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Supreme Court declines to hear appeal of pro-Demjanjuk ruling

NEW YORK — John Demjanjuk has won yet another round in his fight to restore his citizenship. On October 3, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear the Justice Department's appeal of a 1993 ruling by the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals, which characterized the behavior of the department's Office of Special Investigations in handling Mr. Demjanjuk's denaturalization and deportation proceedings as constituting a "fraud on the court."

Mr. Demjanjuk's family praised the Supreme Court's decision not to review his citizenship. On October 3, the U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear the Justice Department's appeal of a 1993 ruling by the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals, which characterized the behavior of the department's Office of Special Investigations in handling Mr. Demjanjuk's denaturalization and deportation proceedings as constituting a "fraud on the court."

Each year at the start of its term in October, the Supreme Court reviews some 1,600 petitions for certiorari, or review, of lower court rulings. Of these, approximately 90 are picked for brief and argument before the justices of the court. The denial of certiorari may have sealed the coffin on future Justice Department efforts to force Mr. Demjanjuk out of the country and to block restoration of his U. S. citizenship.

Justice Department spokesman Carl Stern insisted that the battle to remove Mr.

Demjanjuk, whose conviction as "Ivan the Terrible" of the Treblinka extermination camp was overturned by Israel's Supreme Court last year, had not been hindered and would continue. However, in the department's brief to the Supreme Court, Solicitor General Drew S. Days III had acknowledged that denial of certiorari would make it difficult for the government to sustain its argument that Mr. Demjanjuk's citizenship continue to be withheld, much less that he should be re-deported.

This is the department's fourth consecutive loss on appeal since Mr. Demjanjuk's Israeli conviction was overturned and he was allowed to re-enter the U. S.

In addition to its finding of fraud on the part of the OSI, the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals also ruled in November 1993 that the 1987 extradition order against Mr. Demjanjuk be overturned. Two months earlier, Mr. Demjanjuk returned to the United States after a three-judge panel of the Circuit Court ruled that he should be allowed re-entry while the courts considered whether he was wrongly denaturalized and then deported.

Mr. Demjanjuk, who has spent the last year quietly with his family in Seven Hills, Ohio, has been the subject of character attacks from Jewish-American groups since his return to the U. S. In addition

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Cholera outbreak in Ukraine reaches epidemic proportions

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — The death toll from the cholera outbreak in Ukraine has climbed to 20, reaching epidemic proportions in some regions, Interfax-Ukraine reported on October 5.

A Health Ministry official reported that 773 persons have been infected with the disease and the number of cholera patients has increased by 19 percent in a period of 24 hours.

The greatest number of cholera cases has been reported in the Mykolayiv Oblast (500), the Crimea (143) and Kherson Oblast (62). Other regions reporting cholera outbreaks include Dnipropetrovsk (35), Donetsk and Zaporizhzhia (nine each).

Three patients with cholera have been hospitalized in Odessa and three in Lviv, while the oblasts of Kirovohrad, Cherkasy and Luhanske report two patients each. The regions of Chernivtsi, Zhytomyr and Sevastopol report one victim each.

The Ukrainian government has promised to allocate 40 billion kvb (\$650,000 U.S.) to curb the spread of the epidemic, which began in early September on the Crimean

peninsula.

Health Minister Volodymyr Bobrov blamed the outbreak on contaminated drinking water and said numbers are likely to rise unless deteriorated water systems are updated.

A special parliamentary committee was formed and a delegation sent to the Crimea to investigate the outbreak.

The Ukrainian government has set up checkpoints manned by medical teams at airports, railroad stations and major roadways in affected areas to stop the spread of the disease.

It has also banned fishing and the sale of fish in affected regions; Health Ministry officials have said that such actions will be punishable by up to one year in prison.

According to Health Ministry researcher Volodymyr Romanenko, the epidemic is of a particularly virulent strain, and the link between the disease and contaminated fish has been confirmed by laboratory tests.

