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Zlenko reports on diplomatic tour to U.N., U.S., Council of Europe

by **Marta Kolomayets**
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Acting Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko returned to Ukraine on Saturday, October 10, after a two-week trip to promote Ukrainian participation in international agreements.

Mr. Zlenko's recent diplomatic tour (September 25-October 9) took him to New York where he addressed the United Nations General Assembly, to Washington for bilateral negotiations with top U.S. government officials and to Vienna for a council of Europe summit.

During a press briefing on Tuesday

morning, October 12, Minister Zlenko discussed concerns raised during his visit to the current session of the U.N. General Assembly, stating that he had met with foreign ministers of 19 countries, including Russia, Japan, Canada and France among others.

He said that the U.N. has spent over \$3.6 billion on peacekeeping efforts in 1993, as compared to \$1.4 billion in 1991 and said that reforms at the United Nations were discussed at length.

Mr. Zlenko also introduced an initiative to create a Central European security

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UACC holds third convention

by **Roman Woronowycz**

Newark, N.J. — Youth as a theme surfaced repeatedly at the third convention of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council (UACC) held here October 2-3. Speakers discussed why so few young people are involved in matters Ukrainian, and ways to spur the younger generation to political and organizational involvement.

Delegates from across the United States, 91 in all, along with scores of banquet guests, gathered at the Hilton Gateway to discuss the 12-year-old organization's accomplishments and further direction. They also listened to speakers ranging from Ivan Drach, Ukrainian parliamentarian and leader of the World Coordinating Council of Ukrainians to United States Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D-

N.J.) discuss Ukrainian American relations in the Clinton age.

Ulana Diachuk, president of the UACC, put the emphasis on youth in her opening remarks when she said, "Our biggest problem, which I see not only in the UACC, but in all other Ukrainian organizations, is the lack of participation of our youth in Ukrainian organizational work." She then called on the members of the convention to find a way to involve youth in the community work of the diaspora.

Ms. Diachuk, who is also the supreme president of the Ukrainian National Association, went on to recount the major activities of the UACC in the four years since the last convention. Among them: manifestations in September 1991

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Roman Woronowycz

Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.) speaks to the delegates of the third UACC convention. Listening is John Flis, convention chairperson.

House resolution commemorates anniversary of 1932-1933 famine

by **Xenia Ponomarenko**
UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON, D.C. — On October 12, the U.S. House of Representatives passed House Concurrent Resolution 140, a resolution commemorating the 60th anniversary of Ukraine's artificially imposed famine.

The resolution, introduced by Rep. Sander Levin (D-Mich.), was co-sponsored by 19 members of the House of Representatives: David Bonior (D-Mich.), Christopher Cox (R-Calif.), Bob Franks (R-N.J.), Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.), Steny Hoyer (D-Md.), Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio), Barbara Kennelly (D-Conn.), Peter King (R-N.Y.), Herb Klein (D-N.J.), Joe Knollenberg (R-Mich.), Rick Lazio (R-N.Y.), John Lewis (D-Ga.), Michael McNulty (D-N.Y.), Carrie Meek (D-Fla.), James Oberstar (D-Minn.), Frank Pallone (D-N.J.), Donald Payne (D-N.J.), Gerald Solomon (R-

N.Y.) and Frank Wolf (R-Va.).

In his introductory remarks, Rep. Howard Berman (D-Calif.), stated that the resolution expresses the "sense of the Congress that the 60th anniversary of the Ukraine Famine of 1932-1933 should serve as a reminder of the brutality of Stalin's repressive policies toward the Ukrainian people." The resolution is intended to educate the American people about this act of genocide perpetrated by Stalin and his Moscow regime and facilitated by the West's silence.

The importance of bringing this act of genocide before public scrutiny cannot be underestimated. Rep. Dana Rohrabacher (R-Calif.) reflected on the West's silence during 1932-1933 and noted the role of Pulitzer-prize winning journalist Walter Duranty in shielding Stalin from public light. "One of those we should hold at fault [is] none other than the chief

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Members of Congress greet Svoboda on 100th anniversary

White House declines to issue statement

by **Xenia Ponomarenko**
UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — In remarks on the floor of the Senate and House of Representatives, 15 members of Congress offered their congratulations to Svoboda on the occasion of its centennial. The historic event, however, was ignored by the White House and no greeting was sent by President Bill Clinton.

Each of the 15 members of Congress noted the important role of the Ukrainian-language daily newspaper as a voice for the Ukrainian American community during a time when Ukraine was suffering its worst tragedies. Representatives and senators alike stressed that now Svoboda can play a new, vital role in the transformation of an independent Ukraine into a vibrant democracy.

The members encouraged Svoboda to utilize its historic role as a catalyst in the Ukrainian American community in these efforts, spreading ideas which in the past led to the formation of many organizations, including the Ukrainian National Association.

Senators congratulating Svoboda included: Republican Leader Bob Dole (R-Kan.), Larry Pressler (R-

S.D.), Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.), Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn.), and Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.).

Members of the House of Representatives making statements of congratulations included: Republican Leader Robert Michel (R-Ill.), Gerald Solomon (R-N.Y.), Jim Slattery (D-Kan.), Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.), William Hughes (D-N.J.), Steny Hoyer (D-Md.), Curt Weldon (R-Pa.), Gerald Kleczka (D-Wis.), Robert Menendez (D-N.J.) and Charles Wilson (D-Texas).

During his remarks, Sen. Pressler demonstrated his understanding of the plight of Ukrainians and Svoboda's role. "Amidst a feeling of hopelessness and despair among newly arrived Ukrainian immigrants in America, Svoboda offered them reassurance, hope and pride in their heritage. The intent of the founders, from the inception of Svoboda, was to create a crusading newspaper. The Svoboda publishers historically used the editorial pages of the newspaper to shape, define and defend the Ukrainian national identity. The Svoboda Press publishing house published scores of books, booklets, pamphlets and magazines in both English and Ukrainian for the generations of Ukrainians young and old, living in America." Ultimately, they "instilled pride in Ukrainian heritage and encouraged

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New defense minister is approved

by **Marta Kolomayets**
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Ukraine's Parliament voted 245-15 to accept Col. Gen. Vitaliy Radetsky as this nation's new minister of defense on Friday afternoon, October 8.

Gen. Radetsky replaces Col. Gen. Kostyantyn Morozov, who stepped down on Monday, October 4, citing conflicts with hard-liners in Parliament and worries about the effects of Moscow's political crisis on Ukraine.

Reuters reported that, during his confirmation hearing in the Parliament on October 8, Gen. Radetsky pledged to lawmakers that Europe's second largest army would not be deployed against the wishes of the legislature.

A career army man, Gen. Radetsky, 49, has been the commander of the Odessa Military District in Ukraine since 1992. A Ukrainian from the country's central region, he is regarded a professional soldier who worked his way up through the ranks. He is a graduate of Kyiv's military academy, the Frunze Military Academy and the General Staff Academy.

Gen. Radetsky was President Leonid Kravchuk's candidate for Defense Ministry head; some democrats had hoped to bring Gen. Morozov back, while hard-liners proposed their own candidate, Col. Gen. Anatoliy Lopata.

The new Ukrainian minister of defense was born on January 1, 1944, in the Cherkasy region; he is the son of a railway worker. He began serving in the Army in 1968, working his way up the ladder as a commander of a company, then a battalion and a regiment.

In 1989-1991, he was the deputy commander of the Army of the Subcarpathian Military District. In May of 1991 he was transferred to command the army of the Odessa Military District, where in January of 1992 he became district commander.

Gen. Radetsky is married and has two sons, Oleksander, 20, and Serhiy, 13.

When questioned on Ukraine's nuclear status and the fate of the Black Sea Fleet, the general said these were complex issues that needed further study. "The sooner you decide that you want me for minister, the sooner I'll start work on these problems," he told the Parliament.

Vatican seeks to strengthen ties

KYYIV — Cardinal Achille Sylvestrini, prefect of the sacred Congregation for the Eastern Churches arrived in Kyiv on October 7 to begin a weeklong visit, further strengthening the ties between the Holy See and newly independent Ukraine.

Cardinal Sylvestrini met with President Leonid Kravchuk within one hour of his arrival in the city. In their meeting, the Vatican official expressed the profound wish of Pope John Paul II to visit this cradle of Eastern Christianity. He noted that Catholic and Orthodox believers must work together for the good of Ukraine.

Following this first official meeting, Cardinal Sylvestrini met with Ukrainian Greek-Catholic faithful in Kyiv for a prayer service in the bell tower where the community currently worships. In an

interview with Ukrainian Television, the cardinal said he brought "greetings from the Holy Father who asked that I tell the Catholic faithful here that His Holiness follows the events in Ukraine very closely; that they are always in his thoughts and prayers, and that he has deep affection for them, especially the Ukrainian Greek-Catholics who have tolerated and suffered so much for so many years."

According to the official program, Cardinal Sylvestrini will meet with Latin rite faithful and will visit several sites in Kyiv, including the Cathedral of St. Sophia. He and a delegation including the apostolic nuncio in Ukraine, Archbishop Antonio Franco, and Bishop Julian Voronovsky, who is the official representative of Cardinal Lubachivsky to the delegation, will travel to Uzhhorod, Ivano-Frankivske and Lviv.

Zlenko meets with U.S. Jewish leaders

American Jewish Committee

NEW YORK — Anatoliy Zlenko, foreign minister of Ukraine, stressed that his country must "continue to fight for our independence" through difficult economic, social and political times.

The Foreign Minister, in New York for the opening of the United Nations General Assembly, addressed a group of American Jewish Committee leaders today, led by AJC President Alfred H. Moses. Mr. Moses introduced Mr. Zlenko as a "seasoned diplomat" and referred to the AJC's ongoing work in Ukraine, specifically Project Ukraine, a program that works with Ukrainian government officials, educators and community leaders to strengthen tolerance for diversity.

Mr. Zlenko noted that Ukraine is in a difficult transitional period, with much of its focus on problems in the economy.

"We are in an economic crisis and this is the main concern of the government. I believe Ukraine is actually the most developed among all the republics of the former USSR in terms of agriculture, industry, education, professionalism. We need market economy reform, but the social ground is not yet prepared for them. If we try to move faster, it leads to social instability. Our people used to be well-protected by the state, for better or

for worse. Now they are in a vacuum in terms of defense and security. We are determined to continue our economic reforms, but we must take into account the social situation."

Discussing the political situation in his country, Foreign Minister Zlenko noted that there are numerous small parties in the process of formation, although he stressed that many would not survive. Ukraine will hold elections to the Parliament on March 27 and will elect a new president on June 26.

"We are trying to unite all the different political forces and direct this union toward a democratic, independent state. We want to establish relations with all countries; currently 142 recognize Ukraine. We are working toward respect for the rule of international law and human rights based on democratic principles," Minister Zlenko said.

On the issue of human rights, he expressed pride in Ukraine's accomplishment on this front: "Since our independence we have concentrated on the issues of human rights and national minorities. We have a constitution, laws, decrees and have led initiatives in our Parliament and in the United Nations on human rights."

Speaking specifically about the Jews

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NEWSBRIEFS

Zlenko meets with Clinton

WASHINGTON — Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko met with President Bill Clinton on October 7 in Washington. The two discussed Ukrainian-American relations, in particular the expansion of economic ties and technical cooperation, as well as exchanges of high-level visits. A day earlier, Minister Zlenko had met with Vice-President Al Gore, Defense Secretary Les Aspin, and Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen.

Also on the minister's agenda were meetings with National Security Advisor Anthony Lake, CIA Director James Woolsey, Ambassador Strobe Talbott and other administration officials. Among the topics covered were: regional stability in Eastern Europe and nuclear disarmament. Ukraine's foreign minister also participated in discussions with Pentagon officials and met with Sen. Mitch McConnell, author of a provision in the Foreign Assistance Appropriations Bill which mandates that "not less than \$300 million should be made available for Ukraine." Minister Zlenko was accompanied at his meetings by Ukraine's ambassador to the United States, Dr. Oleh Bilorus. (U.S. Embassy of Ukraine, RFE/RL Daily Report)

Christopher, Miller bound for Ukraine

WASHINGTON — U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher is to visit Ukraine as part of his October 20-27 tour of countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Mr. Christopher is to travel to Kyiv, Moscow, Minsk and Alma-Ata. The possibility of a visit to Riga, the capital of Latvia, is being considered. The new U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, William Miller, is expected to arrive in Ukraine on October 17, just a few days before the secretary of state's visit. (UNA Washington Office, Respublika)

Communist Party registered in Ukraine

KYYIV — The Ministry of Justice on October 5 officially registered the Communist Party of Ukraine, which had been banned in Ukraine after the attempted coup in Moscow in 1991. The Kyiv newspaper Nezavisimost reported on October 8 that the new CPU claims a membership of 128,000; it is the 29th political party to be registered in Ukraine and it is preparing for parliamentary elections slated for next spring. The CPU is headed by Petro Symonenko; other leaders include Boris Oliynyk and the head of the Parliament's Committee on Legislation and Legality, Oleksander Kotsiuba. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Kravchuk replaces commander of Navy

KYYIV — The commander of Ukraine's Navy, Admiral Borys Kozhyn, has been replaced by President Leonid Kravchuk, who named Vice-Admiral Volodymyr Bezkorovayny to the post. Vice-Admiral Bezkorovayny, 49, previously commanded the Russian North Sea nuclear submarine fleet. Admiral Kozhyn has been transferred to the staff of the minister of defense. (Reuters, Respublika)

Ukraine to have professional parliament

KYYIV — Ukraine's Supreme Council on October 7 passed a law on the name, structure and size of the national legislature. The law provides for a professional, full-time parliament with 450 deputies elected by direct popular vote for four-year-terms. The unicameral legislature will continue to be called the Supreme Council (Verkhovna Rada). Any citizen of Ukraine who is a permanent resident of the country and is 25 years old (as of the day of elections) can be elected a people's deputy. (Respublika, RFE/RL Daily Report)

Government limits use of electricity

KYYIV — The Ukrainian government has strictly limited use of electricity for the fourth quarter of 1993 because of the severe energy crisis. Half of Kyiv's industries have already been shut down because of inadequate supplies of gas, fuel and coal. Last month Ukraine's government had taken steps to reduce energy consumption by fining those factories that used too much fuel and electricity and cutting off customers who failed to pay their energy bills. The energy crisis has been prompted by Russia's moves to increase the prices of oil and gas to world levels. Turkmenistan also wants to be paid world prices for its gas, although it has an agreement with Ukraine providing for a 40 percent discount. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Russia criticizes storage of warheads

MOSCOW — The Russian government criticized the storage of nuclear warheads in Ukraine at the Pervomaysk ICBM site. ITAR-TASS reported on October 5 that the number of warheads at the site was six to eight times higher than the limit and that temperature and radiation levels had increased as a result. Ukraine's authorities, however, said there had been no increase in radiation and that the storage problem had been solved. The Ministry of Defense denied the charges and said some of the warheads had been

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INTERVIEW: Ivan Drach on the eve of the WCFU's sixth conclave

by Andriy Wynnnyckyj

Ivan Drach, former Rukh leader and head of the World Coordinating Council of Ukrainians (established at the World Forum of Ukrainians held in Kyiv in August 1992) visited the offices of the UNA on October 4 after the recent convention of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council. Mr. Drach will be attending the Sixth Congress of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians, scheduled to take place in Toronto, November 2 to 7. For further information about this congress, contact the WCFU offices at tel: (416) 762-1108 or fax: (416) 762-8081. The interview was conducted with the assistance of Petro Chasto of Svoboda and translated by Andriy Wynnnyckyj.

