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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXII

No. 2

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, JANUARY 9, 1994

50 cents

Ukraine preps for Lillehammer

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Ukraine's Minister of Youth and Sports Valeriy Borzov said on January 3 that a strong showing should not be expected of the Ukrainian Olympic team competing in its first Olympic Games as a team independent of the Soviet Union. He does, however, have high hopes for his figure skaters.

Like other athletes from around the world preparing for the XXVII Olympic Games, scheduled to begin in Lillehammer, Norway, on February 12,

Ukraine's winter sports wonders currently hone their skills in worldwide meets and attend seminars designed to harden them for competition.

Two of the best, 1993 women's world skating champion Oksana Baiul and 1992 Olympic men's champion Viktor Petrenko, are the great Ukrainian hopes for gold and lead a talented group of young figure skaters.

But Minister Borzov, the 1972 Olympic gold-medalist in the 100- and 200- meters dashes in Munich, downplays the fact the two are among the

(Continued on page 15)

Kravchuk may attend Moscow summit Agreement on nukes, security is prerequisite

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk may be going to Moscow to take part in the U.S.-Russian summit, but not unless specific agreements are in place and ready to be signed, said a Foreign Ministry spokesperson on January 5. Otherwise, it will be another round of shadow boxing directed at Ukraine.

"If there are no specific documents to sign, they will be talking about the same

things. Clinton and Yeltsin will keep pounding on Kravchuk to get rid of the missiles," said Yuriy Sergeyev, chief spokesperson for Ukraine's Foreign Ministry.

[In a related development, Reuters reported from Kyiv that President Clinton has invited President Kravchuk to visit Washington before Ukraine's parliamentary elections scheduled for March 27.]

U.S. President Bill Clinton and Russian President Boris Yeltsin are scheduled for a January 14 meeting in Russia's capital, where they are expected to sign a series of agreements and review how effective aid packages to Russia totalling \$4.5 billion have been in propping up the Russian economy.

But with Ukraine's Deputy Foreign Minister Valeriy Shmarov in Washington in further discussions on the dismantling of Ukraine's nuclear weapons, speculation has run rampant that Ukraine may join to make the talks tri-partite.

Mr. Sergeyev explained, "If Mr. Kravchuk goes, it will be to sign specifically prepared documents. We need to have an agreement, or no reason exists for Mr. Kravchuk to join Messrs. Clinton and Yeltsin," he said. "Yeltsin and Kravchuk have met five times previously. But each time they have met nothing has happened." He added that right now it is still too early to tell if an agreement is close.

Before his departure, Mr. Shmarov explained that the discussions in Washington would deal with Ukraine's security demands and the granting of various forms of material, technical and economic assistance.

In addition, issues about compensation for the enriched uranium in Ukraine's nuclear armaments, should the weapons be turned over to Russia or the U.S., still are not fully resolved.

However, signals emitted from Moscow suggest the agreement is not near at hand. Interfax on January 4 quoted a Russian diplomat as having said that President Kravchuk should show up in Moscow only if Ukraine is ready to confirm all of the START I and non-proliferation pledges it made earlier. "Nevertheless, Kyiv's position is still vague. It is because of this we cannot be sure Kravchuk's visit to Moscow will take place," said the diplomat.

Talks regarding the dismantling of Ukraine's 1,240 nuclear warheads from the 176 intercontinental ballistic missiles on which they are mounted and 564 additional warheads on cruise missiles have intensified in the last month with high-level meetings occurring in Kyiv, Moscow and Washington.

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ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CONVENTION OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE SUPREME AND BRANCH OFFICERS AND TO ALL
MEMBERS OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, THAT THE

33rd REGULAR CONVENTION

of the

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

will be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at The Pittsburgh Hilton and Towers Hotel

Beginning May 6, 1994

In accordance with the By-Laws of the UNA regarding election of delegates to the Convention, the qualifications for delegates, the number of delegates from each Branch and the credentials of delegates are as follows:

The election of delegates and their alternates must be held within 60 days of the announcement of the Convention. Since the Convention was announced on January 4, 1994, the 60-day term for election of delegates and their alternates ends on March 7, 1994.

Delegates and their alternates to which the Branch is entitled shall be elected at a regular meeting of the Branch by the members present. Nominations shall be made from the floor and all candidates presented to the membership for vote. The candidate or candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected delegates. Alternate delegates shall be elected by separate vote in similar manner. All tie votes involving alternates shall be immediately resolved by another ballot for the candidates involved. Each member shall be entitled to one vote for each delegate and each alternate authorized to the Branch. Delegates and their alternates must be elected as the same regular Branch meeting. In the event that a delegate fails or is unable to attend a Convention, an alternate shall be seated in his place, and remain seated for the balance of the Convention. If a Branch has more than one delegate the seats of the absent delegates shall be occupied by alternates in the order of the highest number of votes received in the election.

Only UNA members in good standing may be present at the meeting and vote for delegates and their alternates. A member in good standing is one who has a certificate of insurance in the UNA on which dues are being paid. A member who has transferred to extended insurance, or paid-up insurance, or is suspended, may not be present at the meeting nor can he (or she) vote. Members in good standing may vote for delegates and their alternates only in that Branch where they pay dues to the fraternal fund. No vote by proxy shall be allowed.

Only those members may be elected as delegates or alternates who are in good standing and have all the qualifications for an officer of the Branch, i.e., have been members of the UNA not less than one year and of their Branch not less than six months and in which they pay dues to the fraternal fund, are over 18 years of age, are of Ukrainian

(Continued on page 5)

ANALYSIS: Ukraine's year of crises

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk
RFE/RL Research Institute

PART I

Perhaps the most accurate description of Ukraine's second year of independence is best rendered by the question that is increasingly being posed by outside observers of the political and economic situation in the country: Can Ukraine survive as an independent state? The question is by no means rhetorical. The economic crisis has reached such proportions as to conjure up images of total economic collapse. Production has steadily fallen across the board; consumer prices have continued to soar; and inflation is said to be between 70 and 100 percent a month. The impact, in human terms, has been that currently 85 percent of the population is believed to be below the poverty level.

In the meantime, the leadership in Kyiv has been unable to implement anything resembling an effective program of economic reform.

Parliament remains split, with the conservative majority largely setting the tone. This was demonstrated once again with the adoption in November of a new electoral law based on the majority (first

quoted as saying, "have led to anti-Ukrainian economic consequences."

Mr. Kuchma's candidacy was approved by a large majority of lawmakers, and within two weeks he formed a government composed of experienced professionals and well-known representatives of the democratic opposition. At the top of the list, as first deputy prime minister, was Ihor Yuhnovsky, the former head of the opposition People's Council in the Parliament, with the liberal economic reformer Viktor Pynzenyk as deputy prime minister and minister of economics. Subsequently, Mr. Kuchma asked for and was granted special powers for a six-month period to issue decrees having the force of law and effective unless canceled by the Parliament within a 10-day period. At the same time, the powers of the president and the Parliament in economic matters were temporarily suspended. Such a radical step was taken for the specific purpose of introducing market reforms and promoting their implementation by concentrating legislative power in the Cabinet of Ministers.

The next six months witnessed little in the way of an economic turnaround. Quite the opposite. In January 1993, deputies from the largely Russian-speaking eastern and southern regions forced

The economic crisis in Ukraine has reached such proportions as to conjure up images of total economic collapse.

past the post) principle combined with features carried over from the Soviet period which, its democratic critics claim, seems designed to hinder the growth of a multiparty system and encourage the perpetuation of the status quo. Relations with Russia have continued to deteriorate, with the nuclear arms issue and the Black Sea Fleet the main points of contention. At the same time, Ukraine's relations with the major Western powers, above all, the United States, have taken a turn for the worse in the aftermath of Kyiv's refusal to fully implement its earlier promises of nuclear disarmament.

Politics and economics

The political situation in Ukraine is often characterized in terms of a "crisis of power." Simply stated, this means that government has proved to be largely ineffective. Nowhere is this clearer than in Kyiv's inability, or, as critics would argue, its unwillingness to implement market reforms in the economy.

The slow pace of economic reform finally brought down the Soviet-era government of Vitold Fokin in September 1992. Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk, who was reluctant to sacrifice his prime minister, surprised the Parliament by his choice of a virtual unknown, Leonid Kuchma, to replace Mr. Fokin. Mr. Kuchma, a representative of the so-called director's lobby in the Parliament, for many years headed the world's largest rocket factory in Dnipropetrovsk. Addressing the lawmakers before his confirmation vote, Mr. Kuchma focused on the need to strengthen the executive branch of government, which, he argued, would give the government the necessary flexibility and efficiency to implement its programs; emphasized a gradual approach to market reforms, beginning with the privatization of small- and medium-sized enterprises; and stressed the need for close economic cooperation with Russia. "Anti-Russian policies," he was

an early meeting of the Parliament, citing dissatisfaction with steep price increases in December and demanding an examination of the government's economic measures. Mr. Kuchma was able to face down the conservative deputies, and with the help of the democratic opposition it was possible to avert a government crisis. Nonetheless, the majority of lawmakers were critical of the government's policies, claiming they were ill-conceived and hasty.

The first victim of the growing stalemate between the executive and legislative branches was Dr. Yuhnovsky, who resigned his post as first deputy prime minister in March, blaming bureaucratic red tape and lack of cooperation between the government and the Parliament. The following month Mr. Pynzenyk stepped down as minister of economics while keeping his post as deputy prime minister responsible for economic reform. His place was taken by Yuriy Bannikov, director of a military electronics plant in Cherkasy and a close associate of Mr. Kuchma. The official explanation for the change was that Mr. Pynzenyk would now be able to concentrate more fully on implementing economic reform.

In May, the government's special powers came to an end and were not renewed by the Parliament. At the same time, lawmakers restored the president's powers to issue decrees, but rejected President Kravchuk's bid to take over direct leadership of the Cabinet of Ministers and declined to accept Mr. Kuchma's offer of resignation, leaving the prime minister in office but with little authority. The impending crisis was accelerated by a miners' strike in June, which linked protests against sharp price increases with demands that confidence in the president and the Parliament be put to a national referendum. That demand was met by the Parliament, and a referendum was scheduled for late September.

At the same time, Mr. Kravchuk named Yukhym Zvihihlysky, a mine

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NEWSBRIEFS

Ex-dissident arrives in Ukraine

KYYIV— On December 7 the capital saw the arrival of ex-Soviet dissident Yosyp Terelia. He left the USSR in 1988. Mr. Terelia, now chancellor to His Royal Highness Oleksiy II, King of Rus'-Ukraine, head of the Central Committee of Ukrainian Catholics and editor of the publication Nazareth, came at the invitation of the organization "Ukraina" to further a religious mission. (Respublika)

Ukrainians seek competent politicians

KREMENCHUK— The social service of the Poltava branch of the Congress of National Democratic Forces (KNDS) conducted a survey of the residents of the city's auto-manufacturing quarter to ascertain the political leanings of the local population in any future elections. The results of the survey were released on December 9, 1993. They indicate that 69.4 percent of those surveyed will place primary attention on the professionalism of the candidate, 21.6 percent on the political platform, 37 percent on the candidate's personal integrity, 34.6 percent would support a jurist, 42.2 percent an economist and 10 percent a worker. Democratically oriented parties would receive 40 percent of the vote, while communists would get some 15 percent. (Respublika)

No more free ride for diplomats

WASHINGTON/ NEW YORK— The decades-old practice, by foreign diplomatic missions, of parking cars illegally and then ignoring traffic tickets in these cities may be coming to an end, reported The Washington Post on Monday, December 13. Transportation officials in both the capital and the seat of the U.N. are instituting new policies, whereby all diplomatic missions will be required to abide by parking laws, answer and pay summonses or face revocation of their diplomatic license plates. The top five offenders for 1992 in New York were: Russia (20,539 unpaid tickets), Israel (5,725), Egypt (4,780), Bulgaria (4,675) and Nigeria (3,878). Ukraine came in 12th, with 2,140 unpaid tickets, just behind Turkey (2,145) and ahead of Malaysia (2,076). (The Washington Post)

Radioactive contraband smugglers caught

KYYIV— Ukrainian police have over 10 ounces of highly radioactive material and arrested six people trying to smuggle it abroad, according to a December 23 Interior Ministry report. The material— 10.5 ounces of it worth about \$1 million— was dangerous and could contaminate an area of several square miles unless it was kept hermetically sealed, said ministry spokesman Ivan Levchenko. "This

group are merchants of death," he said. "People's lives and large territories were in danger, but now they are arrested and the material is in a safe place. (Reuters)

Ukraine and Russia work on energy deal

ASHGABAT, Turkmenistan— Russia and Ukraine have reached a preliminary agreement on oil and gas supplies for 1994, Ukrainian Deputy Prime Minister Valentyn Landyk said. Speaking to reporters on Friday, December 24 at a summit of the Commonwealth of Independent States, he said Russia had agreed to supply Ukraine with 60 billion cubic meters (2.1 trillion cubic feet) of natural gas and 25 million metric tons of crude oil. Mr. Landyk said Ukraine would pay \$50 per thousand cubic meters (35,000 cubic feet) of natural gas, down from the world market price of about \$80 being charged at present. No price had been fixed for the oil. It was still unclear whether the quantities mentioned would cover the whole year. Ukraine needs 40 million metric tons of crude oil a year, Mr. Landyk said. Ukraine, which depends on Russia for fuel supplies, faces an unprecedented energy crisis due to a shortage of funds. Interfax news agency quoted the Russian state committee for economic cooperation with CIS countries as saying that Russia exported 22.6 million metric tons of crude oil and 69 billion cubic meters (2.4 trillion cubic feet) of natural gas to Ukraine between January and November of this year. (Reuters)

Some envision a CIS at the U.N.