Although no travel advisories have been issued by the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv, a fact sheet outlining precautions against the disease and describing symptoms has been released here.

It cautions that visitors should watch

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Kuchma calls for NPT ratification

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — President Leonid Kuchma on October 5, urged the Ukrainian Parliament to ratify the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Although the text of the proposal, outlined in a letter from the president, was unavailable to the press, Mr. Kuchma's chief advisor on foreign policy, Volodymyr Furkalo, said the president insists on immediate consideration of the issue because it relates to Ukraine's strategic interests.

The Ukrainian president told reporters soon after his election that he would bring the issue of accession to the NPT before the Parliament in October. He has expressed hope he can get it ratified before he travels to the United States to meet with President Bill Clinton on November 29.

However, Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz, speaking at Boryspil International Airport upon his arrival from the United States on October 6, told reporters that the issue of timing is not of the utmost importance.

"The NPT is an important document and it has played its role in the world for

20 years. Today we must prepare a more serious, more important document that would be mandatory for all, and that would guarantee the non-proliferation of this evil throughout the world," he said after his weeklong visit to the States.

Mr. Moroz said he met with U.S. Vice-President Al Gore, Assistant Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, Secretary of Defense William Perry and his deputy, Ashton Carter, and that they "approached Ukraine with understanding." He added that their support would be an important step for Ukraine's accession to the NPT.

"But, we need clearly outlined details of the kind of guarantees Ukraine will receive from the nuclear states and the world community," cautioned Mr. Moroz.

President Kuchma has sent letters to Russian, U.S., British and French leaders stating that a formal decision on accession to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty depends on what kind of national security guarantees these states and the United Nations Security Council can give Ukraine.

Mr. Furkalo also said that international assistance in destroying Ukraine's nuclear potential should be considered.

Parliament Chairman Moroz visits U.S.

by Roman Woronowycz

NEW YORK — In his first meeting with United States diaspora leaders since being elected chairman of Parliament in May, Oleksander Moroz stated on September 30 that the Ukrainian government's two highest priorities are to stabilize the economy and restructure it, and to continue nation-building and asserting Ukraine's statehood. Leaders from political and professional organizations of the diaspora agreed with Mr. Moroz on little beyond that.

Mr. Moroz and a parliamentary delegation visited the United States from September 29 to October 5 to open up lines of communication with government officials, business and ethnic representatives and members of the Ukrainian diaspora. Here to gather finances and discuss politics and economic reform in Ukraine, he also was met with enmity.

The meeting with the diaspora leadership at times turned into a raucous affair. At one point Mr. Moroz said, "I am not here to tell you things meant to please you, as other Ukrainian leaders have done. I am here to explain to you what Ukraine needs to become a strong and prosperous country."

The 52-year-old former leader of the Socialist Party touched on many of the issues high on Ukraine's political agenda, including privatization, the need to make the Supreme Council an effective legisla-



Parliament Chair Oleksander Moroz

five body. Ukraine's move to de-nuclearize and accession to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), among others.

In regard to privatization of land, he said point blank, "As long as I am chairman of the Supreme Council, there will be no privatization of land." Chairman Moroz made the remark during a heated exchange with Askold Lozynskyj, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, who had asserted that as long as land is not privatized, little incentive will exist for foreign firms to

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ANALYSIS: Energy as Ukraine's most pressing economic dilemma

by David R. Marples

On the third anniversary of independence, Ukraine finds itself facing a severe economic situation in changed political circumstances. In July, its founding and incumbent president Leonid Kravchuk was voted out of office and replaced by Leonid Kuchma, an industrial manager from the former Soviet military complex. Mr. Kuchma's success may be attributed to several factors: the disaffection of east Ukrainian voters for Kravchuk; Mr. Kravchuk's failure to address economic reform and to devise an economic strategy for the future; and a growing wave of crime that appears to have enveloped most regions of Ukraine. Mr. Kuchma's immediate problem, however, is his country's economic survival.

