

INSIDE:

- A snapshot of voter sentiment in western Ukraine — page 3.
- Seagram's takes a shot at business in Ukraine — page 8.
- Annual survey of freedom around the globe — page 9.

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Congressional committees question Talbott on U.S. policy toward NIS

WASHINGTON (UNAW) — Ambassador Strobe Talbott testified before the Senate Appropriations Committee's Subcommittee on Foreign Operations on January 24 and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on January 25. Joining Mr. Talbott before the Senate Subcommittee was Brian Atwood, director of the Agency for International Development (AID). Ambassador Thomas Simons, who coordinates aid to the Newly Independent States (NIS) of the former Soviet Union, appeared with Mr. Talbott before the House Committee.

Subcommittee Chairman Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) opened the hearing and voiced his concerns about U.S. policy in the NIS. Stating that we "cannot personalize our relationship with Russia," he said we must reach out to other democrats besides Boris Yeltsin. He also stressed that U.S. policy must not result in the redividing of Europe. "Russia is a nation with an imperial past, and its neighbors, with a sense of history, have a right to fear it."

The ranking Republican member of the Subcommittee, Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.), opened his remarks with two criticisms. He first stated that AID briefings have been inaccurate and contradictory. He then stated that the majority of funding has been spent in Russia. After presenting two examples of the "mess," he went on to express his "concern about the emphasis" of U.S. assistance. According to the State Department, Russia has received 65 percent of the assistance while Ukraine has received just 2.7 percent.

Ambassador Talbott began his statement by saying that "our policy and our program of assistance are directed toward 12 states, but with your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would like today to concentrate on one of them: the Russian Federation." He then proceeded to talk almost exclusively about Russia.

Admitting that "many in the West are concerned" about a counter-revolution in Russia, the ambassador again outlined the four central premises of the administration's policy: "First, there is a titanic struggle under way in Russia over the future of that country. Second, we have a huge stake in the outcome of that struggle. Third, we can have some effect both in terms of what we say and in what we do. Fourth, this is a long-term process, and it will require patience and steadiness on our part." The goal of the policy, according to Mr. Talbott, is to create a stable, democratic Russia which respects borders.

In a brief reference to Ukraine, the ambassador stated that "after the trilateral agreement at the Moscow Summit, President Clinton made a commitment to President Kravchuk to expand our eco-

nom cooperation with Ukraine." He went on to explain that "assistance must follow reform if it is to be effectively used."

Mr. Atwood discussed U.S. assistance in greater detail, pointing out that humanitarian assistance began only in April 1992 and technical assistance commenced in December 1992. He mentioned that Russia is undergoing three transitions: "from totalitarianism to democracy, from a command to a free economy, and from an empire to a nation-state."

Sen. Leahy again cautioned Mr. Talbott about U.S. policy and stated that "Russia is not Boris Yeltsin" and that we should "not treat Boris Yeltsin like the shah." He then inquired about how the nuclear treaty will work, what promises were made, are any provisions of the agreement secret, and can President Leonid Kravchuk carry through.

Ambassador Talbott claimed that the agreement "will contribute to the security interests of the United States, Ukraine, Russia and Europe," assured the committee that there is "no secret undertaking of security guarantees," and that "this agreement has Bill Clinton's signature on it, and that counts for quite a bit."

When asked a number of times by Sen. McConnell whether the agreement needs ratification by Ukraine's Parliament, Ambassador Talbott avoided a direct answer and stated that "this is one that the president is going to have to handle himself." Exasperated, the senator stated: "the answer is you won't answer that." When asked whether the United States had offered Ukraine any security guarantees, Ambassador Talbott responded that security assurances have been offered. Sen. McConnell quickly inquired "what does that mean?" Mr. Talbott's response was that "once Ukraine becomes a non-nuclear-weapons state" it will have the same assurances as any other non-nuclear weapons state.

Sen. McConnell also cautioned against personalizing politics and said that "our policy toward that area of the world is whatever Boris Yeltsin says, that's what we advocate." The senator then inquired about the housing program for Russian troops.

Citing the Russian president's abolition of the Russian Constitutional Court, Sen. Arlene Specter (R-Pa.) inquired: "How far will we allow Boris Yeltsin to go?" Ambassador Talbott explained that the administration determines its support for Yeltsin at each step by analyzing "whether Boris Yeltsin's conduct is a step to democratization," to which Sen. Specter responded by asking whether abolishing the Constitutional Court was

(Continued on page 13)

Multilateral security guarantees promised if Ukraine signs NPT

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine will receive security assurances in a second document the United States, Russia and Great Britain are ready to sign said a top official in Ukraine's Foreign Ministry on January 26, but only if Ukraine's Parliament is willing to fully accede to NPT, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Deputy Foreign Minister Borys Tarasiuk would not comment on details about the new instrument. He said, "Should Ukraine's Parliament fully ratify START I and join the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, a multilateral agreement on security guarantees would be signed between the United States, Great Britain and Russia," according to the ministry's press officer, Yuriy Sergeyev. Mr. Tarasiuk made his announcement at a personal interview for several members of the mass media. Mr. Sergeyev added that France has agreed to become a fourth party to the agreement.

In a prelude to Mr. Tarasiuk's announcement, Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk sent a formal request to the Parliament on January 25 that asked the body to reconsider its November 18, 1993, resolution, whereby it ratified

START I with 13 stipulations for implementation and refused to agree to the NPT. He also expressed his belief that the tripartite declaration signed by the U.S., Russia and Ukraine fulfill the requirements listed by the Parliament.

Three Ukrainian parliamentary commissions have been considering the declaration signed in Moscow by the presidents of Ukraine, the U.S. and Russia on January 14, in which Ukraine agreed to give up its 1,800 nuclear weapons in return for security assurances and economic aid. The feeling in the Parliament has been that Ukraine was shortchanged.

Bohdan Horyn, deputy chairman of the Parliament's Commission on Foreign Affairs, said, "We (the Parliament) have come to the conclusion that we cannot implement START I or the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty until Article 5 of the terms of our ratification of START I is fulfilled." Among the many stipulations listed in Article 5 is one that states Ukraine will go to non-nuclear status in stages.

Mr. Horyn added, "The guarantees offered Ukraine must be studied by the Parliament and the people. We must be sure these are actual guarantees and not merely declarations."

(Continued on page 20)

Toronto bishop faces libel charges as struggle in eparchy continues

by Andriy Wynnnycky

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — A conflict within the Toronto Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy, raging since the Vatican appointed Roman Danylak as an apostolic administrator on December 29, 1992, burst into a new and secular forum: the courts. On December 14, 1993, 12 priests of the eparchy filed a \$1.1 million (Canadian) libel and slander suit in the Ontario Court, general division, against Bishop Danylak, 62.

Included in the suit are two editors and a reporter for the Toronto-based national biweekly newspaper, the Catholic New Times, and its publisher. The CNT has carried a series of articles on the ongoing feud between backers Bishop Isidore Borecky, 81, eparch since 1956, and Bishop Danylak, consecrated on March 25, 1993.

In the offending article, headlined "Ukrainian Catholics, I am known for my strong love of all things Ukrainian," which appeared in the September 26, 1993, issue, CNT reporter Louise Slobodian quoted Bishop Danylak as he denounced certain priests as incompetent in financial affairs and inadequately "theologically, religiously and spiritually" trained. Apparently

also actionable was Bishop Danylak's alleged attack on his opponents as "under the influence of Satan," delivered from the pulpit in February 1993.

Articles about the action have since appeared in The Globe and Mail (Canada's national daily) on January 18, and The Toronto Star (the largest circulation daily in Canada) on January 21.

Donald Posluns and Bonnie Freedman of the firm Porter, Posluns & Harris are representing the plaintiffs in the case. Bishop Danylak's counsel is Michael Tesluk of Harris, Fletcher, Tesluk Associates.

Through the offices of Mr. Tesluk, Bishop Danylak, on January 12, issued a statement of intent to defend himself. In the statement, since obtained by The Weekly, Bishop Danylak denies "each and every allegation" of the claimants. He also denies that "any words spoken by him were false" or that [the words he spoke] "referred to any of the plaintiffs." Bishop Danylak also asserted that he "did not defame and never intended to defame any of the plaintiffs."

Bishop Danylak also counterattacked with a paragraph titled "The Prior

(Continued on page 18)

ANALYSIS: Will nuclear agreement increase the security of Ukraine?

by Taras Kuzio

The nuclear agreement reached in Moscow between the U.S., Ukraine and Russia, according to both President Leonid Kravchuk and Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko, satisfied all the numerous conditions attached to the Ukrainian Parliament's tentative ratification of the START I treaty in November of last year. Is this really the case?

Predictably, political groups from Rukh to the right along the political spectrum have voiced their opposition to the agreement. Even some within the Communist and Socialist camp complained. Only the center left and liberal parties endorsed it. In some cases, this is not necessarily due to a pro-nuclear position on the part of these groups, but to their hostility towards President Kravchuk. Indeed, perhaps the greatest mistake of the Ukrainian side in reaching this agreement was the narrow base of their negotiating team.

practically impossible due to the lack of a full infrastructure required to possess a credible nuclear deterrence. To mention but a few areas in which Ukraine is lacking: nuclear warhead construction, nuclear testing and nuclear enrichment facilities.

On the other hand, those in the West and Russia who believe that Ukraine's denuclearization will happen as quickly as in Belarus are mistaken. Kyiv will inevitably drag the process out as long as possible in order to use the location of nuclear weapons on its territory as an insurance policy against its northern neighbor. The Russian domestic situation is very unstable and reform looks set to lose out to a shift to the right in domestic and foreign policies. In two years' time, President Boris Yeltsin is likely to be replaced by a more nationalistic president.

The nuclear agreement would allow Ukraine to deal with its greatest security threat — its domestic crisis — particularly caused by economic mismanagement and

Much more depends on the ability of Ukraine's leaders to articulate a clear vision and ... come to grips with the real domestic threats to Ukrainian security.

Why didn't the executive arm anticipate this and bring in members of the legislature? The pro-nuclear lobby within the Ukrainian Parliament, after all, never was a monolithic group. It included many deputies and political groups who demanded security guarantees and financial compensation in return for denuclearization. If these conditions were satisfied, as it now seems likely, the rump pro-nuclear lobby would command no more than 25 to 30 percent of public opinion and only deputies largely based in western Ukraine.

If indeed the reservations concerning security guarantees and compensation prove to be satisfied, then the agreement should be endorsed as being in Ukraine's national interests. Russia and the U.S. have now accepted that nuclear weapons in Ukraine, including tactical weapons transferred to Russia in 1992, are Kyiv's property, for which compensation is required (both financial and security) — something they have long been unwilling to agree upon.

Finally, if Ukraine is now seen by the West to have ratified START I (which was not the case in November) the spotlight will shift to the Russian Parliament which has to ratify START II. Yet, the new Russian Parliament is likely to be more hostile towards it than its predecessor — and more nationalistic — which makes ratification of START II unlikely. The West's displeasure with this likely Russian intransigence over START II is a window of opportunity for Ukraine to improve its disastrous image problem in the West and its relations with the leading Western powers, particularly the United States.

Those who argue in favor of a nuclear Ukraine forget that it would lead to the country's total isolation (and thereby play into Russian hands) and would be

lack of coherent leadership. These domestic problems, not a potential Russian invasion, are the real threats of Ukrainian security and independence. Of course, Russian external pressure contributes to this threat, but it only does so because the leadership's mismanagement of the economy has given Moscow a window of opportunity.

To state, as does President Kravchuk, that the agreement will help Ukraine concentrate on the economy and domestic issues presupposes that he, as leader of the government, supports economic reform and has a program. On the basis of the last two years' evidence, this is not the case. Therefore, the fear is surely that the funds released by the U.S. for compensation to Ukraine will drop down a black hole or end up in Zurich rather than be used constructively for the benefit of the economy.

In addition, what if after the period of denuclearization ends, the Ukrainian leadership still is mismanaging the economy? Will Ukraine then sell off something else to bid time? Thus this agreement, from a financial-economic point of view, is only in Ukraine's national interests if Kyiv grabs the opportunity and formulates a coherent reform strategy using Western aid. Of course, this will ultimately depend on the composition of the next Ukrainian Parliament.

An area that the Ukrainian side failed to promote in the Moscow agreement, which could still be added as a condition of approval by the Ukrainian Parliament, is the question of Sevastopol and the Black Sea Fleet. The agreement will not improve Ukraine's security if the Russian Black Sea Fleet (either half or the entire fleet, based in Sevastopol) remains in the Crimea. The fleet's presence only serves to bolster separatist sentiment in the peninsula and makes the region a potential Bosnia.

Therefore, the Ukrainian Parliament should demand that the agreement's approval be conditional upon the removal of the Russian Black Sea Fleet (either a portion or its entirety) from Ukrainian territory by the end of the denuclearization period. This should be

(Continued on page 20)

NEWSBRIEFS

Kravchuk urges signing of NPT

KYIV — President Leonid Kravchuk on Monday, January 24, called for Ukraine to join the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and Parliament leaders drafted a resolution aimed at breaking two years of deadlock on the issue. President Kravchuk, in an official letter to the Parliament, asked for approval of the NPT, said Dmytro Pavlychko, head of the Supreme Council's Foreign Affairs Committee. (Reuters)

Kozyrev clarifies statements in Moscow

MOSCOW — Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev met with U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering on Wednesday, January 19, to clarify his statements on Russia's relations with the "near abroad." Speaking afterwards with Interfax, Mr. Kozyrev reiterated his position that Russian troops would be withdrawn from the Baltic states, noting that "an orderly withdrawal under the framework of agreements will contribute to the consolidation of the sovereignty of those countries." The Russian foreign minister also stressed that Russian forces would remain in other states only under the terms of bilateral agreements. He added, however, that if Russia did not maintain a role in the near abroad, as Russia refers to other former Soviet republics, the result will be chaos and a flood of refugees into Russia. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Ukraine, Belarus sign military accord

MINSK — Ukraine and Belarus signed an agreement on military cooperation here in the Belarusian capital city on Tuesday, January 18. The agreement, signed by military delegations from the two states, sets the agenda for military contacts for 1994. Deputy Defense Minister Vasily Dziaimdzik signed the agreement on

behalf of Belarus; Ukraine was represented by Col. Gen. Ivan Oliynyk, deputy defense minister of armaments. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

CIA director notes tensions in Ukraine

WASHINGTON — R. James Woolsey, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, told the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on Tuesday, January 25, that he is concerned about ethnic tensions that could fragment Ukraine. Independence celebrations have "given way to disillusionment as a result of economic mismanagement and political drift," he said. "Reform has been nonexistent," he continued. "Energy shortages have become a way of life, the inflation rate for December was 90 percent, and nearly half of Ukraine's citizens are living below the poverty level." The CIA director further noted the potential political crisis in the Crimea, where there is a rising secession movement that threatens to fragment Ukraine. (The New York Times)

Economics delegation arrives in U.S.

WASHINGTON — A Ukrainian delegation led by Minister of the Economy Roman Shepkov arrived in the U.S. capital on Sunday, January 23, for high-level talks with U.S. administration officials in the departments of State, Defense, Commerce, Agriculture and the Treasury. Among other members of the delegation is the chairman of the National Bank of Ukraine, Viktor Yushchenko, as well as deputy ministers of Ukraine's economics ministries and leading financial experts. U.S. and Ukrainian officials discussed further economic cooperation. Among those meeting with the Ukrainian delegation were:

(Continued on page 14)

Crimean Tatar leader dies after attack

KYIV — Iskander Mametov, an economic adviser to Crimean presidential candidate Mykola Bagrov and a prominent Crimean Tatar leader, died in a Symferopol hospital on Friday, January 21, from gunshot wounds he sustained during an ambush on January 18.

Mr. Mametov, 42, was in a car with a driver and bodyguard when unknown gunmen opened fire. The driver and bodyguard were killed and 10 bystanders were wounded in the attack.

Reuters reported that Mr. Mametov was the fourth person to be killed in the Crimea under mysterious circumstances during the presidential campaign. All but one of the six candidates for president

received death threats.

The run-off vote for president, which is scheduled to take place January 30, pits Russian nationalist Yuriy Meshkov against Mr. Bagrov, who favors further Ukrainian control over the peninsula.

A Crimean Tatar activist, Nadir Bekirov said of Mr. Mametov's death: "This dreadful murder was committed by people who want to bury dialogue between Tatars and Crimean authorities." He added, "Mametov played a big role in the dialogue."

One of Mr. Meshkov's campaign staffers, Viktor Mezhold, told Reuters: "We are worried about further violence. [Mr. Mametov's] funeral on Saturday [January 29] could be particularly dangerous."

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Taras Kuzio is a director of the Ukrainian Business Agency (London-Kyiv). His study, "Russia-Crimea-Ukraine: Triangle of Conflict," is to be published in January by The Research Institute for the Study of Conflict and Terrorism.

ELECTION '94: A snapshot of voter sentiment in Lviv, Ternopil regions

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — On March 27 the people of Ukraine will go to the polls to vote for a new Ukrainian Parliament. It will be the first democratic election of the Supreme Council (Verkhovna Rada) since Ukraine declared independence in August 1991.

In the weeks leading up to this historic event, The Weekly's Kyiv bureau will travel to several cities in Ukraine to ask people their general viewpoint regarding the existing Parliament — and what they think a new one should look like.