ASHGABAT, Turkmenistan— ITAR-TASS reported without elaboration that one of the results of the CIS summit was agreement to request that the U.N. grant the CIS the status of an international organization. The report said only that the Council of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers would make the request of the U.N. General Assembly. The decision suggests that CIS promoter(s) are seeking to strengthen their organization by recourse to outside bodies in the absence of sufficient support from CIS member-states themselves. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Price controls to be lifted

KYYIV— Ukraine's Agriculture Minister Yuriy Karasyk said on December 29 that Ukraine plans to free prices for most agricultural products in 1994. Reform of the contracting system is also planned; in future state contracting would be restricted to 30 percent of grain and a significant proportion of sugar beet, sunflower seeds and dairy produce. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

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

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

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

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

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

UNA:
(201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:
The Ukrainian Weekly
P.O. Box 346
Jersey City, N.J. 07303

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The Ukrainian Weekly, January 9, 1994, No. 2, Vol. LXII

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Deputy ministers participate in Executive Development Program

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — They came, they saw, and back home, they hope to conquer.

Twenty deputy ministers from Ukraine recently spent two weeks in Canada meeting with their Canadian bureaucratic counterparts and representatives from private industry, to gather ideas on government restructuring, economic reform, regional development and intergovernmental relations back home.

They came to Canada as part of a three-year, \$4.5 million program to help support the newly established Institute of Public Administration and Local Government

(IPALG) in Kyiv. The institute is run by a Canadian, Bohdan Krawchenko.

The Canadian Center for Management Development (CCMD), the Canadian Bureau for International Education and U*CAN Ukraine Canada Relations Inc. are managing the "Executive Development Program."

Stewart Goodings, coordinator of international activities for the CCMD says that 80 Ukrainian deputy ministers will participate in the project, which runs until the end of 1995. He explains that round one was a success.

"Each of them spent two days going around their Canadian counterpart's

department, seeing how the Canadian system operates."

U*CAN president Oksana Bashuk Hepburn says that it's also the first time as many senior Ukrainian officials have gone on such a look-see mission.

The senior executive exchange is one of three components of the Canadian-assisted IPALG project. The Canadian government has pumped in \$4.7 million to help establish it and offer ongoing public administration training courses, including a one-year Masters in Public Administration certificate program.

The next Ukrainian delegation is scheduled to arrive in the spring.

Foreign minister reaffirms Canada's interest in Ukraine

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — Canada's Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet was among the Canadian senior government officials who addressed the Ukrainian deputy ministerial delegation from Ukraine participating in the Canadian-sponsored Executive Development Program.

Beyond using his December 17, 1993, address to the Quebec-Ukraine Business Council in Montreal to announce the appointment of Victor Batiouk as Ukraine's new ambassador to Canada, Mr. Ouellet also outlined his newly elected government's future commitment to Ukraine.

"We are ready to negotiate and sign an umbrella treaty affirming our common values and covering the whole range of our political relations with Ukraine," he said.

Concerning Ukraine's nuclear arsenal, Mr. Ouellet said Canada is limited in providing assistance for "actual dismantlement of missiles and warheads. Mr. Ouellet expressed Canada's "strong disagreement" with the Ukrainian Parliament's conditional ratification of START, and said his government supports President Leonid Kravchuk's promise to re-submit the START I/Non-Proliferation Treaty package for unconditional ratification following Ukraine's March parliamentary elections.

Minister Ouellet offered assistance in conducting these elections, including voter education and media coverage. He also said Canada would send observers to ensure fairness in balloting.

Mr. Ouellet said Canada "recognizes that Ukraine has real security interests that should be respected and valid concerns that should be addressed," particularly in light of recent election results in Russia.

He reaffirmed Canada's commitment to using its role as a member of both the G-7 (Group of Seven leading industrialized nations) and NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) to protect Ukraine's national security interests, as outlined in statements made at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Addressing the issue of Ukraine's economy, Mr. Ouellet said Canada wants the 1994 G-7 summit in Italy to focus on Ukraine. Canada is offering Ukraine General Preferential Tariff treatment and "hands-on" development assistance through its Trade Facilitation Office.

Mr. Ouellet also said he wants Canadian-Ukrainian trade, which currently stands at \$40 million, to increase. He also said the Canadian government is prepared to sign an economic cooperation agreement with Ukraine. Canada will also explore more government-industry partnerships through its Renaissance Eastern Europe initiative.

However, Mr. Ouellet warned against the Ukrainian government's retreat "into past certainties and centralized state control," calling it "futile" and wasteful of Ukraine's "rich natural and human resources." He stressed that "reform is ultimately up to Ukraine and its people."

Mr. Ouellet, who recently met with Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Anatoly Zlenko in Rome, added that he would visit Kyiv in 1994.



Deputy ministers from Ukraine who participated in the Executive Development Program sponsored by Canada with program officials.

FOR THE RECORD: New Canadian government's view of Ukraine

The following is the text of an address delivered by Canada's Minister of Foreign Affairs Andre Ouellet in Montreal on December 17, 1993. He spoke to a meeting of the Quebec-Ukraine Business Council. In the audience were 15 senior Ukrainian deputy ministers, who were in Canada to take part in the first phase of the Canadian-sponsored Executive Development Program.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to tell you personally just how important Ukraine is in the view of Canada's new government.

The Executive Development course that brings us together speaks of trust, friendship, and a willingness to learn from each other, attributes that were unimaginable only a few short years ago.

Our host, the Quebec-Ukraine Business Council, represents the breadth and potential of our contacts. Our relationship is much more than Ottawa-Kyiv. It draws on the entrepreneurial spirit of each and every citizen. The thousands of people-to-people connections that link our two countries today helped Canadians understand, sooner than most, the significance of our declaration of independence August 24, 1991.

We can be proud of the fact that Canada was the first Western country to recognize Ukraine. However, we must also be ready to admit that more must be done to build the special relationship that we all want.

We want a real partnership, with stronger ties in every sphere: political, economic, social and trade. This was what I told Foreign Minister [Anatoliy] Zlenko during our recent conversations in Rome.

Government can take the initiative in this partnership by setting out the framework. We are ready to negotiate and sign an umbrella treaty affirming our common values and covering the whole range of our political relations with Ukraine.

We share a respect for diverse cultures. With intolerance and ethnic cleansing being the main threats to peace and stability, Ukraine's generous national minority policies help to make Europe a safer place and are a model for other states.

Our troops are serving together as U.N. peacekeepers in former Yugoslavia. We both have sustained casualties in this terrible conflict. This is a new mission for Ukraine's army. Canada's armed forces are the world's most experienced peacekeepers and could provide valuable training as part of

the program of military exchanges that we will soon be launching.

Ukraine is key to stability in Eastern Europe and a major regional player in its own right, alongside such neighbors as Poland, Turkey and Russia.

Canada recognizes that Ukraine has real security interests that should be respected and valid concerns that must be addressed. Last Sunday's elections in Russia add to these worries. Security in Eastern and Central Europe requires cooperation, not renewed confrontation. We have joined Ukraine in expressing the hope that President [Boris] Yeltsin will maintain Russia's commitment to reform and good relations with neighbors and the West.

We will watch developments closely and work in the CSCE [Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe] and the North Atlantic Cooperation Council to promote stability.

I must be very frank and tell you that Canada disagrees strongly with those Ukrainian parliamentarians who ratified the START I [Strategic Arms Reduction] treaty only conditionally. We welcome President Leonid Kravchuk's assurances that he will re-submit the START I/ NPT [Non-Proliferation Treaty] package for unconditional ratification right after Ukraine's March parliamentary elections.

As a non-nuclear weapons state, Canada is limited in the assistance that it can provide for actual dismantlement of missiles and warheads. We do have expertise, however, that could help Ukraine cope with the safety and environmental consequences of its Soviet nuclear inheritance.

Ukraine's security has become a global concern. I discussed the issue with Mr. Zlenko and [Russian Foreign Minister Andrei] Kozyrev in Rome earlier this month and came away convinced that Canada could help. As a G-7 [Group of Seven leading industrialized nations] and NATO [North Atlantic Treaty Organization] member and one of Russia's privileged dialogue partners, Canada is well-placed to play the role of facilitator. This is something in which I am personally interested. I plan to visit Moscow and Kyiv in 1994 in order to help get things started and to find some concrete solutions.

The bedrock of any country's stability is ultimately its economy. It is critical that we in the West turn our attention

(Continued on page 13)

Ontario man hopes to use wax sealant on Chernobyl sarcophagus

by Christopher Guly

HULL, Quebec — Willy Nelson hopes to burn a candle of hope for the victims of Chernobyl.

Mr. Nelson, 52, of Perth, Ontario, (no relation to the country singer Willie Nelson) has been invited by the Ukrainian Ministry of Environmental Protection to travel to Chernobyl and meet with the people who ran the reactor that in 1986 was the site of the world's worst nuclear accident.

The Ottawa Valley man with a Grade 8 education claims he can use wax to stop further radiation leakage from the reactor. Mr. Nelson hopes to use paraffin to seal leaks in the cracked "sarcophagus" containing the reactor. He says wax will stop radon gas and radioactive dust from escaping and poisoning people.

Hard to believe? The minute the Exxon Valdez ran aground off Alaska, Mr. Nelson began faxing Exxon a recipe to solve its oil spill problem. Wax would solidify the oil, which would then be easier to remove from the water.

They said no thanks. But Mr. Nelson, who "discovered" the wax solution to pollution at the age of 18, isn't surprised. "It would be kind of embarrassing for them to use wax to clean up the beaches," he recently said in a telephone interview from his lab behind a garage at his home in Perth. "Especially when Exxon has all the wax in the world."

Obviously Exxon didn't know the self-taught scientist has used his technique to clean oil spills and coal trains.

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corp. tested his wax sealant in three basements and found that radon gas levels, which leaked in from the surrounding soil, had been reduced by between 85 and 92 percent. This procedure earned him an honorable mention in 1991 from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Rjo Algom Ltd., a uranium mining company in Elliot Lake, Ontario, let Mr. Nelson use a wax membrane to seal in radon gas emitted from uranium tailings. The company has written to the Ukrainian Embassy in Ottawa to

support Mr. Nelson's expedition planned for February.

And Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. is interested in learning more about Mr. Nelson's magic with wax.

"Wax is the best moderator for radioactivity on the planet," he asserted. "Wax has 75 times as much hydrogen as water has, and hydrogen is the best substance for moderating radiation."

Mr. Nelson, who became interested in the Ukrainian environmental disaster after seeing a documentary about it, plans to use the wax membrane at Chernobyl. He will spread it on the ground outside the building housing the reactor to stop the contaminated soil from emitting radon gas. By waxing the steel reinforcing rods, which are exposed to water inside the reactor, he will also slow down the rusting that he claims could cause the entire building to collapse.

"If the structure gets so weak, the lid on the edge of the core will force pressure on the walls, forcing them out, and the lid will go right through to the basement," said Mr. Nelson. "It will produce this big dust explosion that will send plumes of dust over one-third of the planet."

He also understands that he has minutes to test his theory out. "If I was going to the gallows to help save hundreds of lives, I don't care," he said.

For Mr. Nelson, who looks more like an outdoors man than a lab-coated scientist, it's also a question of the future of the planet.

"When the snow melts, it will blow the radiation particles into the wind, that will be around for the next 25,000 years."

The self-described househusband, whose sons have applied their father's scientific ideas to earn As in school projects, approached the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa with his plan two years ago. Finally, in October, the Ukrainian Embassy in Ottawa informed him of his invitation from Ukraine's minister of environmental protection, Yuriy Kostenko.

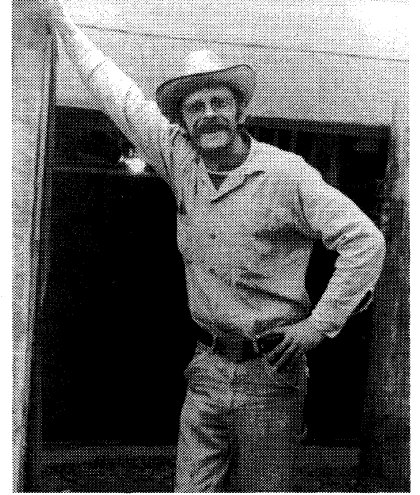
"They were so pleased that someone wants to help them," explained Mr. Nelson. "They've been begging

for international help for years."

Now he's asking for help, from the government or any private backer, to give him the \$4,000 he needs to travel to Ukraine. On January 1, Mr. Nelson took his ideas on a live nationwide CBC radio show.

So far, only the Ukrainian government has offered to cover his accommodations and organize meetings with Chernobyl officials.

Mr. Nelson has already booked his flight to Ukraine for February 16.



Willy Nelson

Internship program exposes Ukraine's students to parliamentary system

TORONTO — For the third consecutive year, university students from Ukraine participated in the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Internship Program at the House of Commons in Ottawa and the Ontario Legislature in Toronto.

Tamara Kolesnikova of the University of Chernivtsi, Tania Oliylyk and Oleksander Hevel of the University of Odessa, Luba Gribkova of Crimean College, and Vadym Samiylenko and Olesia Kopyn of the University of Kharkiv were the 1993 interns.

Federal and provincial parliamentarians who participated in the program were Jim Peterson (Toronto), David Walker (Winnipeg), Scott Thorkelson (Edmonton), Larry Schneider (Regina), John Nunziata (Toronto), David Kilgour (Edmonton), Cam Jackson (Burlington), David Turnbull (Toronto).

The Ukrainian students worked with the staff of each member of Parliament, attended sittings of the House of Commons, meetings of parliamentary committees and diplomatic functions at the invitation of the German, French and American governments. As well, the Ukrainians established good working relations with students participating in the Michigan Parliamentary Program.

Upon arriving in Ottawa, the students visited Ambassador Lev Lukianenko, who commented that this was the first opportunity the Embassy had of welcoming Ukrainian students working in the Canadian Parliament.

The students completed written assignments on the Canadian parliamentary system, and three of the students who are studying law took back with them copies of the Canadian Criminal Code as well as legislation in the areas of consumer rights and multiculturalism for additional study at their law schools in Ukraine.

