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Administration opposes aid provisions for Central and East European states

WASHINGTON (UNAW) — During the July 28 House-Senate conference on the Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act (HR 4426), the Clinton administration came out in opposition to virtually all the Senate-passed initiatives dealing with Central and Eastern Europe. The administration began lobbying House and Senate conferees even before the Senate had completed consideration of the bill two weeks earlier.

Prior to the conference, the Ukrainian National Association (UNA) and the Central and East Europe Coalition (CEEC) had strongly lobbied the conferees and other members of the House and Senate in support of provisions affecting Central and Eastern Europe.

Besides the UNA, the other members of the coalition of national ethnic organizations includes the American Latvian Association, Armenian Assembly of America, Belarusian Congress Committee of America, Bulgarian Institute for Research and Analysis, Congress of Romanian Americans, Czech-Slovak Council of America, Estonian World Council Inc., Hungarian American Coalition, Joint Baltic American National Committee, Lithuanian-American Community Inc., National Federation of

American Hungarians, Polish American Congress, Slovak World Congress, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America Inc., and the U.S.-Baltic Foundation.

NATO cooperation

One of the early issues the conference considered during its 12-hour session was the Senate amendment making Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic eligible for allied defense cooperation with NATO countries, sponsored by Sens. Hank Brown (R-Colo.) and Paul Simon (D-Ill.). Though the amendment did not mandate presidential action, it empowered the president to provide the three countries with U.S. excess defense articles as the first step in establishing "increased standardization and enhanced interoperability of equipment and weapons systems" for NATO membership.

Though the administration had strongly opposed the amendment during Senate consideration, the Senate passed the measure by a vote of 76 to 22 on July 14.

The senators voting against the provision were Daniel Akaka (D-Hawaii), Joseph Biden (D-Del.), Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.), Kent Conrad (D-S.D.), Byron

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U.S. vice-president promises Kyiv 'new intensity' in bilateral relations



Marta Kolomayets

Vice-President Al Gore speaks at Boryspil Airport after arriving aboard Air Force Two.

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Bounding off Air Force Two at Boryspil Airport on Tuesday afternoon, August 2, U.S. Vice-President Al Gore Jr. began a six-hour visit to Ukraine, a country of 52 million that has become "an extremely important priority for the United States."

The vice-president arrived prepared to discuss economic aid to Ukraine from the West and review the progress on implementing the historic tripartite nuclear disarmament agreement. He also delivered an invitation from President Bill Clinton to President Kuchma, asking Ukraine's newly elected president to come to Washington on November 29 for an official visit. Mr. Kuchma accepted the offer.

Arriving from Warsaw on the invitation of President Leonid Kuchma, Mr. Gore became the first Western government leader to visit Ukraine after the recent elections, just two weeks after President Kuchma's inauguration.

"I am here to extend on behalf of President Clinton and the American people warm congratulations to my friend, President Kuchma, on his recent election and to affirm America's interest in continuing to build a vigorous and broad bilateral relationship with Ukraine," he said, delivering a brief statement upon arriving at the airport.

Met by Prime Minister Vitaliy Masol, Presidential Chief of Staff Dmytro Tabachnyk, Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko, as well as U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine William Miller and a members of his staff, Mr. Gore expressed strong U.S. support for the adoption of a "comprehensive economic reform plan" in Ukraine.

"There is a new intensity being brought

to the mutual effort to improve the bilateral relationship between the two countries. A strong and prosperous and independent Ukraine is a stabilizing force for peace in Central Europe, and throughout the entire region," he told reporters during a 30-minute news conference at Kyiv's America House, the cultural arm of the U.S. Embassy.

"As I told the president and the Rada (Supreme Council) members, we in the U.S. are committed to the idea that a democratic, prosperous independent Ukraine is in America's national interest, as well as in the interest of the region at large and of the world," he added.

Citing a "dramatic improvement" in relations between the two countries, Mr. Gore said that the U.S. "is committed to continuing our close cooperation and support for Ukraine's transition to democracy and market economy." He said that a high-level delegation would be visiting Ukraine next week to discuss Nunn-Lugar disarmament funds and follow up on discussions he had in Kyiv. This would be followed by another high-ranking delegation in September.

Policy shift

This new attitude on U.S.-Ukraine relations is quite a shift from the kind of policy nurtured during the early days of the Clinton administration. Relations have been rocky and tense since Ukraine declared its independence three years ago, as the United States first viewed Ukraine through the prism of Moscow and later attempted to strong-arm Ukraine to give up its nuclear weapons, but could not provide financial or security guarantees.

But, since the signing of a tripartite agreement between Ukraine, the United

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An "amerykanets" in Ukraine

Mike Semko's homecoming

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

PETRYCHI, Ukraine — When Mykhailo Semko was growing up in this small village in the Lviv region, all of his friends called him "Mayk" (Mike).

"My brother and I, we were known as the 'amerykantsi' in our village," recalls Mr. Semko, 74, who has waited over 65 years to come home to Ormrod, Pa. He boasts of his U.S. roots, proudly reciting his vocabulary of five to 10 English words, among them "ays krim" (ice cream).

But little else of his U.S. origins is visible. An aging, red-faced Ukrainian peasant who spent his life working to feed a family of five and build a brick house in his village, he says that he was always watched by the militia after the war because he was an American. As late as 1981, he says, documents attesting to his U.S. citizenship were confiscated by the local militia in the Lviv region.

Finally, on August 9, he will board a U.S.-bound flight with his daughter, Teodozia Paprotska, 42, and visit the Lehigh Valley region of Pennsylvania,

where his father settled in the late 1910s to secure a prosperous future for his family, working in the coal mines.

But fate played a dirty trick on the Semko family, which by 1928 included Mike, his brother, John, and sister, Mary. Their mother, Helen Sokola, died that year, and Mr. Semko was left a widower to care for his youngsters. They all returned to what was then Poland to live with relatives; their father made it back to the United States as did their sister, but Mike and John stayed behind.

War broke out, and Mr. Semko recalls that he spent time in a Nazi concentration camp, whence he escaped only to be drafted by the Soviet Army.

After the war, both he and his brother attempted to return to the United States; their father made various inquiries, but to no avail, during the Cold War. He recalls that he was beaten, jailed and called a spy.

In 1991, Mike's brother, John, died. A few months later, in the summer of 1992, a joint U.S.-Russian commission formed to look for any U.S. prisoners

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Parliament suspends privatization

by **Marta Kolomayets**
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — The Ukrainian Parliament decided to suspend privatization by a vote of 180-62, on Friday evening, July 29, virtually freezing this process for at least 45 days and throwing a monkey wrench into the reform works of newly elected President Leonid Kuchma.

Adopted during the last hours of the last day of this new parliament's first session, the resolution, "On Streamlining the Mechanism of Privatization in Ukraine and Strengthening Control Over its Implementation," ordered the State Property Fund to freeze privatization until September 15.

At that time the Cabinet of Ministers is to present a list of industries and objects not available for privatization because of their national significance and value to the state. These include the energy, communications and transportation industries of Ukraine.

"We did not suspend the process of privatization. We are looking for a mechanism to continue with privatization. There has to be some order and we asked the Cabinet of Ministers to regulate it," said Parliamentary Speaker Oleksander Moroz at a news conference dedicated to this new Parliament's first months of work. The session began in mid-May, but the sitting Parliament still lacks over 80 deputies to fill its 450 seats.

Debates lasted all day on Friday, July 29, before deputies voted, by roll call, to halt privatization. They also called for the resignation of State Property Fund Chairman Volodymyr Priadko.

Mr. Moroz has stressed that all projects in progress will not be suspended, and other deputies have underscored that this suspension does not apply to small and medium businesses, nor does it apply to housing.

"This decision won't stop privatization. But it continues to rob state property. With each passing day the citizens of Ukraine have increasingly less chances to become owners of property, whose values are depreciating by the hour," said Viktor Pynzenyk, a deputy and chairman of the Reform Promotion Fund, who served as vice-premier of economic reform under Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma.

"Our goal is to transfer state property into private hands as soon as possible, since property is being embezzled daily," he told Interfax-Ukraine on the day of the decision. "I worry how the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund will react," he said.

Volodymyr Lanovy, a former deputy prime minister for economic reform, who also serves as a deputy in the current Parliament and runs the Market Reform Center here, told the Eastern Economist, a business publication based in Kyiv:

"And this is only the beginning. This decision will undermine the financial system of Ukraine, the technological reconstruction of its enterprises, the attraction of foreign investors. This is a step back to the centralized economy. And I doubt if Kuchma will do anything to influence this decision," he added.

Although President Kuchma has the right to veto parliamentary resolutions, he

(Continued on page 8)

Twelve deputies are elected as Parliament voting continues

by **Marta Kolomayets**
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — The Central Electoral Commission and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems reported on August 1, that 12 more deputies had been elected in repeat elections held on Sunday, July 31.

Although the repeat elections held on Sunday, July 24, were intended to fill 112 empty seats in the 450-member Parliament, poor voter turnout and an average of five to seven names on each ballot made it impossible to elect a significant number of deputies.

Only 20 deputies were elected on July 24; run-offs were to be scheduled in 45 districts by local electoral commissions within a two-week period, or by Sunday, August 7.

Twelve districts chose to hold their elections on Sunday, July 31, and 12 deputies were elected. Eleven of the 12 who ran listed themselves as independents. One ran as a Communist Party member. The results are as follows:

- Dnipropetrovsk region: Viktor Khudomaka, a teacher and deputy chairman of the local state administration; Anatoliy Moskalenko, an economist and director of a state enterprise.

- Zaporizhzhia region: Valeriy Telets, a technician/mechanic and director of a children's center.

- Kyiv Oblast region: Hryhoriy Zahorodny, an engineer and deputy chairman of the State Committee on Food Production.

- Mykolayiv region: Anatoliy Ahafonov, an engineer and head of the Pervomaiske Council of Deputies in Mykolayiv Oblast.

- Poltava region: Mykola Kamaukh, a military man and criminologist at Ukraine's security services; Anatoliy Kulakov, a mechanical engineer and a local chairman of Ukraine's security services; Leonid Vernyhora, an economist and the chairman of Poltava's regional trade union organization.

- Khmelnytsky region: Ivan Sakhan, the only Communist Party member elected in this round, an engineer and the head of the Association for Light Industry.

- Cherkasy region: Hryhoriy Dikhtiarrenko, an agronomist and a deputy chairman of a collective/shareholding state agriculture concern in Cherkasy; Maria Shulezhko, the only woman to win in this round, an economist and the head of a collective farm in the region; and Borys Ponomarenko, an electrical engineer and the head of a foundry at a machine-building factory in the region.

Thirty-three more run-offs are scheduled for this Sunday, August 7, for seats in the Crimea, the Vinnytsia, Volyn, Dnipropetrovsk, Zakarpattia and Zaporizhzhia regions, Kyiv Oblast and Kyiv City, as well as the regions of Kirovohrad, Lviv, Mykolayiv, Odessa, Poltava, Rivne, Sumy, Ternopil, Khmelnytsky, Chernivtsi and Chernihiv.

Of the 66 candidates running on Sunday, August 7, eight belong to the Communist Party, four belong to Rukh, and two belong to the Agrarian Party. The Democratic Party, the Labor Congress and the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists boast one member each in the August 7 race. Forty-nine candidates are non-aligned.

Forty-seven races held on July 24 were declared invalid. New elections in those districts are scheduled for November.

