sundays, March 27 and 28 and then again on April 3 and 4; 1:30-3 p.m.

Fee per session: adults, \$15; seniors and students over 16, \$10; children 12-16, free; members, 15 percent discount.

- Ukrainian Easter Traditions: During these two workshops participants will learn about Ukrainian Easter

traditions as well as partake in the actual baking of traditional Easter breads. The workshop is open to adults and children over age 16 years. March 20 and April 3; Time: 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; Fee: Adults, \$30; seniors and students over 16, \$25; members, 15 percent discount. All materials are covered in the registration fee. Finished objects may be taken home.

The programs are funded in part by the New York State Council on the Arts.

For registration and information, call (212) 228-0110.



TO THE WEEKLY CONTRIBUTORS:

We greatly appreciate the materials — feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, and the like — we receive from our readers.

In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.
- Information about upcoming events must be received by noon of the Monday before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- All materials must be typed and double-spaced.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). They will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- Full names and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- Persons who submit any materials must provide a phone number where they may be reached during the work day if any additional information is required.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME, NOT YOUR RISK!

- CD's are Low Risk and Low Return
 - Other investments that offer better returns usually offer higher risks
- THE UNA'S TAX DEFERRED ANNUITIES OFFER LOW RISK WITH A COMPETITIVE**

***6.25% INTEREST RATE GUARANTEED FOR ONE FULL YEAR.**

PLUS:

- No Sales Charges — 100% of your money goes to work for you right away.
- Ability to withdraw up to a maximum of 10% of your total account balance per year — each year after first year.

*6.25% interest rate applies to deposits of \$5,000 or more. On sums less than \$5,000 the interest rate is 6.00%.

For more information call the Financial Service Department of The UNA, at:

(201) 451-2200 — in New Jersey
(800) 253-9862 — outside N.J.
(215) 821-5800 — in Pennsylvania

Share The Weekly with a colleague

PENN. ANTHRACITE REGION UNA BRANCHES

will hold an

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

Sunday, March 21, 1993 at 2:00 p.m.

at St. Michael's Church Hall, 114 S. Chestnut St., Shenandoah, Pa.

Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two (2) delegates from the following Branches:

Frackville, 242, 382	Minersville, 78, 129
Freeland, 429	Mt. Carmel, 2
Lehighton, 389	Shamokin, 1
Mahanoy City, 305	Shenandoah, 98
McAdoo, 7	St. Clair, 9, 31

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

AGENDA:

1. Opening and acceptance of the Agenda
2. Verification of quorum
3. Election of presidium
4. Minutes of preceding annual meeting
5. Reports of District Committee Officers
6. Discussion on reports and their acceptance
7. Election of District Committee Officers
8. Address by UNA Supreme Treasurer ALEXANDER G. BLAHITKA
9. Adoption of District activities program for the current year
10. Discussion and Resolutions
11. Adjournment

Meeting will be attended by:

Alexander G. Blahitka, UNA Supreme Treasurer

DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Adolph Slovik, Treasurer	Joseph Chaban, Chairman	H. Slovik, Secretary
	Joseph Sedor, Honorary Chairman	

UKRAINE
A CONCISE
ENCYCLOPEDIA

UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO PRESS

**UKRAINE
A CONCISE
ENCYCLOPEDIA**

Volume I and II

You can obtain both volumes for only \$170.00

Including Postage.

ORDER NOW

Fill out the order blank below and mail it with your check or money order

USE THIS COUPON!

To: **UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Inc.**
30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N.J. 07302

I hereby order **Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia**

- Volume I — \$95.00
 Volume II — \$95.00
 Volumes I & II — \$170.00

Enclosed is (a check, M.O.) for the amount \$ _____
Please send the book (s) to the following address:

Name _____

No. _____ Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Join the
UNA



INVESTMENT IN UKRAINE

To receive information on Investment Opportunities Available in Ukraine, send your name and address to:
UKRAINE-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
P.O. Box 81, Syracuse, N.Y. 13215

IMMEDIATE and FUTURE

emp in the CIS. Co seeks exec mgmt, operations, admin, computer experiences. Ukrainian/Russian language & mgmt exp a must. Send resume to:
340UW, 2480-4 Briarcliff Rd.
Atlanta, GA 30329

GLOBAL TRADING & INVESTMENT ASSOC.

Apts. for sale in Kyiv with telephones
Call (201) 375-2849
JOHN MIKULIK
503 STUYVESANT AVE,
IRVINGTON, N.J. 07111

FOR RENT IN BAYONNE

Five rooms
2 BDR, 2 Bath condo,
bright spacious rooms —
excellent area, near transportation
\$750.00 mo.
call: 1 (609) 698-1612

NEW YORK to

KYYIV Tues. & Fri. Dep.

Rd Trip from \$ 600

Groups from \$ 550

Minimum of 10 passengers

LVIV Monday Dep.

Rd Trip from \$ 710

Groups from \$ 675

Minimum of 15 passengers



LOWEST TO UKRAINE
& INDEPENDENT STATES

212-586-4545

800-998-6116 Outside NY

UKRAINE-PAC

(201) 831-1499
PACKAGE and FOOD Parcel Service

КВАЛІФІКОВАНИЙ СПЕЦІАЛІСТ

пропонує свої послуги у представництві інтересів американської фірми в Україні. Адреса: Україна, 290000 м. Львів - центр, а/с (P.O. Box) 10703
Петрус І. Л.

LEARN TO SPEAK UKRAINIAN

Spring classes now forming in the Flint, Michigan area. All ages and levels will be taught. For details write

UKRAINIAN HOME ASSOC.
P.O. Box 217
Flint, MI 48501
or call and leave message
(313) 733-3044

CUT THE COST

of your stay in Kyiv
newly renovated, fully equip-
ped apartments, center of Kyiv
Phone, TV, Airport pick-up
\$180-200/week for 2-3 people



UKRAVACO
REAL ESTATE SERVICES
TEL: (714) 721-8779
FAX: (714) 721-0772

TOUR UKRAINE

Dependable, inexpensive, tailor-made
tours — groups, families, individuals.
Fine accommodations, attention to
personal needs, fine English
interpretation.

LKL-Skylark Travel Agency
Yaltinska Str. 28/45
Kyiv, Ukraine 253096

Phone/Fax
044-556-30-43

For more information and references,
call CHRIS DULL,
513-832-0152, or
TANYA OSADCA,
513-339-5716.