What does the future hold for the World Congress of Free Ukrainians in your opinion?

This is entirely up to its member-organizations. I think the WCFU should continue to exist, perhaps with a different name, with a different set of goals and orientations. It appears to have taken root in the consciousness of the average Ukrainian in the diaspora and become important to them.

The WCFU also has an undeniable, positive record for speaking out on behalf of Ukraine at a time when it was impossible to do so within the country itself. Good health to it.

Perhaps because the WCFU feels its existence is increasingly threatened now, it is trying to take on more than its resources might allow. Faced with the deficits and other difficulties it is experiencing, it has expressed an interest in taking over organizations far beyond the borders of the Western émigré world, including Ukrainian organizations in Russia and elsewhere.

It is making an effort to assist, or appear to assist these organizations, seeking to establish grounds for an international structure that would oversee the entire

diaspora, both eastern and western.

I think it would be wise if the WCFU concentrated its efforts in the West. If it somehow managed to become involved and effective in the East, that's fine, good luck to them, it could only be beneficial for Ukrainians everywhere. But I have my doubts whether any Ukrainian organization can be helpful at the moment.

What are the responsibilities and goals of the World Coordinating Council of Ukrainians, which you head?

The center for this organization should be Kyiv, the capital, since the capital is not in Toronto, or Washington, or Vladivostok, or Moscow. I also believe that Kyiv provides the best vantage point from which to observe the needs of Ukrainians around the world and most appropriately allocate the resources of the Ukrainian state to them. Considering also that the WCFU is part of the WCCU and not the other way around, this would seem to be the most logical course.

Very well, but what are the WCCU's primary aims, and what has it accomplished in the first year of its existence?

Recently, Zbigniew Brzezinski said that the Ukrainian state would have difficulties until it learned to take care of itself as a full-fledged conscious nation of Ukrainians. The WCCU concerns itself with the problems facing Ukrainians and their organizations around the world.

It should evaluate their objective value and purpose, and thus, not seek enemies, but arrive at a mutual understanding and determine why such problems arise. In the end, with the help of the Ukrainian state and the community around the world, resources can be marshalled for the creation of a Ukrainian nation.

Until a fully healthy and modern Ukrainian nation comes into existence, the country or state itself will always be beset by problems. In my opinion, if Ukraine had reached the same level of national quality or completeness as has, for instance, Poland, it would not be facing half the difficulties that it is today.

At the inaugural congress of the WCCU, you claimed that establishing ties with Ukrainians in the Eastern diaspora would be one of your main concerns. What ties with Ukrainians in Russia, the Far East, in the so-called "Zelenyi Klyn" regions, was the WCCU able to establish or strengthen?

We accomplished much and failed at much. As a concrete example, the Ukraina Society [of which Mr. Drach is president] sponsored a trip by the Koshetz Choir of Winnipeg, winners of the Taras Shevchenko State Prize, to the Kuban region.

The local Ukrainian community in Kuban has, in recent years, been somewhat weak. In times of cordial relations between Ukraine and Russia, ties with this community are perceptible. As soon as they turn sour, however, the majority shy from any manifestation of Ukrainian identity, and the activists have fingers pointed at them and are accused of God knows what.

And so it was that the trip by the choir from Winnipeg was to have taken place at about the time of the recent flare-up over the Russian Parliament's claim to Sevastopol and so on. As a result, the excursion was blocked at every instance, ranging from Russian visa-issuing missions in Ottawa to the organizations who were to host the group in Kuban.

As a result, the choir was re-routed to the Trans-Dniester region in Moldova, where they held various concerts and met with people. Of course, given the situation in that region and the presence of about 300,000 Ukrainians, that's also very useful. This is but one example.

Other kinds of contacts are difficult to establish at the moment simply out of financial considerations. To travel from Vladivostok and the Zelenyi Klyn area to Kyiv is extraordinarily difficult at the moment.

However, some have made the trip, such as representatives of teachers' organizations, some people came to the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists, and so on. It appears that funds were found for that, since some of them came to visit me personally.

As far as those Ukrainians living closer by are concerned, ties are easier to maintain. A congress of Ukrainians in Russia is to take place in late October, which is in part being organized by our diplomatic mission in Moscow, the Ukraina Society, the WCCU, etc. I spoke to President Kravchuk about financial support, and he pledged to give some.

Many Ukrainian institutions have begun to work in this area, but we have no formal agreements on the subject with Russia. Therefore, the most important task is to reach such an agreement, in order to ensure that Ukrainians in Russia enjoy the same rights in terms of education and cultural self-realization as their Russian counterparts in Ukraine.

Unfortunately, Russia is applying intense pressure in this area by demanding dual citizenship for all ethnic Russians living in Ukraine. They are offering dual citizenship for Ukrainians living in Russia.

Obviously, this is a dangerous question for us. The 12 million Russians in our country make up about a quarter of its population, while the 5 million Ukrainians amidst Russia's 150 million is quite another ratio of strength. So Russia is trying to apply undue leverage in this regard, which could be quite dangerous.

Will you be participating formally as the head of the WCCU at the upcoming WCFU congress in November?

Well, I will be presenting my own point of view there. [The WCCU] recently held a congress in Chyhyryn, and we intend to convene twice a year. The next [WCCU congress] should take place around January 22. We want to hold them in the various so-called "capitals of Ukraine," and thus draw attention to the historical significance of these cities.

In the case of Chyhyryn, at the moment this is a relatively backward bureaucratically dominated town in the Cherkasy region. At one time, this was an important center of the armed struggle of the Ukrainian people, dating back to the time of [Kozak Hetman Bohdan] Khmelnytsky, of [Hetman Ivan] Vyhovsky, [Hetman Petro] Doroshenko, the Koliyiv rebellion, the 1918-1920 revolution, etc.

The people who took part in this congress said they came away with very strong impressions. My own visits there have always been significant for me personally — to the Motronynskiy Monastery for instance, built for [Kyyivian Prince] Yaroslav's daughter.

These are thousands of years of Ukraine's history we are talking about. When you walk amidst these old buildings, all of this seems to carry a special kind of power. You are suddenly plunged into a thousand-year tradition.



Ivan Drach

IN CONGRESS: Battle is brewing over international broadcasting

by Eugene M. Iwanciw
UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — In the coming weeks, the Senate will be considering the S. 1281, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act. Title III of the bill contains a provision for the consolidation of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA). These include the Voice of America (VOA), Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL), Radio and TV Marti, and Radio Free Asia. This compromise was reached when the administration encountered strong opposition to its initial plans to merge all broadcast services into the VOA.

During the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's consideration of this provision, Sen. Joseph Biden (D-Del.) sup-

ported the consolidation of the broadcast services but voiced strong opposition to the new organizational structure. In particular, he objected to the grants from the U.S. government. The new structure absorbs RFE/RL into the federal bureaucracy, making the journalists government employees.

The concern of Sen. Biden and many others is that the journalistic independence and integrity of the radio stations will be compromised. Additionally, this may tempt the federal government to exercise greater control over the contents of the information broadcast by these stations.

During consideration of S. 1281, Sen. Biden said he intends to offer an amendment which will consolidate the broad-

casting services while preserving the current corporate structure of RFE/RL. The senator issued the following statement to explain his amendment:

"The amendment will not change the fundamental nature of the administration's plan, which consolidates the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL), Radio and TV Marti, and the new Radio Free Asia under the umbrella of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA).

"The amendment would change the administration's proposal in two related respects. First, it would preserve RFE/RL's current organizational structure as a private corporation located in Munich, Germany, funded by grants from the U.S. government (as opposed

to the administration's plan to dissolve the corporate entity and absorb it into the federal bureaucracy).

"Second, the amendment would ensure that the new Radio Free Asia is also organized on the RFE/RL model — i.e. as a private grantee — and that the new Asian service broadcasts to the following countries: the People's Republic of China, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, North Korea, Tibet and Vietnam.

"The issue here is not what is to be broadcast. The Clinton administration is committed, as we are, to maintaining the 'surrogate domestic service' of Radio Free Europe (broadcasting into Eastern Europe) and Radio Liberty (broadcasting into the former republics of the

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UACC holds...

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in support of U.S. recognition of Ukraine, which had declared its sovereignty a month before; a meeting with then President George Bush, where the president announced he would recognize a free Ukraine if the referendum of December 1991 supported it; participation in three Rukh Congresses in Kyiv; and the opening of the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington attended by President Leonid Kravchuk.

Ms. Diachuk pointed out that many of the events organized in the past three years by the UACC have been in conjunction with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. She added, however, that the closer cooperation by the two organizations had not resulted in any movement towards unification, although she did mention that in the last year some discussions had taken place toward such a goal.

Toward the end of the morning session, the two youngest delegates to the

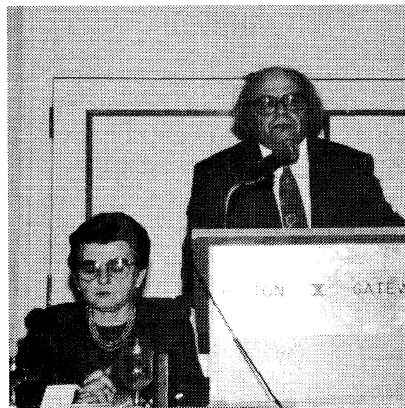
only with the Ukrainian nation but also with the nations of Ukraine... Too often we do things as if the only group living in Ukraine are Ukrainians."

Mr. Iwanciw confronted the lack of active widespread Ukrainian American support for U.S. politicians. He used Congressman Benjamin Gilman, who has aided several Ukrainian lobby efforts, as an example: "He is having a fund-raiser today. I bet there will be no Ukrainian at that event. It could lead him to think, 'Why should I help them?' Mr. Iwanciw added, "We have to learn to play the political game here."

Mr. Shevchenko listed myriad statistics on the current economic situation in Ukraine, none very optimistic, and laid out several ways the country could begin the climb to prosperity. His suggestions: stop subsidies to unprofitable enterprises; stop printing money to reduce inflation and stabilize circulation; raise interest rates and reduce credits to unprofitable enterprises; introduce new laws regarding taxes, foreign investment, the banking system and real estate.

Dr. Fedorenko said Ukraine's biggest needs are in the area of education, which Prof. Rudnytsky had also suggested. Dr. Fedorenko said that supplying Ukrainian-language textbooks is the most important function of today's diaspora. He added, "If Ukrainian-language schools were established in Ukraine, there would be no problems such as exist in Donetsk, Luhanske or in the Crimea because there would exist among those people a sense of their national heritage."

Sen. Lautenberg showed up at the completion of Saturday's session, the second member of Congress to speak to the delegates.



Ivan Drach speaks at the UACC banquet as UACC President Ulana Diachuk listens.

convention, Marc Anthony Datzkiwsky, 24 and Christopher Banasiewicz Miehle, 23, were recognized by Recording Secretary Joseph Trush for their interest and their activism in the UACC and for "the special effort the Ukrainian American Democratic Association (which they lead) is making on behalf of young people for the Ukrainian American community."

Mr. Trush also read greetings received from U.S. President Bill Clinton and Vice-President Albert Gore, New Jersey Gov. Jim Florio, Rep. Robert Menendez (D-N.J.), and Bishop Basil Losten of the Stamford Eparchy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The afternoon session featured a panel moderated by Zenon Wasylkewych, which again touched the topic of youth. Prof. Leonid Rudnytsky of LaSalle University, Dr. Eugene Fedorenko, president of the Ukrainian Education Council, Eugene Iwanciw, UNA Washington Office director, George Sawicki of Plast and financial consultant Andriy Shevchenko, treasurer of the Ukrainian Orthodox Credit Union spoke to the delegates as part of a panel titled "Ukraine and Us."

Mr. Sawicki was particularly convincing in his assertion that Ukrainian youth needs to be heard. "We do not direct enough of our energy toward them. We expect things from them, but do not ask them what their needs are," he said.

Prof. Rudnytsky, who preceded Mr. Sawicki to the podium, also made reference to the lack of participation in Ukrainian affairs by the youth. He said that age must no longer be used as a "criterion of competency."

He also noted another prejudice in the Ukrainian community when he said, "We must understand that we are dealing not

only with the Ukrainian nation but also with the nations of Ukraine... Too often we do things as if the only group living in Ukraine are Ukrainians."

only with the Ukrainian nation but also with the nations of Ukraine... Too often we do things as if the only group living in Ukraine are Ukrainians."

That evening 200 friends, supporters and delegates gathered in the hotel's ballroom, among them Ukrainian Catholic Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk, William Bahrey, president of the Ukrainian Evangelical Alliance of North America, and Ukraine's U.N. Ambassador Viktor Batiuk.

