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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXII

No. 6

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1994

50 cents

Winner in Crimean election pledges to hold referendum on independence

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

SYMPEROPIL — Yuriy Meshkov, smelling easy victory, called for Crimeans to hold a referendum on independence from Ukraine even as voters still were making their choice regarding a president for the Crimea.

His remarks came on January 30 as Crimeans went to the polls to choose a president for this autonomous republic which is part of Ukraine.

He also said the peninsula must seek economic and military ties with Russia and that he does not foresee ethnic conflict in the region.

The Russian nationalist, who is a member of the Republican Party of the Crimea and was supported by the Russia Bloc coalition, eventually defeated Mykola Bagrov, speaker of the Crimean Parliament, by a landslide 73 percent to 23 percent. Voter turnout was heavy, with three-quarters of eligible voters polling.

Mr. Meshkov said, "I am for a free Crimea. It needs economic independence. I never said that the Crimea should be a part of Russia, and I do not know who did."

The first president to be elected in ostensibly free elections said that the indecisiveness of Ukraine's Parliament and the lack of movement towards economic reforms has instilled in the Crimean people the desire to split from Ukraine. "It is imperative that we attach ourselves to the economy of Russia and get from under Ukraine's collapsed economy," he said.

He enumerated four points that need to be addressed to revitalize the Crimea's economy, all linked to ties with Russia. "The Crimea must immediately renew the economic association between industries of Russia and the Crimean Republic; re-establish traditional agricultural export links to Russia; and our export of heavy machinery and electrical components," he said. "Finally, we need to redevelop tourism."

The new president said he views returning to the "ruble zone" as a secondary issue that will take place naturally as the Russian and Crimean economies develop closer ties.

Although Mr. Meshkov was vague as to what military ties he desired with Moscow, he was specific regarding the

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Parliament lifts START conditions, nixes Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine's Parliament approved a nuclear disarmament package on February 3, but it does not include accession to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The decision validates the tripartite agreement signed in Moscow by Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk, U.S. President Bill Clinton and Russia's Boris Yeltsin. There, Ukraine agreed to surrender its nuclear weapons in return for economic support and security assurances.

The Parliament also ratified START I. But it included an addendum that calls for Ukraine's government to develop bilateral agreements with each and every signatory of START I. It lifted the 13 conditions attached to the START I document passed by the Parliament on November 18, 1993.

The addendum to the START I provision was introduced by Serhiy Holovaty on the floor of the Parliament. He said START approval by the Parliament should not be considered an end in itself, but as a process towards increasing Ukraine's security.

The provision by which the Parliament would have approved accession to the NPT was voted down rather convincingly. Parliament Chairman Ivan Plushch tried to garner interest in a second vote when he addressed the body. He said, "We have received phone calls today from the ambassadors of the Netherlands, Sweden and France explaining the importance of the approval of the package. Not long ago, I also spoke with the ambassador from Greece who is presently head of the European Community. He wanted to underscore the need and importance for you to vote for NPT ratification."

The deputies did not take up Mr. Plushch's suggestion. The package was approved with the START I conditions after the NPT provision was dropped from the bill.

Originally, the feeling around the Parliament had been that none of the three parts of the nuclear disarmament package would be approved, or even considered by this Parliament. Bohdan Horyn, deputy chairman of Parliament's Committee on Foreign Affairs, had said on January 26, "We have come to the conclusion that we cannot implement START I or the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty."

But with the election of a pro-Russian, independent-minded president in the Crimea on January 30, some who had denounced the nuclear pact seemed to have changed their mind. Rukh leader Vyacheslav Chornovil told Reuters on February 1 that with the election of Yuriy Meshkov more reason existed to back the package. "To some degree it guarantees our boundaries," he said.

A steady stream of government leaders went to the podium to explain why the whole package needed to be approved, including President Leonid Kravchuk, Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko and Defense Minister Vitaliy Radetsky. Mr. Kravchuk opened floor debate with a 15-minute speech declaring that "until Ukraine implements START I and accedes to NPT, it will not have normal relations with the world community."

He explained that World Bank and International Monetary Fund money was soon to become available to Ukraine because of its denuclearization efforts. He added, "Now it is up to us to take advantage of the offer and fulfill our most important duty."

After the voting, Deputy Henrikh Altunian explained that he was pleased with the outcome. He said, "Mr. Holovaty did the right thing. I voted for it." He added that he thought it was time the United States stop treating Ukraine as a second-rate country. "This is a dis-

Ukrainian economic mission notes progress in relations with U.S.

by Eugene M. Iwanciw
UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — A Ukrainian economic mission led by Economics Minister Roman Shpek arrived in Washington on January 23. For the next five days, the 15-member delegation met with U.S. officials from the departments of State, Commerce, Agriculture and Defense, the National Security Council, the Export-Import (Ex-Im) Bank, and other U.S. agencies as well as international organizations such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

At week's end, Minister Shpek was joined by Anton Buteiko, head of the International Service in the Administration of the President; Victor Yushchenko, chairman of the board of the National Bank of Ukraine; Bohdan Hawrylyshyn, advisor to the president of Ukraine; and Ambassador Oleh Bilorus at a press conference to summarize the work of the mission.

Minister Shpek began by highlighting the fact that this was the first visit of a Ukrainian government economic mission. He noted that it was pleasant to see that relations "have moved from misunderstandings and political/military discussions to expanded economic/commer-

cial relations." The minister said the delegation "found understanding and a readiness to expand cooperation in the field of economic relations" during its meetings and noted that projects from military conversion to investment to space exploration were discussed.

Mr. Shpek stated, "on behalf of the president of Ukraine, I reassured U.S. officials of Ukraine's continued commitment to radical economic reform." He also stressed his "hopes for a bilateral program for democracy."

With regard to international financial institutions, the economics minister commented that there were "fruitful discussions" and that an invitation extended to the World Bank and IMF to send a delegation to Ukraine to finalize the reform program was accepted. Within two weeks such a mission is to be sent to Ukraine.

A change in U.S. attitude

In conclusion, he stated, "we felt a change in the attitude of the United States government toward Ukraine" and noted that he was "happy to hear the foreign policy of the United States in that region may result in the 'Year of Ukraine' for 1994."

In the question-and-answer period, Mr. Shpek was asked about the discussions on cooperation in space. He pointed

out that Ukraine was one of the leaders in the Soviet space program and that the discussions focused on Ukraine's possible involvement in the international orbital station. He added that Ukraine also is ready for bilateral space agreements. A U.S. working group will be traveling to Ukraine in February to study these possibilities.

With regard to commitments from international financial institutions, the economics minister said the \$400 million in rehabilitation loans available from the World Bank are contingent on progress in economic reforms. The funds would be used in the field of energy, social insurance, health care and reconstruction.

He also stated that in discussions with the IMF and World Bank, "we were able to convince them that there is no alternative to market reform in Ukraine." As a member of these institutions, Mr. Shpek stated, Ukraine relies on the banks "not only for financial assistance but expertise."

Double assistance?

While legislation passed by the Congress had earmarked \$300 million in economic assistance for Ukraine, the Clinton administration had offered only \$155 million. On January 27, The Wall

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Kravchuk, Nazarbayev sign accords

KYYIV — President Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan and Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk signed a joint declaration on January 21 in Kyiv in which they condemned aggressive nationalist patriotism, imperialistic chauvinism, national exclusivity and intolerance, stating that it can lead to devastating consequences of global dimensions.

The three-page declaration, which expresses concern over inter-ethnic conflicts and attempts to destabilize newly independent states, also reaffirms both states' intentions to voluntarily surrender nuclear arms, and their desire to work together to provide an atmosphere of cooperation and good faith in the international community.

"Ukraine and Kazakhstan have voluntarily chosen to rid themselves of nuclear arms, the most lethal weapon in human history. We cannot but feel deep concern over our security, which we cannot imagine outside the universal international security context. We appeal to all countries and governments concerned, democratic forces and world public to redouble their efforts, aimed at building a safer and more stable peace based on cooperation, mutual assistance and deep mutual

respect among nations," stated the document.

Mr. Kravchuk told reporters that it is a significant step that both European and Asian countries are heading toward nuclear disarmament, an important move for the security of the international community.

The document goes on to say that NATO's Partnership for Peace plan has a great potential. "Its realization will make it possible to expand the framework of stability, peace and trust between countries."

The two leaders also signed a Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation and eight agreements which regulate mutual indebtedness and establish further cooperation in the space, military and industrial spheres.

Mr. Nazarbayev said that Ukraine and Kazakhstan could work together on a space program, which would include launching Ukrainian-built Zenith rockets from the Baikonur cosmodrome in Kazakhstan. Currently, Russia wants to lease the launching area, but Kazakhstan insists that it is the state property of Kazakhstan.

During Mr. Nazarbayev's two-day visit to Ukraine, the Kazakh and Ukrainian presidents also traveled to the Antonov Aviation factory on the outskirts

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FOR THE RECORD: Ukraine's reaction to Kozyrev statements

Comments by Ukraine's Foreign Ministry regarding Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev's statement on Russian policy in the "near abroad." The text below was released at a briefing in Kyiv on February 1.

As reported by the news media, speaking at a conference on foreign policy in the NIS and Baltic states, Russia's Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev stated that protection of the rights and interests of ethnic Russians in the countries of the "near abroad" is a major strategic interest of Russia. In part, Mr. Kozyrev said that "the main threat" to Russian vital interests comes from those countries, and Russia's strategic goal should be "continued military presence" in the region.

Ukraine expresses deep concern over the recent hard-line tendency in Russian foreign policy towards independent countries on the territory of the former USSR. In this respect, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine is authorized to issue the following statement:

Ukraine respects the sovereign right of any state to defend the rights, freedoms and interests of its citizens resident in other countries, in line with the principles and norms of international law. We understand the complicated problems of Russians, Ukrainians and people of other nationalities who were left beyond the borders of their historic homelands after the demise of the USSR and became citizens of independent states. We stand for the right of every individual of whatever ethnic origin to independently and without pressure determine his own citizenship, and to choose residence in accordance with the national legislation of a respective country. Ukraine encourages and will continue to promote a humane and civilized settlement of this issue, in part, the problem of repatriation of deported nations.

In providing equal rights to its citizens irrespective of their ethnic origin, Ukraine at the same time guarantees the rights of national minorities, in particular, their right to a cultural autonomy within the borders of their state or residence, and believes that observance of civil rights and the rights of national minorities cannot be currently regarded as a domestic problem of separate states.

Similarly, Ukraine resolutely denounces any attempts to link, or resolve, the problem of protecting the rights and interests of citizens of any country beyond its borders, and also the human rights and the rights of national minorities in general by deploying foreign troops on the territory of other states.

Ukraine is against the military presence of other states on Ukrainian soil, and objects against the deployment of foreign troops on the territory of other countries without their clear-cut consent, with the exception of cases when U.N. resolutions are implemented in accordance with its Charter.

At the CSCE meeting in Rome, foreign ministers among other things called for the prompt removal of the Russian 14th Army from Moldova, and underlined that progress in the withdrawal of those troops should not be linked to other issues. The ministers also agreed on the political necessity of an immediate withdrawal of the remaining Russian troops from the Baltic states.

Despite statements that Russia considers aggressive nationalism as a new main threat to international peace and security, nonetheless, Russia itself exacerbates the issue, whether it wants it or not, and thus provokes national intolerance among ethnic Russians in other countries. Ukraine cannot agree to the practice of expanding foreign policy doctrines through such concepts as protection of the "Russian-speaking population", "compatriots" and, finally, "Russians" as this is incompatible with the norms and principles of international law, and which in essence revives the ideology of great-state chauvinism under the banner of defending the rights, freedoms and interests of other nations' citizens.

Ukraine categorically opposes any attempts to support aggressive national-patriotism, chauvinism and great-state expansionism which pose a threat to peace and security not only in the newly independent countries but also around the world.

NEWSBRIEFS

Meshkov to seek pact with Russia

SYMFEROPIL — The newly elected president of the Crimean Autonomous Republic, Yuriy Meshkov, told the press on January 31 that he plans to restore "broken links" with Russia. "The first thing we will do is conclude a military-political pact with Russia and greatly improve our relations with Ukraine," he said. He also confirmed that he intends to go ahead with a referendum on March 27 to determine the peninsula's future status. He said there would be no violence or "hasty steps," unless "outside forces" attempt to interfere in the Crimea. Interfax quoted the president-elect as saying that "in spirit, the Crimean people have been and remain part of the Russian people."

Mr. Meshkov, who is the leader of the Republican Movement of the Crimea, a Russian nationalist organization formed in the summer of 1991 to oppose Ukraine's independence and support the Crimea's continued membership in the USSR, added that he wants the Crimea to serve as a bridge between Ukraine and Russia. He further noted that the economic well-being of the Crimean population would be his primary concern. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Tatar leader on Meshkov election

SYMFEROPIL — Crimean Tatar leader Mustafa Dzhamilev told a press conference on January 31, a day after the Crimean presidential elections, that his people are alarmed by Yuriy Meshkov's victory. Mr. Dzhamilev said the Crimean Tatars would not recognize Mr. Meshkov, or the Constitution of the Crimean Autonomous Republic, if he continues to adhere to views which they consider to be "chauvinistic and anti-Tatar." The leader of the Crimean Tatar council or Mejlis, also criticized the Kyiv government on its policy toward the Crimea, noting that Crimean Tatars have a right to expect the Ukrainian authorities to adopt a "firmer" position in regard to developments on the peninsula. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Bagrov announces leave from politics

KYYIV — Mykola Bagrov, chairman of the Crimean Parliament and former presidential candidate in the Crimea, announced at a press conference on January 31 that he is taking a four-year leave of absence from politics. He said he will not run for election to the Parliaments of Ukraine or the Crimea and would put his political career on hold for that time period. Mr. Bagrov declined comment on the results of the Crimean

presidential elections except to say that the people of the Crimea had participated in a legal vote. During his leave from politics, Mr. Bagrov said he plans to work on an encyclopedia of the Crimea. (Respublika)

UNA/UNSO declare battle readiness

KYYIV — The press spokesman of the Ukrainian National Assembly, Vasyly Bilous, said on February 1 that the victory of Yuriy Meshkov in the Crimean presidential elections will lead to civil war. Mr. Bilous said the UNA, a far-right political group in Ukraine, and forces of the Ukrainian National Self-Defense (UNSO) are in full battle readiness. "We are prepared to react to all events in the Crimea," he underlined. (Respublika)

Unemployment may increase tenfold

KYYIV — Unemployment in Ukraine could reach 300,000 to 800,000 by the end of this year because of layoffs and cuts in subsidy to industry, Minister of Labor Mykola Kaskevych said on January 31. Unemployment now stands at 80,000 out of a work force of about 25 million persons. "In other countries, 3 percent unemployment is nothing. But to us it is a huge jump," he noted. He added that the Ukrainian government plans to start retraining programs and public works projects to help the unemployed. (Reuters)

Supreme Council approves 1994 budget

KYYIV — The Parliament on February 1 approved the state budget for Ukraine. By a vote of 255 for and 36 against, the Supreme Council adopted a perfectly balanced budget of 335 trillion karbovantsi for 1994. (Respublika)

Romania alleges ethnic rights violations

MUNICH — Romanian Foreign Minister Teodor Melescanu accused Ukraine of violating the rights of the Romanian ethnic community living on Ukrainian territory. In an interview with the daily newspaper Curierul National quoted by Reuters on January 19, Mr. Melescanu said, "I cannot watch indifferently the degradation of Romanian vestiges and historical monuments in Ukraine and measures preventing the free expression of Romanian opinions there." Romanian community leaders, Reuters said, also complained about the removal of Romanian monuments and restrictions imposed on their churches in northern Bukovina.

Mykola Zhulynsky, deputy prime minister of Ukraine, told Reuters that state-

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

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

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

Yearly subscription rate: \$20; for UNA members — \$10.
Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper.

The Weekly and Svoboda: (201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036
UNA: (201) 451-2200

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

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The Ukrainian Weekly, February 6, 1994, No. 6, Vol. LXII
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Ukrainian World Congress outlines reorganization plan

by Nestor Gula

TORONTO — The first meeting of the Presidium of the Ukrainian World Congress (UWC), formerly the World Congress of Free Ukrainians (WCFU), was held in Toronto on January 21-22.

This first meeting of the entire presidium, chaired by the new UWC president, Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk, was to map out a new direction for the organization.

One of the chief concerns of many Presidium members was past administrations' fiscal responsibilities. To address this, the recent congress of the UWC voted a skeleton budget for the organization, limiting the amount of money the world body could receive from member-organizations. Initially, the new Presidium of the UWC was going to legally challenge this imposed budget as unconstitutional. Many meetings later, Dr. Cipywnyk said that although the matter of the budget still is not resolved, he sees a challenge as quite unlikely.

"What the congress has approved rightly or wrongly is the budget that they are going to receive from the component organizations. That does not stop us from seeking alternate funding," Dr. Cipywnyk noted.

Dr. Cipywnyk said he will not let the UWC's budgetary woes stop him from traveling to visit Ukrainians in other parts of the world. He said he will visit these places while he is in the area on other business. "I'll be in Japan and Korea anyway, and from there I will fly out to Australia. It will cost me an extra \$600, but to fly from my home in Saskatoon it would easily cost \$2,000," he said.