Of all Ukraine's economic dilemmas, that of energy appears to be most pressing, particularly with the widely divergent views on nuclear power development and specifically the future of the Chernobyl station. At the same time, it may be argued that the economic decline is a natural progression from the Soviet era; that not all sectors of the economy are stagnant or in decline, and that future recovery and political stability are reliant largely on the growth of new spheres of the economy. This does not suggest, however, that the immediate future is likely to see much positive change.

Heavy industry and transport

In the summer of 1994, official figures provide a deeply troubling portrait of the social and economic situation of Ukraine. The country's gross domestic production had declined by 26 percent in comparison with the first six months of 1993, and national income had fallen by 28 percent.

Even higher figures have been provided by premier Vitaliy Masol, who declared that the collapse in all branches of the economy in the first six months of 1994 compared to 1993 was 36 percent; while the reduction in national income totaled almost 29 percent. The sectors of industry that have suffered the most dramatic declines include oil processing, chemicals, machine-building and metal working and construction materials. At the same time, production of all types of energy sources continues to decline, particularly raw fuel.

Transportation also had suffered from reduced deliveries on roads, railroads, and at sea. For example, the amount of goods transported by rail in the first half of 1994 declined by 72 percent compared to 1993 levels. Unemployment rose slightly over the course of the 1994 year, and early in July made up 0.33 percent of the working population.

Though this total is a low one — it compares very favorably with the industrialized western nations, for example, and is better even than in Japan — unemployment showed great regional variation. In the western provinces, for example, it is much higher than in the east.

Why would this be the case when the industries in the east contain many obsolete factories and the decline there has been the highest of the industrial economy in Ukraine? It is probable that this phenomenon reflects precisely the lack of reform in eastern Ukraine, where coal miners and metallurgists not only possess considerable authority but also lent

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their support to Mr. Kuchma in the recent elections.

In machine building and the defense complex in general, the first half of 1994 saw a fall in output of 52 percent compared with the same period last year. The seriousness of this situation is evident from Mr. Masol's observation that this industry constitutes 25 percent of Ukraine's total industrial output and represents 40 percent "of the total scientific-technical potential" of Ukraine. The steel industry is also operating with sizable losses, though small rises in production are anticipated for the remainder of 1994. At present, the major exports abroad from the metallurgical sector consist of raw materials. Ukraine's main trading partners in 1994 were Russia, Belarus, Moldova, Lithuania and China, and in the period January-May it had trading partnerships with 120 nations.

Agriculture

Ukraine's future as an agricultural nation is also in jeopardy according to official figures. It is well known that over the last three decades, the amount of agricultural land in productive circulation has declined significantly. This process continues in 1994. Thus the area cultivated with the important sugar beet crop (for which Ukraine's share of the total in the former USSR was over 50 percent) was 1.5 million hectares — a drop of 54,000 hectares from 1993. Animal husbandry and meat production in particular appears to be in a free fall with a decline of 23 percent from the first six months of 1994. The total grain harvest is predicted to be about 34 million tons, the lowest total in two decades, with a 2 percent decline in the total area of grain crops. Some perspective can be gleaned from the harvests of previous years:

Grain harvests of Ukraine since independence (millions of tons) 1991: 38.67 1992: 38.5 1993: 44.5 1994: 34.0 (projected) Source: Holos Ukrainy, August 4, p. 1.

The difficulties with the grain harvest are partly a result of the extreme heat and dry conditions in the summer of 1994. Some 3 million hectares of winter crops were destroyed — or six times more than in 1993. However, the total area devoted to "food grains" has declined significantly and been replaced with "forage crops."