To get a taste of diverse public opinion, we will solicit the ideas of local leaders as well as the citizenry. We will attempt to travel to the major regions of Ukraine and visit large cities, smaller towns and villages. Currently we are planning to hold interviews with people from the Kharkiv, Odessa and Vinnytsia regions. This is in no way a scientific poll. We simply wander the streets looking for anyone willing to talk.)

The Lviv and Ternopil regions were visited in the early part of January. These interviews yielded the following first installment in a series that will appear in The Weekly periodically through election day.

The Lviv and Ternopil regions of Ukraine, located in western Ukraine, are heavily rural and agricultural, their rolling hills producing much of Ukraine's sugar beet crop. Its animal husbandry provides Ukraine a fair portion of its meat and milk.

Lviv

The city of Lviv, the unofficial capital of western Ukraine and its largest city, was founded by King Danylo in the 14th century and named for his son, Lev.

Today, the city of more than 800,000 has a very definite Central European flavor, likened by many to cities like Prague, Budapest or even Brussels.

Unlike the sounds in eastern or southern Ukraine, Ukrainian is heard overwhelmingly on the streets of this colorful city known for its grand architecture and street cars.

Political leanings here tend to be more democratic and pro-European than in other regions of Ukraine, if simply because historically it spent only 40 — not 70 — years under communism. Even before that, this region's ties were with Poland and Austria-Hungary, and not Russia.

It is no wonder then, that some of the Parliament's staunchest democrats and many leaders of Rukh were elected from this region: people such as Vyacheslav Chornovil, Mykhailo Horyn and Ivan Drach, and also some of Ukraine's most outspoken politicians, Stepan Khmara to name but one.

Yet today, one discerns rumblings in the Lviv and Ternopil regions that suggest it is time for a change; that the Parliament is in stalemate and must be shaken up.

A restlessness is evident, a disenchantment with the system and the elected leaders. Most all of those ques-

tioned said a new Parliament is needed. Some said it is time for the writers and intellectuals to give up their positions and make room for a professional Parliament consisting of economic and financial experts who are paid as full-time legislators.

Tatiana Podvenko, walking on the edge of Freedom Square, Lviv's large, paved central city square, said she was disgusted with Mr. Chornovil and, for that matter, the whole lot of parliamentarians currently in Kyiv. "Chornovil was our big hope, but he hasn't done one thing for Lviv. He is too caught up in party politics," she said of the Rukh leader.

She said she had not yet decided who her new choice would be, but she insisted that drastic changes had to take place.

Another person, walking near the Taras Shevchenko memorial in the city center, was more adamant. "In my opinion, the Verkhovna Rada is not needed," said Taras Tkach. "Today, we have a situation where only a strong arm can help this country economically. In my opinion, the election will not change a thing. Just look at the recent elections in Moscow. But then look at what strong, knowledgeable leadership can do; Pinochet in Chile has forcefully pushed the economy upward."

A Russian who lives in Mykolayiv but was visiting Lviv said he felt sorry for Ukrainians and the state of political affairs in Ukraine. "Your government is simply giving Russia the chance to do what it pleases with Ukraine. But remember, it was never this economically bad during the Soviet regime," said Nikolai Alexandrov.

Sitting on a park bench as the noontime crowd scurried about the square, Bohdan Yavny seemed to agree with Ms. Podvenko.

The unemployed construction worker said, "By all means, the Verkhovna Rada has got to go. We need young energetic leaders. We do not need people who simply finished university. We need specialists: economists and jurists who know how to run a country. We also do not need kolhosp [collective farm] leaders who only know how to run a farm."

Pidhaitsi

A little over two hours' drive along an uneven, often unpaved, and muddy road lies the town of Pidhaitsi, the county seat for this area of the Ternopil region. Founded in 1463, Pidhaitsi has seen many occupiers and finally some freedom. It is badly run down, having been ignored by the Soviets after they moved the county seat to the neighboring town of Berezhany in the late 1940s.

The head of the county bank here, Zinoviy Rayenchuk, himself an ex-kolhosp director, agreed that Ukraine needs a more professional Parliament, although with his own political aspirations, it is doubtful he agrees that a kolhosp director could not do the job. "The Parliament is more attuned to singing the song of the swan. The various writers and artists who are members have sung their tune. They declared Ukrainian independence, elected a president (sic), developed an army,"

said Mr. Rayenchuk. "Today we need a professional Parliament, which will make running the government its full-time job. We need technocrats, as the world calls them. These are the people who will do the work and establish the banks," said Mr. Rayenchuk, an economist by training.

The town's mayor, Stepan Kolodnytsky, added a different bend. "It is important that the proper leaders are elected, whether they were Communists or not. It is important that the leaders address the questions of the farmers. Many of our democrats are stuck thinking in terms of demonstrations and manifestations."

He added, "Another one who has to go is Ivan Plushch. He has become active in political upheaval. At first we looked at him as a democrat. He has become red," said the mayor.

Verbiv

Five kilometers from Pidhaitsi sits the village of Verbiv, which under the Communist regime was called Pershe Travnave. Today, the village of 1,500 has its name back as it continues to grow sugar beets and raise dairy cows on its collective farm. Here opinions were tougher to draw out. Some who spoke refused to give their names.

The electorate's mood reflects a restlessness, a disenchantment with the system and the elected leaders.

One who did, cast another vote for a professional Parliament. Ivan Petrushchak, 50, said, "Things have to change. It is difficult to say how specifically. What we need are literate and intelligent people. We need professionals; people who will concentrate on the work of the Parliament and not on benefiting their own pocketbooks."

The head of the village council, Ivan Maksymiv, called for the ouster of the local Verkhovna Rada deputy, Lev Horokhivsky. "He betrayed us. He doesn't want to get involved in any controversial issues. He is strictly out for himself."

Finally, in an area where religion is deeply regarded and where fights between the Orthodox and Catholic faithful still sporadically occur, we had to get the opinion of a local parish priest.

The Rev. Hryhoriy Petryshyn of St. Mykolay (Nicholas) Ukrainian Catholic Church in Verbiv expounded his points in a deep baritone as though preaching to his Sunday congregation: "I agree with the knights of thought like Mykola Rochivsky, Stepan Khmara and Levko Lukianenko, who have shown us that in the name of the nation, they must be the types we support. They must lead our country. We cannot be apathetic about the fate of this great country. We must look to these true patriots for leadership."

Interior Ministry now treating Boychyshyn case as murder

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Ukraine's Interior Ministry confirmed on January 25 that it is now dealing with the disappearance of Rukh Deputy Chairman Mykhailo Boychyshyn as an act of premeditated murder. However, friction remains between it and leaders of the political party, who maintain that the ministry is mishandling the case.

A press spokesperson for the police organization said the current investigation has been initiated, in accordance with Article 94 of the Criminal Code. The spokesperson was quick to point out that the Ministry of the Interior is not close to solving the case, but that it is now pursuing the investigation with murder as a possibility.

Mr. Boychyshyn, who is also head of the Rukh Secretariat, was last seen at the Rukh offices in Kyiv on Saturday, January 15. He left between 9 p.m. and 9:30 p.m., saying he was going to walk the short distance to his apartment. He

was never heard from again.

Around midnight of the same evening, the Rukh offices were entered by two men carrying pistols, who ran off after a scuffle. An hour earlier, a mysterious phone call had been received there explaining that a package for Mr. Boychyshyn was being delivered to the offices.

Rukh still is voicing concerns about the way the Interior Ministry is handling the case. Rukhpress spokesperson Dmytro Ponomarchuk said that on January 26, the missing leader's wife, Lubomyra, filed a protest with the ministry's director, Col. Gen. Valentyn Nedryhailo, regarding a report he wrote for Ukraine's Parliament. The report, which deals with the circumstances of Mr. Boychyshyn's disappearance, allegedly states that she and her husband discussed Rukh finances in the last phone conversation between them on the night of his abduction. Ms. Boychyshyn explained in her complaint that the con-

(Continued on page 20)

Kravchuk and Plushch advocate plebiscite on constitutional principles

by Dmytro Filipchenko
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYYIV — President Leonid Kravchuk and Parliament Chairman Ivan Plushch want to include a referendum on the fundamental principles of the Constitution during parliamentary elections on March 27, further complicating the already difficult process of building democracy in Ukraine.

During a January 18 meeting of village, raion, city and oblast deputies held in Kyiv, the two Ukrainian leaders presented 812 elected officials with a seven-point document outlining the basic principles of Ukraine's political system.

Mr. Plushch, in his opening remarks, told the deputies that the institution established in 1992 of presidential representatives in every region had been a mistake, which led to conflict between the executive and legislative branches of the government. He also suggested, that since the current Parliament could not agree to a constitution, the issue should be brought to a plebiscite.

The seven-point document, which was agreed to by both Messrs. Plushch and Kravchuk (both are members of the constitutional committee), covers such issues as the rights and responsibilities of Ukrainian citizens. The second point strengthens the legislative branch of the government, giving it the right to ratify the state budget, appoint Supreme Court judges and procurators and impeach the president.

The third point gives the president and the prime minister the right to make decisions on domestic and foreign affairs; the president is the guarantor of the Constitution and the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, and he develops the state's foreign policy. The president has the right to call a referendum on the dissolution of the Parliament, and can nullify the acts of any executive body.

The principles also state that the prime minister forms the Cabinet of Ministers, in agreement with the president. The prime minister is appointed by the

(Continued on page 17)

OBITUARY

Dr. Maria Kwitkowsky, leader of women's organizations, 78

DETROIT — Dr. Maria Kwitkowsky, prominent community activist who held key positions in Ukrainian women's organizations, and a social worker by profession, died on January 21 at the age of 78.

Dr. Kwitkowsky, nee Wesolowska, was born December 19, 1915, in Chernivtsi, Ukraine. She completed her studies at the University of Chernivtsi, earning degrees in foreign languages and literature.

Upon emigrating to Germany in 1941, Dr. Kwitkowsky was active in the Association of Ukrainian Women.

The national president of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations in 1982-1992, she previously held the office of the WFUWO vice-president and served as specialist with the organization's social services department. She was named WFUWO honorary president at the federation's fifth congress.

As vice-president of the WFUWO, Dr. Kwitkowsky took part in the international conference of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the World Conferences of the United Nations Decade for Women, held in Mexico (1975), Copenhagen (1980) and in Nairobi (1985).

Dr. Kwitkowsky was also past president of the Ukrainian Gold Cross (1958-1982), and subsequently was named honorary president of the organization.

An executive board member of the

World Congress of Free Ukrainians, Dr. Kwitkowsky was awarded the Medal of St. Volodymyr at the world body's most recent congress held in Toronto in November 1993.

Upon coming to the United States and settling in Detroit, Dr. Kwitkowsky earned a degree in social work at Wayne State University, worked for social service agencies and became case work director at the International Institute, from which she retired in 1980.

Dr. Kwitkowsky was also an instructor of social work at Wayne State.

Dr. Kwitkowsky was the wife of Denys Kwitkowsky, lawyer and political activist, president of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine and of the Leadership of the Ukrainian Nationalists. In 1972 Dr. Kwitkowsky and her husband were named Ukrainians of the Year by the Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit and Windsor.

Dr. Kwitkowsky is survived by her daughter-in-law, Marta Kwitkowsky, and grandson, Adrian. Dr. Kwitkowsky's son, Ostap, died in 1989.

A panakhida service was held January 27 at Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hamtramck, Mich. Funeral services were on January 29 at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J.

N.Y./N.J. professionals support Ukrainian program at Columbia

NEW YORK — More than half a year ago, directors of three divisions at Columbia University — The Harriman Institute (formerly for Advanced Study of the Soviet Union), The Institute on East Central Europe, and Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures — contacted the Ukrainian American Professionals and Business Persons Association of NY/NJ (UAPBA). They described how these three divisions of Columbia, along with the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., had embarked on a long-term cooperative venture.

As stated in The Harriman Institute's program guide for 1993-1994, "By pooling our intellectual, material and archival resources, we hope to establish a Ukrainian studies consortium with the potential of becoming the foremost such center in North America."

Their reason for approaching the UAPBA was to ask assistance in raising funds to defray the costs of their planned two-year program, during which time Columbia will be seeking to raise much larger, long-term funding from foundations and government grants.

Representing the UAPBA, Bohdan Vitvitsky and Areta Pawlinsky met with two directors and one representative of the three divisions. The professors described Columbia's short and long-term goals. Dr. Vitvitsky articulated some of the Ukrainian American community's concerns regarding the tremendous inadequacies in levels of knowledge about

Ukraine in U.S. academe and the resulting impact on U.S. policy towards Ukraine. A Ukrainian Studies Program at Columbia University — and hopefully at additional leading academic and research institutions in the near future — could help redress such long-standing inadequacies.

Columbia's representatives pointed out that this direction of studying several "former Soviet" nations is not being followed everywhere. Some of the former "Soviet Research Centers" are committing themselves to focusing on Russia and are actively promoting this approach within the academic community, they noted.

Columbia University's approach is inter-disciplinary, which could help mainstream Ukrainian studies at this premier university by not limiting it to one department. The intent is to develop as many courses as funding and student interest permits.

A Ukrainian language course is now running and will be offered every semester for the foreseeable future. A contemporary poetry course was added for the spring semester and a history course is planned for the summer semester to be taught by Prof. Yaroslav Hrytsak of Lviv University.

According to the Harriman Institute's associate director, Dr. Alexander Motyl, research projects will also play an important role in the development of the program. Recently, three significant grants were awarded for projects which incorporate Ukraine in their focus on international relations, nationalism and conflict. Two were won by Columbia faculty members and the third by the School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA), of which the Harriman Institute is a constituent part. (For a more detailed description of these grants from the National Endowment for Humanities, Pew Charitable Trust and the Carnegie Corporation, see The Ukrainian Weekly, January 2.) These research projects will include the development of workshops, conferences, and seminars that will facilitate greater scholarly exchange.

The reception at Columbia appeared genuinely enthusiastic regarding the Ukrainian American community's involvement. Subsequently, the UAPBA board voted to begin organizing a one-time fund-raiser for Columbia's Ukrainian Studies Program, which would also serve to increase awareness about the program. The UAPBA has reached out to various non-members throughout the tri-state New York, New Jersey and Connecticut area who view the program as most worthwhile. A committee of approximately 20 individuals was formed under the name of FOCUS (Friends of Columbia University Ukrainian Studies).

FOCUS has enlisted the support of three prominent figures, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Ivan Dzyuba and George Shevelov, as honorary committee members.

A fund-raising dinner will be held at Columbia's Low Library on the evening of Saturday, March 26, in the former library's grand multi-story rotunda. Dr. Robert Conquest, distinguished scholar and author of "The Harvest of Sorrow," will be the honored guest speaker.

FOCUS anticipates that many others — in particular, Columbia alumni — will acknowledge the importance of this new Ukrainian Studies Program and will pledge their support for the program by attending the fund-raising dinner. For more information, please contact Bohdan Vitvitsky, (908) 665-8925, or Areta Pawlinsky, (609) 683-5959.

Canadians help launch financial tabloid in Kyiv

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — As editor of The Financial Post, Diane Francis doesn't need the extra ink writing occasional financial columns for a new weekly newspaper in Ukraine. But, when Financial Ukraine released its inaugural issue on November 24, 1993, Ms. Francis' first column, translated into Russian, appeared on the front page.

"I offered them a seven-point plan which included stop printing money, control the currency (the karbovanets/kupon) supply, facilitate taxes on exports, and change the rules on residency requirements for foreign ownership," she said recently from her editorial office in Toronto.

Ms. Francis and Toronto lawyer Bohdan Onyschuk, both members of the newly formed Canada Ukraine Chamber of Commerce, helped launch the 16-page Kyiv-based financial tabloid. The chamber also publishes its own bimonthly update titled The Ukrainian Monitor.

For the pair, it's a practical fit.

Considered one of Canada's top financial scribes, Ms. Francis has twice visited Ukraine, and has written a series of articles on her observations and opinions about Ukraine's economic situation for her own daily tabloid newspaper.

Meanwhile, Mr. Onyschuk's Toronto law firm, Smith, Lyons, Torrance, Stevenson & Mayer, is the only North American legal operation with an office in the Ukrainian capital since the fall of 1992. Among their clients is the Ukrainian government, for which they've negotiated a printing contract with the Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd.

Financial Ukraine, which is expected to become a daily publication within six months, is not unlike The Financial Post of Canada in its concentration on information and analysis of economic matters, fiscal and monetary reforms, and privatization issues facing Ukraine. The new

Ukrainian newspaper has also been granted permission to copy stories, through a joint Apple computer system, that appear in The Financial Times of London, which owns almost 20 percent of Ms. Francis' publication.

The Financial Times also recently purchased the former Soviet newspaper Izvestia.

"They've been given an option to buy part of the paper," explained Ms. Francis. "But for the next half-year, Financial Ukraine will be given lifting privileges at no charge in return for including The Financial Times as a partner in their masthead. This gives (Financial Ukraine) two things. It allows them to have top-notch current economics and protects them from political interference."

Mr. Onyschuk added that the British editorial copy will offer the new Ukrainian publication a "window on the world." He explained: "They will receive analysis about what's happening in nearby countries."

Given the appearance and sudden disappearance of several similar publications in Ukraine over the last few years, such guarantees are welcome news for Andriy Vesselovsky. "There's more freedom to express opinions in Ukraine from a financial point of view," noted the charge d'affaires at Ukraine's Embassy in Ottawa.

"But (the newspaper) will still have to prove itself reliable and influential," he said.