Mr. Samiylenko, upon returning to

Ukraine, wrote a letter about his internship in the Parliament of Canada. Following is an excerpt from that letter:

"Only now, with the passage of time, do I become more aware how valuable were the days spent in your wonderful country. It is with completely different eyes that I now look at events taking place in Ukraine.

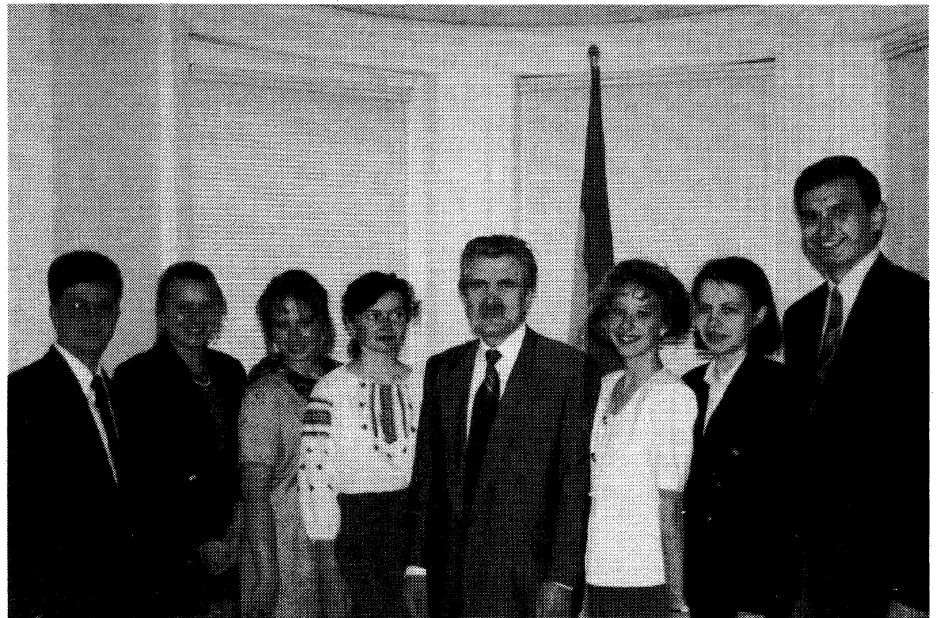
"Olesia Kopyn and I are making an effort to, as much as possible, relate what

we observed with our own eyes in the Parliament, what we learned traveling in Canada, and of our meetings with the many individuals. Everyone, including the directors of our juridical academy, the professors and fellow students, are very interested to hear from us. I believe that their attitude toward learning the Ukrainian language, foreign languages, questions regarding the laws of Ukraine and other states, above all, their view-

point of the world, even partially, has changed for the better after our description of Canada and Canadian Ukrainians."

* * *

The CUIP is made possible by the generous donation of the Mazurenko family of Toronto, who established a permanent endowment with the Chair of Ukrainian Studies Foundation. The 1994 Program will run from May to July 1.



Participants of the 1993 Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Internship Program with Ambassador Levko Lukianenko at the Embassy of Ukraine in Ottawa. From left are: Oleksander Hevel, Alexandra Bardyn (Canadian coordinator), Tania Oliylyk, Tamara Kolesnikova, Mr. Lukianenko, Olesia Kopyn, Luba Gribkova and Vadym Samiylenko.

Detroit-Windsor Graduates honor the late Jaroslaw Dobrowolskyj

by Rosalie Waskul Kapustij

DETROIT — Edward W. Nishnic, chairman of the John Demjanjuk Defense Committee and a son-in-law of John Demjanjuk, was the featured speaker as the Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor celebrated their 54th anniversary with a banquet and gala dance at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Warren, Mich.

Mr. Nishnic addressed more than 150 guests — members of the Ukrainian Graduates, scholarship recipients and their parents, and friends and relatives of the late Jaroslaw Dobrowolskyj, who was being honored posthumously that evening as the 1993 Ukrainian of the Year.

In his address Mr. Nishnic spoke glowingly of his friendship with Mr. Dobrowolskyj. He discussed Mr. Dobrowolskyj's arduous efforts and fierce determination in the immense task of freeing John Demjanjuk who was tried and convicted of being "Ivan the Terrible," the sadistic guard at the Treblinka Death Camp in Poland.

Later, of course, Mr. Demjanjuk was acquitted of all charges leveled against him. Unfortunately, as Mr. Nishnic noted, Mr. Dobrowolskyj did not live to see Mr. Demjanjuk freed. Just a few short weeks before that transpired, Mr. Dobrowolskyj was dead at the age of 50.

Mr. Nishnic proceeded to describe Mr. Demjanjuk's very hurried and less-than-quiet departure from Israel, and he spoke of Mr. Demjanjuk's new life in Seven Hills, Ohio, a life marred by demonstrations in front of his home by members of some Jewish groups.

Prior to the keynote speech by Mr. Nishnic, Dr. Myron Kapustij, chairman of the Ukrainian of the Year Committee, introduced Dr. Jaroslaw Sawka who gave a moving account of the life of Jaroslaw Dobrowolskyj. In his speech Dr. Sawka emphasized that Mr. Dobrowolskyj had become involved in the Demjanjuk case

because, as an American attorney, he believed that the American system of jurisprudence had gone awry in this instance eventuating in horrendous consequences. Mr. Dobrowolskyj's primary concern was to assure that another such travesty of justice not occur.

According to Dr. Sawka, it was Mr. Dobrowolskyj's legal training, knowledge of Ukrainian and Russian, and background in Army intelligence that led to the discovery of the documents which finally resulted in the acquittal of the charges against Mr. Demjanjuk.

Thunderous applause and a standing ovation greeted Mr. Dobrowolskyj's son, Anton, as he walked to the podium where Dr. Kapustij presented him with the 1993 Ukrainian of the Year plaque in behalf of his father.

Besides commemorating the late Mr. Dobrowolskyj as their 39th Ukrainian of the Year, the Ukrainian Graduates also honored seven outstanding students from the Detroit and Windsor areas. Ralph Blacklock, chairman of the Scholarship Committee, presented scholarships to David Jaques, Julie Ann Karolinski, Taras Kulakivsky, Tanya Olijnyk, Tanya Tkacz, Nicholas Trendowski, and Peter Wasylyk.

This elegant banquet was also highlighted by an address by the president of the Ukrainian Graduates, Dr. Rosalie Waskul Kapustij. After welcoming honorees, members and guests, Dr. Kapustij spoke about the current situation in Ukraine and the role of Ukrainian Americans and Ukrainian Canadians vis-a-vis the new, fledgling nation.

She discussed briefly the myriad of problems and turmoil that Ukraine, as a newly independent country coming to grips with economic and political realities, was experiencing. But, at the same time, she expressed much hope that such would soon be resolved and overcome. Dr. Kapustij then proceeded to praise

(Continued on page 14)

America Ukraine Business Council merges with new U.S. organization

by Marta Farion

CHICAGO — After two years of activity, the America Ukraine Business Council accepted a proposal from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce to merge into the newly formed U.S.-Ukraine Business Council, administered by the International Division of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

The AUBC was formed in October 1991 at the initiative of business, professional and academic representatives for the purpose of promoting economic development between America and Ukraine. The council operated as a not-for-profit corporation, financed by membership dues, contributions and its activities.

Based in Chicago, the council attracted distinguished individuals from business and academia from several countries to serve on its board of directors. Some of the largest U.S. corporations became its members. Due to the support of its members, among them Kraft General Foods, Archer Daniels Midland, IBM, AT&T, Oscar Mayer, Abbott Laboratories, Ameritech, BCD Technology, Amoco Oil Co., The Upjohn Co., Monsanto, Johnson & Johnson, Conagra, Selfreliance Federal Credit Union and many other companies and individuals, the council succeeded in its pioneering role of providing information about Ukraine's economic potential and promoting trade with Ukraine.

Under the direction and efforts of its chairman, Jaroslawa Zelinsky Johnson, and its president, Ihor Wyslotsky, the council's work included numerous diverse activities. AUBC provided assistance and support to Ukraine's President Kravchuk and his staff on his visits to the United States both in October 1991 and in May 1992 during the official visit to the White House, including preparations for the "MacNeil/Lehrer News Hour."

Also in May of 1992, the council co-

sponsored the conference on Trade and Investment in Ukraine held at the Fairmont Hotel in Chicago. The conference notebook included compilation of statistical data on Ukraine as well as the first publication and distribution of Ukrainian commercial and foreign investment law. This notebook was immediately used as a source of data by the U.S. Commerce Department.

In response to inquiries from American business, the council published a monograph titled the Handbook of Trade and Business in Ukraine. The council established and maintained productive contacts between the Ukrainian government and the American business community, and it was consulted on numerous occasions by the U.S. Department of Commerce on various Ukrainian business development issues and legislative interpretations and handled referrals from the U.S. government.

In August 1992 the council co-sponsored a conference in Kyiv with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations on "Aspects of Strategic Planning of Western Corporations and Why They Should Be Understood by Ukraine," which was attended by over 500 persons and included the participation of four AUBC board members and officials of the Ukrainian government. The council hosted numerous delegations of the Ukrainian government, industry and business and introduced them to their counterparts in the United States.

The AUBC continuously consulted with American business on the developing business opportunities in Ukraine. It also explored the establishment of bilateral offices in Kyiv and the Crimea, with appropriate entities in Ukraine. The AUBC also established a working relationship with the Center for Strategic International Studies in Washington, and with the CSIS co-sponsored the Forum Series, a program of talks by key individuals from Ukraine to present and discuss Ukraine's views and positions to American policymakers. The council developed close working relationships with the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington and the Ukrainian Consulates in Chicago and New York.

The productive two years of activities were underscored by a high standard of professionalism and success. The council's events were well attended and its publications were of professional quality. Perhaps AUBC's most significant accomplishment was having positioned itself as a meaningful participant in the Eastern European advisory and informational network, and as a result, the organization was routinely consulted by business and government on issues pertaining to trade and investment in Ukraine. All these elements led to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's proposal for a merger. AUBC's current members will automatically be merged into the new entity.

The inaugural meeting of the U.S.-Ukraine Business Council at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, was held on November 18, 1993, at the chamber's facilities in Washington.

Mr. Wyslotsky and Ms. Zelinsky Johnson, the president and chairman of AUBC respectively, became members of the executive committee and Kay Larcom of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce became the pro-temp executive director.

The new council's activities will focus in areas to affect U.S. government-poli-

(Continued on page 12)

Announcement of the UNA Convention

(Continued from page 1)

nationality or descent and are not supreme officers or assembly officers, agents or salesmen of any other similar fraternal organization or life insurance company, and are fulfilling all obligations toward the UNA, in particular, have shown active participation in organizational and promotional work for the UNA. No person shall be eligible for delegate or alternate who at any time unjustifiably or maliciously instituted or caused to be instituted any suit, action, or proceeding against the UNA either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other member.

Every duly established Branch in good standing in the Association, having 75 or more members who pay in such Branch dues in the fraternal fund of the UNA, shall be entitled to representation and vote on all matters to be acted upon at the Convention as follows: Branches having 75 to 149 members inclusive, one delegate; those having 150 to 299 members inclusive, two delegates; those having 300 to 999 members inclusive, three delegates; those having 1,000 or more members, four delegates. Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote. No Branch shall be entitled to more than four votes.

A Branch having less than 75 members, for the purpose of representation at the Convention, may unite with another Branch also having less than 75 members and if, when combined, the aggregate of the two Branches shall be no less than 75 members who pay dues in these Branches to the fraternal fund, they shall have the right to elect one delegate. Unless otherwise agreed by the mutual consent of both Branches, the Branch having the greater number of members shall be entitled to elect the delegate, and the Branch having the lesser number of members, the alternate.

A Branch which has not paid all dues and arrears to the UNA shall not be entitled to elect a delegate or delegates. Credentials of delegates and their alternates must be sent to the Home Office of the UNA within ten days of the election, but no later than sixty days prior to the Convention.

Jersey City, N.J., January 4, 1994

SUPREME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Uliana M. Diachuk	— Supreme President
Nestor L. Olesnycky	— Supreme Vice-President
Gloria Paschen	— Supreme Vice-Presidentess
Walter Y. Sochan	— Supreme Secretary
Alexander G. Blahitka	— Supreme Treasurer

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Yalta: the sequel

NATO, which is to hold a summit meeting in Brussels in a matter of days, now faces a crucial decision about its future: the alliance is to decide whether to extend membership to Central and Eastern European countries like Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Moscow, however, is opposed to such an expansion of NATO. Russia, you see, intends to play the role of peacekeeper/enforcer in the former "Soviet" space and thus sees no need for NATO meddling. Russia's military doctrine already has proclaimed that Moscow has a preponderant security interest in the region and it sees that part of the world as its sphere of influence alone.

The Clinton administration, it has become clear, has a "Russia first" policy that results in foreign policy decisions being made on the basis of how Russia will react, never mind how they affect the rest of the region. In this context, the U.S. has now come up with a "Partnership for Peace" proposal that it will present at the NATO summit. The U.S. envisions that NATO membership will be enlarged, eventually, and proposes an "evolutionary" plan for integration. As an immediate expansion of NATO would exclude Russia, Ukraine and other former Soviet republics, U.S. officials fear this would add to Moscow's feelings of encirclement and isolation. Right now, therefore, Eastern European countries will be "invited" to participate in certain programs that will permit them to become associated with NATO — without providing actual membership or the security guarantees that go along with that status.

Strobe Talbott, now tapped to be the No.2 man at State, reportedly has been one of the most adamant opponents of NATO membership for Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. The reason: he believes this would needlessly antagonize the Russians, and, believe it or not, would jeopardize Russian reform. That, of course, fits in with his view of Russia as being of paramount importance, a view that disheartens the leaders of other countries once part of the USSR or its former satellites.