NEWSBRIEFS

Baltic-Black Sea League proposed

KYYIV — At a briefing here on July 26, representatives of Ukraine's Republican, Democratic and Green parties announced the impending holding of an international conference in Kyiv to establish a League of Parties of the Baltic-Black Sea region, UNIAN reported. The organizers expect representatives of 22 parties from Ukraine, the Baltic states, Poland, Belarus, Moldova, Romania and Bulgaria to attend. Ukraine's leaders and other officials, as well as former President Leonid Kravchuk, have also been invited. The organizers, who include Volodymyr Yavorivsky and Mykhailo Horyn, envisage the formation of a "Baltic-Black Sea Bloc of Free Peoples" as an alternative to plans for integration within the CIS or a "Eurasian Union." The idea of a confederal organization of the peoples of the Baltic-Black Sea space is rooted in the 19th century and in interwar Poland. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Shumeiko for CIS "confederation"

MOSCOW — Vladimir Shumeiko, speaker of Russia's Federation Council and chairman of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Interparliamentary Assembly, urged at a news conference on July 28 a "close integration among the former Soviet republics" and the transformation of the CIS into a "confederation," Interfax reported. Mr. Shumeiko, who has made several such statements recently, expressed confidence that such a confederation, "a single community with a single goal and a single program, will eventually appear on the territory of the CIS." He also predicted that economic integration would lead to "political unity." Mr. Shumeiko nevertheless contended that such integration would "by no means violate the sovereignty of independent states." (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Ukraine on Yugoslavia

KYYIV — On July 28 Prime Minister Vitaliy Masol held talks with the prime minister of rump Yugoslavia, Radoje Kotic, reported Reuters and Interfax. After the talks Mr. Masol announced that Ukraine should restore its former economic and cultural ties with rump Yugoslavia. Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko said sanctions against rump Yugoslavia could be eased with regard to food and medicine, although he stressed that Ukraine upholds UN sanctions against that country. Mr. Zlenko also said Ukraine agreed with Russia's position on replacing UN troops in Bosnia with NATO forces. According to Mr. Zlenko,

NATO is a military bloc and thus cannot be considered a peacekeeping force. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Belarus not ready for monetary union

MINSK — Following his August 3 meeting with Russian President Boris Yeltsin, Belarusian President Aleksander Lukashenko announced that the two sides had agreed that Belarus was not ready for monetary union with Russia, various agencies reported. During his election campaign, Mr. Lukashenko had been a strong advocate of the monetary union and opposed market reforms. Since his election, however, Mr. Lukashenko's policies have been market-oriented. He has freed the price of vodka and plans to abolish subsidies on other staples including meat and bread. As for the monetary union, Mr. Lukashenko pointed out that Belarus's inflation runs at over 40 percent per month while Russia's is only 5 percent, making monetary union unrealistic until inflation is reduced to Russian levels. In addition, it has been frequently reported that there is opposition to ceding control of Belarus's currency emission and monetary policy to Russia. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Ex-Soviet economies sag

NEW YORK — Economic woes in 12 former Soviet republics deepened in the first half of 1994, with their overall gross domestic product diving 20 percent from a year earlier. Belarus had the sharpest drop, 31 percent, followed by declines of 27 percent in Kazakhstan, 26 percent in Ukraine and 17 percent in Russia. The report also covers Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. But the data, collected by the CIS statistical committee, are widely believed to exaggerate economic declines, because they don't capture much of the activity in the increasingly vibrant private sector. In June, monthly inflation rates varied wildly — from low single digits in Ukraine, Russia, Kyrgyzstan and Moldova to 20 percent in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, 30 percent in Azerbaijan and 40 percent in Armenia. (The Wall Street Journal)

Letterman on Bill Clinton's foreign policy

NEW YORK — CBS' David Letterman, on July 27, noted President Bill Clinton's participation in his high school class reunion: "His classmates were saying that in their opinion he really hadn't changed much. And I believe them — he probably didn't have a foreign policy back then either." (The Washington Times)

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U.S. vice-president...

(Continued from page 1)

States and Russia in January of this year, the United States has been generous to Ukraine, offering \$700 million in 1994, thus making it potentially the fourth largest recipient of U.S. assistance in the world. In addition, the leaders of the G-7, meeting in Naples earlier this summer, pledged, at the request of President Clinton, \$4 billion in economic aid for Ukraine.

"President Kuchma made clear again today that Ukraine will fulfill its international obligations and we have applauded the smooth manner in which Ukraine has implemented the trilateral statement," said Mr. Gore.

"We hope that Ukraine will accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty at the earliest possible time and that this will allow us to bring START into force and complete the historic process of assuring a non-nuclear future for Ukraine," he added.

"We are pleased with the progress on this agreement, and we hope it will continue with all deliberate speed, not only because it is good for the world community... but also because accession to the NPT opens up many economic benefits for Ukraine, for example, Ukraine has international recognition for its expertise in the aerospace and rocketry industries. Access to international markets depends greatly on Ukraine's agreement to abide by the NPT," he added.

Although there has been some speculation that Mr. Kuchma may raise the nuclear issue with the new Parliament, or demand more money for denuclearization, Mr. Gore said these topics were not raised during the one-on-one with Mr. Kuchma.

[Also, on Saturday, July 30, Konstantin Zatulin, chairman of the Russian Duma's Commission on CIS matters, told Interfax-Ukraine that Russia, under certain circumstances, such as a "strategic partnership with Ukraine, might not be opposed to Ukraine suspending the removal of nuclear weapons from its territory." He said that if the weapons remained on Ukrainian territory, under Ukrainian control, this would give Russia an "extra vote in the nuclear club."]

It should be noted that Mr. Gore was instrumental in securing the historic tripartite agreement after weeks of secret communications last year with Ukraine's first president, Leonid Kravchuk, who has viewed securing this treaty as one of his top accomplishments.

Although it remains to be seen, Mr. Kuchma has said that he does not foresee any major shake-ups in Ukraine's foreign policy under his administration.

Mr. Kuchma has already surprised quite a few political observers, who thought the new president would look to Russia as Ukraine's closest partner. However, since taking office two weeks ago, he has met with a number of Western organizations and institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund, headed by Michel Camdessus, and now U.S. Vice-President Gore, who received Mr. Kuchma in Washington early this spring when the head of the Ukrainian Businessmen and Industrialists Association had only begun contemplating a bid for the presidency.

Concerns about privatization

Now, Mr. Kuchma, who was elected on a platform of economic reform, faces a Communist-dominated Parliament - his chief obstacle in moving ahead with any kind of reforms. Just last week (see related story, page 1) the Parliament suspended privatization for at least 45 days.

During his visit, Mr. Gore met with President Kuchma, Prime Minister Masol, Deputy Prime Minister Valeriy Shmarov,

Deputy Foreign Minister Borys Tarasiuk, Economics Minister Roman Shepk and Parliamentary Speaker Oleksander Moroz, as well as members of the Supreme Council's leadership. He said that all of them assured him the process of privatization had not stopped, but had been put on pause so that the Cabinet of Ministers could review the privatization process and examine the exact mechanism under which privatization will proceed.

"I believe deeply that it is in Ukraine's best interests to undertake the effort of economic reform as soon as possible. When it does, the West will extend a helping hand," he said.

Although he said that the release of funds from the \$4 billion international program for assistance is not based on any time constraints, Mr. Gore noted that "it is important to note that money from the fund flows according to the reforms that are put in place. So, part of the key to releasing these funds lies here in Ukraine with the pace of economic reforms," he added.

Possessing a knowledge of Ukraine's political and economic conditions, Mr. Gore told reporters that it is important to emphasize the significance of privatization for economic success. "However, at this time, less than 5 percent of Ukraine's workers are employed by private firms," he said, compared to 50 percent in Russia.

"In Hungary, which has an economy less than 5 percent the size of Russia, there is 20 times as much Western investment," he said. "So, privatization, economic reforms and establishing conditions that attract investments build confidence in economic growth - these are the keys in improving the standard of living for the people of Ukraine," he concluded.

The Chernobyl issue

He also brought up the world community's commitment to closing down the Chernobyl nuclear plant, reporting that the G-7 leaders had pledged \$200 million, with the U.S. guaranteeing \$38 million for that fund. At a summit in Corfu this spring, the European Community promised another \$600 million, which includes \$120 million in grants and \$480 million in loans.

The G-7 has also promised that additional monies could be obtained from international financial institutions, totaling close to a billion dollars, to close Chomobyl.

After his press conference, Mr. Gore traveled to the Taras Shevchenko



Vice-President Al Gore is welcomed in traditional Ukrainian style.



Vice-President Al Gore and Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz, and their staffs meet.

Monument across from Kyiv University, where he laid an evergreen wreath decorated with red-white-and-blue bunting at the feet of the statue of Ukraine's national bard and 19th century poet.

He was assisted by Foreign Minister Zlenko, Presidential Chief of Staff Tabachnyk and Kyiv Mayor Leonid Kosakivsky. After the ceremony, Mr. Gore talked to Kyivans, U.S. Embassy employees, tourists and Americans studying in Ukraine who had assembled at the monument holding a sign that read "Harvard Welcomes Al Gore."

He then made his way to the airport, where he departed on Airforce Two after

7 p.m., Kyiv time.

Although his first visit to Ukraine was brief, Mr. Gore did manage to enjoy some Ukrainian cuisine. Upon his arrival in Boryspil Airport, he was greeted by three girls in national costume, who offered him the traditional bread (korovay) and salt. Mr. Gore broke off a piece of bread with his fingers, dipped it in salt and tasted. "This is delicious," he told reporters, and proceeded to go for another piece.

At lunch with President Kuchma, he was served varenyky.

"Varenykys - they are wonderful. They can help your balance of trade tremendously," he joked.



Marta Kolomayets

U.S. Embassy personnel carry a wreath to be laid before the Shevchenko Monument. The vice-president and his entourage follow.

FOR THE RECORD: UCCA letter to Vice-President Al Gore

Following is the text of an open letter to Vice-President Al Gore sent on July 29 by the president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Askold Lozynskyy.

Dear Mr. Vice-President:

Your visit to Kyiv is a good time for some straight talk about American failures in Ukraine. Last January, at the time of the trilateral agreement on nuclear arms control, the U.S. promised to render all possible economic assistance to Ukraine. Now, six months later, President Leonid Kuchma has told me that he considers the United States to be in breach of the trilateral agreement, due to non-delivery of that economic assistance. Why is this so?

The government and people of Ukraine feel that while the United States has been magnanimous in its declarations, the actual delivery of American aid has been wasteful, incompetent and bordering on the scandalous. During this organization's tenure in Ukraine, we have reached a similar conclusion.

The Ukrainian government is keenly aware that, of the \$350 million in Nunn-Lugar monies promised to Ukraine, only \$11 million has been delivered. Even as U.S. agencies are equipping luxurious offices in Kyiv, paying munificent salaries to U.S. con-

sultants and endlessly debating their action plans, the benefits to Ukraine have been virtually non-existent. U.S. officials who should be helping Ukraine on the difficult road to market reform appear completely oblivious to the need for urgent action.

An example of the U.S. government's gross inaction is the Commercial Law Project for Ukraine. This project seeks to provide Ukraine with all the elements of a complete system of commercial law in the Ukrainian language. It is the cornerstone of any systematic program of economic reform. As early as 1992, U.S. assistance to this effort was requested by the legal counsel to the president of Ukraine, the vice-prime minister for economic reform and the chairman of the Economic Reform Commission of the Ukrainian Parliament. Requests for assistance to it continue to this day. Yet there is no indication of when, if ever, any U.S. agency will grant those requests and allow this critically needed program to go forward.

Time is running out on the opportunities for productive assistance to Ukraine. In the interests of averting further economic and human catastrophe, your visit should be a time for frank discussion of America's assistance posture and the possibility for timely corrective measures.

Captive Nations Committee calls for "EurAscentric" foreign policy

by Marta Kunasz

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON — "Not an insufficient Eurocentric policy, nor a myopic Russocentric one, but only a Eurasian, a 'EurAscentric' foreign policy will guarantee our short- and long-term security." This was the theme at a National Forum luncheon held at the Heritage Foundation in Washington. Addressing concerned national ethnic leaders, Ambassador Lev E. Dobriansky, who chairs the National Captive Nations Committee and is professor emeritus of Georgetown University, outlined the policy on the commemorative occasion of the 35th anniversary of Captive Nations Week.

Founded in 1959 to implement Public Law 86-90 (the Captive Nations Week Resolution) the National Captive Nations Committee has been a leading public advocate of freedom and self-determination for all viable nations in the former Soviet Union. From the start, it advocated the independence of Russia from the Soviet Union, and was among the first to hail the democratic election of President Boris Yeltsin. Since 1959, every American president has annually proclaimed the week.

Holding that NCNC's 35-year open record of geopolitical prognosis has been to date exceptionally perfect, the ambassador centered his remarks on the remaining captive nations in Asia, Cuba and also those in the Russian Federation seeking full freedom. He said, "After all, it was up to only three years ago that the myth of 'Russia equals USSR' and the quartertruth of Central Europe alone consisting of captive nations held sway in much of our media and among analysts. The historic events these past three years amazed most

— not us. Now we are confronted by a new myth, 'Russia equals Russian Federation.'"

In advancing the "EurAscentric" concept, which has girded PL 86-90, the National Captive Nations Committee recently enunciated to officials its position partly in this vein: "The current myth of 'Russia equals Russian Federation' should not blind us to the legitimate movements for self-determination by peoples in North Caucasia, Cossackia, Idel-Ural (Tatarstan) and the old Far Eastern Republic. Like Ukraine, Lithuania and others, each of these declared its independence in the 1918-1920 period, which Lenin's Soviet Russia crushed and then 'integrated' these areas into his Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, the first layer of the evil empire and structural predecessor of the present Russian Federation."

Dr. Dobriansky observed: "History lies in the present. These people have not been given the opportunity to determine themselves without economic coercion, military threat and political manipulation. The resurgence of Russian imperialism, typified by the Zhirinovskys and reactionary Solzhenitsyns, reliance on the military and levers ranging from 'peace-keeping' to indirect agitation, and the drive for a Russian-dominated CIS, is cause for both fear and strategy. Fear expressed by the once again independent states of Central/East Europe; a EurAscentric policy to serve the interests of a genuinely democratic and reformed Russia, those of the suppressed peoples in the federation, of the independent states and our own short- and long-term interests. The only alternative prospect? — a 1918-1922 *deja vu* and a Leninist-recreated Russian Empire."

Kotyk-Zalisko named N.J. public guardian

MANALAPAN, N.J. — Gov. Christie Todd-Whitman appointed Patricia H. Kotyk-Zalisko as public guardian, on July 15.

Ms. Kotyk-Zalisko was raised in Middle Village, N.Y. She now resides in Manalapan, N.J., with her husband, Walter, and daughter, Laryssa. She earned a bachelor of arts degree in political science, public administration and Russian language from Fordham University in the Bronx, in 1977.