On that count, Mr. Onyschuk isn't worried. He says Financial Ukraine has recruited 12 of the best financial writers in Ukraine to join its editorial team. And no sooner had they begun publishing, than these journalists "blew the lid off" a story.

"They detailed, with a series of graphs, the growth of the money supply," explained Mr. Onyschuk. "Why it happened, who let it happen, where it happened. Really, how much of it was con-

trolled by the old dinosaurs from the old state enterprises."

Plans are afoot to double Financial Ukraine's size this year to 32 pages, while keeping the traditional 70/30 editorial advertising balance. The first three issues, of which 20,000 copies were made available in Kyiv, Kharkiv and Odessa, sold for 66 karbovantsi (or about .2 U.S. cents) apiece.

Publisher Serhiy Notchovkin, who owns Links Investments Ltd. in Kyiv, is sinking much of his profits into the newspaper.

Mr. Onyschuk added that Financial Ukraine will eventually change its language format from Russian, still the main language of commerce in Ukraine, to the country's national language.

He and Ms. Francis are now looking into establishing an exchange program for Ukrainian and Canadian journalists, and are hoping for funding from Canada's Foreign Affairs department.



Diane Francis

UNA CENTENNIAL CONCERT: Two choirs to showcase talents

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Ukrainian National Association's centennial gala concerts will showcase the talents of two Ukrainian American choral groups: the Ukrainian National Choir, directed by Michael Dlaboha, and the Ukrainian Chorus Dumka, directed by Vasyl Hrechynsky.

The two choirs will perform, along with opera soloists, a quartet and a pianist, at Carnegie Hall in New York on Sunday, February 19, and at Philadelphia's Academy of Music on Sunday, March 13. (For ticket information, see advertisement in this issue.)

The Ukrainian National Choir, founded in 1985 by a group of singers from Philadelphia, today is a 100-voice mixed choir composed of singers from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and Washington, D.C. Its repertoire includes the classical works of Ukrainian composers Lysenko, Barvinsky, Stetsenko, Liudkevych, Liatoshynsky and others.

The choir's first major project was a presentation of a series of concerts in the United States and Canada in celebration of the Millennium of Christianity in Rus'-Ukraine, which was marked in 1988. Other noteworthy performances have taken place at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, Roy Thomson Hall in Toronto, and the Port of History Museum in Philadelphia.

The choir has performed concerts of Christmas carols, tributes to Taras Shevchenko and Mykola Lysenko, and sacred music of Ukraine. As well it performed in the October 1989 premiere of the opera "Yaroslav the Wise" by Heorhiy Maiboroda.

The Ukrainian National Choir's conductor and music director, Mr. Dlaboha, was born in the Lemko region of western Ukraine. He began studying music as a violin student at the Pedagogical Music School in Leignitz, Poland, and then continued his studies at Westminster College in Princeton, N.J. He pursued his studies of choral conducting with the renowned Swiss musicologist Dr. Paul Boeple and with Dr. George Lynn.

In 1969, Mr. Dlaboha became music director of the Philadelphia male chorus Prometheus. Under his direction the choir completed two European concert tours in 1980 and 1984, performing in Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany and Austria, and at the International Choral Festival in Montreux, Switzerland.

The Ukrainian National Choir's piano accompanists are Olena Litvinenko and Olenka Stasyshyn.

The Dumka Chorus last year marked the 45th anniversary of its founding in New York. Established by immigrants, it soon became the largest Ukrainian mixed choir outside of Ukraine. Dumka's mission then was to preserve and foster a musical heritage virtually outlawed by the Soviet regime in Ukraine, and to enrich the cultural and spiritual life of the Ukrainian diaspora as well as the general public.

In 1990, Dumka traveled to Ukraine. Its triumphal tour was seen as a justification of the choristers' years of hard work and sacrifice. The choir was enthusiastically and warmly received by audiences throughout Ukraine.

Dumka's repertoire, shared with audiences around the world via more than 400 concerts, includes



The Ukrainian National Choir

Ukrainian folk, classical and contemporary music. An ensemble of the choir's female singers performs works by popular composers of the day as well as favorite folk songs.

Among the chorus's most outstanding concert venues are: Carnegie Hall, Town Hall, Madison Square Garden and St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York, the John F. Kennedy Center in Washington and the Garden State Arts Center in New Jersey. It has performed also in Detroit, Chicago, Philadelphia, Toronto and Montreal, as well as the European cities of London, Salzburg, Munich, Saverne, Karlsruhe and Strasbourg.

Since November of 1991 the Ukrainian Chorus Dumka has been directed by Mr. Hrechynsky, a native of the Lviv region of Ukraine who had emigrated to the United States. Mr. Hrechynsky studied at the Stryi Music School and the Filaret Kolessa Musical Pedagogical School in Lviv. In 1986 he graduated from the Mykola Lysenko Music Conservatory in Lviv with a diploma in choral conducting and the teaching of choral disciplines.

He completed post-graduate studies at the Moscow Conservatory and worked as choirmaster at the Ivan Franko Theater of Opera and Ballet in Lviv. In addition he taught conducting at the Lviv Conservatory and directed several area choirs.

The Dumka Chorus is accompanied by pianist Genya Paley.



Michael Dlaboha



The Ukrainian Chorus Dumka



Vasyl Hrechynsky

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Professionals' potential

For several years now, there has been talk in the United States of emulating the Canadian experience in organizing a federation of organizations of Ukrainian professionals and businesspersons. Several preparatory meetings have now been held to discuss the desirability, the feasibility and structure of such a group — the most recent taking place during the October 1993 Leadership Conference annually organized by The Washington Group, perhaps the premiere "Ps and Bs" organization in the United States.

It was announced that a national federation of professionals and businesspersons was slated to be launched in late February of this year. We heartily support the idea of a national federation, first of all, because we have seen what good work the various local or regional professionals' and businesspersons' organizations now do. Secondly, there is the aforementioned Canadian model to which we can point.

The Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Federation unites some 2,000 Ukrainian Canadian professionals, giving the group a prominent profile nationally — both within the Ukrainian Canadian community and within Canadian society as a whole. The federation has worked with other organizations of professionals (some of them also ethnically based), Canadian government bodies and, of course, other Ukrainian organizations. Its strength lies in its members: it is a powerful organization that can tap into the know-how of its diverse membership for various large-scale projects. For example, a representative of the organization spoke at the Leadership Conference of the federation's ability to pool together a large data base of professional and business talents and then apply these to help in Ukraine's development in all spheres of activity.

The organization has taken a lead in promoting Canadian trade with Ukraine. Its members have organized and participated in trade delegations traveling to Ukraine and hosting visits by their Ukrainian counterparts. Its most recent conference, held in Winnipeg in July 1993, focused on "Ukraine The New World Agenda," spotlighting trade with Ukraine. The conference featured an impressive list of speakers, including Canada's first consul general to Ukraine, Nestor Gayowsky, Viktor Pynzenyk, then Ukraine's deputy prime minister for economic reform, as well as Canadian federal and provincial government officials.

Coincidentally, but understandably given the tenor of the times, the theme of the 1993 Leadership Conference was "Promoting American-Ukrainian Partnerships." Panels covered everything from the business climate, international assistance and the role of non-governmental organizations, to issues concerning the arts and the media. The list of speakers was replete with prominent names: Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, Roman Popadiuk, the first U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, and his newly appointed successor, William Miller, to name just a few.

It is important to note that The Washington Group's annual conference this year was co-sponsored by Ps and Bs organizations from Buffalo, N.Y., Chicago, Rochester, N.Y., the New York/New Jersey area, Detroit/Windsor, Ontario, Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh — surely a sign that more cooperation in the future will bring even more good results and fresh ideas. And the latter is something our Ukrainian American community sorely needs.

Last November we asked in this space: "Why haven't the various professionals and businesspersons' groups, which do excellent work in their realms of activity, produced leaders to take part and ultimately take charge of our community-wide organizations?" Perhaps the formation of a national federation of Ps and Bs is the missing ingredient. It will no doubt be a place for the younger (and not so young) members of the Ukrainian American community to make a real contribution and have a real impact, by utilizing their professional experience in a professional way to improve the outward image of our community and to make that community an even more powerful voice in the United States. Clearly then, a national federation of professional and business organizations should be a welcome addition to our community landscape.

Feb.
7
1889

Turning the pages back...

Mykhailo Yeremiiv was born on February 7, 1889, in Novoselsia (near Zhytomyr) in Volhynia. As a student at the Kyiv Polytechnical Institute, he was twice arrested by the

Okhrana, the Russian imperial police. In April 1917, he became a student representative to the Central Rada of the Ukrainian People's Republic (UNR) and then a member of its executive committee. He served as the Rada's secretary (1917-1918) and editor-in-chief of its official publication, as well as the editor of the Ukrainian Social Democratic Workers party's organ, *Robitnycha Hazeta*.

He was later assigned to Rome by the UNR Directory, where he served as secretary of the mission. He also established and edited *La Voce del Ucraina* (1919-1920).

Yeremiiv remained abroad after 1920, moving to Vienna, Prague, Podebrady and Paris as he pursued his career in journalism. In 1928, he founded the Ofinor press agency, of which he was director and editor-in-chief.

Yeremiiv's efforts aroused the hostility of the Soviet government, and through diplomatic pressure managed to force him to leave France in 1936. He moved to Geneva, relocating the Ofinor agency's head office there. During the second world war, he founded a refugee aid committee, eventually known as the *Comité Suisse d'Aide aux Réfugiés Ukrainiens*.

Although he relinquished his position as director of Ofinor in 1944, he continued to file with Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian newspapers in Europe, and published many pamphlets on nationalities issues in the USSR. He died in Geneva in September 1975.

"Yeremiiv, Mykhailo," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 5 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

IN THE PRESS

The fragile and endangered independence of Ukraine

by Dr. David R. Marples

President Bill Clinton's much-publicized visit to Moscow, Kyiv and Minsk in mid-January might be perceived as a success for the U.S. "Partnership for Peace" program. For Ukraine, it represents a severe setback for the newly independent state that is currently under assault from several quarters.

Ukrainian-Russian relations have been fragile since Ukraine declared its independence in August 1991. The Russian Parliament has asserted several times that Russia's "gift" of the Crimea to Ukraine in 1954 was illegal, and has declared the Crimean military port of Sevastopol to be Russian territory. Prominent Russians have also ardently supported separatist leaders in the Crimea who agitate for independence or a return to Russia. As Russians make up 68 percent of the Crimean population, and are about to elect a separatist-minded president there, Ukrainian leaders await new eruptions in the former vacationland for Soviet leaders.

The disputed Black Sea Fleet is also quartered in the Crimea. Last June, Ukraine and Russia agreed to share the fleet. But when Presidents Boris Yeltsin and Leonid Kravchuk met in Massandra in September, the Ukrainian leader agreed to give up Ukraine's half of the warships to Russia.

A similar agreement was reached January 14 on Ukraine's nuclear missiles, at the Moscow summit meeting of Mr. Clinton, Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Kravchuk. Ukraine agreed to turn over the weapons to Russia in exchange mainly for nuclear fuel — extracted from warheads and refined — for its power plants.

In the case of both the fleet and the missiles, Ukraine has gained little security and few economic benefits.

The Ukrainian Parliament held extensive discussions about signing the U.S.-Soviet START I arms-reduction agreement, against a background of sustained world pressure. Ukraine was treated as an international pariah for not agreeing to give up instantly its nuclear weapons — 176 long-range missiles and 1,800 warheads — as neighboring Communist-controlled Belarus had done.

On November 18, however, the Parliament voted 254 to nine (out of 440 members) to ratify the START I treaty, and its earlier Lisbon Protocol (signed with Russia and the United States), but under carefully elaborated conditions:

*Article 5 of the protocol, which committed Ukraine to join the international Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as a non-nuclear state, would not apply.

David R. Marples, a history professor at the University of Alberta, is the author of "Ukraine Under Perestroika," and a senior research scholar with the university's Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. This article is reprinted from the January 25 issue of The Globe and Mail.

*Ukraine must be compensated for the tactical warheads withdrawn from Ukraine to Russia in 1992.

*Ukraine must receive significant foreign financial assistance for disarmament, binding security guarantees, and recognition of the state's existing borders and territorial integrity.

*Most important, the relinquishing of the missiles would be gradual, with an initial elimination of only 36 percent of the rockets and 42 percent of the warheads. "Other states" must pledge not only never to use nuclear weapons against Ukraine, but never to threaten it by force.

Few of these conditions were met at the Clinton-Yeltsin-Kravchuk summit. The notion expressed at the summit, of U.S.-Russian monitoring of Ukrainian security, is akin (in Russia's case) to Hitler's Germany agreeing to protect Czechoslovakia in the 1930s. Ukrainians are understandably bewildered about why Russia, which has moved rapidly toward an authoritarian presidency and a Parliament dominated by extreme nationalists and Communists, should be the recipient of such unconditional Western trust.

Some of the responsibility for the summit agreement clearly rests on Mr. Kravchuk, who has given way under pressure before. Yet it also results from the critical economic and political strains under which Ukraine labors. Hyperinflation has crippled its economy. Its currency is nearly worthless. And Ukraine remains dependent on Russia for oil and gas, at prices close to world levels.

Also, Ukraine's territorial integrity is being threatened from more than one direction. Like the Crimea, the Donetsk region, which contains a Ukrainian majority but is heavily Russified, seeks autonomy or, as demanded by some striking coal and steel workers last summer, annexation to Russia. In the Transcarpathian region in the west of the country, a strong movement called the "Rusyn Association of Subcarpathia" calls for autonomy. And Romania has laid claim to territory annexed to Ukraine by Stalin in 1940.

One does not need to be a Ukrainian nationalist to see the dangers to Ukrainian independence, which has become fragile at best. The main danger remains Ukraine's historical nemesis: Russia.

To many Ukrainians, Russia today — whether they listen to Mr. Yeltsin, ultra-nationalist Vladimir Zhirinovskiy or Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev — does not seem appreciably different from the Russia of the past, a period forever associated with the horrors of collectivization, wartime conflicts in western Ukraine, the persecution of dissidents and the more recent Chernobyl disaster. Ukraine's security, and its future independence, are now in the hands of Russian authorities.

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Report from Brussels**Europeans voice disappointment with results of NATO summit**

by Christine Medycky

U.S. President Bill Clinton has completed his first trans-European tour. During his eight-day visit, Mr. Clinton met with leaders in Brussels, Prague, Kyiv, Moscow, Minsk and Geneva. Although generally hailed as a triumph back home, the trip was met with mixed reviews in Europe.

Plagued by a deepening recession, regional strife and political instability, European governments from both sides of the former Iron Curtain were hoping for a strong show of American leadership. Instead they were confronted by a timid, "insubstantial and improvisational" U.S. foreign policy.

At the top of the president's agenda was the NATO summit in Brussels. Since the end of the Cold War, the future of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has been hotly debated. The crucial issue to be resolved at the summit was whether to expand the 45-year-old, 16-member military alliance to include former Soviet satellite states.

Eastern European countries wary of resurgent ultra-national and imperialistic tendencies in Russia (as personified by Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy) believe that the way of deterring future conflicts is to fill the present security vacuum in the region by extending NATO's security blanket eastward. Russia on the other hand, views such an enlarged military alliance at its doorstep as a threat to its strategic interests and considers it strictly unacceptable.

In an effort to avoid provoking Russia's military and as a result undermining Russia's democratic reform process, President Clinton offered a com-

promise: the "Partnership for Peace." A sort of halfway house for membership, this plan will allow partners to participate in NATO activities such as military exercises, peacekeeping missions, humanitarian operations and crisis management. Although partners will be able to consult on security matters with NATO, no outright security guarantees were given at the summit – just "political commitment."

Eastern Europe, led by Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, received the American proposal with cynicism and anger, calling it a poor substitute for prompt NATO membership. Many Eastern Europeans, see the West as sacrificing their national interests for Moscow's needs. Some have even compared it to the appeasement of Hitler at Munich in 1939 and the sellout to the Soviet Union six years later in Yalta.

Is NATO's reluctance a historical blunder? If Eastern Europe is not brought under NATO's wing now when Russia is weak, how will it be embraced later when Russia is strong?

Somewhat comforted by the American leader's assurances that their safety is "important to the security of the United States," the leaders of the Visegrad group countries of Central Europe endorsed the Partnership for Peace plan, but stressed that they expect this to lead to full membership.

As Polish President Lech Walesa stated, "this is a step in the right direction, but a small step." Other Eastern European countries not present at the Brussels or Prague meetings also expressed their acceptance of the U.S. initiative.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**Congrats on "Year in Review" issue**

Dear Editor:

Cheers! Cheers! Cheers! to the entire staff (the shop included) for the superb piece of journalism that The Ukrainian Weekly represents, not only in the informative, coherent, readable "The Year in Review" in the December 26, 1993, issue, but also in every issue throughout the year. To every person wishing to keep informed of the development of events in Ukraine, The Ukrainian Weekly is indispensable.

With many thanks for your good work when it is most needed.

Marie Halun Bloch
Cambridge, Mass.

Insulted by letter on Latinization

Dear Editor:

I feel it necessary to respond to the incoherent letter of Michael Shwec (January 9) regarding the so-called Latinization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

As an American-born Ukrainian, my appreciation and love for things Ukrainian and the Ukrainian Catholic Church was nurtured by the Basilian

Fathers and Sisters in New York City during the 1940s. That love and appreciation has endured even though I have been separated from the Ukrainian community for 40 years. I have been able to instill that same interest in my children. My association with the Roman Rite has always been most cordial and I have always been accepted as an equal, without question.