They heard Ukrainian Parliamentarian Ivan Drach say that Ukrainian Americans should have no illusions regarding the future. He said that after the Massandra conference Ukrainians should know where Russian President Boris Yeltsin stands. He added somewhat vociferously that Ukraine must "keep the atomic crocodile (his term for Ukraine's nuclear weapons) in its house over calls by American politicians to throw it out, because that alone keeps attention on Ukraine."

Emcee Jaroslav Berezowsky then introduced the musical portion of the program. The audience listened to baritone Dmytro Hnatiuk and soprano Maria Stefuk, who were accompanied by pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky.

The second day's agenda was short, allowing the convention to close before noon. It consisted of adopting resolutions



Roman Woronowycz

Panel member George Sawicki speaks on the topic: "Ukraine and Us." Other panel members (from left): Eugene Iwanciw, Andriy Shevchenko, Zenon Wasylkewycz (moderator), Prof. Leonid Rudnytsky and Dr. Eugene Fedorenko.

and electing new officers.

Elected were: Mrs. Diachuk, president; John Oleksyn, first vice-president; Jury Ichtiarow, Michael Nytsch, Volodymyr Procyk, Eugene Stakhiv, vice presidents; Mr. Trush, recording secretary; Roman Baranowskyj, correspondence secretary and press relations; Mr. Shevchenko, director of finance; Mr. Wasylkewycz, organizational director; Mr. Datzkiwsky, youth relations;

Members-at-large: Olha Nytsch, Roman Hayetskyj, Andrew Skyba, Leonid Caryk, Anatol Falko, Ihor Gawdiak, Alexander Bilewicz, Olha Cehelsky.

Auditing Committee: Petro Salak (chairperson), Roma Dyhdalo, Nicholas Turecky, Oleh Wolyansky, Stefan Maksymuk.

Arbitration Board: Jaroslav Berezowsky (chairperson), Irena Doroshchak, Bohdan Yasinsky, Nicholas Domashewsky, Petro Buniak.

The convention approved 15 resolutions. Among them: a declaration that Ukraine should keep at least a portion of

its nuclear arsenal, the Black Sea Fleet and should continue to enlarge its armed forces; a call to Ukrainian financial institutions in the diaspora to increased activity in Ukraine and constructive initiatives at home; an assertion that today the Ukrainian diaspora community needs only one political representation and a call to the newly elected UACC organs to work towards such a goal; a call to the Ukrainian American community to become more involved in the cultural, political and economic life of the U.S., to gain more influence and better the life of their children and grandchildren; and an assertion that the older generation needs to concentrate more energy on building bridges to representatives of the younger generations and begin handing over obligations and responsibilities for the organizational life of the community.

Finally, before adjournment, the convention recognized Roman Baranowskyj, long-time UACC activist and board member, for his work with the organization and presented him a special gift.

Obituary

Roman Danyluk, UACC treasurer, Ukrainian Fraternal Ass'n officer

NEW YORK — Roman Danyluk, treasurer of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and alternate treasurer of the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, died on Sunday, September 26, of an apparent heart attack while en route home to New York from a meeting in Scranton, Pa., where the UFA Executive Committee had concluded its quarterly meeting. He was 67.

According to the UFA newspaper Ukrainian Herald, Mr. Danyluk was returning home on Route 80, and while on a slippery exit ramp off the interstate highway, his car hit an embankment.



Roman Danyluk

Mr. Danyluk got out of the car experiencing chest pains. A policeman, who happened to be nearby because of another accident, called an ambulance, but Mr. Danyluk died en route to the hospital.

Mr. Danyluk, an active member of the Ukrainian community of Metropolitan New York, was president of the Ukrainian National Home and an auditor of the Ukrainian Sports Club. He was also vice-president of the Veterans of the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army and was the chief coordinator of commemorations marking the 50th anniversary of the Galicia Division.

In addition, Mr. Danyluk was an ardent supporter of the fund to assist the General Consulate of Ukraine in New York.

A funeral liturgy was offered on September 30 at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York. Burial followed at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J.

Surviving are Mr. Danyluk's wife, Marta; sons, Oleh and Andriy, with their wives; sister, Sviatoslav Mecinsky, with her family; and other relatives in the U.S., Canada, Australia and Ukraine.

Memorial donations may be made to the UACC's Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine, Visti Kombatanta (Veterans' News) or the Ukrainian Consulate in New York.

Ukrainian community in D.C. marks anniversary of Great Famine

WASHINGTON — September 12, was designated Famine Sunday in the Ukrainian Community of Washington, to coincide with the commemorations in Ukraine of that Great Tragedy of 1932-1933.

All three Ukrainian churches in the area, the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family, St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian Particular Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity offered the liturgies and panakhydas for the over 7 million innocent victims of the Great Famine.

The Ukrainian ambassador to the U.S., Dr. Oleh Bilorus and his wife, Larissa, as well as the entire staff of the embassy briefly visited the three churches, but attended the liturgy and panakhyda at the shrine. After the liturgy, which was celebrated by the pastor, the Very Rev. Thaddeus Krawchuk, the Rev. Deacon Theophil Staruch delivered the homily to over 200 faithful attending the services that day.

In his homily, Deacon Staruch presented the historical facts about the Great Famine and emphasized that the memory of this human tragedy must be kept alive and passed on from generation to generation, not only to preserve the memory of millions of innocent victims but also in the hope of preventing such atrocities from ever happening again in any country of the world.

The deacon also pointed out that the Communist regime was predestined to crumble, because by resorting to such mass destruction of innocent people it

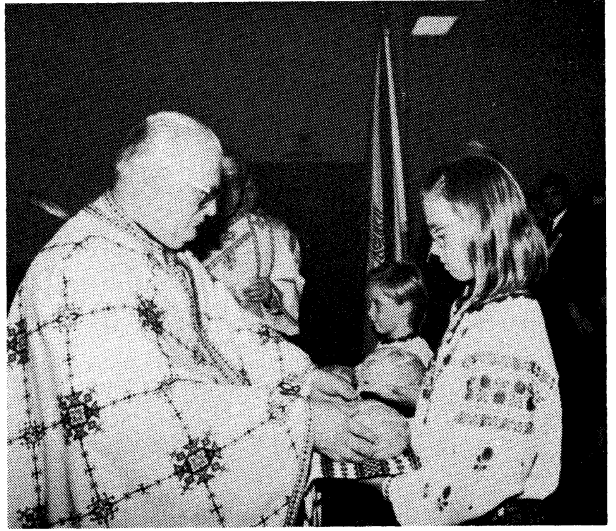
had raised its hand against God himself, who created man in His image and likeness.

After the sermon, the American and Ukrainian flags were carried in followed by three children bearing three loaves of bread, which were placed by the pastor on the tetrapod and remained there during the memorial service. During the singing of "Vichnaya Pamiat," the three loaves of bread on the embroidered towels were symbolically raised to the Almighty by three parishioners in memory of the millions deprived of this basic food and starved to death by the Stalin regime.

The ceremony was videotaped by the Ukrainian Service of Worldnet (United States Information Agency) and presented in the news segment of "Window on America" which is broadcast in Ukraine on Saturdays at 8-8:30 p.m.

Commemoration of the Famine anniversary culminated on Monday, September 27, when three deacons of area churches, Slavko Nowytski, Donald Latrick and Theophil Staruch delivered the food that was donated to the Capital Area Community Food Bank by the parishioners of the three local Ukrainian churches. Each food item carried a label stating that the donation was made in memory of the victims of the Great Famine in Ukraine.

Mr. Claude Brame, the representative of the Food Bank who received the food thanked "all of our Ukrainian friends, who participated in this food drive."



The Very Rev. Thaddeus Krawchuk receives loaves of bread from local children as symbols of the basic food denied victims of the Great Famine of 1932-1933.



Ukraine's ambassador to the U.S., Dr. Oleh Bilorus, is interviewed about the solemn commemorations of the Great Famine by reporters for the Voice of America.

Parma parish to dedicate monument to famine victims

PARMA, Ohio — On Saturday and Sunday, October 30-31 parishioners of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral here will solemnly commemorate the 60th anniversary of the artificial famine in Ukraine which claimed the lives of 7 to 10 million Ukrainians in 1932-1933.

Archbishop Antony from the Diocesan Center in South Bound Brook, N.J. will lead the commemoration.

The schedule of services is as follows:

- Saturday, October 30: 5 p.m., Confessional; 6 p.m., Vespers;

- Sunday, October 31: 9:30 a.m., procession and greeting of Archbishop Antony and hierarchical divine liturgy (assisting will be the cathedral clergy, the Very Rev. Stephen Hankavich and the Rev. John R. Nakonachny, and visiting clergy; the parish choir, under the direction of Markian Komichak will sing the

responses); 11:30 a.m., memorial service for the victims of the famine and dedication of the famine monument; 1 p.m., memorial luncheon in the parish center.

Tickets for the luncheon are available by calling (216) 886-1528.

Clergy of all Ukrainian churches are invited to the dedication, members of the Ukrainian community in the Greater Cleveland area, the youth organizations and veterans groups are invited to participate with their flags.

The monument is approximately 10 feet in length and 11 feet high. It is designed in the form of a tryzub, with a cross rising above. Designed and constructed by Andrew Zelenak of Cleveland Memorials, it is carved out of a reddish brown mahogany granite. Erected on the side of the cathedral, it will be viewed by thousands who daily travel down busy State Road.

Pennsylvanians support hospital fund

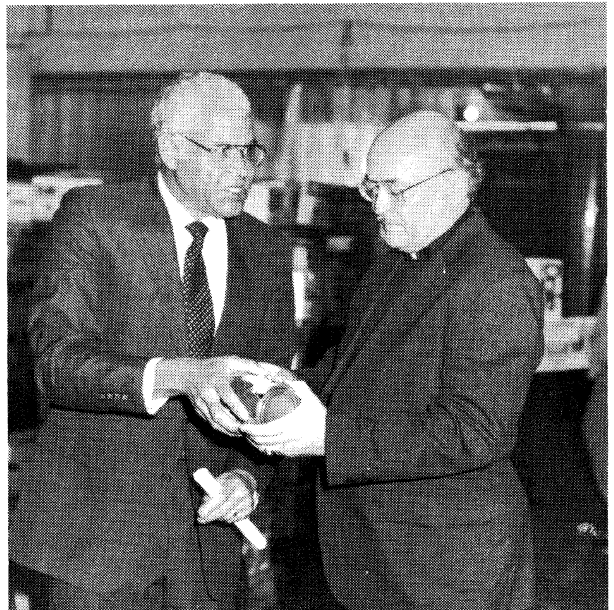
SCRANTON, Pa. — Proceeds of a benefit dinner-dance recently conducted by the Ukrainian Heritage Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania have been presented to the Ukrainian Fraternal Association's Chernobyl Children's Hospital Fund.

The association, headquartered in Scranton, has been equipping a special hospital in Kyiv, Ukraine which treats victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. The \$4,000 raised by the benefit will be used to purchase much-needed

medical supplies for Ukrainian children who are seriously ill as a result of Chernobyl's radioactive fallout.

Victor Batiuk, ambassador and permanent representative of Ukraine to the United Nations, and Yuriy Shevchenko, first secretary at Ukraine's Mission to the U.N., and his wife, Anna, along with Scranton Mayor James P. Connors and wife, Susan, were honored guests.

Music was provided by Fata Morgana, and the Bill Roditski Orchestra.



Claude Brame, representative of the Capital Area Community Food Bank, accepts Ukrainian community's food donations from Deacon Slavko Nowytski.

To subscribe: Call The Ukrainian Weekly's Subscription Department at (201) 434-0237, or send \$20 (\$10 if you are a member of the UNA) to The Ukrainian Weekly, Subscription Department, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

A reality check

At the time of the recent crisis in Moscow, most American commentators and policy analysts argued that President Bill Clinton did the only thing he could do. And that was to support President Boris Yeltsin against conservative Parliament leaders who were supported by various reactionaries and, yes, the political lunatic fringe of Russia.

Certainly we would not argue that President Clinton should have supported the likes of Aleksandr Rutskoi or Ruslan Khasbulatov — a dangerous proposition indeed. However, we must ask: Why did President Clinton, and most of the West's leaders for that matter, express such unequivocal support for President Yeltsin? Why were there no caveats issued along with the statements of support for "democracy in Russia"? Was it really a democrat who had singlehandedly disbanded the Russian Parliament and then ordered Russian troops to attack the Russian "White House"? Was it democratic, as a next step, to outlaw certain political parties, close down certain newspapers and censor others? Do democrats purge their opponents? Of course not.

Perhaps Mr. Yeltsin had no choice, as many analysts have asserted. But Mr. Clinton and other Western leaders did have a choice. They could have offered cautious support to President Yeltsin in view of the manner in which he was promoting democratization. They could have said, "We support Yeltsin, but..." But, there were no "buts" as the West, in large part, chose to ignore the re-emergence of Tsar Boris. As well, the West would have done well to take a look outside Moscow, past Russia, at the other "new independent states."

Moscow would like to be granted carte blanche to intervene in the conflicts around its periphery. It wishes to be the sole "peacemaker" in the region, which it considers its legitimate sphere of influence (never mind that many of the independent states do not agree that this should be Russia's domain, but welcome Western involvement in various fields). But Russia's record as peace policeman has been sullied by its meddling in ethnic conflicts in other independent states. Recently, some 200 servicemen of Russia's 14th Army, commanded by Lt. Gen. Aleksandr Lebed, were awarded medals of the Russian Federation for their service during military missions; most had taken part in last year's operations against Moldova, that is, in support of Trans-Dniester separatists. Another example is Georgia, where Russia has weighed in on the side of Abkhaz secessionists. "Nobody should doubt that the mentality and reflexes of Russian imperialism are not dead," President Eduard Shevardnadze of Georgia said after the fall of Sukhumi to Abkhaz secessionist rebels.

And there are other examples. The Washington Times reported two weeks ago that William Odom, retired general and former director of the U.S. National Security Agency, as saying that President Yeltsin "has let [Russian Defense Minister Pavel] Grachev and the hard-line army people get away with running their own foreign policy in the 'near abroad'" (Russia's term for other ex-Soviet republics).