After graduation, she attended Fordham University Law School where she finished at the top of her class. She continued her law studies at New York University Law School, completing a master's degree in labor and employment law.

Ms. Kotyk-Zalisko has been with the Essex County Prosecutor's Office since 1990, appointed as assistant prosecutor and director. Prior to joining the Essex County Prosecutor's Office, Ms. Kotyk-Zalisko was assigned as supervisor of prosecutors with the Mercer and Middlesex County Prosecutor's Office.

In 1985, she was appointed as chief municipal prosecutor for Irvington, and in 1984 was an assistant corporation counsel for Jersey City. From 1981 to 1984, Ms. Kotyk-Zalisko was assistant general counsel for Prentice-Hall Inc.

In 1991, Ms. Kotyk-Zalisko was appointed by Gov. Jim Florio to the Governor's Task Force on Child Abuse and Neglect, and was subsequently reappointed by Gov. Whitman. She is a member of the National District Attorney's Association, New Jersey Prosecutors Association, New Jersey State Police Training Commission, the Ukrainian National Home and Community Center of Jersey City, the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and the Ukrainian National Association.

Ms. Zalisko stated, "I am honored and excited to be appointed to this position and will work hard to fulfill the goals and objectives of Gov. Whitman's administration and will ensure that every citizen's rights are protected."

Maimonides Medical Center helps journalist from Ukraine

BROOKLYN, N.Y. — A prominent Ukrainian journalist has achieved his dream of having heart by-pass surgery in America thanks to physicians at The Cardiac Institute at Maimonides Medical Center.

Stanislav Volnyansky, 64, of Kyiv, once a star political writer for Ukrainian Pravda, the one-time official government newspaper, successfully underwent double coronary by-pass surgery at the hospital in Brooklyn on Friday, June 10.

"I knew American heart surgery was the best," he said through a translator on his first day after getting out of Maimonides' Cardiothoracic Intensive Care Unit. "But I didn't know it would be this good, and that I'd feel so much better so quickly."

Mr. Volnyansky, who had suffered one heart attack in the recent past, added: "There's a long waiting list in my country, and those whom they operate on usually die."

The chance to undergo heart surgery in an American hospital came out of the blue early this year. An old friend, Efim Krentsel, who emigrated to Brooklyn 17 years ago, visited Kyiv. He took Mr. Volnyansky's story home and told it to Rabbi Mordechai Jungreis of Borough Park.

Rabbi Jungreis told the story to Eva

Israel of The Guardians of the Sick of Borough Park. She, in turn, told it to Dr. Joseph N. Cunningham Jr., chairman of the Maimonides Department of Surgery. Dr. Cunningham, in turn, wrote a letter to Kyiv officials saying Maimonides would gladly provide the diagnostic services and treatment required by Mr. Volnyansky.

For Mr. Volnyansky, time was of utmost importance. Angina pains were becoming more acute and stopping him in his tracks several times a day. His papers in order, Mr. Volnyansky bid farewell to his wife, Margarita, and flew to New York alone.

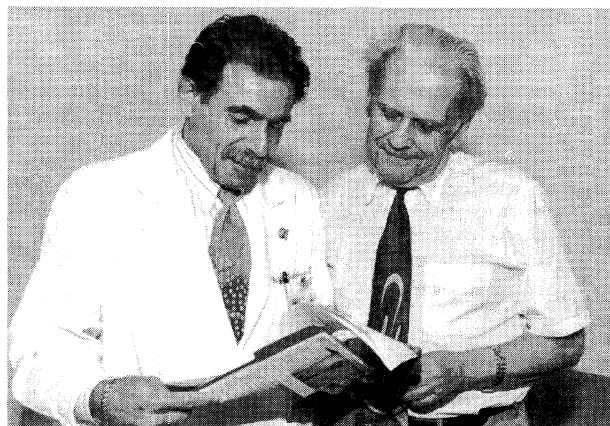
He was admitted to The Cardiac Institute at Maimonides for testing. Dr. Jacob Shani, director of the Catheterization Laboratory, determined that the Ukrainian journalist was a candidate for an emergency by-pass procedure.

The surgery was successfully performed by Dr. Israel J. Jacobowitz, director of the Division of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery and co-director of The Cardiac Institute, and Dr. Mario Sabado, assistant to the director of surgery.

Mr. Volnyansky couldn't be more delighted with the result.

"This has really been something," he said. "In my wildest imagination I could

(Continued on page 16)



Stanislav Volnyansky (right) with Dr. Israel Jacobowitz.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Chicago

CHICAGO — The UNA District Committee of Chicago held its annual meeting here at the Ukrainian Cultural Center and re-elected Pawlo Oleksiuk as district chairman.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Oleksiuk, who welcomed all in attendance, including Supreme President Ulana Diachuk, Supreme Vice-Presidentess Gloria Paschen, Supreme Auditor Anatole Doroshenko, Supreme Advisor Helen Olek-Scott, and Stefan Kuropas, honorary member of the UNA Supreme Assembly.

Stefan Golash was elected to chair the April 16 meeting; Peter Pytel served as secretary. Reports were delivered by District Chairman Oleksiuk and Julian Juryneec, who delivered the treasurer's report on behalf of Stefan Werbowy, who was unable to be present.

Mr. Oleksiuk noted that the district's branches were active during celebrations marking the 100th anniversary of Svoboda, and he noted that two long-time UNAers were honored, Michael Olshansky and Roman Prypchyn.

Reporting for the Auditing Committee, Wasyli Kaminsky proposed a vote of confidence for the outgoing officers, which was unanimously approved.

The following were elected to the new district board: Mr. Oleksiuk, chairman; Mr. Pytel, vice-chairman; Mr. Juryneec, secretary; Mr. Werbowy, treasurer; Mr. Golash, cultural-educational director; Olga Berejan, Lew Bodnar, John Horodecky, George Rychtytzkyj, John Siryk, Mychajlo Soroka and Roman Prypchyn, members. The Auditing Committee comprises Mr. Kaminsky, Mike Karachewsky and Wasyli Lytwyn.

The meeting was addressed by President Diachuk, who focused her remarks on the UNA publishing house, which the UNA supports to the tune of more than \$1 million per year. Mrs. Diachuk polled the meeting participants on whether they would like Svoboda to remain a daily newspaper (provided that an appropriate increase in the subscription fee is adopted), or whether its frequency should be curtailed. Twenty-two persons voted that Svoboda should remain a daily; three said it could be transformed into a weekly; and one person abstained.

Newark

NEWARK, N.J. — The Newark District Committee of the UNA held its annual meeting here at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church hall. Most of the district board, with Roman Pyndus at the helm, was re-elected.

The March 27 meeting was called to order by District Chairman Pyndus, who greeted all present, including Supreme Vice-President Nestor Olesnycky, district and branch officers. Elected to the podium were Mr. Olesnycky, chairman, and Joseph Trush, secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read by Mark Datzkiwsky.

Mr. Pyndus reported on the Newark District's activity during the past year, including its organizing achievements, i.e. the enrollment of 46 new members insured for \$391,000 (meeting 54 percent of the district's quota). The treasurer's report was delivered by Walter Bojarsky.

The chairman of the Auditing Committee, Mr. Trush, stated that all the books were in order and proposed a vote of confidence, which was unanimously granted.

Afterwards, the district board was elected as follows: Mr. Pyndus, chairman; Jaroslaw Leskiw, vice-chairman; Mr. Datzkiwsky, secretary; and Jarema Rakoczy, treasurer. Auditing Committee members are: Mr. Trush, Roman Lapychak and Mr. Bojarsky.

Addressing the meeting, Vice-President Olesnycky reported on the organizing, financial and fraternal activity of the Ukrainian National Association. During 1993, the district enrolled 1,491 new members insured for a total of \$14,283,287; meanwhile, losses in membership were 1,451. He noted also that the UNA's financial status is good, but he expressed concern that the UNA's publications cost more than \$1 million annually.

Mr. Olesnycky also pointed out that the UNA annually grants student scholarships, supports a variety of community, cultural and educational endeavors, and has a UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine.

During the meeting a special committee for the commemoration of the UNA centennial was elected. Its members are: Mr. Datzkiwsky (chairman), Mr. Rakoczy and Mr. Bojarsky.

Regina Branch 421 celebrates double anniversaries of UNA

REGINA, Sask. — On June 19, St. Athanasius Parish of Regina joined UNA Branch 421, otherwise known as St. Athanasius Society of Regina, in the celebration of the 25th anniversary of its founding and the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian National Association.

To commemorate this occasion a memorial mass was celebrated for the deceased members of the branch on Saturday, June 18. On Sunday after mass the entire parish met in the church hall for brunch in order to celebrate the two anniversaries.

The program began with a blessing administered by the Rev. A. Muzyka. After

the parishioners had a chance to satisfy their hunger, Myron Herasymyuk, the first president of UNA Branch 421, spoke about its history, while Bernard Korchinski, financial secretary, followed with an address on the topic of the 100th anniversary of the UNA and the various benefits the UNA makes available to its members and the Ukrainian community. During the program Linda Weimer, assistant secretary of the branch, distributed UNA brochures.

The branch officers and the organizers of this affair expressed gratitude to the UNA Home Office for providing financial assistance and to the parish for providing free use of the church hall and the food servers for this event.

The UNA and you

Buying a home in Jersey

by Stephen Welhasch

When you have found the "right" house, your first step will be to sign a contract which stipulates the price and terms you are willing to offer for the house. In New Jersey, as in most states, all offers must be made in writing.

When your offer is presented to the sellers, it must be accompanied by a check, usually \$1,000. This earnest money can be deposited with either the attorney's trust account or the real estate broker. If no agreement is reached, the money is to be refunded.

Contingencies will vary according to the property and your needs as a buyer. When all the contingencies have been met, you will be committed to purchase the house. Possible contingencies can be: termite, radon and house inspections; mortgage commitment, attorney's approval; or possible structural repairs.

Most people will be borrowing mortgage money to buy their new home. In this case, a contingency outlining the terms of the mortgage should be included. The amount, the term and interest rate of the mortgage are required.

The contract must state the closing date, usually written as "on or before" a specific closing date. This date most often influences the negotiations, since taking possession at the seller's convenience makes the offer more attractive.

When all the terms of the sale have finally been agreed upon, the sellers will sign the contract and you will have to initial any changes which have been agreed to.

Usually within 10 days, a mortgage application will have been made, inspections completed and the remainder of the 10 percent of the purchase price will be deposited in the broker's or the attorney's trust account, where it will be held until closing. The amount and date of deposit moneys will be stipulated in your contract.

When your mortgage is approved, your attorney will then start to prepare for closing. A title search and title insurance will have to be ordered. The deed will be rewritten in your name, and all paperwork necessary for the settlement completed. If an early closing is desired and the mortgage approval is certain, your attorney can start the procedure prior to mortgage approval. At the closing you will be required to have homeowner's insurance for at least the amount of the mortgage.

You and your sales representative most probably should inspect your new house just prior to closing, to verify that it is in the same condition it was when you went to contract, and to check any repairs that may have been required. Also prior to closing, your attorney must give you an itemized list of all expected expenses, for example: property tax apportionment, fees, etc. At closing you will officially take title to the house, and you will be entitled to possession of your new house.

If you are thinking of buying a new home or refinancing your existing mortgage loan, just call the Ukrainian National Association and a representative will help you decide which financing program best suits your needs.

The UNA offers its members low-cost financing for owner-occupied one- and two- and three-family homes throughout the United States and Canada. The UNA's First Mortgage Loan Program is specially designed to meet the financial needs of its members, and it offers interest rates that are competitive with the prevailing rates in your area.

The UNA also offers a Jumbo Mortgage Loan Program to Ukrainian churches, groups and organizations. To find out more about UNA's First Mortgage Loan Program, refinancing your existing mortgage, or about becoming a member and sharing the many benefits the UNA has to offer, please call 1 (800) 253-9862 (except New Jersey) or (201) 451-2200.



Ukrainian National Association: useful phone numbers, addresses

UNA Home Office
30 Montgomery St. (third floor)
Jersey City, NJ 07302
(201) 451-2200

Svoboda Ukrainian Daily
30 Montgomery St. (mezzanine)
Jersey City, NJ 07302
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036

The Ukrainian Weekly
30 Montgomery St. (mezzanine)
Jersey City, NJ 07302
(201) 434-0237, -0807, -3036

UNA Estate Soyuzivka
Foordemoore Road
Kerhonkson, NY 12446
(914) 626-5641
FAX (914) 626-4638

UNA Washington Office
400 N. Capitol St. NW - Suite 859
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 347-UNAW
FAX (202) 347-8631

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

No more promises, just cold, hard aid

Almost three years to the day after former U.S. President George Bush delivered his now infamous "Chicken Kiev" speech in Ukraine, U.S. Vice-President Al Gore touched down in Ukraine, assuring the leaders of this country that Ukraine has become "an extremely important priority for the United States."

Whereas George Bush promoted close ties with Moscow, Mr. Gore has stressed that "a strong and prosperous and independent Ukraine is a stabilizing force for peace...and is good for the entire world."