During my travels in the South, Southwest and West, it has always been a thrilling experience to attend services in various Byzantine Catholic Churches and to see the enthusiasm and devotion with which our rituals and customs are practiced. In recent years I have been privileged to participate in the formation of a Byzantine (Ruthenian) Catholic parish in North Carolina and, because most of the liturgy is celebrated in English, I have, only now, discovered the real richness, beauty and spirituality of our liturgy, which had previously escaped me due to my limited proficiency with the Old Church Slavonic and Ukrainian languages. I find that the Byzantine Rites are far from dead and it has been my experience that our presence excites the interest and curiosity of people of the Roman Rite and others to learn more about our rituals and culture.

I prefer to leave the guidance and future of our Byzantine Rites in the hands of our prelates acting in unity with the holy father.

Vladimir Yanoschak
Raleigh, N.C.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas

**Helping Ukraine via family renewal**

Today Ukraine is struggling. Among other things, it needs: a strong economy based on moral order and free enterprise; honest and competent government; allies in the West; faith in the future. It also needs stable and loving families, the cornerstone of every healthy society.

Families are important and, to call attention to this fact, the U.N. General Assembly proclaimed 1994 as the International Year of the Family (IYF). The theme of IYF is "Family Resources and Responsibilities in a Changing World."

For Lesia and me, one of the world's most significant resources for family life is Worldwide Marriage Encounter (WWME). Now active in some 78 countries, from Argentina to Zimbabwe, Austria to Thailand, WWME is a marriage renewal program that strengthens family life as no other experience can. It centers around the Marriage Encounter (M.E.) weekend, a 44-hour experience that enables couples to revitalize their marriages by deepening the joys they share with each other and with God.

When Lesia and I made our original Worldwide Marriage Encounter (M.E.) weekend in 1982, we were so excited we wanted to bring the weekend to our Ukrainian community, both here and in Ukraine. At the time it seemed like an impossible dream.

We shared our dream with Bishop Innocent Lotocky, who urged us to pursue it and even provided us with seed money to get things rolling. We became an M.E. team couple and started presenting weekends for the Latin-rite Catholic Church. Our dream was to eventually have Ukrainian couples and a Ukrainian priest presenting weekends for Ukrainian couples. Our dream received the warm support and prayers of Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk, and Bishops Basil Losten and Robert Moskal.

In time, we were joined by other Ukrainian lovers. The Rev. Andriy and Halyna Chirovsky became an M.E. team couple as did Drs. Andrew and Taisa Browar. The Rev. Tom Glynn became a presenting priest. By 1988, we had presented weekends for Ukrainian couples in Chicago, Rockford, Ill., Detroit, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia. Later, we made contact with the Rev. Boris Kyba, a Ukrainian Redemptorist who presents M.E. weekends in Canada. He too shared our impossible dream.

Ukraine never left our minds. At the time, Ukraine was still under the domination of atheistic Communists. Going there with a program that strengthened the sacrament of marriage was out of the question.

And then it happened. Ukraine became an independent state and our dream didn't seem so impossible anymore. We shared our dream with Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky and soon after his arrival in Ukraine, His Eminence invited us to present weekends there.

In September of 1990, the Browsers went to Lviv to participate in the Ukrainian Youth for Christ conference. While there, they gave presentations in the Ukrainian language on marital spirituality and met with married couples and clergy, informing them about Marriage Encounter. The response was very positive.

There were hurdles to overcome, however. We had to translate our talks. We had to find funding. We had to convince the European Secretariat of Worldwide Marriage Encounter – which had support-

ed Hungarian-language weekends in Carpatho-Ukraine and wanted Hungarians to take charge of M.E. weekends in Ukraine – that Ukrainian-language weekends in Ukraine were not only feasible but essential. We had to find a bishop in Ukraine who was willing and able to devote the kind of initial attention our effort required. We had to assure ourselves that the weekend would "take" in Ukraine and would blossom under the leadership of local couples once we returned to the United States.

Today, we think we are ready. Thanks to the enthusiastic support of Bill and Mary Anne Boylan and the Rev. Charles Coulter of the WWME American Secretariat, monies were found. The Raskob Foundation donated \$5,000 to our cause. The Rev. Oleh Romanenko, a talented linguist at St. Nicholas Cathedral in Chicago, translated all our talks. Cardinal Lubachivsky and the Rev. Ken Nowakowski of the Lviv Archeparchy prevailed upon the papal nuncio in Kyiv to convince the WWME Secretariat in Europe that Ukraine was best served by Ukrainian-speaking couples. Father Kyba was able to gain the confidence of Bishop Mykhailo Koltyk of Zboriv, who promised to promote Worldwide Marriage Encounter in his eparchy. Two couples, one from Ternopil, the other from Lviv, have agreed to come to the United States to experience a WWME weekend, to be trained as presenting teams, and to return to Ukraine to invite couples for weekends we will present together beginning in July.

Our first Ukrainian-language weekend in North America is scheduled for March 18 (beginning at 8 p.m.) through March 20 (ending at 5 p.m.) in Chicago. We invite all Ukrainian couples to join us during this historic weekend even if you've already made a weekend.

Couples of all ages deserve a WWME weekend! Marriage Encounter is for couples with good marriages who want to make them even better. Marriage Encounter starts with the love spouses have for each other and helps them to build, expand, and re-energize that love. The weekend allows each couple to step back and take stock of priorities and to look at their communication with each other and with God in a new way.

For more information about the March Ukrainian-language weekend call us at (815) 758-6897 and we'll respond immediately. If you can't make our Ukrainian weekend, we'll provide you with information about English-language weekends in your area.

Some couples will not be able to make our March weekend and we understand. They can help with donations. We have an account (No. 26859-02) at Selfreliance in Chicago. Make your tax-deductible checks payable to Worldwide Marriage Encounters and mail it to Selfreliance, 2351 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60622.

Like many Ukrainians in North America, Lesia and I have been frustrated and disillusioned with the apparent lack of progress in Ukraine today. Frustrated because we would like to change things overnight; disillusioned because we naively believed things would be further along by now.

We decided to stop cursing the darkness. We decided to light a candle. One small candle that could help rebuild Ukraine, one family at a time. We need your candle. Help us if you can!

"Na zdorovya": Seagram's takes a shot at business in Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets

KYYIV — Seagram's has been called the Tiffany's of Kyiv, and like Tiffany's, which graces New York's Fifth Avenue, the Seagram retail store enhances the tree-lined, cobblestoned Karl Marx Street in the city center of the Ukrainian capital.

Unlike most Western companies, Joseph Seagram & Sons, Limited — the Canadian spirits firm — decided to invest in Ukraine before looking to Moscow for business opportunities.

"Ukraine is part of Seagram's global strategy," said Walter Kish, the country manager of Seagram Ukraine, a subsidiary of Seagram Europe and Africa. "We're expanding to new markets because our standard Western markets are pretty well saturated. So, if you're looking at returns of any significance in the future, you have to look at new market opportunities," he added, lounging in his wood-paneled, tapestry-draped office.

With the opening up of Eastern Europe and the collapse of the Soviet Union, this region of the world provided fertile ground for the 100-year-old liquor company; Seagram Czechoslovakia and Seagram Hungary were set up in 1992, Poland and Ukraine opened their subsidiaries in the summer of 1993.

Although Ukraine is currently in economic turmoil and political chaos, a sobering fact for foreign investors, Mr. Kish thinks that a company such as Seagram's will succeed because it looks to the future for rewards.

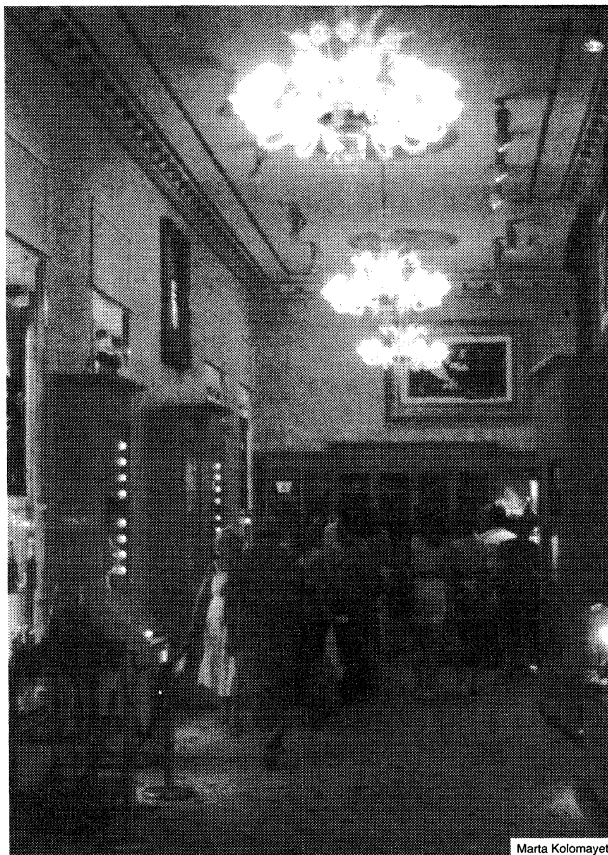
"When you produce products that take 15, 20, 30 years to mature, you've got to have a very long-term perspective," he observed.

"We wanted a flagship operation to get the Seagram name up front. This is the only Seagram retail outlet in the world," he said, giving a tour of the marble, glass and wood interior. "Our investment is well into seven digits," he disclosed.

Business and personal reasons

"We had two reasons to invest in Ukraine: one was a practical business decision. Seagram's is very confident that over the long-term it will succeed here. There is a good-sized market, the country is abundant in natural resources and it does have more of a European influence than Russia, or some of the other former Soviet republics. When you look at the long-term economic potential of Ukraine, it can compete with countries like Germany and France," said Mr. Kish.

The second was a very personal factor; Seagram is owned by the Bronfman fam-



The interior of the Seagram's store on Karl Marx Street.

ily who immigrated from Bessarabia to Canada in the 1890s. Edgar Bronfman, the patriarch of this wealthy and influential family, is also the president of the World Jewish Congress, and when the organization held its conference in Belgium a few years ago, he asked Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk to address the delegates.

Since that time, Mr. Bronfman has visited Ukraine on a number of occasions. "They have gotten to know each other, and that always helps," commented Mr. Kish.

Difficulties in getting started

Despite the personal connection, it

took Seagram's two and a half years to get established in Kyiv. "Frankly, it was a lot of hard-slaving work," said Mr. Kish.

"We dealt with just about every ministry there is; it seems the way bureaucracy is set up here, everyone has a say. You've got the food and agricultural ministries, economics, finance, foreign trade relations. And once you start dealing with retail, you have to contend with various municipal- and regional- level bureaucracies. So, an incredible amount of paperwork has to get funneled through before you get all the appropriate approvals. What is essential is the assis-

tance of a lot of local consultants, lawyers, etc.," he explained.

When setting up a business in Ukraine, you have to have a lot of patience and a good sense of humor. Good, sharp local contacts can interpret laws and decrees in Ukraine, which change as quickly as a Ukrainian downs a shot of vodka.

"Understanding the situation Ukraine is in today, where it is coming from, I would not put as much of the blame on the Ukrainian government, the Ukrainian bureaucracy, as the failure of a lot of Western people to adapt, to invest the time to understand the bureaucracy, the historical process, the way it is running now, and why it's in the state it's in. If you have a little bit of understanding, if you have some patience and get to know who the people in government are, you get to know how the bureaucracy works. Eventually you get things done," said Mr. Kish, a Ukrainian Canadian businessman, who joined the Seagram's operation less than a year ago.

Although he acknowledges that getting things done takes a lot longer in the West, he sings the praises of the young people now running his store. The staff of 31 people in both the retail store and in the wholesale sector of the Seagram Ukraine operation has only three expatriates and 28 Ukrainian citizens.

The workforce is young and trilingual; a requirement of the job is to speak Ukrainian, English and Russian.

"We wanted to get younger people, straight out of school, who had not picked up habits from the old system. We got Seagram trainers, who spent about three months with the staff, teaching them how to deal with clients, how to serve people, and gave them extensive product knowledge," said Mr. Kish.

The staff, neatly dressed in the rich navy and regal gold colors of Seagram fame, has been well-trained in customer service. They have been taught how to talk, how to smile, to say thank you. They also are knowledgeable about their product line — how port was made, where champagne comes from and what chardonnay is — which includes Sandeman Port, Martell XO and Mumm's Champagne, to name a few.

Opened in July of 1993, the flagship store with its brass, marble and glass showcase storefront, resembling that of a Fifth Avenue jeweler, leased its space from the Lisova Pishnia candy store, for decades a staple of Kyiv's downtown area. Seagram's offered to hire and train any of the staff that would be left jobless, but not many of the workers took up the proposal.

Although the French cosmetics store, Lancôme, is also located on Karl Marx Street, the Seagram retail store is quite a contrast to the hot dog kiosk around the corner and the almost always empty-shelved Produktiv food store next door, which is run by kherchiefed "babushkas" in grease-stained once-white aprons, yelling at customers who have been waiting their turn for hours.

The plush Seagram store, the largest retailer in Kyiv today, contends that it offers something for everyone. Although it offers its spirits at competitive world prices, Ukraine does not impose the same kind of liquor and excise taxes that some Western countries do. Thus, some spirits prices are bargains. (For example Seagram VO in Ukraine sells for \$12, in Canada it sells for twice as much.)

The store does offer a product mix that also attracts modest consumers and sells for dollars or karbovanets equivalents. "We anticipated that a major portion of our clientele would be international businessmen and diplomats. And there are

U.S. firm to study resource recovery in Drohobych

NEWPORT BEACH, Calif. — The Overseas Private Investment Corp. announced on December 2 that it had awarded the firm Terra Vac funding to conduct a feasibility study aimed at resource recovery. Terra Vac's goal is to demonstrate the economic feasibility of recovering and recycling spilled hydrocarbon products. The study will take place at the Drohobych Refinery in western Ukraine.

"The OPIC award is the first environmental project funded by the agency in Ukraine," said Joseph Pezzullo, Terra Vac's vice-president for international operations. "We are extremely excited about this award and the economic potential it brings...the ramifications of such 'bankable' environmental projects are tremendous."

The refinery, one of several in Ukraine, celebrated its 125th anniversary several years ago. It's one of the first in

Europe. Over the years the refinery has had numerous hydrocarbon spills due to wartime bombing and other spills. The hydrocarbons have accumulated in underground plumes of free product just feet below the surface.

Some hydrocarbons are seeping into a major tributary, a source of drinking water for hundreds of thousands. The river eventually discharges into the Black Sea, among the world's most polluted bodies of water.

"Ukraine is the breadbasket of the former Soviet Union," said Roman Pyrih, Terra Vac's Ukrainian operations manager. "They have bountiful crops but no fuel to bring them to market. In some locations their ground water is so contaminated with hydrocarbons they can set their well water on fire."

Under the contract, Terra Vac will remove the free product and intends to sell the fuel back to the refinery, using

the payments to pay for additional clean-up.

The project has two major advantages: it cleans the soil and groundwater contamination, and it provides fuel for Ukrainians — a commodity in short supply that's draining their hard currency reserves.

"Contamination (of many materials such as heavy metals) is extensive in Ukraine. The concentrations of some metals in the soils and mine tailings are so high they would be considered primary ore grade material here in the United States," said Dr. Pyrih.

Terra Vac conducted negotiations for two years, meeting extensively in Kyiv with the Ministry for Environmental Protection and the State Committee on Geology and Utilization of Natural Resources. Terra Vac has the support of all levels of Ukrainian government and

(Continued on page 17)

(Continued on page 17)

Annual survey notes decline of freedom around the globe

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The status of freedom around the world eroded in 1993, with 42 out of 190 countries registering a decline in their level of freedom, according to an annual survey conducted by the human rights watchdog, Freedom House.

The "Comparative Survey of Freedom," which rates the progress and decline of political rights and civil liberties in 190 states and 63 related territories, indicates that the number of people living in free societies fell by 300 million, while the number of people denied basic freedoms rose by 531 million. The proportion of people living in free — as opposed to the survey's two other categories of partly free and not free — societies stands at 19 percent, the lowest rating since 1976.

Adrian Karatnycky, executive director of Freedom House, attributes the decline in freedom to increased ethnic, religious, economic, cultural and historical tensions, and the failure of democratic nations to promote a new, compelling international structure to create stability, economic growth and respect for human rights.

In the 1993 survey, released in the February issue of the magazine Freedom Review, 72 states are rated free, 63 partly free and 55 not free. (The 1992 survey identified 75 states as free, 73 as partly free, and 38 as not free.)

The survey

Each state is rated on a seven-point scale, with 1 representing most free and 7 least free, according to two

separate checklists. The first, political rights, encompasses such characteristics as free and fair elections, the right of people to organize in different political parties and self-determination. The second checklist, for civil liberties, includes free and independent media, the right to assembly and demonstration, protection from political terror and unjustified imprisonment, free trade unions and free personal social freedoms.

Once a state has been ascribed one numerical rating for political rights and one for civil liberties, it is then placed in one of the three categories based on the average of the two ratings. Those nations with an average numerical rating of 1-2.5 are considered free, 3-5.5 partly free, and 5-7 free.