STAMPS OF UKRAINE

Stamps issued since Declaration
of Independence.

Kyiv, Melitopol, Chernihiv,
Chernivtsi, Crimea

R. VORONKA

30 Clinton Avenue
Maplewood, N.J. 07040

Ukrainian television show scores in Nielsen ratings

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Ukrainian television shows do have an audience. At least that is what the Nielsen ratings show in a two-week period for November 28 and December 5, 1992.

On those dates Nielsen ratings for the Ukrainian television show "Kontakt," which has been on the air only since September, registered a 1 rating and between 2 and 3 shares.

This means that approximately 67,000 households or 170,000 viewers were watching the program on

those two Saturdays. (We must all be Saturday couch potatoes!)

Steve Kowaliw, president of Ukrainian Television Entertainment, which produces "Kontakt," explained that he had received congratulations recently from Channel 31, the public broadcasting station that airs the show.

"Kontakt" is a news and information program about Ukraine and the diaspora that broadcasts in New York and Toronto in the Ukrainian and English languages.

Veselyi Lviv to perform

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The instrumental and vocal ensemble from Ukraine "Veselyi Lviv," under the direction of Zenko Kmet, with soloist Volodymyr Cimura, will appear in a program ranging from contemporary popular to light classical to Ukrainian folk music, at the following locations:

- Passaic, N.J. — Saturday, March 13, The Ukrainian Center, 240 Hope Ave.; 7 p.m.;
- Bronx, N.Y. — Sunday, March 14, St. Mary the Protectress Church Hall, 1745 Washington Ave., 1 p.m.;
- Spring Valley, N.Y. — Saturday, March 20, The Ukrainian Home, 60 Twin Ave., 2 p.m.;

• Astoria, N.Y. — Saturday, March 20, Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 31-12 30th St.; 7 p.m.;

• New York — Sunday, March 21, Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave., 2 p.m.;

• Irvington, N.J. — Friday, March 26, Ukrainian National Home, 140 Prospect Ave., 7:30 p.m.

• Jersey City, N.J. — Saturday, March 27, The Ukrainian Center, 90-96 Fleet St., 7 p.m.;

• Kerhonkson, N.Y. — Sunday, March 28; Soyuzivka, UNA Estate, 2 p.m.

Tickets: \$10; children up to age 14, free.

The Ukrainian National Association: useful phone numbers, addresses

UNA Home Office

30 Montgomery St. (third floor)
Jersey City, N.J. 07302
(201) 451-2200

UNA Washington Office

400 N. Capital St. NW — Suite 859
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 347-UNAW
FAX (202) 347-8631

Svoboda Ukrainian Daily

30 Montgomery St. (mezzanine)
Jersey City, N.J. 07302
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036

UNA Estate Soyuzivka

Foordemoore Road
Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446
(914) 626-5641

The Ukrainian Weekly

30 Montgomery St. (mezzanine)
Jersey City, N.J. 07302
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036



HURYN MEMORIALS

For the finest in custom made memorials installed in all cemeteries in the New York Metropolitan area including Holy Spirit in Hamptonburgh, N.Y., St. Andrew's in South Bound Brook, N.J., Pine Bush in Kerhonkson and Glen Spey Cemetery, Glen Spey.

We offer personal service and guidance in your home. For a bilingual representative call:

HURYN MEMORIALS
P.O. Box 121
Hamptonburgh, N.Y. 10916
Tel. (914) 427-2684
Fax (914) 427-5443

SINCE 1928

SENKO FUNERAL HOMES

New York's only Ukrainian family owned & operated funeral homes.

- Traditional Ukrainian services personally conducted.
 - Funerals arranged throughout Bklyn, Bronx, New York, Queens; Long Island, etc.
 - Holy Spirit, St. Andrews Cem. & all others international shipping.
 - Pre-need arrangements.
- HEMPSTEAD FUNERAL HOME —
89 Peninsula Blvd. ■ Hempstead, N.Y. 11550
516-481-7460
- SENKO FUNERAL HOME —
83-15 Parsons Blvd. ■ Jamaica, NY 11432
1-718-657-1793
- SENKO FUNERAL HOME —
213-215 Bedford Ave. ■ Brooklyn, NY 11211
1-718-388-4416

24 HOURS 7 DAYS A WEEK

**BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS**

For the current
rate call...

1-800-US-BONDS



DC greets debutantes, Ukrainian of the Year at New Year's ball

by Alexandra Gural

WASHINGTON — The Ukrainian American Association of Greater Washington held a traditional New Year's Eve ball on January 16, combining it with the presentation of debutantes and the granting of an award for "Ukrainian of the Year."

These extras and the presence of the entire staff of the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington made this one of the most successful events ever hosted by the association.

The Ambassador of Ukraine to the United States of America, Dr. Oleh Bilorus, and his wife, Larissa, kicked up their heels along with 270 guests.

In extending a New Year's greeting, Dr. Bilorus spoke about his childhood memories of the celebration of Malanchyn Vechir (New Year's Eve) in Ukraine.

He said he remembered it as a cheerful festival for young people who dressed up and paraded in costumes and masks depicting a grandmother and grandfather, Vasyl and Malanka, a bear and a goat, among others.

The Washington gala was special for nine debutantes, who were formally ushered in, accompanied by their escorts.

The debutantes presented were: Christina Aluzzo, Katia Bilyk, Danusia Chapelsky, Taisa Bohdana Chorolewsky, Tamara Fontana and sisters Larissa and Tatiana Nehrebecky and Ksenia Anna and Talia Jaroslawa Palichuk.

An award for Ukrainian of the Year, 1993, went to Marta Pereyma for her service to the Ukrainian community in Washington.

Presenting the award on behalf of the Ukrainian Association of Washington, Larissa Fontana said Ms. Pereyma's involvement in parish activities and the Ukrainian Saturday School has been extremely creative.

"Marta has touched many of our lives with her honesty, energy, creativity and compassion. She has indeed served well," said Ms. Fontana.

Most recently, she was instrumental in including Ukrainian Americans on the National Bone Marrow Registry. This is one of many projects Ms. Pereyma has promoted for the Chornobyl Committee.

She said she hopes this will help Ukrainians in the United States and eventually in Ukraine who are suffering from blood-related life-threatening diseases.

