

INSIDE:

- Pre-election report on Ukraine's presidential candidates — page 3.
- Ukraine's Consulate General in New York — page 5.
- A return trip to Ukraine: surviving difficult times — page 9.

25

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXII

No. 25

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1994

50 cents

Kravchuk and Kuchma reported in close race for the presidency

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Two of the seven presidential hopefuls have moved ahead of the pack and are running neck and neck as the finish approaches in Ukraine's presidential elections.

Former Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma, currently a deputy in Parliament, is battling President Leonid Kravchuk in a race that experts are now saying will require a runoff before Ukraine has a new president. However, who is ahead right now is difficult to determine if one looks at recent polls.

The June 26 elections were assured when Parliament voted on June 2 that with electoral districts designated, nominees in place and money appropriated it

was too late to change course. The popular vote was called a year before the president's term expires, after President Kravchuk agreed to demands by striking coal miners unhappy with Ukraine's economic situation.

The president has overcome an early edge by his rival and now leads Mr. Kuchma 29 percent to 23 percent, according to a poll developed by the Kyiv International Sociology Center and Kyiv Mohyla Academy, which involved 1,005 respondents from all of Ukraine's regions and the Crimea. The poll was taken June 6-10.

Much further down the line came Chairman of Ukraine's Parliament Oleksander Moroz with 9 percent voter support, followed by Volodymyr Lanovy with 6 percent. After them, the poll shows Ivan Plushch at 4 percent. Petro Talanchuk and Valeriy Babych received about 1 percent each in voter approval.

When the two front-runners were separated from the rest of the field, Mr. Kravchuk came ahead of Mr. Kuchma by a margin of 36 percent to 32 percent.

However, a poll conducted the same week by the Socis-Gallup company, a market survey firm, suggests that the race between Messrs. Kravchuk and Kuchma is a dead heat with the two candidates garnering 18 percent and 19 percent, respectively, of respondent support. Following the leaders were Mr. Plushch at 6 percent and Mr. Lanovy with 5 percent. The rest of the field could muster only about 1 percent support. The survey questioned 1,200 Ukrainians about whom they would support in elections.

Earlier polls had shown Mr. Kravchuk trailing Mr. Kuchma by as much as 3 to 4 percent. Some have explained the dramatic shift of voter sentiment towards the president as merely a more accurate reflection of Mr. Kravchuk's popularity since he finally and fully declared his intention to run and has begun campaigning.

According to Viktor Nebozhenko of Democratic Initiatives, another polling firm, Mr. Kravchuk is unexpectedly receiving approximately 60 percent support from the western farming regions, most notably Lviv Oblast, which has been considered an area where Mr. Plushch would do well. Mr. Kuchma receives strong support in the eastern industrial sectors, which is his power base.

At one time the top two candidates were a team, Mr. Kravchuk having hand-picked Mr. Kuchma to run the Cabinet of Ministers in October 1992. Within less than a year their partnership disintegrated, as Mr. Kravchuk could not accept Mr. Kuchma's insistence on a fast pace for economic reform. Today, that differ-

Ousted Soviet-era prime minister brought back to head government

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Vitaliy Masol was confirmed by the Supreme Council on June 16 as Ukraine's fifth prime minister since independence in a vote boycotted by right-leaning political factions. He was nominated by President Leonid Kravchuk the day before.

Mr. Masol held the position of prime minister before Ukraine declared its independence in 1991, but was forced to resign after the government submitted to student demands made during large-scale protests in October 1990.

The 66-year-old former Communist, who ran for Parliament this year as an independent, was nominated by President Kravchuk during the June 15 Parliament

plenary session. In his short nominating speech Mr. Kravchuk said, "In order to get the government moving, I believe he is the only real choice."

One other name had been tossed about. Petro Lazarenko, presidential representative in Dnipropetrovske, had been suggested by the Parliament's Presidium on June 10, but he never became a serious threat to Mr. Masol.

"He is a professional, a specialist, an intelligent person," said Acting Prime Minister Yukhym Zviahilsky of Mr. Masol. He was echoing comments made by Chairman of the Parliament Oleksander Moroz, who had rhetorically asked the legislature in a speech supporting Mr. Masol, "Is there a person in Ukraine with more

(Continued on page 11)

EU-Ukraine pact is signed under Chernobyl's shadow

JERSEY CITY, N.J. —

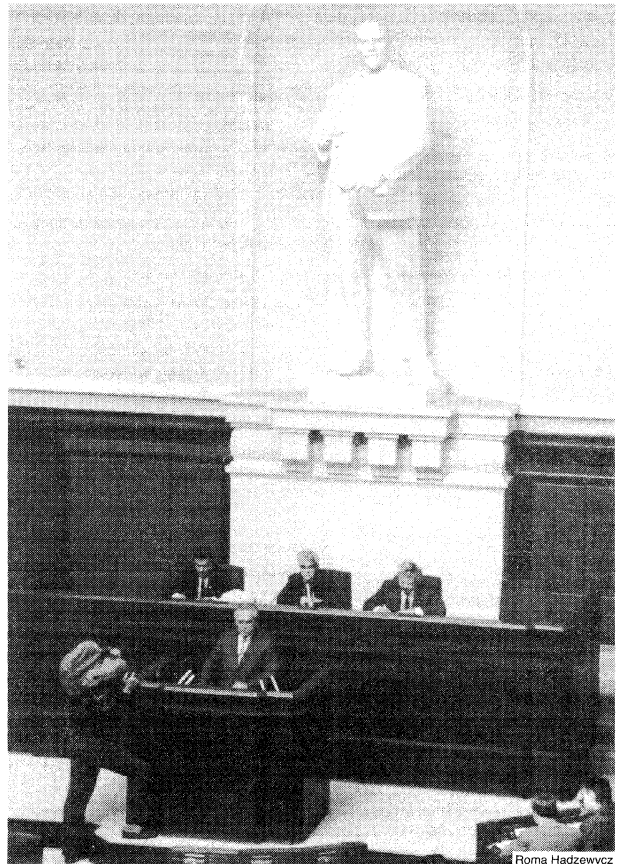
Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk arrived in Luxembourg on June 14 to sign a comprehensive trade and cooperation accord with the European Union, whose stated aim is to lay the groundwork for a widening free-trade zone on the Continent. Ukraine became the first former Soviet republic to sign such an agreement with the EU, under which it was granted most favored nation status, and quotas were lifted on various Ukrainian goods.

According to Reuters, Mr. Kravchuk welcomed the EU's willingness to aid his country, saying the pact is a sound base for closer relations with the EU and a first step toward his country's ambition of full membership.

Despite Mr. Kravchuk's optimistic pronouncements to the contrary, according to an Associated Press report, the pact did not hold out the prospect of eventual EU membership, as did similar arrangements recently signed by the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Romania. Also, many provisions were made conditional on Ukraine's adoption of systemic market reforms. The establishment of a free trade zone was tied to an EU evaluation of the progress of reforms, to be conducted in 1998.

The AP item also suggested Ukraine's primacy as a post-Soviet

(Continued on page 13)



Dateline: Kyiv, October 1990. Speaking before the Supreme Soviet, Vitaliy Masol tenders his resignation as chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers. Mr. Masol was named Ukraine's new prime minister on June 16.

(Continued on page 13)

ANALYSIS

Systemic crisis in Ukraine and scenarios of development

by Dr. Vladimir Zviglyanich

PART I

The contemporary crisis in Ukraine embraces the social, economic and political life of the country and signifies a deep spiritual crisis. It differs from crises in Poland and Russia, which are determined mostly by price liberalization and industrial restructuring. These crises have a relative character resulting from a more (Poland) or less (Russia) consistent reform program. The crisis in Ukraine is absolute in character, caused by the contemporary ruling elite's deep misunderstanding of market functioning combined with its egoistic interests and further "mafiazation."

There is also a lack of market-oriented bureaucrats on the executive level, which is aggravated by the long-standing conflict between the executive and legislative branches of power and by the struggle within the Parliament between the Communist-oriented MPs and the national-democrats. Thus, Ukraine is the only country in modern history to enjoy so many advantages (such as a relatively well-educated population of 52 million, a geographic location in a favorable climatic zone, and many years of peace and good harvests) and yet be unable to prevent itself from plummeting economically to the level of the poorest African nations.

The absolute nature of the crisis in Ukraine thus indicates several possible scenarios of development. These scenarios will have consequences for the other countries in the region and will possibly invite the involvement of other countries, especially Russia.

Sources of the crisis

When the USSR dissolved in 1991, power in Ukraine belonged to the highest nomenklatura. The unexpected change in the political situation surprised the Kyiv elite, which hastily rejected its Communist past, only to embark on a directionless political journey. The social basis of the new Ukrainian regime was narrow, and there was no state ideology.

In these conditions Kyiv's elite concluded an alliance with the relatively moderate nationalist forces from Galicia (western Ukraine). The national-democrats in turn were unprepared for independence, for which they, as a matter of fact, had not struggled vehemently. Rather, independence was simply proclaimed by the Parliament where the majority were Communists. The "democrats" received some power without any intellectual model besides the one imported from the Baltic states, where national identity was created on the basis of ethnicity.

Disoriented by the easy victory over the "center," Kyivian authorities did not start the rapid restructuring of the economic and political systems. The reforms that did take place were in the sphere of state-building and have been limited. The institution of the presidency was introduced, laws on election of the president and on presidency were adopted, and the Council of Ministers was reorganized into the Cabinet of Ministers. Regional presidential representatives were introduced with the alleged purpose of abol-

Vladimir Zviglyanich, Ph.D., senior research fellow at the Institute of Philosophy, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, is adjunct professor of East European area studies at George Washington University.

ishing the local soviets (councils), but this never happened. All these reforms were limited in character. Thus, Ukraine lacks viable state power, oscillating between a presidential and parliamentary republic. President Kravchuk therefore proposed the March 27 referendum on the nature of the political system in Ukraine (presidential or parliamentary), with the aim of distracting the people from the economic crisis.

The presidential representatives in the regions did not succeed in replacing the local councils, thereby creating a system of dual power. In many cases, presidential representatives try to follow their own political course, thus causing the regionalization of political life in Ukraine. Executive powers are more and more involved in this process, therefore undermining the authority of the center. The Parliament, during two years of independence, has manifested indecisiveness and gave up any attempt at legislative reform. Deputies of various councils showed incompetence; not more than 40 percent of them understand the proposed mechanism of economic and management decisions, and nearly one-third of the deputies do not read newspapers regularly. The result is that the local councils are paralyzed by the incompetence of the legislature on all levels.

The conflict between the branches of power in Ukraine (excepting the judiciary, where reform never started) is in principle natural for a democratic system. However, in the Ukrainian version of democracy, it became a life-and-death political struggle between the traditionally powerful nomenklatura and the "neo-nomenklatura" composed of former democrats wanting more (or new) power and privileges. This struggle prevented a sober analysis of the real economic problems facing Ukraine. It also has caused the deep dissatisfaction of the population with the activities of the members of Parliament.

The reform of the judiciary in Ukraine did not start because of the low level of understanding of the role and significance of such a body in a democratic state. Other factors were the continuing dependence of the judges on the state, the low level of the population's law consciousness, and popular mistrust regarding the court's objectivity. The authorities failed to create a Constitutional Court due to: the lack of desire on the part of President Leonid Kravchuk and the political struggle in the Parliament around the proposed candidates. Thus, there is no independent judiciary supervising the constitutionality of adopted laws and presidential orders.

The Ukrainian political elite did not make progress in the sphere of institution building, thus inevitably reducing the possibilities for economic reform. The main feature of economic life in Ukraine during its two years of independence is the preservation of the state-regulated economy. This does not mean that the authorities did not try to put the economy on a free-market footing. They adopted 76 laws and 80 governmental decrees aimed at the creation of legal conditions for market reform. The majority of them remained unrealized because they lacked mechanisms for implementation. Therefore, in 1992 only 14 state-owned and 109 communally owned enterprises of some 120,000 subjects of industrial activity were privatized. During the first

(Continued on page 12)

NEWSBRIEFS

Absentee voting in the U.S.

WASHINGTON — Citizens of Ukraine who are in the United States during the presidential elections that will take place on June 26 may cast their ballots that day at the Embassy of Ukraine as well as at the Consulates General located in New York and Chicago. Voting will take place from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. In order to vote, Ukrainian citizens must present their passports. Voting locations and phone numbers are: Embassy of Ukraine, 3350 M St. NW, Washington, DC, 20007; (202) 333-7506, 333-0606; Consulate General of Ukraine, 10 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611; (312) 642-4388; Consulate of Ukraine, 240 E. 49th St., New York, NY; (212) 371-5690. (Embassy of Ukraine)

Mejlis supports Kravchuk for president

KYYIV — The Crimean Tatar Council, or Mejlis, has decided to back President Leonid Kravchuk in his bid for re-election to the presidency of Ukraine. However, the endorsement was not made publicly. The Mejlis cites Mr. Kravchuk's record as a "skilful policymaker" who had experience to lead the country and notes that he is "aware" of Crimean Tatars' problems. (Respublika)

A move toward Slavic union?

MOSCOW — The lower house of the Russian Parliament on June 16 passed a resolution calling for convening a meeting of the legislatures of Russia, Ukraine and Belarus during which the idea of a tri-state union could be discussed. Communist lawmaker Oleg Mironov proposed the meeting in order to provoke a discussion of the Belovezh agreement that dissolved the USSR in late 1991. However, the resolution passed without any mention of Belovezh. As posed to the deputies for voting, the question was: "Who is in favor of holding a meeting of the Parliaments of three states?" There has not yet been any reaction to the proposal from Ukraine or Belarus. (UPI)

U.S. group opposes nuke construction

WASHINGTON — The Natural Resources Defense Council said on June 14 that the United States should oppose construction of three additional nuclear reactors in Ukraine that are meant to replace the Chernobyl plant. France and Germany have called for shutting down Chernobyl and helping Ukraine complete three new reactors of the safer VVER type. The NRDC, however, argued that these reactors also have safety flaws and it warned that Ukraine's nuclear industry has a poor safety record. The issue of

Ukraine's nuclear reactors is expected to be among the topics at the next G-7 meeting scheduled to take place in Naples, Italy, in July. (Reuters)

Zviahlysky reports to Parliament

KYYIV — Acting Prime Minister Yukhym Zviahlysky said on June 14 that the main achievement of his government "is a reduction in inflation." He added, "The reasons for inflation have not been eliminated and an inflationary spiral is inevitable if this government's policy is altered sharply." Mr. Zviahlysky made his comments in a report to the Parliament covering his nine months at the helm of the government. He stated, "Maximum control over prices through economic measures must be the basis of our economic activity. We must also maintain the controlled rate of the karbovanets to the dollar." The acting prime minister offered no new policies or ideas. His address preceded debate on the appointment of Vitaliy Masol as the new prime minister. (Reuters)

Radetsky meets with Perry in D.C.

WASHINGTON — Ukrainian Defense Minister Vitaliy Radetsky met with U.S. Secretary of Defense William Perry on June 14 at the Pentagon. He took a tour of the sprawling complex, was welcomed at an official parade ground ceremony and held a working lunch with his U.S. counterpart. Minister Radetsky was to visit U.S. military bases and watch the destruction of a nuclear missile silo at Ellsworth Air Force Base in South Dakota as part of his itinerary. During their meeting at the Pentagon, Secretary Perry showed off a new direct telephone line which he will use to speak with the Ukrainian defense minister. The two defense officials discussed joint peacekeeping exercises between Ukraine and the U.S. Defense Minister Radetsky was to wind up his visit to the United States with an appearance at a Ukrainian cultural center in Chicago on Saturday, June 18. He was to fly back to Kyiv on Monday. (Reuters)

Aircraft carrier to be scrapped

KYYIV — Ukraine has decided to scrap the Variah aircraft carrier that has been under construction at the Mykolayiv shipyard, reported Interfax. The carrier is approximately 65 percent complete, but Ukraine has no need for the ship, nor does it have a buyer. Rumors that China had been interested in purchasing the Variah never materialized. Deputy Prime Minister Valeriy Shmarov said Ukraine had proposed that Russia buy the carrier, but when Russia declined it was decided to scrap the ship. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.
Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, N.J. 07302.
(ISSN — 0273-9348)

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

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

Postmaster, send address changes to:
The Ukrainian Weekly
P.O. Box 346
Jersey City, N.J. 07303
Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzowycz
Associate editor: Marta Kolomyayets (Kyyiv)
Assistant editor: Khristina Lew
Staff writers/editors: Roman Woronowycz (Kyyiv)
Andriy Kudla Wynnycykyj

The Ukrainian Weekly, June 19, 1994, No. 25, Vol. LXII
Copyright © 1994 The Ukrainian Weekly

PRE-ELECTION REPORT: the presidential candidates

Following are the biographical sketches of the seven presidential candidates, as supplied by their campaign offices to Ukraine's Central Electoral Commission.