This is not to say that the Clinton administration did not make mistakes during its earlier contacts with Ukraine. But the administration's relationship with Ukraine has now taken a path of pragmatism. And the U.S. has realized that having a solid, strong relationship with Ukraine is good for both sides concerned.

One question, however, remains: Has Ukraine realized that what is good for the goose is also good for the gander?

The United States, in the up-beat, "good scout" persona of Vice-President Al Gore, has come courting the girl who lives next door to the big, bad wolf.

Although the historic tripartite agreement between Ukraine, the United States and Russia was signed by former President Leonid Kravchuk in January, it will be up to current President Leonid Kuchma to follow through on the pledges of nuclear disarmament and accession to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Mr. Kuchma, known as the "rocket man" and "missile manager" because of his decades of service at Pivdenmash, the former Soviet Union's largest rocket factory, did not support a nuclear free status for Ukraine during his tenure as the country's prime minister. During his presidential campaign, he said that Ukraine's decision to accede to the NPT should be reviewed.

So, much in U.S.-Ukraine relations will depend on Mr. Kuchma's politics. And the U.S. has understood this position, sending Vice-President Gore to Kyiv just two weeks after the inauguration.

Mr. Gore came equipped with a gift – an invitation from Washington for an official visit, something for which President Kravchuk had to wait two years.

Referring to President Kuchma as "my friend," Vice-President Gore also came bearing promises of financial aid for Ukraine. "I am here to reaffirm America's commitment to making even further progress in our relations, fulfilling our pledges in helping Ukraine proceed down the difficult road of economic reform," he said.

To further sweeten the pot, Mr. Gore outlined the monies available to Ukraine, of which portions come courtesy of President Clinton, who persuaded the G-7 leaders to pledge \$4 billion in economic aid. His own government pledged \$700 million, making Ukraine the fourth largest recipient of U.S. assistance. Close to \$1 billion may also be forthcoming from the world community to assist with the closing down of the Chernobyl nuclear plant.

President Kuchma has expressed his wariness of empty promises from the West. During his election campaign he had emphasized that Ukraine should start rebuilding economic links with Russia and other former republics. But, since his election, he has been flirting with the West and making no visible advances toward Russia or other republics in the Eurasian space. He has, however, met with IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus and now Vice-President Gore; both men came to Ukraine immediately after being invited by Mr. Kuchma.

"We need to use the opportunity we have now to meet with the West," one senior Kuchma official explained recently.

It seems that the West has finally realized that Ukraine does provide stability, that it is a peaceful force in a region dominated by a chauvinistic and imperialistic northern neighbor, and riven by pockets of conflict, such as those raging throughout the former Soviet Union and in the former Yugoslavia.

It has also realized that it must show its support and commitment to a new president who has been elected on a reform-oriented platform, but who may have a difficult time passing any of his reforms in a Communist-dominated Parliament.

The United States has made its move, offering a solid shoulder for Ukraine to lean on – with no present conditions. The next few months will show if Ukraine is ready for a mature relationship.

August
4
1940

Turning the pages back...

The Zionist movement was born in Ukraine, and Vladimir Jabotinsky, a native of Odessa, was one of its more ardent proponents. Early in his career, he worked as the Berlin and Bern correspondent of Odessite newspapers, moving in 1903 to St. Petersburg, where his Zionist viewpoint was crystallized.

Jabotinsky returned to Ukraine after the outbreak of WWI, and met and befriended Volodymyr Vynnychenko, a fellow writer and eventually the Ukrainian National Republic's first general secretary. But the Zionists' ideological differences with Jewish Socialist parties, with whom the principal political coalitions were formed in the Central Rada, prevented Jabotinsky's rise to higher levels of government.

Nevertheless, he proved to be a staunch supporter of Ukrainian autonomy and independence, believing that Ukrainian national concerns were compatible with Jewish ones. He had links with other Ukrainian activists, including Symon Petliura, with whom he planned to embark on a mission in 1921. Its purpose was, among others, to protect the Jewish population against further pogroms.

The controversy surrounding this aborted plan led to Jabotinsky's resignation from the executive of the World Zionist Organization. He eventually emigrated to the U.S. and died near Hunter, N.Y., on August 4, 1940.

Sources: "Jews," "Zhabotinsky, Vladimir," "Zionist Movement," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vols. 2, 5 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

NEWS AND VIEWS

Ukrainian Canadian nurses join health care program in Ukraine

by Maureen Johnson

OTTAWA — Life is hard in Ukraine. Two Canadian nurses of Ukrainian background – Anne Cholod and Sister Zoe Bernatsky – discovered how hard when they participated recently in a health care assignment there.

Apartments are small and overcrowded, the inflation rate continues to rise. Medical drugs are in short supply, and there is no pre- or post-natal care for mothers, as Canadians know it.

Ms. Cholod works with the Nightingale Nursing Group, based in Saskatoon, on temporary placements in Canada's North. Sister Zoe is director of patient care at Mary Immaculate Hospital, in Willingdon, near Edmonton. They spent two months in Ukraine last year with the Partners in Health program, organized by the Canadian Society for International Health.

The program, which is assisting in the development of health system infrastructure, is funded by Canada's External Affairs and International Trade Department. So far, 40 health professionals – nurses, physicians, health administrators and senior health officials – have been placed on assignments of six to 12 weeks in Ukraine.

Ms. Cholod and Sister Zoe worked at the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Catholic Hospital in Lviv, which had requested an assessment of women's health services and planned to set up a free pre- and post-natal program.

Both women speak Ukrainian, their families having immigrated to Canada years ago from Ukraine. Ms. Cholod was born and grew up in Buchanan, Sask., the ninth of 13 children in a farm family which spoke Ukrainian as its first language. Her ability to speak, read and write Ukrainian was a great asset in translating, lecturing and interpreting during the Partners in Health placement.

Ms. Cholod had visited Ukraine before. She still has relatives there and in 1992 traveled to Kyiv, Chortkiv and Lviv to see the health care service for herself.

During the Partners in Health placement, the Sheptytsky hospital provided Ms. Cholod and Sister Zoe with a small office, and they shared a telephone line with the chief physician.

It didn't take long to come across obstacles to the project. There was no obstetrics/gynecology department at the hospital, and the promised space at a polyclinic did not materialize.

Through contacts made by Ms. Cholod and Canadian health officials during a recent mission, the two nurses instead toured health care facilities – polyclinics, maternity homes, women's consultation centers, Lviv Medical Institute and the School of Nursing – and gave a series of presentations to doctors, midwives, nurses and other interested health care work-

ers. The presentations covered women's health, an overview of pre- and post-natal care as practiced in Canada, labor and delivery, nutrition and breast-feeding. They were questioned about contraception, abortion and pain control during delivery.

All the centers wanted copies of the books and pamphlets the two had taken with them. Ms. Cholod and Sister Zoe also left behind teaching aids and equipment, along with a Ukrainian translation of the pre- and post-natal exercises.

"The few teaching aids available appeared to be outdated or in Russian, which was the language of instruction during the stronghold of communism," said Ms. Cholod.

Some centers made use of the information immediately. In the nurseries, for instance, propped-up bottles were quickly removed from the mouths of tightly wrapped newborns.

But the problems are compounded by the fact that nurses usually lack the status and authority to make lasting changes to health care.

Assessing the level of proficiency of the health caregivers was difficult because certification is not based on academic standing alone. "It is possible to buy your certificate if you have the connections and money," Ms. Cholod explained.

Sister Zoe noted, however, that the Canadian nurses met many dedicated health care workers who are keenly interested in improving the health care system and want to come to Canada to observe and learn from the health care system here.

Ukraine's system is very different from Canada's. Hospital patients provide gifts or money for the caregivers and sometimes bring their own linens, medications and food. Most pharmacy shelves are empty, and medications such as analgesics and antibiotics are often available only on the black market.

Compounding this is the inflation rate of the post-ruble karbovanets, which soared in the time the two women were there. Wages have fallen far behind. The unstable economy and Ukraine's brief history of freedom and independence add to the problems.

There is no pre- or post-natal care as Canadians know it. "Women usually deliver in a maternity hospital, but are seen throughout their pregnancy by various doctors or midwives at women's consultation centers or polyclinics," said Sister Zoe. "Midwives also do deliveries. Nurses have fairly low status but midwives have a little more."

Because of the lack of medications and knowledge, women having babies or abortions are risking their lives, added Ms. Cholod. Infections after abortions are common. Maternal-child death rates

(Continued on page 10)

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of July 29, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 17,443 checks from its members with donations totalling \$449,748.98. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

Please make checks payable to:
UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine.

Rediscovering the humanities in Ukraine

by Martha Bohachevsky Chomiak

PART I

What happens to a country that loses its history? How does a people emerge simultaneously from the dual vise of inefficient totalitarianism and culturally pervasive colonialism? Is there room for the humanities amid political and economic instability? As I prepared for a year of teaching at the University of Kyiv, I wondered how Ukrainian students would react to an American teaching them the history of their land.

In the past, only the rare courageous instructor permitted some questions at the end of the session. I worried how to establish the discourse of the humanities in a country in which the terminology used in humanistic discourse had been debased. How does one introduce the notion of teacher-student dialogue when the last 70 years killed the very concept of that relationship?

I have been working on topics of Ukrainian, Russian and Eastern European history for more than a quarter of a century. My ancestors come from Ukraine, born in the same cities but because of shifts in borders, in different countries — the Austrian Empire, Poland, Russia. I grew up in the United States, a full-fledged product of the American educational system. The peculiarities of the Soviet system were such that I could not get a visa there until 1980. But I traveled through Eastern Europe, and met enough Soviet citizens to have had a good understanding of the system before I even set foot on its erstwhile territories.

Ukraine is a large country, with a developed infrastructure of scholarly institutions, economic resources, cultural establishments, a trained and often hard-working population. Oppression, want and poverty are not immediately apparent. To the contrary, it is the beauty of the land that makes the first impression, its gently rolling countryside, the majestic rivers with miles of rushes hiding fishermen, the seemingly unspoiled, unpopulated sandy beaches that touch the pristine steppe. The vast sky is still often clear blue, and even the marshes of Polissia gleam with an iridescent celadon mist that has its charm. In the cities one sees well-dressed people, the youth joking, the behatted adults ambling along. One sees the potential power of this second largest European country.

Through the last two centuries Russia has grappled with the question of whether Russia is Europe, or as the romantic poet Tuitchev argued "she has an essence of its own..." Ukrainian intellectuals, on the other hand, had no hesitation about Ukraine being Europe. Although often cut off from the West, they prided themselves on their Western heritage — Renaissance, Reformation, private schooling, even Latin connections. Now they are surprised that their credentials are questioned.

A love-hate relationship

Obviously, Russia is a major problem for Ukraine, a love hate relationship complicated by long-term imperial and Soviet policy of settling Russians in non-Russian territory. Ukraine struggles with building a new state on the rubble of the old colonial administration, under constant provocation from Russian nationalists whom President Boris Yeltsin cannot hem in. Economic reform, and hence aid, is moving faster to Russia than to Ukraine.

Lenin laid the groundwork for the policy that subjected Ukraine to untold visitations — loss of independent farmers in the brutal collectivization campaign of 1928; loss of millions in the famine of 1933; loss of more lives in the deportations and arrests of 1945. Industrialization was implemented at great human cost to serve the center. In the entire Soviet Union not one factory was set up so that it could draw on local resources — goods had to be shipped from elsewhere. The collapse of the Soviet Union was bound to bring with it economic dislocations.

Historically, Ukraine had introduced Russia to modern education, but it was also a Ukrainian cleric, in the service of Peter I, who showed the Muscovite tsar the path to direct imperial power. Ukraine's language was outlawed, its schools closed, its population subjected to various degrees of forced Russification. After the failure of the Ukrainian National Republic in the period of the Revolutions of 1917, Ukraine underwent a number of metamorphoses, becoming ultimately a Soviet socialist republic.

Martha Bohachevsky Chomiak, a program officer in the Division of Research Programs, National Endowment for the Humanities, spent a year in Ukraine on a Fulbright Fellowship teaching at Kyiv University. This article is reprinted from the May-June issue of the NEH magazine Humanities.

The nuclear contamination at Chernobyl brought the Ukrainians into the public arena. Weighing each step so as not to provoke a Russian reaction, Ukraine asserted sovereignty in 1990 and its independence in 1991, after the failed Moscow coup. Although the complex intertwining of the industries in Ukraine with those in Russia and the other successor republics is drawing the republics into an economic union that may have political repercussions, culturally Ukraine is attempting to strike out again on its own.

In large measure this is an exercise in history, especially the history of the 1920s, which was a vibrant period in literature, theater and art. Most of the artists and writers of that period, however, were killed, and their works banned. The rediscovery of the "executed renaissance" is providing validation for the new directions taken by young artists. To a lesser degree, the rediscovered historians and other scholars are also providing direction to the new scholarship, but here the process is slower. The scholars hold conferences on this or that "rediscovered" scholar and newspapers run popular stories that fan interest in scholarship and in the rediscovery of the history of the Ukrainians.

Contemporary Ukraine, as other post-Soviet republics, presents an interesting mixture of want and entitlement. Despite the low standard of living, most former Soviet individuals have come to expect certain, albeit very modest, perquisites, from subsidized bread to guaranteed jobs, apartments, even cars and travel. The

Austrian and Polish territories. Khrushchev's amnesty brought the soldier-prisoners back to Ukraine, there to meet the children of their own children.