"It's important to find clean marrow," said Ms. Pereyma. "With the increasing incidence of leukemia, it's absolutely important that people in the U.S. and Canada be included in the bone marrow drive."

The Save A Life project, sponsored by the Chornobyl Committee of Washington, focuses on getting compatibility matches for people of Ukrainian ancestry who have been stricken with leukemia. Many people of Ukrainian ancestry have an antigen that is particular to Ukrainians, and this creates difficulties in finding compatible bone marrow.

The committee has held two donor registration drives in the Washington-Baltimore area and is hoping to go nationwide in the near future.

"It's a real blessing that we can share



Debutantes and their escorts at Washington's New Year's Eve ball.

bone marrow. We would be delighted if we could get in touch with Ukrainians in other cities who are interested in co-sponsoring bone marrow registration drives in their cities or communities," said Ms. Pereyma.

Originally from Buffalo, N.Y., Ms. Pereyma is a charter member of The Washington Group, an organization of Ukrainian American professionals.

Ms. Pereyma is a cultural exchange specialist with the U.S. Information

Agency. She is currently contributing to the volunteer work of the Ukrainian American Community Network, Virginia branch, to inform local elected officials and the media of issues that concern Ukrainian Americans.



КОЮЗІВКА

SOYUZIVKA

1993 CAMPS & WORKSHOPS at SOYUZIVKA

TENNIS CAMP — Sunday, June 20 — Thursday, July 1

Boys & Girls age 12-18. Food & Lodging \$240.00 (UNA Members) \$270.00 (Non-Members). Tennis Fee: \$70.00.
George Sawchak, Zenon Snylyk — Instructors
LIMIT: 60 Participants.

BOY'S CAMP — Saturday, July 3 — Saturday, July 17

Recreation camp for boys ages 7-12, featuring hiking, swimming, games, Ukrainian songs and folklore
UNA Members: \$160.00 per week; Non-Members \$180.00 per week
Additional Counselor FEE \$25.00 per child per week
LIMIT: 45 Children

GIRL'S CAMP — Saturday, July 3 — Saturday, July 17

Similar program to boys' camp; same fee

UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCE WORKSHOP—

Sunday, July 18 — Sunday, August 1

Instructor: Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky
Traditional Ukrainian folk dancing for beginners, intermediate and advanced dancers
Food and Lodging: \$265.00 (UNA Members), \$295.00 (Non-Members)
Instructor's fee: \$150.00
LIMIT: 60 Students

The Ukrainian National Association does not discriminate against anyone based on age, race, creed, sex or color.

For more information, please contact the management of "Soyuzivka":

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ESTATE

Foordmore Road, Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446

Telephone (914) 626-5641 or Fax (914) 626-4638

ALL CAMPS & WORKSHOPS MUST BE PRE-REGISTERED & PAPERWORK SUBMITTED BEFOREHAND. FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED BASIS UPON RECEIPT OF DEPOSIT. SORRY, NO EXCEPTIONS!

Ukrainian Business...

(Continued from page 5)

entered the exposition center and saw Russian script hanging from the rafters. "He went berserk." At that time the organizers tried to change what they could, she said. Dr. Bilorus did not wish to respond to The Weekly's request for comment.

Just what business Mr. Vulis's organization, The AMUKE Group of Companies, pursues also remains a bit of a mystery. Although he did speak with The Weekly, albeit only after several phone calls and never at length, he did not wish to discuss what type of business interests the company maintains in Ukraine. He simply stated that The AMUKE Group, which has been in existence since 1989, is an international trade consulting company. "We provide consulting services in particular for those doing business in the former Soviet Union," he said. He also added a bit cryptically, "We pretty much understand how business is done in Ukraine."

AMUKE's CEO also refused to give any personal background, explaining it was not pertinent to his business dealings.

However, if AMUKE's business at all reflects its Las Vegas partner's, then it dips into a variety of enterprise wells. Mr. Vulis called his firm's relationship with Mr. Pashkevich's Ukraine-America "a tight business connection." Mr. Pashkevich's company has business interests in everything from advertising to manufacturing to legal services.

Other issues have also arisen. At least one

businessman, owner of an environmental clean-up enterprise in Denver, who attended the show but wishes to remain anonymous, said the attendance was meager at best. He blames the paltry turnout on inadequate advertising in the trade journals that most businesspeople read.

He said, "It (the exposition) was sold in Ukraine as the biggest event ever. That's what a business associate in Ukraine told me." However, when he went looking for specific information in trade journals, he found none. "Even when I got there on the first day, I picked up a local Las Vegas newspaper and found no mention of an exhibition."

He also said the attendance was embarrassing. "The aisles were empty. I heard even less people showed up on succeeding days. Many exhibitors were asking, 'Where are the Americans?'"

Spargo's Ms. Bracken acknowledged that her firm was responsible for advertising. But she pointed out that ad space was purchased in the largest U.S. business magazines, including Forbes and World Trade magazine, as well as in The Wall Street Journal.

Mr. Vilus agreed that trade journal advertising was not utilized. "The nature of our exhibition was broad — you name it, we had it. Our advertising budget was tight. We couldn't afford to go to each type of issue."

Paralleling the controversy regarding low attendance runs one about the choice of the site. Mr. Rekshynskij stated in his article that "if more of these conferences were held in the United States in areas where real businesses are located, along with a sizeable amount of the Ukrainian diaspora... the chances for more rapid economic development

of Ukraine would be realized."

Another businessman said, "It seemed unlikely to me to have a trade show in Las Vegas. New York or Chicago seem better suited. The objective was not for American businessmen to visit Las Vegas, but for them to be exposed to Ukrainian businesses."

Mr. Vilus defended his selection of Las Vegas. He said, "We selected Las Vegas because the facilities needed could be obtained there. It is the convention capital of the world." He added that many companies wanting to work with the independent states that rose from the ashes of the USSR are located in California.

Ms. Bracken told a different story. She explained that AMUKE had approached a New York company, The Interface Group, which owns the Sands Exposition and Conference Center in Las Vegas, to organize the show. In May 1992, the firm backed out, she said, "thinking they could not get an audience." This left Spargo six months to organize the logistics of the show.

"We wanted a gateway city such as Washington, D.C., or New York," she said. "It wasn't feasible. Too many agreements to do it in Las Vegas were already signed."