BABYCH, Valeriy Heorhiovych

Mr. Babych was born on August 25, 1953, in Brody, Lviv Oblast, to a peasant family. He is of Russian origin and his family line has Kuban and Zaporozhian Kozak roots. He is an economist by profession. Mr. Babych is a people's deputy of Ukraine.

He is married to Liudmyla Oleksandrivna Babych, born 1952, of Ukrainian origin, an accountant and economist, and has two sons, age 8 and 16.

After graduation, he worked as an economist and served in the army. In 1976, Mr. Babych joined the staff of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences council on productivity. In 1977, his authorship of a number of studies of the labor potential of youth led to his appointment in the Komsomol.

From 1984 to 1990 Mr. Babych held senior advisory positions in Ukraine's State Planning Committee and the Council of Ministers.

In 1990, Mr. Babych entered the private sector, where he applied his personal economic ideas in practice. He established and served as general director of the manufacturers' association Inter-Invest. In 1991, he was elected president of the Ukrainska Birzha stock association, which was reorganized in 1992 as the Ukrainska Finansova Hrupa (Ukrainian Financial Group).

Mr. Babych is the president of the All-Ukrainian Union of Entrepreneurs and the East European Union of Entrepreneurs. He is also the vice-president of the Ukrainian Association of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs. He is not affiliated with any party.

KRAVCHUK, Leonid Makarovich

Mr. Kravchuk, a Ukrainian, was born on January 10, 1934, in Velykiy Zhytyn, Rivne Oblast, to a peasant family. His father died at war in 1944, and his mother worked in a collective farm.

Mr. Kravchuk is a graduate of a cooperative technical college, Kyiv State University and the Academy of Social Sciences in Moscow. He served as a lecturer in political economy at the Chernivtsi Financial Technical College.

Mr. Kravchuk was active in the organs of the Communist Party of Ukraine from 1960.

In March 1990, Mr. Kravchuk was elected people's deputy for the Yampil district, Vinnytsia Oblast. In July 1990, he was elected chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine.

On December 1, 1991, he was elected as the first president of Ukraine.

KUCHMA, Leonid Davydovich

Mr. Kuchma, 55, was born to a peasant family in the Chernihiv region.

Mr. Kuchma's father died in the siege of Leningrad. His mother worked on a collective farm, while his sisters and elder brother have toiled as miners.

After graduating in 1960 from Dnipropetrovsk University, Mr. Kuchma joined the construction office of the Pivdenne aerospace enterprise. In 1967, at age 28, he was appointed technical director of rocket testing at the Baikonor Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan. In 1982, he rose to the post of first deputy to the general constructor.

From 1986 to 1992, he served as the general director of the Pivdennyi Mashynobudivnyi Zavod (Southern Machine-building Plant, or Pivdenmash),

the USSR's largest rocket construction factory.

Appointed prime minister of Ukraine in October 1992, he served until September 1993.

Mr. Kuchma was elected as a deputy to the Parliament of Ukraine for its last two sessions.

In December 1993, Mr. Kuchma was elected president of the Ukrainian Association of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs.

Mr. Kuchma was the recipient of the Lenin Prize and the State Prize of Ukraine.

Mr. Kuchma is a professor at Dnipropetrovsk University and holds the title of academician of the Engineering Academy of Ukraine.

He is married and has one daughter.

LANOVY, Volodymyr Tymofievych

Mr. Lanovy, a Ukrainian, 48, was born in Kyiv to a steel worker's family. His family roots extend to the peasantry of the Vinnytsia region.

Mr. Lanovy graduated from the Kyiv Institute of People's Economy with a degree in economics. He also won a number of local and national academic competitions, and formed a post-secondary scientific association.

Mr. Lanovy served in the army and then worked for 11 years in Kyiv at the Krystal Electrical Industry Combine, where he began as an in-house economist and rose the position of director of the enterprise. While thus employed, Mr. Lanovy completed and defended his Ph.D. dissertation in economics.

In 1986, Mr. Lanovy joined the staff of the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine to head the Department of New Forms and Methods of Production. Independently, he drafted the law "On the Economic Independence of Ukraine."

In 1990, Mr. Lanovy proposed the first proposal for the conversion of Ukraine's economy to a market system through a model of national development.

Mr. Lanovy is the author of nine monographs and 100 scholarly articles and of over 300 projects adopted by enterprises in Ukraine. He is also an honorary member of three foreign and nine Ukrainian academies.

In 1991, Mr. Lanovy was appointed minister for property and entrepreneurship. Nine months later, he was made deputy prime minister and minister of economics, but remained at that post for only three months because of constant opposition from the old Soviet-Communist Party nomenklatura and was finally removed by presidential order.

In August 1992, Mr. Lanovy organized and came to head a non-governmental center for market reforms, which has established partnerships with global and European organizations and centers. Under his leadership, new programs for the economic reorientation of Ukraine's state system and economy in order to deal with its social, ecological and industrial problems were developed. These received endorsement from the United Nations, the International Labor Organization and a commission of the European Union, but are as yet not part of policy of the government of Ukraine.

MOROZ, Oleksander Oleksandrovych

Mr. Moroz was born on February 29, 1944, in Buda, Tarashchany district, Kyiv Oblast, to a large peasant family.

A graduate of the Ukrainian Agricultural Academy, Mr. Moroz worked for 12 years as a mechanic and engineer. He worked in the Zhytomyr and Kyiv regions' state farms and technical colleges and served in the army.



Presidential hopefuls: (beginning with top row, from left) Leonid Kravchuk, Leonid Kuchma, Volodymyr Lanovy, Oleksander Moroz, Ivan Plushch and Petro Talanchuk. A photo of Valeriy Babych was not available.

In 1983-1989, he was chosen to be secretary of Kyiv Oblast Committee's Regional Tradesman's Council, and then headed its Agricultural Department.

Mr. Moroz served as a people's deputy for the Tarashchany district during the last two sessions of Parliament. He participated actively in the work of the Supreme Council of Ukraine, having initiated and authored legislation on the priority of rural development in Ukraine, the land codex of Ukraine, and others.

Mr. Moroz was one of the founders of the Socialist Party of Ukraine, and was elected chairman of its political council.

PLIUSHCH, Ivan Stepanovich

Mr. Plushch was born on September 11, 1941, in Borzna, Chernihiv Oblast, to a peasant family.

Mr. Plushch is a graduate of the Ukrainian Agricultural Academy and the Academy of Social Sciences in Moscow, specializing in agronomy and economics.

After completing studies at a local agro-technical college in 1959, Mr. Plushch worked as an orchard work-brigade leader

at the Khmelovoyk State Farm, Baryshiv district, Kyiv Oblast, then as an agronomist of the "21st CPSU Party Congress Collective Farm," and then as an agronomist and department head in the Boikiv Collective Farm.

In 1967, he assumed the directorship of the Kirov Collective Farm and the Lenin State Farm. In 1974, he was made deputy director of the Baryshiv district fruit and dairy state farm trust.

In 1975-1977 and 1979-1981, Mr. Plushch, served as the deputy director of the Kyiv fruit and dairy trust. In 1982, he was appointed head of the Department of Agriculture and Food Industry of the Communist Party Kyiv Oblast Committee.

In 1984, Mr. Plushch was elected the first deputy chairman of the Kyiv Oblast Committee, rising to the post of chairman later that year. In 1985, he also assumed the post of deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Ukraine. In April 1990, he became chairman of the Oblast Council of People's Deputies.

(Continued on page 14)

New directory helps businesses looking to Ukraine

by Tony Leliw

LONDON – Western companies doing business in Ukraine are going to find the going easier, thanks to a new directory that offers them a guide to business and financial services in the country. Called the Kiev Business and Financial Directory 1993, it includes information on everything from state and government institutions to leisure and entertainment facilities.

The brainchild of Peter Shutak, a second-generation Ukrainian living in Britain, the guide is meant to be a useful tool for those involved in or contemplating doing business in Ukraine. The first edition appeared in early 1993 and was such a success that a larger version was published at the tail end of last year.

Originally it covered only Kyiv, but the new directory has now been expanded to include Lviv, Kharkiv and Odessa. "It reflects the changes which have taken place over the last year," said Mr. Shutak, who works at the BBC Monitoring service in Caversham.

"The idea came after Ukraine's referendum. At the time there was quite a lot of press coverage about companies starting up businesses in Ukraine – no information was available – and companies kept ringing me up for advice," he said.

He visited Ukraine, teamed up with a Ukrainian Research Institute, which agreed to work for him on condition he found a publisher, and the rest was history. After nearly three months work, 300 copies were printed by London-based INTERFORUM Publications Ltd., a company headed by Englishwoman Sue Wake.

The latest edition, which runs to more than 170 pages, includes lists of foreign companies doing business in Ukraine, joint ventures, contact names for ministries, embassies, banks, business consultants, courier and freight services, commodity and real estate exchanges, foreign law and accountancy firms. Invaluable are telephone codes and other information details of bus, rail, sea, taxi and rental services. Restaurants, cafes, theaters, museums, travel agencies, hotels, shops and emergency information, maps of Kyiv and Lviv, and much more, are provided.

Endorsed by Ukraine's ambassador to Britain, Sergui Komissarenko, who called the directory a sort of "guide to the heart and mind of Ukraine," Mr. Shutak is confident it will sell in the Western business community. "We have printed 1,000 copies, of which several hundred have been sold," he said.

He claims the directory is the only one of its kind on the market that can offer such comprehensive and detailed information on the main centers of Ukrainian business. Its success has further been exemplified by the number of advertisers, both Ukrainian and Western, who have chosen to back it.

The Kiev Business and Financial Directory 1993 (priced \$90 U.S.) will be available at the two-day conference called "Ukraine – The Business Partner, Planning and Working for the Future," being held in the Ukrainian capital on June 8-9. Otherwise, write to: INTERFORUM Services Ltd., 565 Fulham Road, London SW6 1ES, England; telephone, 44 (0) 71-386-9322; fax, 44 (0) 71-381-8914.

Ukraine's enterprises featured at British trade show

by Tony Leliw

LONDON – Well over 100 of Ukraine's biggest and brightest businesses were in town for four days to show off their wares at the CEETEX 94 exhibition on May 9-12. All areas of economic activity were represented: from heavy industry to consumer goods, banking to food and drink. For many it was the first time they were plying their business in Britain or the West.

Among them were companies like Makeyevka Integrated Iron and Steel Works, one of the oldest enterprises in Ukraine, and at the other end of the spectrum, relative newcomer Joint Stock Bank INKO, registered in March 1991.

Antekbank, only two years old, has 250 branches scattered across Ukraine, and was making an impression at the exhibition. Alexander Kabro, deputy chairman of the bank's board said: "People are scared to put money in banks, but we have made some good contacts."

But despite an in-depth article on Ukraine in The Economist magazine that coincided with the exhibition and painted a bleak picture of Ukraine's economic and political situation, it was still business as usual for companies like The Poltava Diamond Plant, which had secured a \$1.2 million dollar deal to supply Fortex, London Ltd., with synthetic diamond powders.

Valeriy Plaksy, deputy general manager on marketing and sales, said there were still eight further contracts in the pipeline. "The exhibition has also been successful because we have been able to restore our connections with Russian companies – a lot of them are here." Unlike before, his company is now dealing direct with its customers and not through Polish companies.

Another business doing well was Azovstal, producer of rolled steel plates for use in bridge construction, cranes, stationary structures and atomic and power machine building. The Mariupol-based company had struck a deal with British Oxygen to modernize its plant.

The Crimean company Delta-Fidav was selling yachts and fishing boats at the exhibition. "We want to find investors to build them," said Leonid Mirgorodchuk, president. Though it had not signed any contracts with British buyers, the company was being invited back to the Earls Court exhibition center in January 1995 for the prestigious Boat Show.

Ukraine's ambassador to Britain,



Andy Semeniuk

Setting their sales further west – Crimean-based Delta-Fidav.

Sergui Komissarenko, was suitably impressed with the Ukrainian input into the CEETEX exhibition, which included more than 1,000 companies represented from Central and Eastern Europe. "They are discovering what is happening in the West, and the West is finding out about Ukraine," he said.

"Ukraine has marvelous technologies which are very important for the West – but in some quarters the West is afraid of such technologies," said the ambassador. "They think it will compete with their own and some want to suppress it. Trade has to be conducted so that it is mutually fruitful."



Ukrainian Ambassador to Britain Sergui Komissarenko at the Meta Center for Business and Trade stand.

Physician surveys psychiatric care in Ukraine

by Fran Ponomarenko

MONTREAL — The Quebec chapter of the Canadian Friends of Rukh, in conjunction with the Montreal branch of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, as well as the McGill and Concordia Ukrainian University Students' Association, recently sponsored a lecture by psychiatrist Dr. Volodymyr Poltavetz, presently vice-rector of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, on the subject of "Mental Health Problems in Ukraine: Past and Present."

Dr. Poltavetz's survey of the history of psychiatric care in Ukraine covered the earliest period of Kyivian-Rus' to the present. It was interesting to note that in medieval Ukraine attitudes to the mentally ill were remarkably sophisticated. Dr. Poltavetz said that by the 11th century, for example, one-tenth of the federal budget of Kyivian-Rus' was spent on the maintenance of paupers, the homeless, and so-called "demonic"

people. Asylum was usually provided in buildings on monastery grounds and sometimes in the homes of peasant families. He pointed out that Germany, by contrast, only started to open up its first psychiatric institutions 200 years later, in the 13th century.

After the decline of Kyivian-Rus', the conditions for mental patients did not deteriorate. Dr. Poltavetz indicated that the prosperity of the religious communities in the subsequent centuries meant that almshouses and infirmaries for these patients were numerous. According to one report he cited, in 1764 in the Poltava area alone (population: 1 million), there were 283 infirmaries with 1,415 psychiatric patients.

During the 18th and 19th centuries, under tsarist rule, however, Dr. Poltavetz said that conditions in Ukraine deteriorated markedly and the custom of chaining up the severest cases among the mentally ill was intensified. Mortality rates in this

period were high in the infirmaries, primarily due to TB, scurvy and malnourishment.

The 20th century was also particularly difficult because, as Dr. Poltavetz pointed out, there were instances of massacres of the mentally ill during the Nazi occupation. And in the post-war years psychiatry became a vehicle for detaining people who were dissenters from Soviet policy. In fact, from the 1960s until the 1980s, many disorders such as anorexia nervosa and obsessive-compulsive disorder were classified and treated as schizophrenia, he added.

At present the situation is not without problems, considering the fragility of the health care system in Ukraine. According to one count made in January 1, 1993, there are 931,715 mental patients in Ukraine, suffering from a variety of mental disorders. Dr. Poltavetz pointed out

(Continued on page 15)

The Ukrainian presence in the United States: Consulate General in New York

by **Khristina Lew**

Ukraine is represented in the United States by its Embassy in Washington and Consulate Generals in New York and Chicago. (Consulates are traditionally established by a government in the important ports and trade centers of a foreign country to protect the rights of citizens and to promote commercial interests. A consulate general has more juridical authority than a consulate.)