A wall of history

Wherever one turns in Kyiv, or elsewhere in Ukraine, for that matter, there is a wall of history — and it is indeed a wall since Ukrainians are notoriously ignorant of their history. Partly that is due to the perverted historical picture they have been given; partly it is due to the conscious avoidance of issues that could cause serious problems for the present. Ukraine's archives, until two years ago, remained military objects, and access was carefully controlled. I had been told in 1980 while working on a book that there were no documents on the Union of Ukrainian Women. Twelve years later as I walked into the archive, the old guard, recognizing me, told me the materials for which I had been looking were now available. It had been feared, apparently, that the information in the archive could strengthen the argument that community organizations in Ukraine historically had been democratic.

Scholarship in Ukraine under the Soviets was hemmed in by ideological as well as by provincial strictures. As in the rest of the USSR, scholars were provided with opportunities and amenities if they did not overstep the boundaries set up by the regime. Although some of the censorship was self-imposed, control over the humanities was quite stringent. Changing interpretations

Although often cut off from the West, Ukrainian intellectuals prided themselves on their Western heritage — Renaissance, Reformation, private schooling, even Latin connections. Now they are surprised that their credentials are questioned.

cost was toeing the line and a tacit acceptance of the system. Many of the shortcomings remain in place, as do many of the persons who prospered.

The situation in the humanities is as complex and unsettled as in other areas of endeavor. The professional organizations, such as the Union of Writers or the Academy of Sciences, fear an end to their privileges while they welcome the expanded opportunity for travel and advancement. Limitations on travel and publishing no longer exist, but there are no funds for either.

The beauty of the countryside

Except for Sevastopol, home of the disputed Black Sea Fleet, travel in Ukraine is unrestricted. The country is child excited even in the gloom of winter, hoarfrost gleaming on seep trees that intersect the miles of fertile land. In the spring Kyiv swims in the fragrant bloom of acacia, chestnut, jasmine and early roses. And the summer — well, the summer has been lovingly described by Gogol, who transformed his nanny's Ukrainian folktales into masterpieces of Russian literature. Gogol's pictures re-emerge in the bucolic countryside, which had been off limits to foreigners for decades.

I criss-cross the country with the exhilaration of a child excused from school on a beautiful May day. I swim in the Black Sea, ski in the Carpathians, hike in the forests, drive through the steppes. I'm lulled by the gentleness of the land, the friendliness of the people.

It takes a conscious effort to remember that the sea is polluted by industrial waste and the land ruined in one of the less publicized but disastrous agricultural schemes of Nikita Khrushchev. It was he, a Russian raised on the border of Ukraine, and later his successor, Leonid Brezhnev, also a Russian from Ukraine's borders, who experimented disastrously with the plowing of the virgin lands. The rivers, which in earlier centuries had made fish the poor man's staple, are nowadays home to flotsam, not to fish. The reactor in Chernobyl hides yet another ugly secret: the leaking sarcophagus heats the water in the large artificial lake on Prypiat that threatens to flood historic Kyiv and its churches.

My students, whose knowledge of Ukrainian history is sketchy, shared with me the informal stories their own grandparents had told them, sotto voce to be sure, about the Great Patriotic War, that is, World War II. Many of the Soviet soldiers who served on the European front ended up in Siberia because Stalin feared their knowledge of even war-shattered Europe could raise questions about the Soviet standard of living, which was presented internally as the highest in the world. Siberian gulags deepened the soldiers' knowledge of the West by throwing them together with the prisoners from the former

of Marxist ideology always included the stricture that Russia should serve as the model and measure of Ukraine's cultural development. Ukraine's current studies resemble geological excavations, digging through layers of permissible secondary interpretations, through accessible archival material, until one reaches the sources at the heart of the matter.

It was, therefore, with some excitement that I became part of the review committee in the defense of a dissertation on the revolutionary events of 1919 that dealt with Bolshevik policies toward Ukraine. The dissertation, based on primary source material only recently opened to scholars, was crisp and thorough, though limited in scope. Even so it was eons removed from some of the propagandistic prattle that passed for scholarship fewer than 10 years ago. The candidate worked on his own; the mentor's role was a formality.

Many scholars use the opportunity of the new freedom of expression not so much for research, as to expound on their views of the world, humanities, progress, democracy, and the role of Ukraine and its intelligentsia. Daily newspapers, in good Eastern European tradition, are full of editorial comment. There are few female by-lines — the women are busy hunting for goods, growing and canning food, and in general maintaining the households along with performing their professional duties.

Although I had done a history series broadcast on Voice of America and Radio Liberty, and my publications have appeared in both languages, there was some confusion when I showed up at the history faculty of the university: I somehow did not fit the mold of the full professor. It did not occur to me to unearth the dean's letter naming me full professor that more than a decade ago had given me such great pride. The dean of history and I began a bantering conversation. I quoting abstract poetry and even more abstruse philosophy, and with that my place was assured.

The rank determined my salary, but nothing prepared me for the manner of receiving the money. In the middle of one of my lectures the student assistant of the department arrived with a box full of local currency, a list of all departmental faculty with their salaries, a pencil to check off that I received my pay. In full view of the students my monthly salary was counted out (it was more than 10 times larger than the largest scholarship stipend, but it hardly lasted a week, and averaged out between \$20 and \$30 on the semi-legal black market).

When I mentioned the awkwardness of the procedure, the vice-chairman began delivering the money to my

(Continued on page 14)

Mike Semko's...

(Continued from page 1)

of war held by Soviet authorities, disclosed a list of 39 Americans who had been trapped in the Soviet Union. These were people, mostly ethnic Ukrainians, Russians and Belarusians, who had been born in the United States, or who held U.S. passports. Mike and John Semko were both on that list.

Don Ritter, then a U.S. representative from the Lehigh Valley area, took an interest after local businesswoman Marta Fedoriv informed him about the case. He asked both the U.S. ambassador to Ukraine at the time, Roman Popadiuk, and the Ukrainian ambassador in Washington, Oleh Bilorus, to help obtain permission for Mr. Semko to visit his homeland. Both expressed their readiness to cooperate in the case.

That was in the summer of 1992, and two years later Mr. Semko's dreams are about to be realized with the help of a few guardian angels.

Because Mr. Semko has no relatives that he knows of in the United States, nor does he have any means of income to pay for a flight to Pennsylvania, or any means of support while he is there, he had to prove that someone could take care of him.

"How can I leave? I don't have any money," Mr. Semko had told the

Associated Press in 1992, when his case made headlines in U.S. newspapers.

Charles Davenport, a San-Diego based businessman, read of Mr. Semko's plight. "I wondered how I would feel in his shoes, an American who couldn't go home," he said during a recent phone interview.

While doing business in Kyiv in the summer of 1992, Mr. Davenport, who owns Sea West, a leading international alternative energy company, approached the U.S. Embassy here and made a generous offer to fund two round-trip airfares to Pennsylvania for Mr. Semko and a family member.

With one problem solved, it was necessary to find housing and volunteers to care for Mr. Semko and his daughter during their stay in the U.S.

Maria Rudensky, third secretary at the United States Embassy in Kyiv, was Mr. Semko's life saver. She was able to find a group of Ukrainian Americans at Philadelphia's Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, led by Orysia Hewka, who have volunteered their time to show the long-lost American around his hometown and take him to his parents' graves. Working with the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington, she has been able to provide Mike Semko with housing during his two-week stay.

And thus, Mr. Semko will be welcomed "home."



Mike Semko and his daughter, Teodozia Paprotska.

Parliament ...

(Continued from page 2)

has done nothing since the Parliament passed this resolution over a week ago. He has promised that economic reform is a top priority for his administration, but he is up against a Parliament that is dominated by Communists, hard-liners who may block any programs he may try to pass.

Oleh Taranov, the chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on the Economy,

admitted that the Parliament had made a mistake in adopting this resolution. "But this resolution is not the worst possible scenario. It would have been much worse if they had approved a moratorium for half a year," he told the Eastern Economist.

"I don't think this decision will scare the G-7, the IMF or the World Bank. I think people in the European Community are smart enough to understand that this is a temporary phenomenon, not a permanent trend" he said.

Administration...

(Continued from page 1)

Dorgan (D-N.D.), Wendell Ford (D-Ky.), John Glenn (D-Ohio), Tom Harkin (D-Iowa), Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.), Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.), Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii), Ted Kennedy (D-Mass.), Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.), Harlan Mathews (D-Tenn.), Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio), George Mitchell (D-Maine), Patty Murray (D-Wash.), Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), David Pryor (D-Ark.), John Rockefeller (D-W.Va.) and Jim Sasser (D-Tenn.).

Coming under strong administration pressure, Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.) tempered her earlier support for the measure and offered a compromise, removing the provision from the bill and substituting language in the report accompanying the legislation. Report language is not part of the law, nor is it legally binding.

Russian troop withdrawal

The conference moved on to consider the issue of Russian troop withdrawal from the Baltic states by August 31. On July 13, the Senate had adopted, by a vote of 89 to 8, an amendment, initiated by Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.), which would mandate the suspension of U.S. assistance, except humanitarian assistance, to Russia if all Russian troops were not withdrawn from the Baltic states by August 31, a date established by President Boris Yeltsin.

During Senate consideration, the amendment was opposed by David Boren (D-Okla.), Wendell Ford (D-Ky.), John Glenn (D-Ohio), Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.), Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio), Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), David Pryor (D-Ark.) and Paul Simon (D-Ill.).

Rep. David Obey (D-Wis.), chairman of the House Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, took on the role of articulating the administration's position on this and every other issue. He strongly opposed this provision and offered alternate language. The Obey language did not specify the August 31 withdrawal date; instead it required a presidential certification that "the government of Russia and governments of Latvia and Estonia have established a timetable" for the withdrawal of troops.

Sen. Patrick Leahy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, immediately suggested accepting the proposed House language. Sen. McConnell objected, stating that "it gives Russia until October 1" to withdraw, and he characterized the proposal as "kneeling under to Russia again."

Rep. Obey argued that the Senate amendment, with the August 31 date, was not needed due to President Yeltsin's recent announcement of an agreement with Estonia. Sen. McConnell pointed out that the August 31 date "meant something since you took it out." Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.) stated that he was "with McConnell on this issue and that we should hold Russia to what they said."

At Sen. McConnell's request for a vote, the House conferees voted 8 to 3 against accepting the Senate amendment. Those voting against were: David Obey (D-Wis.), Charles Wilson (D-Texas), John Olver (D-Mass.), Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.), Esteban Torres (D-Calif.), Nita Lowey (D-N.Y.), Jose Serrano (D-N.Y.) and Bob Livingston (R-La.). Voting for the Senate position were: John Porter (R-Ill.), Jim Lightfoot (R-Iowa) and Sonny Callahan (R-Ala.).

After voting against the Senate language, Rep. Pelosi stated that while she wanted more assurances of Russian troop withdrawal, she had confidence in Mr. Yeltsin's statement. Tongue in cheek, Rep. Callahan asked her which statement.

Earmarks for three states

When the conference proceeded to the

earmarks (mandated amounts of assistance for specific nations) for Ukraine, Armenia and Georgia, the opposition of the Clinton administration was again evident.

Earlier in the conference, Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Texas) urged support for the earmarks, stating that "the earmark for Ukraine is critical as it is for Armenia." Rep. Porter also spoke on behalf of assistance.

Sen. McConnell, the chief sponsor of support for the three countries, first addressed the earmark of \$150 million for Ukraine by stating that the "administration admitted that it made a mistake to deny Ukraine political and economic support." He strongly criticized the administration's "Russia first" policy, pointing out that in Fiscal Year 1994 the administration plans to spend \$1.6 billion in Russia and only \$166 million in Ukraine, and that the United States "has failed to live up to its commitments to Ukraine."

The Kentucky lawmaker went on to state that for the administration the problem seems to be that "Ukraine lacks the correct 'mindset,' that is, it objects to Moscow control." He strongly pointed out that "Ukraine is not Russia." Sen. McConnell also challenged conventional wisdom that there is no economic reform taking place in Ukraine. He pointed to the changes taking place "in the countryside" and argued that reform is occurring at the grassroots and will "end in Kyiv" rather than be centrally orchestrated.

He concluded by arguing that the U.S. has maintained two standards for behavior; one for Russia and another for every other nation. "We need a balance in regional policies," Sen. McConnell stated. He then recited a list of organizations, including the CEEC members and the American Jewish Committee, that support the Ukrainian earmark.

Sen. Lautenberg agreed with Sen. McConnell, saying that "not having the advantage of Western advisors," Ukraine has found the reform process difficult. "They need help, and we need to tell them that America stands behind them."

Rep. Obey opposed the assistance, stating that "Vice-President [Al] Gore will be in Kyiv next week and we should give him flexibility." He continued: "Ukraine has many problems: [Leonid] Kuchma was elected president, there was a Communist victory in the parliamentary elections, and Kuchma has allowed that anti-reformer [Vitaliy] Masol to remain as the prime minister for six months. Mr. Masol was the last Communist prime minister appointed by [Volodymyr] Scherbytsky, and we all know about him." He concluded by arguing that the "administration has been slow to recognize needed carrots" in its dealings with Ukraine.