Problems notwithstanding, Ms. Bracken said another show, this one to take place in Kyiv, is in the works. "The same organizing group is looking to do a show with an American consortium going over there. They want to do it this September, but I think it more likely to happen in 1994." And afterward? "It looks like it may continue, we may do another one here in a few years."

UNA SEMINARS AVAILABLE IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Need a speaker for your organization's next meeting? Want to learn more about the new products and services the UNA is now offering to its members, such as free advice from estate planning attorneys and competitive mortgage loans for our members? What to understand more about how the UNA's tax-deferred savings account, which is currently paying more than 6 percent interest guaranteed for one year, work?

Then contact Robert M. Cook, CLU, ChFC at the UNA, (201) 451-2200 or 1-800-253-9862, to arrange for an informative seminar which will be tailored to your group or organization.

Seminars are provided by the Ukrainian National Association at no charge to groups, if located in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania or New England.

Do you know someone who is planning to take the TOEFL® test?

Payment of TOEFL test fees can now be made by family, friends, or sponsors in the United States and Canada and in many other countries through the TOEFL Registration

Fee Certificate Service. Two easy steps allow you to assist a student in a country where currency exchange restrictions make it difficult to get bank checks or money orders in US dollars to pay the registration fee for the Test of English as a Foreign Language.

- 1 Order a fee certificate for \$48 from the TOEFL office. The certificate and student registration instructions for the test will be mailed to your address two weeks after receipt of your request.
- 2 Mail the fee certificate and registration instructions to the test taker.

That's all there is to it!!!

Certificates are an acceptable form of payment for the TOEFL test given anywhere in the world (except Japan, Taiwan, and the People's Republic of China). TOEFL registration fee certificates are valid up to fourteen months from the date of issue.



© 1992 Educational Testing Service. EDUCATIONAL TESTING SERVICE, ETS, the ETS logo, TOEFL, and the TOEFL logo are registered trademarks of Educational Testing Service.



TOEFL Registration Fee Certificate Service
P.O. Box 6155
Princeton, NJ 08541-6155, USA

- Please send me more information.
- I would like to order now. Enclosed is my personal check or money order made payable to "ETS-TOEFL" for the following number of certificates.

Number of Certificates _____ US\$ _____
\$48 per certificate through July 30, 1993

Purchaser's name and mailing address.

(Please type or print clearly in English letters.)

Name: _____

Address: _____

PDN _____ (include ZIP or postal code)

HAMALIA TRAVEL CONSULTANTS

Mailing Address:
43 St. Mark's Place, Suite 6E, N. Y., New York 10003

Telephone:
1 212 473 0839 or 1 800 HAMALIA (1 800 426 2542)

LVIV SERVICES

FOR THOSE WISHING TO COMBINE A FAMILY VISIT WITH THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR SERVICES

PACKAGE "A" LVIV (1 night/2 days) CZECH AIR \$1029
15 days VISITING (8 days) NY/Lviv/NY
Breakfast basis only LVIV (3 nights/4 days)

PACKAGE "B" LVIV (2 nights/3 days) CZECH AIR \$1059
22 days VISITING (14 days) NY/Lviv/NY
Breakfast basis only LVIV (3 nights/4 days)

Packages "A" and "B" include:
• Round trip air tickets from New York
• Upon arrival in Lviv: Transfer to hotel
Portage of 2 pieces of luggage
• In Lviv: Hotel/breakfast (1 or 2 nights)
• Upon departure to family: Transfer from hotel to train station
Round trip train tickets to any city in Ukraine
• Upon return to Lviv: Transfer from train to hotel
Hotel/breakfast (3 nights)
• Upon departure: Transfer to airport; portage
• All taxes

PACKAGE "V" LVIV (13 nights/14 days) CZECH AIR \$1159
15 days Breakfast basis only NY/Lviv/NY

PACKAGE "H" LVIV (20 nights/21 days) CZECH AIR \$1299
22 days Breakfast basis only NY/Lviv/NY

Packages "V" and "H" include:
• Round trip air from New York
• Upon arrival in Lviv: Transfer to hotel
Portage of 2 pieces of luggage
• In Lviv: Hotel/breakfast: nights according to package
• Upon departure: Transfer to airport; portage
• All taxes

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE DATE FOR PACKAGE "A", "B", "V", AND "H"

LVIV					
Depart New York	Return 15 Days	Return 22 Days	Depart New York	Return 15 Days	Return 22 Days
10 May	24 May	31 May	12 July	26 July	02 August
07 June	21 June	28 June	19 July	02 August	09 August
14 June	28 June	05 July	26 July	09 August	16 August
21 June	05 July	12 July	02 August	16 August	23 August
28 June	12 July	19 July	09 August	23 August	30 August
05 July	19 July	26 July	16 August	30 August	06 Sept

KYIV SERVICES

FOR THOSE WISHING TO COMBINE A FAMILY VISIT WITH THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR SERVICES

PACKAGE "K" KYIV (1 night/2 days) AIR UKRAINE \$1069
15 DAYS VISITING (8 days) NY/Kyiv/NY
Breakfast basis only KYIV (3 nights/4 days)

PACKAGE "L" KYIV (2 nights/3 days) AIR UKRAINE \$1099
22 DAYS VISITING (14 days) NY/Kyiv/NY
Breakfast basis only KYIV (3 nights/4 days)

Packages "K" and "L" include:
• Round trip air from New York
• Upon arrival in Kyiv: Transfer to hotel
Portage of 2 pieces of luggage
Lunch and sightseeing
• In Kyiv: Hotel/breakfast (1 or 2 nights)
• Upon departure to family: Transfer from hotel to train station
Round trip train tickets to any city in Ukraine
• Upon return to Kyiv: Transfer from train to hotel
Hotel/breakfast (3 nights)
• Upon departure: Transfer to airport; portage
• All taxes

PACKAGE "M" KYIV (13 nights/14 days) AIR UKRAINE \$1269
15 DAYS NY/Kyiv/NY

PACKAGE "O" KYIV (20 nights/21 days) AIR UKRAINE \$1429
22 DAYS NY/Kyiv/NY

Packages "M" and "O" include:
• Round trip air from New York
• Upon arrival in Kyiv: Transfer to hotel
Portage of 2 pieces of luggage
• In Kyiv: Hotel/breakfast: nights according to package
• Upon departure: Transfer to airport; portage
• All taxes