And still, the United States continues to insist that Ukraine give up its nuclear weapons posthaste to Moscow, as seen in the most recent position articulated by Assistant Secretary of Defense Graham Allison. Ukraine's security problem will be solved once Ukraine gives up its nuclear arsenal, he told officials in Kyiv. To us, this sounds ludicrous, particularly now. Ukraine, where a political stalemate between the president and Parliament was broken via vote — not violence — is to give up its nukes to a less stable superpower. A member of Ukraine's Parliament commented: "One of the major lessons of the events in Moscow is that we must at last recognize that we have planned to give up nuclear weapons to a country even more unstable than ours."

Clearly, the West, and the U.S. in particular, needs a reality check.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Business in Ukraine: another perspective

Dear Editor:

I read with great interest and some sadness the exchanges in your publication between Dr. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn and Dr. Myron Kuropas. Dr. Kuropas maintains it is hazardous to do business in Ukraine because Ukraine has "retained the worst aspects of communism (immorality, anomie and indolence) and adopted the worst aspects of capitalism (avarice, lust and envy)."

Dr. Hawrylyshyn, on the other hand, retorts that "several hundred [foreign] companies — have invested in and are doing business with Ukraine. Among them a few of the best-known American companies known for their exemplary business ethics." Dr. Hawrylyshyn argues, by implication, that despite the difficulties, many respectable businesses have found Ukraine sufficiently attractive to warrant at least some investment.

Both of these two respected and influential members of Ukraine's diaspora are correct, with Dr. Hawrylyshyn being more correct.

Both men certainly want, in their hearts, nothing but the best for Ukraine and Ukrainians; nonetheless, their disagreements over the climate and prospects for doing business in Ukraine mirror the very controversies and lack of consensus throughout Ukraine, and the resulting paralysis in Ukraine's political and economic leadership.

I enter this fraternal fracas with trepidation, mainly because I have no Ukrainian blood in me at all; I'm a seventh-generation German American. I have, however, invested more in the economic future of Ukraine, and of Ukrainians, than any other individual Western businessman I know. I'm also responsible for the technical assistance program for the new independent state of the former Soviet Union for the International Executive Service Corps; IESC's program in Ukraine now provides about 50 volunteer experts a year to Ukrainian businesses and institutions, from Tlumach to Kharkiv. And finally, I spent six months in 1990 teaching at the business school created by Dr. Hawrylyshyn, the International Management Institute of Kyiv.

In fact, my initial thoughts after reading the Hawrylyshyn-Kuropas letters was about the graduates of this first (and only) M.B.A. program in the former Soviet Union. Five Ukrainians out of the class of 30 have contacted me during this past year. One is running a branch of a major Ukrainian bank in Kherson. One (perhaps the least facile in English at the time) is working in New Jersey. Another has his own private trading company. The fourth, a mother and Ph.D. physicist, and one of the more entrepreneurial members of the class, has received large grants from the U.S. mainly to analyze the emergence of commodity markets in Ukraine. The fifth started an insurance company in Lviv and is now considering an offer to represent one of the largest insurance brokers in the world.

When I had the chance, I asked these students (age 21 to 49) what they got out of IMI-Kyiv. The most frequent reply,

Source notes

For the record, it should be noted that the article "The Story of The Ukrainian Weekly" by the newspaper's first editor, Stephen Shumeyko, which appeared in our 60th anniversary issue, was originally published as a series in April-May 1953 to mark The Weekly's 20th anniversary.

directly or indirectly, was, "IMI gave me the courage, as well as the ability, to start my own business." I would readily do business with any one of these five people or, for that matter, most of the class of 1990.

The large, established state-owned companies are a somewhat different matter, however. At IESC, we have now worked with well over 100 such Ukrainian businesses and institutions, some of which employ more than 10,000 workers. The majority of these organizations are run by the same people, and in much the same way, as under the command system. Their expectations of what Western investors or partners will do are still, too often, hopelessly unrealistic.

By the same token, Westerners who think they can rush in and take advantage of Ukraine's low-priced, skilled labor force, or simply open up a store and start selling goods for hard currency, and repatriate the profits with little or no fuss, are equally unrealistic.

After such a pair of unrealistic expectations come together, both parties to potential deals, which invariably fall through, usually leave feeling, at best, that the other party misled them. At worst, one of the parties feels the other was a liar, cheat, swindler or opportunist. Sometimes, to be sure, one of the two parties really is a crook. Is it more often the Ukrainian or the Westerner, though?

When I was teaching in Kyiv, one member of the class said, "We've been taught that all American businessmen are rascals and liars. Is that true?" While I had no scientific facts at my fingertips, I replied that, in my experience, a small percentage of Western businessmen will lie, cheat, steal or deceive under certain conditions — greed, unemployment, or stresses of various type, both real and imagined. On the other hand, and the good news, a much larger percentage will never lie, cheat, steal or deceive under any conditions. And I speculated that the percentage of such folks in Ukraine was probably about the same as in the U.S. I've repeated this comment to others considerably more knowledgeable than I in such matters; many have said the percentage of liars and cheats in Ukraine had to be much larger than, say, in the U.S. because of the amorality of the Communist Party. All I can say, Dr. Kuropas, is that this just hasn't been my experience, nor that of any of the 50-plus Americans whom I've sent to Ukraine to work with more than 100 organizations there.

The big problems, of course, are the differences in culture, currency and the laws of free enterprise. Serious deal-breaking cultural differences are nominal today, and eroding rapidly. Ukraine has blown it on the currency front, however, managing to create a currency that actually depreciated at an order of magnitude faster than the ruble in less than a year. Such ineptness is bound to shake the confidence of Westerners, compelling them to go elsewhere, or to seek rapid (unreasonable?) returns on any investments in such an economy, thus giving rise to a false impression of greed.

The absence of credible laws (for contracts, civil code, intellectual property, private property — you name it), and Ukraine's unfortunate habit of enforcing any decent laws, if they enforce at all, in favor of the Ukrainian entity, has created an environment wherein the only real basis for doing business in Ukraine today is trust. Can you trust a Ukrainian as much, as often, or as far as you would an American? I say, "yes!"

Richard H. Shriver
Westport, Conn.

The writer is publisher of the Ukrainian Business Digest.

Oct.
21
1933

Turning the pages back...

As famine raged in Ukraine and Stalin's executioners fusilladed leaders of the country's brief cultural renaissance, those in western Ukraine, then under Polish control, were gripped by despair and fury. Mykola Lemyk, a Galician law student born in Solova near Peremyshliany in 1914, was in Lviv at the time. In the early 1930s, he joined the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists which, at that point, embraced violent means in furthering the cause of Ukrainian independence.

On Saturday, October 21, 1933, Mykola Lemyk tried to gain entry into the chambers of the consul of the USSR in Lviv. He had drawn his pistol, and found his way barred. Then, according to a Svoboda report of October 24, "Aleksandr Mailov, secretary of the Soviet consulate in Lviv, died at the hands of a young Ukrainian revolutionary, when he attempted to stop the assassin from entering the room where the consul was working."

Lemyk also wounded consular employee Ivan Duhai before escaping and then surrendering himself to local authorities, declaring that "this form of protest is necessary against the representatives of the barbarous Soviet regime, which in the course of a year had exterminated millions of Ukrainian workers and farmers in Greater [eastern] Ukraine."

Tried in Lviv, his death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment because of his youth (he was 18). He escaped from a Polish prison convoy in September 1939, and in 1941, he was leading expeditionary groups against Nazi occupation forces in eastern Ukraine. He was hanged by the Gestapo in October of that year.

Sources: "Lemyk, Mykola," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 3 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993); "Shots in Lviv — A Protest Against the Policy of Starvation in Ukraine," *Svoboda*, Vol. XLI, No. 247.

ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Ivan Dzyuba

To the Editorial Staff of The Ukrainian Weekly,

I would like to extend sincere greetings to the editorial staff and correspondents of The Ukrainian Weekly on the occasion of its 60th anniversary.

You are doing important work by providing American readers accurate and comprehensive information about Ukraine, its people, their joys and tribulations, as well as the country's culture and the arts, which you have given appropriate attention.

I wish continued success, good health and good luck to the staff of The Ukrainian Weekly and its readership.

Respectfully,
Ivan Dzyuba
Minister of Culture

Les Taniuk

To the Editorial Staff of The Ukrainian Weekly:

I hereby extend best wishes to your renowned publication, first of all, on behalf of the Parliamentary Commission on Culture and Spiritual Rebirth, in which only deputies from the democratic bloc have congregated; secondly, on behalf of the Association of Theater Workers of Ukraine, which I am honored to head; thirdly, the anti-totalitarian Memorial society named in honor of Vasyl Stus; and lastly, the Central Committee of Rukh.

All these organizations are regular readers of The Ukrainian Weekly and can personally attest to its ennobling influence.

Notably, the valor of the newspaper stems from the fact that its editorial staff consists of women, before whose diligence and resolution I bow.

May God grant us all the inspiration and strength to continue the process of Ukrainian state-building in the highly complex circumstances of the present; at a time when the wave of reformist euphoria has passed and when the time of hard work and creativity is at hand.

I believe in the strong intellectual potential of The Ukrainian Weekly, I respect its principled stand, and am thankful for its wide scope. In providing coverage of politics, the newspaper has not overlooked matters of morality, ethics and the arts.

Your jubilee is a holiday for Ukrainian democracy.

I would also like to express my deep gratitude and extend wishes for continued good work to those who have been toiling amid difficult circumstances in Kyiv — since January 1991.

Best wishes to you!
Les Taniuk

Ivan Drach

Dear Ms. Hadzewycz:

Happy 60th birthday! Our association would like to take this opportunity to commend The Ukrainian Weekly for being among the few North American publications that deserves its readers' respect for its timely, unbiased, professional and well-grounded coverage of events in Ukraine. This was of paramount importance when Ukraine, gasping under the yoke of Bolshevik occupation, sought the truth but received little of it.

Therein lies the greatest merit of your publication. Starting with its coverage of the 1932-1933 Famine, that Communist-engineered genocide, The Ukrainian Weekly has kept a record of Ukraine's history, serving as a major source of information for the U.S. Congress, the President and his administration, as well as for the entire community in the West — Ukrainian and otherwise.

By reporting on the life of the Ukrainian diaspora, The Weekly has served to strengthen and maintain the integrity of the Ukrainian community in North America.

Literally on the eve of Ukraine's independence, The Weekly opened its press bureau in Kyiv. Ever since, it has provided informative articles and interviews relating to Ukraine's present-day political, economic, social, cultural and educational situation. Among the numerous Western periodicals that have agencies in this country, the Weekly stands out by virtue of its clear-cut, well balanced and professional approach, as well as depth of information.

It is our sincere wish that your publication continue to work in the same venue; that it maintain its creative profile, and contribute to our common cause — that of disseminating the truth about the newly independent Ukrainian state, which despite difficulties, is taking its place in the family of nations.

May God grant you continued success in your creative work and a hundred prosperous years of journalism!

Ivan Drach
Chairman, WCCU
Chairman, Ukraina Society

Viatcheslav Brioukhovetsky

Dear Colleagues!

We are happy to extend congratulations to you on the 60th anniversary of The Ukrainian Weekly.

For decades, the Weekly has been admirably representing Ukraine and the Ukrainian diaspora.

From the very beginning, The Ukrainian Weekly gave accurate information about our conquered but resisting Motherland.

We are mindful and greatly appreciative of the contribution The Ukrainian Weekly

has made to the cause of Ukrainian independence.

We would also like to express our gratitude for the Weekly's support and coverage of the University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy in its rebirth as the first international educational and research institution in Eastern Europe.

With heart-felt best wishes,

Yours truly,
Viatcheslav Brioukhovetsky
Rector,
University of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy

Pavlo Movchan

To the creative collective of the editorial staff of The Ukrainian Weekly:

The All-Ukrainian Taras Shevchenko Society — Prosvita extends greetings to the editorial staff of The Ukrainian Weekly and the paper's readership on the occasion of its 60th anniversary.

Since its founding in 1933, a year marked by tragedy for the Ukrainian people, your newspaper was the only English-language publication [sic] that shed light on the terrible extent of Ukraine's colonial existence. Now, that Ukraine's independence has been achieved, the Weekly continues to inform the world community accurately about the ways the new Ukrainian state strives to overcome present economic hardships, and about the unceasing renaissance of the Ukrainian people.

We wish you and your supporters continued success in your endeavors for the good of an independent Ukraine.

With best wishes for good health and inspiration in your work!

Pavlo Movchan
President of Prosvita
People's Deputy
(Parliamentarian)

Rep. Maurice D. Hinchey

Dear Ms. Hadzewycz:

It gives me great pleasure to commend The Ukrainian Weekly on the celebration of its anniversary. I am a regular reader of your publication and appreciate its being available in English. Though my mother was Ukrainian, I am afraid I am not well-versed in the Ukrainian language. The Ukrainian Weekly keeps me up-to-date and informed on issues important to Ukrainian Americans.

Again, my sincere congratulations and thanks for all the good work you do.

Best regards.

Sincerely,
Maurice D. Hinchey
House of Representatives
U.S. Congress

Zlenko reports...

(Continued from page 1)

zone, and once again brought up Ukraine's demands for compensation for losses suffered due to sanctions against Serbia. The possibility of having a diplomatic presence in Mexico and the fate of Ukraine's prisoners of war in Afghanistan were other topics discussed in New York.

Both in New York and in Washington, Mr. Zlenko met with U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher, where the full spectrum of bilateral relations between the United States and Ukraine were raised.

"We had a wide range of consultations with members of the Clinton administration, intended to reorganize the structures in search of a balance in our bilateral relationship," commented Mr. Zlenko.

Among his stops in Washington were brief meetings with President Bill Clinton and Vice-President Al Gore, during which he laid the groundwork for a future summit between President Clinton and Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk.

"We designed a schedule of official meetings for the next six months. And I can only say that there will be meetings on the highest levels," added Mr. Zlenko.

The Ukrainian foreign minister also told journalists (as reported in last week's Weekly) that the United States has allocated over \$300 million for aid to Ukraine. Although the U.S. is still concerned about the fate of Ukraine's nuclear

arsenal, its interests are beginning to change from military-political to economic. Mr. Zlenko said he felt no pressure from the United States to ratify START I. He added that he believed once START I is ratified, financial aid will be better defined and more forthcoming.