Rep. Livingston stated that while he shares Rep. Obey's opposition to earmarks, he had to "leave" him on this one and support the earmark.

The House conferees then voted 8 to 4 not to accept the Senate earmark. Voting against the Senate position were: David Obey (D-Wis.), Charles Wilson (D-Texas), John Olver (D-Mass.), Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.), Esteban Torres (D-Calif.), Nita Lowey (D-N.Y.) and Jose Serrano (D-N.Y.). Voting for the Senate position were: Bob Livingston (R-La.), John Porter (R-Ill.), Jim Lightfoot (R-Iowa) and Sonny Callahan (R-Ala.).

Rep. Callahan suggested that the conference agree that no more than 40 percent of the funds be allocated to Russia with the balance to the non-Russian nations. That would guarantee the non-Russian nations a reasonable level of support but would provide the Clinton administration with flexibility in the specific allocation of funding. Rep. Obey rejected that proposal.

Rep. Obey recommended that the level

(Continued on page 11)

Kharkiv and Ukraine through a young diasporan's eyes

by Yarema A. Bachynsky

KHARKIV— In last week's issue I described part of my recent trip to Ukraine as an English as a Second Language (ESL) instructor and participant in the UNA-Prosvita Teaching English in Ukraine program. Time spent in Kyiv, my arrival in Kharkiv and initial contact with one of my ESL classes were all mentioned in Part I. This week, I give you more (but not more of the same, I trust)...

Part II: Being there

Although, as mentioned previously, the Teaching English program stipulates that an ESL class receive 20 hours of instruction per week, and recommends a student/instructor ratio of 15:1, the realities on the ground are different. Only towards the course's end did the number of students start approaching this ratio.

Having looked at "the afternoons" last week, we now come to the evening class.

Studies in the eve

The evening class was a true mixed bag, very different from the afternoons. We started out with 19 evening students; this number grew to 23, prior to settling at 17 about midway into the course. There were a significant number of no-shows, absentees, latecomers and just plain old bums in the evening class. I would sometimes wait until 6:15 p.m. (e.g. 15 minutes past the appointed starting time) to begin the evening lesson. Even then, the class would daily enjoy hearing the intricate explanations of some poor, wayward soul as to why he or she was arriving at 8 p.m. (slightly late, that is).

All in all, though, the tendency towards Homo sovieticus concepts of punctuality was balanced out by the group's diversity of profession, their per-

sonal interests and over-all maturity. This made for lively class discussions. It was not unusual for the evening class to stretch to 9 p.m. or beyond.

The majority of the evening class were gainfully employed (or underemployed) women and men in their early to mid-20s. There were three English teachers and even a freshly minted physician, who is well acquainted with the export of surplus pharmaceuticals to the "northern brother." This young man of medicine was brilliant in class, often posing narrow syntactical or grammatical questions which I, as a layman English instructor, found impossible to answer. Perhaps a refresher course for the teacher would be in order.

The list of notables in my evening class included Alexander Grishyn, an electrical engineer who experiments from time to time with high energy devices. Though Mr. Grishyn is Russian on his father's side (his mother is Ukrainian), I found his attitude towards Ukraine very positive. Ostensibly apolitical, Mr. Grishyn believes very strongly in the need to build a Ukrainian state with a clear Ukrainian national identity. He is disgusted with the hostility of many Russians and the apathy of many Ukrainians towards learning the state language. To me it was very encouraging to see such a type of person, who, if motivated, could do more for Ukraine than 10 "democratic" deputies or a hundred "red directors." Nationally minded young professionals such as Mr. Grishyn are key to a strong, well-run and prosperous Ukrainian state.

The most salient characteristic of the evening students was their desire to make contacts with their American professional counterparts. The engineers, doctors and teachers among them frequently spoke of exchanging information, visiting

American universities/workplaces and hosting U.S. professionals. They constantly sought to extract practical information about the U.S. Thus, the course was conducted in a rather freestyle manner. We did little formal grammar review, but far more vocabulary building and idiom practice. Distinctions between such more American usage as "in my opinion" and the more British "to my mind" were touched on.

Everything said in class, turned in one way or another, on the topic of America. I have a funny feeling I will be seeing a number of my evening students in the U.S. in the foreseeable future. More power to them.

"The Russia House"

When I volunteered for the Teaching English in Ukraine program I was under the impression that I would be boarding with a Ukrainian family. Lo and behold, virtually at the moment I arrived in Kharkiv I was told that I would be staying with a Russian family. I considered objecting for a moment, but decided not to.

As it turned out, although I would have preferred staying with Ukrainians, my experiences with the Agichev family probably gave me a more rounded view of life in Ukraine and the problems plaguing the young state. Certainly, I had the opportunity to observe the Russian mentality at work. More on that next week.

In comparison with most Ukrainian households, the Agichevs are rather well off. Alla Agicheeva is a dentist at a local pediatric clinic. A former actress, she still enjoys attending performances, particularly at the Taras Shevchenko Theater on Sumska Street (the main street of the city). Her daughter and one of my pupils, Lena, is a high school student. She stud-

ies very hard, enjoys the latest Western music and fashion (whatever it may happen to be), and exhibits all the turbulence and attitude associated with the difficult adolescent years.

I never had the honor of meeting Col. Agicheev, as he was away at his military post in the Ukrainian Army. It was indeed an honor to speak with some of his subordinates, who occasionally called the apartment and asked me to explain to the colonel, should he call, why they were unable to come to work on time. I felt like the colonel's adjutant. I even considered enlisting at the nearest recruiting office. Unfortunately the process would have involved surrendering my U.S. citizenship, which would have been a bit harsh, for now.

The dirty game

I was introduced to a taste of Kharkiv politics early on in my stay and was quickly fascinated by the large amount of incompetence, doubletalk, backstabbing and sheer idiocy present among the weak national-democratic circles. As a guest at meetings of some of the "established" democratic parties, I realized that most of these organizations are hopelessly compromised by personal conflicts, penetration by communist and Russian fifth columnists, and sabotage from within and without.

Many of the locals realize their predicament, but repeated to me time and again that they see no solution other than a strong central government, that would break the power monopoly of the communist-dominated Kharkiv nomenklatura. I tend to agree with them. It may soon be time to "send in the marines," so to speak.

Next week: Outta there — The end of the course; returning home; what needs to be done.

A visit to Skovoroda territory

by Yarema A. Bachynsky

SKOVORODYNIVKA, Ukraine— A Saturday excursion through the Kharkiv countryside during my ESL teaching tour proved most enlightening. I was fortunate to visit a living tribute to the dean of Ukrainian philosophers, Hryhoriy Savych Skovoroda.

Some 50 miles northwest of the oblast center, near the city of Zolochiv (For the die-hard Halychany out there: "Yes! There is an east Ukrainian Zolochiv.") lies the picturesque village of Skovorodynivka. It is home to the H. S. Skovoroda Literary Memorial Museum. The site includes a four-room museum building, a grove wherein is located the philosopher's grave, and a park featuring, in a typical country twist, an ancient oak tree said to be the philosopher's favorite spot for rumination and reflection.

The museum staff, consisting of two middle-aged gentlemen, one clearly an academic, the other equally clearly an "investigative" ex-party hack, and an elderly lady, apparently the custodian, attended their Kharkiv visitors' needs professionally and competently. Our group, which included my Kharkiv ESL coordinator Larysa Vasylenko, Lena Agicheeva from my host family and our driver, a Belarusian to whom nothing is more beautiful than the Prypiat Marshes of his homeland, was treated to a lengthy excursion on the museum grounds.

The museum building is divided into four rooms, each dealing with a separate facet of the life and times of Hryhoriy

Skovoroda. The exhibits in Room One take a Marxian economic approach towards the socio-economic conditions of 18th century Left-Bank Ukraine. Skovoroda's youthful years and education at the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy are emphasized. There are numerous items relating to such ancient philosophers as Plato and Aristotle as well as more recent intellectuals, among them Descartes, Leibnitz and the famed rector of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Teofan Prokopovych.

Room Two emphasizes the philosopher's years spent teaching at the Kharkiv Collegium and his views on religion and often stormy relationship with the Orthodox Church, as reflected in such works as "Narcisse" (1767), the handwritten original of which is located herein.

Room Three contains materials on Skovoroda's creative influence on learning in Europe and worldwide, as well as commemorations of the philosopher-writer and his accomplishments, while Room Four is a restoration of the room in which the philosopher lived out his last days.

Following our guided tour/lecture in the museum building, we were shown two other points of interest at the complex. First came the old oak tree in whose hollow, so the story goes, the philosopher spent some of his more pensive moments. This tree's symbolism was significant enough for the Germans to have attempted burning it down during

(Continued on page 15)



Monument to Taras Hryhoryovych Shevchenko at the Shevchenko Park, Kharkiv.

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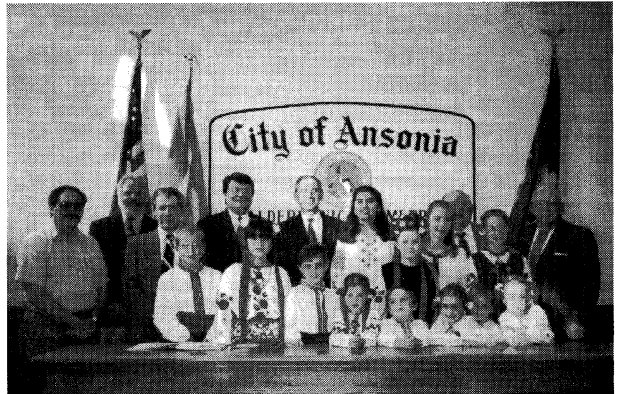
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Ansonia to host Special Olympians



Ansonia, Conn., will host the Ukrainian delegation to the 1995 Special Olympics, which will be held in New Haven, Conn., on July 1-9. The 45-member Ukrainian delegation, which will include 15 coaches, will spend June 26-29 in Ansonia and will live in the homes of residents. Seen above are (first row from left): Michael Pysarchyk, Illene Gebuza, John Zanowiak, Stephanie Kowal, Michael Tchir, Michelle Slota, Michael Zanowiak, Jessica Kowal; (second row from left): Louis Criscuolo, co-chairman of the Host Town Committee of the Special Olympics; Robert Ratzenberger, member; Robert Gaudio, chairman; Robert Goossens, chairman of the South Regional District of the Knights of Columbus; Edwin V. Selden, statewide organizer of the Host Town Program; Lisa Gebuza, Marianne Pysarchyk, Maria Sembrat; Donald L. Parker, Sr., state deputy of the Knights of Columbus; Jennifer Zanowiak and Frank F. Stuban, language service chairman of the Host Town Committee. The 12 Ukrainian American dancers and singers dressed in embroidered Ukrainian national costumes are all parishioners of Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ansonia.

Ukrainian Canadian...

(Continued from page 6)

are really high and if complications occur, women can easily die from what would be relatively minor treatable problems in Canada.

Abortion is the main form of contraception. On average, women have four abortions in their lifetimes. This contributes to subsequent medical complications and psychological problems, but women don't feel they can manage or afford more children, the Canadian nurses explained.

Cerebral palsy also seems to be more common than in Canada, perhaps because of birthing methods that include forcing labor rather than letting nature take its course. Said Ms. Cholod: "The midwife or aide would literally lay her torso over the laboring woman and push the baby out."

The two Canadian nurses gave prenatal classes to a small group of women who gathered weekly in the hospital

library. The women were eager to learn about the growth and development of their babies, and about normal body changes during pregnancy, nutrition, and pre- and post-natal exercises.

Ukraine not only needs upgrading in health care and sanitation, it needs new equipment. While the system is not totally underdeveloped, Sister Zoe observed, it's as if modernization stopped at a certain point. Often spare parts or the disposable supplies needed for lab tests aren't available.

While in Ukraine, Sister Zoe lived with her religious community, the Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate. The order, which has communities in Canada, originated in Ukraine, but the sisters had to remain "underground" during the Communist regime. Property confiscated by the Communists was recently returned to the order.

Ms. Cholod stayed with a family 14 kilometers from Lviv. She saw how people have to line up for bread and how they survive by bartering, stealing or taking goods out of the country and selling them for U.S. dollars. The dollars can be used to buy items from markets set up on the streets, on the hoods of cars and in large stadiums. "You are able to buy car parts, medicines, even designer clothes if you have American currency," said Ms. Cholod.

"It's a hard life," she added, "and I really appreciate what we have here in Canada, especially the health care system, and, above all, the functional democratic process."

Sister Zoe said she hopes to return one day to Ukraine for a second posting. She said she left "a little bit of my heart there." If her plans go well, she will do thesis work there for her master's degree in health care administration.

Meanwhile, Ms. Cholod has already booked a trip back. She was to make a presentation on the Canadian health system at a conference in Ukraine in mid-July.

For more information on the Partners in Health program, contact the Canadian Society for International Health by phoning (613) 230-2654, or faxing (613) 230-8401.

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Administration...