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE DATE FOR PACKAGES "K", "L", "M", AND "O"

KYIV					
Depart New York	Return 15 Days	Return 22 Days	Depart New York	Return 15 Days	Return 22 Days
07 May	21 May	28 May	09 July	23 July	30 July
04 June	18 June	25 June	16 July	06 August	13 August
11 June	25 June	02 July	23 July	06 August	13 August
18 June	02 July	09 July	30 July	13 August	20 August
25 June	09 July	16 July	06 August	20 August	27 August
02 July	16 July	23 July	13 August	27 August	03 Sept
			20 August	03 Sept	10 Sept

EXCURSIONS... UKRAINE

EXCURSION "R" KYIV (2 days)/Kaniw AIR UKRAINE 22 Jun-06 Jul \$ 1499
15 days -Air Ukraine IV-FRANKIVSK (5 days) NY/Kyiv/NY 06 Jul-20 Jul
17 days -Finn Air* Kosiv/Kolomyia/Viznytsia Exc. 17 Aug-31 Aug
Jaremych/Manyavskij Skyt Exc.
LVIV (4 day) FINN AIR 23 Jun-09 Jul \$ 1799
Rohatyn/Hlych/Pochaiv Exc. NY/Kyiv/NY 07 Jul-23 Jul
KYIV (3 days/5 days*) FINN AIR 18 Aug-03 Sept

EXCURSION "S" KYIV (2 days)/Kaniw AIR UKRAINE 22 Jun-06 Jul \$ 1499
15 days -Air Ukraine TERNOPIL (5 days) NY/Kyiv/NY 06 Jul-20 Jul
17 days -Finn Air* Kremenezh/Pochaiv/ Exc. 17 Aug-31 Aug
LVIV (4 days)
Iv-Frankivsk Exc. FINN AIR 23 Jun-09 Jul \$ 1799
Kosiv/Kolomyia Exc. NY/Kyiv/NY 07 Jul-23 Jul
KYIV (3 days/5 days*) NY/Kyiv/NY 18 Aug-03 Sept

EXCURSION "T" KYIV (2 days)/Kaniw AIR UKRAINE 06 Jul-20 Jul \$ 1499
15 days -Air Ukraine RIVNO (3 days) NY/Kyiv/NY
17 days -Finn Air* Ostrih/Mezrych/Lutsch/Pochaiv Exc. 07 Jul-23 Jul \$ 1499
LVIV (6 days) FINN AIR
Iv-Frankivsk/Kosiv/Kolomyia Exc. NY/Kyiv/NY
KYIV (3 days/5 days*) NY/Kyiv/NY

EXCURSION "U" KYIV (3 days) AIR UKRAINE 10 Aug-27 Aug \$ 1549
18 days -Air Ukraine Chernihiv/Nyzya-Proluky-Lubny NY/Kyiv/NY
17 days -Finn Air* Sorochnyckij Jarmarok KHARKIV (3 days) FINN AIR 11 Aug-27 Aug \$ 1829
Slavianoborsk-Hory Artema/ Oleksiv DONETZ (1 day) NY/Kyiv/NY
ZAPORIZZHIA (3 days) KYIV (5 days/4days)

ALL EXCURSIONS INCLUDE:
• Preparation of Group Visa
• Round trip air from New York
• All additional transportation on itinerary by train or private motorcoach
• Hotels with twin bedded rooms and private facilities
• 3 meals
• Arrival and departure transfers
• Comprehensive sightseeing tours
• Escorted from New York by a bilingual Hamalia travel representative, with local professional guides in Ukraine
• Portage of luggage
• All taxes

ALONG THE PATHS OF KOZAK GLORY

HISTORICAL-ECOLOGICAL CRUISE KYIV ODESSA AIR UKRAINE 13 Aug-29 Aug \$ 1599
KANIV FEODOSIA NY/Kyiv/NY
CHYHYRYN OCHAKIV
ZAPORIZZHIA KYIV
17 Days KHERSON

CRUISE INCLUDES:
• Preparation of Group Visa
• Round trip air from New York
• All additional transportation on itinerary by ship and private motorcoach
• Cabins with twin bedded rooms and private facilities
• Breakfast, lunch and dinner
• Arrival and departure transfers
• Comprehensive sightseeing at all ports of call
• Escorted from New York by a bilingual Hamalia travel representative, with local professional guides in Ukraine
• Portage of luggage
• All taxes

FLIGHTS ONLY

New York/KYIV/New York—KYIV/New York/KYIV

AIR LINE	DEPART NY	Connection	DEPART KYIV	SHOULDER	PEAK
AIR UKRAINE	TUES/FRI/SUN	DIRECT	TUES/FRI/SUN	729	779
CZECH AIR	MON/FRI	Prague	MON	740	849
BALKAN AIR	MON	Sofia	FRI	740	799
FINN AIR	SUN/WED	Amsterdam	FRI	792	939
KLM	MON/WED	Helsinki	TUES/THURS	1070	1182

New York/Lviv/New York—LVIV/New York/LVIV

AIR LINE	DEPART NY	Connection	DEPART LVIV	SHOULDER	PEAK
CZECH AIR	MON/FRI	Prague	MON	790	879
LOT	SAT	Warsaw	THURS/WED	858	950

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TAXES INCLUDED IN ALL QUOTED FARES AS ALL FARES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE. PLEASE CHECK OUR WEEKLY ADS

FROM THE PLANE TO THE TRAIN

Hamalia provides a "Plane to Train" service in Kyiv. The service has four components:
1) transportation from Borspil 2) the purchase of train tickets 3) provision of a "dayroom" for airport to Kyiv's train station; to any given city in Ukraine; rest and relaxation.
4) lunch in downtown Kyiv.

Travellers can obtain the arrangements they desire by selecting one of the following packages:

Package "D" = 1, 2 + 3
\$35 per person

For your convenience, we customize individual or group itineraries

Please send reservation form to:
HAMALIA TRAVEL CONSULTANTS
43 St. Mark's Place, Suite 6E, New York, N.Y. 10003

FOR RESERVATIONS AND INFORMATION PLEASE CALL

Telephone 212 473 0839

or call toll free

1 800 HAMALIA

RESERVATION FORM

For those who want "Air Only", please choose your preferred airline, point of departure/return, and write in your date of travel. If you would like to use our "Plane to Train" service please indicate desired package.