Polish President Lech Walesa recently warned the West that it risks the re-emergence of Russian imperialism and communist regimes if it does not include Central and Eastern European states in NATO. Mr. Walesa said he would call on NATO to provide security guarantees to Poland and other states in the region within six months. Furthermore, he cautioned that the West's failure to take Eastern Europe's security concerns seriously could spark the creation of an alliance among countries in the region, headed possibly by Ukraine, still the world's third largest nuclear power. "Why should Ukraine disarm?" he asked recently. Polish Foreign Minister Andrzej Olechowski has said the West has neglected to put enough emphasis on democracy in Russia. "An effective and cooperative" but undemocratic Russia, he said, "can build an empire for irrational reasons." He added, "Stressing only the efficiency and cooperation of the Russian government without also stressing its democratic character will have disastrous effects on world security." Czech President Vaclav Havel, too, voiced skepticism at the Partnership for Peace. Indeed, polls in both Poland and the Czech republic have revealed an uneasiness about Russia's intentions and their own countries' security.

Prominent personages in the U.S. foreign policy establishment also have criticized the "partnership." Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski denounced the proposal as reminiscent of the infamous Yalta agreement. Dr. Henry Kissinger has stated that giving Russia, which itself remains an unstable power, a virtual veto over NATO membership means giving in to Moscow's blackmail. Even Brent Scowcroft, writing with Richard Haass in *The New York Times*, cautioned: "If Russia can object to the expansion of NATO, the West should be able to make the expansion of Russian influence no less an issue." The duo went on to suggest that European stability can be promoted "by developing less formal military ties with Eastern Europe and making it clear that we will extend security guarantees if Moscow threatens its neighbors' security."

Partnership for Peace is a particularly dangerous proposal at a time that Russia, more and more is giving voice to its dreams of a renewed empire. It is a program whereby the West, once again, will desert Eastern Europe and will instead encourage Russian imperial ambitions. It is a recipe for appeasement of Russia that fails to consider the true nature of the beast, and an ill-conceived vision that will ensure instability in Europe and the world — not the peaceful partnership among sovereign states that its name appears to promise.

Jan.
10
1906

Turning the pages back...

Natan Rakhlin was born on January 10, 1906, in Snovske (now Shchors, about 30 miles northeast of Chernihiv). He studied at the Kyiv Conservatory (1923-1927) and the

Lysenko Music and Drama Institute. In 1937 he was named conductor of the Ukrainian State Symphony Orchestra.

In 1939, he began teaching at the Kyiv Conservatory; in 1941, he began a four-year stint as the principal conductor of the USSR State Symphony Orchestra in Moscow. Thereafter, he returned to Kyiv to the Ukrainian State Orchestra, with which he served until 1962.

Mr. Rakhlin premiered the works of many modern Ukrainian composers, such as Borys Liatoshynsky's Third Symphony, Viktor Kossenko's "Heroic" Overture and the works of Hryhoriy Maiboroda. He also made many recordings of Ukrainian works for the Melodiya label. He died on June 28, 1979, in Kazan, Russia, but was buried in Kyiv.

Source: "Rakhlin, Natan," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine, Vol. 4* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993)

NEWS AND VIEWS

Remembering "Dobie"

by Lesya Jones

Last February, diagnosed with lung cancer and given just two months to live, Jaroslav Dobrowolskyj submitted himself to a grueling deposition by the U.S. Department of Justice, despite adamant opposition from his doctor, family and the Demjanjuk defense team. Seething with rage, reeling from disbelief as their 16-year case against Demjanjuk started to unravel, his interrogators unleashed all their fury and spared no effort in their attempts to discredit personally and professionally the attorney who played a crucial role in uncovering evidence that would shortly clear John Demjanjuk.

They failed miserably, as those of us who were privileged to work with and to know "Dobie" knew they would. Neither the devastating side-effects of chemotherapy, radiation, emergency blood transfusions, recent loss of his brother to cancer nor his own impending death could break Dobie. It was a class act typical of the man.

On October 23, the Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor honored attorney Jaroslav Dobrowolskyj as the Ukrainian of the Year at their 54th anniversary and awards banquet in Warren, Mich. His beloved son, Anton, accepted the award on behalf of his father. Dr. Jaroslav Sawka spoke about Dobie's accomplishments and shared with us his fondest memories of his best friend and associate, some of which I, in turn, would like to share with the readers.

Generous to a fault, inspiring trust and affection, Dobie did not at all fit the stereotypical image of lawyers. Undoubtedly Dobie's greatest achievement and one for which he will be best remembered was his critical role in the Demjanjuk case, to which he selflessly dedicated the last years of his life. A criminal lawyer by profession, fluent in German and Russian, with invaluable experience in intelligence work, which he gained while serving in the U.S. Armed Forces in Germany, Dobie was ideally suited for the job.

Undaunted, unwavering in the pursuit of justice, Dobie remained confident that one day we would prove Demjanjuk's accusers wrong. Perhaps the only thing that disheartened and angered Dobie was the shameful and cowardly role our establishment and legal corps played in the Demjanjuk affair. Like all who worked for the cause, Dobie found fighting on the Ukrainian front the most difficult. With a few glaring exceptions, our leaders and elite were not only

Lesya Jones is secretary of the Canadian Charitable Committee in Defense of John Demjanjuk.

not satisfied with merely washing their hands of Mr. Demjanjuk, but some of them went to incredible lengths to put obstacles in the path of those who labored tirelessly to save the life and honor of an innocent and helpless fellow Ukrainian.

Working with Dobie was fun, a riot, an adventure, a challenge. His energy was boundless; his ability to work successfully and simultaneously on multiple and diverse projects remarkable. During his first trip to Ukraine, in the summer of 1990, while searching for exculpatory evidence, Dobie still found time to acquaint himself with and to help the leaders of the newly formed Rukh.

He struck an immediate and lasting friendship with the secretary for human rights and legislative affairs for Rukh, attorney Yuriy Aivazian. Together they managed to sneak Dobie's 8 mm video camcorder into Stepan Khmara's cell and to conduct a sensational interview. During his second trip Dobie became involved with and subsequently succeeded in uniting the Kravchenko brothers. This purely humanitarian and financially draining act elicited an uncharacteristic letter of appreciation from Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn. Nor did Dobie forget to bring along badly needed medicine, a fax machine, office equipment, law books and dictionaries, most of them at his own expense.

His incredibly productive, but too brief life is a long record of precedents, heroic acts and accomplishments. A man of action, a man for all seasons, Dobie was so modest that even his closest friends, of whom he had legion, are only now beginning to learn just how multi-talented and gifted he was. A concert-caliber pianist with a marvelous opera quality voice, erudite, Dobie appreciated art, and knew and loved literature. Compassionate, a true Christian without prejudice, it is amazing how many different types of people with radically different backgrounds and problems Dobie managed to help, regardless of their ability to pay.

Dobie accepted his death sentence as a challenge. He fought for his own life with the same determination, passion and courage as he did for John Demjanjuk's. Even as Dobie was fighting his last battle, colleagues in his firm took turns taking his cases. They did not pocket the fees, but instead established a scholarship in Jaroslav Dobrowolskyj's name, thereby proving the greatest authority on human nature, Shakespeare, wrong for maligning the entire legal profession. Let us hope that other lawyers will aspire to emulate Dobie and his colleagues so that instead of wishing to kill all the lawyers, we will desire to praise them.

New exchange rates for karbovanets

by Roman Woronowicz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — The National Bank of Ukraine announced on January 1 the new fixed rates of currencies against the karbovanets. It set the new exchange rate for \$1 (U.S.) at 12,610 kvb. Previously, the dollar had floated around 30,000 kvb.

The value of the karbovanets had already been readjusted in November and set at 14,000 kvb to \$1, but had quickly floated back up to the 30,000 kvb level. Even earlier, on August 13, the National Bank of Ukraine, responding to an initiative by then Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma, had frozen the official exchange rate at 5,970 kvb to \$1.

On January 4, at least several kiosks and private currency exchanges were dis-

regarding the new government decree and exchanging a dollar for between 31,000 kvb and 34,500 kvb.

Following are the new fixed rates of exchange for various world currencies as announced by the National Bank of Ukraine:

FOREIGN CURRENCY	KVB
British Pound Sterling	18,894.37
Deutsche Mark	7,369.10
Italian Lira	745.02
U.S. Dollar	12,610.00
French Franc	2,165.04
Swiss Franc	8,726.49
Japanese Yen	1,129.68
ECU	14,248.89
Estonian Krona	921.14
Latvian Lat	21,228.96
Lithuanian Lit	3,230.85

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"Russian" Prince
Yaroslav the Wise

Dear Editor:

After Boris Yeltsin militarily defeated his parliament, he paid a visit to the town of Yaroslavl, to unveil a statue of Prince Yaroslav the Wise. Mr. Yeltsin indicated the prince's greatest achievement was: "He unified Russian lands, and made neighbors respect his powerful state."

When the Western media reported this event they used the Russian interpretation of history and indicated that the prince brought unity to "Russia." One such media publication was *The Economist*. A story about the visit appeared in its November 6 edition, titled "How to get Russia respected."

I wrote a letter to the publication pointing out the fact that the prince ruled over Kievian-Rus', not Russia, and the importance of making this distinction today because of the statehood of Ukraine. *The Economist* published my letter in its December 4 edition.

Bohdan Skrobach
Toronto

Hierarchy promotes
Church Latinization

Dear Editor:

Roma Hayda's article titled "The Ukrainian Catholic Church: What is its future in the diaspora?" (November 28) was interesting and thoughtful. It has a very simple answer. In 20 years, the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the diaspora will cease to exist. It will, by then, be called: The Ukrainian Roman Catholic Church, or the Roman Catholic Church (formerly known as the Ukrainian Catholic Church). It will continue its rapid decline into total Latinization, similar to the path followed by the Roman Catholic Church, Byzantine Rite.

The chief architects of this course are the hierarchy and priests who are totally devoted to the Vatican and its relentless policy of Latinization. A few years back, while on business in Europe, a Syrian business associate of mine got us invited to a pontifical mass at the Vatican, at which were present all of the chief prelates of the Oriental Churches, including the Ukrainians. I shall never forget this experience. There were several choirs singing a variety of languages and the basilica resonated with sound. There were magnificent processions, litanies in several languages, old and new. There was pomp, majesty, power and glory and whatever else they could muster up to demonstrate the power and sway of the Vatican and the pope. It was a display that would convert Jews to Catholicism and was enough to make one get drunk on pure water. No one can long resist this overwhelming power of the Latins.

In the future, as now, anyone who wishes to assert the "rights" of the Union of Brest, will be ridiculed and relegated to the rubbish heap of Orthodoxy, which is what the Latins think of the Orthodox. The Vatican wants only true "Roman" Catholics.

This whole discussion is rather sad and the bickering between the various Churches in Ukraine is counterproductive. Ukraine has a brilliant future and will become a great economic power. Unfortunately, it is tied down in

Lilliputian knots by issues of religious bickering among Catholics, Orthodox, Protestants, Muslims and Jews. When will the Ukrainians wake up and realize that they are sitting on an economic pot of gold?

Michael Shwee
Okahumpka, Fla.

Others also assisted
hearing-impaired girl

Dear Editor:

An article in *The Ukrainian Weekly*, (December 5, 1993) by Sharon Gurfield "Hearing-Impaired 4-year-old Benefits from Treatment in N.J." is inaccurate in more ways than one.

It is true that little Iryna Grezay (Gritse) who was born in Siberia and not in Ukraine, came to the U.S. with her mother, Nadia, to seek medical treatment for her hearing disorder. They were sponsored and supported by Mrs. Grezay's uncle and aunt Mr. and Mrs. Dmytro Fuchilla of Metuchen, N.J. Iryna came with the medical history of hearing impairment and hearing aids. It came to the attention of the UNWLA that they were seeking a cochlear implant and we helped them apply to the Cochlear Implant Center at the Children's Hearing Institute of the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital. First by telephone and later by letter dated May 18, 1993, we were informed that little Iryna is not a candidate for such a procedure.

It was then decided to seek further medical help for this child. Through the efforts of UNWLA's Philadelphia regional welfare chairperson, Nadia Oranska and Dr. Andrew Tershakowec, from the department of pediatric otolaryngology at The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Iryna was accepted for examination and evaluation. Dr. Steven D. Handler, a pediatric otolaryngologist, thoroughly examined Iryna, without charging for his services, at which time he determined that she was not a candidate for a cochlear implant and at the same time recommended that she be fitted with hearing aids.

On the same date, Iryna was given an audiological examination by Susan M. Majewski, M.A. CFY audiologist, and also Nancy C. Whitham, M.S. senior audiologist of this establishment, both donating their services to little Iryna. It should be noted that the results of this examination were identical to the ones given in Moscow.

Shortly afterwards, another trip was made to The Children's Seashore House where ear mold impressions were made by Ms. Majewski, who also prepared an audiological report. She was instrumental in making arrangements for follow-up audiological services through the JFK Medical Center in Edison simply because of its New Jersey location. Ms. Majewski sent the ear mold impressions and the Audiological Report to the Johnson Rehabilitation Institute affiliated with the JFK Medical Center in Edison, N.J.

The Ukrainian National Women's League of America is very grateful to Dr. Handler, Ms. Majewski, Ms. Whitham and Dr. Tershakowec of the Children's Hospital in Philadelphia for helping Iryna and donating their services.

Hearing aids were made and, on July 1, 1993, Iryna was fitted by JFK audiologist Anne M. Eckert. Ironically, they were made by the same company — Oticon — as those she had from Moscow. The UNWLA paid JFK \$1,170.42 for Iryna's hearing aids. Follow-up for possible

adjustments were made.

Please note that recommendation of the hearing aid ear mold impressions were made by The Children's Seashore House (Hospital) of Philadelphia audiological staff, and not JFK as stated in the article. It is understandable that the growth of a child's ears, new evaluations and new hearing aids will be needed.

As a post script, it came to our attention that there is a hospital near Ivano-Frankivske, Ukraine, where over 500 children are in need of audiological care. Since the summer, the Ukrainian National Women's League of America has been in contact with them.