Dr. Cipywnyk presented a plan of action to the Presidium. When contacted after the meeting, the president said he wants to rejuvenate the UWC so that it will be an organization that is alive and action-oriented. To this end his plan calls for, among many things, a reorganization of the UWC office in Toronto to bring it up to current operating standards. Dr. Cipywnyk also hopes to establish better channels of communication between the UWC and governmental bodies around the world, as well as the international

media, in order to provide information about the UWC's activities and developments in Ukraine.

Also a top priority is a re-evaluation of the role the UWC should play in Ukraine with its government, with the Ukrainian World Coordinating Council and, specifically, the question of coordinating aid to Ukraine. The plan also calls for the UWC to establish new "accountability procedures," so that people who give donations to various charitable funds that exist under the UWC are assured the money is spent efficiently.

The Presidium meeting also addressed the question of whether to sanction the actions of the newly formed International Committee for Democracy and State Development in Ukraine (ICDSD). Concerns were raised about ad hoc committees springing up and collecting money to aid Ukraine. The primary concern was that these ad hoc committees are operating beyond the realm of the UWC or its component organizations. As a result, they are neither coordinated with the more broadly based actions conducted in the diaspora, nor accountable to the UWC.

It was decided that the UWC should not sanction the actions of the ICDSD or any other ad hoc organization, and that since the ICDSD is an organization based in Canada, it should sit down with the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) and resolve any existing differences.

Boris Wrzesnewskij, who represented the ICDSD at the Presidium meeting, said the decision was a reasonable one and, "we [the ICDSD] would rather work within the structures of the UWC, through the UCC, than exist totally as an ad hoc organization."

As well, the Presidium decided to draft an open letter to the Ukrainian community in the diaspora emphasizing that the authority to coordinate aid to Ukraine rests with the central organizations of the countries where such actions are being conducted (such as the UCC). The letter directed anyone with concerns about such actions to contact these organizations.

When asked about security guarantees, the minister emphatically pointed out that "Ukraine received security assurances from the U.S. in meetings in Kyiv" and that he was heading an "economic delegation to discuss economic issues and the expansion of broad-based economic relations."

The success of a currency board in the Baltic states was cited and the delegation was asked whether Ukraine would be undertaking a similar program. Chairman Yushchenko responded that "a stabilization package for the monetary system was developed by the Ukrainian Bank" and that for "the last two and a half months certain steps for stabilization" have been undertaken. Dr. Hawrylyshyn added that the Baltic experience is being studied.

On the topic of inflation, Chairman Yushchenko noted that in the last quarter of 1993 it was the "liberalization of prices on agricultural goods that was the stimulus for inflation in the 75-80 percent bracket." During that same period, "the National Bank did not issue any new coupons," said Mr. Yushchenko. He predicted that for the first three months of this year, there will be a "sizable reduction in inflation rates if we continue." For January, he predicted an inflation rate 15 percent lower than that of November/December.

In the field of defense conversion, it

Ukrainian Canadian Committee urges support for Ukraine's democratic forces

WINNIPEG — The Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) headquarters is strongly encouraging all Ukrainians in Canada to provide support for the democratic political forces in the March 27 parliamentary elections in Ukraine.

The UCC Executive, at its meeting of January 27, overwhelmingly endorsed a motion to urge the Ukrainian community in Canada to provide both moral and financial support for the various fundraising committees formed in Canada to assist the democratic forces in Ukraine with their election preparation.

"The democratic political parties are Ukraine's best hope in coming to grips with its current economic crisis," said UCC President Oleh Romaniw. "Ukrainians in Canada," he added, "must do everything possible to give their brothers and sisters in our ancestral homeland the prospects for a brighter and more secure future. The old-line ways of doing things are a

prescription for Ukraine sliding head-first towards economic and political ruin."

The UCC has reinforced its Canada-Ukraine Relations Committee, chaired by John Petryshyn of Winnipeg, which is developing plans to open an office in Kyiv to facilitate economic assistance. Representatives of the UCC will hold consultations in February with Canada's minister of foreign affairs, Andre Ouellet, to discuss a variety of issues related to Ukraine and to provide the minister and his officials with a clear focus of what steps the UCC would like Canada to take in its relations with Ukraine.

In addition, the UCC Presidium and Canada's ambassador to Ukraine, Francois Mathys, will meet in Winnipeg on February 19, for an exchange of ideas on how Canada's diplomatic efforts in Ukraine can be improved and strengthened.

AID grant helps agribusiness through technical assistance

WASHINGTON — The Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs has received a \$4.5 million grant from the Farmer-to-Farmer Program of the Agency for International Development (AID) to run a three-year agribusiness technical assistance program in Russia and Ukraine. The basic objectives of the effort are to stimulate agribusiness development, to further agricultural privatization and to strengthen the private farmers' movements.

Volunteers at the executive, mid-managerial and senior technical level are focusing on starting or strengthening new firms, creating workable supply systems for joint ventures, transferring management skills and building the new private farmers' movements at the province and district level. They are supported by CNFA field staff in Moscow and Kyiv.

Of the proposed 200 volunteers over the life of the program, 35 have been sent to date. They have helped create a local supply system for new supermarkets in Vladivostok and Nakhodka, introduced new crops in Krasnodar and Kherson, prepared a business plan for a proposed dairy west of Moscow, planned procurement and packaging systems for a new corn and pea canning plant in Stavropol and introduced new livestock breeding and feeding methods in several areas.

In support of farm movements, volunteers have established new five-year cooperative agreements between the Wisconsin Farm Bureau and the Lviv Farmers Association as well as the Kansas Farm Bureau and the Kherson Farmers Association in Ukraine. In Russia, they have created similar arrangements between Texas and Krasnodar, Washington state and the Primorski Farmers Association of Vladivostok, and Kansas and Rostov. In 1994, another partnership is on the drawing boards between the California Farm Bureau and the Crimean Farmers Association in Ukraine.

To overcome the inherent weakness of short-term assignments, this program will send a continuous stream of volunteers to work intensively on a small number of projects. About 25 projects are being selected for this kind of support, of which about half have been selected to date. Volunteers come from the firms and associations of the Citizens Network Agribusiness Alliance or are recruited through open application. Assignments have averaged about six weeks in length, and volunteers have served 46 person-months to this point. Estimates are that over 800 Russians and Ukrainians have received some management training through volunteer efforts to date.

Of total contributions to the program to this point, 25 percent has come from U.S. companies or associations and 6 percent from Russian or Ukrainian host organizations. The rest is provided by AID.

For further information, phone the Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs, (202) 639-8889.

Ukrainian economic...

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Street Journal reported that the administration was prepared to double that assistance. When asked whether the story is accurate, Minister Shepek replied that the United States "has good media and good tendencies, and I will not contradict that story and I am glad for the change." It was his understanding that this assistance would be forthcoming during this fiscal year and that there are "no reservations or conditions" on the assistance.

The minister was asked also about progress with the Ex-Im Bank, which suspended lending to Ukraine last year. He responded that the discussion began "much as the weather, and then a thaw set in," pointing out that experts are working on the required mechanisms. He also noted that the "credits are not just for loans to Ukraine but for U.S. manufacturers to reach new markets — it is not charity."

According to Mr. Shepek, discussions with the Department of Agriculture focused on assistance for reform of agribusiness, approaches to land reform and assistance for making agricultural enterprises more efficient. He noted that Ukraine had requested credits for the purchase of pesticides and herbicides.

was pointed out that this is difficult for both countries, but that the U.S. is in a better situation. A list of projects was provided to the Pentagon and Minister Shepek announced that Defense Secretary-Designate William Perry was expected to travel to Ukraine during February. Later in the day, Dr. Perry attended the Ukrainian Embassy's reception in honor of the delegation hosted by Ambassador Bilorus.

Delegation members

Other members of the delegation included Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Oleksander Makarenko; Deputy Minister of Foreign Economic Relations Serhiy Osyka, Deputy Chairman of the Board of the Export-Import Bank of Ukraine Victor Kapustin; member of the Coordinating Council on Economic Reform under the President of Ukraine Valeriy Geyets; the head of the Department for Relations with International Financial Institutions in the Cabinet of Ministers Oleksander Kulakov; Deputy Minister of Finance Borys Sobolev; Advisor to the President on Agricultural Matters Zenoviy Tkachuk; Deputy Minister of Machine-Building/Military-Industrial Complex and Conversion Valery Pavlyukov; I. Shumilo and O. Nalyvaiko of the

Ethnic conflict in Eastern Europe discussed at University of Toronto

by Nestor Gula

TORONTO — Ethnic conflict in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe can be either open and violent, as in the former Yugoslavia, Nagorno Karabakh and Moldova, or it can be latent and virtual.

A seminar was held at the University of Toronto campus on Friday, January 21, at 3 p.m. to examine the ethnic conflicts in this troubled area and methods to resolve them.

The seminar, titled "Ethnic Conflict and Nationalism in Eastern Europe: A Current Events and Policy Seminar," was sponsored by the Robert F. Harney Professorship and Program in Ethnic, Immigration and Pluralism Studies and the Center for Russian and East European Studies at the University of Toronto. The two-and-a-half-hour symposium was attended by approximately 50 people.

The seminar was moderated by Wsevolod W. Isajiw, professor of sociology and Robert F. Harney Professor in Ethnic, Immigration and Pluralism Studies at the University of Toronto. The speakers were Orest Subtelny, professor of Ukrainian history at York University and author of "Ukraine: A History," who spoke on "Ukrainian-Russian Relations"; Harri Murk, professor of Estonian studies at the University of Toronto, who spoke on "Estonian-Russian Relations," and Paul Wilson, free-lance journalist, essayist, editor and translator, who spoke on "Czech-Slovak Relations."

Dr. Subtelny was substituting for Dr. Vladimir Shlapentokh, a sociology professor at Michigan State University, who was ill and could not come to Toronto. Another scheduled speaker, Eric Margolis, foreign editor of The Toronto Sun, a local daily, also failed to appear.

The relationship of Estonians and Ukrainians to Russians is very different than the relationship between Czechs and Slovaks. According to Mr. Wilson this is because the friction exists only within the ruling elites. He pointed out that as Czech-Slovakia was splitting up there was no violence of any kind, and that polls conducted before and after the split show that a majority of people were against the break-up of Czech-Slovakia. He said that although there was no violence during the break-up, neither side had the political will to keep the country together.

The situation in the former Soviet Union is much different. In the cases of Estonia and Ukraine, both indigenous ethnic groups were persecuted while occupied by the Soviet Union, which conducted a policy of Russification. With the fall of communism and the break-up of the Soviet Union, both newly independent countries inherited a relatively large population of Russians. Both Dr. Murk and Dr. Subtelny said the Russian minorities in both countries suffered an identity crisis when the new states arose.

Actions by the Estonian government, such as declaring the Estonian language the only official language and declaring that all laws and actions committed in Estonia during its occupation by the Soviet Union were illegal and unconstitutional, exacerbated friction between the two ethnic groups.

Dr. Murk said the biggest problem was that the two communities did not have an open dialogue between each other and some of the language used in any dialogue was overbearing and harsh. One of the principal fears of the Russian

minority in Estonia, according to Dr. Murk, is the fear of being disenfranchised.

He noted that this fear is unfounded because any non-Estonian national living in Estonia can become its citizen after fulfilling the requirements for citizenship. These requirements are a two-year naturalization period and a rudimentary knowledge of the Estonian language according to the work one does.

The situation in Ukraine is different than in Estonia, according to Dr. Subtelny, because the two ethnic groups in Estonia are very distinct, while in Ukraine the distinction is fuzzy. He noted that, Ukrainians and Russians share the same historical roots in Kyivian Rus' and there has been a long history of relations between the two people. He characterized the relationship between the two as Russians as playing the role of empire builders and "elder brothers," while Ukrainians were the younger brothers and with no true political power.

This relationship was thrown open when Ukraine declared itself independent. Now the countries have to treat each other as equals — which, Dr. Subtelny said, is difficult for many Ukrainians and Russians to accept. He explained that one can see the result of this in the actions of the Ukrainian government, which is very wary of antagonizing the Russians as a nation and has adopted policies that appease the Russian minority in Ukraine. He then observed that both nations are locked into their traditional relationship and do not know how to escape it. Thus, no new thinking had been produced in the years since Ukrainian independence. He said in Ukraine "there is no talk of co-existence; it is either to meld with Russia or to fight it."

Dr. Subtelny said the biggest problem facing Ukrainian-Russian relations is the Crimea where the most popular presidential candidate has spoken in favor of unity with Russia. Dr. Subtelny said the situation is very dangerous because it "threatens the integrity of Ukraine and will force Ukraine at one point either to give in and join Russia or to fight separatism and get Russia involved this way." Then the conflict will change from latent and virtual, to open and violent.

New Jersey veterans promote "Adopt a Hospital" program

MANAHAWKIN, N.J. — Southern Ocean County Hospital (SOCH), located on Route 72 in this southern New Jersey town, has joined the "Adopt a Hospital" program with the regional children's and adult hospitals of Zaporizhzhia, Ukraine.

The objective behind the "Adopt a Hospital" program involving these three hospitals is the New Jersey State Department of the Ukrainian American Veterans (NJ-UAV). The NJ-UAV represents all UAV posts and members in the state.

The impetus of the program is to bring a parent U.S. hospital together with an adopted hospital in Ukraine. Southern Ocean County Hospital is the first hospital in New Jersey to agree to participate in this noteworthy program. "The uniqueness about the 'Adopt a Hospital' program is that the program is ongoing," said Robert "Borys" Gulay, NJ-UAV trustee chairman.

According to Dr. William Toreki, vice-president of Medical Affairs for Southern Ocean County Hospital, "The resulting effort will benefit medical professionals on both sides of the ocean. This effort will include visitation of the American medical staff to Ukraine and vice-versa for tutoring and training purposes."

The NJ-UAV intends to expand the "Adopt a Hospital" program to include other hospitals in the U.S. and Ukraine that are best suited to utilize donated equipment and supplies.

As of late 1993, eight surplus cardiac monitors and a central monitoring station (companion computer) have been sent to the children's hospital in Zaporizhzhia.

According to Dr. Toreki, the hospital plans to donate all serviceable surplus medical equipment to the Zaporizhzhia hospitals. He personally hopes to visit the Ukrainian hospitals this year in order to better understand and assess their needs and capabilities. He believes that an exchange of physicians and other healthcare professionals between the hospitals will occur in the near future.

The NJ-UAV steering committee notes that it was impressed and touched by Southern Ocean County Hospital's noble and humanitarian effort to offer such a donation of vital equipment to Ukraine.

The hospitals in Zaporizhzhia are 280 miles from the capital city of Kyiv and 300 miles from the Chernobyl nuclear sta-

tion. The donated equipment will likely be used to treat the disadvantaged, sick and the dying victims of nuclear radiation.

Dr. Volodymyr Bondarenko, chief physician of the Children's Regional Hospital of Zaporizhzhia, described the hospitals: "The District Regional Hospital for Adults and the District Regional Children's Hospitals have about 1,065 and 535 beds, respectively. Approximately 1,500 medical personnel work at the combined hospitals. In both hospitals about half of the beds are utilized for illness therapy and the other half for surgery-related profiles. Besides this, in the District Regional Hospital for Adults there is a department for transplant of organs and other related efforts."

According to NJ-UAV committee member Nick Vorona, "there is no doubt that help of any kind is in great need in Ukraine, particularly hospital-related equipment and supplies. This includes, but is not limited to equipment, i.e.: life-saving and monitoring, X-ray and diagnostics, medical instruments, anesthesia and sterilization equipment, all sorts of medicines, antiseptics, hypodermics, I.V. dispensers, all forms of bandages, etc."

Elaborating further, Mr. Gulay said, "as the program evolves, appropriate changes will be made from time to time for improvement." George A. Miziuk, NJ-UAV commander, added, "in this manner, the 'Adopt a Hospital' program will continue with the best follow-through and chance for success."

In addition to previously mentioned UAV activists, other project committee members include: Anna O. Krawczuk (vice-commander) and Harold Bochenko (committee support officer).

UAV committee members have worked closely with the administration of SOCH; the offices of Ambassador of Ukraine Oleh Bilorus and Ukraine's consul general in New York, Viktor A. Kryzhanivsky; Dr. Bondarenko of Children's Regional Hospital of Zaporizhzhia, Dr. Margaritta Schetina of Children's Hospital; Tania Demchuk of Burke, Va.; Miroslaus Malaniak, UAV national commander; Gregory Posewa, UAV Post 25 commander; Erick "Stefan" Gulay, computer support; Dr. Omelan Kotsopoy of Hamilton Township, N.J.; the Right Rev. Bohdan Zelechivsky of Holy Trinity Orthodox Church in Trenton, N.J.; Alexander Prokopenko of Trenton, N.J.; and Sergei Prokopenko of Kyiv.

Donations are in need to support this noteworthy humanitarian effort, and will be most appreciated by all involved. Donations will initially be used for desperately needed medicines, hospital supplies and sterilization equipment, communication equipment, physician's desk reference (PDR) books, computers with appropriate peripherals and related supplies, shipping of the aforementioned, doctor training in the U.S., etc.