AIR ONLY

AIR UKRAINE KLM
 CZECH AIR LOT
 FINN AIR OTHER
 New York/Kyiv/New York
 New York/Lviv/New York
 Kyiv/New York/Kyiv
 Lviv/New York/Lviv

PLANE TO TRAIN

PACKAGE "D" PACKAGE "E"

For all services, please complete and send in this form with it include a \$250 deposit per person. We ask that you reserve early to guarantee space.

NAME 1: _____

NAME 2: _____

ADDRESS: _____

Tel. Hm: _____

Tel. Bus: _____

I hold US citizenship I have a valid US passport
 I do not hold US citizenship I need a US passport

Signature _____ date _____

We reserve the right to make adjustments to itineraries and prices (only if deemed necessary).

Kindly indicate which services or excursions you are signing up for. Please give your date of departure/return. If you have chosen an excursion please choose the airline you prefer to fly.

LVIV SERVICES

PACKAGE "A"
 PACKAGE "B"
 PACKAGE "V"
 PACKAGE "H"

EXCURSIONS

"R"
 "S"
 "T"
 "U"

KYIV SERVICE

PACKAGE "K"
 PACKAGE "L"
 PACKAGE "M"
 PACKAGE "O"

KOZAK GLORY

CRUISE
 AIR UKRAINE
 FINN AIR

DEPARTURE DATE: _____

RETURN DATE: _____

DEPARTURE DATE: _____

RETURN DATE: _____

RESERVE BY APRIL 15TH TO GUARANTEE THE LOWEST AVAILABLE FARE.

**Introducing
a special plan
for a
special country.
Yours.**

**Save 15% off all AT&T direct dial calls to Ukraine or any one international country
with the AT&T Special CountrySM Plan.**

Call your mother in Odessa. Your brother in Kiev. Or your cousin Leon in Lviv. Call anytime of the day or night. Any day of the week.

Because the AT&T Special CountrySM Plan* will save you 15% off basic AT&T International Long Distance prices on direct dial calls whenever you feel like calling Ukraine or any other country you select. There's no charge to sign up. No monthly fee. Just pick one international country

and start saving. It's that simple.

AT&T has also added more lines to the Ukraine, which makes it faster and easier to reach the people you care about.

For information call
1 800 952-4877 Ext. 4348.
And enjoy savings to that
one favorite country. Yours.

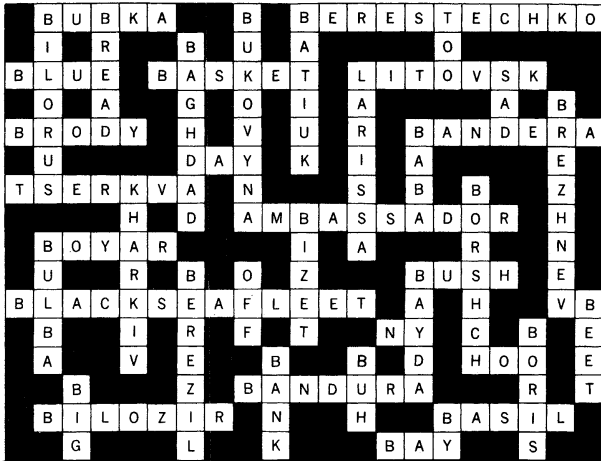


*This plan is not available to subscribers to certain AT&T optional calling plans. Other conditions and exclusions also apply. Subject to billing availability. © 1992 AT&T

Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko-Cornelison

Answers to last week's puzzle



Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

its Magyar national minority as a model for the entire region. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **SURGUT, Russia** — Representatives from 12 former Soviet republics signed an agreement to form an inter-governmental council on oil and gas, reported Reuters. Latvia and Turkmenistan did not attend, while Estonia sent an observer. The goal of the council, which has been described as a "mini-OPEC," is to ensure adequate production and supplies among its members. However, it will not seek to influence world markets. No multilateral agreement was reached on prices, and the Russian and Ukrainian delegations did not resolve their continuing dispute over the price of Russian gas supplies. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **CHISHINAU** — On February 19, the defense ministers of Ukraine and Moldova, Gen. Konstantyn Morozov and Pavel Creanga, met here to sign a military cooperation pact between their two countries. They formalized an agreement that had been drafted and initiated in January. They also issued a joint communique, quoted by the Moldovapres agency, in which the agreement's provisions are set out. These include: the creation of a common air defense system; sharing of experience in the establishment of national armies; exchanges of intelligence; joint maneuvers, drills and tactical studies; cooperation in personnel training; and mutual support in the repair and servicing of equipment. According to analysts, the agreement essentially provides for Ukrainian assistance to Moldova. It is also said to be much more comprehensive than a similar agreement between Moldova and Romania. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KYYIV** — Ukraine's Ministry of Defense has undergone some major reorganization. The deputy minister, Lt. Gen. Ivan Oliynyk, has been dismissed for abuse of office, according to an ITAR-TASS report of February 16. Ukrinform-TASS carried news of Defense Minister Konstantyn Morozov's creation of two new deputy-commander

posts in the air force, and his appointment of Lt. Gen. Valeriy Vasiliyev as head of the aviation forces, and Lt. Gen. Mikhail Lopatin as commander of air defense forces. President Leonid Kravchuk then announced the appointment of Lt. Gen. Vladimir Antonets as commander-in-chief of the combined Ukrainian air force. An earlier story (Krasnaya Zvezda, February 6), suggested that this consolidation of the air defense and aviation groups is controversial, and that the president's designate, Gen. Antonets, is the man who proposed the measure. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Prices hikes...

(Continued from page 6)

and government organs not be financed through the state budget.

The participants noted in their appeal that the people of Ukraine, who already face high prices for food and other necessities, simply cannot afford to pay between 3,000 and 4,000 karbovantsi per year for a single publication. In comparison, the minimum monthly salary for workers in Ukraine was recently increased to 4,000 karbovantsi.

At the same time that the Ukrainian press is facing such financial difficulties, noted the journalists and roundtable participants, Moscow-based newspapers are teaching Ukraine's readers at specially discounted prices. "And this is no longer a problem of economics, but one of politics, as well as an inter-governmental issue," they noted in their appeal.

As an example they cited the disparity of prices between Demokratychna Ukraina at 12 karbovantsi per copy and Rossiyskaya Gazeta at 3 karbovantsi. Meanwhile, in Moscow, that same Russian newspaper costs 5 rubles.