His last stop was at the Council of Europe summit in Vienna. Ukraine and seven other nations are applying for official membership in the council. But, Mr. Zlenko noted, Ukraine does not currently meet the standards of the organization, which includes a state that is based on a lawful democracy that respects human rights.

In order to be a member of this 32-nation organization, Ukraine must adopt a new constitution and hold new parliamentary elections. The elections are scheduled for March 1994, and a new constitution is being reviewed. Currently, Ukraine, as well as Russia, Moldova, Belarus, Latvia, Croatia and Albania are candidates for membership.

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.

An appeal to the Ukrainian community to aid diplomatic missions of Ukraine

After centuries of struggle against foreign oppressors, the sacrifice and suffering of countless of Ukraine's sons and daughters, Ukraine finally became an independent, sovereign nation. Two years later, Ukraine is still confronted with many obstacles in its quest to secure its independence. It is the responsibility of all Ukrainian patriots in the diaspora to help the government of Ukraine to overcome those obstacles.

An important aspect of statehood is the establishment of diplomatic relations with foreign countries, particularly with the United States of America. It is unfortunate that Ukraine, after 350 years of colonial occupation, is unable to afford the establishment of embassies and consulates throughout the world.

The Foundation to Support Diplomatic Missions of Ukraine bought a building for the General Consulate of Ukraine in a very prestigious neighborhood in New York City at the cost of \$1.2 million. Thanks to the generosity of the Ukrainian community, a large amount has already been collected. However, \$700,000 remains to be paid. Due to the high interest rates on loans, it is crucial that the foundation raise enough funds to repay the loan as soon as possible.

It remains up to each and every member of the Ukrainian community in the United States to financially assist Ukraine in securing its independence — Contribute generously for the Ukrainian Consulate in New York!

Please make checks payable to Ukrainian Consulate Fund and mail them to: Mr. D. Korduba, Ukrainian Consulate Fund, 209 Grand Ave., Apt. B, Rutherford, NJ 07070. Your donations can also be accepted at the following credit unions:

Self-Reliance NY
108 Second Ave.
New York, NY 10003

Ukrainian Orthodox Credit Union
304 Ninth St.
New York, NY 10003

Self-Reliance-Newark
734 Sanford Ave.
Newark, NJ 07106-3627

Self-Reliance-Philadelphia
1729 Cottman Ave.
Philadelphia, PA 19111

National Executive Board
Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

ACTION ITEM

In the coming weeks, the Senate will be considering the S. 1281, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act. Under the bill, Voice of America, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL), Radio and TV Marti, and Radio Free Asia would be consolidated under the umbrella of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA). Currently, RFE/RL is a non-profit corporation that is funded by grants from the U.S. government. The bill dissolves the corporate structure of RFE/RL, thereby making it directly controlled by the U.S. government.

Sen. Joseph Biden (D-Del.) opposes this approach, arguing that journalism and government employment are incompatible, i.e. the government should not directly employ journalists. He will be offering an amendment to S. 1281 which will consolidate the various radio stations but will also preserve the corporate structure of RFE/RL. This approach will preserve the independence and integrity of the radio stations and should be supported by Ukrainian Americans. (Radio Liberty broadcasts six hours daily to Ukraine.)

Ukrainian Americans are encouraged to write to their two U.S. senators and to urge support for the Biden amendment.

— submitted by UNA Washington Office

SAMPLE LETTER

The Honorable
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20010

Dear Senator:

I am concerned that the consolidation of U.S. government-sponsored international broadcasting operations, as envisioned by S. 1281, will result in the compromise of the journalistic integrity of all the stations, particularly the well-respected Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. I, therefore, urge you to support Sen. Biden's amendment to S. 1281 which consolidates the broadcasting operations but also preserves the journalistic integrity of RFE/RL.

(Sign the letters and type or clearly print your name and address.)

Battle is brewing ...

(Continued from page 3)

Soviet Union) and to creating a new surrogate radio for the communist nations of East Asia. The issue is one of organization for this agreed purpose. In essence, can surrogate radios function effectively, with journalistic integrity and credibility, if their analysts and journalists are direct employees of the U.S. government?

"It was a staple of the Cold War that Americans mocked countries that

deployed 'journalists' in the employ of governments. It would be an unpleasant irony were we to mark the end of the Cold War by adopting this practice ourselves. Can anyone actually argue that journalism and government employment are compatible? Certainly, most journalists do not think so; already RFE/RL is experiencing recruiting problems — in organizing its new Balkan service — arising from the resistance of prospective journalistic employees to being transformed into a heretofore unknown breed: 'the U.S. government journalist.' "

NEWS AND VIEWS

Foundation aids Ukraine's schools

by Wasył Wasyliw

In the past three years readers have been informed, from time to time, by the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine (USA) about its progress in publishing national textbooks for the schools of Ukraine.

Indeed, this attempt to help raise a new generation of educate and patriotic citizens of a new democracy emerging from the ashes of the former Soviet empire is very crucial and a cause worthy of broad support.

The new textbooks enlighten not only children, but their parents and teachers by replacing the old texts full of Communist propaganda, with comprehensive information about the history, culture and religion of their ancestors. What could be more basic to the development of a young mind?

In order to focus on this program and to stimulate volunteers and donors, in September of 1992 the CCAU formed the special Fund to Aid the Schools of Ukraine, with the specific task of raising money and implementing the complex program of publishing and distributing new textbooks for all of the 22,000 schools of Ukraine. Wolodymyr Wolowodiuk was selected as the fund's director, aided by a special committee consisting of Dr. Roman Voronka, Dr. Eugene Fedorenko, Katia Wolowodiuk and Dr. Bohdan Burachinsky.

The success of this program was phenomenal. Over \$500,000 was collected during the first 15 months for the project. Civic organizations and the road public shared our enthusiasm and conviction about this project's importance.

In this effort three large donor: were most helpful the Ukrainian American Seniors Association of Miami some \$250,000; the "Thoughts of Faith" Ministry of Wisconsin, \$100,000; and Ukrainian National Association of Jersey City, with a \$50,000 grant. The remaining \$120,000 were donated by several smaller organizations and many generous individuals.

As a result, 500,000 copies of the primer "Materynka" and 300,000 copies of each of the readers for the second, third and fourth grades, plus a summer reader were published and distributed to many schools in Ukraine. Other schools will receive these texts for the 1993-1994 school year. These textbooks will be reprinted and updated during the next year by the Ministry of Education.

In addition, the "History of Ukraine" by Dmytro Doroshenko, to be used as the text for the seventh and eighth grades, and the "Anthology of Ukrainian 20th Century Literature" in three volumes (each 700 pages long), are currently being printed by the Ukrainian publishing houses Osvita and Dnipro, respectively. Their distribution to schools will start this fall.

Recently, two important new initiatives, requiring additional resources, were undertaken. The fund, together with the Ministry of Education of Ukraine announced a competition in the Kyiv newspaper Literaturna Ukraina and simultaneously in the New Jersey-based Svoboda, a competition for authoring original textbooks suitable for national schools in Ukraine. Texts for the following subjects/levels are being sought: history of Ukraine for the 10th-11th grades; world history for the 10th-11th grades; geography for the fifth-ninth grades; Ukrainian literature for the 10th-11th grades; world literature for the 10th-11th grades; funda-

mentals of information science for the 10th-11th grades; natural sciences for the eighth-ninth grades; fundamentals of economics for the 10th-11th grades; introduction to religion for the first-fourth grades; foreign languages (English, French, German, Czech, Polish and others).

During his American visit in May 1993, the vice-minister of Education of Ukraine, Anatoliy Pohribny presented to the CCAU a plan to publish eight methodological teachers' journals in Ukrainian for the following subjects: history and literature (circulation 15,000, bimonthly); mathematic and physics (circulation 10,000, quarterly); practical technology (circulation 10,000, quarterly); aesthetics (circulation 20,000, bimonthly); natural sciences and geography (circulation 10,000, quarterly); physical education (circulation 10,000, quarterly); foreign languages (circulation 10,000, quarterly); and technical subjects for youth (circulation 10,000, quarterly).

Minister Pohribny said he considers this project to be of the highest priority, on par with the publication of school textbooks. The objectives of this undertaking are: to upgrade teachers' qualifications; to improve the methodology of subject presentation to students; and to develop professional journals now available only in Russian.

Publication of these journals should start on January 1, 1994. The Ministry has estimated the cost of their printing and has already designated which academic institutes will publish these individual journals. It is hoped that in about a year these journals will become self-supporting, their costs being covered by subscriptions from teachers.

To launch this program as planned, Minister Pohribny asked for a partial support from the Fund to Aid the Schools of Ukraine. The committee, upon careful review of its resources and commitments, has decided to partially finance this project in the following manner: The insurance of the first five journals on the above list will be financed 50 percent for one year. The total grant, however, should not exceed \$50,000. Minister Pohribny was very pleased with this proposition. The details of financing and money allocation will be worked out during August in Kyiv during a meeting between CCAU and the ministry.

Since substantial new funds will be needed to carry out the ambitious new plans of the committee, let us reflect briefly why the committee deserves the continued support of the community.

To build a democratic new society, to secure independence and to make Ukraine a successful country, it is necessary to transform the people of Ukraine into the Ukrainian nation. This can be best accomplished by raising and educating a new generation of citizens that is as yet unspoiled and indoctrinated by communist/socialist dogmas. This process has only started and is proceeding dangerously slowly due to many difficulties, especially a shortage of funds. The most effective way to succeed, we believe, in this undertaking is through a well-organized national educational system.

The Ministry of Education of Ukraine, to carry out a program of training new generations of patriotic, nationally conscious Ukrainians of high moral standards, has to start practically from zero. It has inherited a Soviet school system

(Continued on page 13)

"Challenges of transition for Ukraine's economy" discussed in D.C.

by Sophia Koropecykj

WASHINGTON — Lovely Meridian House, considered by many the finest example of 18th century French urban architecture in the United States, provided the setting for a conference titled "Challenges of Transition for Ukraine's Economy."

The U.S. Department of State and the International Ukrainian Economic Association co-sponsored the timely conference held on September 9 and 10, one day after Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma tendered his resignation, citing frustration with the Ukrainian Parliament's and many high government officials' unwillingness or inability to launch desperately needed economic reforms.

The Meridian International Center is a non-profit institution dedicated to the promotion of international understanding through the exchange of professionals ideas and the arts. Fulfilling this mission, about 70 university and government economists from the United States, Canada and Ukraine met to discuss the Ukrainian economy.

The participants included Washington specialists on Ukraine from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the U.S. Department of State, Defense, Commerce and Finance, the C.I.A., and other agencies.

A significant change has taken place since Ukraine's declaration of independence. Today at least 100 specialists in Washington work exclusively on the problems of Ukraine. The conference's participation certainly highlighted this phenomenon.

The introductory comments of Randolph Bell of the U.S. Department of State and Prof. I.S. Koropecykj of Temple University, president of the International Ukrainian Economic Association and conference chairman, opened the proceedings. The conference was organized into two sessions consisting of four presentations each, concluding with a luncheon and roundtable discussion.

Prof. Nicholas Balabkins of Lehigh University ably moderated the first session with a refreshing blend of insightful remarks and humor. Little time was wasted in getting to the critical economic problems faced by Ukraine. Prof. Mychailo Savluk of Kyiv State Economic University ran through the chronology of events that led to the present economic crisis and hyperinflation in Ukraine. (Hyperinflation is defined as a period of inflation with rates topping 50 percent a month.)

He resolutely rejected the notion that inflation in Ukraine is the result of independence. He stressed rather that it was inherited from the Soviet era. At first it was repressed, then it burst into the open and was fueled by the spillover of inflation from Russia to Ukraine, Russia's discriminatory policies, and, particularly, by the sudden and exorbitant increases in the prices of oil and natural gas.

Prof. George Chuchman of the University of Manitoba discussed the monetary and structural problems in Ukraine, including declining output, massive underemployment, the excessive printing of money, the irresponsible use of subsidies to failing enterprises and negative real interest rates which have led to the evaporation of savings and inadequate investment.

Since independence, Ukraine's leaders have opted for gradual and moderate reforms to avoid a severe decline in the population's standard of living. However, the Ukrainian government's insufficient commitment to true reform and serious policy blunders have inexorably pushed

Ukraine into an economic freefall and spiraling inflation. Prof. Chuchman said he doubts whether gradual reform is truly workable, under the circumstances. Three specialists on Ukraine from the International Monetary Fund, Alexander Sundakov, Rolando Ossowski and Timothy Lane, co-authored a paper dealing with shortages under free prices in Ukraine. They found that in an environment where formal price liberalization co-exists with the continuation of centrally planned allocation of inputs and relatively little private industry (10 to 20 percent of total output in 1992), producers have the incentive to perpetuate shortages. Under these paradoxical circumstances, enterprise managers find that profits can be made at low levels of production and official prices which are well below market clearing prices.

In a paper by Profs. Joseph Pelzman and Steven Suranovic of George Washington University, the economic implications of the combination of various levels of crude oil price increases and various amounts of cutbacks in crude deliveries were examined. The implications include a deep drop in national income, a high rate of unemployment and sharply increased prices on various commodities, particularly food prices. The authors characterized the Russian-Ukrainian energy relationship as a marriage of convenience gone sour. Ukraine was clearly portrayed as the loser.

During the second session, chaired by Tom Graham of the U.S. Department of State, Academician Ivan Lukinov, Director of the Institute of Economics in Kyiv, discussed the problems of the imbalanced industrial structure in Ukraine, a legacy of central planning. Monopolized enterprises of heavy industry, which account for about three-quarters of production, continue to produce unneeded goods which cannot compete in world markets. At the same time, shortages of needed consumer goods persist.

Since 1991, the government has fashioned seven reform programs, none of which were viable. Instead, monetary and budgetary conditions have spun out of control while national income has declined by about a quarter. Unlike Prof. Chuchman, Academician Lukinov said he favors gradual reform. Incidentally, the Institute of Economics submitted a proposal for a comprehensive reform program just prior to Academician Lukinov's visit to the United States.