(Continued from page 4)

of assistance to the states of the former Soviet Union be set at \$850 million and the word "shall" be changed to "should" in the provision of assistance to all three states (Ukraine, Armenia and Georgia), thereby turning a mandate into a recommendation without the force of law. Sen. McConnell argued that the conference did that last year in its assistance to Ukraine and the administration ignored it.

After voting against the assistance for Ukraine, Rep. Lowey pointed out that she had traveled to Ukraine with Majority Leader Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.) last year and agreed with Rep. Gephardt that "Ukraine wasn't being treated equitably by the United States."

Sen. Leahy voiced his concern about the pace of reform in Ukraine and agreed with Rep. Obey that Vice-President Gore needs flexibility. "If we earmark assistance, then Kuchma will not need to negotiate with Gore. He will give Gore Chicken Kyiv and send him on his way."

Sen. Lautenberg responded by saying that "we held out a carrot already." He asked, "How do we hurt Gore by committing assistance to Ukraine?" He concluded that he would "go along with the compromise reluctantly."

Rep. Porter attempted to persuade the conferees that "shall" should be retained for Armenia to which Rep. Obey objected. Also speaking in support of Armenia were Reps. Pelosi, Torres and Lowey, as well as Sen. Lautenberg. With the vote of the House conferees, the Senate realized it had no alternative but to accept the Obey compromise.

The House-Senate conference also modified the Senate provision that mandated the establishment of a "Trans-Caucasus Enterprise Fund" to provide investments in Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan, making it a recommendation.

While the Central and East European Coalition was not successful in convincing the House conferees to accept the Senate position on these issues, it was clear that progress had been made. While modified, the provisions remained in the bill and members of the House who voted against the CEEC's position were eager to redeem themselves with favorable statements.

USAID provisions

The coalition was more successful on three amendments affecting the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), which administers the bulk of U.S. foreign assistance. The amendments, developed by the coalition to open the grant process to ethnic organizations, were contained in the Senate bill. The first amendment requires USAID to report to the Appropriations Committees on "each grant and contact" to organizations working in Central and Eastern Europe with information concluding: "(1) a description of its purpose, (2) its amount, and (3) the country where the grant or contract funds are to be expended." The purpose is to more easily identify the types of assistance and the recipient country.

A second amendment requires that the administrator of USAID report to the committees within 60 days "on steps being taken to include individuals and organizations with language or regional expertise in the provision of assistance," thereby making it easier for Central and East European American ethnic organizations to receive USAID grants.

The third amendment requires that "no less than 50 percent" of the assistance to that part of the world be made available for country-specific activities. Currently, USAID awards grants for all the nations of Central and Eastern Europe or the former Soviet Union in a "one size fits all" approach. This amendment will force USAID to deal with the specific needs of individual countries and will make it more difficult to hide the fact that most of the assistance is being given to Russia.

UNA Washington Office Director Eugene Iwanciw commented: "We were disappointed with the House vote on the earmark of assistance for Ukraine. Clearly, the opposition of the administration put a lot of pressure on House Democrats. We are appreciative to those House members who supported Ukraine and are especially grateful to Sen. McConnell for his leadership and Sen. Lautenberg for his strong support of Ukraine."

In commenting on the role of the Central and East European Coalition, Mr. Iwanciw pointed out: "While we did not get everything we wanted, we made inroads; it's a building process. Part of that process was that four coalition members were there until 3:30 in the morning keeping an eye on the discussions and discussions. The conferees were well aware of our presence. The case for all our issues was strengthened by the cooperation of the 16 organizations."

"The results of the conference demonstrate that if our communities organize, we can have an effect on decision-making. The lesson is that our grassroots need to continue voicing their opinions to policy-makers. With a little more effort, we should have the support of the majority of conferees next year."



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UNWLA DAY

Saturday, August 13

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VOLODYMYR VYNNYTSKY, pianist
OLES KUZYSZYN, singer, composer

10:00 p.m. **DANCE** - music provided by **OLES KUZYSZYN TRIO ("LUNA")**

Saturday, August 20

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT - TROYANDA**, Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, Winnipeg
OLYA CHODOBA-FRYZ, vocalist
ANDRIJ STASIW, pianist

10:00 p.m. **DANCE** - music provided by **ODNOCHASNIST**
11:45 p.m. Crowning of "MISS SOYUZIVKA 1995"

Sunday, August 21

2:15 p.m. **CONCERT - TROYANDA**, Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, Winnipeg
OLYA CHODOBA-FRYZ, vocalist
"LVIVYANY" (VESELYI LVIV), Vocal-Instrumental Ensemble

Saturday, August 27

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT - CABARET: UKRAINIAN SOUVENIR**, duet
10:00 p.m. **DANCE** - music provided by **UKRAINIAN SOUVENIR**

Sunday, August 28

2:15 p.m. **CONCERT - "New faces and voices from Ukraine"**

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Berkeley maestra wins praise from Bay Area's music critics

by Ksenia Kyzyk

BERKELEY, Calif. - For centuries, choral and symphonic conducting have been considered the province of male authority figures. Even in modern America, there are only a handful of prominent women who have broken into this rather exclusive men's club - notably Sara Caldwell and Kaye Gardner. Yet in recent years, a young Ukrainian American woman has been capturing the attention of music critics and winning the respect of composers on the West Coast.

Since 1990, Marika Kuzma has directed the University Chorus at the University of California at Berkeley and has guest conducted the Berkeley Symphony, the local professional orchestra. Her repertoire during this period has been as challenging as it has been eclectic. Along with successful renditions of traditional masterworks, including Bach's "St. Matthew Passion," Brahms' "Ein Deutsches Requiem" and Beethoven's Mass in C, Dr. Kuzma has also tackled such risky and iconoclastic compositions as Britten's "Cantata Misericordium," Stravinsky's "Svadebka (Les Noces)" and Steve Reich's "Tehillim."

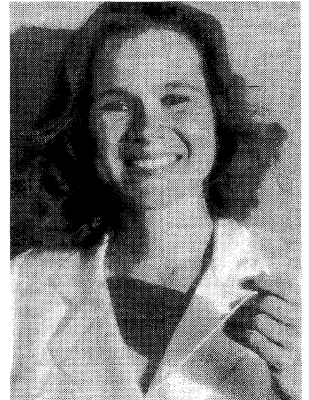
During the past year, she was invited to premiere several new works, including "Galactic Folds" by New York's Louis Karchin with the San Francisco-based ensemble Earplay and "Gemeaux (Twins)" for double orchestra by the Japanese composer Toru Takemitsu. She performed "Gemeaux" with the Berkeley Symphony side by side with its music director, Kent Nagano, a conductor who recently made his Metropolitan Opera debut.

Neither has Dr. Kuzma shied away from Ukrainian composers. She has introduced Northern California audiences to the works of Dmytro Bortniansky, Alexander Koshetz and Marian Kouzan. Her doctoral thesis at Indiana University on Bortniansky recently received top honors from the American Choral Directors Association. She will be recognized at the ACDA national convention in Washington this year with its Julius Herford Prize for Distinguished Doctoral Research in Choral Music. An article excerpted from her dissertation is due to appear in the Journal of Musicology this year as well.

Under Dr. Kuzma's direction, the University Chorus has enjoyed consistently stellar reviews from Bay Area music critics. Writing for the San Francisco Chronicle, Robert Commanday raved, "Marika Kuzma conducted splendid performances... her University Chorus very impressive in sonority, quality of tone and expressiveness..."

Sarah Cahill of the Berkeley Express wrote: "Kuzma is a dynamic conductor, obviously dedicated to the work at hand and obviously popular with her student singers... There was something virtuosic about the way Kuzma started the chorus with a traditional Orthodox chant, in which the whole group surged and breathed and swelled together fluently through each chord, and then led them straight into Bortniansky's Concerto XV, which split the chorus into small groups, each singing precise, clearly articulated interweaving lines."

Ms. Cahill noted that in 20 years of listening to the University Chorus, one commentator "had never heard it sound so good." She went on to give her readers a glimpse of Dr. Kuzma's earliest musical experiences, singing Bortniansky at her Ukrainian church in Connecticut. She compared the dramatic lyricism of Bortniansky's concertos to that of Bach's



Marika Kuzma

Passions. "Kuzma's excellent training of the chorus was clearly audible, especially in the concerto XXVII's final fugue with its forceful, crisp counterpoint. 'I cried unto the Lord' sang the chorus in a powerful outburst... and then they hushed to a gentle murmur to add, 'and He heard me.'"

Last fall, The Berkeley Voice hailed another "Phenomenal concert from UC Ensembles," which Dr. Kuzma co-conducted with Korean American director Jung-Ho Pak. Billed as the "Music of Damnation and Salvation," the concert featured Mozart's "Don Giovanni," Strauss' "Don Juan" and Beethoven's Mass in C.

Music critic R. Leplin clearly took delight in the musical confrontation between the forces of good and evil: "Following an Introit chant, this time on the side of established angels, the chorus, 80 strong, was up under the baton of Marika Kuzma... In its performance of this joyously explosive masterpiece, (Beethoven's Mass) the chorus was equal to the orchestra. Its singing was resolute, succinct, pitch-perfect, sweet in quiet spots, powerful in fortissimos, clear in fugues and adept in difficult stepwise runs. Kuzma's slight movements marked each beat with metronomic precision, delineated each line with fluid grace."

Working in a politically active, progressive college environment, Dr. Kuzma goes to considerable lengths to keep her chorus and orchestra in the flow of human events. During the Gulf War crisis, she made her debut as conductor with Haydn's "Mass in Time of War." Two years later, in the wake of the Rodney King verdict and the Los Angeles riots, she again challenged her audience with a concert "guided by themes celebrating human compassion." Under the headline, "Kuzma leads a masterful performance," Critic Deborah Mars Jackson wrote for the Daily Californian, "the zenith of the concert proved to be Britten's 'Cantata Misericordium,' a dramatic outpouring of the parable of the Good Samaritan. Throughout, the chorus - as principle character and moral judge, sang with broad dynamic range, employing tender pianissimos and wrathful fortes. Crisp contrapuntal sections surged into sweeping homophonic passages, with clarity of diction."

Born and raised in Hartford, Dr. Kuzma is a graduate of the Loomis Chaffee School and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where she was both a Phi Beta Kappa and a Morehead Scholar, and graduated at the top of her class. She received her master's degree in music from Stanford University, and her doctorate from Indiana University. She has

(Continued on page 13)

CONCERT REVIEW: Rutgers features Ukrainian art music

by Taras Pavlovsky

NEWARK, N.J. — On Sunday, July 10, listeners in Rutgers University's Nicholas Music Center were treated to a rare event: an entire evening of art music, both vocal and instrumental, by Ukrainian composers.

While such concerts have been known to occur within the confines of the Ukrainian emigre community, this one deserves special notice in that it was presented as part of the Rutgers Summerfest series, now in its eighth season.

Soprano Lilea Wolanska and pianist Taras Filenko joined forces for the majority of the program, presenting operatic arias and art songs by Ukrainian composers of the 19th and 20th centuries. The material was well chosen and represented composers active in Ukraine as well as those from the diaspora. Indeed, much of the music in the second half of the program was totally unfamiliar to this listener. Included in this section of the program were two U.S. premieres, "Mynaïut Dni," by Stefania Turkevych-Lukianovych, and a cycle of three songs by Fedir Yakymenko.

While both works deserve to be heard again (one hopes that other vocal artists from Ukraine, as well as those performers residing here, will hearken to this call) the latter is truly a buried treasure. It is the composer's Opus 90, written long after he was generally believed to have stopped composing. Even more revelatory is the fact that after having turned away from his Ukrainian heritage for much of his creative life, in his last years he chose to reclaim it by setting to music verses of the immortal Oleksander Oles.

Ms. Wolanska and Dr. Filenko have clearly worked together for some time. They succeeded in conjuring a wide range of emotions, from familial bliss in Lysenko's "Sadok Vyshnevyy" to tortured anguish in Liudkevych's "Pidu, Vtchu." Those familiar with Ms. Wolanska's voice were pleasantly surprised — apparently her vocal studies in Ukraine are agreeing with her. Her central register is colorful and finely focused. One hopes that in time she will succeed in eliminating the registral shifts that interfered with Sunday's performance. When combined with the troublesome acoustics of the Nicholas Music Center, these breaks occasionally made it seem as if some other singer had dropped in for a phrase or two, and then left just as suddenly. Dr. Filenko's accompaniment was never overpowering, but thoroughly musical throughout.

Dr. Filenko also performed several solo piano works. His spirited presentation of Lysenko's Second Rhapsody thrilled the audience, although one wishes the tempo in the "Dumka" section had been more relaxed. He was later joined by violinist Julian Ross and cellist Elizabeth Thompson for some chamber music.

Borys Liatoshynsky's Second Piano Trio (another work that deserves more frequent performance in the West) was given a generally fine reading, although the string players had occasional difficulties maintaining tone in the introduction. More objectionable was the fact that the fourth movement was omitted without comment.

Myroslav Skoryk's "Song" for violin and piano, already beginning to establish a place for itself in the violin repertoire, was beautifully performed.

The entire concert served as a vehicle to introduce Ukrainian art music to a not-necessarily-Ukrainian audience. In large part, it succeeded. Unfortunately, there were many "loose ends" that undermined the concert's over-all effect. Firstly, the concert was preceded by a lecture given by Dr.