Ukraine's rating

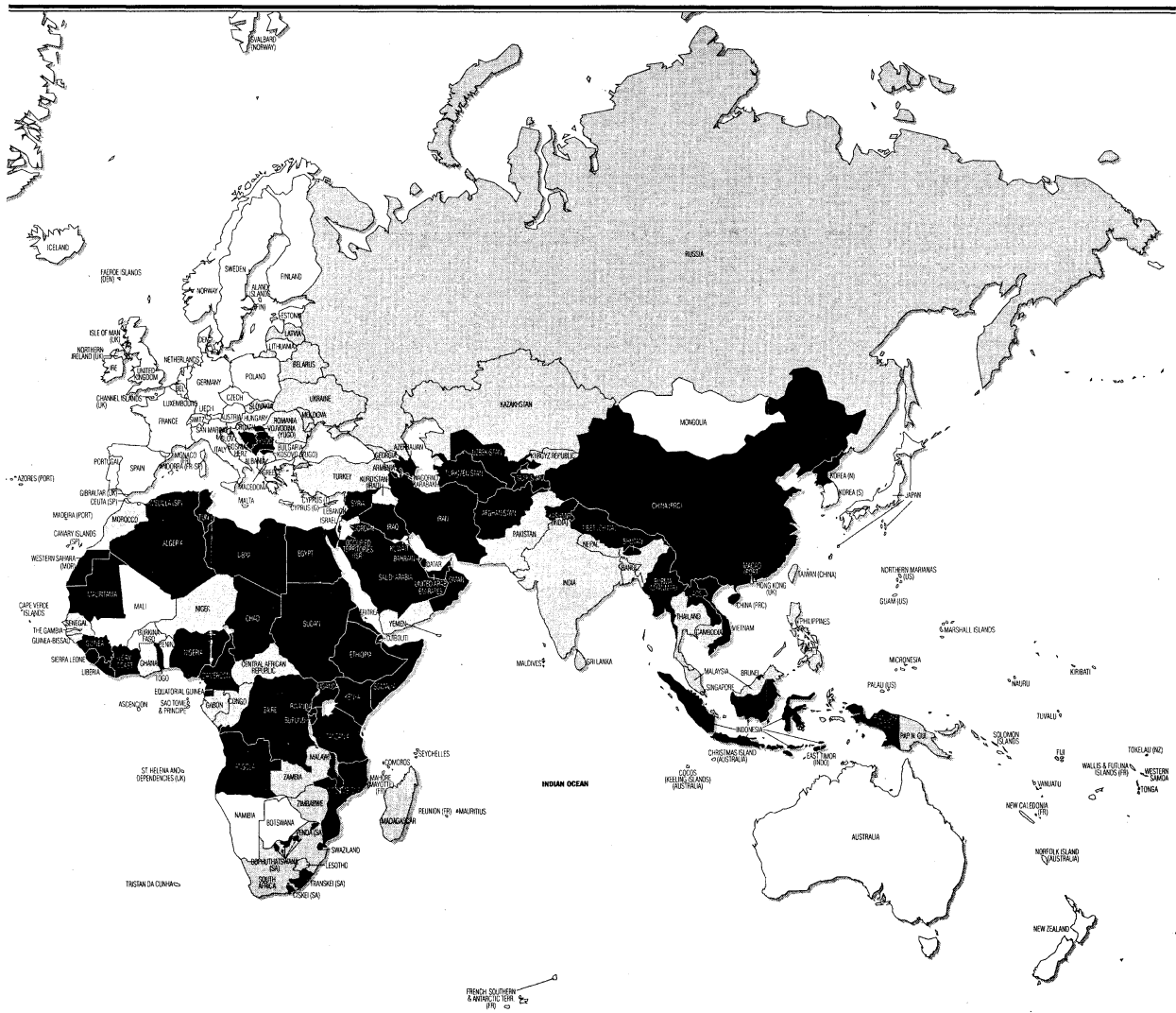
Although Ukraine remains in the partly free category in 1993, along with Latvia, Romania, Russia and Lebanon, its numerical rating of 4 for political rights and 4 for civil liberties dropped from its 1992 rating of 3 and 3. This Mr. Karatnycky attributes to the actions of the ruling nomenklatura, which stymied efforts at economic reform and blocked privatization. "As the year drew to an end," he wrote in Freedom Review, "Ukraine's authorities tightened the lid on private entrepreneurs and voted for an electoral system that eliminated the importance of political parties and strengthened the hand of local nomenklatura-linked

industrialists, collective farm directors and local government officials."

Ukraine fared better than neighboring Belarus, rated 4.5, and Moldova, 5, but worse than Russia, 3.5, and Poland, which, with an average rating of 2, made the free category.

In the survey's table of social and economic comparisons, based on the United Nations "Human Development Report 1993," the standard of living in Ukraine was on par with that of Belarus and Poland, slightly lower than in Russia and four times lower than in the United States. Life expectancy in Ukraine is 71 years, slightly higher than in Russia, which is 70 years, but lower than Poland, 71.8 years, Belarus, 72 years, and the United States, 75.9 years.

Freedom House, which has been conducting surveys of freedom since 1955 and publishing the results in its magazine Freedom Review since 1973, offers the U.S. government several foreign policy suggestions based on the findings of the survey's results. Among them is to revisit plans to drastically scale back U.S. radio broadcasting services, including Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty and the Voice of America. The administration, Freedom House maintains, should find substantial resources to fund an Asia Democracy Radio and work toward significantly increasing the resources of the bipartisan National Endowment for Democracy.



The Map of Freedom

FREE PARTLY FREE NOT FREE

January 1994 © Freedom House

Portion of Freedom House's Map of Freedom.

Luhovy named best editor for documentary on Quebec's Oka crisis

by A. Lysak

MONTREAL — Montreal filmmaker Yuriy Luhovy was named best editor at the Atlantic Film Festival for the internationally acclaimed National Film Board feature documentary on the Oka crisis in Quebec titled "Kanehsatake: 270 Years of Resistance."

The film has been playing to rave reviews and standing ovations in Canada and abroad. The documentary has won eight international awards, including the Festival of Festivals award in Toronto for best Canadian feature film. It will be aired on CBC-National TV on January 31.

"The film, which was the longest film shot to date by the NFB, was an incredible project to structure," stated Mr. Luhovy, who has been in the film industry for over 20 years. "It was a huge project. Just to give you an idea of the magnitude, it took me six months just to view the raw footage and mark the best elements in the film. Then, two of my assistants would remove the selected elements from which I then made the first rough-assembly consisting of 12 of the best hours shot."

"Originally, I was given over 250 hours of film, plus 50 hours of stock-shots to select from in order to construct

the two-hour documentary," recounted Mr. Luhovy. "It reminded me of my work on 'Harvest of Despair,' where I spent three months just researching for the proper stock shots."

The film is praised for its ability to recreate the tension of Oka while maintaining a simplicity in re-telling the story of conflict between native people of Quebec and the Canadian government. Mr. Luhovy effectively uses humor and irony throughout.

Native film director Alanis Obomsawin shot the Oka crisis behind the barricades during the blockade by the Canadian Armed Forces and the Quebec Provincial Police which lasted 78 days. Three film crews were used at the same time to frequently cover different events.

The award-winning documentary describes how the native people of Quebec resisted giving up their sacred land for the expansion of a golf course at Oka, just outside Montreal. Throughout the film, the universal theme of how the rights of a people are violated by the majority in power is seen.

Mr. Luhovy had just completed a project with renowned journalist-writer Gwynne Dyer. He is now completing "Freedom Had a Price," the first feature documentary regarding the internment of Ukrainians in Canada during World War I.



Filmmaker Yuriy Luhovy with (from left) Ellen Gabriel, spokeswoman during the Oka crisis; Mr. Luhovy's assistant, Ruby Marie; and director Alanis Obomsawin at the Montreal premiere of "Kanehsatake: 270 Years of Resistance."

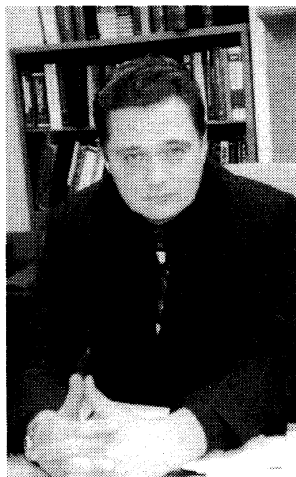
Filmmaker's next project focuses on UPA and post-war emigration

by Andriy Wynnyckyj

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Buoyed by the critical success of his most recent project, "Famine-33," Kyiv-based film director Oles Yanchuk has embarked on the making of another feature.

Mr. Yanchuk, who visited the New York City area in connection with the screening of "Famine-33" at the Film Forum theater in December, announced that the new project will be named "Atentat" (The Assassination).

With a screenplay by Western Ukrainian writer Vasyl Portiak (who also wrote the script for "Vyshnevi Nochi" or Crimson Nights), Mr. Yanchuk said the action will concern the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), its efforts to spread information about its struggle in the West, and the post-war emigration of Ukrainians to Western Europe. The action will combine actual historical events and figures with the fictional.



Oles Yanchuk

Mr. Yanchuk also said the current state of hyperinflation in his country has forced him to set up his own production company, Oles Films. The director said it will operate jointly with but independent of the Dovzhenko Film Studio in Kyiv.

Mr. Yanchuk said that many single-film production companies are springing up in Ukraine, mimicking the practices of independents in North America.

Commenting on the current state of Ukrainian film-making, Mr. Yanchuk said "the Dovzhenko studio stands like a cemetery. It's very rare to see an actor in costume there any longer." However, contact with the West has brought dividends. According to Mr. Yanchuk, some U.S. productions have begun filming in Kyiv, to take advantage of the low labor costs and location fees, which will expose Ukrainians to the latest in technology and techniques.

Concerning the plot line of "Atentat," Mr. Yanchuk fended off questions but did offer that the film would include depictions of the Soviet repatriation effort directed at displaced persons in camps in Germany, scenes of NKVD (the Soviet state police at the time) sweeps for Ukrainian insurgents, and the recruitment of Bohdan Stashynsky for the assassination of nationalist leader Stepan Bandera.

Mr. Yanchuk said the script is basically ready, and "I'm now looking for funding support and getting the people together to work on the project." He hopes to capitalize on the good critical reception of "Famine-33" and video sales among the Ukrainian community in North America to give him a solid base, not affected by inflation in his country.

Those wishing to contribute to Mr. Yanchuk's effort may do so at the Self Reliance Federal Credit Union, 108 Second Ave., New York, NY, 10003; Account No. 16079-00, Oles Films Productions.

Lieutenant-Governor Fedoruk presents encyclopedia to U. of Saskatchewan

SASKATOON — The University of Saskatchewan was the recipient of a five-volume set of The Encyclopedia of Ukraine with a presentation by Sylvia O. Fedoruk, lieutenant-governor of Saskatchewan, on November 16, 1993. A graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, Ms. Fedoruk expressed a wish to give something significant to her alma mater in return for so much of value that had been given her by the university.

The encyclopedia volumes were accepted by Dr. Terry Matheson, acting head of the modern languages department, which includes Slavic studies at the university, and which arranged a reception in honor of the donation. Of particular significance for Dr. Matheson was the fact that the information was very current, with the final

three volumes having been published concurrently in September 1993.

Dr. Matheson noted that the immediacy of the information and the timeliness of the project relative to the independence of Ukraine is important to a university learning environment.

Tim Sawa, reporter for The Sheaf, the campus student newspaper, quoted Bernadette Musey, a third-year education student with a major in Ukrainian, as being impressed with the possibilities inherent in the availability of an English-language research resource. According to this student, "If you have ever tried to do research on contemporary Ukrainian [issues], unless you can read Ukrainian, the resources are extremely limited."

(Continued on page 14)



Saskatchewan's Lieutenant-Governor Sylvia Fedoruk presents the Encyclopedia of Ukraine to Dr. Terry Matheson, acting head of the modern languages department at the University of Saskatchewan.

OBITUARY: Ukrainian Canadian writer Gloria Kupchenko-Frolick

by Lydia Palij

The bedroom was beautiful in the moonlight. He felt the tension in his body leaving. He felt free, and light. A light breeze blew in through the open window. Babich could smell freshly mown hay. He breathed deeply. The same gentle voice was warning him now that the pain would soon return. But it didn't matter to him anymore. Nothing could hurt him. Nobody could hurt him. He closed his eyes. He saw himself walking down a long corridor filled with light. He felt confident. As light as air. There, at the end of the corridor, just as he had expected, was a light beckoning to him. He walked eagerly toward it. He wanted to feel its warmth. As he grew nearer he was filled with an absolute yearning — to touch the light. A longing to embrace it. Babich reached out to touch it. A voice was calling out a name. His name. John Onufrey Babich. The voice was clear. There was no mistake. John Onufrey Babich. He felt safe. Protected. You're next, John, the voice said. He wasn't afraid. He could see his father and mother...

Such is the description of the death of old Babich in the novel "The Chicken Man" by Gloria Kupchenko-Frolick. No one guessed that, not long after the publication of the book, the talented and vibrant writer would herself go down "the long corridor," as did her Babich, to meet her parents. She died in Toronto on December 2, 1993, after a brief illness leaving behind unrealized plans and unfinished projects.

In an interview this summer with Kyiv writer Mykhailo Slaboshpytsky, Ms. Frolick said she was tired. She had published three books — a collection of stories and two novels — and wanted to try something new, attempt a new style and a new point of view. She had been asked to prepare a film script and was getting ready to tackle it. It was in the last years that Ms. Frolick had been most productive. She could write whenever she wanted to, and writing became her way of escaping life's problems, even tragedy.

Bohuslava (Gloria) Kupchenko was born and grew up in the Canadian prairies. Her father taught in various schools throughout Alberta, and the family, with its five children, had to move frequently. This gave the future writer opportunities to observe the life of Ukrainian settlers in the West. Her father made sure that "Slavtsia" and all the children were aware of their Ukrainian heritage and learned to speak Ukrainian.

The life of the Ukrainian pioneers that Ms. Frolick remembered from her childhood and describes in her writings is one that no longer exists. The settlers live on farms, often far from each other, but always ready to help one another. Although life is very hard, they lead upright lives, cultivate sound moral values and maintain

traditions brought from their native land. The houses are neat and clean, the people are hard-working. They go to church regularly, honor Taras Shevchenko and maintain a sense of community. In the towns, they shop in stores owned by fellow Ukrainians. Non-Ukrainians almost don't exist for them.

This world is described most vividly in Ms. Frolick's collection of stories, "Green Tomato Years." In the introduction to the book, the author compares the children of the settlers to green tomatoes, fruit that has had no time to ripen before the first frost, just as the children couldn't realize their potential because of poverty and discrimination and the scorn they had to endure from the earlier, English-speaking immigrants.

After Gloria Kupchenko married Stanley Frolick and



Gloria Kupchenko-Frolick

moved to Toronto, she had less contact with Ukrainians. For a while, occupied with running a household and bringing up four children, she did not think about writing. Her early poems and short stories, her childhood ambition to become a writer, were forgotten.

A beautiful woman, she became a popular model in Toronto. This career, however, did not mean much to her. Her friend, artist William Kurelek, who like Ms. Frolick grew up in the Canadian prairies, encouraged her to return to writing. First "Green Tomato Years,"

then "The Chicken Man" were published, both with illustrations by Kurelek.

Ms. Frolick became a serious and respected writer. "The Chicken Man" is a powerful psychological study, which presents the world through the eyes of an old man and reminds one of the works of Vasyly Stefanyk. Ms. Frolick also wrote poetry, and some of her poems were included in a collection of poetry by three writers (Ms. Frolick, Christina Hnatiw and this writer), published under the title "Land of Silent Sundays," a title chosen by Ms. Frolick herself. The theme of her poems in this collection is her sympathy with various tragic fates of people whom she had met in her life.

Ms. Frolick's last book was a novel, "Anna Vryha," in which the writer sees the world through the eyes of a 12-year-old girl. The dialogue is natural; the events, although ordinary, everyday ones, become interesting through the author's able descriptions.

Candor is an important element in the writings of Gloria Frolick. The characters are real, not heroic or idealized, but rather like our close acquaintances, with traits we frequently encounter in ourselves.

Her novels are short episodes in the lives of her characters. In "The Chicken Man" the author describes only one day: "Anna Vryha" — three days in the life of the young girl. Ms. Frolick deals skillfully with small but important details that give her works color and authenticity and allow her to recreate a specific era. Although her writing seems effortless, she was very demanding of every written word and worked hard on each of her books.

Ms. Frolick wrote all of her works in English. In his interview with the author, Mr. Slaboshpytsky writes, "One half of her is Canadian, the other — Ukrainian. This is a specific mind frame difficult for us [Ukrainians in Ukraine], with only our 'domestic' experience, to understand. When we met, Ms. Frolick said that with the passage of time, more and more, she felt within herself a phantom pain, or perhaps an unconscious nostalgia. She has seriously begun to study the spiritual roots of her lineage and to seek out her Ukrainian identity. She speaks and reads Ukrainian, although she continues to write in English. But her main themes are exclusively Ukrainian," (News from Ukraine, September 9-15, 1993).

One of Ms. Frolick's stories, "The Myrtle River," appeared in Ukrainian translation in the journal Suchasnist (March 1987) and was reprinted in the Ukrainian journal Vsesvit (June 1991). She was thrilled that Vsesvit (November 1993) published a translation of "The Chicken Man." She was very pleased that she was known in Ukraine and was planning to go there for a visit. It was not to be...