Prof. Fyodor Kushnirsky of Temple University targeted enterprise behavior in his discussion of inflationary pressures in Ukraine. It was expected that the first casualties of transition to a free market would be inefficient enterprises. On the contrary, these enterprises have continued to exist by exacting huge sums of money from the state bank to pay wages. This necessitates the printing of money to keep up with payments, thus increasing inflation in the economy. The wages paid do not correspond to increases in output or in productivity.

Prof. Kushnirsky said he doubts whether privatization alone would solve this problem under the present conditions, because privatized enterprises have tended to retain strong ties with the government.

The only political scientist in the program, Dr. Stephen Crowley of the Harriman Institute at Columbia University, discussed the politics of economic reform in Donbas. In his interesting presentation, he described the coal miners' movement from the strike of 1989 up to the past summer's unrest. According to Dr. Crowley, the Donbas region is strategically central to the success of economic reform in Ukraine. The

Donbas represents one side of a large cleavage in Ukrainian society, between East and West, industrial and agricultural regions, and industrialists interested in rebuilding ties with Russia and nationalists interested in building a strong independent Ukraine.

Dr. Jay K. Mitchel of PlanEcon Inc., a think tank specializing in the transition economies of Eastern Europe, lucidly described the economic crisis in Ukraine. The speaker did not foresee significant improvement until well into the late 1990s. He said he believes that industry will remain depressed, agriculture will recover more rapidly, inflation will continue to undermine purchasing power, investment will remain inadequate, unemployment will increase significantly and the prospects for Ukraine's foreign trade will not improve substantially. Most disturbingly, Dr. Mitchel expressed doubt about whether Ukraine's administration is capable of gaining control of the money supply and the government budget.

The keynote speaker during the luncheon, Dr. David Lipton, deputy assistant secretary, U.S. Department of Treasury, rounded out the conference by explaining

the Clinton administration's policy toward Ukraine. He denied that the administration favors Russia or discriminates against Ukraine. He emphasized that the U.S. government, as well as international agencies such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, are eager to assist Ukraine, but claimed that aid is contingent on political stability and the beginnings of real economic reform.

The conference concluded with a lively roundtable discussion moderated by Prof. Koropecykj. Three short presentations preceded the discussion.

Prof. Gertrude Schroeder-Greenslade of George Washington University provided a welcome note of optimism amid the gloom. She enumerated several encouraging aspects of Ukraine's economy such as the beginning of free enterprise, some promising legislation and a new spirit of nascent capitalism.

Dr. Oleh Havrylyshyn, professor at George Washington University and alternate executive director of the International Monetary Fund, reverted to the prevalent tone of pessimism by describing elements

(Continued on page 14)

Ukraine's economists go to school

by Volodimir N. Bandera

LIV — University professors in Ukraine face the problem of upgrading their knowledge, especially in various social sciences. Economists must first learn Western theories and principles of market economics and then apply them under peculiar conditions in Ukraine. This is not easy since the system is being transformed from a regimented colonial economy into a free-enterprise economy of an independent country.

In order to deal with this problem, 50 economists and 20 graduate students participated in a four-week summer seminar devoted to the teaching of economics and business under new conditions. The participants came from Lviv, Kyiv, Kharkiv, and the Crimea.

This project was organized by Prof. Z. Vatamaniuk, dean of the economics faculty at Lviv State University, and this writer, of Temple University in Philadelphia, who was at the time a Fulbright Scholar in Ukraine. Additional lecturers from abroad included Prof. L. Koval of the University of Michigan and Prof. M. Dzin of Windsor University in Canada. The main objective was to explain the content of several fields in economics and business, as well as to explore the methodology of teaching these subjects at the university level.

The process of retraining academic economists is by no means easy, since they were trained in isolation from the rest of the world. They still have limited access to Western professional periodicals and cannot participate in conferences. Only recently have some Western textbooks appeared in translation while new teaching materials by Ukrainian authors take time to prepare and distribute.

This "International Summer Semester in Economics" took place in the resort town of Truskavets in western Ukraine. Although the participants tried to enjoy the famous mineral waters and recuperative facilities, their days were filled with lectures, guest presentations, roundtable debates and informal discussions.

Western professors lectured on market analysis, international trade and managerial accounting. Several university department chairmen explained how their curriculum has been changing to replace

the teaching of political economy based on Marxism by modern economics based on Western theories and experience.

The media provided considerable coverage of this gathering and conducted several interviews. The most urgent question was how to improve Ukraine's economy. The economists stressed that inflation must be stopped by balancing the state budget while production is stimulated through privatization and the development of market infrastructures like banking.

The economists were also asked to evaluate Moscow's recent aggressive proposal to form an economic union with Ukraine and Belarus. Participants agreed that Russia is pressing to re-establish its dominant status in the vast Eurasian geopolitical region. For instance, the proposal to adopt the strongest currency within the new union would re-establish the "ruble zone" and thus undermine Ukraine's sovereignty. The televised roundtable of seminar participants unequivocally rejected the idea of privileged arrangements with Russia but recommended instead the development of international trade and financial relations with all countries, especially with Ukraine's western and southern neighbors in order to offset the artificial ties with the former Soviet empire.

This summer project demonstrates that Ukrainians are paying increasing attention to economic conditions in their newly independent country. The Renaissance Foundation (better known as the Soros Foundation) helped to defray the expenses of this seminar. But Western instructors had to finance their own travel expenses so that several volunteers could not partake in the project. Funds were also lacking for badly needed textbooks, photocopying and other teaching aids.

There is no doubt, however, that the undertaking has helped to improve the teaching of economics and business in the former tsardom of planned socialism. Moreover, the strengthening of contacts and friendship among so many professors and graduate students will undoubtedly contribute to the formation of indigenous economic thought in Ukraine. Certainly, the cultivation of the science of economics is essential for the survival of a nation in modern times.

DETROIT, MICH. DISTRICT COMMITTEE

of the
Ukrainian National Association
announces that its

DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

will be held on

Sunday, October 24, 1993, at 10:00 AM
at Ukrainian Cultural Center,
26601 Ryan Road, Warren, Michigan

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers,
Branch Officers, Organizers, and 32nd Convention Delegates
from the following Branches:

20, 75, 82, 94, 146, 165, 167, 174, 175, 183, 235,
292, 302, 303, 309, 341, 463, 504

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.
The Fall District Meetings will be devoted to the 1993 Membership Drive,
UNA's 1994 Convention and the celebration of UNA's Centennial.

Meeting will be attended by:
Dr. Nestor Olesnycky, UNA Supreme Vice-President

DISTRICT COMMITTEE:

Dr. Alexander Serafyn, Chairman
Roman Lazarchuk, Secretary
Jaroslav Baziuk, Treasurer

Viktor Morozov performs in Toronto



Viktor Morozov in concert.

by Nestor Gula

TORONTO — Viktor Morozov, leader of the famous cabaret theatre Ne Zhuryys from Lviv, performed three solo concerts in Toronto during the last weekend of September.

The concerts took place on the evenings of September 24 and 25 and in the afternoon of Sunday, September 26. They were held at the Future Bakery and Cafe on Queen Street West. The Friday and Saturday shows attracted about 100 people each, while about 40 people showed up for the Sunday matinee.

The shows were simple, consisting of only Mr. Morozov singing while accompanying himself on guitar. To entertain his audience, Mr. Morozov played a selection of old songs, made famous by the cabaret Ne Zhuryys, and several new additions to his repertoire.

He is in Toronto to organize a tour of Ne Zhuryys in the United States and Canada. The tour is supposed to take

place in November, although no concerts have been scheduled since the group is waiting for visas. According to Mr. Morozov, the tour will take place in the eastern part of both countries, with stops in New York City, Detroit, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Washington in the United States, while in Canada the tour will visit Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Oshawa and Hamilton.

Ne Zhuryys had a successful tour of North America in November and December 1989. Only two members of that cast will be on this tour: Mr. Morozov and humorist Ostap Fedoryshyn. Three other musicians will accompany these two to North America. They will be joined by singer Oleh Lukachiv and the trio Chetvertyi Kut (Fourth Corner). This trio is made up of Mr. Morozov, guitarist Oleh Yarema and violinist Roman Lozynski.

Mr. Morozov said the concerts in North America will be presented in a less formal, cabaret-style atmosphere.

The Supreme Executive Committee

of the
Ukrainian National Association
announces that an

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

will be held jointly for

UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEES
of
BUFFALO — ROCHESTER

on Saturday, October 30, 1993, at 2:00 PM
St. John The Baptist U.C.Church Hall
3275 Elmwood Avenue, Kenmore, New York

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers,
Branch Officers, Organizers, and 32nd Convention Delegates.

The Fall District Meetings will be devoted to the 1993 Membership Drive, UNA's 1994 Convention and the celebration of UNA's Centennial.

DISTRICT COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN:

Roman Konotopskyj.....(716) 877-0057
Petro Dziuba.....(716) 621-5230

Lunch will be served to all, compliments of the UNA.
We request that you notify your District Chairman, before October 23th, of your attendance.

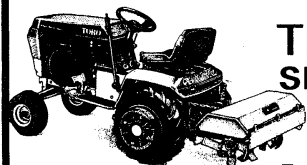
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**The Ukrainian Saturday School of the
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has already began classes but is still registering students for
the present school year.

Classes are held each Saturday from 8:30 AM to 12:05 PM in St. John
the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School on Sanford Ave. in Newark, N.J.
In addition there are classes for adults who want to improve their
knowledge of the Ukrainian language.

For additional information please call (201) 467-2349.

Trypillian-influenced art works on exhibit at New York gallery

NEW YORK — An exhibit of works by a group of contemporary artists from Kyiv, influenced by the art of the ancient Trypillian culture of 7,000 years ago, will open at the gallery of the Ukrainian Artists' Association, 136 Second Ave., at 1 p.m. The exhibit runs through October 31.

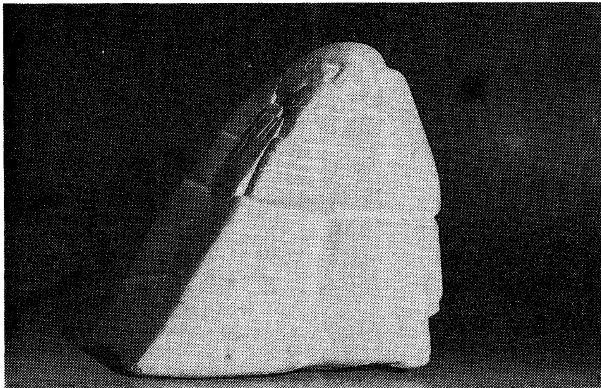
Among the artists represented are Ruslan Ostap Naida, sculptural works and drawings; Lesia Honchar, woven patterned textiles; Mykola and Maksym Storozhenko, paintings; Bohdan Hirnyi, sculptural works; and Lesia Dekermendzhi. Two of the artists, Mr. Naida and Ms. Honchar, will be present at the opening.

The group of young artists conceive of Trypillian culture, the source of inspiration for their work, as an integral part of Ukraine's cultural heritage, claiming that it has been a consistent component of Ukrainian art from ancient times to the present.

Noting that "the cultural awakening of a people depends on discovering their historical roots," they view the reappropriation of Trypillian culture as the key to their understanding of aesthetics and reality.

Some of the work on exhibit was originally exhibited in Kyiv as part of "Ukraine: Images from 5000 to 4000 B.C.: Archaeological Treasures of the Trypillian Culture" exhibit, which premiered in May at the Pavlo Tychyna Memorial Museum of Literature on the occasion of the centennial of the discovery of Trypillian culture. The exhibit subsequently traveled to the International Monetary Fund's Visitors' Center in Washington.

On Friday, October 29, a gallery talk on Trypillian art and its influence on this group of artists will be given by Mr. Naida at the UAA gallery at 7 p.m. The event is co-sponsored by the Ukrainian Art and Literary Club.



"Biloknyzhnyk," sandstone sculpture, 8 x 12 x 16 inches, by Ruslan Naida.

The Supreme Executive Committee
of the
Ukrainian National Association
announces that an

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

will be held jointly for

UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEES
of

NEW YORK - JERSEY CITY - NEWARK
PASSAIC - PERTH AMBOY

on Saturday, October 23, 1993, 12:30 p.m. — 5:00 p.m.
UNA, 30 Montgomery Street, 3rd floor, Jersey City, N.J.

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers,
Branch Officers, Organizers, and 32nd Convention Delegates.

The Fall District Meetings will be devoted to the 1993 Membership Drive, UNA's 1994 Convention and the celebration of UNA's Centennial.

DISTRICT COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN:

New York — Dr. Vasyl Luchkiw (914) 634-9353
Jersey City — Wolodymyr Bilyk (201) 795-0628
Newark — Roman Pyndus (201) 375-0668
Passaic — Ivan Chomko (201) 472-0989
Perth Amboy — Mychajlo Zacharko (908) 725-8062

Lunch will be served to all, compliments of the UNA.
We request that you notify your District Chairman, before October 15th, of your attendance.

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8. Bondholders, Mortgagees, and Other Security Holders Owning or Holding 1 Percent or More of Total Amount of Bonds, Mortgages or Other Securities (If there are none, so state)							
None							
9. For Completion by Nonprofit Organizations Authorized to Mail at Special Rates (BMM Section 412 only) The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for Federal income tax purposes (Check one)							
<input type="checkbox"/> Has Not Changed During Preceding 12 Months <input type="checkbox"/> Has Changed During Preceding 12 Months (If changed, publisher must submit explanation of change with this statement.)							
10. Extent and Nature of Circulation (See instructions on reverse side)							
A. Total No. Copies (Net Press Run)		10,200		10,200			
B. Paid and/or Requested Circulation		136		136			
1. Sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales							
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11. I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete							
Signature and Title of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager, or Owner Roman Hadevycz, Editor-in-Chief							

House resolution ...

(Continued from page 1)
Moscow correspondent for The New York Times at the time, Mr. Walter Duranty, who played it down...who then received as a reward for his great journalism, the Pulitzer Prize, after denying the people of the world the right to know of the monstrous crime that was taking place." Rep. Rohrabacher said, he believed that the Pulitzer Prize committee should demand return of the award from The New York Times.