Ukraine's Consulate General in New York began operating as such in January 1993 out of temporary office space located on the Lower East Side of Manhattan. In March of this year, a building purchased and renovated in its entirety by the Ukrainian American community in the prestigious Turtle Bay Gardens Historic District on East 49th Street was opened by President Leonid Kravchuk.

This is the second in a series of articles examining the role of Ukraine's diplomatic representations in the United States.

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian flag billows from the middle of a well-kept block on the East Side of Manhattan near the United Nations. The flag signals the Ukrainian presence behind the doors of 240 E. 49th St. — the Consulate General in New York.

Inside, Consul Mykola Kyrychenko and Vice-Consul Evhen Korniychuk sit beyond a glass customer counter, preparing visas for American and Ukrainian citizens wishing to travel to Ukraine. Past the counter lies a door to the inner workings of the Consulate General.

The workings of the Consulate General

New York City is home to 92 consulates general. (Consulates general must get special permission from the U.S. government to operate.) Ukraine's Consulate General is responsible for Ukrainian citizens residing either temporarily or permanently on the territory of nine northern Atlantic states: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont. Its staff comprises three diplomats — Consul Kyrychenko, Vice-Consul Korniychuk and Consul General Viktor Kryzhanivsky — and six support staff.

Its mission, in the words of Consul General Kryzhanivsky, is "to unfold activity with the goal of securing the protection of the rights and interests of

Ukraine, its citizens and juridical persons, and to assist in the development of close, harmonious relations between Ukraine and the United States."

Mr. Kryzhanivsky recites a textbook definition of his responsibilities as Ukraine's consul general in New York, but in fact he manages to answer the telephone, sign a document and greet a visitor all at once. A career diplomat since the 1960s with the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Ukrainian SSR and later independent Ukraine, Mr. Kryzhanivsky most recently served as deputy permanent representative to the United Nations.

While it would appear that much of the consul general's recent energies would be focused on the renovations at Turtle Bay Gardens and his role as liaison between the Ukrainian American community, the Turtle Bay Gardens Owners Association, the general contractor and attorney, Mr. Kryzhanivsky and his staff in fact conduct an overwhelming amount of consular business as usual. The Consulate General provides services to the 992 Ukrainian citizens who permanently reside in the nine states in its territory; encourages bilateral relations between Ukraine and the United States by assisting in the development of economic and political ties; clarifies Ukraine's position on political and economic issues; and hosts numerous government and economic delegations, as well as the presidential visit in March.

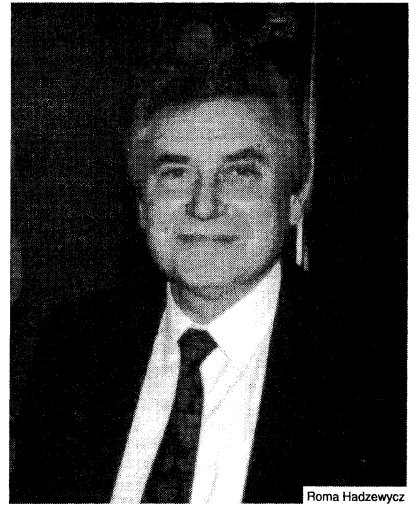
Mr. Kryzhanivsky's desk is submerged by letters from Ukrainians in Ukraine requesting jobs in the United States or medical assistance for sick children. He tries to match the letter writers' specific requests with Ukrainian American organizations that might be able to offer assistance, like the Ukrainian National Women's League of America or Ukrainian American Social Services. More than once he is interrupted by a telephone call requesting assistance in obtaining a visa.

The Consulate General, like most of Ukraine's diplomatic representations abroad, is understaffed. Mr. Kryzhanivsky said it was possible that one more diplomat may join the staff, but he did not appear confident that the addition would happen any time soon.

In 1993 alone, the Consulate General's diminutive staff issued a staggering number of visas to Ukraine — 10,000, notarized 5,160 documents and conducted 160 passport operations, including 22 passport renewals and 24 certificates to return to Ukraine. In the same year, 597 Ukrainians emigrated to the United States.

Polling in New York

The Ukrainian representation also served as a polling station for the March 27 parliamentary elections, registering the 275 Ukrainian citizens in its territory casting a ballot in the first round of voting, and the 149 Ukrainian citizens voting in the second round. All Ukrainian citizens voting in New York, regardless of where they live in Ukraine, were required to choose a people's deputy from District No. 1, the



Roma Hadzewycz

Consul General Viktor Kryzhanivsky

Artemivsky District of Kyiv. Prior to the election, a bulletin board hanging in the waiting room displayed candidates' biographies and platforms, giving voters an opportunity to view their options before casting a ballot.

Consul Kyrychenko, who also serves as the head of the Electoral District Committee, said the Consulate General will again serve as a polling station for the presidential election, scheduled for June 26. As the Ukrainian president was charged with creating electoral districts at Ukrainian diplomatic and consular representations abroad, all Ukrainian citizens residing in the Consulate General's territory of the nine northern Atlantic states will belong to electoral district No. 1037, which corresponds to electoral district No. 26 in Kyiv, he explained. Polling at 240 E. 49th St. will begin at 7 a.m. and close at 8 p.m. on June 26. Candidates' biographies and platforms will again be displayed in the waiting room.

Open house

The Consulate General recently opened its doors to every person who contributed financially to the purchase and renovation of its building. Mr. Kryzhanivsky repeatedly comments on the generosity of the Ukrainian American community in realizing the dream of a separate Ukrainian representation in New York. "This little building is tremendously significant, because it was created solely by Americans of Ukrainian descent," he said. That significance is made evident by a six-foot, gold-toned plaque hanging in the waiting room, which showcases the names of individuals and organizations that contributed to the realization of the dream.



Khristina Lew

Ukraine's Consulate General in New York.



Volodymyr Kaploun

New York polling for the March 27 parliamentary elections. Seated are Raisa Sayenko, secretary for the Consulate General; Oleksandr Horyn, first secretary of the Ukrainian Mission to the United Nations; Vice-Consul Evhen Korniychuk and Consul Mykola Kyrychenko.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Regression in Ukraine

There can be only one interpretation of the appointment of an old-time Communist leader as Ukraine's new prime minister. With this move, Ukraine has taken a giant step backward to the times of Communist control.

Mr. Masol, it will be recalled, was the prime minister, or chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers (as the position was then called), in October 1990, when massive protests greeted the opening of the second session of Ukraine's Supreme Soviet. Just a few months earlier, on July 16, the Supreme Soviet had adopted the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine, but its provisions had yet to be implemented. Now, as the Parliament was resuming its work, the threat of a new union treaty was looming and the populace had been politically awakened. More than 100,000 turned out in Kyiv, many traveling from far-flung areas of the country, to protest what they perceived as continued subjugation of Ukraine via a proposed new union treaty. "No Union Treaty," they chanted. "Out with Masol and Kravchuk" (the latter was then chairman of the Supreme Soviet). Similar public demonstrations were held in other cities throughout Ukraine. Democratic-minded deputies walked out of the Parliament building to protest actions by the notorious "Group of 239" as the Communist majority was labeled.

On October 2, 1990, hunger striking students set up a tent city at October Revolution Square, the central plaza in Kyiv's main boulevard, the Khreshchatyk, then dominated by a huge monument to Lenin. And, the people of Kyiv rallied around them. The students' main demand was the ouster of PM Masol, who was considered the epitome of a backward Brezhnevite/Shcherbytskyite, a referendum on new elections, and no consideration of a new union treaty by Ukraine until the Declaration on State Sovereignty was implemented. Just 15 days later the Supreme Soviet bowed to the students' demands, as Supreme Soviet Chairman Kravchuk announced that Mr. Masol would tender his resignation. On October 23, after Mr. Masol addressed the people's deputies, the Supreme Soviet voted to accept his resignation.

Now that same Vitaliy Masol is the new prime minister of independent Ukraine. As *The New York Times* so aptly put it, "Mr. Masol became a symbol of communism's defeat in Ukraine" after the student protests. Now he is back, courtesy of President Kravchuk, the same man who had arranged the deal whereby he had been ousted in 1990. Why? There are many rumors. Rumors of old deals dating back to 1991 and the time of the putsch, rumors of new deals related to the upcoming presidential elections. They all involve, you guessed it, the ever wily Leonid Kravchuk, who now seeks re-election as Ukraine's president.

Speaking before the Parliament on June 15, Mr. Kravchuk noted that Mr. Masol is the only candidate for the post of prime minister who would be acceptable to the Parliament, with its large bloc of Communist/Socialist deputies. That post, we might add, had been vacant for nine months, so there was no pressing need to name one now, 11 days before the presidential election. The nominee then spoke of how he hopes to use his experience in resolving crises and strengthening the state, and how he is for economic ties with all member-states of the Commonwealth of Independent States, first and foremost Russia. And, although he spoke of market reforms and privatization, he is a staunch defender of state regulation of the economy, that is, a return to the command-administrative economy of the Soviet past.

As for his ouster in 1990, the Associated Press reported that Mr. Masol declined to discuss the issue, but he did say: "What happened four years ago is simple: I was made a political scapegoat so others could keep their jobs." Now it appears he is getting a political payback. Mr. Kravchuk, meanwhile, hopes to gain the votes of certain elements whom he had alienated in the past with his pro-Ukrainian independence stance.

So, what's next for Ukraine? Are the Communists/Socialists fully in control? Is economic reform dead? Will Lenin's monument be re-erected on the Khreshchatyk's central square where the students set up their tent city in 1990?

June
25
1886

Turning the pages back...

Ivan Krypiakievych was born in Lviv on June 25, 1886, and became, according to fellow historian Oleksander Ohloblyn, "a brilliant popularizer" of Ukrainian history. A graduate (1911)

of Lviv University where he studied under Mykhailo Hrushevsky, he began by teaching in Polish gymnasiums in Zhovkva, Rohatyn and Lviv, and then at the Kamianets Podilskyi Ukrainian State University, the Lviv (Underground) Ukrainian University and the Greek-Catholic Theological Academy.

In 1939, he was appointed professor at Lviv University, and assumed the directorship of the Lviv Branch of the Ukrainian SSR's Academy of Sciences (AN URSR) Institute of History in 1940. He remained in Lviv after the war, only to be persecuted until Stalin's death. In 1953, he was appointed director of the AN URSR's Institute of Social Sciences in Lviv.

Prof. Krypiakievych authored over 500 works, focusing on the Kozak period and the Galician-Volynian state, but was particularly successful in producing popular surveys of Ukrainian history including "Velyka Istoriya Ukrainy" (The Great History of Ukraine, 1935) and the co-authored "Istoriya Ukrainskoho Viyska" (A History of the Ukrainian Armed Forces, 1936), among others. Under the pseudonym Ivan Petrenko, he wrote stories with historical themes for children and youth.

Among the signs of resurgence of Ukrainian consciousness in the late 1980s and early 1990s was a boom in the sale of reprints of Prof. Krypiakievych's books.

Source: "Krypiakievych, Ivan," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 2 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988).

NEWS AND VIEWS

Montessori program headed for school in Ukrainian capital

by Joyce Tatsch

PRINCETON, N.J. — The Princeton Center for Teacher Education is in the process of helping the Montessori School 3-7, a state school in Kyiv, to develop its Montessori program. As part of this project, Nancy Rambusch and this writer were invited to visit the Montessori School in Kyiv for two and a half weeks in March.

Ms. Rambusch, founder of the American Montessori Society, was to meet with Boris Zhebrevsky, deputy head of Kyiv's Board of Education, tour the state (public) schools and meet with Parliament. Unfortunately, she fell ill just prior to the trip. I went anxiously and with trepidation, on my own.

The Montessori 3-7 School, located in the Darnytsia district, is a neighborhood school located in the center of a typical complex of high-rise apartments like those found all over the "new" city, as opposed to the old area of Kyiv. What makes this school unique is its openness to a new approach to education — new to Eastern Europe.

The school is in its second year of pioneering the Montessori approach. This is a challenge, due to limited translations of Montessori literature. Tatiana Mikhailchouk, head of the Montessori School, translated some of the teachers' manuals that she obtained from her visit to the U.S. last year.

In addition, the staff and parents worked steadfastly together to reconstruct the building, from floors to furni-

ture, to meet the needs of the children.

The undertaking is great, but well worth the effort, for it is the education of children that will determine the leadership of Ukraine. Montessori builds independence, confidence and creative minds so desperately needed in a time of vulnerability.

On weekdays, classrooms were observed, teachers consulted with, and workshops held about the practical life area of the Montessori classroom. Ms. Mikhailchouk, Vera Guryunov, head of the Education Board, and I gave radio and television interviews about the Montessori approach and its introduction into the state school system at the Montessori 3-7 school, with the hopes of establishing a Teacher Trainer Center in the Ukrainian capital.

On weekends, seminars were held with teachers from across Ukraine about Maria Montessori, the aspects of freedom and independence in the classroom, the Montessori environment and the teacher's role. Videos were shown, and group discussions and lectures held. The interest and enthusiasm was tremendous.

The educators were hungry for knowledge of Montessori. Most people only knew just a little bit about her and her methods. People came long distances on public transportation and made great sacrifices to attend. It was a heartwarming experience.

The writer is a Princeton Center for Teacher Education teacher trainer and Princeton Montessori School primary teacher.

The information revolution and implications for Ukraine

by Halyna Klid

EDMONTON — The recent widespread diffusion of personal computers signals the end of the industrial revolution and the dawning of the information revolution. It is becoming increasingly evident that computerized information is a distinguishing feature of advanced societies and economies.

By means of hundreds of programs, written in many computer languages, information is entered, read and transmitted in various languages throughout the world. The computer has made possible cheap electronic communication with the remotest parts of the globe. It is difficult to imagine a Western university or even elementary school student without at least some computer knowledge.

Is Ukraine sufficiently developed to become involved in the information revolution? Can it take its place among those nations that have reached the information-age plateau? Is it possible to use the Ukrainian language as an effective means of communication in the high-tech world, or will Ukraine continue to rely largely on Russian-language materials, thereby confirming its colonial status?

These questions seem, for the most part, almost rhetorical, considering the astronomical costs of personal computers for most Ukrainians, as well as the dominance of the Russian language among most programmers and computer users in Ukraine.

Yet the computerization of Ukraine is taking place. Ukrainian society recognizes the importance and value of computer literacy. A new course — "The

Principles of Information Science" — was added to the school curriculum back in 1985. This is now the only course in Ukrainian schools for which there are no instruction manuals in Ukrainian. More than half a million Ukrainian students learn the basics of computer science exclusively from Russian-language texts. The anomaly of this situation would be self evident in any Western country.

The solution to the problem is to provide schools in Ukraine with computers whose operational systems and programming run in Ukrainian, and with Ukrainian-language textbooks as well.

Recognizing the importance of these problems, the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) at the University of Alberta awarded the 1993/1994 Ukraine Exchange Fellowship to Iaroslav Hlynsky, a computer specialist from Lviv. The fellowship awarded to Mr. Hlynsky has enabled him to come to the University of Alberta for three months to study how computer science is taught in Canadian schools and universities.

Mr. Hlynsky has a masters degree in physics and mathematics and is currently a senior researcher at the Lviv Institute of Applied Problems of Mechanics and Mathematics, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Mr. Hlynsky also heads the Lviv-based Shevchenko Scientific Society's pedagogical subcommittee of the Committee on Information and Cybernetics (CIC).

In 1990, the Lviv Oblast Educational Administration and the CIC supported Mr.

(Continued on page 14)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Perspectives for dialogue with Jews

Dear Editor:

With interest I read the letter from Oleksander Burakovsky titled "New journal seeks to spur dialogue," in which the author proposes to publish a journal on Ukrainian-Jewish topics as one of the possible options of Ukrainian-Jewish dialogue.