Donors of \$50 will receive a NJ-UAV Humanitarian Certificate of Appreciation. Donors of \$100, \$250, \$500 and \$1,000 or more will be acknowledged by having their names inscribed on commemorative wall plaques. Plaques will be displayed on the lobby wall of the adopted hospital in Zaporizhzhia.

For more information about this program, please call Robert "Borys" Gulay, (609) 585-6208. Donations may be sent to: NJ-UAV Adopt a Hospital program, P.O. Box 13, Windsor, NJ 08561. (Please include, for follow-up and confirmation purposes, donor's name, address and telephone number.)

New Yorkers fete Batiouk



Some 100 New York area Ukrainians, including many representatives of community organizations, gathered at the Ukrainian National Home on January 13 (despite a major snowstorm) to bid farewell to Ambassador Viktor Batiouk, Ukraine's envoy to the United Nations, who has been named ambassador to Canada. Also present were diplomats from Ukraine's Mission to the U.N. and its Consulate General in New York. Seen in the photo above (from right) are: Ambassador and Mrs. Batiouk, Irena and Jaroslaw Kurowyckyj, and Dr. Petro Goy.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Fraternally...in brief

Richmond celebrates Svoboda and Branch 34 anniversaries

RICHMOND, Va. — On November 22, 1993, after a special church service, celebrated by the Rev. Taras Lonchyna at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, 45 people — members of UNA Branch — 34 and guests celebrated the 100th birthday of Svoboda and the 26th anniversary of the branch's founding.

The ladies cooked ham, turkey and traditional Ukrainian foods. The timing of this event was perfect, as it also coincided with Thanksgiving celebrations throughout the U.S. There was a lot to be thankful for. It was also a time to share in this occasion.

Members of the Ukrainian Orthodox community were invited, as were new Ukrainian immigrants to the U.S. It was truly their first Thanksgiving in this country.

It was a time to remember the departed members of Branch 34, a time to be proud of 100 years of Svoboda's activity, 60 years of the activity of The Ukrainian Weekly and a time to find out more about the UNA itself. As an expression of thanks, a card was sent to the UNA Home Office for helping to make this affair a success.

St. Nicholas visits Berwick; branch celebrates 75th jubilee

BERWICK, Pa. — On Sunday, December 5, 1993, UNA Branches 164 and 333 from Berwick sponsored their annual St. Nicholas party, which was held at the church hall of Ss. Cyril and Methodius Ukrainian Catholic Church for the benefit of the juvenile UNA members, their friends and all children of the parish.

There was also a religious service for the departed members of Branch 164 on December 4, because the branch's 75th anniversary fell on the same date, and Branch 164 combined the celebration of its anniversary with the St. Nicholas party.

All parishioners were invited and over 155 attended. Included in the number were 30 older and 25 younger children, their parents and guests. The Rev. Iwan Backage, pastor, addressed the guests with words of praise for the Ukrainian

National Association and talked about the history of UNA Branch 164. He introduced Branch Secretary Tymko Butrej, who is also chairman of UNA Wilkes-Barre District Committee, and the secretary of Branch 333, Walter Bobersky.

The Rev. Backage expressed the wish that all parishioners join the UNA. He encouraged them to contact their secretaries for more information about membership in this organization.

The entire event was a huge success. The children especially enjoyed the refreshments, the visit by St. Nicholas and the presents they received. They are eagerly awaiting his arrival next year.

St. Nicholas visits Woonsocket

WOONSOCKET, R.I. — On Sunday, December 12, 1993, St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall was the site of a St. Nicholas party sponsored by UNA Branch 241.

Janet Bardell, branch secretary, coordinated the event. Special thanks are due to John Gajdalo, who played an active role in the children's program, and to the members of the Ladies' Sodality for preparing delicious refreshments and pastries for the affair.

The children enjoyed St. Nick's visit and their gifts and are looking forward to his visit next year.

Branch 161 hosts children's party

AMBRIDGE, Pa. — UNA Branch 161 held its annual St. Nicholas Christmas party on Sunday, December 19, 1993, in the branch's activity room. The party was attended by 35 children who were treated to pizza, chicken and refreshments and were entertained with movies and a visit by St. Nicholas and his helper. St. Nicholas gave each child a bag of treats that included a UNA pencil and a copy of Veselka magazine.

Many of the children were third- and fourth-generation UNA members whose grandparents and in some cases great-grandparents were UNA members. The young UNA'ers had a wonderful time, thanks to the many members who contributed their time in providing for a very successful party.

—Compiled by Andre J. Worobec

UNA centennial concert

Leontovych Quartet, Mykola Suk round out list of performing artists

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Rounding out the list of performers at the gala concert dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association will be the Leontovych String Quartet and pianist Mykola Suk.

Along with Paul Plishka, Oksana Krovtytska, the Ukrainian Chorus Dumka and the Ukrainian National Choir, the Leontovych Quartet and Mr. Suk will appear on Saturday, February 19, at 8 p.m. in a program of works by Borntniansky, Lysenko, Dvorak, Schubert, Puccini, Skoryk, Kytasty, Sonevysky, Koval and Karabyts.

In July of 1988, the Leontovych String Quartet from Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine, was first introduced to American audiences with captivating performances at the United Nations, the Ukrainian Institute of America and Harvard University. In addition, the ensemble made repeated appearances at the Music Mountain Festival in Connecticut that were broadcast widely throughout the United States.

Since 1991, the quartet has been touring regularly in this country, and has been steadily building the reputation of an exciting ensemble. Alan Kozinn of The New York Times, commenting on the Leontovych Quartet's appearance in New York earlier this year, wrote: "uncommonly involved reading reminds the listener that although highly polished surfaces may charm, the alchemy that makes music thrive takes place at deeper levels."

Since it was founded at the Kyiv Philharmonia in 1971, the quartet has played more than 2,000 concerts. The group has toured extensively throughout



Pianist Mykola Suk

the former Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe, Germany and Italy. The ensemble was a winner of the Leo Weiner International String Quartet Competition in Budapest and is the recipient of the Lysenko Republican Award for widely popularizing Ukrainian chamber music.

With a repertoire that includes most of the major quartets from Haydn to Alban Berg, the ensemble has premiered many contemporary works by composers such as Schnittke, Sylvestrov and Hrabovsky.

The ensemble has recorded for Melodiya and the Musical Heritage Society.

The quartet's members are: Yuri

(Continued on page 16)

End-of-year organizing report

This year's pre-convention organizing campaign ended with the enrollment of 1,491 new members into the Ukrainian National Association, thus meeting the yearly quota by 75 percent. The total amount of insurance coverage on these new certificates sold was \$14,283,000.

The top organizers of the year were our long-time champions: Miron Pilipiak, assistant secretary of Branch 496, who earned first place with 72 new members in 1993; Supreme Auditor William Pastuszek, who was in second place with 63 members; and Michael Turko, secretary of Branch 63, who enrolled 60 members and thus came in third place.

They are followed by four other top-notch organizers who also have contributed much to the growth of the UNA: Joseph Chabon, secretary of Branch 242, 36 members; Christine Gerbehy, secretary of Branch 269, 33 members; Supreme Auditor Stefan Hawrysz, 32 members; and John Chopko, secretary of Branch 271, 31 members.

Next in line in terms of organizing activity are: Nicholas Diakiwsky, Branch 161, and Dmytro Prystaj, Branch 43, 19 members each; and Stephen Pryjmak, 18 members.

In Canada, the organizing champions were the following branch secretaries: Alexandra Dolnycky, Branch 434, 16 members; Emilia Smal, Branch 412, 13 members; and Jaroslawa Zorych, Branch 432, 11 members.

Further details on the 1993 organizing campaign will appear in the annual reports of the Ukrainian National Association, as well as in the reports to be delivered at the UNA convention in May. However, it should be noted at this

(Continued on page 16)



The Leontovych String Quartet

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Election '94 in Ukraine

Ukraine's parliamentary elections are fast approaching. On March 27 voters will elect new members to the Parliament, and it is this Parliament that will determine whether Ukraine survives as an independent state, decide how fast Ukraine will apply economic and democratic reforms, vote on how Ukraine proceeds toward the non-nuclear status it has pledged to pursue, and adopt a new Constitution. Ukraine has everything to lose if the democrats lose this election.

How will the people vote? Will they vote as in the most recent election in the Crimea and demonstrate their disaffection and the influence of Russian nationalist elements? Or will they realize that the democrats, who formed barely a third of the current Parliament, were stymied every step of the way in their attempts to bring Ukraine out of its post-Communist trauma? Will they be able to understand the true balance of power in today's Ukraine and vote as an informed electorate?

The odds are against the democrats in this election as the people already suffering in a newly independent Ukraine are disillusioned with what little reform they have seen. There is always the danger they will vote for a return to the past, remembering that, at least, the state provided for them... food and housing were cheap, fuel was plentiful, there was no unemployment, there were no difficult decisions to face. And there are other problems with which the democrats must contend. Not the least of them is lack of paper and insufficient access to the major news media, many still in the hands of the nomenklatura.

But there is some good news. More than 40 democratically inclined groups have united into the Permanent Coordinating Council of Democratic Parties and Organizations, a coalition that is working as a single bloc to ensure that democrats, the only forces that can lead Ukraine out of its current economic and political crises, are elected to the new Parliament. Its methods include biweekly (or even more frequent) meetings of representatives of all member-organizations to delineate a campaign platform and strategy. Its guiding principle is "The interests of Ukraine take precedence over particular party interests." This democratic coalition has also formed an Executive Election Committee that is co-chaired by Levko Lukianenko and Serhiy Odarych.

The coalition has also announced that it will work with the Ukrainian World Coordinating Council (headed by Ivan Drach) in order to maintain contacts with democratic forces around the globe. To that end the coalition and the council agreed to the establishment of the Center for Democracy and Statehood, whose goal is to disseminate objective information about domestic and foreign policies of Ukraine, and to support independent information media which promote democratization of society and the process of state-building.

How can we in the United States help?

The Ukrainian National Association's Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has initiated fund-raising for the "special goal of promoting the democratization process in Ukraine, especially during these decisive months of construction and confirmation of the independent Ukrainian state." Donations should be made payable to the UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine, marked "For Democratization," and mailed to: Ukrainian National Association, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

There is also the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council's initiative to collect funds to help the democratic organizations in Ukraine consolidate their forces in order that Ukraine develops "via a democratic system of rule that will guarantee economic well-being." Donations marked "For Ukraine's Democratization and State-Building" may be sent to: Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, 142 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003.

Donations collected by both the UNA and the UACC will be forwarded to the democratic bloc via the Ukrainian World Coordinating Council.

Ukrainians in the diaspora may not have a vote in the upcoming parliamentary elections in Ukraine, but we do have the power to influence that election in favor of the democrats. Let us have the wisdom to seize this opportunity and safeguard the independence of Ukraine. We may not have another chance.

Feb.
10
1938

Turning the pages back...

Georgian-born Nikolai Popov began his career as a revolutionary in his student days, and was active in Kharkiv and Moscow as a Menshevik after the anti-tsarist upheavals of

1905. Arrested in 1911 and exiled to Siberia the following year, Popov joined the Bolshevik Party in 1919.

Stationed in Ukraine, Popov served as the editor of the Kommunist daily in Kharkiv and Kyiv (1920-1921). He climbed from the rank of first secretary of the Communist Party (Bolshevik) of Ukraine, to chief of the CP(B)U's Agitation Department, to the party's Central Committee, then on to Moscow in 1928, where he gained favor as a senior propagandist, executive of the Comintern and editor of Pravda.

Popov returned to Ukraine in 1933, in Pavel Postyshev's contingent that put the final touches on the engineering of the Great Famine and the systematic destruction of the 1920s-1930s Ukrainian Renaissance. Popov led the Stalinist polemics against Mykola Skrypnyk (Ukraine's minister of education) and Mykola Khvylioviy (the writer, the period's "Gavroche"), facilitating the terror and the purges that raged in the 1930s.

However, Popov neither fared well nor lived long under the lethal attentions of his leader, the yellow-eyed fellow Georgian-born revolutionary Joseph Stalin. In June 1937, Popov was arrested with other members of the CP(B)U leadership. On February 10, 1938, he was shot.

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

FOR THE RECORD

Central and East European Coalition statement on American foreign policy

With the end of the Cold War, our nation is faced with the challenge of forging new relations with old adversaries and of assessing anew our role in Central and Eastern Europe. As Vice-President Al Gore stated on January 6, 1994, "the success of these new democracies (in Central and Eastern Europe)...is important to our nation and our security."

With tens of millions of Americans tracing their heritage to this part of the world, the Central and Eastern European Coalition of member-organizations intends to participate actively in the ongoing policy debate on the critical choices facing the United States. Our coalition consists of national organizations representing Americans of Armenian, Bulgarian, Czech, Estonian, Hungarian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Romanian, Slovak and Ukrainian descent. We are united in our view that it is in the vital interests of the United States to help sustain the momentum of democratic and economic reforms in the former Soviet bloc and to help provide a framework within which their sovereignty will be respected.

The Clinton administration, in delineating U.S. foreign policy objectives in a post-Cold War context, has chosen a Russian-centered path meant to support the reformist programs articulated by President Boris Yeltsin. U.S. actions to promote democratic institutions and market reforms in Russia through economic and technical assistance and greater access to U.S. markets certainly advances the interests of both nations and serves to counteract the reactionary forces that remain viable in Russia today.

The United States needs a broader vision, however, in dealing with Central and Eastern Europe - one that views all the nations of the former Soviet bloc as potentially fertile ground for United States engagement and does not acquiesce to those in Russia who view the "near abroad" as subject to Russia's sphere of influence.

The United States has made it clear that it has no desire to provide President Yeltsin with a blank check on economic matters. In the same way, the United States must not provide Russia with a green light to reassert dominion over the former republics of the Soviet Union or Warsaw Pact. Russia's role in the region can be constructive, but history dictates caution. It is far too early and the record far too murky for the United States to accept tacitly Russia's sphere of influence assertions.

Americans have long supported United States engagement abroad because of our awareness of the importance of United States leadership to the world community and because of the direct benefits to our way of life economically, strategically and culturally. In recent times, some have expressed the view that the American public has no interest in foreign policy matters, especially those that require sustained engagement by the United States economically or strategically. Such a narrow assessment of American resolve dismisses the history that created the American experience, and that is one of our abiding strengths. We are not a nation of isolationists, nor have we ever been. We remember still why we came here generation after generation, from all parts of the world. We know too that our sustained greatness requires our support for the goals and aspirations of millions who seek a better future.

As Americans we believe that those nations who have broken free from the constraints of communism and who are engaged in a bold struggle to establish democratic values, human rights, stability and economic progress deserve our support. By helping them we help ourselves.

The coalition supports United States actions to:

- Aggressively assist democratic institution-building and market reforms in each nation in the eastern half of Europe.
- Help establish clear standards for the protection of minorities and insist on their full implementation.
- Articulate an unambiguous policy that respects the sovereignty of the countries in the region and that does not relegate any nation to another's "sphere of influence."
- Condition foreign assistance on a demonstrated commitment to democratic and market reforms and respect for human rights.
- Develop incentives for long-term United States business investment throughout the region.
- Provide emerging democracies with greater access to United States markets.

American Latvian Association, Inc.
Armenian Assembly of America
Bulgarian Institute for Research and Analysis
Congress of Romanian Americans, Inc.
Czechoslovak Council of America
Estonia World Council, Inc.
Hungarian American Coalition
Joint Baltic American National Committee
Lithuanian-American Community, Inc.
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February 1, 1994

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NEWS AND VIEWS

Ukrainian studies in Israel: an expanding pool of talent

by Andrij Makuch

A dramatic increase in Ukrainian studies in Israel in the past two years was recently described by Prof. Wolf Moskovich, director of the Institute of History, Philosophy and Regional Studies at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and a vice-president of the International Association of Ukrainianists, when he addressed the Chair of Ukrainian Studies Seminar in Toronto on the topic of Ukrainian Studies in Israel. Prof. Moskovich noted that the large wave of recent emigrants from the former Soviet Union to Israel (approximately half of them from Ukraine) has included a substantial number of people knowledgeable in Ukrainian studies. This has created a large pool of talent in that country.

This development is something of a mixed blessing. On the one hand it provides the human base for a vibrant academic community. The focal point of its activity is the Israeli Association of Ukrainian Studies (of which Prof. Moskovich is president) and a semi-weekly (previously monthly) seminar in Ukrainian studies, which is conducted in Ukrainian. On the other hand it underlines the lack of opportunity for people to work in this field in Israel.

There are no structures established specifically for sustaining Ukrainian studies in Israel. Dr. Wolf's activity is a continuation of his personal and professional interest in the field of Ukrainian studies. He was a lecturer on the philology faculty at Chernivtsi University before emigrating to Israel in the early 1970s and obtaining a position in Slavic languages and literatures — to which he added a Ukrainian dimension — at the Hebrew University. As well, there are a number of established scholars who maintain something of an interest in Ukrainian affairs. But Ukrainian studies per se, noted Prof. Moskovich, is an underdeveloped field. Moreover, the gen-

Andrij Makuch is a member of the editorial staff at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies' Toronto Publication Office.

IN THE PRESS

Kissinger on "Partnership for Peace"

Below are excerpts of an article by Henry Kissinger published in The Washington Post on January 25. The article, headlined "Be realistic about Russia," comments on the Clinton administration's "Partnership for Peace" proposal for NATO.