Congressman Levin stressed the importance of public recognition of the famine for the new nation of Ukraine in his remarks. "This resolution on the Ukraine famine serves as a reminder that the alternative to a democratic and free market society is unacceptable and it presents Congress with an opportunity to reaffirm our commitment to helping Ukraine."

He noted that during the official remembrance of the Famine in Kyiv, the Commission on the Ukraine Famine presented to the Ukrainian government four volumes of its conclusions, 10 volumes of archival material, and 200 cassettes of testimony from famine survivors. Rep. Levin believes society has a duty to educate the world about the atrocities of Stalin, beginning with this resolution.

Text of the resolution

Whereas this year marks the 60th anniversary of the Ukraine famine of 1932-1933;

Whereas, within one year, an estimated 7 million to 10 million people starved to death in Ukraine because of forced collectivization and grain seizures from the rural population by the Government of the Soviet Union;

Whereas Public Law 99-180 established the Commission on the Ukraine Famine to conduct study to expand the world's knowledge of the famine and to provide the American public with a better understanding of the former Soviet system by revealing the Soviet role in the Ukraine famine;

Whereas the Commission's report to Congress confirms that Communist dictator Joseph Stalin consciously employed the brutal policy of forced famine to

repress the Ukrainian peasantry in order to suppress Ukrainian self-assertion;
Whereas, on February 7, 1990, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine acknowledged that the Ukraine famine was artificially created by the policies of Stalin and his closest associates;

Whereas internationally accepted principles of human rights condemn the use of food as a political weapon;

Whereas the official observances of the Days of Sorrow and Remembrance of the Victims of the Imposed Famine were held for the first time this year on September 10 through 12 in Kiev, Ukraine; and

Whereas members of the Commission on the Ukraine Famine presented copy of four volumes of their findings and conclusions, 10 volumes of archival material, and 200 audio cassettes of testimony from famine survivors to the Government of Ukraine following the official observances in Kiev;

Now, therefore, be it Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), It is the sense of the Congress that -

(1) the victims of the Soviet-engineered Ukraine famine of 1932-1933 be solemnly remembered on its 60th anniversary;

(2) this anniversary underscores the hardship and inhumanity of life under the repressive regime of the Soviet Union;

(3) the Congress condemns the systematic disregard for human life, human rights, and human liberty that characterized the policies of the Government of the Soviet Union during the Ukraine famine of 1932-1933;

(4) the presentation of a copy of the findings and conclusions of the Commission on the Ukraine Famine to the Government of Ukraine, as well as the supplemental material, will assist in the dissemination of information about the Ukraine famine of 1932-1933, and thereby help to prevent similar future tragedies; and

(5) the man-made Ukraine famine is a graphic illustration of the unacceptable alternative to democracy and a free market economy, and therefore the United States should seek to help Ukraine and the other newly independent nations of the former Soviet Union as they transform their societies.

КАПЕЛЯ БАНДУРИСТІВ
ім. Тараса Шевченка
ВОЛОДИМИР КОЛЕСНИК
Мистецький Керівник

ЮВІЛЕЙНІ КОНЦЕРТИ
З НАГОДИ 75-ЛІТТЯ

Субота, 16-го жовтня 1993 р. о год. 7-й год.
ROCHESTER, N.Y. — Eastridge H.S. Auditorium
2250 Ridge Rd. East

Неділя, 17-го жовтня 1993 р. о год. 2:30 по пол.
NEW YORK, N.Y. — TOWN HALL
123 West 43rd Street nr. Broadway

Неділя, 24-го жовтня 1993 р. о год. 3-й по пол.
CHICAGO, IL — ROSARY COLLEGE
7900 W. Division Street, River Forest, IL.

Субота, 20-го листопада 1993 р. о год. 8:30 веч.
TORONTO, ON. — Central Technical H.S. Theatre
725 Bathurst St. at Harbord St.

Неділя, 21-го листопада 1993 р. о год. 2-й по пол.
ST. CATHERINES, ON. — UKRAINIAN BLACK SEA HALL
Welland Street

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Foundation aids ...

(Continued from page 8)

that was the primary vehicle of denationalization and the destruction of the historical memory, cultural tradition and religious life of the Ukrainian people.

Teachers of all levels were educated and programmed to implement the official policy of de-Ukrainization of Ukrainian youth. The Ukrainian language was ridiculed as a peasant dialect. Its use was considered un-Soviet, unpatriotic and vilified as "nationalistic." The Ukrainian language was regarded by the parents as an obstacle to their children's career advancement, better life and success.

The top echelon in the Ministry of Education of Ukraine if forced to work with teachers and middle management that were trained in communistic, atheistic, anti-Ukrainian schools. These teachers are often conservative, lack initiative and resist change. Many hope for the return of the old days, and some of them even consider

independent Ukraine a temporary phenomenon.

The vice-minister has to work with these teachers because he cannot replace them. It takes time to train teachers. He, in fact, must attempt to re-educate the teachers of Ukraine through the journals he intends to publish. Therefore we have decided to help him in this important task.

The task of educating a new generation of Ukrainians is a difficult one. The resources in Ukraine to accomplish this are virtually non-existent, as Ukraine now is a poor country with myriad insurmountable problems and needs. We in the diaspora have no choice but to help in any way we can. The Fund to Aid Schools of Ukraine is one way to help, and based on its recent performance, it deserves your support.

Please send your contributions to the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine (School Fund) to: Wolodymyr Wolowioduk, 66 Susan Drive, Chatham, NJ 07928.

Wasył Wasyliw is secretary of the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine.

Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky to be feted

NEW YORK — Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky, doyen of Ukrainian journalists and prominent political leader, will be honored at an afternoon reception to be held Sunday, October 24 at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 1:30 p.m.

Mr. Kedryn-Rudnytsky was co-editor of the journal *Volyn* in Vienna (1920-1922); parliamentary correspondent at the Polish Sejm in Warsaw (1925-1931); editor-in-chief of the *Lviv* daily *Dilo* (1936-1939) and editor at the *Svoboda* daily in Jersey City since 1953.

Mr. Kedryn-Rudnytsky is a veteran of the Ukrainian National Revolutionary Army and was a leading member of the Ukrainian National Democratic Alliance (UNDO).

A sharp-witted, incisive, cosmopolitan and prolific writer on a wide range of topics, including world politics as well as Ukrainian political and community life, Mr. Kedryn-Rudnytsky penned his memoirs "Zhyttia—Podiyi—Liudy" (Life—Events—People) which appeared in 1976 and a collection of selected articles "U Mezkhakh Zatsikavliennia" ("Within the Range of [My] Interests"), which came out in 1986.

The testimonial is being sponsored by the Ukrainian Institute of America, Ukrainian journalists and the Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association.

Attendance at the reception should be confirmed by October 20, by calling (212) 288-8660, (212) 628-3062, or (201) 763-5667.



CABINET of MINISTERS of UKRAINE

Kyyiv

April 1993 No. 004653

To: All Ukrainians

Dear Brothers and Sisters!

The world does not know about the fate of Ukraine and the horrible sacrifices our nation endured during the Second World War. Ukrainians are smeared as collaborators of German fascism and unfairly accused of war crimes.

It is necessary, finally, to make the truth about Ukraine known; to show that Ukraine was the victim of both Nazi and Soviet fascism.

It is necessary to show the world how the Ukrainian nation fought for its independence and for the equal rights of all nationalities for whom Ukraine has become a homeland.

To achieve his goal, a documentary film modeled on *Harvest of Despair* is needed. In the same way that the world found out about the Soviet genocide of Ukrainians in 1932-33, the world can learn about the tragic fate of Ukraine during the war.

The Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Centre has already begun the preparation of such a film. We appeal to all those who are able to do so to support this project financially and make a donation to the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Centre in Toronto, 620 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2H4.

Dmytro Pavlychko
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs
Supreme Council of Ukraine

Mykola Zhulynsky,
Vice Premier of Ukraine

Prof. Wasył Janishevskiy
Chairman

Prof. Jurij Darewych
Secretary

Ostop Wynnyckiy, Ph.D.
Chief Financial Officer

PS. I agree with the text of this letter and support the appeal to all Ukrainians in the diaspora to help in the production of the important film *Ukraine in World War II* for world television.
Translated from the original Ukrainian text.

Volodymyr Muliava
Major General
Army of Ukraine
May 28th, 1993

Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Centre under the auspices of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians

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Fellow Ukrainians:

We have informed you previously about the work that the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Centre has done towards the production of the film *Ukraine in World War II*. In this letter, we would like to let you know how the project is progressing and to ask for your continued support in this endeavour so that the film can be completed as soon as possible.

At the beginning of June, 1993, the Centre signed a contract with Slavko Novytsky, the director of our previous film, *Harvest of Despair*. Mr. Novytsky will now be responsible for the preparation of the film *Ukraine in World War II*. As planned, the film will be in six parts which will cover the following subjects:

- 1) Ukraine on the eve of WWII: the consequences of the Famine and the Great Terror in Eastern Ukraine, Nationalist movements in Western Ukraine, Carpatho-Ukraine: the first victim of Hitler's Eastern policy.
- 2) The Soviet occupation of Western Ukraine, 1939-41.
- 3) The Russo-German war and the German occupation of Ukraine, Ukrainians in the ranks of the Soviet, German and other armies, the Galicia Division.
- 4) The resistance of the Ukrainian people against the Nazi and Soviet occupiers, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army.
- 5) The Soviet occupation of Western Ukraine in 1944, renewed terror and the destruction of Ukrainian Churches.
- 6) The consequences of war, famine in 1946-47, emigration, Displaced Persons camps, forcible repatriation and re-settlement.

Parts 1 and 2 of the film are scheduled to be completed in 1994; parts 3 and 4 in 1995 and parts 5 and 6 in 1996. To date, the Centre has collected 260 video and 180 audiotapes of interviews in the diaspora and, in the last two years, in Ukraine, with people who played a part in the events covered in our film. The Centre is continuing to conduct such interviews.

We are attaching to our letter an appeal from a Vice Premier of Ukraine, the Chairman of the Supreme Council Committee on Foreign Affairs and a Major-General of the Army of Ukraine, in which they draw attention to the importance of such a film about *Ukraine in World War II*.

With Ukraine entering the international arena, it is important that the world public be informed about her recent history. Because of general ignorance about Ukraine's past, particularly about the struggle for independence, the policies of the leadership of Ukraine are often misunderstood. The true history of Ukraine in the 20th century should be documented and shown on all television networks in the world.

In order to complete the film project, the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Centre needs financial support from Ukrainians in the diaspora, particularly those in Canada and the United States. We trust that, on receiving this letter, you will send us your contribution for the making of the film *Ukraine in World War II*. We appeal to all for whom Ukraine remains close to the heart. For your convenience, we include a declaration which we kindly ask you to fill out.

We thank you for your support and understanding. Sincerely yours,

DECLARATION

Appreciating the importance of the documentary film *Ukraine During World War II*, I/we make a donation, to help cover its costs, in the sum of _____ dollars, which shall be paid:

- in full with the return of this signed declaration;
 A cheque in the amount of _____ dollars is attached.
 the first payment on the account of the declared sum _____

Balance: \$ _____ in 1993, \$ _____ in 1994, \$ _____ in 1995

Date _____ Signature _____

N.B. After completing and signing this declaration make out your cheque payable to:

In the United States: Z.U.D.A.K. (United Ukrainian American Relief Committee)
 Ph: Canadian Educational Fund, Acc. No. 8146, 1319 West Lindley Avenue,
 Philadelphia, Pa. 19141.

In Canada: Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Centre,
 620 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2H4.
 Donors will receive tax receipt for income tax purposes.
 Names of Sponsors, Patrons or Benefactors will Appear in the film and video cassettes!

ONE TIME DONATIONS

Appreciating the importance of, and need for the preparation of the documentary film *Ukraine During World War II*, I/we gladly join its creators and declare a donation, to help cover its costs, in the sum of _____ dollars.

Date _____ Signature _____
 Address _____

Zlenko meets...

(Continued from page 2)

in Ukraine, which today is home to the world's fifth largest Jewish community, he stressed that all national groups — and he noted there are more than 100 of them — are treated as equal citizens. He reminded the audience of previous unequivocal statements by Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk and himself condemning anti-Semitism and voicing friendship for the Jewish people.

When asked about a fund for reparations from the German Federal Republic for Ukraine's survivors of Nazi atrocities, Mr. Zlenko commented that the government is currently "investigating the legal basis for compensation."

"One billion marks have been delivered to Russia, Belarus and Ukraine for us to share. We have established a reconciliation fund and we have a list of victims of the Holocaust. We now have to decide how to divide this fund among these individuals," he noted.

On the issue of the reported rehabilitation of Nazi collaborators, Mr. Zlenko commented that "this is not the policy of the government. We have different

forces, but we can't use force to put this down."

Turning to relations with the United States and foreign aid, Mr. Zlenko said: "Our relations with the U.S. are unbalanced. Economic cooperation with the U.S. and other countries is a main concern for us. Relations with the U.S. are improving, but we still have not yet received a clear signal about economic assistance." He added that an improvement in the over-all economic condition in the country, including foreign investment, would benefit all Ukraine citizens, including the national minorities.

The foreign minister expressed hope that relations with Russia and all the republics would develop from positions of "equality, partnership. We want this not just for economic reasons, but because of our long history together. With Russia we would like to maintain positive relations, and we are in permanent negotiations with them and maintain contact at different levels."

But Mr. Zlenko stressed that Russia and Ukraine cannot be compared with one another. "Russia is not fighting for its independence. We are continuing to fight to establish our statehood."

Challenges

(Continued from page 9)

in Ukrainian society such as monopolists and primitive capitalists who have profited handsomely from the economic disarray. Significant and influential elements (the former nomenklatura) actively oppose reform and have successfully thwarted it to date, he noted.

Finally, Andrew Bihun of the U.S. Department of Commerce offered a sectoral analysis of the Ukrainian economy, emphasizing those sectors whose development shows most promise for international trade.

Much of the ensuing discussion focused on the two philosophies toward reform, gradual or "shock therapy" and the desperate economic situation which may force the Ukrainian government to act more decisively. Significant attention was devoted to policy prescriptions which seemed obvious to the participants. They all agreed that more progress needs to be made toward privatization and that it is essential that the government restrain the growth of the money supply. The speakers from Ukraine complained about the West's inadequate economic assistance, while representatives

from various agencies defended their agencies' commitment to Ukraine.