Energy sector

Ukraine's energy sector has become an international issue because of the demands of the G-7 and the European Union that the Chernobyl plant be closed. The nuclear power sector produced over 38 percent of Ukraine's total electricity output in the first half of 1994, despite the fact that this industry has faced severe problems. Thermal power stations, on the other hand, have significantly reduced electricity production because of a shortage of fuel. The key role of nuclear power in present-day electricity output has led Ukraine's nuclear industry leaders to assert that the proposed closure of Chernobyl will result in a "cold winter" without heating in many parts of Ukraine.

On July 25, Oleksander Moroz, the chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament and Vitaliy Masol made what was termed a "working visit" to the Chernobyl plant. The results thus far demonstrate that on the question of Chernobyl, Ukraine's nuclear authorities and the international community —

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NEWSBRIEFS

Kuchma denounces "de-Ukrainianization"

KYYIV — Addressing a meeting of editors of Ukraine's larger-circulation newspapers on September 30, President Leonid Kuchma said that since the country's independence, "a tendency toward the de-Ukrainianization of the Ukrainian press" has become apparent. He said Russian-owned and Russian-language periodicals have come to dominate the field. He cited statistics indicating that since 1992, Ukrainian periodicals dropped from 59.8 percent to 27.4 of those in operation, while their Russian-language counterparts rose from 5.7 to 12.7 percent. (Respublika)

Deputy's wife murdered in attack

KYYIV — Ukrainian People's Deputy Serhiy Chemkasov, 30, and his wife were attacked by a knife-wielding man outside their home on Instyutska Street at about 3 p.m. on October 4. Svitlana Chemkasov later died of multiple stab wounds, while Mr. Chemkasov remains in Zhovtnevy Hospital in stable condition. They have two children. An independent who belongs to the Reform faction in Parliament, Mr. Chemkasov was elected in Dnipropetrovsk district No. 81 and recently became a member of Parliament's financial and banking committee. He is also vice-president of a local pipe manufacturing enterprise. Police have detained a suspect, Ihor Antokhin, whose alleged motive for the attack was robbery. (Respublika)

Former PM investigated for corruption

KYYIV — According to an item in the October 4 issue of the local newspaper Ukraina Moloda, the General Procurator's Office has opened a corruption investigation involving the former acting prime minister of Ukraine, Yukhym Zviahilsky. Mr. Zviahilsky is suspected of involvement in the illegal sale of 200,000 tons of aviation fuel from the nation's reserves to a purchaser in Greece. According to the report, Mr. Zviahilsky allegedly pocketed about \$25 million as a result of similar transactions during the course of his tenure. A motion is being considered to strip him of his immunity as a parliamentary deputy.

In a related story, a number of officials in Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, including First Deputy Minister Steshenko, were indicted for improper conduct in setting quotas, granting export licenses, registration of commercial contracts, etc. (Respublika)

Shmarov issues warning on disarmament

KYYIV — Ukrainian Defense Minister Valeriy Shmarov warned on September 23 that high costs may lead to the suspension of Ukraine's dismantling of nuclear weapons, as the U.S. was not providing promised disarmament aid. At a press conference following a meeting with Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev, Mr. Shmarov said Russia sympathizes with Ukraine's frustration with "totally unsatisfactory" U.S. aid. Although he said that Kyiv was counting on Russia for help, he added that Russia "is holding back the disarmament process, which could lead to the process slowing down or being suspended." Mr. Shmarov stressed that such a breakdown in the disarmament process was probably not appealing to any party of the Russian-U.S.-Ukrainian tripartite agreement signed in January. (Reuters)

Masol to ask for debt deferment

KYYIV — Ukrainian Prime Minister Vitaliy Masol told Parliament on September 24 that Ukraine can no longer afford to service its foreign debt and will ask its main creditors, Russia and Turkmenistan for a deferment. Ukraine owes the Russian Federation \$1.8 billion and Turkmenistan, \$1 billion. Ukraine owes another \$2.5 billion to Russia for "previous loans." (The Wall Street Journal)