...In putting forward the Partnership for Peace the administration did not just delay East European participation, it emphatically rejected the principle despite many misleading statements to the contrary. The Partnership invites all the successor states of the Soviet Union and all of Moscow's former East European satellites to participate with NATO in a vague, multilateral entity specializing in missions having next to nothing to do with realistic military tasks; it equates the victims of Soviet and Russian imperialism with its perpetrators and gives the same status to the Central Asian republics at the borders of

eral state of knowledge about Ukrainian matters in Israel is fairly weak and commonly tainted by a centrist Russian viewpoint.

This state of affairs provides rather gloomy prospects for the recent immigrants. Qualifications and talents notwithstanding, they are forced into a state of professional amateurism. There is some translation and project work in their field, but this is usually piecemeal and short-term work. Some are working on private projects. But they will not be able to maintain their current lifestyle indefinitely; the state of Israel, under provisions for new settlers, will support them for only up to three years.

Prof. Moskovich suggested that the establishment of a chair of Ukrainian studies at the Hebrew University might provide a means of utilizing some of the talents brought by the wave of Ukrainian specialists who have made their way to Israel. But from the outset creating an institutional base for Ukrainian studies in Israel is beset with difficulties. First and foremost is the question of funding. State assistance in this venture is unlikely. Part of this stems from the fact that the Israeli government provides only a portion of the Hebrew University's budget: a full 70 percent is raised through private sources. The other part stems from an antipathy — even a muted hostility — toward Ukrainians on the part of Israeli society (or at least, notes Prof. Moskovich, that portion whose memory of Ukraine is marked by the experience of the Holocaust).

Another possibility — again unlikely — is non-Israeli support. A precedent for such funding occurred in the 1980s, when the German government provided seed money to create a German studies program at the university. This scenario is unlikely, however, since the government of Ukraine simply does not have the resources to provide start-up support in hard currency.

This leaves private sources as the most feasible avenue in which to proceed. Dr. Moskovich noted that he has been exploring this possibility while in North America, and hopes that Ukrainians here will support him in this venture.

Afghanistan as it does to Poland, the victim of four partitions in which Russia participated and the route across which Russia has historically invaded Europe.

If the Partnership for Peace is designed to propitiate Russia, it cannot also serve as a way station into NATO, especially as the administration has embraced the proposition rejected by all its predecessors over the past 40 years — that NATO is a potential threat to Russia. An official traveling with the president's party expressed the logic behind the administration position when he stated that Eastern Europe would have to find security in placating its feared neighbor by "encouraging domestic reform in Russia." ...

No reasonable observer can imagine that Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary or Slovakia could ever mount a military threat against Russia, either singly or in combination. The countries of Eastern Europe are terrified, not threatening. ...

Vladimir Zhirinovsky: threat or passing phenomenon?

by Wolodymyr T. Zyla

His first name means "master of the world." His patronymic Adolfovich relates him directly to Hitler. His random statements have long worried democratic Russia. They have also worried the independent former Soviet republics and Eastern Europe. They are all concerned about the possible emergence of a new Adolf Hitler, the ruthless, power-hungry thirsty dictator of Nazi Germany in World War II.

Vladimir Adolfovich Zhirinovsky today may be getting more world attention than he deserves. After all, he commands no armies, has no state administration, has no gas chambers at his disposal to exterminate his enemies — yet. But "no American, no thinking citizen of the world who reads his statements could fail to be concerned," President Bill Clinton said recently. Vice-President Al Gore, while in Moscow during the recent Russian election, was even harsher on Zhirinovsky who in the past has said that he considers Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and other countries to be Russian territory. Mr. Zhirinovsky once threatened to set up giant fans to blow radioactive waste into the Baltic republics.

He has written that he dreams of the day when Russian soldiers will "wash their boots in the warm waters of the Indian Ocean and change into summer uniform for good." He has labeled the United States "the evil empire," and has spoken of retaking Alaska. His interviews with Russian voters sounded ominous when he preached of Russian renewal and the resurrection of their empire. He dreams of the day when all the former Soviet republics that today are independent will plead with Moscow to return unconditionally into one undivided Russian empire. As far as Ukraine is concerned, he plans to dump all atomic waste into its territory and thus to destroy the Ukrainian nation.

On a CNN television program aired from Moscow on December 13, 1993, Mr. Zhirinovsky sounded very much like Hitler in the early 1930s, and his promises to his constituents were especially chilling for Ukrainians and other non-Russian neighbors of Russia. He said then that he supports the expansion of Russia's borders, fighting crime and raising the standard of living. He proposed to double Russians, "living standards in six months by increasing arms sales, cutting aid to Russia's neighbors," etc. Among his promises: restarting the production lines at Russian submarine factories so that submarines could be sold around the world once again. Is this not dangerous?

Without a doubt Mr. Zhirinovsky is also bent on thwarting measures designed to help Russia shed its inefficient state-run economy and develop a Western-type system. But this economic obstructionism is not the prime concern of many citizens of the former Soviet republics, including Ukraine. What bothers them most is that he is, by all accounts, a racist demagogue who, if he has his way, will redraw Russian national boundaries in Eastern Europe. After all, he said very plainly during his recent election campaign: "Let us make others suffer." "Only fear makes people work." "Democracy presupposes violence."

Prof. Wolodymyr T. Zyla, a political activist, is professor emeritus of comparative literature at Texas Tech University.

"Dark-skinned streetvenders in Moscow make it look like a non-Russian city. This is a black stain that should be eradicated." "Jewish children are going to school while our children are hungry and forlorn. If you vote for me, it will stop."

Vladimir Adolfovich Zhirinovsky is 47 years old, and was born in Kazakhstan. In 1970 he completed his studies of Asian and African countries at the University of Moscow. He speaks Turkish well and can quite satisfactorily converse in English, German and French. In his recently published biography he speaks about himself as a lonesome boy often unjustly punished by his teachers. He says: "I lived in a world where there no warmth either from parents, or from friends and teachers." After having completed university studies with the highest marks, he entered a room and "there apparently was no one to share his joyous success and drink a glass of champagne with him."

Like Hitler, Zhirinovsky has an undisguised hatred for certain groups of people. He hates Muslim Turks and dark-skinned Georgians and Armenians. He would have Russia conquer Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey, and occupy the Persian Gulf.

While some analysts predict that Mr. Zhirinovsky's impact in Russia may not be as pronounced as many people now fear, there remains the possibility that he could become the democratically elected president in 1996.

It appears to me that President Boris Yeltsin feels threatened because he recently dissolved the powerful Security Ministry. He acted by decree, accusing this successor of the KGB secret police of failing to warn him of political dangers that existed before the election.

The Russian people, however, seem to have a high tolerance for intrigue. They have elected to their Parliament two former Soviet leaders who were charged with high treason for plotting a state coup in August 1991.

In a somber New Year's Eve address, President Yeltsin made a plea to his countrymen for help in keeping the peace in what could be another tumultuous year in Russia. He now faces political challenges early in the new year, when the newly elected Parliament meets. Extreme nationalists and communist who have vowed to undo Yeltsin's reforms and try to expand Russia's borders, will be well represented.

Thus, a great uncertainty is raised as to whether Russia, under Mr. Yeltsin's new constitution and leadership, will be able to stay the course urged on it by the U.S. and other Western nations. (Mr. Yeltsin's special message for the 25 million ethnic Russians living outside the country's borders in the "near abroad," as Russians call the other former Soviet republics, sounds quite ominous and very much in keeping with the main theme of nationalist Zhirinovsky's demands. Mr. Yeltsin said: "You cannot be separated from us and we from you. We were and will be together. We will defend you and our common interests. In the new year 1994, we will do that with more energy and a greater decisiveness." And defending Russians in the new independent republics, many of whom feel discriminated against, was a main concern of Mr. Zhirinovsky during the parliamentary.

Thus, serious obstacles now stand in the way of Ukraine and other independent republics formerly controlled by the Soviets.

NEW RELEASE

Video course teaches iconography

OTTAWA — The Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Studies has just released a new video course. This six-hour course in English is a step-by-step instructional tool on the process of creating traditional Byzantine icons, from preparation of the wood panel, through the gesso process, egg-tempera painting and preservation of the icon.

The course is taught by iconographer Schemamonk Damian, from Holy Transfiguration Monastery in Redwood Valley, Calif. Technical instruction is masterfully interwoven with a deeply spiritual approach and the theology of iconography.

This is the third video course produced by the Sheptytsky Institute. The first two-hour video courses (produced in Ukrainian) are already being used in seminaries in Ukraine. The institute plans to produce a Ukrainian version of the iconography course in the future as well.

The iconography video course: "TO WRITE AN ICON" may be purchased from the Institute for \$100 US (plus \$15 shipping) or \$125 Canadian (plus \$15 shipping, plus \$6 PST for Ontario residents), at the following address: Sheptytsky Institute, St. Paul University, 223 Main St., Ottawa, Ontario, K1S 1C4; telephone (613) 782-3031.

\$50,000 gift supports studies for Ukrainian Catholic priests

OTTAWA — The Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies at St. Paul University in Ottawa has reported that a \$50,000 donation by Mrs. Neonilia Kunyk will be used to establish a fund to support graduate studies in Eastern Christian theology for priests and other future leaders of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

"This was my late husband's deepest desire," explained Mrs. Kunyk. "He wanted Ukrainian Catholic priests to have access to graduate level studies in theology, to be able to earn master's and doctoral degrees." With the development of the Sheptytsky Institute in Ottawa, this dream is becoming a reality and requires a stable financial base.

The Rev. Andriy Chirovsky, director of the institute noted: "Sometimes I hear from people that they are dissatisfied with the present state of the clergy. Well, there are two possible reactions: We can continue to complain, or we can do something to raise the general level of education among the clergy. We have decided to do what we can through this institute."

The University of Ottawa gave its approval in August 1993 to a one-year certificate and three-year bachelor's program in Eastern Christian theology at the Sheptytsky Institute. The institute's Coordinating Committee is currently working on proposals for master's and doctoral programs. The A. and N. Kunyk Fund, started with a donation of \$50,000 which will be subsequently augmented by further donations and the future Kunyk estate, will support these masters and doctoral programs through means such as offering scholarships and fellowships to qualified graduate students.

"This is one of the highest priorities for the rebuilding of the Church in Ukraine," added Dr. Andriy Krawchuk, who is teaching Ukrainian Church history at the Sheptytsky Institute this year.

Dr. Krawchuk, who spent three years working in Lviv and had taught at the Lviv Seminary, sees an enormous need for highly educated priests and lay leaders who would be able to teach in the seminaries of Ukraine and work in other leadership roles. "This highly educated group will help to raise the level of the whole Church," he says.

"The worldwide Ukrainian Catholic Church today has only one fully accredited scholarly institution which has the power to grant both civil and ecclesiastical academic degrees," adds Eugene Cherwick, president of the Sheptytsky Institute Foundation. "This is the Sheptytsky Institute, and we laypeople, who want the Church in Ukraine and the diaspora to have some kind of a future, have to support this scholarly institution with a strong financial base."

About the donors

Dr. Alexander Kunyk was born November 7, 1909, in Peremyshl. Having completed secondary school in Peremyshl, he studied in Lviv, Krakow and Prague, where he earned a doctorate in law. Arriving in Canada in 1948, Dr. Kunyk entered the business partnership Dempster Bread, a business he directed for many years, until his death on September 6, 1992.

Neonilia Kunyk, nee Dawosyr, was born in Kamyinka Strumilova, in the family of the Rev. Hryhoriy Dawosyr. Having completed secondary studies in Kamyinka, she spent two years in pharmaceutical apprenticeship, preparing for pharmacological studies in Lviv, which were made impossible by World War II. Emigrating to Canada in 1948, she married Dr. Kunyk in 1951.

"My husband's mother," explained Mrs. Kunyk, "always hoped that one of her sons would become a priest. This didn't happen, but my husband wanted to find some way to help in the education of priests. I hope this fund will help a whole range of priests to receive a higher education. This will in a certain fashion fulfill the desire of the family to give Christ's Church some good servants."

For more information or to make a tax-deductible donation please write to: Sheptytsky Institute, St. Paul University, 223 Main St., Ottawa, Ontario, K1S 1C4.

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Between Moscow and Rome: the struggle for the Greek-Catholic Patriarchate

by Serhii Plokhy

It is not surprising that the restoration of the independent Ukrainian state in 1991 gave an impulse to both the autocephalous movement in the Orthodox Church and the patriarchal movement among Greek-Catholics. Both of these movements had been inspired by the development of Ukrainian national ideology throughout the 20th century. Thus, the achievement of the main goal of the national movement — the creation of an independent state — inevitably brought to the Church's agenda the task of achieving maximum independence in Church affairs as well.

In the case of the Orthodox Church, such independence could be accomplished by the granting of autocephaly for the Church; in the case of the Catholic Church, so long as there couldn't be a separate Catholic Church beyond the jurisdiction of Rome, the creation of an Eastern-rite Catholic Patriarchate in Ukraine could be viewed as a possible solution.

At the time of the liquidation of the Greek-Catholic Church by the Soviet authorities in 1946, the Church was closely linked to the Ukrainian national movement. Because of this, it was viewed by the authorities as an additional threat to the Soviet regime, and its liquidation appeared to be an integral part of a general Soviet assault on Ukrainian nationalism, both in Ukraine and in the adjacent territories settled by Ukrainians in Poland and Czechoslovakia. The legalization of the Church in 1989 was also closely connected to the acceleration of the Ukrainian national movement during the perestroika years.

Nevertheless, the national character of the Greek-Catholic Church very soon was severely challenged by its newly emerged rival: the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. The adherents of the latter emphasized the fact of the complete independence of their Church at a time when, by contrast, Greek-Catholics were dependent on decisions coming from Rome. They also argued that the 1596 Union of Brest, of which the Greek-Catholic Church was the major product, was introduced in Ukraine in the 16th-17th centuries by force and that the highly praised Zaporozhian Cossacks defended Orthodoxy against a Uniate offensive. The proclamation of patriarchal status for the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in June of 1990 undermined the Ukrainian Catholic Church's claim to be the only truly national Church. The latter Church has since found itself on the defensive and was forced to accelerate its struggle for the recognition of its patriarchal status.

The struggle for the Greek-Catholic Patriarchate in Ukraine has been significantly influenced by three major factors: the development of the patriarchal movement within the Church, the Vatican's attitude toward the idea of a Ukrainian Patriarchate and, last but not least, the state's policy toward Greek-Catholics in an independent Ukraine.

The 1992 Lviv Synod

The legalization of the Greek-Catholic Church in Ukraine that took place in late 1989 with significant support from the Vatican, especially Pope John Paul II personally, strengthened the pro-patriarchal faction within the Ukrainian Catholic Church. The main obstacle in the way of the Greek-Catholic Patriarchate — the absence of any titular territory under the jurisdiction of the patriarch — ceased to exist with the restoration of Church structures in Ukraine.

The patriotic sentiments of the Church's adherents in Ukraine, who used to see the Church as the vehicle of Ukrainian national ideology, and their desire to strengthen the Church's national image, found legitimacy in the patriarchal movement, born and shaped in the Ukrainian diaspora. Two currents, one coming from Ukraine, another from abroad, met one another in the desire to create the patriarchal structures of the Greek-Catholic Church.

In May 1992, the unique opportunity to demonstrate the strength of the patriarchal movement came with the convening of the Synod of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church. For the first time it was convoked in Ukraine and took place in Lviv, the titular city of the metropolitan. The Synod, which was attended by the Vatican's first nuncio in Ukraine, Archbishop Antonio Franco,

Serhii Plokhy is head of the Sector on Religious Affairs at the Institute of Ukrainian Archaeology, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Kyiv, and a research fellow of the Peter Jacyk Center of Ukrainian Historical Research, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta.

created the main bodies of the Patriarchate, including the Patriarchal Curia and the Permanent Synod of Bishops, and asked the Vatican not so much to create the Patriarchate as to recognize the patriarchal structures that already existed.

There were other decisions of the Synod that were of special importance for the Church. The Synod requested to put under the jurisdiction of the Greek-Catholic patriarch the Peremyshl (Przemysl) Eparchy in Poland and to subordinate to the Lviv See the Greek-Catholic Eparchy of Transcarpathia. There were also propositions to create Greek-Catholic eparchies in eastern Ukraine and in Russia.

All of the Synod's requests have never been made public, but the program of the patriarchal faction of the Church has been expressed by its members on a number of occasions. One of them, Dr. Mykhailo Dymyd, believes that the Kyiv-Halych Patriarchate should comprise the four metropolies (Kyiv, Lviv, Peremyshl and Uzhhorod) and seven exarchates (three in Ukraine, Kharkiv, Odessa, Donetsk; and four beyond Ukrainian borders, within the territory of the former USSR, the exarchates of Belarus, Russia, Siberia and Asia). The Synod also presented candidates for consecration as bishops. All requests and propositions were sent to Rome for approval.

Rome's reluctance to provide answers to the requests of the Synod provoked a negative reaction on the part of the Church and forced its head, Cardinal Myroslav Ivan

The achievement of the main goal of the national movement — the creation of an independent state — inevitably brought to the Church's agenda the task of achieving maximum independence in Church affairs as well.