The goal of the conference, to acquaint government employees more intimately with Ukraine and, at the same time, to enable Ukrainian economists to benefit from Western specialists' expertise in free market economics, was certainly achieved. In the brief two days, the conference's capable speakers provided a thorough description of the economic situation in Ukraine.

There is no doubt that Washington officials returned to their desks with an improved understanding of Ukraine's economy and the daunting challenges that its leaders face. More importantly, there is no doubt that they will use this knowledge in making decisions concerning Ukraine.

Hopefully, the two prominent Ukrainian economists will, in turn, impress upon Kyiv officials the West's sympathetic attitude toward their country. What the West expects is the political will on the part of Ukraine's leaders to make the desperately needed reforms.

Members...

(Continued from page 1)

both Ukrainian and American patriotism."

Congressman Solomon gave Svoboda credit for his role in publicizing the famine, saying, "it was Svoboda which told us about the Great Stalinist Famine of the 1930s, which was wholly induced by idiotic socialist economic policies."

Sen. Dole used the occasion to stress the importance of relations between Ukraine and the United States. "Ukrainian Americans should take pride in Svoboda's achievements, which I hope will be a reminder to all Americans of the strategic importance of Ukraine — a resource-rich and industrialized country with over 50 million people. It is in the interest of the United States to support the independence of Ukraine, as well as its efforts to establish genuine democracy and a free market economy."

Despite the fact that the UNA Washington Office hand-delivered a letter to the White House informing the administration of the centennial and requesting a statement of congratulations, no such statement was forthcoming. When contacted, the White House first stated that such a statement would not be issued because "the president has already issued a statement of congratulations on the occasion of Ukraine's second anniversary of independence," implying that Ukrainian Americans have used up their quota of statements for the year.

The White House then stated that, as a matter of policy, it does not issue statements for a non-English-language newspaper. It appears that this policy was enacted after the presidential campaign during which statements and advertisements had been published in numerous non-English publications.

The UNA Washington Office's three-week attempt to contact Marilyn DiGiacobbe, associate director of the Office of Public Liaison in the White House, for an official statement were unsuccessful. No further written or real explanation was provided to Svoboda or the UNA.



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<p>O</p> <p>Luncheon Meat 24 pcs Total Weight 22.5 Lb</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$ 65.00</p>	<p>P</p> <p>Corned Beef 24 pcs Total Weight 23 Lb</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$ 76.00</p>	<p>M</p> <p>Luncheon Meat 7.5 Lb Canned Sardines 3 Lb Canned Ham 3 Lb Corned Beef 3 Lb Chicken Sausages 1 Lb Hard Salami 3 Lb Chicken Soup 24 pcs Mustard 1.5 Lb Total Weight 32 Lb</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$ 89.00</p>	<p>C</p> <p>Flour 50 Lb Sugar 50 Lb Rice 20 Lb Macaroni 5 Lb Ham 3 Lb Luncheon Meat 5/12 Oz Corned Beef 5/12 Oz Coffee 8 Oz Tea 100 pcs Total Weight 147 Lb</p> <p style="text-align: center;">\$ 175.00</p>

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Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko

Answers to last week's puzzle



Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

moved to other storage facilities in Ukraine. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

"New" appointments to Cabinet approved

KYYIV — Four Cabinet appointments have been endorsed by the Parliament of Ukraine. They are: Minister of Internal Affairs Andriy Vasylyshyn, Minister of Finance Hryhoriy Piatachenko, Chairman of the State Border Guard Committee Valeri Hubenko and Chairman of the State Security Service Yevhen Marchuk. All four had held the same posts in the previous Cabinet of Ministers. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Kravchuk's press secretary replaced

KYYIV — During a recent press conference, Ukrainian and foreign journalists working in the Ukrainian capital expressed their dissatisfaction with the job performance of the president's press secretary, Volodymyr Shliaposhnikov, who saw his role as merely conducting press conferences. The BBC's correspondent in Ukraine, Mykola Veresen, demanded that the press secretary be replaced, and his statement was greeted by a round of applause from the assembled members of the press corps. On October 6, President Leonid Kravchuk relieved Mr. Shliaposhnikov of his duties. He was replaced by Viktor Stelmakh, editor-in-chief of the UNESCO Courier and a former editorial board member of the English-language weekly newspaper News from Ukraine. Mr. Stelmakh is to serve as director of the press service of the president and the Cabinet of Ministers. (Respublika)

Orthodox delegation on unifying mission

KYYIV — A delegation of clergy representing the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., headed by Archbishop Antony of New York and Washington, arrived in Kyiv on October 6. Delegation members intend to meet with leaders of all Orthodox Churches in Ukraine with the aim of discussing their unification. (Respublika)

Foreign Ministry on Moscow events

KYYIV — The spokesman at Ukraine's Foreign Ministry, Yuriy Sergeyev, on October 5 expressed hope that the defeat in Moscow of hard-line opposition forces will end what he called

the "chauvinistic, pro-imperial policy of Russia toward Ukraine." Mr. Sergeyev went on to note that had the "Khasbulatovs or Rutskois" won, Ukraine would have been faced with the "direct danger of Russian interference in our internal affairs and territorial claims." The conflict in Moscow he added, should turn Europe's attention to Ukraine's various proposals concerning the need for a new system of security in Eastern Europe. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Reverberations of Moscow uprising

KYYIV — The bloody uprising in Moscow was reflected during parliamentary debate in Ukraine on October 6. Communist Aleksandr Charodeyev, speaking during a debate on Ukraine's constitution, shouted, "I call for a minute's silence in memory of our colleagues in Russia who died at the hands of fascists." Ivan Zayets, leader of the National Council, the democratic coalition in the Supreme Council, stated, "We cannot allow communists to exact revenge in Ukraine after the bloody communist revolt in Moscow." Parliament Chairman Ivan Plushch did not heed Mr. Charodeyev's request. "May Ukraine be spared such victories and defeats as those in Moscow," he said. Meanwhile, a centrist member of the Parliament, Yuriy Zbitnev, told the daily newspaper Kievskiy Vedomosti, "One of the major lessons of the events in Moscow is that we must at last recognize that we have planned to give up nuclear weapons to a country even more unstable than ours." (Reuters)

Lebed's forces awarded Russian medals

MUNICH — In accordance with a decree signed by Russian President Boris Yeltsin, medals of the Russian Federation were awarded to some 200 servicemen of Russia's 14th Army. The ceremony was attended by the army's commander, Lt. Gen. Aleksandr Lebed and by leaders of the separatist Dniester republic, reported Basapress on October 2. The medals were awarded for outstanding performance during military missions. Most recipients had taken part in last year's operations against Moldova. A Basapress report confirmed by Moldovan Defense Ministry officials also noted that Lt. Gen. Lebed had turned down an offer from Aleksandr Rutskoi, elected by the Russian Parliament as acting president of Russia, and Russian Khasbulatov, Russian Parliament chairman, to serve as defense minister. (RFE/RL Daily Report)



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Welcome Party to be held at the Veselka Trembita Lounge
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Saturday, October 30th

8 — 10am: Coffee & Danish in Main House Lobby
10am — 2pm: Brunch Buffet
6pm: Cocktail Hour
7:30pm: Buffet/Banquet "MASQUERADE PARTY"
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Sunday, October 31st

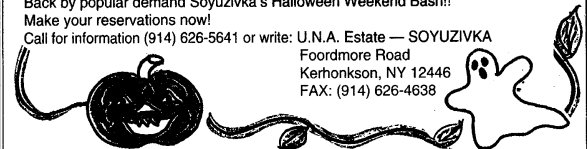
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Friday, October 22

NEW YORK: A literary evening featuring journalist, writer and former editor of *Nashe Zhyttia* Uliana Liubovych, will be held at the Ukrainian Artists' Association Gallery, 136 Second Ave., at 6:30 p.m. The evening will feature readings of Ms. Liubovych's work and a musical program. The event is sponsored by the Ukrainian Literary and Art Club and the UAA.

Saturday, October 23

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society is holding an evening dedicated to the neoclassicist poet, writer, literary translator and scholar Yuriy Klen (pseudonym of Oswald Burghardt, 1891-1947), on the occasion of the publication of the first volume of his collected works. Profs. Leonid Rudnytsky and Ivan Fizer will speak on the creative work of the poet. The program is being held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., starting at 5 p.m.

Sunday, October 24

BOSTON: The Ukrainian Professional Association will hold its first lecture, featuring Alex Sich who will speak on his experience as the first Western researcher at Chernobyl. The talk will be held at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Jamaica Plain, at 1 p.m. For further information, contact Natalie Trojan, (617) 262-1369.

CHICAGO: Cellist Natalia Khoma will perform the Dvorak Cello Concerto with the Northwest Chicago Symphony. The concert, conducted by Michael Holian, begins at 3 p.m. in the Wright College South Auditorium, 3400 N. Austin Ave. For additional information, call (312) 481-8864.

Wednesday, October 27

NORTHPORT, Fla.: A slide-lecture presentation for the general public on the topic "Psychiatry and Society in Ukraine," will be presented by Jurij Savycykj, M.D. Dr. Savycykj is a graduate of Cornell University Medical College and has done research in Ukraine on this topic. The program will take place at 7 p.m. at St. Andrew's Religious and Cultural Center, 4100 South Biscayne Drive. For more information, call (813) 484-8427.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS**Thursday, October 28**

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University, as part of its seminar lecture series will feature Leonid Kistersky, chairman, National Center for the Implementation of International Technical Assistance to Ukraine, Kyiv, and E.L. Wiegand Distinguished Visiting Professor, Brown University, who will speak on the topic "Prospects for Economic Reform in Ukraine." The lecture will be held in the HURI seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., 4-6 p.m.

CORNING, N.Y.: The Ukrainian folk dance ensemble Halychyna will appear in concert at Corning East High School, 201 Cantigny St., 7 p.m. Tickets: \$10. For further information, call (607) 937-9989.

Friday, October 29

MIDDLETOWN, N.Y.: The Halychyna Ukrainian Folk Dance Ensemble will appear in concert at the Paramount Theater, 19 South St., at 7:30 p.m. Tickets: \$15. For further information, call (914) 783-4130.

Saturday, October 30

NEW YORK: Duquesne University's Tamburitzans, the internationally renowned, 40-member folk music and dance ensemble celebrating the diverse traditions and artistic energy of the peoples of Central and Eastern Europe, will appear in concert in an entirely new program at the Fashion Institute of Technology, Haft Auditorium, 227 W. 27th St., at 8 p.m. Their public performance will raise funds for the children who are the innocent victims of the current turmoil in that part of the world. Donations will be forwarded to the U.S. Committee for UNICEF, earmarked for use in Eastern Europe. Tickets: \$12, \$16, and \$20, may be ordered by calling (201) 836-4869, or (212) 879-8893.

TRENTON, N.J.: Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 19, invites the Ukrainian community to its traditional autumn dance which will be held at St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Church Hall, 1195

Deutz Ave. Music for dancing will be provided by the Tempo orchestra and will start at 9 p.m. Admission: \$20 per person, includes buffet. For further information, call Zenia Kopanycia, (609) 392-4776.

LEHIGHTON, Pa.: The Halychyna Ukrainian Folk Dance Ensemble will perform at the Ukrainian Homestead, 1230 Beaver Run Road, at 7 p.m., to be followed by a dance at 9 p.m. Admission for both events: \$8 per person. For further information, call (215) 377-4621.

Sunday, October 31

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.: The Halychyna Ukrainian Folk Dance Ensemble will appear in its farewell concert at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, at 3 p.m. Tickets: \$10. For more information, call (215) 663-0145.

SASKATOON: "Folklore and Fairytales" will be the topic of Curator's Rose Marie Fedorak's gallery talk at the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent E., at 2:30 p.m. Visitors will be guided through the Pioneer Gallery while folktales and others stories connected to embroidery, costume, pysanky and other folk arts are explained. For further information, call (306) 244-3800.

Saturday, November 6

JERSEY CITY, N.J.: Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 71 invites the Ukrainian community, members and guests to attend their 35th anniversary to be held at the Ukrainian National Home, 90-96 Fleet St. The traditional fall dance will feature the Tempo orchestra under the direction of Ireney Kowal. Tickets: \$10, adults; \$5 students. The evening's program starts at 9 p.m.

WARREN, Mich.: The Detroit Regional Council of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America invites the public to an "Evening in Lviv," to be held at 6 p.m. at the Ukrainian St. Josaphat Church Hall, 26401 St. Josaphat Drive. A program of

remembrances about Lviv featuring music as well as readings from the works of Lviv and emigre writers. The program will be preceded by a delicious Lviv-style dinner. Donations to benefit the Ukrainian press, are \$20. Tickets are available at the Eko and Chaika galleries, Selfreliance Credit Union, and from UNWLA members. Tables for 10 may be reserved by calling Irene Pryjma, (313) 755-6855, by October 31.

Sunday, November 7

ALLENTOWN, Pa.: The Ukrainian National Association will sponsor a meeting at St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 1046 Fullerton Ave., at 1 p.m. The meeting will focus on the new products and services available through the UNA such as the UNA's Tax-Deferred Annuity offering a current interest rate of 6 percent and the Flexible Life Plan offering a current interest rate of 7.25 percent. Keynote speaker Robert M. Cook will offer insights into financial planning. There will be a question and answer period following the presentation. Refreshments will be served. Colorful UNA T-shirts will be distributed to those in attendance. The event is open to members of the Ukrainian National Association and non-members alike.

SASKATOON: A public opening and reception for the exhibit "Fritz Stelwien Retrospective," will be held at the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent E., 2-4 p.m. The former East German artist will be present at the opening. The exhibit runs through December 12.

OMISSION

In the announcement of the medical advisory meeting which is being jointly sponsored by the UNWLA New York Regional Council and the New York and New Jersey branches of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, the site and time of the meeting were inadvertently omitted. The event will be held Saturday, October 23, in New York at the UNWLA headquarters, 108 Second Ave., second floor, at 11 a.m.

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