Parliament's credit policy fuels inflation

KYYIV — The Ukrainian Parliament approved a plan submitted by the country's central bank to issue new credits worth \$350 million on September 24, even while some economists say the move could cripple economic stabilization efforts by fueling inflation. The monthly inflation rate was 2.6 percent in August, but National Bank of Ukraine head Viktor Yushchenko said last week it was likely to hit 50-60 percent in late October. The former deputy prime minister for economic reform, Viktor Pynzenyk, said the emissions, like all others, will cause prices and inflation to skyrocket. The market rate for the karbovanets plunged to 70,000 to the dollar on October 2. (Respublika, Reuters)

Chernobyl director rejects shutdown

MADRID — Serhiy Parashyn, the general director of the Chernobyl nuclear power station, speaking at a conference

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Parliament Chair...

(Continued from page 1)

make broad-ranged, long-term investments in Ukraine. The Parliament chairman called land privatization "a lie."

He explained that the criminal element that has taken root in Ukraine "will bring the country to its knees" if full-scale privatization is implemented. He also indicated what he called "do-gooders, those who want reforms in the abstract." The former head of the Socialist Party stated that essential industries like energy and communication must stay in the government's hands.

He acknowledged that Ukraine is looking for private investment in non-essential and light industry. He mentioned the need for investment by publicly and privately held corporations, and for joint projects between the government and foreign firms.

He explained that the Supreme Council is working to refine the mechanism for privatization and asserted that its recent suspension of privatization implementation was only temporary.

Mr. Moroz also took a shot at Western privatization advocates, including the International Monetary Fund. "When people from the IMF, specifically those from the U.S., try to teach us about privatization, I want to tell them this: 'How can you teach us what you yourselves do not know. When did you ever attempt privatization?' Never." He added that Ukraine will proceed with limited privatization "but at a different tempo."

The military industry

He said that a key factor in Ukraine's economic rejuvenation is to rekindle its military industry. "We need to be able to export our rockets and our tanks. There is no other tank like ours in the world," said Mr. Moroz. Attacking the U.S., he added, "While we have been discouraged from exporting these products, the United States has increased its military foreign trade from \$14 billion to \$32 billion." He blamed the loss of defense money on the increase in unemployment in Ukraine.

With regard to the NPT and de-nuclearization, the chairman was just as outspoken. "No other country has changed its defensive structure so radically by giving up its nuclear arms voluntarily. Other countries demand we sign a de-nuclearization agreement and that we de-nuclearize immediately."

In one of several criticisms of the mass media, he said, "I am confounded when I read in your magazine, *The Economist* [a British weekly], that Moroz has come out against de-nuclearization, which could be a destabilizing factor in the world. Who initiated the move to remove the nuclear arms? Was it not Ukraine?" He did not explain whether he originally supported the move to dismantle Ukraine's nuclear stockpile.

Mr. Moroz went on to state that in the last six months, while the world pressures Ukraine to accede to the NPT, more than 20 violations of the treaty have been registered with little pressure to resolve them. He also mentioned that only 5 percent of the money promised by the U.S. to help Ukraine disarm has been received and that Ukraine is financially supporting the effort single-handedly.

He suggested that perhaps Ukraine should wait to accede to the treaty because less than two years remain before it expires. He admitted that eventually Ukraine would accede, but called for the negotiation of a more broad-based "international universal agreement."

Need for compromise

During his talk, Mr. Moroz's tone changed several times, from confrontational, to pleading, and then even an attempt at humor was thrown in. He asked at one point for diaspora support in getting staunch, democratic and mostly western Ukrainian deputies, who have close ties to

the diaspora, to be more open to compromise with the factions of the left.

He said that in the years 1989 and 1990, the political movement towards democratization was one worthy of support — but not today. He said the destructive mode under which the democratic leaders operated to develop an independent Ukraine still exists today and that it is paralyzing Ukraine's government.