Lubachivsky, to make a special statement on that matter. In the "Appeal to the Greek-Catholics of Ukraine and the Settlements" of February 15, 1993, he called his flock to pray that the decisions of the Synod of Lviv, and especially the one concerning the Kyiv-Halych Patriarchate, be promulgated and confirmed by the Roman authorities. He also criticized those who considered the very existence of the Greek-Catholic Church to be the obstacle on the way to improving Orthodox-Catholic relations. In that manner he expressed his deep concern over the latest developments in the Vatican's Eastern policy and attacked those influential circles within the Vatican that wanted to victimize the Ukrainian Catholic Church in favor of Roman Catholicism.

Cardinal Lubachivsky complained that the Greek-Catholic Church had been put in the position of needing to prove its right to create eparchies in Ukraine, when the Roman Catholics did not have problems of that kind at all. He stressed that the jurisdiction of the Church had to be expanded not only to the territory of Transcarpathia and eastern Ukraine, but far beyond the state borders of Ukraine — to all the territories of the former USSR, wherever Ukrainian Catholics had settled.

There is little doubt that Cardinal Lubachivsky, who has been generally known for his loyalty to the Vatican and personally to the pope, was forced to express his dissatisfaction with the Vatican's policy of delay by the growing discontent of his flock. Two scandals that shocked the Church in early 1993 have shown how high the tension within the Church has been. One of these scandals took place in Ukraine and was related to the leader of the then clandestine Greek-Catholic Church, Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk, and the other occurred abroad, in Canada, caused by the Vatican's appointment of an apostolic administrator for the Toronto Eparchy.

Discontent in Ukraine

The scandal that involved Archbishop Sterniuk started in January 1993, when the newspaper News from Ukraine published an article by Nestor Hodovany-Stone, a former Greek-Catholic priest, who eventually converted to Orthodoxy. The article, titled "A Prisoner of Mount St. George," claimed that the former leader of the clandestine Church in Ukraine and martyr for the faith Archbishop Sterniuk had been under surveillance by people who came from Rome together with Cardinal

Lubachivsky and in reality was a prisoner of the Vatican in the metropolitan's residence on St. George's Hill in Lviv. Reportedly Archbishop Sterniuk had dictated to the author of the article a statement to the Ukrainian people in which he expressed his desire for unity with the Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Ukraine. The statement said:

"If my brother Orthodox Metropolitan in Kyiv unite, I would be willing to unite with them to form one Ukrainian Church of Christ under one pastor. By this I understand not a Uniate Church, but a Unity of Churches in one general, Holy Apostolic Orthodox Church."

Although unification with the Orthodox Church in Ukraine has long been proclaimed as the ultimate goal of the Greek-Catholic Church's leadership, on this occasion the reaction on the part of Church authorities was very sharp. The chancellor of the Lviv Archeparchy, the Rev. Ivan Daeko, met with journalists to issue a statement by Metropolitan Sterniuk, in which the latter denied ever being "the prisoner of Mount St. George" and confirmed his loyalty to Cardinal Lubachivsky and the pope.

It was symptomatic that Metropolitan Sterniuk did not take part in the press conference and never directly denied a single word of his original statement. Even more, in his statement, sent to the editor of News from Ukraine, Metropolitan Sterniuk quoted a 1942 letter by Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, the unchallenged authority to all Greek-Catholics, in which Sheptytsky stated that the Kyivian Metropolitan should be elected from among the Autocephalous Orthodox bishops or priests. If the metropolitan joined with the Universal Church, the Greek-Catholics should recognize his authority.

Due to the fact that the word "Orthodox" had been used to define the Catholic Church in the first six centuries after Christ, and that both Churches have defined themselves as catholic (universal) and orthodox (true), the usage of the words Union and Unity, Universal, Catholic and Orthodox in different combinations makes it possible for the Greek-Catholic clergy to preserve their formal loyalty to the Vatican and, at the same time, to rebel against its authority.

The publication of Sterniuk's proclamation provoked rather strong a reaction on the part of the Church authorities, not so much because of the archbishop himself, but because of the growing tensions between various factions within the Church. It was also not the first time the archbishop created problems for the Church authorities and the Vatican. The first time came in 1990, during the proceedings of the quadripartite commission of the Vatican, Moscow, Ukrainian Orthodox and Greek-Catholic representatives in Lviv. At that time, Archbishop Sterniuk left one of the proceedings of the commission in protest against attempts of the Vatican representatives to make a deal with Moscow at the expense of the Greek-Catholic Church.

For many Church members, Archbishop Sterniuk serves as a symbol of the most nationally oriented part of the Church — of clandestine bishops, priests and monks, whose struggle for the legalization of the Church under Soviet rule was closely connected to the struggle for the liberation of Ukraine. These Church members see in the patriarchal structure of the Church the fulfillment of not only their religious, but also national aspirations. This position has substantial support among politically active laypeople.

At the beginning of 1993, the Greek-Catholic clergy in Ukraine was composed of approximately 500 clergymen who had operated in the underground before 1990, 400 priests who converted from Orthodoxy after the legalization of the Church and 40 individuals who arrived from the diaspora. The latter have occupied the leading positions in the government of the Church, as well as dominating its scholarly system. They also keep all links with the Vatican in their hands. Former clandestine priests who did not receive the proper theological education and have been extremely nationalistic in their orientation often come in conflict with both clergy sent from abroad and former Orthodox priests.

Rebellion in the diaspora

The pressure on the Church leadership in matters of the patriarchal status for the Church has mounted as a result of events outside Ukraine, particularly in Canada, where the priests and the lay community of the Toronto Eparchy have expressed a strong protest against the Vatican's interference in the eparchy's affairs. In Toronto, Rome enforced its law on the retirement of

(Continued on page 12)

British businesses cite problems in establishing trade with Ukraine

by Tony Leliw

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

LONDON — Millions of pounds worth of potential trade between Britain and Ukraine is being lost due to economic, political uncertainty and a lack of business information. That is the claim being made by the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), a body that represents more than 250,000 businesses, and is regarded as the voice of British business.

Pauline Shearman, head of the Central and East European Department of the CBI, said: "We have 500 to 800 British companies on our database that are interested in doing business in Ukraine. What we want is more project information and level of support from Ukrainian government trade bodies."

"We get some information from the British Embassy in Kyiv and from the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) concerning the state of business and particular projects in Ukraine, but we don't get any information from Ukrainian organizations."

British business needs to know the legal framework of Ukraine, the foreign investment regime, accounting standards, how to market their product out there, distribution, labor market, property and ownership, banking and financial services, how to set up a company in Ukraine and much more.

The problem is further compounded because Ukraine's Embassy in Britain does not yet have a commercial department. "Normally we would liaise regularly with the embassy's commercial counselor, but they don't have one," said Miss Shearman. "We have no regular contact with the Ukrainian Chamber of Commerce or any other business organization."

A lack of good public relations does not help. Ukraine's economy has been getting very negative press in Britain, and this does

nothing to inspire business confidence.

"When the Soviet Union began to break up, there was a huge swell of interest in Ukraine. A large market, but I have to say that this has not come to fruition," said Miss Shearman.

Serious business proposals would be welcomed by the CBI and a database of Ukrainian interests could be made readily available to British companies to create joint ventures and the like.

Other former Soviet republics, said Miss Shearman, have fared better than Ukraine. Russia — because of its size and resources, and despite its chaos over the last year — is proving a good market for British companies with exports double those in 1992.

Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan are being taken seriously because of their vast resources. They have not suffered hyperinflation and have a geographic advantage for Asia and beyond. Ukraine, meanwhile, is on a par with Romania and Bulgaria in terms of the number of inquiries received by the CBI, while closer to home, Poland is the number one market for the UK.

Trade figures supplied by the East European Trade Council illustrate how little trade there is between Ukraine and Britain. Imports from the United Kingdom were more than 52 million, while exports to Britain were slightly over 9 million. There are currently 30 British companies with offices in Ukraine.

Ukrainian companies/organizations wishing to establish links with the CBI or who would like to submit business proposals should write to: Pauline Shearman, Head, Central and East European Department, International Affairs Directorate, Confederation of British Industry, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford St., London WC1A 1DU; telephone, 071-379-7400, fax, 071-836-1972.

Ukrainian Canadian credit unions promote cooperatives in Ukraine

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — The Toronto-based Council of Ukrainian Credit Unions of Canada (CUCUC) is playing with the old term, "If it ain't broke, don't fix it." As far as they're concerned, if it ain't broke, don't replace it.

That's exactly what happened to credit unions 55 years ago when western Ukraine was swallowed up by the former Soviet Union. A similar fate befell eastern Ukraine following the Bolshevik Revolution 20 years earlier.

Now the 24-year-old CUCUC, which has 23 member-credit unions, is trying to re-introduce credit unions into Ukraine. By October, Ukrainians could find themselves accessing 15 credit unions.

The 18-month program, called the Ukraine Credit Union Development Assistance Project (UCUDAP), began last May. Canada's Bureau of Assistance for Central and Eastern Europe is funding \$1.2 million of the total \$1.3 million project through its \$30 million technical assistance package to Ukraine. So far, \$19 million has been allocated to 50 Canadian-Ukrainian projects, says Monika Vadeboncoeur, a project officer with Foreign Affairs.

The Canadian Cooperative Association (CCA) is administering the program to five Ukrainian regions, which include Kyiv; the south, including Odessa; Kryvyi Rih in the east; the southwest, including Ivano-Frankivsk; and the northwest, including Lviv and Ternopil.

The aim of the project is to train Ukrainians to run these credit unions, explained Kenton Eggleston, regional director of international affairs for the CCA. So far, one of two Canadian technical advisers is in Ukraine. Last October, Olha Zaverucha Swyntuch arrived in Kyiv to set up the UCUDAP.

Fourteen other Canadians will be sent for shorter work terms.

But Mr. Eggleston said finding the other project manager is proving difficult — not surprising, considering the challenges that await the project.

"Financial institutions aren't trusted in Ukraine," explained Andrij Vesselovsky, charge d'affaires at the Ukrainian Embassy in Ottawa. Such other taken-for-granted financial services as checking accounts and bill payment centers simply don't exist. Many Ukrainians rely on so-called "mattress savings," which never see the light of a bank.

Even Mr. Eggleston, who visited Ukraine last December, recognizes the apprehension caused by Ukraine's hyperinflation. "When I was there, inflation was at 60 percent," he said. "I remember walking down the street and seeing coupons

(karbovantsi) lying in the gutter and poor people walking by and ignoring them."

Still, 10 credit unions have already opened in Ukraine, joining the some 130 private commercial banks that were legalized in 1988. But many Ukrainians haven't had much exposure to non-state-run institutions. Since Ukraine declared its independence in 1991, only two percent of industry has been privatized; in Poland, 50 percent of industry is privately run.

Ukrainians also largely distrust the notion of banks, remembering only too well those run by the state under the Soviet system. Those state banks were designed to provide credit to state industries, not as individual lending services.

Yet the history of credit unions and cooperatives in Ukraine extends as far back as 1869, when the first savings and loan society was established in Hadiach, in the Poltava region. Before they were abolished, there were 3,412 credit societies in eastern Ukraine. In western Ukraine, 340, until they too were dismantled in 1939.

Even today, there are trade union self-help financial institutions known as "kasas." Like credit unions in Canada, they elect their officers and provide consumer loans. The employer pays the operating costs of the kasa, as is done with Poland's savings and loan associations. Union members usually contribute a fixed amount per pay period.

However, current Ukrainian law prohibits these kasas from paying interest on deposits or charging interest on loans.

Mr. Eggleston said that with credit unions, Ukrainians will be offered savings services and consumer, family business and mortgage loans at fair rates and under terms that will include anyone, no matter what their income level is.

The UCUDAP will also involve twinning five Ukrainian credit unions with Canadian counterparts, and bringing six key Ukrainian credit union leaders to Canada for internships. Women, already actively involved in kasas, will be encouraged to fully participate in developing credit unions throughout Ukraine.

In fact, a 1992 technical development mission to Ukraine provided training for 245 Ukrainians, 44 percent of whom were women. Further training will take place at five "model" credit unions, and at such existing institutions as the Lviv Institute of Management and the Kyiv International Management Institute.

In selling the concept of cooperatives to Ukrainians, Mr. Eggleston hopes that another motto, "do as we do," might rub off.

Some 8 million Canadians, or 30 percent of the national population, belong to some form of co-op, which generates \$150 billion in assets.

New agency hopes to stimulate trade

by Tony Leliw

LONDON — A relatively new business agency is hoping to stimulate greater trade between Britain and Ukraine. The Ukraine Business Agency in London is only two years old but it has already built up an impressive list of business contacts in Britain and Ukraine.

Among recent subscribers to its quarterly publication, Ukraine Business Review, which boasts providing a "unique source of news and comment about the rapidly changing situation in Ukraine," are Morgan Grenfell, First Boston, the British Foreign Office and Shell International.

British Member of Parliament David Tredinnick, founder and chairman of Ukraine Business Agency (UBA), believes that closer ties between Britain and Ukraine are a necessity. "Links between Britain and Ukraine are good for business and important strategically, with the changes that have taken place since the fall of the Iron Curtain."

While many Westerners opt to do business in Russia, Mr. Tredinnick argues that Ukraine is a better bet. "When I set up the UBA, it was my assessment that Ukraine offered the best opportunities for businessmen of all the former Soviet Union republics. Ukraine was more stable than Russia, and the industrial power of the former Soviet Union was in Ukraine. Britain had to get closer to this country," he said.

With the upcoming elections in March,

Mr. Tredinnick is sure that the slow pace of economic reform will be speeded up once a new Parliament is sitting. "The reform process is not fast, but I think these problems will be resolved," he said.

Despite a negative press in Britain highlighting Ukraine's dire economic situation, when Mr. Tredinnick speaks to British businessmen he tells them that they are ignoring Ukraine at their peril. "It is a country with highly skilled people and natural resources. Manufacturing in Ukraine is cheap (particularly hi-tech products), exporting from Ukraine is possible, opportunities exist in the service sector as well as scope for many joint venture projects."

With no commercial counselor at Ukraine's Embassy in London or any known Ukrainian business representation, UBA, a non-profit organization that also has an office in Kyiv feels it is ideally placed to deal directly with British businessmen.

"We do provide the only information service," said Mr. Tredinnick. "And if approached by a Western company, we could brief them and put them in touch with the decision-makers on the ground in Ukraine. Our client base is confidential — but I can say we have helped some significant global companies in their work there."

Those wishing to get in touch with the UBA, should write to: UBA Chairman, David Tredinnick, The Ukraine Business Agency, Vigilant House, 120 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1JZ England. Telephone: (071) 931-0665; fax: (071) 873-8633.



Representatives of the Canadian Cooperative Association and credit unions of Canada meet with Kyiv staff of World Council of Credit Unions.

Incubators in Kyiv and Lviv provide innovative approach to assisting business

by Areta Pawlynsky

EAST HANOVER, N.J. — Bureaucracy, a faltering economy, lack of know-how, and a mafia — four big reasons why it is extremely difficult to initiate a small business successfully in Ukraine. But that is exactly what the Business Incubator Program is helping Ukrainian entrepreneurs do.

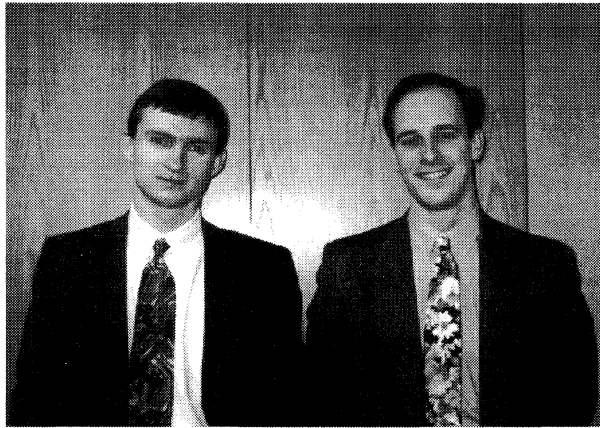
On Saturday, January 15, the Ukrainian American Professionals and Business Persons Association (UAPBA) of New York and New Jersey hosted a presentation on the Business Incubator Program, an innovative approach to providing support and technical assistance for small business start-ups in Ukraine.

The guest speakers represented two such affiliated programs: Andrew Dressel of the Kyiv Incubator Center and Mark Kapij of the Lviv Incubator. Both have undertaken the challenge after having benefited personally from the Incubator Program run by Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (RPI) in Troy, N.Y.

Mr. Dressel graduated from RPI with a B.S. in computer science in 1985. One year later, Mr. Dressel and three other RPI graduates founded MapInfo Corp., which develops mapping software. By 1992, MapInfo had grown to 100 employees with \$10 million in sales and was listed by INC. magazine as the 23rd fastest growing private company in the U.S. With no previous exposure to Ukraine, Mr. Dressel took on another challenge: a two-year assignment establishing the Kyiv Incubator.

Mr. Kapij also attended RPI, completing both B.S. and M.S. degrees in mechanical engineering. Thereafter, Mr. Kapij acted as president of CamSys Inc., which develops and markets measurement systems. During his three years with the company, CamSys developed sales markets in North America, Europe and Asia. In 1993 Mr. Kapij, who is of Ukrainian descent, accepted a two-year assignment to develop the Lviv Incubator.