Need a back issue?

If you'd like to obtain a back issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, send \$2 per copy (first-class postage included) to: Administration, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.


UKRAINE - HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY

In July 1992 INCOMART - Kyiv and XENOPHON GROUP Int. Springfield VA, conducted a very successful, special tour through much of Ukraine to enable Americans to meet and develop contacts with Ukrainian veterans, business people, historians, military personnel and their families. You are cordially invited to participate in a similar, 15-day tour to even more of Ukraine from 20 July to 5 August 1993.

VISIT:

- Kyiv
- Dnipropetrovske
- Balaklava
- Chernivtsi
- Kharkiv
- Symferopil
- Odessa
- Kamianets-Podilsky
- Poltava
- Sevastopol
- Lviv
- Khotyn

The program includes visits to ancient and medieval archeological sites, museums, churches and cathedrals, monasteries, cultural events, military and naval installations, as well as time for shopping. Professional guides are from Ukrainian military academies and museums. The \$3,400 price includes all normal expenses of hotels; three meals daily; air, train, bus and ship transportation; visa processing, guides and entrance fees. For detailed itinerary and further information please write to JOHN F. SLOAN, XENOPHON GROUP Int., 5218 Landgrave Ln. Springfield, VA. 22151.



WINE & ROSES

CELEBRATE!

INTERNATIONAL WOMENS DAY

with loved ones, friends and family in Ukraine

LANDMARK, LTD
 toll free (800) 832-1789
 DC/MD/VA (703) 941-6180
 fax (703) 941-7587

Introducing **DIRECT** flights

NEW YORK → KYIV

on **Balkan Airlines** via superb Boeing 767-200ER

- ♦ Monday departures from JFK
- ♦ Excellent service, perfect connection

\$670 + \$21 ROUND TRIP

\$649 + \$9 ONEWAY

Same rates from Kyiv (Kiev)
Tickets issued in NYC



Balkan HOLIDAYS
 41 E. 42nd St., #508, New York, NY 10017
 Fax: (212) 573-5538 • Tel: (212) 573-5530

DONATE GENEROUSLY FOR UKRAINIAN EMBASSIES

Foundation in Support of Diplomatic Missions of Ukraine, Inc.

CORDIALLY INVITES YOU TO A

FASHION SHOW

Designer **Eugenia Triska**

with concert program of classical artists:
 OKSANA KROWYCKY, LARYSSA KRUPA, KALYNA CHOLHAN and YURIJ CHARENKO

on Sunday, March 14th, 1993, at 3:00 p.m. & 7:00 p.m.

at the Ukrainian Institute of America
 5th Avenue and 79th Street, NEW YORK, N.Y.

For info. call: (212) 772-2884 and (212) 876-9607
 Admission: \$20 and \$10 for senior citizens and students.
 ALL PROCEEDS FOR "UKRAINIAN EMBASSY FUND"

Ambassador's...

(Continued from page 10)

1992 when our two countries formulated the principle of democratic partnership and confirmed this relationship on the summit level by signing a number of agreements in that spirit. Since then Ukraine has abided by the letter and spirit of those accords and covered its half of the way as a reliable and predictable partner.

Today we see an opportunity to take a new step in the development of our relations. Ukraine would like to materialize the relations of democratic partnership in all fields of bilateral cooperation and begin building the relationship of alliance between our two states and peoples. We believe that there are good reasons for such relations between Ukraine and the U.S.A. Ukraine is devotedly building a democratic society. It is making steady, though painful, progress towards a market economy. Ukraine has been, is and will be an area of political stability and peaceful inter-ethnic relations. Ukraine will not abandon its historic choice to be non-nuclear, non-aligned and a permanently neutral country in the future. Finally, Ukraine sees its mission as becoming a powerful factor of international stability in its region and on the European continent as a whole.

All that, multiplied by the practically unlimited economic potential of Ukraine, gives grounds for a possible and expedient expansion and development of Ukrainian-American relations in the interests of international peace and mutual advantage.

With this hope in mind we are opening this new Chancery of Ukraine in Washington and believe that together we are opening a new stage in the history of Ukrainian-American relations.

We believe that today this old historic house in Georgetown starts its new life as a Chancery for the Embassy of Ukraine. For us, it is a symbol of partnership between Ukraine and the U.S.A. As part of American history, this building will now start to play a part in the history of Ukraine. We think that this complex will become a crossroads of Ukrainian-American ties and a symbol of new allied relationships of our two nations and states. Let the Ukrainian yellow-and-blue banner rise and always fly over this wonderful building. Let the U.S. national flag always fly over the Embassy in Kyiv.

I cordially welcome you to the new Chancery of Ukraine. Its doors will always be open to the friends of Ukraine!

God bless Ukraine and God bless America! Слава Україні!

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, March 6

PHILADELPHIA: Ukrainian News Network, the first bilingual television program in the Philadelphia viewing area, will debut on TWG1-Channel 61 at 8:30-9:30 p.m. The weekly broadcast will feature: news from Ukraine, activities of various establishments and organizations; as well as historical, cultural and entertainment topics. The program's aim is to provide viewers, including the American public, with an overview of current events in Ukraine and reports on organized Ukrainian community life in the diaspora. For further information in regard to announcements, commercials, and the like, contact Ihor Lesyk, executive producer, at (215) 874-3368.

Friday, March 12

THOUSAND OAKS, Calif.: There will be a reception in conjunction with the "Rebirth of Nature, Rebirth of Spirit: The Symbolic Tradition in Ukrainian Folk Art" exhibit, to be held at 7-9 p.m., at the Conejo Valley Art Museum, Janss Mall, 193-A N. Moorpark Road. The exhibit, which opened on March 6, also honors the proposed sister-cityhood between Thousand Oaks and Kamianets-Podilsky, Ukraine. The exhibit will be on display through April 10. Museum hours: noon-5 p.m., Wednesday-Sunday. Ukrainian Easter egg-pysanka demonstrations and workshops will be conducted on the weekends of March 13-14 and March 20-21, noon-4 p.m. For further information, call (805) 373-0054.