— Translated by Oksana Zakydalsky

NEWS AND VIEWS: A plea from the last survivor of internment camps

by Mary Manko Haskett

I am 85 years old. Nothing unusual about that. What makes me different from other seniors is that I am the last known survivor of Canada's first national internment operations. I was one of thousands of Ukrainian Canadians rounded up as "enemy aliens" and put in concentration camps between 1914 and 1920. This happened in Canada. You probably never heard about it.

I was 6 years old then. I was an innocent. And I was innocent of any wrongdoing. And just like me, Canada's Ukrainians were not disloyal. Our imprisonment was wrong.

I was born in Canada. I lived in Montreal with my parents, brother John, and sisters Anne and Carolka, or Nellie, as we called her. Nellie was born in Montreal. She was just 2 1/2 years old when we buried her, near the Spirit Lake internment camp in Quebec.

I would like to go back and visit Nellie's grave, one last time. But I'm told it's no longer there. Her body was moved. Why, or when, or how, I don't know. No

Mary Manko Haskett is the honorary chairwoman of the National Redress Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association and a survivor of the Spring Lake, Quebec, internment camp.

one seems to know where she rests. My parents are buried in Mississauga, Ontario, near where I live. Someday I'll be buried beside them. I wish Nellie could be with us. But that will never be. Ottawa interned our family together in life. In death Ottawa will keep us apart.

Until I read about their efforts in the fall of 1988, I did not know anything about the Ukrainian Canadian community's campaign to get Ottawa to acknowledge that an injustice had been done and to secure some form of symbolic redress. When I saw that article I was happy. Finally, I was able to prove to my children and grandchildren that what I had told them was true. Before then, whenever I said I had been interned in Canada, they had trouble believing me. Spirit Lake is no longer shown on any map. And Canada's historians haven't written about this country's first world war internment operations. It's as if it all didn't happen.

Perhaps Canada's historians don't think that what happened to me and the others, mattered. But it did. We were born here. We were Canadians. We had done nothing wrong. And those who, like my parents, had come from Ukraine to Canada, came seeking freedom. They were invited here. They worked hard. They contributed to this country, with their blood, sweat and tears. A lot of the latter.

So I'll say it again. What was done to us was wrong. And, because no one both-

ered to remember or learn about the wrong that was done to us, it was done to others again, and yet again. Maybe there's an even greater wrong in that.

In the past few years I've done what I could to set the record straight. I've lent my name in support of those in the Ukrainian Canadian community who, for nearly 10 years now, have sought justice. I've been impressed by their commitment and perseverance, mostly because none of them had any personal reason for getting involved. It's not as if their parents, or grandparents, had been interned. No one in their families endured what I did, nor did they even know anyone who had. I guess the reason they kept at it all these years was because they understand, as Canadians, why this episode in this nation's history must never be forgotten.

Our campaign has been joined by friends from various Canadian ethnic-cultural communities, by a few MPs, professors, artists, lawyers and others. I'd like to thank them for their help and say that I'm sorry we haven't seen justice done, yet.

Once I really believed that I would see justice in my time. If a person put the facts before the public, I thought, Ottawa would do what is right. I am sorry, but that has not happened. Although a few good women and men in Parliament, from all three parties there before the last election, met me when I went up the Hill last March, neither the prime minister nor

the minister of multiculturalism would even greet me. I do not know why.

But someone did notice. He wasn't a politician. He was a veteran of the Great War. He phoned and explained that he had never known what had happened to people like me in Canada while he was away in the trenches fighting for this country. He said he'd do anything he could now to help me. There's nothing he can do, but I am glad he called. His kindness gives me hope. He understands.

Today there is a new government in Ottawa, and I am a year older. I've decided to write this because I'm not sure whether the people who told Brian Mulroney and Gerry Weiner to ignore me aren't the very same advisors who will now tell Prime Minister Jean Chretien and Sheila Finestone to do the same thing. I hope not. I've heard tell that there are some in Ottawa who hope that, once I'm gone, the government will be able to ignore the community's claims because the last surviving witness will be gone. I hope that's not true. I pray all parties in the House of Commons will do what is honorable and resolve this issue, in my time. They can if they want to.

But I recognize that my time is running out. So, just in case, I'm going to leave this statement behind. The officials who think they can deal with this issue by ignoring me will probably outlive me. But they won't outlive my testament.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION a n n o u n c e s SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1994/95

According to the June 1988 eligibility requirements

- a) The scholarships will be awarded to FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS (studying towards their first bachelor's degree) attending accredited colleges or universities and to HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES who will be attending such institutions of higher learning in the filing calendar year. Graduate students are ineligible to apply.
- b) The candidate must have been an ACTIVE DUES-PAYING UNA MEMBER for at least TWO YEARS by the end of March of the filing year.

Applicants will be judged on the basis of:

1. financial need
2. course of study
3. scholastic record
4. involvement in Ukrainian community and student life DUE DATES

for applications and documents:

Your completed, signed & dated application due by March 31, 1994.

All required documents & photograph due by May 1, 1994.

To apply for the 1994/95 scholarship you must use the NEW APPLICATION FORM which can be obtained by writing to:

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, NJ 07302

MYSTERY SOLVED!

The trident is the Ukrainian national symbol. But how did the trident originate? What does it mean? Blue-and-yellow are the Ukrainian national colors. But what do the colors symbolize?

The Riddle of the Trident presents and discusses the various popular theories about the origin and meaning of the trident, and concurrently it shows their shortcomings. It then provides the solution to the enigma.

Most significantly and interestingly, this new work shows that there exists a hitherto unrecognized linkage between the Ukrainian trident and the Ukrainian blue-and-yellow national colors.

What the trident really means will come as a surprise to Ukrainians, who for years have wondered and searched for the meaning of their national symbol.

The Riddle of the Trident is 90 pages with illustrations, extensive footnoting, a bibliography and an index.

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Ukraine's women's volleyball team invited to compete at Canada Cup

WINNIPEG — Ukraine's National Women's Volleyball Team will be one of the four top-class squads in the world competing in Winnipeg at Canada Cup '94. This invitational event will be held March 24-28.

The invitation to participate was extended by Volleyball Canada and has been accepted by the Ukrainian Volleyball Association. The other confirmed participants for Canada Cup '94 are Canada and the United States. Last year, the Canada Cup of Women's Volleyball featured competitors from Canada, Japan, Brazil and Russia.

The National Women's Volleyball Team of Ukraine is one of the best in the world. Most recently, it has notched 3-0 victories over both Russia and Germany.

Help is required to enable the 16-member Ukrainian national team to travel

from Kyiv to Winnipeg. A committee under the aegis of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress Manitoba Provincial Council has been formed to provide assistance to the Ukrainian athletes. The "Friends of Ukrainian Athletes" hope to raise \$25,000.

The organization is appealing to businesses, organizations and private individuals to help in this funding drive. Checks may be sent to Ukrainian Canadian Congress — Team Ukraine (or UCC — Team Ukraine) at 456 Main St., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 1B6. Donations of \$25 or more will receive an income tax receipt.

For information about becoming a sponsor (donation of \$100 or more) or a team sponsor (\$1,000 and up), interested persons may call the UCC at (204) 942-5648.

SUM-A renews ideological seminar

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. — The Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) renewed its annual Political/Ideological Seminar here at its resort center. Youths arrived at the seminar on December 27, 1993, from various cities in the U.S. and Canada.

Lectures and discussions at the seminar focused on current events in Ukraine. Topics covered included: "Current Ukraine: Overview" (Ronja Lozynskyj), "Famine 1932-1933: 60 Years Later" (Ms. Lozynskyj), "Evolution of Culture in Ukraine" (Virlana Tkacz), "Cooperation between Ukraine and Diaspora in the Arts" (Ms. Tkacz), "Parliamentary Elections in March 1994" (Petro Shmigel), "Ukraine's Foreign Policy" (Oleksander Motsyk, first secretary of the Ukrainian Mission to the United Nations), "Role of the Ukrainian Mission to the U.N." (Mr. Motsyk), "The CIS and Ukraine" (Bohdan Gogus), "Historical Basis for the Current Situation in Ukraine" (Nina Karavanska, former political prisoner),

"Current Economic Situation in Ukraine" (Laryssa Kyj), "Foreign Investment in Ukraine" (Ms. Kyj), "Evolution of the Church in Ukraine" (the Rev. Roman Mirchuk), "Christianity and Morality" (the Rev. Mirchuk), "Political Parties — Political Spectrum" (Mykola Hryckowian), "Current Nationalist Thought" (Mr. Hryckowian).

Besides these intensive lectures, members of the seminar had an opportunity to participate in the traditional Christmas gathering, the "Yalyuka." During the course of the week, a bonfire was organized, specifically to commemorate those murdered during the Great Famine of 1932-1933. On a lighter note, members participated in carolling, winter outings, social evenings, etc.

The winter camp came to an end on December 30, 1993. Members gathered near the resort's memorial to Ukrainian heroes who died in the fight for freedom for their nation to pray, remember the past and hope for a brighter future.

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Congressional committees...

(Continued from page 1)

such a step. He concluded his comments on the subject by stating that, in his view, "Firing on the Parliament is not a step toward democracy."

Sen. Leahy raised the issue of extreme Russian nationalism, pointing to: Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev's campaign on a nationalist platform, President Yeltsin's veto of NATO membership for the four Central European states, the use of the term "near abroad," the Kozyrev speech about a continued military presence in the Baltics, Mr. Yeltsin's comments about Russia being the "first among equals" in the CIS, and the Kozyrev statement about Russia being a great power.

Ambassador Talbott admitted there is concern about such sentiments in Central and East Europe and among the nations of the former Soviet Union, but that progress is being made. "A reformist Russian foreign policy will respect its neighbors," Sen. Leahy stated that the report on Russia's violation of Georgia's borders was "inconclusive," prompting Mr. Talbott to state that Georgia is a "mixed picture." He pointed out that Russian troops are part of the problem and not the solution, but noted that "Russian forces have played a role which Chairman [Eduard] Shevardnadze both asked for and welcomed." He also discussed the NATO membership issue. Sen. Leahy concluded by stating that "Russia did not dictate to us when it was a power; it should not today."

Sen. McConnell followed up by inquiring: "What else would a country like Poland, Hungary or the Czech Republic have to do to be eligible for NATO membership?" When the response was "to give meaning to this idea of the Partnership for Peace," Sen. McConnell laughed and said, "What does that mean?" After further explanation by Mr. Talbott, McConnell replied: "I don't know what that means other than as a practical matter, Boris Yeltsin determines who gets to join NATO these days. Isn't that right?"

The senator went on to state: "I'd feel a lot more comfortable with the Russians right now if the Yeltsin administration was seeking membership to NATO itself rather than spending its time trying to assert influence over what Kozyrev calls the 'near abroad' or objecting to the admission of Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic to NATO. One can only conclude, Ambassador Talbott, that there are some residual territory demands when you see that kind of Russian reaction to what seems to me that no state interested in operating within its own borders would object to."

Sen. McConnell also pointed out that the Clinton administration opposed his amendment to link aid to a respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty and his desire to earmark funds for Ukraine, which was clearly designed to indicate the United States accepted Ukraine as an independent entity. Sen. McConnell said: "I'm having a hard time finding examples of when this administration has opposed Russian foreign policy on

anything. It just seems to me that whatever position Yeltsin takes with regard to Russian foreign policy, we not only acquiesce to but, in the case of my own experience with the amendment last year, actually support. It's as if this administration really supports any Russian effort to assert itself beyond the borders in what used to be the Soviet Union and in the Warsaw Pact. I mean, really, should we be actually supporting these kinds of assertions to superior Russian dominance in those areas at this stage of our bilateral relationship?"

Sen. Connie Mack (R-Fla.) followed up by stating: "it is my sense that the Partnership for Peace was developed to keep the three nations out of NATO. The louder the nationalists' and Communists' voices get, the more we have to move in their direction." Mr. Talbott responded that the door is open to eventual membership for the three, to which Sen. Mack replied that the policy is fundamentally flawed and that the "door is open until Russia says OK."

Sen. Specter inquired about the timetable for Russian troop withdrawal from the Baltic states as required by U.S. law, which provides for a cut-off of aid to Russia in the absence of a timetable. He noted that Russia has postponed talks with Latvia and is making more demands.

Prof. Stephen Cohen of Princeton University also testified at the hearing. Highly critical of the Clinton/Talbott policy, he stated that the problems are the United States' missionary view of the situation and its interference in the internal affairs of Russia. He pointed out that 85 percent of Russians voted against Mr. Yeltsin in December and that anti-Americanism is on the rise in Russia. A central focus of his criticism was unwavering U.S. support for President Yeltsin. "The U.S. should never have applauded the shooting on the Parliament," he argued and added that the U.S. needs to strengthen its ties with the Parliament.

Sens. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) and Diane Feinstein (D-Calif.) also attended the hearing.

House testimony

The following day, Ambassador Talbott testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee chaired by Rep. Lee Hamilton (D-Ind.). In his opening remarks, Ambassador Talbott stated that recent events in Russia have been troubling, but there have been some good developments. The best development was the trilateral agreement reached by Ukraine, Russia and the U.S. to disarm Ukraine. It is "vastly important for the cause of a non-nuclear world," and a testament to President Kravchuk's courage and statesmanship, he said. He added that he was encouraged by the fact that Russia promised to provide security assurances for Ukraine.

Congressman Hamilton asked if Ukraine's Parliament had to ratify this trilateral agreement. The ambassador said the agreement made no reference to any need for ratification and noted that he did not wish to speculate about Ukraine's parliamentary procedures. President Kravchuk seemed "willing and able" to secure coopera-

tion. He also stated that the administration did not make any promises to Ukraine about NATO membership.

Rep. Doug Bereuter (R-Neb.) expressed his concern over the administration's lack of focus on Ukraine. He said Ukraine is suffering great hardships, and it is not in the U.S.'s best interests if Ukraine is integrated with Russia. Asked what the Clinton administration is doing to assist Ukraine, Mr. Talbott replied that Ukraine has a number of legitimate reasons to worry about its national security, but the greatest threat to Ukraine is not Russia, but Ukraine's own economy. He said the Ukrainian leadership is recognizing this.

The ambassador maintained that one reason President Kravchuk signed the trilateral agreement is that he realized that "nuclear weapons are a diminishing asset," and a hindrance to integrating with the "outside world." If Ukraine wants aid, it must reform its economy, and Ukraine lags behind the Russian economy, he said.

When Ambassador Talbott expressed extreme optimism about the prospects for reform in Russia, despite the outcome of the December 12 election, Chairman Hamilton asked him why it was that as soon as Air Force One left Russia, the reformers quit President Yeltsin's administration, only to be replaced with the old guard. Ambassador Talbott responded that the December 12 election was "a watershed event" and constituted a "wake-up call."

The chairman asked why the U.S. should give Russia any money, especially since both economic adviser Jeffrey Sachs and Prof. Cohen agree that sending aid to Russia is a total waste? Why should Congress vote for aid to Russia?

Ambassador Talbott replied that Congress needs to look at past accomplishments. U.S. aid has been directed successfully in Russia, both bilaterally and multilaterally. Bilateral aid has been directed at the grassroots, reformers, and privatization. Multilateral aid contains the principle of "conditionality" that reforms will continue, he noted.

Ambassador Talbott stressed that the U.S. approach is to remain "engaged" with Russia to assist the transformation of Russia into a free, democratic, prosperous country. He told the committee that the administration will do a 50/50 split of foreign aid to Russia and the other independent states in fiscal year 1995. In fiscal year 1994, Russia received two-thirds of the aid targeted at the NIS. He said the Russian government encourages the receipt of less foreign aid, especially since Russia wants to be considered a superpower, not an aid recipient.

Many members of the committee expressed concern that Russia is actively engaged in the affairs of other countries. Rep. Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.) cited a number of news articles on Russian intervention in Moldova and Georgia, and recent statements by Russian officials, such as the quote that "Russia is the first among equals" of the former Soviet republics. He said he hopes the administration is watching this, since the U.S. has many friends in the other countries. He asserted that the eco-

(Continued on page 19)

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Lieutenant-Governor...

(Continued from page 10)

The unavailability of information in any language was a source of frustration for government and media sources at the time of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in April 1986. Material on this unknown city was fortuitously located in The Encyclopedia of Ukraine, Volume I, which had appeared in 1984. This publication was the only English-language source of information available to those scrambling for background material on Chernobyl; it also included a map of nuclear reactor sites in Ukraine.

Volume II of the encyclopedia was published in 1988 and contains a dedication to the Ukrainian people of Saskatchewan "... in recognition of the contributions of the Ukrainian pioneers to the development of the province." The publication of this particular volume was made possible in part by a grant of \$350,000 from the provincial government of Saskatchewan. This gesture inspired other governments to support publication of the encyclopedia with similar donations coming from the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, and the government of Canada.

An atlas with excellent maps accompanies the five-volume set. Work is currently under way on a name-index. Updated editions are to appear at three-year intervals.

Publication of the encyclopedia was initiated in the Ukrainian language by the Shevchenko Scientific Society. The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) at the University of Alberta in Edmonton came on stream with the decision to make the information available to a broader segment through the use of English, a universally accessible language.

Dr. Danylo Struk of the University of Toronto was seconded from his duties as a professor of the department of Slavic languages and literatures to assume duties as editor-in-chief, upon the death of Prof. Volodymyr Kubijovic, after publication of Volume I.