This idea interested me as a former secretary of the Commission for Research of Ukrainian-Jewish Relations of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in New York in the years 1950-1960. The commission comprised selected representatives of the Ukrainian and Jewish scholarly world, headed by J. Chysh with the active cooperation of the president of academy, Prof. M. Vetukhiv; Dr. J. Lichten, vice-chairman and this writer, secretary. Some of our members were Dr. Friedman of Columbia University, the head of the Slavic department of the New York Public Library, Dr. Berstein and others. I am the only surviving member of this commission — the last of the Mohicans, so to speak.

During our active years we discussed the possibility of occasionally publishing a journal, but given the atmosphere at that time this was impossible. Times have changed, and the ideas of Mr. Burakovsky are presently more realistic. It is to be expected that the journal will be scholarly in nature. We wish it speedy success.

Alexander Dombrowsky
New York

Joint air operations of U.S and Ukraine

Dear Editor:

As a retired U.S. Air Force tanker pilot, with expertise in Operations Analysis with the USAF and both the Boeing and Douglas aircraft companies, I noticed something we Ukrainian Americans should be encouraging our government to investigate...now.

The U.S. government still is convinced it must deal with the Russian (formerly Soviet) government exclusively in matters of military concern (as long as Ukrainians get rid of their nuclear weapons like good little children). This approach will not benefit Ukraine in the long run. I have a suggestion for our government and aviation industries.

The U.S. and former Soviet (including all Ukrainian) aviation design bureaus produce the finest military aircraft in the world. Prior to this time we were committed adversaries trying to out-do each other. That time is past. The United States should explore combined operations between the U.S. and Ukrainian air refueling operations.

The U.S. is the world leader in air refueling operations. We have over 600 modern tanker aircraft that permit us to operate or send forces anywhere on the face of the earth. Desert Shield/Desert Storm was one example of this capability. Let's explore modifications that would allow U.S. aerial tanker aircraft to air refuel Ukrainian receivers (fighter, bomber and transport) aircraft. This would require relatively simple modifi-

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

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

cations of our tankers and allow us to begin working with the Ukrainian aerial forces in combined operations.

I am certain the Russian Air Force has entertained this concept and would like to participate in combined operations. The Ukrainian situation (being smaller and more centralized) is more conducive to this concept. With appropriate suggestions to our U.S. representatives and senators, I am certain Boeing and Douglas would gladly explore modifying their tankers (Boeing's KC-135 and Douglas's KC-10) to service Ukrainian receiver aircraft.

Once the United States had the capability to air refuel and fly with Ukrainian air forces, there would be less need for the Ukrainians to keep heavy offensive weapons. Additionally, combined air refueling operations would bring U.S. pilots/crews in close personal contact with Ukrainian pilots/crews at American and Ukrainian bases. This would assure close and friendly military air operations between our two countries — giving each abilities they never had before. We do this with our Western European allies already and should include Ukraine in future international air refueling operations. Beginning combined operations with the Ukrainians would place the Ukrainians in a better position vis-a-vis the Russians.

Steven N. Olek
Riverside, Calif.

Reform Party's positive position

Dear Editor:

Dr. Manoly Lupul's rhetoric notwithstanding, the Reform Party of Canada has taken a very positive position on the Ukrainian-Canadian redress issue. After meeting with two of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association's Calgary representatives, Bonnie Lendago and Borys Sydoruk, Preston Manning, leader of the Reform Party, addressed a letter to Canada's prime minister, Jean Chretien, and to two other Cabinet ministers, dated April 18. In it, he endorsed the UCCLA's request that Ottawa formally acknowledge, with regret, the internment of Ukrainian Canadians during the first world war.

He also asked the minister of justice to amend the Emergencies Act, thereby safeguarding all Canadians against future "discriminatory internment." He also supported the development of an interpretive center at the Castle Mountain site, in Banff National Park, along with the placing of historical markers at all other internment sites across Canada. Mr. Manning described the UCCLA's requests as "reasonable" and suggested its funding proposals be considered seriously.

The leader of the Reform Party of Canada has, in short order, taken an intelligent and straightforward position on the Ukrainian-Canadian community's requests, quite distinctly different from the insincere manner in which we were dealt with by the Progressive Conservative Party of Canada for nearly 10 years.

A more balanced appreciation of the Reform Party of Canada's position on multiculturalism, and with respect to advancing the Ukrainian-Canadian community's contemporary interests, is sadly lacking in Dr. Lupul's remarks, at least insofar as they were reported.

Lubomyr Luciuk, Ph.D.
Kingston, Ontario

The writer is director of research, Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



UNA officer canonized

What with our celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association, it couldn't have happened at a better time.

On Sunday, May 29, the Rev. Alexis Toth, elected a supreme auditor at the first UNA convention in 1894, was formally canonized a saint of the Orthodox Church in America.

Thousands of pilgrims from across the U.S. and Canada were at St. Tikhon's Monastery in South Canaan, Pa., to witness the ceremony. The formal canonization was preceded by an official proclamation of sainthood by the Holy Synod of Bishops of the Orthodox Church in America in Syosset, N.Y., last April.

According to the June 3 issue of the Chicago Tribune, no official procedure exists for the canonization of saints in Orthodoxy.

Born in Carpatho-Ukraine, St. Alexis was ordained a priest in the Greek-Catholic Church and served for a time as a professor of canon law at the seminary in Prishiv. In 1891, following the death of his wife, St. Alexis immigrated to the United States to become pastor of St. Mary the Protectress Church in Minneapolis, a parish founded by the Rev. Ivan Wolansky, a Ukrainian priest from Galicia who also established the first Ukrainian Catholic parish in Shenandoah, Pa., in 1884. Under Father Wolansky's guidance, parishes were created throughout Pennsylvania (Kingston, Shamokin, Freeland, Olyphant, Wilkes-Barre) and Jersey City, N.J.

A married priest, Father Wolansky was never accepted into the American Catholic fold by Latin-rite Archbishop Patrick Ryan, who not only refused to meet with the Ukrainian priest but demanded he return to Ukraine immediately. When Father Wolansky refused, the Latin-rite hierarchy attempted to undermine Father Wolansky's efforts to establish Ukrainian parishes in his diocese. An immediate result of what Father Wolansky later described as Bishop Ryan's "rank discourtesy" was the refusal of Latin-rite Catholic priests in the vicinity of Shenandoah to bury Greek-Catholic dead in ground consecrated for Latin-rite Catholics. Bodies often lay in the homes of relatives for days before Father Wolansky could find a suitable place in a Protestant cemetery.

By the time St. Alexis arrived in the United States to take up his duties in Minneapolis in 1890, Father Wolansky was gone. At the insistence of Archbishop Ryan and his supporters in Rome, he was recalled to Ukraine by Metropolitan Sembratovich in 1889. Father Wolansky was later reassigned to Brazil to work with Ukrainian immigrants there.

When St. Alexis arrived in Minneapolis, he was informed by Bishop John Ireland of St. Paul that his presence in his diocese was neither sanctioned nor desired. The brief conversation between the two clerics was conducted in Latin, and St. Alexis later recalled that upon learning that he was a widower, Bishop Ireland became very angry and loudly exclaimed: "I already sent a protest to Rome not to send such priests." "What kind do you mean?" asked St. Alexis.

"Such as you," responded Bishop Ireland.

"But I am a Catholic priest of the Greek rite! I am a Uniate! I was ordained by a

Catholic bishop," St. Alexis explained.

"I do not consider you or that bishop a Catholic," John Ireland retorted. "Furthermore, I have no need of Greek-Catholic priests; it is sufficient that in Minneapolis there is a Polish priest; he can also be a priest for the Greek-Catholics..."

"But he is of the Latin rite," St. Alexis patiently replied. "Our people cannot understand him; they will not go to him for service; it is for this reason they have built themselves a separate church..."

Arguing that he never authorized the building of a church, Bishop Ireland ended the interview by informing St. Alexis that he had "no jurisdiction to act in any capacity" in the Catholic diocese.

Like Father Wolansky before him, St. Alexis decided to ignore the local Roman Catholic bishop and to continue his mission. Before long, however, the parishioners of St. Mary's found themselves in financial difficulties, a not uncommon phenomenon among our often overambitious early immigrants. When the Russian Orthodox bishop of San Francisco (who had moved from Sitka, Alaska) offered to provide financial assistance, the parishioners voted to accept and convinced St. Alexis, still smarting from the rude reception he received from Bishop Ireland, to convert to Russian Orthodoxy. In February 1891, St. Alexis was formally accepted into the Russian Orthodox Church and a month later the 365 parishioners of St. Mary, few of whom were Russian, became part of the Russian Orthodox diocese. In time, St. Alexis moved to Wilkes-Barre, where he became pastor of another Greek-Catholic Church, also founded by Father Wolansky, which he helped convert to Russian Orthodoxy in 1893.

The Russians could not have found a more dynamic and dedicated proselyte to promote the cause of Russian Orthodoxy in the United States than St. Alexis. Considered by many to be the "Father of Russian Orthodoxy," he labored tirelessly among Ukraine's early immigrants, arguing that they had a patriotic duty to return to the faith of their ancient Rus' forefathers. "If we don't place ourselves under the protection of the Holy Orthodox Church," he declared, "the Irish Catholic bishops will soon take our churches from us."

St. Alexis' words did not fall on deaf ears. With substantial financial assistance from the tsar and the Russian Orthodox Mission in the United States, the Russian Orthodox Church in America, which initially called itself the "Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church," increased to 17 parishes (with 19,111 members) by 1906.

At the time St. Alexis became a UNA supreme auditor, our organization called itself the Ruskyi Narodnyi Soyuz in Ukrainian and the Russian National Union in English. Another supreme auditor, the Rev. Hryhory Hrushka, initially a Greek-Catholic priest and Svoboda's first editor, later joined St. Alexis in the Russian Orthodox faith, becoming a pastor in Old Forge, Pa., as well as the editor of Svjyt, an anti-Ukrainian, Russian organ. Father Hrushka eventually went back to Ukraine, renounced his conversion, and returned to his Greek-Catholic roots.

In any case, the UNA has achieved another first. It is the only existing Ukrainian secular organization in the world to have a saint as one of its founding members.

New at The Ukrainian Museum

Rich folk artifacts from Borshchiv region

NEW YORK — A rich visual display of folk costumes and artifacts from the Borshchiv area of Ukraine will open June 19, in exhibition at The Ukrainian Museum. The exhibition titled "Borshchiv — Its Folk Art, Customs and Traditions" will encompass a perspective appreciation of the unique characteristics of the folk art from that region, as well as a comprehensive study of its folk traditions and customs offered in an accompanying bilingual catalogue.

The folk art of the Borshchiv district of Ukraine exhibits singular qualities in the elaborate, intricate and artistically singular embroidery designs and weaving patterns seen in textiles. The predominant use of black, the sophisticated and complex stitchery, as well as the ornate designs, readily differentiate the Borshchiv style and expression from the rest of Ukrainian folk art. The exhibition will feature full folk costumes, embroidered shirts, and various other textiles, dating from the 1900s through 1940s.

The exhibition features objects from the museum's folk art collection, which was recently enriched by a sizable donation of many embroidered and woven articles from the Borshchiv district by collector Harasym Makovsky of Philadelphia. To augment his gift to the museum, Mr. Makovsky constructed a replica in miniature of a Borshchiv village house, and it will also be displayed in the exhibition. He also made miniature replicas of tools that were used in the preparation of hemp, in spinning and weaving.

The exhibition will also feature pysanky (Ukrainian Easter eggs) from the Borshchiv district. Several dozen pysanky will be displayed, many from the museum's extensive egg collection, others made and donated by Tania Osadka, who researched the designs specific to the area of Borshchiv.

The Borshchiv district is part of the Ternopil region, within the historical and geographical territory of Ukraine known as Podillia. The landscape is very picturesque, dissected by deep ravines, with countless rivers and streams, deep canyons and wide valleys. The climate is one of the best in all of Ukraine, with moderate temperatures throughout the year.

The people living in the Borshchiv district in Ukraine had

(Continued on page 13)

Paintings by Hladky

NEW YORK — The Ukrainian Museum will open an exhibition featuring the works of Ukrainian American artist Orest Hladky on June 19. The exhibition titled "The Art of Orest Hladky" will feature 45 paintings, oils and watercolors. An essay on the life of the artist written by Svatoslav Hordynsky and a list of works on display is published in a catalog accompanying the exhibition.

Mr. Hordynsky explains the artist's creativity in a very direct way. "Each sensitive individual is subject to the wealth of impressions generated by our environment — material and spiritual — and the resulting feelings need to be expressed..." Mr. Hladky was successful in conveying his feelings through the art of painting "simply because he loved the world around him." He loved the sea in particular since it dominates the subject matter in his paintings. The sea appears again and again in Mr. Hladky's various studies, each meticulously executed to convey an impression, a feeling, a mood. Other subjects treated by the artist are also from nature — landscapes, the sky, mountains, trees. There are also several paintings of Ukrainian wooden churches against a background of abundant nature.

Mr. Hladky was an architect by profession. His last professional position was with the City of New York as the chief architect of its building department. He was born in Bucharest, Romania in 1905, and received his education in Galicia, Ukraine. He hoped to study medicine, but changed to architecture because of restrictive policies in education imposed by the Polish government on Ukrainian nationals. He began to practice his craft in a private concern, later worked in public offices during the Soviet and German occupations of Galicia, and upon emigrating to Germany, he taught architecture in Munich, at the UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration) University. In 1951 Mr. Hladky and his wife came to the United States and subsequently settled in New York City, where he had the opportunity to further his career working in well known and respected architectural firms.

Active in the Ukrainian American community, Mr. Hladky was a member of various organizations and served on the Artistic Commission of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America and the committee for St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York City.

Mr. Hladky died in 1990. Although he had a busy professional life and community commitments, he pursued his devotion to painting, leaving a sizable artistic legacy. Following the exhibition of his works, Mr. Hladky's paintings will become a permanent addition to the fine arts collection at The Ukrainian Museum.

Greeting card business expands from cottage industry

by Helen Smindak

NEW YORK — Handpainted, gold-trimmed greeting cards with unique designs and bold colors were Donna Fedenko Fedorowycz's way of keeping in touch with family members and friends when she left Michigan to take up married life in California with her husband, Markian Fedorowycz. Everyone admired the cards so much that she was persuaded to sell her handiwork in local shops — and that led to the opening of a hand-made greeting card business in December 1988. The response was so tremendous that the couple left their full-time jobs (she as a science teacher, he as owner of a music recording studio) to devote all their time and energy to a greeting card and stationery manufacturing company named Coloriginals Inc.

This success story was related by Mrs. Fedorowycz when she was in New York recently for a three-day trade show at the Jacob Javits Convention Center. On display in the Coloriginals booth were more than 250 greeting cards, Christmas cards, invitations and photocards in vibrant colors and rich gold highlights. Mrs. Fedorowycz, who is 28, said that Coloriginals products (at first known as Originals) made their debut at a nationally known gift show in Los Angeles. Their popularity grew so quickly that they are now available all over the U.S. and Canada — in card shops, gift shops and department stores, including Saks Fifth Avenue and Bloomingdale's.

Based in Culver City, Calif., Coloriginals has been recognized for excellence in design and high quality of product by the National Greeting Card Association. The company has received awards for

trade show exhibits in Los Angeles, Atlanta and New York, and has earned favorable press coverage from trade publications.