Anna Krawczuk
New York

The writer is president of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America Inc.

Naval designer
seeks colleagues

Dear Editor:

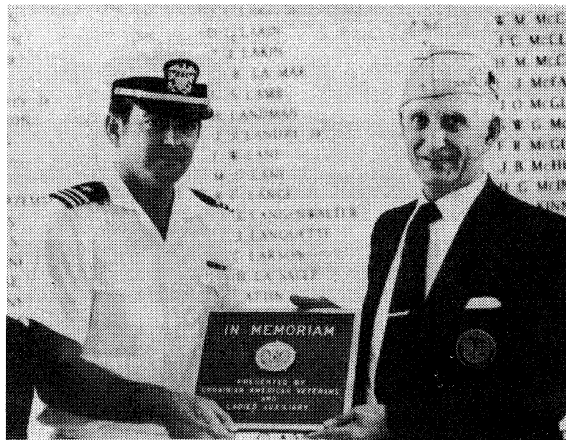
I am retiring this year after 35 years as a consultant and senior ship designer on guided-missile destroyers, cruisers, passenger and cargo ships and nuclear-powered ballistic missile-type submarines. I did design work for all prominent ship design firms in New York and Washington.

Russell Binert
Jackson Heights, N.Y.

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

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

About the Pearl Harbor memorial



UA Vets present memorial plaque at USS Arizona Memorial in 1980.

Bohdan Bezkorowajny of Monroe, N.Y., has responded to Natalia B. Lysyj of Canoga Park, Calif., who asked in a letter to the editor (November 7, 1993) for information about a plaque displayed at the USS Arizona Memorial in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Mr. Bezkorowajny, a former national commander of the Ukrainian American Veterans, sent along the photo seen above and the news caption published in *The Weekly* about the September 9, 1980, commemoration under the headline "UAVets present plaque at Pearl Harbor Memorial." The text was as follows:

Several years of planning and preparations were culminated when representatives of the Ukrainian American Veterans and the Ladies Auxiliary recently presented a bronze

memorial plaque at the USS Arizona Memorial in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Pictured accepting the memorial plaque in the Shrine Room above the sunken Battleship Arizona is U.S. Navy Lt. Stephen E. Becker. Making the presentation is the immediate past national commander of the Ukrainian American Veterans, Bohdan Bezkorowajny. Assisting in the presentation were Walter Bacad, past national commander, and Anne Bezkorowajny, Ladies Auxiliary national judge advocate. In response to the placing of the plaque in honor of Arizona veterans and especially those men entombed in the warship, a picture plaque was given to Mr. Bezkorowajny by Rear Adm. Stanley J. Welerson, commander, U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor.

National Geographic writer reports on conditions in Ukraine

by Anna Mostovych

CHICAGO — Drawing on a journalistic career spanning more than 26 years and numerous trips to the former Soviet Union, Mike Edwards, assistant editor at National Geographic Magazine, delivered a bittersweet and deeply felt assessment of conditions in Ukraine, speaking recently before the Ukrainian Business and Professional Group of Chicago (The Chicago Group).

Ukraine is a rich country, with "romantic, wonderful cities," a strong religious heritage and vibrant, friendly people, Mr. Edwards told his listeners. However, it is a



Mike Edwards

nation in crisis, facing a highly uncertain future.

On the positive side, post-Soviet Ukraine offers freedom of movement and inquiry that would have been unthinkable as recently as eight years ago, he said. He said his two trips to Ukraine this year were relatively unhampered affairs, "like traveling in the U.S.," and quite a contrast to his experience in 1986, when he first visited Ukraine for National Geographic Magazine.

At the time, Mr. Edwards and his interpreter-photographer Tania D'Avignon were under the tight control of the Novosti Press Agency. Travel to many parts of the country, including western Ukraine, was restricted and surveillance by the KGB pervasive. In a humorous aside, Mr. Edwards related how he once surprised several "electricians in business suits" working on the chandelier in his hotel room in Zaporizhzhia. Similarly, he said a recent conversation with a former dissident now living in Canada confirmed that the KGB had been aware of even the most carefully planned clandestine meetings with dissidents.

Ukraine is also a very beautiful country, he added. Its people are a bit warmer and friendlier than Russians — a fact Mr. Edwards attributed to the higher quality of life in "wonderful, romantic" cities such as Kyiv, Odessa and especially Lviv, "the most Ukrainian of Ukrainian cities," where many residents have preserved an old-world courtliness. Villages, especially in western Ukraine, are graced with recently renovated, tin-roofed churches that reflect the sun. Small shrines with crosses dot the countryside.

That religion plays an important part in Ukrainian life is a lesson Mr. Edwards said he first learned from devout parishioners in Chicago's Ukrainian community in 1986, as he was gathering background material for his first trip to Ukraine. Later in Ukraine, he marvelled at the survival of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, which had been banned for more than 50 years, and spoke to formerly clandestine priests.

Unfortunately, he said he found that religious conflicts exist and religious differences are a "wound that will not heal soon." While the Ukrainian Catholic Church has officially welcomed Russian Orthodox priests, many individuals view them as collaborators and traitors, and there is no Russian Orthodox presence in western Ukraine, he concluded.

Even more serious, in his view, is Ukraine's current

political and economic chaos, marked by hyperinflation, severe energy shortages and a bankrupt economy. Admitting that he had expected Ukraine, with its resources and agricultural and industrial base, to emerge from the post-Soviet debris a "strong, hard-working, progressive" country, Mr. Edwards conjectured that the lack of economic progress may be due to a passivity by decades of Soviet rule and the lack of suitable role models.

In this respect, he said he found a chance conversation with a farmer named Vasyi in a hay field near Vinnytsia particularly revealing. Vasyi's collective farm was breaking up and he was entitled to 60 acres of land — the amount owned by his family before collectivization. But Vasyi, lacking a tractor, truck and horse, requested only 12 acres, because he believed that was all the land he could take care of. What he really lacked, according to Mr. Edwards, was vision, and appreciation of the potential of the additional land and, perhaps, the example of a successful role model.

According to Mr. Edwards, similar psychological barriers have contributed to industrial stagnation. For example, the Antonov aviation design bureau in Kyiv can design a fine plane, but its employees don't know how to sell, or raise capital or perform any of the myriad functions necessary to make an enterprise successful. Adding to the problem is the entrenched Soviet industrial bureaucracy that expects the continuation of the status quo — the state subsidies, the huge salaries, the dachas and all the other accoutrements of the good life that Ukraine can no longer afford, he concluded.

Politically Ukraine faces deep divisions between the western and eastern parts of the country and serious threats to the integrity of its borders, he stated. Large Russian minorities and serious pro-Russian sentiment in Odessa, the Crimea and cities such as Donetsk in eastern Ukraine raise questions about the stability of the entire region.

Adding to the problem is strong Russian resentment of Ukrainian independence. For example, Mr. Edwards said that earlier this year he had been "bombed" by heavy anti-Ukrainian propaganda from the Russian Embassy in Washington. Meanwhile, looming in the background is the issue of the prospective loyalty of the MiG pilots and the many Russians who signed up with the Ukrainian army because of economic inducements. "It's a scary situation," he concluded, "will the Russians in the employ of Ukraine fight for Ukraine?"

While many problems in Ukraine are intractable, the U.S. could help alleviate the severe energy crisis paralyzing the country by helping to build petroleum unloading facilities in Odessa for oil shipments from the Middle East, Mr. Edwards suggested. Dependence on Russian oil is contributing to Ukraine's instability and to the desperate decision to maintain the Chernobyl reactors.

Mr. Edwards, who revisited the Chernobyl zone recently for a follow-up story for National Geographic, concluded his presentation with several observations on the aftermath of the explosion. Specific medical consequences are difficult to assess because of poor record-keeping and a lack of data, he said. Serious studies of the medical consequences of Chernobyl are being conducted by the World Health Organization and the U.S. Cancer Institute, but the work is slow, cautious and long-term. It will take many years to know what Chernobyl did; "our grandchildren will be writing about it," he concluded.

What appears indisputable, in his view, is the dramatic rise of thyroid cancers in children — at least 85 cases in Ukraine — and the suffering of the uprooted villagers and the thousands of soldiers sent to contain the explosion. These people have higher incidences of suicide, alcoholism and loss of sexual function, and exhibit high levels of stress, fear and psychological damage, he said. And, he pointed out, the economic consequences are devastating. For example, the Ukrainian government has to support some 130,000 liquidators on early retirement — the equivalent of 15 percent of the country's budget.

Mike Edwards, a 26-year veteran of the National Geographic Magazine, is author of the magazine's highly acclaimed March 1993 feature story "The Broken Empire" on Ukraine, Russia and Kazakhstan. Since his first visit to the former Soviet Union in 1986, he has written extensively on Ukraine, the Chernobyl tragedy, Siberia, the Gulag, European Russia and the Soviet break-up. He won an award from the Overseas Press Club for his article "Chernobyl — One Year After," published in the May 1987 issue of the National Geographic Magazine.

A native of Marietta, Ga., Mr. Edwards was educated at the University of Georgia and was a mid-career fellow at the Russian Research Center at Harvard University. It was at the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University that Mr. Edwards said he first pursued his interest in Ukrainian history and culture, and acquired a deep appreciation for Ukrainian studies.

Siemens donates ultrasound units to CCRF

SHORT HILLS, N.J. — In response to a plea from two New Jersey residents, a division of the Siemens Corp. has donated two high-quality ultrasounds to the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund (CCRF).

The donation came about as a result of negotiations between Siemens Quantum Inc. of Issaquah, Wash., and two members of CCRF's board of directors: Dr. Mona Mikalson of Basking Ridge and Dr. Ihor Sawczuk, chief of urology at the Allen Pavillion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, a resident of Englewood Cliffs.

The ultrasounds will be used primarily to diagnose and treat the victims of the 1986 nuclear disaster in Chernobyl. "These machines will enable two very lucky hospitals to make a quantum leap in the standard of treatment they provide their patients," said Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky, president of the relief fund.

"In nearly every hospital we have visited," Dr. Matkiwsky added, "the Ukrainian doctors are begging for this kind of technology. They feel terribly frustrated by the lack of basic medicine and the lack of standard equipment we in the West take for granted."

Dr. Matkiwsky is the chief of surgery at Union Hospital in Union, N.J. Although he operates on dozens of cancer patients every week, Dr. Matkiwsky says he was shocked by the number of children suffering from cancer in the Chernobyl region: "Last year, we visited one hospital where 10 kids had been treated for thyroid cancer in 1992 alone. In 20 years of practice in the United States, I've only run across one child with thyroid cancer."

Last year, the World Health Organization released a study that showed that the rate of thyroid cancer among children living close to the Chernobyl reactor was 80 times higher than normal. The Ukrainian Ministry of Health reports that the rate of leukemia and other forms of children's cancer have tripled since the accident in 1986.

Dr. Matkiwsky stated that the ultrasounds donated by Siemens can dramatically increase the chances of survival for some children with cancer, since they can detect tumors at an early and treatable stage. "We know from the medical studies done on the victims of Hiroshima that the number of radiation-induced cancers will be increasing in Ukraine, especially between the years 1996

through the year 2000." Dr. Matkiwsky explained that this was the latency period between the time of exposure to radiation and the time when many tumors develop.

The ultrasounds will also be equipped with probes that can help diagnose prenatal complications, which will reduce the risks associated with problem pregnancies. The increase in infant and maternal mortality has become a heightened priority for CCRF following last year's visit to the United States by Dr. Zoreslava Shkiryak-Nizhnik of the Kyiv Institute of Pediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Dr. Nizhnik has become a leading crusader for the improvement of prenatal and neonatal care in Ukraine. Her institute has received a significant amount of medical aid from CCRF in 1992 and 1993, and recently Dr. Nizhnik received financial support from the World Health Organization and the Soros Foundation to help in the study of women's and infants' health in Ukraine.

Last year, the Ukrainian Ministry of Health reported that the national mortality rate exceeded live births by 40,000 lives. Mortality is expected to accelerate this winter due to severe fuel shortages, immune deficiencies and lack of medicine to treat even basic infections. The staff at CCRF hopes that the ultrasounds and a large shipment of penicillin it sent in November 1993 can help to combat this growing problem.

CCRF plans to install one of the ultrasounds in a Maternity Center in Luhanske to improve the survival rate of mothers and infants in that eastern Ukrainian city. In 1992, as a result of donations from the CCRF chapter in Rochester, N.Y., and St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Whippany, N.J., CCRF was able to send five neonatal incubators to Kyiv, Lviv and Luhanske (Krasny Luch).

Currently, the Siemens ultrasounds are in storage in Dover, N.J., awaiting the next airlift to Ukraine. Since February of 1990, the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund has organized 10 major airlifts and three sea shipments to aid the youngsters affected by Chernobyl. The fund's next airlift is scheduled for the spring of 1994.

For more information, please call Alex Kuzma at the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, (201) 376-5140, or Larry Boyd at Siemens Quantum Inc. in Issaquah, Wash., (206) 392-9180.

Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute celebrates 20th anniversary

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Ivan Dzyuba, minister of culture of Ukraine, spoke at the 20th anniversary observances of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University on Friday, December 3, 1993.

Mr. Dzyuba delivered his address, "The Independence of Ukraine and Problems of Culture," at Harvard's Houghton Library before an audience of academics, Ukrainian studies benefactors, and institute staff and friends. The minister discussed such problems as state support for culture, government control, cultural stereotypes, the legacy of Russification, the growth of culture in the private sector, and the current state of culture in Ukraine. Mr. Dzyuba was the guest of honor at the cocktail party and dinner that followed at the Faculty Club.

The invocation at the dinner was offered by Bishop Basil Losten, of Stamford, Conn. Prof. Franklin Ford spoke of the introduction of Ukrainian studies at Harvard as one of the most important developments during his tenure as dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Profs. Richard Pipes and Edward L. Keenan shared their reflections on the institute's history and some personal reminiscences from their time of service on the Committee on Ukrainian Studies.