As a background to their current work, Messrs. Dressel and Kapij described how RPI started its model program in 1980,



Mark Kapij (left) and Andrew Dressel of the Business Incubator Program established in Ukraine through Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

which has grown into a full department at the university. The incubator serves its surrounding area by providing entrepreneurs with shared resources, such as office equipment, computers and a library. It also offers newcomers reduced commercial rents initially. A network is created which links new entrepreneurs with more established ones. RPI's program was initiated to enhance the economic vitality of New York's capital region by creating new jobs in start-up companies to offset employee downsizing by the older, more mature organizations.

Each incubator is designed to have a particular focus, and Ukraine's incubators focus on technology. This program was started by a seed money gift from Pauline Urban Bruggeman and augmented by a grant from the United States Information Agency which sponsors training, student trips to RPI for workshops, and support for the two representatives in Ukraine.

The budding Ukrainian entrepreneur is faced with endless obstacles. Hyperinflation has effectively wiped out

most families' life savings, making initial financing of a venture difficult. Due to the tremendous bureaucracy and changing tax laws, it is nearly impossible to register a business or set up a bank account, noted Messrs. Dressel and Kapij.

Yet, potential entrepreneurs with creative ideas and plenty of technical knowledge persist. Illustrating how environments shape mind-set, the speakers described how new American entrepreneurs approach an incubator practically ready to run with their ideas. In contrast, since the concepts of business in the free enterprise system are unfamiliar to the otherwise technically competent Ukrainian entrepreneur, each individual requires much more time for education and training. Mr. Dressel spoke of "a great deal of inertia and friction" and how Ukrainians need to come into contact with more people from the West whose attitude is "There's got to be a way!"

Some of the most promising technologies include computer software programs, which involve relatively low capi-

tal to develop. Other products being developed include dental implants, ceramic water filters, magnetic field sensors and cement additives. Several companies have been successfully registered with the government and will be invited to attend a two-week advanced workshop at RPI, which will include introductions to U.S. companies in order to explore joint venture formation, investment opportunities and direct sales.

The Incubator Program would like to expand to other cities in Ukraine. Currently, a USIA grant is pending which would fund the development of a Ukrainian-language case-study textbook, following the commonly used American case-study teaching method.

The incubators are looking for talented Americans for the following:

- most urgently, an ambitious individual who could take over Mr. Dressel's Kyiv assignment in October 1994;
- specialists in various fields willing to share their expertise for a shorter period of time with eager entrepreneurs;
- summer student interns, preferably those fluent in Ukrainian, to augment RPI interns; and
- business contacts who could aid in finding a market for innovative product ideas and prototypes.

In the U.S., incubators gauge a new company's success in two to three years' time. The Ukrainian incubators, just over a year old, expect that significantly more time will be required to assist in developing successful graduates.

During the interesting discussion that followed the presentation, Warren Bruggeman, an RPI trustee and mentor to the Ukrainian Business Incubator Program, summarized how important it is for budding entrepreneurs to have a more sympathetic government. He described an unfortunate, but commonly held view in Ukraine that intelligence follows age: "If you're not 70 years old, you're stupid!"

For more information on the Incubator Program, please contact: Allen Keup, RPI Incubator Center, 1223 Peoples Ave., Troy, NY 12180; phone, (518) 276-2077; fax, (518) 276-6380.

Glossary of business terminology seeks to fill void in Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets

KYIV — Although the pace of economic reform in Ukraine has been slower than molasses in January, the collapse of the Soviet Union did introduce concepts and terms to Ukraine's citizens which were alien to a post-communist society.

When Ukraine declared its independence in the summer of 1991, and expressed a propensity toward market reforms, few Ukrainian entrepreneurs knew the meaning of such terms as clearinghouse, public limited partnership, property tax, real estate and severance pay.

Likewise, few foreign businessmen knew what their partners in Kyiv were talking about when they used such words as "zvalyshe" (garbage), "zbut" (merchandising) and "frakhtova stavka" (shipping rate).

In order to fill that void, Yarema Havrylyshyn of Kyiv's International Management Institute teamed up with Orysia Karkoc of the University of St. Thomas in St. Paul, Minn., and compiled a glossary of business terminology which was published last summer by Smolokyp in Ukraine's capital city.

Mr. Havrylyshyn, who studied history and economics at George Washington University, began working for the finance arm of the General Motors Corp. in Pennsylvania when he got a fateful call from his father, Dr. Oleh Havrylyshyn, an economist working in Ukraine.

"I was frustrated with my job, and in December of 1990 Ukraine seemed the place to be," commented Mr. Havrylyshyn. His instincts proved to be correct — both professionally and personally — for he not only set the wheels in motion for the first Ukrainian/English, English/Ukrainian glossary of business terms, but also

met his future wife, Anya, in Kyiv.

He began working as a translator with Harvard University's Project on Economic Reform in Ukraine and soon realized that there was a need for a glossary of business terminology in Ukraine's state language.

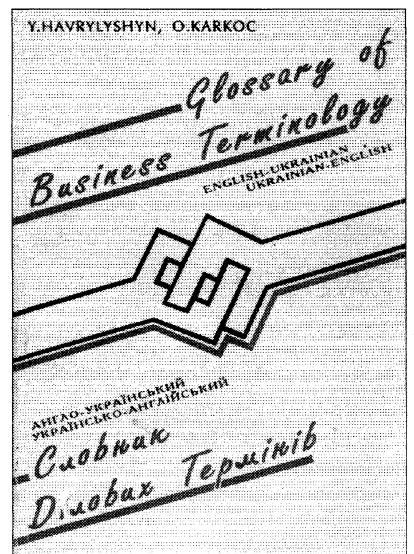
"I earned my UBD (Ukrainian business degree)," jokes the 27-year-old Mr. Havrylyshyn of his experience preparing the Glossary of Business Terminology for publication.

He modeled the 3,500-term glossary after the Russian-English Concise Dictionary of Marketing Terms and Concepts, published in Moscow in 1991 and the English-Russian Economic Dictionary, released by Rusky Yazyk Publishers in 1981 in Moscow. He also enlisted the help of the Council of Advisors at the Ukrainian Parliament, who were familiar with terminology used in the Ukrainian government's business and legal dealings.

But during the year he spent working on the project, Ukraine began experiencing its own economic crises, including rising inflation and shortages of such commodities as paper. So, by the time Mr. Havrylyshyn was ready to publish his glossary, his budget had to be doubled. With the financial backing of Ukrainian Management Consultants, the 95-page paperback glossary finally made its debut in August 1993.

It has been used by students at the management institutes in both Kyiv and Lviv, as well as by the 75 Peace Corps volunteers working in Ukraine today. It is also popular among businessmen and entrepreneurs traveling between Ukraine and the West. To date, over 500 copies have been sold, both in North America and in Ukraine.

The Glossary of Business Terminology may be ordered from: Svoboda Bookstore, 30 Montgomery St.,



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Formal registration at the Hunter Mountain Ski Lodge (KLK-Table, Colonel's Hall) 9-10 a.m. on February 19. Racing at approximately 12:30 p.m. Banquet (full dinner-family style), awards, socializing (dancing) at the XENIA MOTEL at 7 p.m. Price \$16 (Children half price). Rooms are available (first come, first serve) at a discount at the XENIA. Call (518) 263-4700 mention KLK. Registration, race, lift-ticket - \$40. Lift ticket only - \$35; race and registration only - \$10 (Discounts available for juniors and seniors). Please reserve the weekend of March 26, 1994 for the KLK Annual Family SKI WEEKEND AT HUNTER!

Nationwide educators' exchange project is headed for Ukraine

SEWELL, N.J. — A limited number of spaces are still available to educators who want to join 1994 summer exchange programs to Japan, New Zealand and Sweden and fall programs to Russia and Ukraine, Erik Mollenhauer, director of Hands Across The Water, announced. The nationwide program is open to teachers of all grades and subjects, school administrators, librarians, nurses, guidance counselors and school board members.

The NEA-endorsed exchange began in October 1990 as a pilot program with a charter group of teachers who visited schools in Magnitogorsk, Russia, a small city on the edge of Siberia. It is sponsored by the Educational Information and Resource Center (EIRC) of Sewell, N.J., a public agency celebrating its 25th year as an educational resource to schools, parents and communities.

According to Mr. Mollenhauer, participants travel to their exchange cities in groups of approximately 15. They are led by a delegation leader. Each participant spends two to three weeks living and working with a teacher or school administrator.

"Many teach lessons in their subject areas. Some focus on American life, education, culture, language and history. All get an in-depth, inside view of education in their host cities," he said.

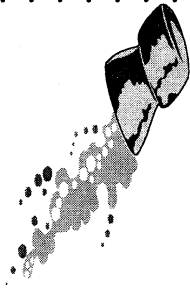
The program continues its momentum when participants return home and share the ideas, methods and materials they have collected with their schools and communities, he said.

Later in the year, the overseas hosts come to the United States for a reciprocal experience, living and working with their American counterparts. The visiting teachers provide American schools and students with a face-to-face experience in global education.

Participants must be approved by their school districts or sponsoring agencies. Past participants have been funded through a variety of sources, including school districts, local businesses, parent-teacher groups and community fund-raising events.

For applications and brochures, write to: Educational Information and Resource Center, 606 Delsea Drive, Sewell, NJ 08080, Attention: Erik Mollenhauer; or fax (609) 582-4206.

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Between Moscow...

(Continued from page 9)

Catholic bishops who have reached 75 years of age.

As far as the Greek-Catholic Church was concerned, this law affected first of all the Australian Exarchate, and in Canada, the Winnipeg Metropoly and the Toronto Eparchy. In Winnipeg and Melbourne, the replacement of the old bishops took place almost smoothly. This was not the case in Toronto, where the eparchial bishop, Isidore Borecky, refused to resign. His stand was supported by a significant portion of the eparchial clergy and lay activists. Bishop Borecky and his eparchy have been known for decades as a stronghold of the patriarchal movement, and the bishop was also a champion of the preservation of Eastern traditions in his eparchy and performed ordinations of married men to the priesthood.

The Lviv 1992 Synod, taking into account the law on retirement, asked the Vatican to appoint an auxiliary bishop to help Bishop Borecky in his eparchy, but on December 29, 1992, the Vatican appointed an apostolic administrator instead. The tensions in the eparchy appeared to be so high that Rome was forced to send Bishop Michael Hrynchshyn, exarch of Ukrainian

Catholics in France and Benelux, to help implement the Vatican's will in the eparchy.

Thus, the Vatican's move against the well-known partisan of patriarchal status for the Ukrainian Catholic Church reached an opposite result and intensified the whole movement. Not only the adherents of the Patriarchate in Canada but also the Ukrainian Patriarchal Society in the U.S.A. came forward with its protests against the Vatican policy. Angry anti-Vatican articles and statements appeared in the Ukrainian press of North America. "It's time to consider an independent Ukrainian Church," stated one of the letters published in The Ukrainian Weekly, the most respected English-language Ukrainian periodical in the U.S.A.

The crisis within the Toronto Eparchy deepened as a rumor circulated that a decision has been made by the Vatican authorities to limit the jurisdiction of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church to three Galician oblasts: Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk and Ternopil; to elevate the Mukachiv Eparchy to the status of Metropoly and to put it under the direct jurisdiction of Rome; to put the Greek-Catholic parishes beyond the borders of Galicia under the jurisdiction of Roman Catholic bishops; and finally — to prohibit the ordination of married clergy.

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CCRF board chairman honored by Sons of Italy

WEST ORANGE, N.J. — The chairman of the board of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund was recently named "Humanitarian of the Year" by the Sons of Italy for his work on behalf of Ukrainian children affected by the 1986 nuclear disaster in Chernobyl, Ukraine.

Joseph A. Vena was honored for his relief efforts at a gala dinner on January 15 at Mayfair Farms in West Orange, N.J.

A graduate of Boston College and Seton Hall University School of Law, Mr. Vena is a partner in the West Orange law firm of Mandelbaum, Salsburg, Gold, Lazzari, Discenza & Steinberg. He has long been active in community affairs in West Orange, where he served as counsel to the Board of Adjustment, a trustee of the Eagle Rock Senior Citizen Housing Association and a member of Rotary International.

Mr. Vena has also been a leader in New Jersey's Italian and Ukrainian American communities. He is a past president of the Orange Chapter of UNICO, and chairman of the Alfred M. Leto Scholarship Fund. His wife, Tanya, has served as CCRF treasurer since 1990, and Mr. Vena has been a member of the fund's Executive Committee. He was elected CCRF board chairman at the relief fund's national convention in June of 1993.

While serving as counsel to the CCRF since its inception in 1989, Mr. Vena played a leading role as a fund-raiser for the CCRF's November 1991 airlift, which shipped 144 tons of medical equipment and supplies to Ukraine and Belarus aboard the world's largest cargo plane, the AN-225 "Mriya."

In August 1992, Mr. Vena was instrumental in procuring and transporting an American ambulance to Ukraine. He accompanied the CCRF's ninth airlift to Ukraine, and assisted in monitoring 80 tons of medical supplies designated for pediatric hospitals in Kyiv, Irpin, Lviv and Kharkiv. He also surveyed hospitals in Chernihiv for their needs for future shipments.

The Order of the Sons of Italy became aware of Mr. Vena's humanitarian activities shortly after his election to the CCRF chairmanship in June of 1993. At that time, Mr. Vena was featured in news articles in the West Orange Chronicle and other local newspapers reporting on his meetings with Sen. Bill Bradley and Ukrainian Parliamentarian Volodymyr

Yavorivsky.

At the awards ceremony on January 15, Mr. Vena also received commendations from U.S. Reps. Herbert Klein (D-N.J.) and Dean Gallo (R-N.J.), both of whom attended the dinner, along with representatives of the New Jersey State Assembly, county and local governments, and many area businesses.

CCRF President Dr. Zenon Matkivsky commented, "It's wonderful to see Joseph get the recognition he so clearly deserves. He has been a great friend of the Ukrainian community." Dr. Matkivsky added, "This award, coming from a prestigious Italian American organization helps to underscore the fact that Chernobyl was truly a global tragedy deserving the attention of all the world's citizens."

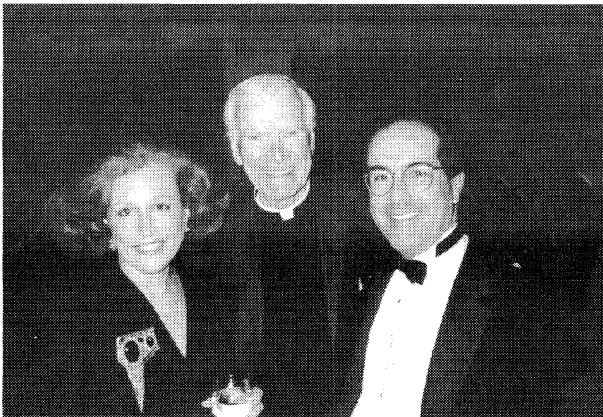
Radiation escaping from Chernobyl reached the Italian peninsula in 1986, as well as parts of Turkey, Alaska and Wales. However, speakers at the awards ceremony focused exclusively on Chernobyl's impact on Ukraine.

The banquet at Mayfair Farms was attended by numerous supporters and members of the CCRF, including Dr. and Mrs. Matkivsky, Board Member Paul Masnyj and Natalka Masnyj of Philadelphia, and Project Coordinator Alex Kuzma. The invocation was read by the Vena family's lifelong friend, the Rev. Timothy Hourihan of Our Lady of the Lake Roman Catholic Church in Verona, N.J. Father Hourihan praised Mr. Vena for "reaching out across the globe to the suffering children of Ukraine" and for "doing the work of the saints."


Mr. Vena lives in West Orange with his wife and his children, Alexis and Damien. In addition to the CCRF, the Venas have also been active in Plast, St. John's Ukrainian Studies School in Newark and the Carpathian Ski Club (KLLK).

The Order Sons of Italy in America (OSIA), founded in 1905 in New York City, is the oldest, largest and most geographically diverse organization of men and women of Italian heritage in the United States and Canada. The OSIA represents half a million members through 850 chapters in 35 states and Ontario.

For the latest information on the CCRF's current projects, interested readers are urged to contact the fund's national office at (201) 376-5140, or write to: CCRF, 272 Old Short Hills Road, Short Hills, NJ 07078.



Joseph Vena (right) is congratulated by the Rev. Timothy Hourihan and Regina Sheeran at the Sons of Italy banquet where Mr. Vena was honored for his work with the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund.



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Skaters Baiul and Petrenko pave Ukraine's road to Lillehammer Olympiad

In last year's World Championships, Odessa-based skater Oksana Baiul blazed onto the international stage, taking the world's breath away and giving it the sports equivalent of the heady triumph of securing independence.

Heading into the XVII Winter Olympiad in Lillehammer, Norway, Ukraine's athletes are looking to build on the reputation as the "second most powerful" country to emerge from the Soviet Union's sports system. The team of 37 athletes and 19 trainers is billed as strong in figure skating, speed skating, biathlon and the luge. For example, at the World Cup biathlon meet in Anterselva, Italy, Roman Zvonkov came in 10th, bolstering hopes for success in Norway.