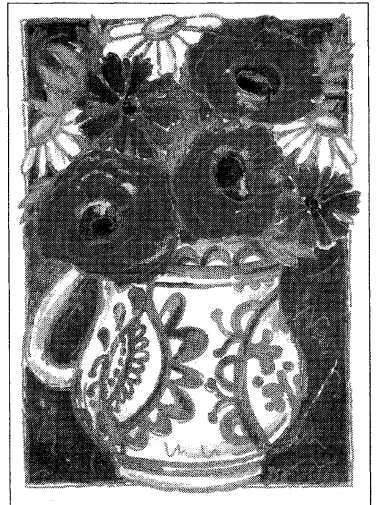
Mrs. Fedorowycz's first hand-painted creations were outlined and hand-detailed with glittering gold paint, each taking at least half an hour to complete. Once she started her home business, the cards were printed and touches of gold glitter were applied by hand. With the growth of the business and the change to mass production, hand-finishing was no longer feasible, but the greeting cards continued to feature an extravagant, bold palette and gold highlights.

The Coloriginals' line includes cards for various occasions — birthdays, get-well, friendship, Christmas and Halloween — as well as party invitations, announcements and blank note cards. The envelopes come in bright tones that repeat the exuberant colors in the cards' eye-catching designs.

No longer a "cottage industry," the Coloriginals company is housed in a new 7,500-square-foot warehouse and has a staff of 10. The firm's products are sold by 150 independent sales representatives.

The enterprise and hard work applied by Mrs. Fedorowycz and her husband are a source of great pride to Donna's aunt, Zenia Logusz, escrow supervisor for the Selfreliance Federal Credit Union of New York. Mrs. Logusz believes her niece is a fine example for young people who might wish to strike out into the world of small business.

"Young people should not be afraid to try out their talents," she urges. "They should ask people for advice, and forge ahead into new areas. Just look at what Donna and Markian have accomplished in five years."



Two of Donna Fedenko Fedorowycz's Coloriginals greeting cards: "Sunflower" and "Vase with Flowers."

Jack Palance stars in "City Slickers II"

by Helen Smindak

NEW YORK — "City Slickers II: The Legend of Curly's Gold," starring Billy Crystal and Jack Palance, opened last Friday at theaters across the country and promises to be the funniest picture of the year. Movie critics who previewed it last week came up with such praises as "The comedy hit of the year!" and "Pure enjoyment...a gleefully galloping ride from one surprise treat to another!" Many declared it was "better than the original."

The sequel to the first "City Slickers," which brought Mr. Palance an Academy Award for best supporting actor, was shot primarily amid the sandstone bluffs and exotic terrain of Moab, Utah. Here, the "city folk" — Billy Crystal, Daniel Stern and Jon Lovitz — start their trek on a search for lost gold after finding a mysterious treasure map belonging to Curly, the late trail boss. The trio discovers Curly's twin brother, Duke (Jack Palance), who discloses that he's after the gold, too. They hit the trail together, bumping into an endless series of mishaps, surprises and unexpected crises.

Mr. Palance, who has portrayed mean, tough-guy characters in many classic film productions during his five-decade career, reveals an unexpected bent for comedy. Cast as a grizzled man of the sea who returns to home territory to look for the stolen treasure his father hid in a cave, he shows a lighter, mellower side of his nature — a twinkle in his eye, a laugh, a mischievous prank. He turns out to be a very likable rogue.

"City Slickers II," a production of Castle Rock Entertainment and Columbia Pictures, is indeed a lot of fun and laughs. However, it cannot be recommended as family entertainment, at least not for the whole family. Because there is dialogue in some scenes that may be inappropriate for children under 13, the movie has a PG-13 rating.

Jack Palance, as Duke, outlines his plan for a research for buried gold to his treasure-seeking partners: Daniel Stern, Billy Crystal and Jon Lovitz. The foursome stars in the new Columbia Pictures' release "City Slickers II: The Legend of Curly's Gold."

A return trip to Ukraine: surviving in difficult times

Vera Wedmedyk-Kap, author of three Ukrainian children's books and a high school French teacher, wrote a series of articles from Kharkiv, Ukraine in 1992, while serving as a volunteer instructor with the Ukrainian National Association's Teaching English in Ukraine Program. Now she collects her observations two years later in the a new series of articles written after a visit to Ukraine.

by Vera Kap

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

As I left Ukraine in 1992, I promised that I would be back the following year to teach again. But life is never so simple as to indulge us in all our whims. Therefore, two years later, while not returning to teach, I did return for a three-week visit instead. The purpose of this return trip to Ukraine was actually twofold: a last trip to visit relatives while my mother is still healthy, and for me, a return trip to my beloved Kharkiv and an opportunity to check on the schools that have been receiving textbooks from us. (More on that in a later issue.)

We arrived on Air Ukraine at Boryspil Airport in Kyiv. Service, by the way, is just fine on Air Ukraine. The stewardesses are very friendly and the pilots well-trained. This was my second time using this airline. This is not to say I would ever get on a domestic flight! But the international flights are just fine.

Luckily, since it was early May, we had only 40 passengers on the way in. Getting our luggage off the tractor-pulled flatbed was quite expedient. Travel light, for there are no porters to help with the luggage. All the controls went quickly, too.

Upon entering the main lobby of Boryspil, which did look a lot cleaner than the last time, we were accosted by a huge array of taxi drivers looking for easy prey. Have plans made ahead of time for someone to meet you. It's a lot cheaper and, in the long run, a lot safer. Drivers scalp Americans any way they can and \$60 for a trip into Kyiv is not too unusual. With preparation, that same trip could cost much less. One word of caution: the less you look and act American, the longer you hold onto your money and belongings.

My aunt met us at Boryspil with a dri-

ver. He has his own business, picks up clients and businessmen at the airport, and will drive them exclusively for one, two or three weeks. By the time we arrived at our destination six hours later, we decided to hire Ihor as our driver for the duration of the trip. High-class stuff hardly. We needed to cover a lot of territory quickly, and this would be the simplest and most economical way to accomplish our goal.

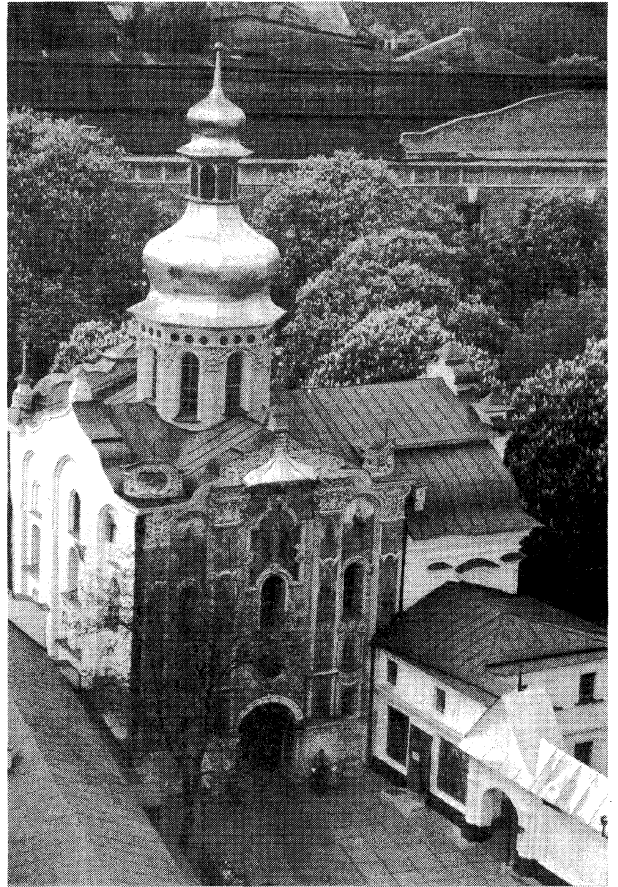
Gas was never a problem. We always traveled with two extra canisters of gas and some extra oil. Our driver checked us into hotels, paid for our purchases, did all the talking, while I decided on my purchases, and was a good body guard. His service as a body guard came in handy in Kyiv. He pulled me out of a sticky situation — real quick.

Train travel in Ukraine is difficult and a challenge. Schedules are irregular and have been cut tremendously due to fuel shortages. Even though the government has doubled and tripled the prices and tickets are hard to come by, people are traveling out of necessity. The wait for tickets might be three to four days. The summer promises to be worse than ever. The situation is reaching extremes.

Unemployment is a huge problem. Those who have jobs have not seen a paycheck since January. If they do get paid, it's in items that their factory or farm produces. This, in turn, forces people to travel to sell the product they've been paid with. Whatever they are able to sell brings them bread and butter and pays the bills. There has been a lot of travel into Poland, the Czech republic and Slovakia (now the Czech borders have been closed) to buy and sell. There is constant motion, constant wheeling/dealing, all in the name of survival.

Some teachers I met haven't been paid in five months, and the school cannot give them payment in products. Families are helping each other as much as possible. City folks have bought plots of land outside the city limits and everyone is growing their own vegetables. Those who have homes in the towns have a cow, goat, chickens, pigs and rabbits. Surrounding the home is a garden. These foods help feed the relatives with jobs in the cities.

A couple I met in Kyiv work for Toyota. They can barely make ends



The Trinity Gate, entrance to Kyiv's famed Pecherska Lavra, or Monastery of the Caves.

meet. The cost of food and clothing is very expensive for a family of four. They haven't been to a restaurant in several years. They also have bought land outside of Kyiv and have planted a huge garden with their relatives.

Young couples with small children have also been hit hard. Children grow so fast, and their food and clothing expenses are very high. Children become malnourished; consequently, pediatric health

problems are on the rise.

With the multi-billions Ukraine is receiving or has received from the United States and other countries, one wonders why the economy has not improved. One wonders what is being done with those multi-billions. There is no evidence that changes are on the way.

After a two-year absence, I feel not

(Continued on page 10)



Ukrainians sell their wares. On the left, Hutsul woodcarvings for sale at a marketplace in Kosiv. Above, produce being sold along the road in the Chernivtsi region.

Planning a trip to

UKRAINE?
Personalized
Travel Service at
Reasonable Rates

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

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

YEVSHAN

Educational Books - Compact disks - Videos-Cassettes
"Learn Conversational Ukrainian Language tapes Vol. 2" - NEW
"Everyday Ukrainian" Language tapes - NEW
"Ukrainian Computer fonts - MSDOS & MAC" - CALL
"Ukraine the Land & Its People - Video" - BEST SELLER

Call for our free Catalog
1-800-265-9858
VISA-MASTER CARD-AMEX ACCEPTED
FAX (514) 630-9960
BOX 325, BEACONSFIELD, QUEBEC
CANADA, H9W 5T8

WEST ARKA

2282 Bloor St. W.
Toronto, Ont.
Canada M6G 1H8

A. CHORNY

Gifts
Ukrainian Handicrafts
Art, Books, Ceramics
Jewellery, Newspapers
Records, Typewriters
Embroidery Supplies
Packages to Ukraine

Tel: (416) 782-8751
Fax: (416) 787-8630

VESELKA
ORCHESTRA

Andy Czerny: (514) 678-7010
Tino Papa: (514) 374-6632

Music for all occasions

KERHONKSON, N.Y.
Custom Built Homes

\$69,900



Experienced local builders are offering this fine Custom Built Mountain Chalet complete for only \$69,900. This home has a full basement, 1+ baths, kitchen with appliances, baseboard heat, and wall to wall carpeting. The house is fully insulated for year round comfort. Call (914) 626-8603 for more information or for an appointment to see completed home. Local Building lots available.

LAND FOR SALE
KERHONKSON, NY

6, 9 and 12 acre wooded lots for sale above Soyuzivka bordered by stream with beautiful mountain view. Walk to water falls, swimming, hiking, skiing and close to Ukrainian churches. Each lot sold with Board of Health septic approval. May be subdivided, 3 acres needed to build. \$5,000 per acre.

Call owner.
(914) 626-8603

Law offices
of
Zenon B. Masnyj, Esq.

140-42 Second Avenue
New York, New York 10003
(212) 477-3002

Serious personal injury, real estate for personal and business use, representation of small and mid-size businesses, bankruptcy, divorce, wills and probate - foreign beneficiaries welcome.

(By Appointment Only)

FLOWERS



Delivered in Ukraine
1-800-832-1789
Landmark, Ltd.

MONUMENTS
OF DISTINCTION

SERVING N.Y. REGION CEMETERIES
HOLY SPIRIT - PINE BUSH - GLEN SPEY

OBLAST MEMORIALS
CHESTER, N.Y. 10918
914-469-4938
HOME APPOINTMENTS ARRANGED

House for sale
Lake Mohican, Glen Spey, N.Y. 3 BR, Oak Fl, Parquet LR, 2 baths, large kitchen. Swimming, boating, fishing, tennis. \$65,000. (914) 754-8391

Need a back issue?

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

CUT THE COST
OF YOUR STAY IN KYIV

NEWLY RENOVATED, FULLY EQUIPPED APARTMENTS, CENTER OF KYIV
PHONE, TV, AIRPORT PICK-UP
\$200-225/WEEK FOR 2-3 PEOPLE



UKRAVMO
REAL ESTATE SERVICES
TEL: (714) 523-3969
FAX: (714) 739-7106

A return trip...

(Continued from page 9)

Much has changed. On the contrary, the difficulties are worse, the despair is greater, and life appears hopeless even to the optimist. People have voted more Communists into Parliament and now say life was better before perestroika.

It used to be a reasonable trip to Ukraine with our dollars and we could purchase a lot with them. In a sense we still can, as long as a native does our talking for us. As soon as we pull out an American passport, the price rises 100 percent or more. I consider myself quite fluent, but as soon as I would ask for the price of an item, the price skyrocketed!

The dollar was exchanged at 45,000 to 50,000 karbovantsi. Two years ago the exchange was about 150-170 kvb to a dollar. Imagine paying for lunch for three? The bill reads 422,440 kvb. One is forever counting off the hundreds of thousands. I bought \$50 worth of souvenirs. Our driver went to exchange that amount and brought back several million coupons. It took him five minutes to settle up my bill! Everyone carries wads of paper karbovantsi that have less and less value as time goes by.

In every city, town and village we visited, I had the opportunity to meet many people, observe and interview. The comments are recorded from "everyman" who is trying to eke out an existence in Ukraine. I did not interview big businessmen, politicians or mafia types. The national pastime of natives is to tell Americans how hard life is and that there is no money. Some needed \$1,000 to get their son/daughter into the university. Even people who came to pick up their mail from us sat down and started into their life of woe. Depending on the depth of sadness of their story, some walked away with a few dollars that they hadn't expected. Not one person asked us how we were, how our trip was, how we found Ukraine. We just listened, from one sad story to another.

In truth, life is pretty miserable. Everyone is trying to stay afloat, no matter what their occupation. Many factories have closed down. In the city of Khmelnytsky all factories are closed. All these people are unemployed. Poverty is increasing as quickly as the inflation. There are beggars and bums roaming the big city streets.

Mostly they are the old, and they usually beg by the churches. This society has become either rich or poor. A middle class is hard to pinpoint.

The people who seem to be able to eke out a life for themselves are those who work for the kolhosp (collective farm). Until January, workers had been paid a steady monthly wage. Since January, they have not been paid at all. So, the director of this particular kolhosp pays his workers in the food products that are grown on the kolhosp: sugar beets, wheat, barley, oats, milk and meat. Then the workers go to the bazaars and try to sell off these products to buy bread and other necessities. The kolhosp also keeps farm animals, such as cows, sheep, horses and chickens. These are bought up by the government. No one knows what the government does with these products.

Dealing with the government is a nightmare. To buy machinery, the kolhosp must buy it from the government. The government charges astronomical prices, which the kolhosp is forced to pay. But when the government purchases the farm products, it's at the lowest possible price. The government owes this particular kolhosp 3 billion kvb for farm products it has purchased, interest free. In turn, the kolhosp owes the bank 3 billion kvb at 24 percent interest for the machinery it had to purchase. It appears that the ways of the government haven't really changed.

Because of this very tight economic situation, bartering is one way to stay solvent. If the kolhosp needs gas, they use sugar beets to barter with the gas factory. If they are in need of fertilizer, they might exchange grain for fertilizer from the fertilizer factory. For machinery parts, they might use their meat to deal with a factory in Russia.