Prof. Timothy Colton, director of the

Russian Research Center, provided a perspective on the future mission of the institute and outlined plans for collaborative projects by the two institutions. Dr. Zenon Kohut, acting director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, spoke about the Harvard Institute's seminal role in the development of Ukrainian studies in North America and its close cooperation with the CIUS.

Prof. George G. Grabowicz, director of the Ukrainian Research Institute, read greetings from Ukraine's president, Leonid M. Kravchuk, and from Neil L. Rudenstine, president of Harvard University. Congratulatory messages were also read from Oleh Bilorus, Ukrainian ambassador to the United States; from the institute's founding director, Prof. Omeljan Pritsak; from its long-time associate director, Prof. Ihor Sevcenko; and from Ihor Wyslowsky, member of the institute's Visiting Committee.

Guests received a commemorative booklet issued especially for the occasion.

Born in 1931 in Mykolayivka in the Donetsk region of Ukraine, Ivan Dzyuba worked as a writer, editor and literary critic. He was a leading member of the "Shestdesiatnyky," a group that led the Ukrainian cultural revival of the 1960s.

In 1965, Mr. Dzyuba wrote



Tania D'Avignon

Minister of Culture Ivan Dzyuba (left) with Gennadi Boriak, deputy director of the Institute of Ukrainian Archeography.

"Internationalism or Russification?" In this highly influential work, published abroad in 1968, the author argued that under the guise of socialist internationalism, the Soviet government was conducting a policy of Russification and destruction of Ukrainian culture in betrayal of Leninist principle.

In 1972 he was arrested on charges of

"anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and expelled from the Union of Writers of Ukraine. In 1973 Mr. Dzyuba was sentenced to a term of imprisonment, but was pardoned after publicly appealing to the government.

On November 18, 1992, the government of newly independent Ukraine named Mr. Dzyuba its minister of culture.

The independence of Ukraine and the problems of culture

by Ivan Dzyuba

Following are excerpts of the address delivered by Ukraine's minister of culture, Ivan Dzyuba, at the 20th anniversary observances of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. The text was translated by Dr. Andrew Sorokowski.

...In my view, the future of the Ukrainian nation will be decided to a significant degree in the sphere of culture. The solution of political and socio-economic problems, the creation of an effective mechanism of statehood, legislative regulations and so on, could guarantee favorable conditions for the consolidation, deepening and perpetuation of national identity and national development — but all this receives its ultimate "sanction," as well as a guarantee of historical permanence, in the culture, first of all in the spiritual culture, of the nation.

The primary content of the historical process is the creation, preservation and development of culture — at least in the sense that only the achievements of culture are capable of conserving their contemporary relevance for all human generations and thus of participating in the perpetual re-creation of the face of humanity. In this sense, culture is a meta-concept, which is realized in the plurality of ethnic and national forms of culture, which in turn reflect the diversity of the sphere of human existence.

It is the socio-ethnic system that generates national culture. On the other hand, it is precisely in the creation of culture and due to its already partially autonomous development that the socio-ethnic system attains maturity. Culture becomes a means of expression of national identity and a manifestation of the people's sense of existence. At the same time, this is not merely the total product of spiritual activity, but also a deeply individual, profoundly intimate phenomenon. The creation of culture is the most organic self-realization of the individual, and the free orientation of the individual consumer in the cultural sphere is the surest guarantee of its spiritual sovereignty....

Along with the wealth of its past accomplishments, Ukrainian culture has suffered painful losses, conditioned by the subject, subordinate status of the Ukrainian ethnos in imperial states and its dismemberment among these states. The imperial regimes politically, economically, socially and psychologically formed and supported a complex of cultural inferiority of the Ukrainian nation. In these unfavorable historical conditions the destruction of the sometimes incomplete structures of national culture took place, and correspondingly of the structure of the spiritual individuality as its concrete bearer and propagator. The self-supporting mecha-

nisms of national culture had to operate in dire conditions of overload. More than once, history confirmed the cultural viability of the Ukrainian nation.

Today, for the first time in the modern age of world history, the Ukrainian nation will have the opportunity to demonstrate the true measure of its cultural creativity. And it not only has the opportunity, but should take advantage of it fully, if it wishes to be not a poor relation, but an equal member of the world family of civilized nations.

Nevertheless, it is important to realize that it will be more difficult to overcome the effects of cultural, than of political and economic, colonialism. And this is not only because they have greater inertia, are more deeply hidden in our psychology, but also because in that intellectual and spiritual space in which Ukrainian culture is constituted, Russian culture has assumed the dominant positions and will long continue to occupy them: if we keep in mind not merely individual aspects of cultural life, not the presence of talent in various forms of art, nor the tastes of certain groups of people, but the entire spectrum of culture, its accumulated potential, as well as its intellectual aspects, for example the relationship between Ukrainian-language and Russian-language literature — belles-lettres, scholarly, artistic, philosophical — both original and translated.

Today there still exists a notion, implanted by past and recent Russifiers, that the dominance of Russian culture in Ukraine can be explained by its inherent superiority over Ukrainian culture. The historical facts speak otherwise: the triumphant way of Russian culture into Ukraine was cleared by the brute force of state and empire. In his polemic with Peter Struve, Vladimir Jabotinsky put it aptly: "...Why should we ignore history and pretend that there was no resort to force, and that the successes of the Russian language in the borderlands prove the inherent impotence of other cultures? These successes prove nothing, except the ancient truth that the most vibrant flower can be trampled into the ground by the hob-nailed boot."

Nevertheless, today it must be said that such an explanation can be exhaustive only with reference to the initial stage of Russian cultural expansion. Forcibly implanted and well cared for, it took root in fertile soil and began to bear fruit which Ukrainians found attractive. It became, and remains, an independent factor and an ambivalent one, whose broad spectrum of influence lies between the poles of assimilation and the induction of the inner currents of Ukrainian culture itself. One can regard this in different ways, but it has penetrated deep into the life of Ukrainian society, and Ukrainian culture has had to survive in a massive encirclement by Russian,

culture.

Such profound cultural dependency goes beyond the limits of normal interaction and bears the threat of the perpetuation of colonial cultural status even contrary to political circumstances. At the same time new dangers, born of the mechanical adoption of templates of Western mass culture, appear on the horizon.

The independent historical existence of the Ukrainian people must be culturally guaranteed, otherwise it will remain deficient. It is not a matter of banishing Russian culture (this would be an impoverishment), but of balancing its presence by the presence of other world cultures. And, first of all, it is a matter of the competitiveness of Ukrainian culture, its ability to set the tone for the intellectual and cultural life of its society, to adapt for this society the cultural realities of the world.

Of the many preconditions for the attainment of such a state of affairs I shall briefly mention a few: the assimilation by society of its own cultural heritage; the overcoming of cultural stereotypes; an active state cultural policy based on a scholarly conception of national culture; creation of a cultural infrastructure; and active participation in international cultural life in conditions of the proper functioning of our own culture's "immune system."

Assimilation of cultural heritage

The idea of a spiritual rebirth, as a constituent part of the idea of a national rebirth, presumed the return to the people of cultural values created by previous generations but alienated, falsified or silenced for decades — the introduction of society to alienated artistic treasures. This was supposed to open the way to a new cultural consciousness and a new cultural reality.

This process is going on before us, and it cannot be underestimated. Literary and scholarly works unknown to several generations of readers have been and are being published; musical works that lay silent for many decades are being performed; paintings that escaped the hands of the special commissions have been taken out of museum repositories into public view. Talents proscribed not so long ago, from the 1960s to the 1980s, during the death throes of the totalitarian regime, have returned to literature. A whole series of illustrious names of writers, artists and scholars of the diaspora are becoming the pride our culture....

Nevertheless it must be said that so far, these radical changes have had but little effect on society as a whole. This is so first of all because of the slowing down, and now the almost total interruption, of the implementation of the printing program under conditions of financial

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The independence...

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hardship and lack of paper. Besides, this program did not have a sufficiently systematic character, and lacked a developed bibliographic and textological basis. Thus, the problem of the assimilation by our society of its national cultural heritage in all its dimensions remains unresolved.

Overcoming cultural stereotypes

...I have already spoken and written about such stereotypes of perception of Ukrainian culture as the peasant stereotype, the conservative stereotype, the derivative or imitative stereotype, the stereotype of "peasant democracy" and others, which created an inadequate conception of Ukrainian national culture. But besides stereotypes of cultural perception (which are not unrelated to its reality) there are also stereotypes of the culture itself, related to its structural incompleteness (conditioned by the incompleteness of Ukrainian society's social structure), to its compulsory isolation from the world cultural process, and thus to a certain diffidence towards innovation, and an inadequate development of forms of inquiry and experimentation.

Overcoming these and other stereotypes will foster greater emancipation of the creative imagination, enrichment of the arsenal of imagery, broadening of the spectrum of aesthetic conventions and at the same time a turning to the wealth of folklore (verbal, musical, painting), not as a source of borrowings, but as a school of aesthetic reflection; it will foster a more natural stimulation by the experience of world culture and by the latent potential of those layers of national culture that had been forgotten or unappreciated.

State cultural policy

...Culture is not an accumulation of clubs, parks, museums, libraries, theaters, choirs, dance ensembles, publishing houses, writers', composers' and other unions, and so on. And the relations between the state and culture cannot be reduced to state protection of these organizations and subjects of creativity. We must renounce the stereotypes of cultural-ideological thinking, when cultural establishments were perceived as links in a unified system of manipulation of human consciousness. We are faced with the problem of humanizing cultural activity as intrinsically worthy and directed towards the development of the individual, and not towards the achievement of current tasks.

At the same time, culture is a manifestation of the nation's collective activity, and in this sense it is older and more sovereign than the state. The state itself is the product of a certain culture. Therefore, on the one hand, the state is interested in culture and in its support, though this interest can be self-serving and directed towards certain goals; on the other hand culture, though also interested in this support, should not be dependent on it, if only because in all its dimensions it is infinitely broader than the sphere of state functioning and, so to speak, is "wiser" than the state.

Nationalized culture is a deformed, deficient, artificially inspired culture. It inevitably involves the unification of cultural institutions, the subordination of creative factors, the banalization of approaches, dictatorship of the plan, compulsory mass character, attachment to anniversaries; the false fronts of commemorative periods, festivals, reviews; the struggle for positions and titles; hierarchical regulation in every-

Indeed, this is our cultural style today, which has become distasteful to all of us, but which we cannot escape. Yet all the same, changes are taking place. They are aimed at the increase and variegation of subjects of cultural activity, the appearance of ever new non-governmental organizations and cultural centers, at the strengthening of private initiative.

Yet at the same time one cannot escape the fact that culture exists nowhere without state support, which in our country in today's conditions is simply impossible, and it is a matter of inadequate dimensions of such support. But state support of culture should proceed from a broad humanistic and not an instrumental understanding of culture, and should be implemented through mechanisms where the levers of manipulation or anticipated counteraction are absent. ...

A young democratic nation-state in its formative stage, like today's Ukraine, is vitally interested in the development of its culture — a culture that fosters national and civic self-understanding, the renewal of historical memory, the humanization of society, the formation of a democratic way of thinking, the development and self-realization of the individual personality, the strengthening of the integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine. For its part, the culture of the reborn nation is "interested," so to speak, in being reborn as such, for the historical nature of the national rebirth assigns it such a role; only in such a guise can it live again, can it be fully realized and take place in state-building.

Such a culture is capable of uniting the inexhaustible variety of individual creative stimuli with the social imperative, connecting them with historic tradition and providing a broad historical perspective. Such a culture not only represents an image of the people for other peoples, but also becomes capable of interacting in the system of world cultures, exchanging profound cultural impulses.

The formation of such a national culture requires implementation of an appropriate cultural policy by our country. At the same time, culture must correspond to the general wealth and activity of the people's ways of life, to innumerable choices, to an infinity of alternatives, to unlimited initiatives, with personal freedom. ...

For us, therefore, the concept of a cultural policy is not that of a plan, of a program of practical activity, nor of a collection of legislative acts, but the systematic contemplation of history, of today's situation and of the prospects for our culture.

We shall probably have to consider the fact that in these new conditions, state policy cannot embrace the entire cultural sphere. Today that part of it which, one might say, is regulated — or rather, is initiated or state-supported — does not represent all of cultural life. With time, this "unregulated" portion will broaden and attain ever greater significance. Thus, national cultural policy will not, of course, embrace the entire spectrum of cultural life. But it will lay out the fundamental lines of development and in this way will influence the entire cultural atmosphere.

The object of cultural policy

...The object of cultural policy is not simply certain groups of cultural establishments (theaters, museums, libraries, and so on), but the sum total of regulated socio-cultural processes and interactions connected with the creation, preservation and dissemination of cultural values, their reception, and also with the organization of leisure.

The goal of cultural policy is to foster the development and self-realization of the personality, the humanization of

society, the consolidation and development of a democratic Ukrainian state through spiritual renewal, the creation of an integrated national culture, which would actively enter the world cultural sphere, and also through the support of the cultural life of various national groups and of the cultural interests of Ukrainian citizens of various nationalities.

...Today we have a rather full and varied cultural life. Never in Ukraine has there been such a spectrum of artistic currents, so many vivid artistic events, festivals, contests, including international ones, as today; never have there been such intensive exchanges with the West, and never has there been such interest in Ukrainian culture as is now found in Europe and is directed to our cultural heritage as well as to our current artistic creativity.

This artistic whirlwind presents quite a contrast with the sorry material situation of culture and cultural activists, and may seem incomprehensible, if one does not consider the creative energy that has arisen from our newly won political, national and spiritual freedom, with all the consequences of this fundamental change.

Nevertheless, we must admit that this reorganization of cultural consciousness and cultural reality which is taking place today has in many ways a chaotic character, and lacks structure.