Other events for which Ukraine's entrants have qualified include the bobsled, cross country skiing, freestyle skiing, the ski jump and long distance skating.

In hockey, although many individuals from Ukraine are Olympic caliber, the country's program as a whole as yet is no match for the vastly improved international level of competition. As a result, the team Ukraine fielded failed to qualify for Lillehammer.

The European Championships

By now, the entire world knows that Ukraine's real strength is in figure skating. At the European Championships in Copenhagen, held on January 20-21, Ukraine took gold and silver in the men's singles, silver in the women's singles, and had people in the top 10 throughout the pairs competitions.

The women's silver was Ms. Baiul's. She is as close to a lock on an Olympic medal as you can get in a rapidly shifting and emotional sport, but she is no longer the clear favorite for the gold. Apart from the strong field, she is battling back problems. Ms. Baiul is lucky in that she continues to charm the media and was the subject of a very favorable profile in a January issue of Time magazine.

However, the press clippings will not

make the competition go away. In this year's European final, held in Copenhagen on January 20-21, Surya Bonaly of France once again bested Ms. Baiul (as she did in 1993), with a program that increasingly includes grace as well as routines from the tumbling mat. Tanja Szewczenko of Germany, Lu Chen of China and Olga Markova of Russia loom large.

Of course, there is Nancy Kerrigan of the U.S., but she and the rest of that country's skaters will not only be competing against other athletes, but also contending with a mad U.S. press mob, whose frenzy will peak if both Ms. Kerrigan and Tonya Harding reach the Olympic final. Ms. Kerrigan's vulnerability to that kind of pressure was a factor in Ms. Baiul's rise last year.

Viktor Petrenko, the pro turned back to amateur, will try to repeat as Olympic champion. In 1990, in Albertville, he took gold as a member of the dubiously named "Unified Team." Mr. Petrenko is the other wing of coach Halyna Zmyiyevska's flying Odessa tandem. At Copenhagen's Brondby Arena, he put the field on notice, capturing gold with a flash of originality that earned him two "6.0" and five "5.9" scores for artistic impression.

Mr. Petrenko's bravura performance to selections from Verdi's "Rigoletto" and "La Traviata" was powered by five vigorous and cleanly landed triple axels (in seven attempts). He assured New York Times correspondent Christopher Clarey: "I'm pretty sure I can do this program much better."

This bodes well, because his "flawed" execution enabled him to listen to the Ukrainian national anthem from a championship podium for the very first time. Lillehammer will provide the opportunity to do so from a greater height.

The silver medal went to young phenom Vyacheslav Zahorodniuk who, to Ukraine's misfortune, will not be going to Lillehammer because of a technicality limiting the country's entries in the event to one. Similarly slighted is Dmytro Dmytrenko, the 1993 European Champion, who finished fourth in

Copenhagen.

Ironically, although Ukraine's other entries in the women's singles competition did not place as high in the final standings at the European finals, they will be able to compete in Norway. Liudmyla Ivanova finished 16th and Elena Liashenko 19th.

In the pairs figure skating competition, Elena Belousovska and Ihor Maliar came in ninth, Svitlana Prystav and Vyacheslav Tkachenko, 14th. The ice dance team of Irena Romanova and Ihor Yaroshenko placed seventh in the same competition that heralded the re-emergence of English pair Torville and Dean. Another couple from Ukraine, Svetlana Chernikova and Oleksander Sosnenko, registered lower scores, bringing them in 22nd.

Sponsorships

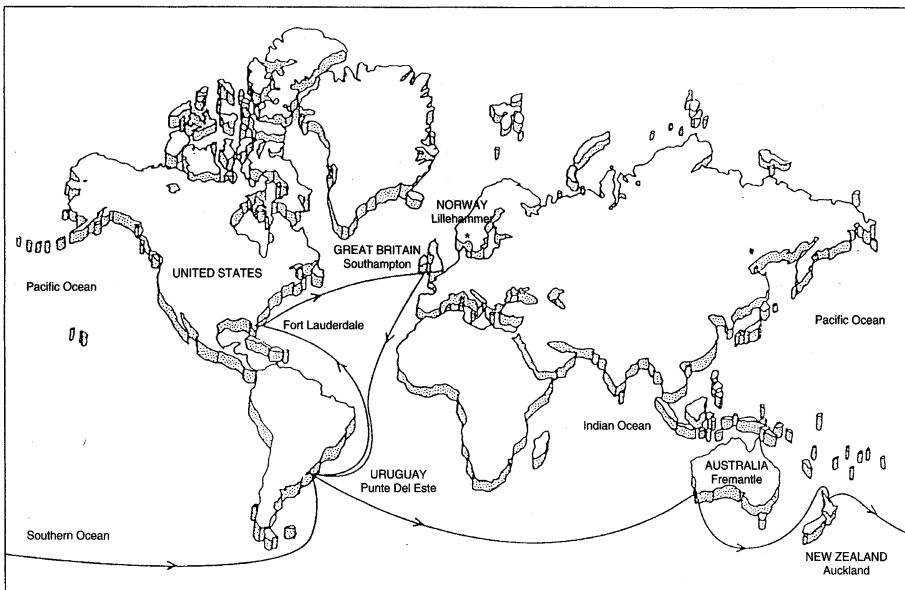
The Ukrainian Olympic ski teams will benefit from sponsorship by elite outfitters Skis Lacroix SA of France, which provided 50 pairs of its Mach Two skis to the group. Its representatives will also be on hand to provide technical assistance. The company was founded by 1964 Olympic slalom champion Leo Lacroix, and currently sponsors the French men's and women's Freestyle teams. Ukraine's freestyle skiers include Serhiy But, Inna Paliyenko and Natalia Sherstnova.

The sponsorship agreement reached in the fall with Adidas will pay off demonstrably in Lillehammer. The \$1 million provided to Ukraine's team by the German-based firm would, according to Sports Minister Valery Borzov, quoted in a January 25 Reuters report, "make us more sure of ourselves."

In that same Reuters item, titled "Olympics: Ukraine filled with pride, but coffers almost bare," a coach of the speed skating team, Yevhen Avdeyev, complained of taxes absorbing much of the funds.

The Ukrainian community in the U.S. and Canada has apparently managed to skirt these difficulties by funnelling contributions directly into the purchase of airline tickets, equipment, etc. Stay tuned for further reports on the diaspora's sup-

(Continued on page 20)



The arrows on this map indicate the route for the Whitbread Round the World yacht race, with ports of call. Also indicated: Lillehammer, Norway, site of the XVII Winter Olympiad, due to open on February 12.

Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Leschyshyn recovers from injury

The thought running through Curtis Leschyshyn's head was something other than hockey. When his left knee was torn apart in February 1991, the Quebec Nordiques' young Ukrainian defenseman was suddenly faced with the reality that careers can come to an end faster than bad passes behind the blue line end up in the net.

"I did a pretty fair job on it," said Leschyshyn, recalling the night (February 18, 1991) his collision with then Vancouver Canuck Ronnie Stern finished his 1990-1991 season. "I was sitting in the training room, wondering, 'Is this the end?'"

Then only 21, but more and more imposing on the ice and in the dressing room, Curt was felled by what the Nordiques called an illegal check. Stern got his knee out a little too far and caught our Uke on his left knee.

"Both our knees impacted together with great force," said Leschyshyn. "I had just gotten a pass away in the neutral zone and was looking the other way. I caught a glimpse of Stern taking a run at me and kind of moved over a bit. Maybe if I hadn't seen him, my whole body would have absorbed the impact and not only the knee."

Referee Paul Stewart didn't call a penalty on the play because he thought Stern hit Leschyshyn with his hip. But many Nordique teammates didn't share Stewart's version of the incident. Stern did finally get a penalty, but it was for fighting with Steven Finn, who came to the defense of his defense partner.

Leschyshyn was examined by the Canucks' doctors and it was decided he would be sent back to Quebec the next day, instead of continuing on the road trip. Leschyshyn readily admitted he was worried his career might be in jeopardy. But even though it was a serious injury, he believed there was a good chance he'd be back on skates for the beginning of training camp that next fall.

Only one day later, Leschyshyn was back in Quebec City, undergoing reconstructive surgery at the hands of Dr. Rejean Cloutier. The prognosis was good, provided the youngster was willing to do the rehabilitation work it would take to get back to NHL playing shape.

"I've got a long way to go," said Leschyshyn at the time. He ended the 1990-1991 season playing in 55 games, with 3-7-10 points and 49 penalty minutes. "It's tough to accept because I was playing well. I'll have to work extremely hard to get back in the groove. There's a long road ahead of me."

Leschyshyn was showing signs of becoming a leader on the young Nordiques team. Then-head coach Dave Chambers even suggested young Curtis could be the team captain in the near future.

"I know I have the potential to be a very successful defenseman in the NHL," said the 1988 first-round draft choice. "It's all a question of confidence."

But even the many months of rehabilitation were no guarantee. Leschyshyn only had to look a few hundred miles south to Boston at another young Ukrainian blueliner, Gord Kluzak. Only weeks prior this same season, Kluzak surrendered to chronic knee woes he suffered from a similarly mangled knee. Kluzak was never the same, no matter how many millions of miles he logged on a stationary bike.

"It's one of those things," said

Leschyshyn, who made it back to the Nordiques line-up just before mid-season 1991-1992. "You always wonder if there is going to be some kind of complication. You wonder, 'Will I be able to skate like I did? Will there be pain?' But, so far, I've been pain-free. I've been skating since September (1991) and there hasn't been a problem."

In the 1991-1992 campaign, Leschyshyn saw action in 42 games, posting 5-12-17 points and 42 minutes. However, putting up points has never been his priority or even forte. The third pick over all in that 1988 entry draft, Curtis was drafted as one of the building blocks to the Quebec defense. The Nordiques made Bryan Fogarty (he's not Ukrainian) their first pick the year before (1987), with the idea he might add dynamic offense. Leschyshyn was taken for his stay-at-home conservatism and reliability.

He joined Les Nordiques as a 19 year old from the Western League's Saskatoon Blades. In his first two seasons, he struggled badly at times and many wondered whether he and his team wouldn't have been better served if Leschyshyn had spent another year as a dominant defenseman in the WHL rather than on the Nordiques' porous defense corps. But, he rebounded nicely come '90-91, and at the time of his injury was actually Quebec's best defenseman.

"I'm not the Ray Bourque type of defenseman," he said. "I see my job as moving the puck out, and I believe that's what they have in mind for me here — not to be overly flashy, but more of a mainstay."

"A Mike Ramsey type," is how Pierre Page, Quebec's current general manager and coach, describes his young Ukrainian. (A reference to one of the league's most solid defensive blueliners over the last dozen years — the ex-Sabre and current Penguin.) "He has really helped stabilize things back there for us."

Stability is one important ingredient the Nordiques need most if they are ever going to make a strong run at the Stanley Cup, or even a concerted dash at the playoffs. Leschyshyn only wants the opportunity to be part of helping to build a success story.

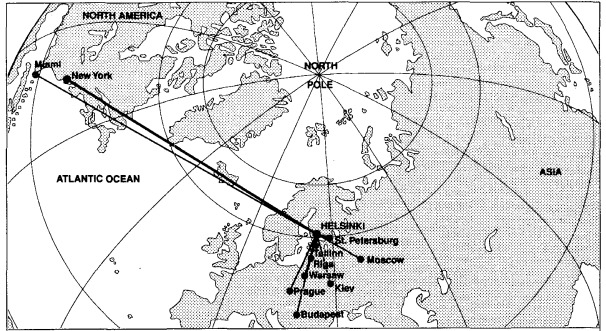
"I've been fortunate," he said. "Quebec has been very patient with me. They didn't bring me in with high expectations that I'd turn around the franchise. There's pressure for any young player to come in the league and play, and play well. And then there's the pressure of not being in the playoffs. When it finally happens and we do make the playoffs [Quebec finally made it into the first round last season, only to lose to Montreal in six games, despite leading 2-0], I think it will be a big relief."

Since the big Eric Lindros trade with Philadelphia over a year ago, the expectations and pressures have risen dramatically in Quebec City. With influx of many more highly talented players, the Nordiques' nucleus is potentially comparable to any other NHL top power. Merely qualifying for the playoffs is now yesterday's dream. Although the talent is there, the results can be termed disappointing. One major success story here is definitely Curtis Leschyshyn, leader of the defense. He's made it all the way back, he keeps getting better and better, and his best is yet to come.

UKRAINIAN TRANSACTIONS:

- Calgary Flames: recalled David Struch (C) from Salt Lake (IHL).
- Florida Panthers: traded Alexander

(Continued on page 16)



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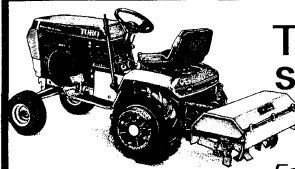
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Leontovych...

(Continued from page 5)

Mazarkevich, first violin; Yuri Kharenko, second violin; Borys Deviatov, viola; and Volodymyr Panteleyev, cello.

Born in Kyiv into a family of musicians, pianist Mykola Suk studied at the Kyiv Special Music School and at the Moscow Conservatory with Lev Vlasenko. In 1971 he gained international recognition as the winner of the first prize and gold medal at the International Liszt-Bartok Competition in Budapest.

Often compared to Svyatoslav Richter, Mr. Suk has appeared to great acclaim as both soloist and chamber musician on all the major concert stages in the lands of the former USSR as well as in other parts of Europe and the Middle East. A performer of both traditional and contemporary music, he has premiered a number of concertos and solo works written especially for him.

Following his American debut at Weill Recital Hall in 1991, Mr. Suk has appeared with orchestras here and abroad. For example, he played the Chicago premiere of Schnittke's Concerto for Piano and Strings, and has

just recently returned from a triumphant concert tour with the State Orchestra of Ukraine that took him through Austria and Germany, opening the tour with the Rimsky-Korsakoff Concerto at the Wiener Musikverein.

In addition, he has appeared in solo recitals throughout the United States, in Western Europe and in the Near East, and in a duo with violinist Oleh Krysa in programs from the Beethoven cycle of sonatas for piano and violin at Alice Tully Hall and on other U.S. stages. Mr. Suk also regularly participates in major chamber music festivals in the U.S., Europe and Australia.

Mr. Suk has been awarded the title of Outstanding Artist of Ukraine. Formerly on the faculty of the Moscow Conservatory, he now lives in New York City where he is artist-in-residence at the Ukrainian Institute of America. He has recorded on the Melodiya, Russian Disc, Hungaroton and Russian Season labels.

For tickets call Carnegie Hall, (212) 247-7800, or the Ukrainian National Association, (201) 451-2200. Tickets may also be purchased at the following shops: Surma and Arka in New York, and Dnipro in Newark, N.J.



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N	
Luncheon Meat	4 Lb
Canned Sardines	3 Lb
Dry Milk	2 Lb
Vegetable Oil	1 Gal
Canned Ham	3 Lb
Macaroni	6 Lb
Rice	20 Lb
Total Weight	53 Lb
\$ 105.00	

C	
Flour	50 Lb
Sugar	50 Lb
Rice	20 Lb
Macaroni	5 Lb
Ham	3 Lb
Luncheon Meat	5/12 Oz
Corned Beef	5/12 Oz
Coffee	8 Oz
Tea	100 pcs
Total Weight	147 Lb
\$ 192.00	

R	
Flour	25 Lb
Sugar	25 Lb
Oil	1 Gal
Canned Ham	7 Lb
Corned Beef	4 Lb
Crisco	6 Lb
Macaroni	6 Lb
Tea	08 Oz
Coffee	08 Oz
Chocolate	5 Pcs
Total weight	93 Lb
\$ 164.00	

D	
Luncheon Meat	12 Oz
Canned Sardines	1 Lb
Canned Ham	1 Lb
Corned Beef	12 Oz
Canned Peas	1 Lb
Hard Salami	1 Lb
Rice	3 Lb
Macaroni	5 Lb
Oil	1 Qt
Dry Milk	2 Lb
Coffee	08 Oz
Cocoa	08 Oz
Tea	10 Oz
Total Weight	24 Lb
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Canned Sardines	3 Lb
Chicken Soup	12/24 P
Macaroni	5 Lb
Vegetable Oil	1 Gal
Crisco	6 Lb
Canned Peas	4 Lb
Black Pepper	1 Lb
Rice	20 Lb
Mustard	1.5 Lb
Olives	1 Lb
Ketchup	2 Lb
Chicken Bouillon	13 Oz
Dry Milk	2 Lb
Chocolate Syrup	1.5 Lb
Raisins	2 Lb
Coffee	2.5 Lb
Cocoa	1 Lb
Tea	1 Lb
Powdered Sugar	2 Lb
Peanut Butter	2 Lb
Bubble Gum	1 Lb
Danish Cookies	3 Lb
Total Weight	105 Lb
\$ 248.00	

G	
Farina	100 Lb
Buckwheat	50 Lb
Rice	20 Lb
Sugar	25 Lb
Flour	25 Lb
Vegetable Oil	1 Gal
Canned Meat	7.5 Lb
Crisco	6 Lb
Coffee	08 Oz
Tea	08 Oz
Total weight	250 Lb
\$ 280.00	

S	
Buckwheat	50 Lb
Hard Cheese	5 Lb
Rice	20 Lb
Vegetable Oil	1 Gal
Canned Meat	7.5 Lb
Crisco	6 Lb
Coffee	08 Oz
Tea	08 Oz
Total Weight	108 Lb
\$ 238.00 \$ 195.00	

B	
Danish Cookies	3 Lb
Peanut Butter	2.5 Lb
Chocolate Syrup	1.5 Lb
Powdered Sugar	2 Lb
Dry Cream	2 Lb
Raisins	2 Lb
Tea	1.5 Lb
Coffee	2.5 Lb
Sunsweet Prunes	1 Lb
Bubble Gum	1 Lb
Total Weight	24 Lb
\$ 82.00	

M	
Luncheon Meat	7.5 Lb
Canned Sardines	3 Lb
Canned Ham	3 Lb
Corned Beef	3 Lb
Chicken Sausages	1 Lb
Hard Salami	3 Lb
Chicken Soup	12/24 P
Mustard	1.5 Lb
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Pro Hockey...