The common thread throughout Ukraine is that life is so hard and people are very unhappy. They do not understand why the government does not have a plan to make life easier, give people jobs and food for the table. There is not much to smile about these days.

No matter how dismal the situation is, there is always another side to the coin. Ukraine is a unique and truly beautiful country. In my next article I will describe the cities and towns that we visited and the genuinely warm and generous people we met in our travels.



A wedding party and guests parade down the street in Yaremche.

UKRAINE VIDEOS
Educational - Travelogues

* SPECTACULAR * BREATHTAKING *
Over 55 minutes each.
\$24.95 each plus \$3 shipping and handling for each video ordered.

To order please send check or money order to:
Gyatron Dev. Ltd., 151 Bayview Drive
Point Roberts, Washington 98281
Tel: (604) 662-8668




UKRAINE-
ANCIENT CROSSROADS
MODERN DREAMS

UKRAINE-
THE LAND AND
ITS PEOPLE

Allow 2-3 weeks for delivery on all orders.

Ousted Soviet-era...

(Continued from page 1)

experience and political honesty who is more appropriate for the job?"

Members of the Rukh faction replied in the affirmative when they announced they were boycotting the vote. A leader of the group, Deputy Oleksander Lavrynovych, said, "If a vote is taken regarding Masol, we will not take part." He also accused the Parliament leadership of not allowing his Committee on Parliamentary Procedures to review the nomination, thus making it invalid. Another democratic faction, Nationhood, followed Rukh's lead, as this group also decided that the best action is no action. They too boycotted the vote.

Even those not aligned with the right expressed their displeasure with the election of the new prime minister. Commenting at a press conference, Deputy Leonid Kuchma, a presidential candidate, said "I really did not listen to what happened today. You already know that I am against appointing a prime minister until after presidential elections."

In the end, the leftists needed only to listen to their own. With merely 224 of the 302 deputies present taking part in the vote, Mr. Masol still received a large majority, winning the support of 199 legislators.

With Mr. Masol's victory, the leftist bloc, which consists of approximately 170 members of the Socialist, Communist, Agrarian and Unity factions, has firmly entrenched itself in Ukraine's government hierarchy. They now control the chairman's position in Parliament, both deputy chairman's seats, as well as a large portion of the committee chairs. Foreseeing the results, Rukh representative Mr. Lavrynovych commented after the new prime minister had been nominated, "All that is left now is for us to

have to stand and sing the 'Internationale' [the Communist anthem]."

In his short speech after his confirmation, Mr. Masol did not sound like the extremist many make him out to be. He said he stands firmly on a platform of reforms. He underscored that he would work for a Ukrainian state; he indicated that a clear division of powers in government must be maintained; he said a new Constitution must be adopted.

A European Community representative who is stationed in Ukraine said he was surprised by these comments. He added that he felt Mr. Masol was trying to be all things to all people - at least for now.

But Mr. Masol did reveal a bit of his leftist ideology while speaking. Alluding to one change he would like to see in Ukraine's Constitution, he explained, "the prime minister must be the head of the executive branch of government," a move that would dramatically change the current power structure of Ukraine, where the president now has extraordinary powers as the head of the executive.

The new prime minister did not specify when he would name his Cabinet, but did say that he wanted it to be above political bickering and above "selfish, individual motivations."

"I want this to be a government of like-thinking professionals," said Mr. Masol. The statement strongly hints that he will pluck his appointees from the pool of leftists.

Mr. Masol was born in 1920 in the heavily industrialized Donbas region of Ukraine. He was the director of an industrial plant in the Donbas until 1977. After that he first served as the director of economic planning in Ukraine. In 1987 he was named chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, after having served in 1979-1987 as vice-chairman of that body. He was also a member of both the USSR and Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviets.

The Ukrainian Legal Foundation, created two years ago to play an important role in the transformation of Ukraine into a full fledged state governed by the rule of law through projects in education, legislation and judicial reform, based in Kyiv, Ukraine is seeking an:

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The applicant must be fluent in English and Ukrainian, with excellent verbal and written communication skills, have a minimum of 7 years' professional experience, and demonstrated organizational capabilities, preferably in the legal field.

The person will be the principal executive officer managing a staff of sixty-eight and guiding the following programs of the Ukrainian Legal Foundation:

- Ukrainian Center for Legal Studies
- Legislative Drafting/Codification
- National Legal Library of Ukraine
- Ukrainian Center for Human Rights
- Publishing
- Conferences and seminars
- Scholarships

The person will also assist in the development of the following programs:

- Professional Bar Association
- Reform of the Legal Profession
- Public Legal Education

The Executive Director will work under the general direction of the Management Committee and the Board of Directors, and in conjunction with program directors of the above-noted programs.

The Executive Director will have the following key duties:

review of plans and performance of various programs; preparation of budgets; financial management; personnel administration; necessary liaison with the legal community in Ukraine and abroad; share responsibility in fund raising.

The initial appointment is for a two year period, the contract being renewable. The salary is to be negotiated.

Please, send your application with your resume in English and Ukrainian to:

Dr. Serhiy Holowaty
 President, Ukrainian Legal Foundation
 vul. Bohdana Khmelnytskoho 10, kv. 59
 232030 Kyiv
 Fax: +7 044 225 53 30

All applications will be treated in the strictest of confidence.

Kyyivan Pecherska Lavra



This unique film about the secrets of the catacombs in Kyyiv is now available both in Ukrainian and English. Scenes from this underground monastery have never been available on video. During the times of Prince Yaroslav the Wise, the holy monks Antonij and Feodosij founded the underground monastery on the banks of the river Dnipro — this was the beginning of the Kyyivan Pecherska Lavra — a great religious and cultural center.

Price: \$39.95 U.S.
 \$49.95 Canadian

To order call: 1-800-KONTAKT
 (566-8258)

or send in your order to the following address:
 Ukrainian Television Entertainment
 P.O. Box 740232
 Rego Park, NY 11374-0232

Name: _____ Phone: _____
 Address: _____ Day () _____
 _____ Eve () _____

Shipping & Handling:	U.S.	Canadian			
	\$3.95	\$5.95	First Copy		
	\$1.95	\$2.95	Additional Copies		
			Subtotal	Taxes*	Total

Price No. of copies Shipping & Handling Subtotal Taxes* Total
 () + = + =
 Enclosed is our check in the amount of \$ _____ made out to: Ukrainian Television Entertainment
 * Only for N.Y.S. residents.

Please check one Ukrainian English

OVER 200 TYPES OF SERVICES & GOODS

 AIR PARCELS	YOUR UKRAINIAN CONNECTION MICT MEEST 1-800-361-7345	 MONEY TRANSFER COURIER SERVICE to Ukraine & back
------------------------	--	---

O S H A W A : 34 Jackson Av. Ont. L1H 3C3 tel.: 1-905-728-3750, fax: 1-905-728-3379
T O R O N T O : 121 Kennedy Av. Ont. M6S 2X8 tel.: 1-416-762-1633, fax: 1-416-762-9302

 AIR PARCELS 1 - 4 weeks	 SEA PARCELS 5 - 9 weeks	FREIGHT FORWARDING TO UKRAINE Overseas Air & Ocean Shipments of Commercial & Industrial, Goods, Humanitarian, Aid, Personal Effects & Autos WE PICK UP CONTAINERS FROM ANY PORT IN EUROPE & DELIVER TO ANY ADDRESS IN UKRAINE, RUSSIA AND BELARUS Excellent Rates for less than container load shipments
--	--	--

SUMMER SALE

- ✓ LADA SAMARA 2109
- ✓ KAMAZ 8 ton truck
- ✓ other vehicles & equipment.

call: 1-800-361-7345

TRAVEL TO UKRAINE FOR BUSINESS AND PLEASURE

 TO KYIV & LVIV check our rates	MIST TRAVEL 121 Kennedy Av. Toronto Ont. M6S 2X8 Tel.: (416) 762-1633 Fax: (416) 762-9302 We provide the fullest range of business travel services in Ukraine including: translation & secretarial services; office & meeting room rentals; access to computers, fax machines & photocopiers The most reliable Visa service available	FULL SERVICE IN UKRAINE car rentals, hotel & private suite accommodation
--	---	--



Something to crow about! A new self-study course Everyday Ukrainian

For the beginner — and those who want to brush up — this audio-cassette/book course features practical Ukrainian useful for the business person or traveler.

Developed by Dr. Zirka Derlycia, a teacher of Ukrainian for eighteen years, most recently at Hunter College, New York, the course emphasizes the spoken language and is the equivalent of two semesters of a college course. All recordings are by native speakers.

- ☐ **Everyday Ukrainian:** 10 cassettes (10 hr.) and 342-page text, \$195. Also available:
- ☐ **Ukraine: The Land and Its People:** 1 VHS cassette, \$29.95.
- ☐ **Bandura—Ukrainian Instrumental Music:** 1 cassette, \$10.95.

YOU MAY ORDER BY PHONE, FAX OR MAIL. Major credit cards accepted. Full three-week money-back guarantee.

Call for a free copy of our 56-page *Whole World Language Catalog*. We offer 264 courses in 91 languages. Our 22nd year.



Room G631, 96 Broad St., Guilford, CT 06437 1-800-243-1234 • Fax (203) 453-9774

NEED A DRIVER IN UKRAINE?

Will pick up at airport.

Reasonable rates for one, two or three weeks for tourists or businessmen. Knowledgeable, competent and honest. Highly recommended.

For information and reservations, call (216) 864-5828.

Ernst & Young Ukraine

Ernst & Young was the first Big Six firm to open in Kyiv in 1990 and is the leading Western accounting and consulting firm throughout the CIS. As a result of the tremendous growth in demand for our professional services we are currently recruiting an experienced **Audit Manager** to oversee and supervise the auditing and accounting needs of a portfolio of predominantly western client companies operating in Ukraine.

The responsibilities of this position will include all aspects of medium to large scale audit engagement management, market entry advisory services to companies entering the Ukrainian market for the first time, and coordination of various privatization projects.

Qualifying applicants should have at least six years public accounting experience. Experience with a 'Big Six' accounting firm is desirable, but not essential.

The position is Kyiv based and Ukrainian or Russian language ability would be an asset but not an absolute requirement.

Please apply with resume to **Nick Prior, Director of Accounting and Audit** c/o Ernst & Young Eastern Europe, 1 Lambeth Palace Road, London SE1 7EU, United Kingdom, or via fax 7 044 212-5225.



Systemic crisis...

(Continued from page 2)

six months of 1993, 230 state-owned and 332 communally-owned enterprises changed owners. In most cases the former directors appointed by the state and party became the owners of the enterprises through the ambiguous scheme of privatization conducted "in the interests of the working collective."

In general, more than 95 percent of Ukrainian industry remains state-owned and monopolized. Nearly 80 percent of the general industrial output is produced by the monopolists. The preservation of state monopolies and old-fashioned principles of economic functioning, and the lack of any reformist approaches to the economy has pushed the Ukrainian economy to the brink of catastrophe.

In the first nine months of 1993, the volume of industrial output dropped by 7.8 percent from 1992 levels, and the volume of output of consumer goods dropped by 19.5 percent. The GNP dropped 50 percent from the level of 1991. The level of hidden unemployment, according to Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma (August 1993), constitutes nearly 50 percent of a work force of some 25 million.

In 1992, the Ukrainian population decreased by 60,000 and in 1993 by 100,000. The statistical data on life expectancy and infant mortality after a short period of openness in 1992 were again classified when it appeared that life expectancy was constantly decreasing (now it is equal to the life expectancy of the 1950s in the Soviet Union) and infant mortality rate is on the level of Mozambique. The ecological situation in most regions now threatens the very existence of human life (as in the Donbas, Dnipropetrovske, Chornobyl). Recently, Russian experts working in Chornobyl discovered the presence of a highly toxic radioactive element, americium, which can penetrate the deepest layers of water and contaminate the Dnipro basin and the Black Sea — this according to the testimony of Volodymyr Yavorivsky, head of the Chornobyl Commission in the Parliament.

The financial situation in Ukraine is declining. In 1992, Ukraine withdrew from the ruble zone and introduced the

exchange rate of 1.43 karbovantsi to 1 ruble. In March the rate reached 30 kbv to 1 ruble. The rate of exchange of the karbovantsi to the dollar was 1,000 kbv=\$1 in January 1993 and 35,000 kbv=\$1 in January of this year (black market rate). The state budget deficit reached 19 trillion kbv, instead of 6 trillion kbv as was officially planned. Monthly inflation in the second half of 1993 was 50 to 70 percent. This level will not be reduced in the near future, taking into account further oil/gas price increases, inevitable state subsidies to unprofitable enterprises, the decrease of the population's purchasing power and the unbalanced structure of mass consumption with the stress on food rather than on articles of long-term usage. Inflation rose both due to the increase of credit emissions to the state-owned enterprises (especially in the coal mining and steel producing industries, and in agriculture until December 1993) and the increase in wages and pensions. All these measures were accompanied by a parallel drop of industrial output (about 19 percent in industry and more than 22 to 23 percent in the food processing industry) in 1993.

Although exact data are unknown, some figures tell about the scope of financial crimes in Ukraine. In 1992, Ukraine sold some 8 million tons of oil to other countries for the sum total of \$800 million, of which only \$97 million returned to the state through taxes. Nobody knows what happened to the remaining \$703 million, and the former deputy minister of the fuel and energy complex, Yuliy Ioffe, was sent to the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington when he began to reveal information about this. According to unofficial data, some \$5-6 billion is deposited in Western banks by the Ukrainian industrial mafia. The kiosks and small private shops that have captured the imagination of the Western journalists are used mostly for laundering this illegal money and other goods.

The rapid deterioration of the energy supply in Ukraine is caused by the "Russian factor." More than 80 percent of oil/gas products come to Ukraine from Russia. Ukraine's inability to pay for them has caused financial difficulties for both countries. This situation can be explained by the peculiarities of price setting in the former Soviet Union. In 1990, energy prices in the USSR were at 3 percent of the world level, whereas those in the Ukrainian industrial production were at 8-30 percent. As a result, Russia had an opportunity to raise prices 33 times, and Ukraine only 3 to 12 times.

The technological basis of the Ukrainian industry is on the level of the mid-1960s. Therefore, the possibility of a price increase on goods exported to Russia has reached its limit by now. That is why a radical improvement of trade balance of Ukraine with Russia is unlikely. It means that the energy problem in Ukraine will not be resolved in the near future.

The 250 billion ruble credit that Ukraine got from Russia in 1993 was to be returned in 1994. As a result, in October 1993 Ukraine received from Russia only 40 million cubic meters of gas per day, whereas in 1992 it received 80 million. Without radical efforts aimed at the improvement of its trade balance with Russia, Ukraine is facing the eventual crash of its energy system. Ukraine should apply for emergency loans from the IMF, the World Bank, from the other financial institutions (\$2-3 billion) for alternative purchases of oil. These purchases are profitable now when the world prices on oil have dropped from \$20 to \$14 per barrel. Ukraine should guarantee these loans with its real estate, state bonds, etc. However, such a step would require that the ruling Kyiv elite rid itself of its newly acquired nationalistic pride, and therefore this course of action is unlikely.

Are you looking to buy or sell a house?

For all your real estate needs

in the U.S.A. or Canada

call Sirka DiBono, Coldwell Banker Realtors (201) 825-7700.