Filenko, attempting to briefly illustrate the history of Ukrainian music, starting from folk roots, encompassing sacred music and finishing with art music. A noble ambition, to be sure, but such a presentation would have been better suited to a half-day session of a scholarly conference. Attempting to crowd so much material into a 45-minute slot would have been a questionable tactic even in a normal concert season, and seemed all the more out of place in this summer music festival. Furthermore, the extra hour that it added to an already over-long performance, especially on a Sunday night, was burdensome.

Secondly, since most of the program was devoted to art song, one would have expected texts and translations to have been inserted into the program. Unlike folk songs, art songs are settings of a poet's text; the imagery, structure and cadence of that text, itself a work of art, are integral to the art song and are vitally important to its proper perception and understanding. To assume that a freely worded synopsis can achieve the same end is naive. Perhaps such texts are not generally given in Ukraine, but their inclusion is standard procedure here.

Lastly, one cannot help but be astounded and offended that the program itself was titled "Music of the [sic] Ukraine." It is truly unfortunate that professional performers of this caliber cannot avail themselves of, at the very least, the proper name of the country that they represent.

In his excellent program notes, Robert E. Palmer writes that "...the depth of [Ukraine's] musical culture [was] often misattributed, misunderstood and even misspelled." It is ironic that in a project as well-intended as this concert some of the same errors have unwittingly been committed.

Berkeley maestra...

(Continued from page 12)

studied choral directing with Jan Harrington, Robert Porco and Volodymyr Kolesnyk; early music with Thomas Binkley; and orchestral conducting as a fellow at the Aspen Music Festival with Paul Vermel. At Aspen, she also had an opportunity to assist Leonard Slatkin and Catherine Comet.

Next year, she will direct both the Chorus and Chamber Chorus at UC Berkeley. At the start of the season, she will prepare the Chamber Chorus for special performances of Handel's oratorio "L'Allegro" with the internationally acclaimed Philharmonia Baroque Orchestra led by Nicolas McGegan and the Mark Morris Dancers. A spring concert will feature a program of all-Slavic a cappella music.

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Registration for tennis matches, including name, age divisions and the fee of \$15.00 should be sent to:
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Registration should be received no later than August 26, 1994. No additional applications will be accepted before the competitions, since the schedule of matches will be worked out ahead of time.

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schedule of matches:

Friday, September 2, Soyuzivka, 1 p.m. Men's preliminary round. Players who must compete in this round will be notified by August 29.

Saturday, September 3. All players must contact the Tournament Committee: they will be informed of the time and place of their first matches, as well as matches in subsequent rounds. In case of rain, all players meet in the Main House.

Because of limited time and the large number of entries, players can compete in one group only; they must indicate their choice on the registration blank.

Players who fail to report for a scheduled match on time will be defaulted.

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Warm-up at 9 a.m. for individuals championship of USCAK
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Boys/Men	TABLE of EVENTS INDIVIDUAL	Girls/Women		
1	13/14	13/14	2	
3	15 & over	15 & over	4	
5 ..	10 & under	10 & under ..	6	
7	11/12	11/12	8	
9	13/14	13/14	10	
11	15 & over	15 & over	12	
13 ..	10 & under	10 & under ..	14	
15	11/12	11/12	16	
17	13/14	13/14	18	
19	15 & over	15 & over	20	
21 ..	10 & under	10 & under ..	22	
23	11/12	11/12	24	
25	13/14	13/14	26	
27	15 & over	15 & over	28	
29 ..	10 & under	10 & under ..	30	
31	11/12	11/12	32	
33	13/14	13/14	34	
35	15 & over	15 & over	36	
37 ..	10 & under	10 & under ..	38	
39	11/12	11/12	40	
41	13/14	13/14	42	
43 ...	15 & over	15 & over	44	
RELAYS				
45 ..	10 & under	4 x 25m free	10 & under ..	46
47	11/12	4 x 25m free	11/12	48
49	13/14	4 x 50m free	13/14	50
51	15 & over	4 x 50m medley	15 & over	52

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Rediscovering...

(Continued from page 7)

apartment. She added homemade preserves, concerned that my living alone was not conducive to proper eating habits. Her example was followed by other colleagues who delivered items to which they had access—potatoes, potent spirits (homemade to chase away the cold), pickled cabbage and the herbal teas they picked. They were concerned that the American would suffer from shortages in their land; they explained that they were injured to want, and I was not. As it was, they were quite impressed that Americans could cope with conditions so different from those in the States. What they found most surprising was our willingness to come for an extended stay to their country.

Education: centralized, Russified

Education in Ukraine had been both centralized and Russified. The Ministry of Education, the Academy of Sciences and the defense ministries ran the schools. The curriculum was highly structured, and in the humanities the faculty had to abide by the program decided upon by the ministry and the university officials. Students were accepted into a specific major, and there was little provision for electives.

Students still take about six lecture courses a semester. Upper division students do take some seminar courses, but compared to the best of American colleges, write few original research papers. Many of them explained to me that I, as a scholar, should simply teach them, they had so much to learn. And did I really want to waste my time discussing issues with them that could more effectively be lectured to them? And please, Madame Professor — they had with a great deal of pleasure switched to this old Western form of address rather than the earlier name and patronymic — we just want to hear you talk.

What they wanted to hear most was stories about the United States, and how the young people live there, and about the system of education. And was it true that the unemployed receive stipends? If so, why would anyone want to work, anyway? Many students wanted to know about the cost of education in the U.S. and the lifestyles of students. They were intrigued to find out how many of our students put themselves through schools with wages earned from part-time jobs.

A problem I had with many students in Kyiv was a conceptual one. For most of them, a historical fact was a historical fact, and issues of interpretation and approach were strange concepts. But they warmed up to the idea of class discussion and learned quickly the difference between polemics and debate. Had they been given a chance, they would have done well in writing papers. The dean of the history faculty, however, did not think it a good idea for the American to grade his history students, or for the students to be subjected for long to an alien form of instruction. The course, it turned out, had been an elective, so at least one of my suggestions had been followed.

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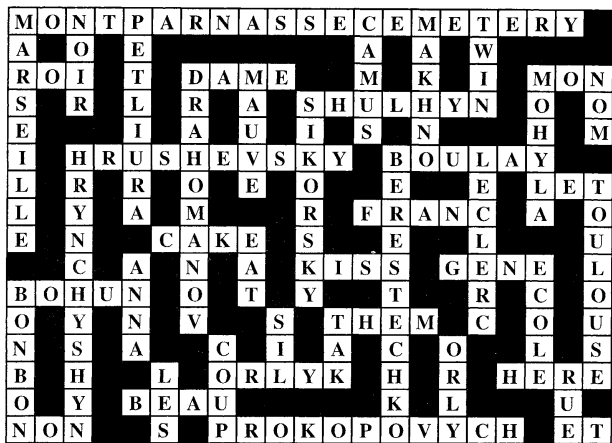
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Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko

Answers to last week's puzzle



A visit...

(Continued from page 9)

World War II, according to one of the guides. Though hearing this from a person who still believes in a Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and wears a little Lenin on his lapel makes me wonder about the veracity of these words.

Lastly, we visited Skovoroda's gravesite. It is a somewhat somber place, as are most places of rest. Near the slab of stone marking the site stands a larger-than-life statue of the philosopher in his younger years. Seeing the combination of gravestone and statue was a fitting end to a most interesting excursion.

The museum's Soviet origins (it was founded in 1972) do not detract from its value as a point of academic interest and as a potential tourist attraction. (Attention all you diaspora travel agents: This might be of interest to those of you wanting to push expanded tourism in eastern

Ukraine.) Much like many museums, galleries, theaters and similar points of interest in the Kharkiv area, the Skovoroda Museum complex needs to be refurbished, as much of the facility is in a state of slow decay. Much more important is the need for foreign and diaspora tourists/visitors to learn of its existence and actually take a look at it.

As an added incentive for all those sick of hearing Russian rattled about on Kharkiv streets, a visit to Skovorodynivka will come as a breath of fresh Ukrainian air. Virtually no one I spoke with in the museum complex or in the nearby village spoke the language of the "northern brother." Apparently, Skovorodynivka has not seen fit to take on the more "cosmopolitan" views on language that are present in Kharkiv. With the possible exception of the guide with Lenin on his lapel, I did not sense any "khokhly" in the area. A sign of hope, perhaps?



Hryhoriy Savych Skovoroda State Memorial Museum, Skovorodynivka. Front view of the central museum building.



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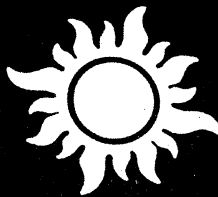
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Thursday, August 11

NEW YORK: Dr. Roksolana Zorivchak, professor at Lviv University, vice-president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Ukraine and specialist in translations, will speak on the topic "The First Translations of Ukrainian Literature into the English Language." The lecture begins at 6:30 p.m. at the Shevchenko Scientific Society building, 63 Fourth Avenue (between Ninth and 10th streets).

Saturday, August 13

YARDVILLE, N.J.: The annual summer dance "On a Hot Summer Night VI" will be held at St. George's Hall, 839 Yardville-Allentown Road, starting at 9 p.m. Tickets are \$20 (includes open buffet). Music by Fata Morgana. For information call Mike (609) 695-9898.

Saturday, August 20

MAPLEWOOD, N.J.: The Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Holy Ascension Sunday School is having a membership drive picnic starting at noon at Mayapple Hill, Northfield Avenue, West Orange, N.J. Free food and drink. All are cordially invited. For additional information call: (201) 575-8645 (11 a.m.-3 p.m.) or (201) 716-9462 (6 p.m.-8:30 p.m.).

Sunday, August 21

WARREN, Mich.: The Michigan Committee of United Ukrainian American Organizations will observe the third anniversary of the independence of Ukraine at 5 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Road. The keynote address will be given by Anatoliy Oliynyk, consul general of Ukraine in Chicago. There will also be a cultural program and a delicious buffet.

DEARBORN, Mich.: Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church, located at 7129 Normie, is holding what is billed as a Ukrainian Picnic at 11:30 a.m.-5 p.m., rain or shine. The event will feature Ukrainian foods, homemade desserts, games, raffles, music. Admission and parking are free. For information call (313) 675-5856 or (313) 336-4827.

Tuesday, August 24

MAPLEWOOD, N.J.: Mayor Ellen Davenport will read and sign a proclamation on the third anniversary of Ukraine's independence at Maplewood Town Hall, Valley Street, at 9:30 a.m. Following the commemoration, flag-raising ceremonies will be held outdoors with the singing of the Ukrainian and U.S. national anthems. The public is invited. For further information, call Andrew Keybida, (201) 762-2827.

Sunday, August 28

TORONTO: The Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Toronto Branch, invites the Ukrainian community to a celebration of the third anniversary of the independence of Ukraine, which will take place at St. Volodymyr Cultural Center, 1280 Dundas St. W. and 4th Line, Oakville, Ontario. The day will begin with an ecumenical service at 11 a.m. and continue with a concert at 2:30 p.m. The invited guests to this year's celebration are Anatoliy Zlenko, minister of foreign affairs for Ukraine, and Viktor Batyuk, ambassador of Ukraine to Canada. Admission is \$5 per car and \$5 per person, children under 12 are free. Vendors who wish to display their goods at this celebration should contact the UCC Toronto office to make arrangements. For information call (416) 762-9427.

At Soyuzivka: August 12-13

KERHONKSON, N.Y.— Soyuzivka comes alive on the weekend of August 12-14. Guests and visitors will be well entertained by the varied program offered by the UNA estate.

On Friday, August 12, enjoy a relaxing evening dancing to the seductive Sounds of Soyuzivka. Or spend some time in the renowned Trembita lounge.

On Saturday, August 13, view fine ceramic art by Daria Hanushevka, on display in the Main House lobby (the exhibit will be open on Sunday, August 14, as well). When evening arrives, segue to the Veselka pavilion for a rich and varied artistic program.

Starting at 8:30 p.m., the evening concert features Halyna Kolessa on viola and Volodymyr Vynnytsky on piano. Ms. Kolessa graduated from the Moscow Conservatory and the Juilliard School of Music and has performed throughout the former Soviet Union as well as at the United Nations and Lincoln Center.

Mr. Vynnytsky holds a master's degree from the Moscow Conservatory as well as a number of international prizes. He has taught at the Kyiv Conservatory and concertized extensively throughout the world.

The duet will present a variety of classical compositions for the audience's musical appreciation and listening enjoyment.

Following the concert (at about 10 p.m.), glide over to the Veselka patio for a night of dancing to the tunes of Luna, the former Oles Kuzyszyn Trio.

On Sunday, at 2:15 p.m. at the Veselka pavilion, delight to the lovely violin performance of Ariadna Bazarnik. Ms. Bazarnik, is a 19-year-old Ukrainian from Wroclaw, Poland, whose repertoire consists of Brahms, Bach and Massenet. Accompanying her on piano will be Taras Filenko.

For further information and reservations, call Soyuzivka at (914) 626-5641. Remember, UNA members receive a 10 percent discount on accommodations.



Volodymyr Vynnytsky



Halyna Kolessa

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

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(Continued from page 4)

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