(Continued from page 15)

Godynuk (D) to Hartford Whalers.

• Ottawa Senators: recalled Greg Pankiewicz (RW) from New Haven (AHL).

• St. Louis Blues: released Tony Hrkac (C).

• Washington Capitals: assigned Steve Konowalchuk (C) to Portland (AHL); Konowalchuk later recalled from Portland.

UKRAINIAN PROFILE #4

Leschyshyn, Curtis

#7, Quebec Nordiques

-Shoots left.

-6'1". 205 lbs.

-Born: Thompson, Manitoba, September 21, 1969.

-Quebec's first choice and third over all in 1988 entry draft.

-Five NHL seasons: 318GP-23G-57A-80PTS-267PIM

-1992-1993 regular season scoring stats: 82-9-23-32-61-(+25)

-1992-1993 playoff scoring stats: 6-1-2-6

End-of-year...

(Continued from page 5)

time that the number of organizers who participated in the 1993 campaign was 276. In addition to the organizers whose achievements are noted above, 27 organizers enrolled between 10 and 16 members; 47 enrolled from five to nine members; and 189 enrolled one to four members.

The Supreme Executive Committee hereby expresses thanks to all dedicated UNA'ers for their contributions to the growth of our organization. At the same time, the UNA Executive reminds all UNA members that 1994 is a convention year during which we will also mark the centennial of the Ukrainian National Association. Both the upcoming convention and our 100th anniversary should serve as incentives to all UNA'ers to increase their organizing activity.

May all UNA branches enroll new members during this jubilee year and thus ensure their own and the UNA's expansion into the future.

Supreme Executive Committee

Schoolchildren stage "Yalynka"



St. Andrew's Ukrainian School in South Bound Brook, N.J., celebrated its traditional Ukrainian Christmas "Yalynka" on Sunday, January 16, at the Ukrainian Cultural Center. During the special program, schoolchildren sang Christmas carols, recited poems and enacted holiday skits. The audience was welcomed by the school's director, Christine Syzonenko.

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Winner...

(Continued from page 1)

status of the Black Sea Fleet. "The issue of the Sevastopol-based fleet has been decided," he said referring to Russia's parliamentary declaration regarding the status of the flotilla. "The fleet belongs to Russia and that's all."

He also said he will push for a March 27 referendum, the same day Ukraine votes for a new Parliament, to decide the Crimea's fate within Ukraine. He said the question would be phrased to ask Crimeans whether they desire an independent Republic of Crimea within the framework of the CIS.

The new president traveled from his voting precinct to a press conference at the Bagrom Cafe in Symferopol in a heavily guarded motorcade. His entry into any room was preceded by several bodyguards carrying automatic Uzi-type weapons. He explained the heavy security as "a deterrent against fanatics."

Mr. Meshkov also stated that he did not envision any violence occurring in the Crimea. "The problem with the Tatars will be looked at as a problem of the citizens of the Crimean Republic. We will continue to protect the rights of all Crimean citizens."

The Tatars are not so sure. Mustafa Dzhamiliev, leader of the Tatar Council, the Mejlis, told The Ukrainian Weekly that he is worried no one will now protect the interests of the Crimean Tatars. "Our only hope for peace was with Ukraine. Neither Russia nor Uzbekistan (where other Tatar settlements exist) has shown any desire to address the problems of the Tatars," he said. Another leader, Nadyr Bekirov told Reuters, "Meshkov's victory is the beginning of the Crimean Tatars' tragedy."

Violence surrounding the elections has already occurred. On January 16, Mr.

Bagrov's economic minister was killed when his car was fired upon and then bombed as he was driving home. Two bodyguards also died in the attack.

The week before the elections, a member of the Tatar Mejlis also was gunned down.

This was the second round of voting for a Crimean leader after none of the six original candidates obtained the 50 percent needed for election in voting two weeks earlier. Mr. Meshkov and Mr. Bagrov were the top vote-getters in the first round.

Mr. Bagrov, the only one of the six candidates who favored the Crimea remaining a part of Ukraine, was blamed by many voters for the economic collapse of the Crimea. Voters who were asked their choice said they voted more against Mr. Bagrov's policies than in support of Mr. Meshkov.

Outside a polling precinct, Dmytro Aleksandrovych said he voted for Mr. Meshkov. "Bagrov did not do a thing. Neither did Kyiv. Moscow is our only hope. Today we have neither food nor money."

Luba Savalova, who works in the Hotel Moscow, likewise voted for Meshkov. She said he is a democrat and that his politics are "beautiful" for the Crimea.

Finally, a taxi driver had this to say: "Bagrov represents the mafia element. Meshkov is a comrade. He is warring against the criminals."

Mr. Meshkov, 48, graduated from Moscow University in 1945 with a law degree and in 1991 was elected to the Crimean Parliament. Since 1993 he has been chairman of the Republican Party of the Crimea, which has called for an independent Republic of the Crimea within the framework of the CIS.

He was scheduled to meet with Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk on February 4.

Parliament lifts...

(Continued from page 1)

graceful political policy by the U.S."

Deputy Valentyn Lemish when asked his reaction simply stated, "The most important document - the NPT - is gone."

In addition to diminishing Mr. Kravchuk's nuclear disarmament policy,

the Parliament may also have stolen some of his authority. The preamble to the bill states that from now on any international documents signed by the Ukrainian president must be ratified by the Parliament - undoubtedly Parliament's assertive response to the debate in the last weeks over whether it had any authority to ratify the Moscow tripartite agreement.

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Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko

Answers to last week's puzzle



Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

ments such as Minister Melescanu's hurt Ukraine's reputation and added that Ukraine is concerned about the situation of Ukrainians in Romania and the fast process of their assimilation in that country. Minister Zhulynsky said Ukraine seeks a constructive dialogue with Romania on this issue. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Ukraine responds to Romania's charges

KYYIV — The director of the press center of Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Yuriy Sergeyev, noted at a briefing on January 25 that Romania's allegations about violations of the rights of Romanians living in Ukraine and their "denationalization" are without foundation. Mr. Sergeyev said that, according to the 1992 census, 67,400 persons living in Romania identified themselves as Ukrainians, whereas during the post-war years the number was close to 300,000. During the past 20 years the number of Romanians and Moldovans living in Ukraine had increased by 81,300.

He further pointed out that while Romanians living in Ukraine — primarily in the Chernivtsi and Transcarpathia oblasts — have their own TV and radio programs in the Romanian language, Ukrainians living in Romania do not have either TV or radio in their native language. An earlier communique from the Foreign Affairs Ministry (January 22) had stated that recent information being disseminated by the mass media of Romania may be classified as disinformation and can be interpreted as an attempt to deceive the Romanian public and turn its attention away from internal problems. (Respublika)

SUM youths mark Kruty anniversary

KYYIV — The Ukrainian Youth Association held a requiem service for the 300 youths who died while defending Kyiv from the Bolshevik advance on January 29, 1918, near the Kruty train station in the Chernihiv Oblast. The station was defended by a company of the Student Kurin (unit) of the Sich Riflemen, a company of the Khmelnytsky Cadet School and a Haidamaka detachment. The panakhida was served by a priest of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in the Podil section of

Kyiv. Some 70 persons attended the ceremony, which has been held by SUM members annually since 1990. (Respublika)

Green Council nixes Nobel suggestion

KYYIV — The Green Council of the Green World Ecological Association has turned down a suggestion by the Kharkiv branch of the Green Party of Ukraine that President Leonid Kravchuk be nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize because of his stance on ridding Ukraine of nuclear weapons. The Green Council met on February 1 in Kharkiv to discuss the ecological situation in Ukraine. (Respublika)

Lviv to have Bandera monument

LVIV — A monument to Ukrainian nationalist leader Stepan Bandera will be erected in this western Ukrainian city. Currently a design competition has been announced with final entries due June 1. A special committee has been established to run the open competition along with city and oblast administrations. The winner of the competition will receive an amount equal to 500 times the minimum salary. There will also be two second prizes, three third prizes and three honorable mentions — all will have cash awards. (Respublika)

Nekrasov archives transferred to Kyiv

KYYIV — The personal archives of the writer Viktor Nekrasov have been transferred from Paris to the Central State Archives and Museum of Literature and Art. Thus, the Ukrainian capital has received one of the most important collections dealing with literary/dissident history of the 1960s and 1970s. Nekrasov was born June 17, 1911, in Kyiv and died September 3, 1987, in Paris. He received the 1947 Stalin Prize for the novel "V Okopakh Stalingrada" (In the Trenches of Stalingrad) about the city's siege during World War II.

Later, his anti-Stalinist works, a novel and collection of essays were condemned by Soviet authorities. In the late 1960s and 1970s he spoke out against the persecution of Russian and Ukrainian dissidents. After being expelled from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1973 he was allowed to emigrate the next year to France, where he worked as associate editor of the emigre-dissident journal Kontinent. (Respublika, Encyclopedia of Ukraine)

DETROIT, MICH. DISTRICT COMMITTEE of the UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces that its

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held on

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1994 at 3:00 PM
at Ukrainian Nat'l Women's League,
27040 Ryan Road, Warren, Michigan

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

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

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

AGENDA:

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

Meeting will be attended by:

Walter Sochan, UNA Supreme Secretary
DISTRICT COMMITTEE
Dr. Alexander Serafyn, Chairman
Roman Lazarchuk, Secretary
Jaroslav Baziuk, Treasurer

The Project "Teaching English in Ukraine"

invites TESOL Professionals to apply for faculty positions at the SUMMER INSTITUTE ON CURRENT METHODS AND PRACTICES IN TESOL, June 6 - July 1, 1994. The Summer Institute will cover airfare and living expenses in Vinnytsia and Kharkiv. Candidates should have a minimum MA in TESOL, college and teacher-training experience. Applications should include a resume or vitae, names and phone numbers of two references, and a description of relevant interests and experiences. Please submit before March 1 to:

Zirka Voronka, ESL Department, Passaic County Community College, College Boulevard, Paterson, NJ 07509; FAX: 201-684-5843

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Sponsors: Hamalia Travel, Air Ukraine, Ukrainian-American Educational Exchange Assn. Funds benefit Ukrainian-American exchange programs. All ticket donations tax-deductible.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Thursday, February 10

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: Harvard University Ukrainian Research Institute is holding a lecture, as part of its seminar series, by Andrzej Kaminski, associate professor of history, Georgetown University, who will address the topic: "In Search of a Separate Identity: Poland's and Ukraine's Path to Europe." The lecture will be held at the Center for European Studies, 27 Kirkland St., Lower Level Conference Room, 4-6 p.m.

Saturday, February 12

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the public to a lecture by Solomea Pavlychko, research associate, Institute of Literature, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, who will speak on "Ukrainian Literature after Ukrainian Independence," to be held at the Society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 5 p.m.

Sunday, February 13

NEW YORK: The Leontovych String Quartet will appear in performance at Trinity Church, as part of its "Sundays at Four" series, in a program of works featuring Shostakovich's Quartet No. 8, Haydn's "Lark" Quartet and Samuel Barber's String Quartet Op. 11. The concert will be held at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton St., at 4 p.m. For additional information, call (212) 602-0768.

NEW YORK: An exhibit of paintings by Maryna Tsesarska, an artist from Kyiv, will open at 1 p.m. at the gallery of the Ukrainian Artists Association, 136 Second Ave., 4th floor. The artist will be present during the opening. The exhibit will continue through February 27. Gallery hours: Tuesday - Friday: 6-8 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday: 1-6 p.m.

PHILADELPHIA: The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Rd., is sponsoring an open forum on immigration titled: "Immigration Issues Affecting the Ukrainian Community." The presentation will be by the law offices of Cohen and Honeyman.

Among issues to be discussed are: an overview on immigrant and non-immigrant visas, visitor visas, student and work visas, political asylum, permanent residency, visa extensions, citizenship, and investor and work visas. The forum, to be held 3-5 p.m., is open to the public and is free of charge. For additional information, call (215) 663-1166.

Friday, February 18

KINGSTON, Ont.: Prof. Paul Magocsi will present a lecture on "The End of the Nation-State? The Revolution of 1989 and the New Europe," at the Royal Military College of Canada to be held in Currie Hall at 11 a.m. The lecture is part of the college's distinguished speakers' series in political geography, organized by Prof. Lubomyr Luciuk, Department of Politics and Economics.

Saturday, February 19

NEWARK, N.J.: The Newark UNA District Committee will provide bus transportation to the gala concert celebrating the 100th anniversary of the UNA to be held in New York's Carnegie Hall. The bus will leave promptly at 6 p.m. from St. John's Ukrainian Catholic School parking lot. Bus tickets must be purchased in advance, not later than February 15. Round-trip ticket cost: \$12. For additional information, call Andrew Keybida, (201) 762-2827.

CHICAGO: A conference on "Ukrainians in Chicago and Illinois: Past and Present," sponsored by the Encyclopedia of the Ukrainian Diaspora with the Shevchenko Scientific Society, Chicago Branch, the Ukrainian National Museum and the Center of Ukrainian and Religious Studies as cosponsoring organizations, will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Panelists will include representatives from Ukrainian civic and cultural institutions, with Prof. Vasyl Markus and Dr. Myron Kuropas as principal speakers. The conference will be conducted in English and Ukrainian. The confer-

ence has been made possible thanks to a grant from the Illinois Council for the Humanities. The event is free of charge. For additional information, call (312) 489-1339.

Tuesday, February 22

NEW YORK: The Harriman Institute at Columbia University is holding a lecture by Marion Recktenwald, visiting scholar, Harriman Institute, who will speak on the topic "Germany, Russia, Ukraine: Security Dilemmas and Ethnopolitics." The lecture, co-sponsored by the Institute on East Central Europe, will be held in Room 1512, International Affairs Building, 420 W. 118 St., noon - 2 p.m.

CHICAGO: A conference on "Ukrainians in Chicago and Illinois: Past and Present," sponsored by the Encyclopedia of the Ukrainian Diaspora with the Shevchenko Scientific Society, Chicago Branch, the Ukrainian National Museum and the Center of Ukrainian and Religious Studies as cosponsoring organizations, will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Panelists will include representatives from Ukrainian civic and cultural institutions, with Prof. Vasyl Markus and Dr. Myron Kuropas as principal speakers. The conference will be conducted in English and Ukrainian. The conference has been made possible thanks to a grant from the Illinois Council for the Humanities. The event is free of charge. For additional information, call (312) 489-1339.

Monday, February 28

WASHINGTON: Pianist Alex Slobodyanik will appear in concert in a program of works by Haydn, Chopin, Rachmaninoff, Liszt and Scriabin, and Prokofiev, as part of the 1994 Young Concert Artists Series at the Kennedy Center. The concert will be held at the Terrace Theater, starting 7:30 p.m. All seats: \$10. For additional information, call: (202) 467-4600.

Sportsline

(Continued from page 14)

port effort.

"Odessa's" message from down under

Captain Anatolij Verba of the Odessa, one of two yachts from Ukraine entered into the 1993-1994 running of the Whitbread Round the World Race, dispatched a letter of appreciation to all supporters from Freemantle, Australia. In his January 1 message from down under, Captain Verba thanked everyone for their assistance and extended greetings and best wishes for the New Year and "Rizdvo" (Christmas).

He also provided a list of mailing addresses, where the Odessa's crew can be reached prior to and during their ports of call. From January 9 to February 20, the address is: "The Odessa," Third Floor, Whitbread House, 30 Quay St., P.O. Box 4102, Auckland 1, New Zealand; from February 20 to April 2: "The Odessa," c/o Whitbread Round the World Race, Yacht Club Punta del Este, Calle 10 esq. 13, 20100 Punta del Este, Uruguay.

The yacht's home base address (after June 14) is: Odessa Yachtsmen's Association "Odessa 200," vul. Koroleva, 64-b, 142, Odessa 270104, Ukraine.

Kravchuk...

(Continued from page 1)

of Kyiv to view a unique transport plane, the AN-70, which can transport 30 to 35 tons of freight for distances of 4,000 to 5,000, traveling at a speed of 750 to 800 kilometers per hour and is able to take off and land on air strips of cement or soil only 600 meters long.

According to a recent article in the British publication, Jane's Defense Weekly, this kind of transport plane is comparable to the U.S. military's C-130 "Hercules." However, the services of the aviation industries of Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Russia and Uzbekistan would have to work jointly on such a venture.

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7:00 PM

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