UKRAINE

\$1350 - Air / Hotel / Breakfast

\$1450 - Air / Hotel / Breakfast / Excursions

\$1650 - Air / Hotel / 3 Meals Daily / Excursions

6. July 20 - Aug 2	Lviv • Uzhorod • Drohobych • Ternopil/Pochayiv • Olesko • Kyiv • Kaniv • Bila Tzerkva	AIR UKRAINE
7A. Aug 2 - Aug 16	Kyiv • Kaniv • Poltava • Resheylivka • Bila Tzerkav • Baturyn • Fcofania	AIR UKRAINE
7B. Aug 2 - Aug 16	Lviv • Ternopil/Pochayiv • Frankivsk • Karpaty • Kyiv • Kaniv • Fcofania	AIR UKRAINE
8A. Aug 21 - Sept 4	UKRAINE'S III INDEPENDENCE V MEDICAL CONGRESS Kyiv • Symferopil • Yalta • Odessa • Rherson • Khorlycia • Zaporizhia • Dnipropetrovsk	AIR UKRAINE
8B. Aug 21 - Sept 4	Kyiv • Kaniv DNIPO CRUISE (7 Days) ODESSA	AIR UKRAINE
9. Sept 7 - Sept 21	Lviv • Frankivsk • Karpaty • Olesko • Ternopil/Pochayiv • Kyiv • Kaniv • Fcofania	AIR UKRAINE
13. Nov 9 - Nov 23	Lviv (14 days) SOLOMIA OPERA FESTIVAL Lviv (14 days)	AIR UKRAINE

TOURS INCLUDE: Trans-Atlantic Airfare • Hotels • Three Meals Daily • Comprehensive City Tours and Excursions • Intercity Transfers • Professional Guides • Baggage Handling and Gratuities • Theatre, Opera, or Folkloric Performance • Gala Farewell Dinner

KYIV - HOTEL RUS

LVIV - GRAND HOTEL



New York
Washington
Chicago
NY - Iv. Frankivsk - NY Transfer to Lviv

\$645 MAY 1
TAX INCLUDED JUNE 20

\$695 JUNE 21
TAX INCLUDED SEPT 19

(215) 567-1328
1-800-487-5324

DIASPORA ENTERPRISES, INC.

220 South 20th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Kravchuk ...

(Continued from page 1)

ence still exists as the president pushes toward market reform at a snail's pace, while Mr. Kuchma demands large-scale privatization and budget controls to stem runaway inflation.

But perhaps what puts them most clearly on different sides of the playing field is their attitudes toward cooperation with Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States. Mr. Kravchuk, as president, has kept the CIS at arm's length with regard to Ukraine's responsibilities in the CIS structures, most notably in an agreement signed this spring, whereby Ukraine agreed only to an associate role in the newly organized CIS economic union.

Mr. Kuchma, on the other hand, has called for Ukraine to develop strong economic ties with Moscow and become a full member of the economic union and the CIS.

A run off almost assured

With the crowded field and a tight race, it seems very likely that a runoff will occur because no one candidate will receive the 50 percent majority needed. The second round, according to the Central Electoral Commission's guidelines, is to occur within two weeks of the initial vote, that is, by July 7.

Because the two front-runners have moved so far ahead, it is almost a foregone conclusion that the other candidates

will be able to affect the race only by how they are able to sway the vote towards one of the Leonids should a second round occur.

Serhiy Naboka, editor-in-chief of the Hot Line press center, told The Weekly that with more than one strong candidate and with the lesser candidates well financed, a second round is almost certain because every candidate will receive some voter support.

"It looks like it will come down to Kravchuk and Kuchma in the second round," said Mr. Naboka, "where Babych and Talanchuk will throw their support to Mr. Kravchuk." He said that Mr. Babych is a very wealthy man, whose financial resources and connections would help Mr. Kravchuk.

Yaropolk Kulchitsky, Ukraine director of the International Foundation for Electoral Systems, which is financed by the United States Agency for International Development and whose objective is to monitor democratic processes, said the election of Vitaliy Masol to prime minister has improved Mr. Kravchuk's chances. He explained that Mr. Masol and Parliament Chairman Moroz have always been a tight team.

By nominating Mr. Masol, President Kravchuk has bought the allegiance of another candidate, Mr. Moroz, who is not running well in the polls and has little chance to gain a position in the presidential runoff. Mr. Kulchitsky said, "By his move, Mr. Kravchuk has increased his chances of becoming president once again."

Rich folk artifacts...

(Continued from page 8)

retained a very traditional way of life until World War II. For the most part they were an agrarian society mainly because of the bountiful natural resources of the area, which fostered agriculture, cultivation of orchards, animal husbandry and beekeeping. Dependent on agriculture for their livelihood, the people of Borshchiv were governed by the religious and agrarian cycles of the calendar.

The aim of the exhibition is to bring to


its viewers an appreciation of the folk art legacy of Borshchiv and to make sure that the creative aspects of this tradition are not lost.

Curator of the exhibition Lubov Wolynetz is also the author of the extensive essay on Borshchiv folk art and traditions published in the exhibition catalogue. The essay is based on research and personal recollections of several individuals who were born and raised in the Borshchiv district. The museum is located at 203 Second Ave.; museum hours: Wednesday-Sunday, 1-5 p.m.

New Publication
Ukrainian Churches in New Jersey
 Complete collection of color photographs
 Historical data, Index of Architects, Artists, Designers and Builders.
 Printed on 100% Rag or Cotton Paper.

Library Edition \$ 85.00 De Luxe Edition \$ 125.00
 Shipping and Handling \$ 5.00 NJ Resident 6% tax

Order From: B. S. Polanskyj 1C Hawaii Ct. Matawan N. J. 07747



Century 21
 Family Realty Center, Inc. (813) 497-3669/Toll Free (800) 881-3669

North Port, Warm Mineral Springs, Florida...A community in southwest Florida. Retire or relocate to a friendly area that offers beautiful weather and many activities, such as fishing, boating, swimming, church group activities, etc...any size housing is available...2,3,4 bedroom homes, or condo/Villas. Call Rita Dancho, Century 21 Family Realty Center, Inc. 1 (800) 881-3669 or 1 (813) 426-5560, residence, for more information or literature.

EU-Ukraine pact...

(Continued from page 1)

EU partner is to be short-lived. Russia is expected to enter into a similar pact at the June 24-25 EU summit in Corfu.

The accord was also signed against a backdrop of growing European concern over Ukraine's intention to continue operating the nuclear power facility at Chernobyl, site of the world's worst civilian nuclear accident. Before signing, EU President and Greece's European Affairs Minister Theodoros Pangalos signalled that member-countries would be embarking on an international effort to help close the plant. Mr. Pangalos also said the accord would not be ratified by EU parliaments unless Ukraine accedes to the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

A Financial Times item quoted Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, as telling Mr. Kravchuk that "the only solution" to Europe's fears about the risks involved in continued operation of the stricken power plant was "complete and rapid closure."

A UPI item revealed that, in anticipation of the Corfu summit, presidents Francois Mitterand of France and Helmut Kohl of Germany sent a joint letter urging EU members to place action on Chernobyl "at the heart" of its agenda.

The letter also called for a renewal of funding for the organization's Nuclear Safety Account, managed by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and for involvement by the World Bank in order to coordinate the project of sealing the Chernobyl station and completing construction of facilities in Zaporizhzhia, Khmelnytsky and Rivne.

According to Reuters, at the meeting in Luxembourg, Mr. Pangalos acknowledged President Kravchuk's concerns over the need to restructure Ukraine's energy supply and decrease dependence on Russia. The Greek statesman put a price on the Chernobyl closure and the updating of other plants at around 1.35 billion Ecus (\$1.55 billion U.S.). Ukraine's estimates for restructuring (\$10 billion Ecus) were deemed to be long-term projections that did not focus

on immediate needs. British, French, Italian and German officials would not commit to specific figures, according to the Financial Times, because they hoped to draw the U.S. and Japan into the project at the G-7 summit scheduled to be held in July in Naples.

Taking the edge off the conditions talked about by the EU president, the Reuters report mentioned that Ukraine's Foreign Minister Anatolij Zlenko and EU Trade Commissioner Sir Leon Brittan signed a separate interim agreement that brings the trade aspects of the accord into force immediately.

Mountain top land for sale.
 Beautiful views from 180° to 360°.
 Total of 115 acres,
 lots available from 3 acres
 and up. Mountain range directly
 across from Soyuzivka,
 approx. 8 miles.
 Call (201) 762-2387.

SELF RELIANCE (NEWARK, NJ)
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION
 734 SANDFORD AVENUE, NEWARK, NJ 07106
 Tel (201) 373-7839 • Fax (201) 373-8812

BUSINESS HOURS:
 Tue. & Fri. - 1:00 PM to 8:00 PM • Wed. & Thurs. - 9:00 AM to 3:30 PM • Sat. - 9:00 to 12:00 Noon (Closed July & August) • Mon. - Closed

AUTO LOANS
24 HOUR APPROVAL*

- Up to 100% Financing on New Cars
- Great Interest Rates on Used Cars

Vehicle Type Year	36 months	48 months	60 months
New 1993-94-95	6.25%	6.50%	6.75%
Used** 1992-93-94	7.25%	7.50%	N/A
Used** 1991 or earlier	9.00%	N/A	N/A


* If qualified. 24 hours is after receipt of completed application & verified information.
 ** Used car purchases - maximum loan amount is based on the NADA quoted "Average Loan Amount".
 New Jersey Residents Only - All rates subject to change as conditions warrant



STP

scope travel

For Information
201 378-8998

Reservations ONLY
800 242-7267



ROXOLANA I (Ivano-Frankivsk)

VISIT YOUR FAMILY WHILE IN UKRAINE
 THEN TREAT YOURSELF AT

HOTEL ROXOLANA

Under Western Management

"Every hotel in Ukraine should have your attentive staff and atmosphere. We congratulate you."
Heulsman Reisen, Vienna

"It was much more than we expected, and we were deeply impressed. Thank you, God bless you and we'll see you again."
Cascade Travel, Vancouver

"We were treated with nothing but kindness, and we will tell other travel agents of our satisfaction."
Keyboard Travel, Melbourne

"Being a guest at your resplendent Hotel Roxolana was truly an epicurean experience...I hope your hotels will be there waiting for me at the end of each day."
Yaroslava Benko, Arlington Heights IL, USA



КОЛОЗІВКА • СОЮЗІВКА

Ukrainian National Association Estate

Foordmore Road Kerhonkson, New York 12446
914-626-5641 FAX 914-626-4638

1994 SUMMER SEASON OPENER

Friday, July 1

10:00 p.m. dance

Saturday, July 2

8:30 p.m. Concert - KASHTAN Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, Cleveland
PAVLO DVORSKY, vocalist.
10:00 p.m. dance - music provided by TEMPO; FATA MORGANA.

Sunday, July 3

2:30 p.m. Presentation of documentary film: FREEDOM HAD A PRICE
8:30 p.m. concert - PROMIN, Vocal Ensemble, New York.
PAVLO DVORSKY, vocalist.
10:00 p.m. dance - music provided by FATA MORGANA; TEMPO.

Mistress of Ceremonies: OLYA CHODOBA-FRYZ.

The Ukrainian National Association:
100 years of service to its members, the Ukrainian community
and the Ukrainian nation.



SELF RELIANCE (NEWARK, NJ)
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

734 SANDFORD AVENUE, NEWARK, NJ 07106
Tel (201) 373-7839 • Fax (201) 373-8812

BUSINESS HOURS:

Tue. & Fri. - 1:00 PM to 8:00 PM • Wed. & Thurs. - 9:00 AM to 3:30 PM • Sat. - 9:00 to 12:00 Noon (Closed July & August) • Mon. - Closed



JUNE MORTGAGES

Call us for some of the lowest rates in N.J.!

15 YEAR TERM FIXED RATE - 7.25%

30 YEAR TERM ADJUSTABLE RATE - From 4.99%

"0" Points on ALL Mortgages

Call the Loan Department for details

New Jersey Residents Only - 1 to 4 Family owner occupied
Rates subject to change as conditions warrant

The information...

(Continued from page 6)

Hlynsky's project to prepare pilot Ukrainian-language textbooks: "Osnovy Informatyky" (Basics of Information Science, for grade 10 students) and "Informatyka" (Information Science, for grade 11 students). Thirty-six thousand copies of the second textbook were printed in Lviv in 1992, and immediately were in high demand. The crisis of the Ukrainian economy has indefinitely delayed the publication of "Osnovy Informatyky," although it is circulating in diskette copies.

In addition to studying methodological principles of teaching computer science at the University of Alberta, Mr. Hlynsky is working on two other projects. Taking into account feedback from both teachers and computer specialists on his first published textbook, he has prepared another text for publication that will be unique to Ukraine. The textbook is to be used in both secondary schools and universities. Thus, it is anticipated that more than 500,000 students will make use of the textbook.

To bring this idea — The Computer Textbook Project — to life, a sum of \$75,000 is needed. The money would allow for an initial print run of 100,000 copies, with profits from sales to be channeled back into future editions.

Mr. Hlynsky's second project — "The Computer Language Project" — deals with the problem of creating a Ukrainian-language programming environment. In computer science classes, students learn Russian-language computer terms. It is imperative to create Ukrainian-language computer terms.

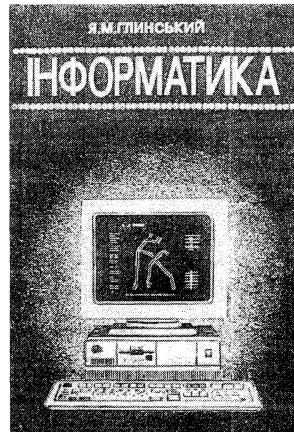
A group of scientists and researchers at Lviv University is working on this problem under Mr. Hlynsky's direction. The realization of these plans will enable students and others to create programs in Ukrainian. All these steps taken together will facilitate the establishment of a methodology that can be used nationwide.

In addition to this, a textbook and a beginning program for learning in Ukrainian will be prepared within the framework of this project for use in bilingual schools in Canada. A sum of \$10,000 is needed to complete "The Computer Language Project." These monies will go toward the purchase of two computers, the creation and perfection of requisite programs, their copying and free distribution throughout Ukraine.

The realization of these projects depends to a great degree on financial support from the Ukrainian community. The CIUS supports both projects and asks that individuals and institutions assist these endeavors as they can make a difference in the way in which Ukraine enters the age of information.



Yaroslav Hlynsky, a computer specialist from Lviv, and (below) his information science textbook for grade 11 students.



Contributions payable to the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (indicating for which project the money is to be allocated: "The Computer Textbook Project" or "The Computer Language Project") are tax-deductible in both Canada and the U.S. Mail should be addressed to: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 352 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E8.

The presidential...

(Continued from page 3)

In June 1990, Mr. Pliushch was chosen to be the first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet, and in December 1991, was elected chairman of the Supreme Council of Ukraine.

On March 27, Mr. Pliushch was elected people's deputy to the Parliament from the Borzna district.

TALANCHUK, Petro Mykhailovych

Mr. Talanchuk was born in 1938 in Hor Kosivtsi in the Kyiv region. Having graduated from a local rural school, he worked in a collective farm and served in the army. In 1960, he enrolled in the Kyiv Polytechnical Institute, rising to the post of rector.

Mr. Talanchuk has also served as a professor of technical sciences and president of the Academy of Engineering Sciences of Ukraine. He holds the title of academician of the Academy of Pedagogical Science of Ukraine and of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.

In 1989, Mr. Talanchuk was elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. In March 1992, Mr. Talanchuk was appointed minister of education of Ukraine.