The funding arm of the CIUS is the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies, with the executive currently located in Toronto. The chairman of the CFUS board is Morris Diakowsky of that city.

The publisher of the encyclopedia is the University of Toronto Press. Spokesperson Valerie Hatton noted that 2,000 sets of the 6,000-set initial press run were sold before publication. She set the production costs of each of the first

two volumes at \$1 million, which included the service of researchers and the establishment of an office in Toronto. The costs of the final three volumes were estimated by Ms. Hatton at \$250,000 a year since their commencement in 1988.

Ms. Hatton pointed out that each of the books contains an average of 1,000 pages with some 3,000 entries, approximately 800 illustrations and 30-odd maps. More than 100 Canadian and international researchers, writers, scientists and scholars contributed material to the encyclopedia's publication. Apart from the editorial board of scholars drawn from an international pool, a staff of six persons assisted Prof. Struk in the editing and final proofing of entries.

The complete five-volume Encyclopedia of Ukraine may be purchased from the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies, 2336A Bloor St. W., Suite 202, Toronto, Ontario, M6S 1P3, at a cost of \$700 (plus a \$15 shipping and handling charge). Orders by telephone, (416) 766-9630, and fax, (416) 766-0599, are also accepted. Commercial orders are handled by the publisher: University of Toronto Press, 5201 Dufferin St., Downsview, Ontario M3H 5T8; (416) 667-7791.

Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

Nicholas Burns of the National Security Council, a special adviser to President Bill Clinton; Thomas Simons, special coordinator within the State Department of aid to the new independent states; Mike Espy, secretary of agriculture; and David Mullins, vice-chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Other meetings were scheduled to take place with officials of the Overseas Private Investment Corp. and other agencies concerned with trade issues. (Embassy of Ukraine)

Kravchuk may be nominated for Nobel

KYYIV — The central leadership of the Green Party of Ukraine reported on January 18 that its Kharkiv affiliate had suggested that President Leonid Kravchuk be nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize for 1994, in view of his courageous decision to relinquish Ukraine's nuclear weapons. (Novyny)

Kravchuk visit may begin March 12

KYYIV — President Leonid Kravchuk's official visit to the United States may begin on March 12, it was reported here in the Ukrainian capital. President Kravchuk was invited by U.S. President Bill Clinton during the latter's stopover in Kyiv on January 12. (Novyny)

Pope welcomes tripartite nuke accord

KYYIV — Pope John Paul II, in his regularly scheduled Sunday address in St. Peter's Square, expressed his positive reaction to the tripartite U.S.-Russian-Ukrainian agreement via which Ukraine's nuclear weapons will be dismantled. According to news released in Kyiv by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the pope said, "on parts of the planet marked by old conflicts, there now are signals of peace and promises of peaceful processes, as for example, the recent accord about the liquidation of nuclear weapons in Ukraine." (Respublika)

Elections banned in Transdnistria

MUNICH — The president and Supreme Council of the "Dniester Republic" on January 19 forbade the holding of Moldova's parliamentary elections on territory under their control and declared a state of emergency until March. 1. The Moldovan elections are scheduled for February 27. Under the state of emergency, all public gatherings are banned, there are restrictions on the media, and criminal prosecution can be initiated against persons engaged in electoral activities. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Russian military backed Zhirinovsky

LONDON — Russian military units strongly supported ultra-nationalist Vladimir Zhirinovsky, leader of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia (LDPR), in the December parliamentary elections. Although the Russian Ministry of Defense denies it, it is clear that military, security and defense personnel represented one of Mr. Zhirinovsky's primary constituencies. Voter turnout among servicemen, it should be noted, was some 95 percent. Among the areas where the LDPR received strong support was the Crimean peninsula, among Russian personnel of the Black Sea Fleet. Analysts cited in the January issue of the Jane's Intelligence Review "Pointer" see the strong vote for the Zhirinovsky camp as yet another manifestation of the military personnel's protest against the policies of the Russian government, including Defense Minister Pavel Grachev, and a sign of the disintegrating unity of the Russian armed forces. (Jane's Intelligence Review)



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Toronto area bronze foundry celebrates its 10th anniversary

by Nestor Gula

MISSISSAUGA, Ontario — To celebrate its 10th anniversary, MST Bronze Limited Art Foundry, located on the outskirts of Toronto in Mississauga, decided to have its first ever open house on December 2, 1993.

About 100 sculptures forged at the foundry were displayed, and many of the artists were present.

MST Bronze Limited Art Foundry was established by Myroslav Trutiak and his wife, Luba, in the basement of their fourplex in the city of Toronto. The venture was started because when they graduated from university in the late 1970s there was a recession and they could not find jobs in their fields. Both tried to start up several businesses together, such as a home renovation business and a recycling service.

Using the knowledge and contacts gained while working in various industrial foundries in southern Ontario, Mr. Trutiak decided to start his own foundry. Looking back on the decision now, he said it was "kind of stupid since we didn't know what was involved to get something like this going. We just went ahead and did it by working hard." He added that if he were to start the business now, "there's no way I would do it. The amount of energy is not there. Although if I could go back I would because it is a very interesting field to be in."

Outgrowing their basement, the Trutiaks moved up to their garage and built a foundry on Mr. Trutiak's father's farm, about a 45-minute drive from Toronto. As their business grew, they found that having their production split between two places involved too much wasted time shuttling back and forth.

Thus, in 1985 they bought a small workplace in an industrial park in Concord, which is north of Toronto. They outgrew this place and moved to their present location in Mississauga in 1991.

Mr. Trutiak noted that in 1994 the company is moving again because, "right now we find ourselves in the same situation as we were when we started, we are split up with some of the work being done in Concord while other work is done in Mississauga." Sometime in March the MST Bronze Limited Art Foundry will move to a building in Etobicoke, a suburb of Toronto. The couple said they will be there for "a very long time."

Another reason for this planned move was because the Trutiaks were having problems removing one large piece, a sculpture by Edie Parker which graces Toronto's new Hockey Hall of Fame, from the foundry.

Although the business is successful it was, and is, by no means easy, according to the Trutiaks. Mr. Trutiak gets up at around 5 a.m. and puts in between 12 and 14 hours of work everyday. Mrs. Trutiak's schedule is different, since she takes care of their children; Markian, 6, Ruslan, 4, and Christine, 15 months. When the company was started in 1983, she supported it, her husband and herself by working in an actuarial consulting firm. When MST Bronze became a more stable business she quit her job to work at the family firm full time.

Currently the foundry employs five people full time and has several others working on a contract basis. Mrs. Trutiak pointed out that the success of MST



Myroslav Trutiak

Bronze is all due to word of mouth and its reputation for good work. She said "We've never advertised in any of the art or sculpture magazines."

Working as an art foundry is only a part of what they do now, according to Mrs. Trutiak. They have a side business called Sculpture Canada which sells tools and materials for sculpture. Mrs. Trutiak explained: "As we started doing more and more work, we found that we had to import specialized tools which were not available in Canada. Artists would come in and order these tools from us and the business grew out of that." Sculpture Supply Canada now is the exclusive distributor of various sculpture products for Canada and imports rocks from all over the world.

In addition, Mr. Trutiak said they are working, in conjunction with other people, on a new slow-setting concrete-like compound that will be a boon to sculptors.

Besides the sculpture in Toronto's Hockey Hall of Fame, one can see MST Bronze's work in Chicago; the statue of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha by Petro Kulyk, which now stands in front of the Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Church. As well, there is a Tiananmen Square Massacre memorial at the University of Toronto Campus. Works by artist Emil Telizyn which decorate churches in Lourdes, France; Manchester, England; Edmonton; Hamilton, Ontario; and Parma, Ohio; were all forged at MST Bronze Limited Art Foundry.



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Tamburitzans slate auditions

PITTSBURGH - The Tamburitzans, a folk music and dance company of 38 students on scholarship to Duquesne University, whose purpose is to offer scholarship aid to students while at the same time perpetuating the rich cultural heritage of Eastern Europe, is searching for new talent to fill vacancies in the ensemble for the upcoming season. The group annually performs an average of 80 concerts and tours both nationally and internationally.

Applicants do not necessarily need a specific background in folk music or dance. Performing in a band or orchestra, signing in a chorus, or taking lessons in tap, ballet or jazz dance may provide the skills needed to qualify for a scholarship in this unique ensemble.

Every year the Duquesne University Tamburitzans award a grant-in-aid worth thousands of dollars to each of their members. Students with talent in the performing or folk arts who are planning for a university education and are seeking financial aid, are encouraged to apply.

General auditions for 1994-1995 will take place on February 9-11. Applicants may also arrange to audition at a performance site prior to general auditions, or may submit a video audition prior to February 9.

For further information concerning application to the Tamburitzans, contact: Duquesne University Tamburitzans, 1801 Boulevard of the Allies, Pittsburgh, PA 15219; (412) 396-5185.



Performing the Ukrainian Hopak, one of the 57th season productions of the Duquesne University Tamburitzans, are: (from left) Andriy Cybyk, Teodore Husij, Molly Gamble and Shea Hoffmann.

Saskatchewan arts program to hold biannual competitions

SASKATOON - The Ukrainian Arts Program will be celebrating its 20th anniversary as it holds its 13th biannual Saskatchewan competitions here at E.D. Feehan High School on February 12-13.

The Ukrainian Arts Program is an adjudicated competition of Ukrainian instrumental, vocal and elocution arts, which includes a wide range of classification from folk to recital in the instrumental categories (all instruments); from folk songs to opera in the vocal category; and verse, choral and storytelling in the elocution categories. All persons are invited to register for participation or to attend the competitions on Saturday, February 12, from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., and the concert on Sunday, February 13, 2 p.m. The program is open to persons of all ages, from 3 to 103, under classes listed in the syllabus.

The Ukrainian Arts Program was established in Saskatoon in 1974 under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Provincial Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress to encourage

Ukrainian as a heritage language and to promote Ukrainian culture. Although all selections have a Ukrainian focus, written by Ukrainian composers, poets and authors from around the world, the program is far from limited to citizens of Ukrainian heritage, attracting registration from a variety of individuals, groups and choirs keen on expanding their experience and repertoire. Because it is open to all persons, the program fosters a better understanding of Canadian multiculturalism.

Over 450 persons from Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta and Ukraine competed in the 1992 Ukrainian Arts Program for trophies and for scholarships and awards valued at \$1,225. All top winners were nominated for the YTV Achievement Awards.

The syllabus may be obtained from the Ukrainian Canadian Congress - Saskatchewan Provincial Council, (306) 665-2127; or at the Regina Ukrainian Canadian Congress Branch office, telephone and fax, (306) 757-8835.

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News items sent without a copy of the new release will not be published.

Send new releases and information (where publication may be purchased, cost, etc.) to: The Editor, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

"Na zdorovya"...

(Continued from page 8)

locals who can afford the \$160 bottle of fine cognac. But this is not just an elitist store. We wanted to create a shopping experience where everybody could afford something," explained Mr. Kish.

So, the store stocks miniature bottles of cognac, scotch and rye at prices from \$1 to \$3 a bottle. "You can be an ordinary worker and come in off the street and buy something," said Mr. Kish. "People have been commenting on it, and we have been selling a phenomenal amount of the bottles," he added.

Seagram's has also offered such items as glasses, lapel pins, umbrellas, scarves and coasters, all with the firm's logo, as gift ideas — and this has also become a substantial business. "One of the problems people have here is buying a gift. We provide them the opportunity of buying something a little special. It's Western, it's quality and it's got the name," said Mr. Kish.

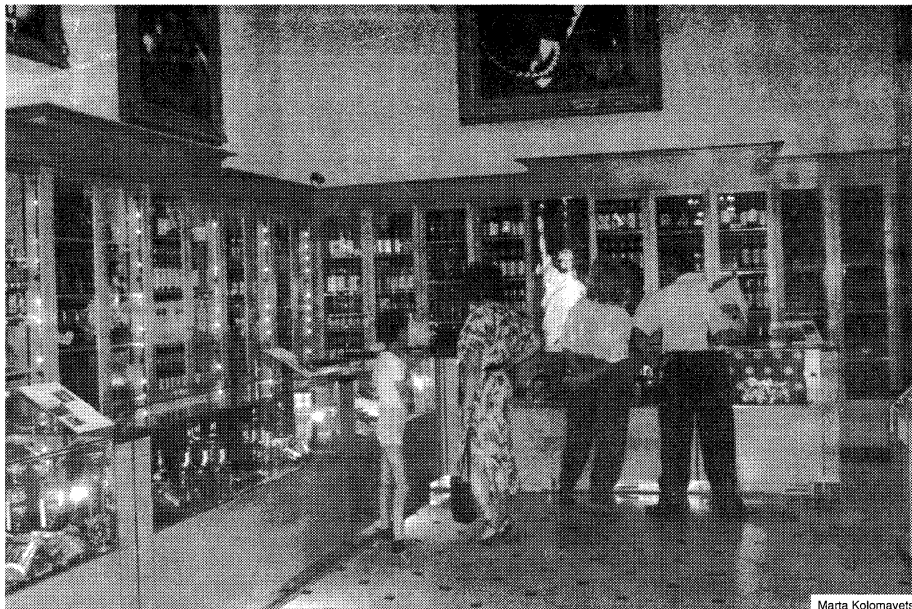
Other aspects of the business

Although the retail end of the Seagram venture in Ukraine is the most visible, the company is also involved in wholesale distribution in all regions of Ukraine, hoping to get this set up as quickly as possible.

Internationally, Seagram's would like to export the vodka it produces in Ukraine, and Mr. Kish does not exclude the possibility of some day producing the kind of port wine popular in the Crimea.

Because the liquor industry still is a state-controlled monopoly — something Seagram wants to help change in the future — the Canadian firm has a contractual agreement with a Lviv distillery to produce three brands of domestic vodka.

The top of the line Kyivska Rus', as well as Nikolai (a firm name developed and produced in the West years ago) and Kozatska are produced by a Lviv-based distillery. After reviewing numerous dis-



Marta Kolomayets

Customers view the offerings at Seagram's downtown Kyiv store.

stilleries in Ukraine, the Seagram experts decided to go with that distillery in western Ukraine. The recipe for Kyivska Rus' was developed jointly by the Lviv distillery and Seagram experts. Seagram's supplies the bottles, the labels and the screw caps, which are brought in from Europe.

"This is a local Ukrainian product that is packaged and marketed to Western standards; it is absolutely world class," said Mr. Kish.

Ivan Boiko, the distillery's director said his enterprise is already experienced

in producing spirits for export, explaining that the Lviv distillery once produced the Stolichnaya miniature (5 ml) bottles as a promotion.

"Many Westerners may not know this, but Stolichnaya was developed in Ukraine," said Mr. Boiko. He is anxious to work with Seagram's as a joint venture when the industry is demonopolized.

"We want to make products that are competitive on a global scale. Seagram's sells in 130 countries of the world, and we need this exposure," said Mr. Boiko. Mr. Kish emphasized: "Seagram's

never compromises, we don't cut corners. We sell a premium product and you have got to sell with the confidence that you are selling value. Our products are expensive but worth every penny. And the combination of Seagram marketing expertise and worldwide infrastructure with the Ukrainian ability to make good vodka will be unbeatable.

"We believe Kyivska Rus' can compete successfully with Absolut, Finlandia, Smirnoff and all the other major brands. After all, who knows more about vodka than Ukrainians," concluded Mr. Kish.

Kravchuk ...

(Continued from page 3)

Supreme Council.

The document provides that the Parliament does not have the right to ratify foreign accords negotiated by the president. There is no provision making the president responsible for the government.

During the one-day meeting the regional deputies reviewed only one of the seven principles of the document, known as the "provisional constitution." However, they did accept the seven-point document in full and recommended that the Supreme Council vote to include the document in a referendum on March 27.

According to some Parliament members, such an action is unconstitutional because a referendum must be announced at least four months and not less than three months before it is held.

"It is within the capability of the Supreme Council to change such procedure," commented Mykola Mykhalchenko, an adviser to the president on domestic affairs, explaining that the point at issue is not the constitution itself, but its basic principles.

Some political observers in Ukraine think this latest action by the president and Parliament chairman points to worries about their political futures, as various candidates for Parliament have attempted to blame Messrs. Kravchuk and Plushch for the chaos prevalent in Ukraine today.

Others think that perhaps this is a way for the leaders of Ukraine to keep their respective spheres of influence peacefully, albeit unlawfully via a hastily called referendum on constitutional principles.

As The Weekly was going to press, the Ukrainian Parliament had decided to delay voting on the referendum.

U.S. firm...

(Continued from page 8)

ronmental problems in Ukraine," he added. "Nothing is being done to clean it up because there's little money, and the focus at this time is on other aspects of economic development.

"Suddenly here's a project with a double payoff: a chance to do some environmental clean-up as well as recycling something they're in desperate need of fuel products. The problem ranks right up there for Ukraine, probably just behind Chernobyl."

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petitiveness. Since 1971, OPIC has supported investments worth nearly \$60 billion, generating \$26 billion in exports and creating 100,000 jobs.

Feasibility studies such as the Terra Vac project are part of the administration's effort to generate American investment in the former Soviet Union and strengthen efforts to advance economic reform and democratization in the region.

In addition to feasibility studies, OPIC plans to provide up to \$2.5 billion in finance and insurance to support U.S. private investment projects in the former Soviet Union. Last month, OPIC took 20 U.S. companies on a mission to explore investment opportunities in Moscow and western Siberia.