In our cultural history it happened that in those relatively favorable periods that Ukraine rarely experienced, the nation's creative energy sought to make up for lost time and, in the space of a few years, to cover the distance that other nations had taken decades and centuries to traverse. As a result, we sometimes received simplifications, sometimes undigested borrowings, and sometimes contamination by various styles, which could result in unexpected phenomena capable of enriching world culture with an original touch.

Thus, in Ukraine from the end of the 16th to the beginning of the 18th centuries the belated influences of the Renaissance, Reformation and Counter-Reformation arrived nearly all at once.

At the beginning of the 20th century, almost simultaneously, or in accelerated rhythm, our art passed, or sought to pass, through various stages of aesthetic self-realization, such as symbolism, imagism, futurism and abstractionism.


Today we have not so much a contamination as a mechanical amalgam of classical tradition and fashionable innovations, elite modernism and mass-market, popular post-modernism; the underground, which suddenly has become respectable, has mixed up the cards; what was once marginal today has become central. A mixing of styles and structures has taken place, augmented by the post-colonial syndrome. Added to this is an energetic youthful dilettantism and what Barthes calls that "undifferentiated quality," which is typical for the self-affirmation of belated cultural movements.

We shall hope that this will become a process, though not an easy one, of the birth of a new aesthetic quality.

At the same time we must note that the attempts to raise the cultural sphere to a level worthy of an independent European country so far have not been successful, especially in those sectors that have an industrial character (television, video, cinema, radio, publishing and printing, show business and so on). ...

In the general current of social and economic reforms, which we hope will take place in Ukraine, reform of the cultural sphere should in our view concentrate on the following principal directions:

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Maplewood, N.J., parish marks anniversary



Metropolitan Constantine opens with prayer the 75th Anniversary Banquet of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Holy Ascension of Maplewood, N.J. The festivities were held at the Ramada Hotel in East Hanover, N.J., on October 10, 1993. Among the clergy and the dignitaries was Mrs. C. Cosgrove from Maplewood Township.

Ukrainian credit union officials confer, look to future expansion

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — Ukrainian credit union CEOs, treasurers, managers and operations personnel held a conference at the Credit Union Center in Madison, Wis., on November 12-15, 1993.

The conference, sponsored by the Ukrainian National Credit Union Association and hosted by CUNA Mutual, addressed a variety of operational issues affecting the Ukrainian credit union movement in the United States, such as lending, long-range planning, development of qualified credit union personnel, as well as the importance and strength of the Ukrainian National Credit Union Association.

Speaking on the future development and potential of credit unions in Ukraine were Dale Magers from the World Council of Credit Unions and Bohdan Watral, CEO/treasurer of the Chicago Selfreliance FCU and vice-president of the development of credit unions in Ukraine of the World Council Cooperatives.

Because of the uncertain economic and monetary situation in Ukraine, credit union development is facing great difficulties. However, plans are being developed to sponsor another group of five credit union interns to the United States

in 1994 and to send 10 American credit union professionals to Ukraine.

Ralph Swoboda, president of CUNA, addressed the conference participants, emphasizing the need for a strong credit union movement and congratulating the Ukrainian credit unions on their important service to their membership. An overview of strategic planning for Ukrainian credit unions was presented by Bohdan Pleshkewych. Because of dramatic technological changes and the growing complexity of credit unions' internal and external environments, Ukrainian credit unions must develop short- and long-term goals, develop a vision of where they are going and a realistic mission to secure continued service to their membership in the next century.

The conference was coordinated by George Gilrowski, vice-president of CUNA Mutual, Borys Blyj, general manager of the Michigan Self-reliance FCU, Tamara Denysenko, general manager, Rochester Ukrainian FCU, and Orysia Burdiak of UNCUA.

Conference participants were from credit unions in Washington, Chicago, Boston, Michigan, Minneapolis, New York, Syracuse, N.Y., Newark, N.J., Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Toronto software developer helps Ukrainian-language IBM users

by Nestor Gula

TORONTO — A Toronto software developer says he has the solution for anyone who has ever had problems working in the Ukrainian language on IBM or IBM-compatible computers.

Adrian Lepki, president and owner of Svitcom Inc., developed the software application MultiTYPE to alleviate the problems of writing documents in Ukrainian or any other language requiring the Cyrillic alphabet.

By using MultiTYPE in the Microsoft Windows operating environment, the computer user gets eight Cyrillic TrueType fonts and 16 keyboard layouts for the Ukrainian and Russian languages. Mr. Lepki said, "The registered user can receive one custom keyboard set-up from us for the price of the disk and postage. Each package has a blank keyboard layout, the user sends us what he wants and in about one week he will receive his customized keyboard layout."

He explained that before the advent of the Microsoft Windows operating environment, each software application, such as word processor desktop publishing, spreadsheet and database packages, had their own method of programming for fonts and printer drivers. This made it very hard and expensive to use the computer in the Ukrainian language. "Windows changed all that by forcing a standard for fonts and printer drivers. You load the fonts into Windows and every software package you use which is Windows compatible uses those fonts," according to Mr. Lepki. He noted that the advantage of MultiTYPE is that the application uses Microsoft's own Cyrillic system fonts. This makes the fonts very easy to use with all the programs.

The bulk of the programming for MultiTYPE was done in Ukraine. While Mr. Lepki was in Ukraine in 1991 he met several Ukrainian computer programmers. The original intent of the partnership was to produce a Ukrainian word processor. That did not work out, but from it emerged the idea of producing the application MultiTYPE. The first version of MultiTYPE was ready in late 1992. It had several bugs and was quickly replaced by the current, bug-free, version 1.1. "The programmers in Ukraine did

the bulk of the work, but we smoothed out the product here in Canada," Mr. Lepki said.

The most important consideration when designing MultiTYPE was to make the product affordable, said Mr. Lepki. It retails for \$99 (Canadian). He himself designed the artwork for the packaging, as well as the users' manual. He added that if the application had been programmed in Canada, it would have been prohibitively expensive. He estimated that to create this type of program it would take three people three months of solid work. He added that the biggest trend in programming nowadays is to have the bulk of any programs worked on by cheap overseas labor and the finishing touches applied in North America or Europe.

At first, MultiTYPE was available only by mail order, with advertising being done through flyers and small ads in community and computer papers in the Toronto area. Now the application, while still available through mail order, is also available in several computer software stores in the Toronto area and select Ukrainian bookstores in Canada. "We only have a few customers in the United States who have somehow heard about the program," said Mr. Lepki.

After about two years of work getting MultiTYPE off the ground, Mr. Lepki is starting to see results. He has sold a bit more than 100 copies of the program, which has helped him cover the development costs, which include three trips to Ukraine and the usual advertising and packaging. He added that all this would have been impossible without the work of his wife, Tatiana Lepki, who not only does all of the marketing of MultiTYPE, but supported him through her job in a Toronto travel agency.

Mr. Lepki's plans for the future include rebuilding his business, CAD House, which fell on hard times due to the collapse of the construction industry in southern Ontario, and working on additions to MultiTYPE, including a package of 16 new Cyrillic fonts and a Ukrainian spellchecker.

For further information, contact: Adrian Lepki, Svitcom Inc., P.O. Box 402, Station V, Etobicoke, Ontario, M8Z 5Y8; telephone, (416) 252-9828.

Kravchuk may attend...

(Continued from page 1)

President Clinton was originally scheduled to visit Ukraine as well as Russia and Belarus, but the visit to Ukraine was canceled when Ukraine's Parliament voted to implement START I only after security guarantees for Ukraine had been agreed to. He will still visit Belarus, a stop viewed as a gesture of thanks for that country's agreement to denuclearize.

Reuters reported that though President Kravchuk had been invited to travel to Moscow, some Ukrainian officials have

said it would be inappropriate for the Ukrainian president to go to the Russian capital. The unnamed officials added that a meeting in Minsk between Presidents Clinton and Kravchuk would be a more acceptable option. President Clinton's itinerary after the Brussels summit of NATO includes Prague, Moscow and Minsk.

Reuters also quoted Leonid Kozhara, presidential adviser on foreign affairs, as noting that President Kravchuk had urged the U.S. president to make a stopover in Kyiv, saying it "could speed up resolution of problems and would be of interest to both sides."

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

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

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The independence...

(Continued from page 10)

- 1. Demonopolizing the culture industry with a certain denationalization of it (varying by branch: theater, cinema, book publishing, video, show business). At the same time creating on the legislative level a system of material, legal, psychological-pedagogical and organizational-methodological guarantees for the broad accessibility of cultural values to all levels of the population, developing state guarantees for protection from excessive commercialization of culture and violations of the principle of social justice — especially in the aesthetic upbringing of children.
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- 6. Working toward integration into European and world cultural processes, into international technical and organiza-

tional structures.
... Much is said today about the search for the lost individuality of our culture. But I think it is more to the point to speak not of the renewal of a lost individuality, but of the creation of a new individuality on the basis of conserved or rediscovered elements that once were lost. And one must seek individuality not only along historical and geopolitical coordinates, but in contemporary cultural consciousness, oriented to the world artistic experience.

Today we have a certain lack of universal symbols and myths in our culture, an inadequate integration of symbols and myths of Ukrainian culture in the context of universal values, in the general cultural symbolism of humanity.

The most fertile path to the affirmation of national individuality, perhaps, lies through the generalization of one's own experience, through the discovery of the universal principle in our individuality — that is, by such an interpretation of our national life that would make it comprehensible and important for people throughout the world.

Not a marginal culture, but a universal one — this is our motto. But universality not in the abstract, but in the concrete: in the broad spectrum of individual national forms of expression, which enrich the diversity of humanity. In the creation of such a universal culture we have a solid basis in the rich spiritual heritage of Ukraine, and in today's intellectual and artistic potential.

Ukraine's year...

(Continued from page 2)

tor from the Donbas and mayor of Donetsk, to replace Dr. Yukhnovsky in the post of first deputy prime minister. By the end of August, Mr. Pynzenyk handed in his resignation as deputy prime minister, saying that it was impossible to work under conditions where conservatives in the government were blocking reforms. Finally, in September, the Parliament accepted Mr. Kuchma's resignation and voted no confidence in the entire Cabinet of Ministers.

Several days later, it rescinded its earlier decision to hold a referendum on confidence in the president and the Parliament and instead called for pre-term parliamentary and presidential elections in March and June 1994, respectively. In the interim, President Kravchuk took over direct leadership of the Cabinet of Ministers, with Mr. Zviailsky serving as acting prime minister. Given that parliamentary elections were only months away, the new government was obviously not in a position to undertake any serious efforts at reform.

America Ukraine...

(Continued from page 5)

cy, legislation, regulations and programs to accelerate and improve the climate for U.S.-Ukrainian bilateral trade and investment opportunities; to urge changes in Ukrainian government policy, legislation, regulation and institutions to create a more Western and market-oriented infrastructure for both U.S. and Ukrainian companies and enhance the Ukrainian business climate for U.S. companies; to facilitate council members, access to Ukrainian government decision-makers and potential business partners; to encourage U.S.-Ukraine business exchanges, partnerships, joint ventures, technology cooperation and other business contacts; to provide a program of regular communication and information flow on the general business climate and changes in U.S. and Ukrainian legislation impacting U.S. business for all council members; to provide assistance to individual members on an as-needed basis; to develop a membership program focused on increasing the size of the council to enable the group to fully represent the U.S. business community in both the U.S. and Ukraine.

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Outgoing governor hosts veterans



Gov. Jim Florio of New Jersey hosted a ceremony for Veterans' Day at his office in the State House on Wednesday, November 10, 1993. Representatives of various veterans' groups in the state were present. Seen above with the governor (second from left) are delegates from the Ukrainian American Veterans (UAV) and Ladies Auxiliary (from left): State Commander George A. Miziuk, Chaplain Michael Wengryn and Olga Wengryn.

New Canadian...

(Continued from page 3)

to integrating an industrial state of 53 million into the world economy and multilateral system.

Next year's G-7 Summit in Italy should have Ukraine as a focus. To prepare the way, Canada will encourage the opening of a high-level G-7 dialogue with Kyiv.

The Soviet Union left Ukraine a disastrous economic legacy: the Chernobyl tragedy, big wasteful factories producing things nobody wants and inefficient collective farms. These are formidable challenges. With the right mix of policies and assistance, however, they can be met.

With the difficult economic situation that Ukraine is facing this winter, some in government have been tempted to try and buy time by retreating into past certainties and centralized state control. Yet, the experience of all other economies in transition tells us that there is no way back.

Without political and economic change, Ukraine's rich, natural and human resources risk being wasted in a futile effort to preserve outdated enterprises and institutions that no longer respond to the needs of a changing society.

Serious economic reform is needed before international financial institutions can disburse the money that they have set aside for Ukraine, thereby encouraging foreign investors to take an interest in the resources and highly qualified workers of Ukraine.

I know that the participants in this course and many other reform-minded Ukrainians are doing all that they can to move their country toward democracy and a market economy. We want to support those efforts.

We are anxious to have Ukraine become a faithful trading partner. Thus, we are offering General Preferential Tariff treatment and providing advice and hands-on development assistance through the Trade Facilitation Office.

Total trade stands at over \$40 million dollars so far this year. We want to see that grow. The first-ever Canada-Ukraine Trade Agreement is almost complete, and we will be following that up with an economic cooperation agreement.

My department's Renaissance Eastern Europe program has financed 35 feasibility studies for Canadian-Ukrainian joint ventures. We need to get these private-sector ventures off the ground. I am interested in the idea of a government-

industry partnership to invest in jobs and growth in both countries, and I welcome your input.

We want to expand Canada's \$30 million technical-assistance program, which has already generated more than 50 projects. Our support for the Institute for Public Administration and Local Government is helping Ukraine to build the institutions that modern independent states need.

Other Canadian projects include: improving health care, providing the tools for agricultural reform, planning the clean-up of a major river in your country and encouraging private-sector development.

There are many ways that Canadians, and particularly those of you here today, can work with government to help Ukraine. I encourage you to explore initiatives, like our Partners in Progress program or Canadian Executive Services Organization.

The first half of 1994 will decide Ukraine's future. We are ready to send observers for next spring's elections and are preparing to do much more for democratic development.