STP
scope travel inc

УКРАЇНСЬКЕ БЮРО ПОДРОЖЕЙ

Марійки Гельбір

1605 Springfield Ave Maplewood NJ 07040

For information 201 378-8998

Reservations ONLY 800 242-7267



PRE-PAID TICKETS FROM UKRAINE

IvFRANKIVSK • NEW YORK • IvFRANKIVSK \$ 699

(Tickets can be picked up in Iv Frankivsk - Hotel Roxolana)

(Tickets can be picked up in Lviv - Georg Hotel)

(Prepaid charge \$50 additional)

KYYIV • NEW YORK • KYYIV \$ 699

KYYIV • CHICAGO • KYYIV \$ 699

KYYIV • WASHINGTON • KYYIV \$ 699

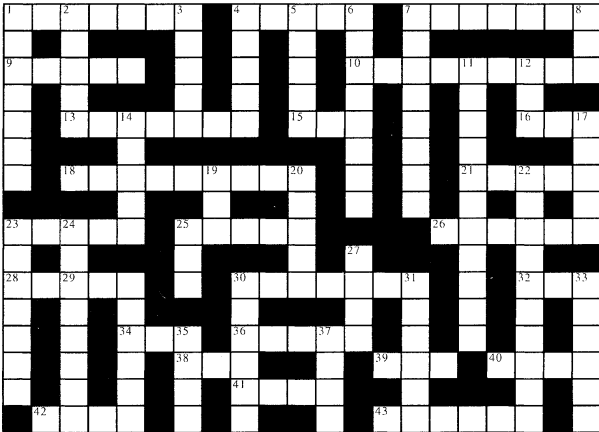
(Tickets can be picked up in Kyiv)

(Prepaid charge \$50 additional)

JFK meeting and transfer help available for arriving relatives. We can arrange and deliver tickets for connecting flights to all destinations in USA and Canada

Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko



The Turkish Connection

Across

1. Father of modern Turkey (first name).
4. Father of modern Turkey (last name).
7. Father of modern Turkey (Sobriquet).
9. Ukraine in relation to Turkey.
10. Old Ukrainian name for Istanbul.
13. _____Zillia (antidote for Yanycharism).
15. Work for 36 Across and 11 Down.
16. Ukrainian days.
18. Chorne More to a Turk.
21. Where the sultan kept his wives.
23. Turkish title of honor.
25. Shish _____.
26. Earthquake?
28. Religion for a Turk.
30. Turkey's other sea.
32. Ukrainian eye.
34. Summer in Istanbul.
36. His most famous painting depicts Kozaks writing a nasty letter to the Turkish Sultan.
38. Ukraine when Turkey was Byzantium.
39. What a fez is.
40. Where to find a Turkish tub?
41. Turkish coffee.
42. Bothersome bug.
43. Istanbul's famed bridge (gone now).

Down

1. Mosque feature.
2. Turkish palace.

3. God to a Turk.
4. Holy book for a Turk.
5. Holy city for a Turk.
6. UNR Directory's envoy to Turkey (1919-1920).
7. Asian Turkey.
8. Little lamb.
11. Painter Oleksa best known for his watercolors of Istanbul.
12. Color of Turkey's flag.
14. Ottoman fortress destroyed by Kozaks in 1606.
17. City in western Turkey.
19. Mother of 8 Down.
20. Hagia Sofia to a Ukrainian.
22. Ukrainian Sultana.
23. Contemporary Ukrainian Turkologist Omeljan.
24. Husband of 22 Down.
25. Lock opener.
27. Golden _____.
29. Hetman Doroshenko's Turkish ally against Russians and Poles.
30. UNR government-in-exile's representative to Turkey (1921-1935).
31. Turkey's capital.
33. Hulak-Artemovsky's Zaporozhets after he decided to become a Turk.
35. Turkish town that was the setting for Kotliarevsky's "Eneida" or Ukrainka's "Kassandra."
37. Hulak-Artemovsky's Zaporozhets before he decided to become a Turk.

Physician surveys...

(Continued from page 4)

that in the past 10 years there has been an increase in severe mental deficiency due to Chernobyl, malnutrition and the general poor health of mothers. The number of alcohol addicts also has increased in 1991 and 1992.

After the lecture there was a lively discussion. For instance, Dr. Poltavetz was asked how he felt about the proliferation of cults and groups who believe in the possibility of extrasensory communication, life after death, space aliens and witches. He replied that this phenomenon is most disturbing, not productive and is the result of the loss of ideological stereotypes.

When asked if there were any psychiatrists at work studying the psychological effects of the man-made famine and the

purges, he replied that as far as he was aware no one was working in this area. When he was asked if there were counseling services available in elementary and high schools, he replied that there were no such services anywhere in Ukraine, except that recently at the University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy psychiatric and counseling services have been made available to both students and faculty.

Dr. Poltavetz concluded his talk on March 28 by making an impassioned plea for understanding that at the present time doctors and academics have not been paid their salaries for some three months due to the critical situation facing the government, and he appealed to the diaspora to help in any way it could.

Fran Ponomarenko teaches at Vanier College in Montreal.

To subscribe:

Send \$20 (\$10 if you are a member of the UNA) to The Ukrainian Weekly, Subscription Department, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.



СОЮЗІВКА • SOYUZIVKA

Ukrainian National Association Estate

Foordmore Road Kerhonkson, New York 12446
914-626-5641 FAX 914-626-4638

1994 CAMPS & WORKSHOPS AT SOYUZIVKA

TENNIS CAMP - SUNDAY, JUNE 19 - THURSDAY, JUNE 30
BOYS & GIRLS AGE 12-18. FOOD & LODGING UNA MEMBERS \$240.00
NON-MEMBERS \$270.00. TENNIS FEE: \$70.00
INSTRUCTORS: ZENON SNYLYK, GEORGE SAWCHAK & STAFF
LIMIT: 60 PARTICIPANTS.

BOYS' CAMP - MONDAY, JULY 4 - SUNDAY, JULY 17
RECREATIONAL CAMP FOR BOYS AGE 7-12. FEATURING HIKING, SWIMMING, GAMES, UKRAINIAN SONGS AND FOLKLORE.
UNA MEMBERS: \$160.00 PER WEEK; NON-MEMBERS \$180.00 PER WEEK ADDITIONAL COUNSELOR FEE \$25.00 PER CHILD PER WEEK
LIMIT: 45 CHILDREN.

GIRLS' CAMP - MONDAY, JULY 4 - SUNDAY, JULY 17
RUN IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE BOYS' CAMP. SAME PROGRAM, FEES AND LIMITS APPLY.

UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCE WORKSHOP - SUNDAY, JULY 24 - SUNDAY, AUGUST 7
TRADITIONAL UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCING FOR BEGINNERS, INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED DANCERS, FOOD & LODGING: UNA MEMBERS \$265.00 NON-MEMBERS \$295. INSTRUCTORS' FEE: \$150.00. LIMIT: 60 STUDENTS.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE AGAINST ANYONE BASED ON AGE, RACE, CREED, SEX OR COLOR.
FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT THE MANAGEMENT OF SOYUZIVKA.

ALL CAMPS & WORKSHOPS MUST BE PRE-REGISTERED!
ALL NECESSARY MEDICAL FORMS & PERMISSION SLIPS MUST BE IN NO LATER THAN TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO START OF CAMP! NO EXCEPTIONS!!

25th Anniversary



Ukrainian Sitch Sports School

An Unforgettable Learning Experience

LEARN: SOCCER, VOLLEYBALL, SWIMMING TENNIS FROM AN OUTSTANDING STAFF THAT HAS BEEN HANDPICKED TO WORK WITH ALL AGES & ABILITY GROUPS

Place: "Verkhovyna" Resort, Glen Spey, N.Y.

When: July 24 - August 20, 1994

Ages - 6-18

Register now - Capacity is limited - For information write to:

Ukrainian Sitch Sports School

680 Sanford Avenue, Newark, NJ 07106



HURYN MEMORIALS

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

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

HURYN MEMORIALS

P.O. Box 121

Hamptonburgh, N.Y. 10916

Tel. (914) 427-2684

Fax. (914) 427-5443

UKRAINE-PAC

(201) 831-1499

PACKAGE and FOOD Parcel Service

ZAKARPATSKA, IVANO-FRANKIVSKA

LVIVSKA and CHERNYVCY OBLAST

ENGELMAN Grocery

Brooklyn, NY

718 436-9709

RAHWAY Travel

Rahway, NJ

908 381-8800

Steven Musey

Milleville, NJ

609 825-7665

AUTHORIZED AGENTS

Sunday, June 19

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., jointly with the Volodymyr Vynnychenko Commission, invite the public to a presentation by Volodymyr Kuchynsky, director, the Les Kurbas Theater of Lviv, who will speak on the topic "Our Theater's Staging of Vynnychenko's Works: 1991-1994." The talk will be accompanied by a screening of a video recording of the staging of Vynnychenko's "Mizh Dvokh Syl." The presentation will take place at the academy's building, 206 W. 100th St., at 2 p.m. For additional information call (212) 222-1866.

Wednesday, June 22

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the public to a discussion by members of the Les Kurbas Theater of Lviv on the topic "Successes and Problems of Avant-Garde Ukrainian Theater in Lviv." Taking part in the presentation are the theater's director, Volodymyr Kuchynsky; Viriana Tkacz, director of Yara Arts Group at LaMaMa E.T.C. in New York; Kateryna Slipchenko, literary critic; actors Natalka Polovynka and Oleh Drach;

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

with Dr. Larissa Onyshkevych, program moderator. The presentation will be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., 6:30 p.m.

Saturday, June 25

NEW YORK: A symposium dedicated to Oleh Olzhych, scholar, poet and nationalist leader, marking the 50th anniversary of his death, will be held at the Shevchenko Scientific Society, 63 Fourth Ave., at 1:30 p.m. Participating in the program are: Dr. Marko Antonovych, president, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.; Roman Lubkivsky, Ukraine's ambassador to the Czech Republic; Dr. Taras Salyga, chair, Ukrainian literature, Ivan Franko University, Lviv; Dr. Mykola Nevrl, Ukrainian literary scholar from Slovakia; Dr. Andrew Sorokowski, editor, Harvard Ukrainian Studies; Dr. Zenon Horodysky; Dr. Natalia Pazniak; and Dr. Leonid Rudnytsky, president, Shevchenko Scientific Society. The conference is sponsored jointly by the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in

the U.S., Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, the Ukrainian Historical Society and the Oleh Olzhych Research Foundation.

Friday-Sunday, July 8-10

GLEN SPEY, N.Y.: The Carpathian Alliance, the Brotherhood of Carpathian Riflemen and the Committee of Liaison and Information of Carpatho-Ukrainians in Diaspora, will hold their jubilee convention marking the 55th anniversary of Carpatho-Ukraine and the 120th anniversary of the birth of President Avhustyn Voloshyn. The convention will be held at the Ukrainian Fraternal Association's Verkhovyna resort. Keynote speaker at the banquet, to be held July 9, will be Prof. Oleksa Myshanych of Kyiv. Liturgy and panakhda services will be held July 10 at the local Ukrainian churches. For further information call (203) 562-6815; for reservations call (914) 856-1323.

Saturday, June 25

POTTSVILLE, Pa.: The Kazka Ukrainian Folk Ensemble will be among the featured

performers at the second annual Kaleidoscope Ethnic and Arts Festival, held on June 24-26, at the Schuylkill County Fair Grounds. Kazka will appear in performance on Saturday, June 25, at 6 p.m. The Ukrainian-American Heritage Foundation of the Lower Anthracite Region will display historical photographs and artifacts of the Ukrainian community. Admission: \$2, adults. For information call (717) 622-2788.

Tuesday, June 28

PHILADELPHIA: The Les Kurbas Theater of Lviv, under the direction of Volodymyr Kuchynsky, will stage Hryhoryi Skovoroda's "Blahodarnyi Erodiy" as well as excerpts from its repertoire at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, 700 Cedar Road, at 7:30 p.m. Appearing in the performance will be: Oleh Drach, Tetiana Kaspruk, Natalka Polovynka, Oleh Tsioma and Andriy Vodichev.

Thursday, June 30

NEW YORK: The Les Kurbas Theater of Lviv, under the direction of Volodymyr Kuchynsky, will stage Hryhoryi Skovoroda's "Blahodarnyi Erodiy" as well as excerpts from its repertoire at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., at 7:30 p.m.

HARTFORD, Conn.: The Connecticut Group of Ukrainian American Professionals invites the community to its meeting at the Ukrainian National Home (lower level), 961 Wethersfield Ave. at 7:30 p.m. Guest speaker Dr. Jurij Savycykj will address the topic "The Psychiatry and Psychology of Ukraine: What Makes Them Tick?" A social hour will precede the meeting, 6:30-7:30 p.m. For more information, call Donna Lucyk, (203) 257-9455.

Sunday, July 3

HUNTER, N.Y.: The Les Kurbas Theater of Lviv, under the direction of Volodymyr Kuchynsky, will stage excerpts from its repertoire at the Grazhda, St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, Route 23A, following Sunday liturgy.

Monday, July 4

LAS VEGAS, Nev.: The Ukrainian-American Club of Las Vegas will hold a "pot luck" Independence Day celebration at 7030 West Darby; cocktails and social hour, 5:30-7 p.m.; dinner, 7 p.m. Reservations should be made by July 1 by calling (702) 648-9749. For further information, call Vera, (702) 873-9182.

ONGOING

Through June 26

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago Ave., is holding an exhibit, curated by Joanna Janowska, titled "New Perspectives: Works by 13 Young Polish Artists." Gallery hours: Tuesday-Sunday, noon-4 p.m.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Sunday-Friday, July 31-August 5

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University announces a weeklong intensive seminar on contemporary Ukraine. Intended for specialists in government service, businessmen, journalists and others with a professional or personal interest in Ukraine, the seminar provides an intensive orientation in current Ukrainian affairs from a variety of perspectives. Among topics covered are: Ukraine's transition to sovereignty; national and local politics, problems of regionalism; Ukraine's economy and prospects for economic reform; doing business in Ukraine; Ukraine's foreign policy and international relations; and, military affairs and the problem of nuclear weapons in Ukraine. Speakers will include scholars from the institute and other institutions in the U.S. and Ukraine, analysts, diplomats and practitioners specializing in Ukrainian affairs. For further information and registration forms, call (617) 495-4053.

Urbana conference to focus on transition in Ukraine

URBANA, Ill. - The 13th annual conference on Ukrainian Subjects will be held on the main campus of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign on June 27-July 2. This year's conference proceedings will deal with two main topics: "Censorship in Ukraine and Ukrainian Publications," coordinated by Bohdan Rubchak, professor of comparative literature at the University of Illinois at Chicago, and "Ukraine in Transition, 1990-1994," coordinated by Taras Hunczak, professor of history at Rutgers University at Newark, N.J.

Fifty scholars from the United States, Canada, the Netherlands, Russia, Slovakia and Ukraine will present papers in English or Ukrainian. A number of

them will also participate in panel and roundtable discussions to be held during the conference proceedings.

Paul A. Goble of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace will be keynote speaker for the conference proceedings on the theme "Ukraine in Transition, 1990-1994."

A special session of the conference will be dedicated to the Bicentennial of the death of Hryhoryi Skovoroda, the greatest Ukrainian philosopher. Jaroslav Rozumnyj, professor of Ukrainian literature at the University of Manitoba will present a memorial address.

A Ukrainian folk art exhibit, organized by Aka Pereyma and Tanya Osadca, and publication exhibits of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian

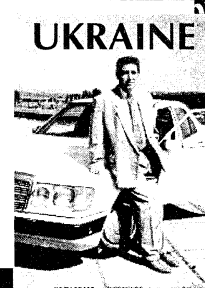
Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., as well as those of book dealers Dzvyn and East View will be in the conference rooms. Piano soloist Taras Filenko will appear at the conference banquet.

As with previous conferences, this year's conference will be held within the framework of the Summer Research Laboratory. It will be organized by the Ukrainian Research Program and sponsored by the Russian and East European Center, the Foundation for Ukrainian Studies at the University of Illinois, and other Ukrainian scholarly and cultural organizations.

For further information contact Prof. Dmytro Shtohryn, (217) 333-1340, or Prof. Natalia Lonchyna, (217) 333-0224.

UKRAINE. A NEW PERSPECTIVE FROM WITHIN.

Direct from Ukraine - a richly illustrated English language magazine featuring contemporary news and events.



Available from Ukrainian American Business Enterprises

Send check or money order to:

UABE

P.O. Box 34266

Cleveland, Ohio 44134

Voice mail: 216 - 845 - 0177

Introductory annual subscription: \$36

Canadian subscribers: \$48

Regular subscription: \$48

Newsstand price: \$5.00/issue