Preparations to conduct the feasibility study are already under way.



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Toronto Bishop...

(Continued from page 1)

Agreement," in which he reminds "each of the plaintiff priests" that they are bound by a provision of Canon Law, under which no member of the clergy initiates an action "in any civil court prior to a hearing in the proper Ecclesiastical Court."

Contacted by telephone, one of the priests filing the suit, the Rev. Myroslav Tataryn, head of the St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics in Canada and a lecturer in theology at the University of Toronto, said "it's very sad that it has come to this point, but [we proceeded] because other efforts to infuse truth and honesty into the situation were met with silence." Asked whether any effort was made to obtain an apology from Bishop Danylak prior to sending the matter to court, the Rev. Tataryn said "we have been met with silence at every step."

The Rev. Tataryn expanded his remarks to allude to the struggle for control over the Toronto Eparchy, saying the "silence" referred also to the Vatican, which has not addressed the grievances of either Bishop Borecky or his supporters, sent directly to Rome and to its representatives in Canada.

A spokesperson at Bishop Danylak's chancery said that, officially, no comment on the case would be made.

Over the course of this brewing controversy, broadsides have been exchanged by both camps. Those resisting Bishop Borecky's removal as eparch (a majority of the eparchy's clergy signed a petition in early 1993 protesting it) have claimed that Bishop Danylak seeks to Latinize the Ukrainian (Eastern Rite or Uniate) Catholic Church and is opposed to the institution of married clergymen. He has repeatedly denied such charges.

They also assert that since recent changes were made in Church law, apos-

tolic administrators, such as Bishop Danylak, are to "participate" or share in the administration of the eparchy, countering the newly installed hierarchy's Vatican-backed efforts to demonstrate that power has now been transferred to him completely and exclusively.

On June 1, 1993, Bishop Borecky sent a letter "to the Reverend Clergy, Monastics and Faithful of the Toronto Eparchy," in which he reasserted the above-stated position and announced a new roster of the eparchy's curia (administration), largely composed of his supporters in the recent crisis, and annulled all previous appointments.

This set off a barrage of letters. In fact, during the summer of 1993, the clergy and the apostolic administrator of the Toronto Eparchy brought the art of epistolary warfare back in style with a vengeance.

In a letter from his chancery, dated July 14, 1993, Bishop Danylak charged the Rev. Tataryn with "putting forth hurtful

and false claims about my views," threatened him with excommunication and summoned him to clarify "our further relations and your pastoral work in the eparchy."

In a similar letter, also dated July 14, 1993, Bishop Danylak "warned and admonished" the Rev. Petro Bilaniuk, a professor at the University of Toronto, accusing him of "exaggerations [that] surpass the bounds not only of common sense, but also the requirements of faith." The bishop also wrote that he had sent a translation of an article published by Prof. Bilaniuk to "the competent Church authorities."

The oppositionist priests countered with letters to the Pontifical Council for Christian Unity in Rome, Cardinal Achille Silvestrini of the Sacred Congregation for Eastern Churches, to Canadian Pro Nuncio Carlo Curis and others.

In a missive to Cardinal Silvestrini dated June 30, 1993, seven senior members of the eparchial curia stated that Bishop Borecky was made to feel "he was being shut out of the eparchy which he had built over 45 years of pastoral service," that Bishop Danylak had "justified concern [over his appointment as apostolic administrator] by making certain imprudent proclamations and being disrespectful" to Bishop Borecky. The petitioners also mentioned that "Father Danylak proclaimed from the pulpit that certain priests of the eparchy were possessed by Satan!"

Another letter to Cardinal Silvestrini, dated July 19, 1993 and signed by the same seven priests, complained that Bishop Danylak had not met with Bishop Borecky to "work out an acceptable modus vivendi," and that he was "high-handed... in refusing to meet with a significant portion" of the eparchy's clergy. On a stronger note, they charged that Bishop Danylak's "threats of punishment and prohibition" suggested that his "primary desire is to obtain power and wreak vengeance."

In short, rather than resolving their differences, the two sides have drifted further apart. Rome and Bishop Danylak's backers have said the issue concerns only the intransigence of Bishop Borecky in refusing to leave office as required by Church law. Many in the opposition camp have taken the Vatican's support for Bishop Danylak and insistence on Bishop Borecky's resignation as evidence of its increasingly anti-Uniate Church position in Ukraine and in the diaspora.

This rift has landed the antagonists in court. Discovery hearings are pending, but the first court date has yet to be set.

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Dzundza in TV role

NEW YORK — "Babymaker: The Dr. Cecil Jacobson Story," a new motion picture for television inspired by actual events surrounding a doctor indicted for inseminating his patients with his own sperm, will be broadcast as the "CBS Tuesday Movie," on February 8 (9-11 p.m.) on the CBS Television Network.

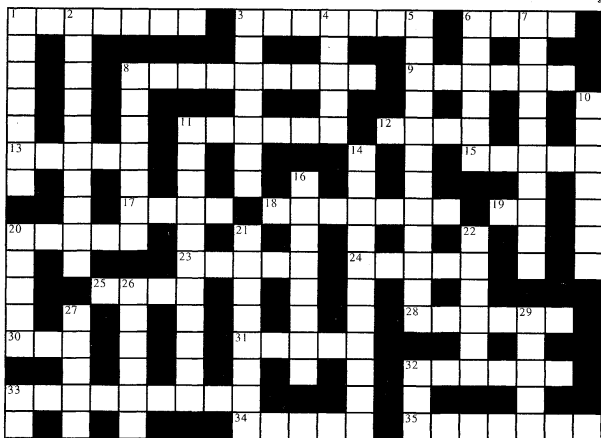
Melissa Gilbert, George Dzundza and Shanna Reed star; Tom Verica co-star. Mr. Dzundza, a Ukrainian American plays the title role, a renowned fertility expert who calls himself "The Babymaker."

Mr. Dzundza's numerous television credits include the films "Salem's Lot" and "Terror on Highway 91," both on CBS, "A Long Way Home," "The Ryan White Story" and "What She Didn't Know," the mini-series "Glory Years" and "Cross of Fire," the afterschool special "All the Kids Do It" and a starring role in the series "Open All Night."

Among the feature films in which he has appeared are "The Deer Hunter," "No Way Out," "The Butcher's Wife" and "Basic Instinct."

Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko



Ivan Mazepa

Across

1. Russian poet who immortalized 1 Down.
3. IM's
6. Bulava.
8. City where IM established a college.
9. Polish city where IM studied.
11. IM's father.
12. Horse holder?
13. First name of 16 Down.
15. Spanish sand.
17. Black bird.
18. Articles IM signed with 20 Down while the two were friendly.
19. Initials of author of the Mazepa Trilogy.
20. Dried plum.
23. Cleveland's state.
24. Tchaikovsky's IM creation.
25. Cleveland's state.
28. One of the things IM promised to provide to 20 Down in 18 Across.
30. A loud unpleasant confrontation.
31. Fix.
32. IM's heartthrob.
33. What IM was to 32 Across.

34. 20 Down to 10 Down.
35. Where 32 Across was exiled after IM's defeat.

Down

1. IM's Waterloo.
2. IM's Polish ally against 20 Down.
3. Where IM died.
4. Connection or association.
5. IM funded the translation of this into Arabic.
6. IM's mother.
7. IM's job under Doroshenko.
8. IM sent a gold one to Christ's tomb in Jerusalem.
10. IM's northern ally against 20 Down.
11. IM's predecessor.
14. IM's successor.
16. IM's general judge.
20. IM's Russian nemesis.
21. What occurred at 3 Down in 1708.
22. To make merry.
26. Title for IM.
27. What 10 Down was.
29. Earlier.
32. Physicians.
33. Depart.

Congressional...

(Continued from page 13)

conomic reform issue has become a distraction, clouding the lack of political reform in Russia as demonstrated by the new interventionism.

Ambassador Talbott said he agreed with every "nuance" of the congressman's statement. He said that while President Clinton was in Russia, he made a key point: Russia now has a chance to redefine itself either by looking towards its old imperialist past, or to define greatness. According to Mr. Talbott, the Clinton administration does not accept the notion that Russia has a sphere of influence in the region, nor does it accept the term "near abroad."

Chairman Hamilton responded that during President Clinton's speech, he seemed to concede that Russia does have a sphere of influence in the region. The ambassador replied that the U.S. does not accept this idea, and that the president was misinterpreted.

When Rep. Edward Royce (R-Calif.) expressed similar concerns about Russian "peacekeeping troops," Mr. Talbott stated that a peacekeeping arrangement cannot be implemented without the invitation of the country and without the approval of the United Nations or the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Chairman Hamilton requested the ambassador to submit to the committee,

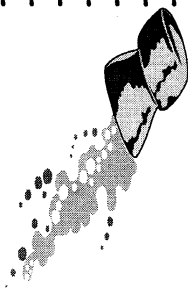
in writing and as soon as possible, his assessment of the major goals of Russia's foreign policy and how these goals differ from the former Soviet Union's policy towards Eastern Europe, NATO, etc.

The ambassador mentioned in his opening remarks that a positive development in Russian relations has been the fact that Russia is willing to participate in the Partnership for Peace. He said that Russia has a role to play in NATO, but not a veto over NATO membership for other countries.

Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.) expressed his extreme disagreement with the administration's Partnership for Peace plan. He said this misinterprets the entire nature of NATO. NATO is a defensive mechanism with "zero" offensive power. The administration's acceptance of the underlying Zhirinovskiy view of NATO as a threat is "a fundamental foreign policy mistake." Hungary, the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovakia must be given the opportunity to join NATO. Mr. Talbott stated that many other considerations must be taken into account, for example, is the U.S. military prepared to defend these countries?

Attending the hearing were Rep. Dana Rohrabacher (R-Calif.), Eric D. Fingerhut (D-Ohio), Robert Menendez (D-N.J.), Olympia J. Snowe (R-Maine), Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-Fla.), Frank McCloskey (D-Ind.), Lincoln Diaz-Balart (R-Fla.), Cass Ballenger (R-N.C.) and Toby Roth (R-Wis.).

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Thursday, February 3

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: Harvard University Research Institute, as part of its seminar series, is holding a lecture by Borys Gudziak, director, Institute of Church History, Lviv, who will speak on "Reconstructing the History of an Underground Church: Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in the Soviet Union, 1945-1989." The lecture will be held in the HURI seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., 4-6 p.m.

Saturday, February 5

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the public to a lecture by Academician Oleksiy Sytenko, professor, Kyiv University, who will speak on "The Role of Scholarship in Nation-Building" to be held at the Society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 5 p.m.

Sunday, February 6

WHIPPANY, N.J.: The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Morris County Chapter, is sponsoring a screening of the film "Famine-33," directed by Oles Yanchuk, to be held at 6 p.m. at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church hall, Route 10 and Jefferson Road. A reception, with Mr. Yanchuk as guest, will follow. For further information, call M. Bytz, (201) 989-4035.

SASKATOON, Sask.: A public opening and reception for "Once Upon a Wedding," an exhibit of art by Eleanor Romanow, will be held at the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent E., 2-4 p.m. An introduction to the exhibit will be presented at 2:30 p.m., with the artist present. The exhibit is a collection of recent work; the images presented are "mind drawings" using charcoal, chalks, inks, watercolors and acrylics, based on recollections of many nuptial celebrations over the years. Mrs. Romanow, a multi-media Saskatoon artist, has received special recognition by having her work accepted for the Mendel Art Gallery's biennial juried show. The Saskatchewan Open, and Regina's juried

exhibition, Sask Art, at the Mackenzie Art Gallery. The exhibit continues through March 20.

SASKATOON, Sask.: The Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent E., is presenting "Ukrainian Folk Tales," an exhibit of children's art from a competition sponsored by the Saskatchewan Teachers of Ukrainian. A public reception will be held from 2-4 p.m., with an introduction of the artists at 2:30 p.m. The exhibit runs through March 20. For additional information, call (306) 244-3800.

Friday, February 11

CLEVELAND: The Ukrainian Museum-Archives, 1202 Kenilworth Ave., will open an exhibit on Ukrainian dance. The exhibit begins with a 7 p.m. reception. The show contains items relating to Avramenko and others, and will feature memorabilia of the Kashtan Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, which is celebrating its 15th anniversary. Admission is free. For additional information, call the Museum-Archives, (216) 781-4329, or Cornel Osadsa, (216) 526-5580.

Saturday, February 12

LEHIGHTON, Pa.: The Ukrainian Homestead, 1230 Beaver Run Rd., invites the public to a Ukrainian Mardi Gras Dance-Zapusty. The dance will begin at 9 p.m., with music by "Slavko" Stan Kosiv. Admission: \$12 includes buffet; children,

free. For room reservations, call (610) 377-4621.

CLEVELAND: The Buryverkyh Plast Sorority invites the public to its traditional Debutante Ball to be held at Stouffer Tower City Plaza Hotel, Gold Room, 24 Public Square. Cocktails: 6:30 p.m.; presentation of debutantes, 7:30 p.m.; dinner: 8 p.m. Music will be by Nove Pokolinya of Toronto. Admission (dinner/ball): \$60, adults; \$40, students; (ball only): \$20, students. For additional information, call (216) 842-3254, or (216) 884-6716 (after 6 p.m.).

GENERAL NOTICE

WHIPPANY, N.J.: The Karpaty Sports Club, under the auspices of the Ukrainian American Youth Association, Whippany Branch, has openings for karate instruction, to be held Saturdays, 2 p.m., at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church hall, Rt. 10 and Jefferson Road. Soccer instruction for all ages will be held Mondays, 6 p.m., at Memorial Junior School gym. Volleyball instruction for all ages will be held Mondays, 7:15 p.m., at Memorial Junior School gym. The second session of the SUM-A sponsored Ukrainian dance instruction, under the direction of Walter Yurcheniuk, is open to students. Instruction, which commenced January 29, will be held Saturdays, at 3 p.m., at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall. All are welcome to join. For further information, call M. Bytz, (201) 989-4035.

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

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

Will nuclear...

(Continued from page 2)

brokered by the U.S., which could be encouraged to do so in the belief that it would be in Ukraine's interests to be rid of the Russian Black Sea Fleet as quickly as possible. Tying the solution of this problem to Ukraine's security requirements would ensure a more rapid denuclearization on the part of Kyiv.

It is difficult to see at this stage if the Crimean presidential election results will complicate this argument. Any referendum on Crimean separation would be declared illegal by Kyiv (if it is even allowed to take place) while the nuclear agreement includes support for maintaining Ukraine's territorial status quo. Current Russian policy in the Trans-Dniester Republic and Abkhazia is to support separatists while rejecting annexation of these regions to the Russian Federation. Of course, this could change in a post-Yeltsin Russia.

But, will the nuclear agreement increase Ukraine's security? The answer is a qualified "yes." Many questions remain unanswered. Much more depends on the ability of Ukraine's leaders to articulate a clear vision and, at last, widen their narrow focus by coming to grips with the real domestic threats to Ukrainian security.

Interior...

(Continued from page 3)

version was strictly of a personal nature.

Mr. Ponomarchuk also said the report erroneously places the time of the phone call at 8 p.m., when it had actually occurred a couple of hours earlier.

The issue of money is a sensitive matter in this case because one theory that is circulating suggests that Rukh had received a large sum of money from supporters in the West, which racketeers had discovered and were attempting to grab. Mr. Boychyshyn is a critical fund-raiser for the political organization.

Mr. Nedryhailo had been scheduled to report his findings before the Parliament on January 26. However, the Interior Ministry said this would not occur, "because it could hamper the investigation."

On January 21, Rukh announced a \$5,000 (U.S.) reward for information about the whereabouts of Mr. Boychyshyn.

Multilateral...

(Continued from page 1)

Deputy Les Taniuk said he supports all security ties bringing Ukraine closer to the countries of Western Europe. "I think it would have been smarter to give the nuclear weapons to a force more stable than Russia today - France or England. Europe is also feeling the pressure from a Zhirinovskiy-influenced Russia."

He did add that he saw no available option for Ukraine but to accede to the NPT. "If we do not, it will just give us more problems," said Mr. Taniuk.

The chairman of the Parliament's Committee on Foreign Affairs, Dmytro Pavlychko, told Interfax on January 25 that because the document signed in Moscow is merely a declaration, the Parliament can "only define our attitude toward the document." He said it could ratify only an agreement.

Both he and Mr. Horyn doubt that this session of the Parliament will review the Moscow document. They said they believe that President Kravchuk will get his wish, and that the declaration will be examined by the Parliament to be elected on March 27.

UKRAINIAN BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF NORTH AMERICA

Ukrainian Cultural Center of Phila. and Scope Travel Inc.

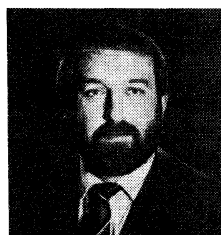
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Slide presentation

Entrance Fee \$10.00

Chicago B's & P's
Ukrainian Cultural Center
2247 West Chicago Ave.
Chicago, IL 60622
FEB 01 - Tuesday
7:30 PM

Philadelphia
Ukrainian Cultural Center
700 Cedar Road
Jenkintown, PA 19046
FEB 04 - Friday
7:30 PM

The Washington Group
PEPCO Auditorium
1900 Penna Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20068
FEB 07 - Monday
7:00 PM

NY/NJ Scope Trvl
Ramada Inn
130 Route 10 West
E. Hanover, NJ 07936
FEB 10 - Thursday
7:30 PM