Ukraine's electoral commission will soon be receiving our offer of training, assistance in voter education and advice on media coverage.

We now have the tools for managing our growing relationship: Canada's Embassy in Kyiv is up to full strength, operating from its renovated chancery and supported by a Canadian Cooperation Office to assist with technical assistance projects.

The Ukrainian Embassy is well-established in Ottawa. We were honored to have as first ambassador, the distinguished human-rights activist Levko Lukianenko. Today, I can tell you that we have given agreement to his successor, Mr. Viktor Batiouk, currently Ukraine's ambassador to the U.N.

Recognizing the importance of the Ukrainian Canadian community to developing our relations with Ukraine, I have asked my department to hold special consultations as soon as possible.

Today I outlined what we are doing, bilaterally and with our Western partners. You know now how this government wants the Canada-Ukraine relationship to develop. We cannot do it on our own. Reform is ultimately up to Ukraine and its people. Canada has a unique advantage in helping to make that happen — your energy, experience, commitment and ideas.

I wish you all every success.



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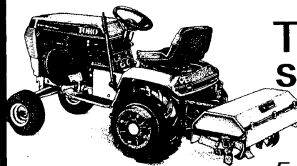
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Cooperatives meet World conference in Toronto

TORONTO — The Ukrainian Cooperative World Conference held its fifth world conference here on November 2, 1993. Thirty-nine delegates from Australia, Canada and the United States participated in the deliberations chaired by Lev Futala, president of the SUM-A (Yonkers) FCU.

The president of the World Council, Omelian Pleshkevych, reported that at the end of 1992 the World Council had 56 cooperative institutions, 139,042 members, with assets of nearly \$1.7 billion. Ukrainian credit union growth was not as dynamic this past year because of an ever changing global economy increasing unemployment and political changes in the various countries where Ukrainian credit unions exist.

Bohdan Watral, coordinator for the development of credit unions in Ukraine, reported that the Cooperative World Council has registered in Ukraine. The council has an office in Kyiv under the direction of Olha Zaverucha, with financial support from the Canadian government.

On September 20, 1993, President Leonid Kravchuk signed a decree promoting the development of credit unions. The Canadian government approved \$1.5 million for credit union development, and the United States has allocated \$300,000 for

training of credit union interns from Ukraine and instructors to Ukraine.

The president of the Ukrainian National Credit Union Association, Dmytro Hryhorchuk, reported on a CUNA-sponsored health insurance project in Ukraine — a temporary experiment in Ivano-Frankivske and Dnipropetrovske.

Participating in the conference were the heads of each regional council: Myron Babiuik — U.S., Mykola Boluk — Australia, and Petro Mykuliak — Canada.

The newly elected board members of the Ukrainian World Cooperative Council are: chairman — Dmytro Hryhorchuk; vice-presidents representing each regional council: Myron Babiuik — U.S., Mykola Boluk — Australia, Petro Mykuliak — Canada, and Bohdan Watral — coordinator for the Development of Credit Unions in Ukraine; secretary — Roman Bihun; treasurer — Tamara Denysenko; and members of the board — Lev Futala, Dr. Bohdan Kekish, Ihor Laszok, Slava Andrijiw, Bohdan Leshchyshyn and Taras Pidzamecky.

Elected to the Supervisory Committee were: Yaroslav Pryshlak, Yaroslav Oberyshyn and Bohdan Pleshkevych. Omelian Pleshkevych was elected honorary chairman of the World Cooperative Council.

Detroit-Windsor...

(Continued from page 5)

those in the diaspora who are aiding and supporting Ukraine with their good works, their talents and enterprise, and their charitableness.

Following the president's address the Very Rev. Maxim Kobasuk, superior and pastor of Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hamtramck, Mich., gave a very inspirational invocation for the intention of newly independent Ukraine. Later, his benediction included a blessing for the scholarship recipients and a moving elegiac

prayer for the late Mr. Dobrowskyj.

Oleh Cieply served as host and master of ceremonies for the evening's events. With his delightful commentary and witty remarks, Mr. Cieply was able to keep the mood of the audience light and warm despite the serious and, at times, somber nature of the program.

After the banquet program everyone danced to the music of the New Generation Band. Thus the Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor, the oldest group of Ukrainian professionals in North America, celebrated a most memorable 54th anniversary.



Seen during the 54th anniversary banquet of the Detroit-Windsor Ukrainian Graduates are (from left): Edward W. Nishnic, Rosalie Kapustij, Anton Dobrowskyj, and Jaroslaw Sawka.

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.

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Ukraine has become a dumping ground for toxic waste from around the world. There have already been more than 40 attempts of various waste import during the last two years. Greenpeace have found that more than 700 tons of toxic waste were brought to Ukraine during the past year.

Toxic waste pours into our long-suffering country, dumped into rivers, unauthorized landfills or is illegally incinerated.

It is cheaper to poison Ukrainians than citizens of other countries.

We have to act now. Greenpeace Ukraine is campaigning to put an end to these intolerable practices.

We must keep our rivers and lakes clean and our air pure, not only for our children but our children's children.

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Donations can be made in USA at branches of Citibank AG, New York, through correspondent account #36083522 of The State Export-Import Bank of Ukraine, Kyiv For Greenpeace Ukraine (account #700916).

For more information about Greenpeace Ukraine's effort to protect our air, earth and rivers please write to us at: Ukraine, 252025, Kyiv, Velyka Zhitomirska Str., Apt. 8, Greenpeace Ukraine.

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Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko

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Ukraine preps...

(Continued from page 1)

Olympic favorites in their events. "We do not hand out medals before the competition, it could jinx us," he said.

Nonetheless, he acknowledged that Ukraine's figure skating contingent is its strength. He identified other up-and-coming star athletes as Viacheslav Zahorodniuk in the men's bracket; Olena Bilousivska and Ihor Maliar in pairs skating; and Svitlana Chernikova and Oleksander Sosnenko in ice dancing.

The country's 37-member Olympic squad will compete in 10 major events. They are: figure skating, speed skating, biathlon, downhill skiing, freestyle skiing, slalom, ski-jumping, cross-country, bobsled and luge.

Mr. Borzov considers biathlon another strength of the Ukrainian team, although he admits it hasn't yet reached the level of Ukraine's figure skating program.

After that, the talent falls off. "In skiing we do not reach the level of competition of Austria or France," said Mr. Borzov. He added a bit apologetically, "But remember, number one is not the most important. Finishing 10th or 11th is very acceptable for us, given the size of our squad and the number of other competitors."

Compared to the 18 women and 19 men in Ukraine's group, Russia is sending a force of 279 competitors and the United States 154.

The major hurdle Ukraine's program must overcome to increase its level of competition in the Winter Games — one seemingly insurmountable at this late

date — and to maintain it at the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta is to purchase the training equipment now utilized by other major competitors.

"The main need is to gather financing for competition at younger levels to help us prepare athletes," said Mr. Borzov. "And even more important is proper outfitting and training equipment. This is where we are weak. Our equipment is old, and we can only buy new training gear with hard currency we all know we lack."

Ukraine has supported its Olympians with existing training facilities. It also has paid the entry fees for the Olympic hopefuls as well as for accommodations in the Olympic Village.

He also mentioned that the diaspora contributed airfare to fly the athletes to Lillehammer. Beginning January 14, Mr. Borzov will visit both Canada and the United States to meet with members of the Committee to Aid Ukraine's Olympic Committee to discuss further financial support for Ukraine's Olympic development programs.

He said that historically Ukraine's sports programs have not been oriented toward winter sports; that countries with mountainous regions have been the powerhouses at the Winter Games. "But this does not mean we are not trying to expand our winter sports program. The Carpathian Mountains are our great asset; a true Klondike," explained Mr. Borzov. "There we need to develop facilities like in Austria and Germany."

"We must look at the Games in Lillehammer as a historic event for the nation of Ukraine and for Ukrainian sports in general. That is what is important today."

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Wednesday, January 12

NEW YORK: The board of the Ukrainian National Home is holding a banquet for Ukraine's ambassador to the United Nations, Viktor Batiouk, on the occasion of his recent appointment as Ukraine's ambassador to Canada. The banquet will be held at the Ukrainian National Home, 142 Second Ave., at 6 p.m. For reservations, call Ivan Wynnyk, (212) 254-1148 (morning), (212) 529-6287 (afternoon). Tickets: \$15.

Saturday, January 15

JERSEY CITY, N.J.: The Ukrainian Community Center and the Ukrainian National Home, will hold their annual New Year's festivities at 90-96 Fleet St., with dinner at 7 p.m., followed by dancing to the music of Mria, starting at 9 p.m. Admission, which includes dinner, is \$25; dance only, \$10. Advance reservations are recommended. For ticket information and table reservations, contact Mary Furey, (201) 656-7755.

BOSTON: The Ukrainian Professional Association of Boston invites the public to a traditional New Year's dinner to be held at the International Institute, 287 Commonwealth Ave., at 6:30 p.m. Reservations should be made by January 11 by contacting Nadia Anness, (617) 729-7969.

WARREN, Mich.: A traditional Malanka, sponsored jointly by Plast, SUM-A, and USC Chernyk will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center. Proceeds will be donated to the Rebirth of Sports in Ukraine Fund. Cocktails at 7:30 p.m., dinner at 8:30 p.m. and the dance at 9 p.m. Dinner and dance :

\$30; dance only: \$10. For tickets and table reservations, call (810) 977-2429 or 939-8227.

Sunday, January 16

DAVIE, Fla.: The Ukrainian Dancers of Miami will be featured in an afternoon of Ukrainian song and dance in "A Ukrainian Montage." Included in the program will be bandurist Yarko Antonevych and the vocal ensemble Trio Maksymowich. The concert will be held at Bailey Concert Hall, Broward Community College Central Campus, 3501 SW Davie Road. Showtime: 2 p.m. Tickets: \$10; \$5, students (\$12 and \$6 at the door); \$20, VIP seating. For tickets and information call the box office, (305) 475-6884, or Mary Bergman, (305) 757-5900.

Thursday, January 20

CHICAGO: Dr. Jaroslaw Komarynsky, professor emeritus, finance, Northern Illinois University, and visiting professor, Lviv Institute of Management, Ternopil Institute of National Economy and the National Academy of Management in Kyiv, will discuss "Business Education in Ukraine" at a seminar sponsored by the Ukrainian Business and Professional Group of Chicago. Dr. Komarynsky also will draw on his experience as a volunteer with the International Executive Service Corps and the Special American Business Internship Training Program (SABIT) to provide an overview of internships and exchange programs available for talented Ukrainians who wish to come to the U.S. The program will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2255 W. Chicago Ave., at 7:30 p.m. Admission: \$7, members; \$10, non-members. For further information, call Patti, (312) 984-4133 (day), (312) 975-5917 (evening).

Saturday, January 22

PALOS PARK, Ill.: Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 8410 W. 131st St., will hold its annual New Year's festivities beginning with vespers at 6 p.m., followed by cocktails at 6:30 p.m., a performance by the Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Dance Group at 7:15 p.m., with dinner at 7:45 and dancing at 9 p.m. Dinner/dance: adults, \$27; students, \$13. Dance only: \$15. For further information, call the church office, (708) 448-1350, or Michael Bezney, (708) 850-7224.

Sunday, January 23

DENVER, Colo.: Parents are invited to attend a meeting after mass at the Transfiguration Catholic Church Hall, 4118 Shoshone St., to explore possibilities of organizing a playgroup for preschoolers in the Denver area. If enough families are interested, a program for older children may also be considered. For more information, contact Rostia Stoecker, (719) 578-0846.

Saturday, January 29

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America, the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, Illinois Branch, The Ukrainian Veterinary Medical Association of America and Canada, Chicago Branch, will hold their annual banquet and ball with a presentation of debutantes in the Grand Ballroom of the Chicago Hilton and Towers Hotel, 720 S. Michigan Ave. The evening is black tie, with music by Veseli Chasy. Debutantes should register with Teofila Kulykivsky, (708) 439-6949. For more information, contact Orest Hrynewych, (708) 698-4917. All reservations must be in by January 14.

"Famine-33" to run until January 12

NEW YORK — The screening of Dovzhenko Film Studio director Oles Yanchuk's feature film "Famine 33," playing at the Film Forum theater in Manhattan's Greenwich Village since December 15, 1993, has been extended to January 12.

Since its arrival at North American theaters in 1992, the film has benefited from a series of positive reviews. Richard Corliss, Time magazine's movie critic, devoted his lead in his "picks of the season" article titled "Tidings of Job" to "Famine-33."

Mr. Corliss wrote in Time's December 27, 1993, issue that "[Famine-33] has important similarities to Hollywood financed pictures" such as "Sophie's Choice." He also mentioned that it was "a scarifying film about the real-life murder and starvation of more than 6 million Ukrainians by Stalin's bureaucrats in 1932-33."

Paul Schultz of The Daily News (December 15) wrote: "the accomplishment is immense: 'Famine-33' is riveting." The New York Times's Stephen Holden wrote: "the indelible images of human suffering that permeate [the film] are memorable precisely because they are so far removed in tone from the raucous shoot-'em-up violence and hysteria of Hollywood movies."

Admission is \$7.50 for adult non-members, \$6 for seniors, \$4 for members. For showtimes, please call the Film Forum (209 W. Houston St., New York) at (212) 727-8110/8112.

Ukrainian Engineer's Society of America, Inc. Chicago Branch
The Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, Inc., Illinois Branch
The Ukrainian Veterinary Medical Association of America and Canada, Chicago Branch
cordially invite Ukrainian girls who are either seniors in high school or freshmen in college to participate in our annual

Banquet and Ball with Presentation of Debutantes

Saturday, January 29, 1994

Chicago Hilton and Towers Hotel

Chicago, Illinois

Candidates for the presentation please contact Mrs. Teofila Kulykivsky at (708) 439-6949
For information on cost and reservations please call Orest or Ulana Hrynewych at (708) 698-4917

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