Friday, March 12-Sunday, March 14

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.: The Ukrainian American Association of St. Petersburg is participating in the 18th Annual International Folk Fair, presented by the St. Petersburg Folk Fair Society under the sponsorship of the city of St. Petersburg, to be held at the Florida Suncoast Dome, Second Avenue and 16th Street South. General admission: \$4.50. Ukrainian arts and crafts will be featured, and traditional foods will be sold. The Miami Ukrainian Folk Dancers will perform twice a day on each of the three days. For further information, call Marion Senyk, (813) 584-1791.

Saturday, March 13

NEW YORK: The 13th annual scholarly Shevchenko Conference, under the joint sponsorship of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., and Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, will be held at the Shevchenko Scientific Society Building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 4:30 p.m. The conference program is comprised of the following lectures: opening statement, Prof. Leonid Rudnytsky, president, Shevchenko Scientific Society; "The Censored Compositions of Mykola Lysenko to Texts by Shevchenko," Dr. Tamara Bulat, UVAN; "Narration in Shevchenko's 'Khudozhnyk,' Lidia Stefaniwka, HURI; "Shevchenko's Romanticism and the Romanticism of Southern Slavs," Yulian Tamash, Novyi Sad University, Novyi Sad, Croatia; closing remarks, Marko Antonovych, president, UVAN.

Sunday, March 14

ST. LOUIS, Mo.: Dr. William Seleznika, noted professor of ophthalmology, will speak about his efforts to improve the medical care available to residents of the city of Ivano-Frankivske at 3 p.m. in the Lecture Room at the St. Louis University School of Medicine. The speaker has previously traveled to Ukraine to supervise the installation of donated medical equipment and to train medical personnel. The Lecture Room is located at 3655 Vista Ave. Take Grand Avenue north from the I-44 exit, or south from the U.S. 40 exit.

PHILADELPHIA: The Ukrainian community in Philadelphia and the Ukrainian American Coordinating Committee

will host an evening honoring Taras Shevchenko at 4 p.m. in the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road. The program will feature: Dr. Tamara Bulat, who will speak on "Shevchenko's Muse and Lytsenko"; L. Bayramova, cellist; Olena Lytvynenko, piano; M. Kostrichy, poetry recitation; and The Prometheus Chorus, under the direction of Adrian Bryan.

Thursday, March 18 and Saturday, March 20

SCRANTON, Pa.: The Pennsylvania Anthracite Heritage Museum, R.D. 1, Bald Mountain Road, is holding two Ukrainian Easter egg-pysanka decorating workshops: March 18, 12:30-3:30 p.m.; March 20, 9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Fee involved. For further information call (717) 963-4804.

Friday, March 19

CHICAGO: Volodymyr Troshchynsky, of the Institute of Sociology of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kyiv, who for the past six months has been working in the editorial offices of the Encyclopedia of the Ukrainian Diaspora in Chicago, will speak on the topic: "Interwar Ukrainian Emigration in Western and Central Europe as a Sociological and Political Phenomenon" at the Ukrainian Cultural Center at 7 p.m. For further information, call (312) 489-1339.

Sunday, March 21

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian American Professionals and Business Persons Association of New York and New Jersey invite the public to a lecture/panel discussion on the topic — "How Developments in the Former Soviet Union are Being Reported." Featured will be journalists Chrystia Freeland, Kyiv correspondent for Financial Times and The Economist; and Tim Carrington, Washington Bureau Reporter and Editor, The Wall Street Journal. The event will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 2:30 p.m. Admission: \$10; students, \$5. A wine and cheese reception will follow.

Saturday, March 27; Saturday, April 3

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan: The Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent East, will be offering beginners' Ukrainian Easter egg (pysanka) workshops on March 27 and again on April 3 at 1:30-4 p.m. Registration by telephone, (306) 244-3800. Fee: \$8 per person, includes all supplies.

Sunday, March 28

LIVINGSTON, N.J.: The Ukrainian Music Foundation will hold a commemorative benefit concert honoring Taras Shevchenko, to take place at Livingston High School at 3 p.m. The program will feature: Dr. Iwan Holowinsky, guest speaker; the Dumka Choir of New York; Ukrainian youth in poetry recitation under the direction of Iwanna Kononiw; Halyna Kolessa, viola; Daria Karanowych, piano. Tickets: \$15; \$10, seniors and students up to the age of 25; children, up to the age of 10, \$2. The proceeds will go to benefit The University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy. For tickets and information, contact Marc Datzkiwsky, (201) 375-1214, or Chris Banasewycz-Miele, (908) 699-9144.

Sunday, March 28

TORONTO: St. Vladimir Institute invites the public to its annual spring tea, featuring a fashion show "Moda Vesna," with fashions by Selina, D'Orax, Spanner and Ann Ciona, to be held in S.V.I. Theater, 620 Spadina Ave., in two showings: 2:15 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. Traditional Easter breads will also be on sale at 2-5 p.m., in the Velykden Room; the tea room will offer its customary sumptuous fare. For more information, call (416) 923-3318.

Computer Graphic Design Typography & Illustration
Sviatoslav Kruchowy • 45 Cellar Avenue, New Hyde Park, NY 11040-2014

- LAYOUT • DESIGN • PACKAGING • DISPLAYS
- 3 DIMENSIONAL DISPLAYS • INDUSTRIAL
- CATALOGUES • INVITATIONS • LABELS

Ukrainian Fonts Available

- Evening 516 488-4259
- Day 718 281-6283

DIASPORA ENTERPRISES, INC.

EASTER in UKRAINE
April 13-27, 1993

\$650.00 — AIR ONLY (April 1 - June 20)
\$1350.00 — AIR * HOTEL * 3 MEALS DAILY * AIR to LVIV

Fly "AIR UKRAINE"
\$600.00 TAX INCLUDED

NY/KYIV/NY Until March 31, 1993

Free Roundtrip Airfare to Group Organizers

N.J. (201) 731-1132 220 South 20th St. 1-800-487-5324
Phila: (215) 567-1328 Philadelphia, PA 19103 Fax: (215) 567-1792

Feature Films from: PROLOG VIDEO *New Releases*

The Hutsuls are Coming!
Enjoy these riveting adventures set in the Carpathians.

- BLAZING MOUNTAINS [R] • STONE HARVEST
- SOUL OF STONE [R] • OLEKSA DOVBUSH
- STOLEN FORTUNE

Buy any 2 Videos. NOW ONLY. . .
\$60.00 USD, plus shipping & handling

To order call Toll Free from USA or Canada:
1-800-458-0288

VISA MasterCard