"I ask that you do not necessarily turn from them, but work to convince them that a democratic state now exists, and that they must understand their responsibilities," said Mr. Moroz. "There is no reason for them to continue fighting against the government. They are not being constructive."

He again criticized the press, this time for incessantly and, as he stated, incorrectly reporting that the Supreme Council is controlled by a "communo-socialist majority that dictates its desires."

Mr. Moroz also briefly addressed issues surrounding the treaty on cooperation and friendship that is being negotiated with Moscow. He is demanding that a preamble be inserted into the document underscoring Ukraine's sovereignty and the integrity of its borders, he told the assembled organizational leaders.

Catholic/Orthodox strife in western Ukraine and the Crimea question were also briefly discussed. Mr. Moroz said he would like to call an inter-denominational sobor to resolve various disputes among religious groups. In Crimea, he said, the crisis would eventually run its course and the region's Parliament would be brought back under Ukraine's Constitution.

The Parliament chairman met the following day with the Ukrainian community at the Ukrainian National Home in New York, at a meeting sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council. A less than positive introduction of Mr. Moroz by UCCA President Lozynskij set the tone for a public meeting that questioned many of the chairman's political positions, and which caused Mr. Moroz to comment near the end that, whether or not the people respect him and his opinions, they should show more respect for the position he holds.

Meeting with Washington leaders

On Sunday, Chairman Moroz flew to Washington, where he held meetings with U.S. Vice-President Al Gore, Assistant Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, and Deputy Secretary of Defense Ashton Carter, in addition to meetings with members of the Overseas Private Investment Corp. and the Rand Corp., a political think-tank.

A Ukrainian Embassy press release said that at the White House meeting with Vice-President Gore, Mr. Moroz proposed a U.S.-Ukraine inter-parliamentary committee to spur economic reform in Ukraine. Such a committee would ensure legislative support for a receptive investment climate for the interests of both sides. Its further aim would be to aid Ukraine in working through key problems that have confronted it in its move toward a market economy, specifically, energy-related issues that have arisen in conjunction with Ukraine's dependence on Russian oil.

Ukraine's accession to the NPT, Mr. Gore told Ukraine's Parliament chairman, would strengthen relations not only with Washington, Russia and the rest of the nuclear community, but with the world as a whole.

The Embassy of Ukraine also reported that at the State Department Mr. Moroz and Mr. Talbott discussed a broad range of subjects, including aid to Ukraine by G-7 countries, and U.S. aid to Ukraine, which Mr. Talbott stated is the fourth largest outlay of foreign assistance to any country by the U.S., accession to the NPT and Ukraine's financial agreement with the International Monetary Fund.

Shmarov confirmed by Parliament

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Valeriy Shmarov was confirmed as Ukraine's minister of defense on Tuesday, October 4, by a Parliament vote of 226-52. Mr. Shmarov, 49, who had been appointed acting defense minister by presidential decree on August 26, is the first civilian to hold this post since Ukraine declared independence in 1991.

Mr. Shmarov told Parliament that finding solutions to economic problems is the major task of the day in Ukraine, and that the army can play an active role in this.

He said he is in favor of altering the

structure of the armed forces leadership and redistributing functions between the minister and the general staff. He said he would also like to place special emphasis on military legislation, the economy and the armed forces' finances.

The new minister also told Parliament that before the end of next year, the Ukrainian army is supposed to be cut to 450,000 troops. But he added, "the economic situation may make us act more radically."

Mr. Shmarov will retain his post as deputy prime minister in charge of the military industrial complex and defense conversion.

Tabachnyk discusses new policies

WASHINGTON (UNIS) — Dmytro Tabachnyk, President Leonid Kuchma's chief of staff, who was in the United States to lay the groundwork for the president's official U.S. visit, discussed the policies of Ukraine's new government during an appearance at the National Press Club on September 29.

"Ukraine celebrated its third anniversary of independence, and for the first time in its history there was a democratic change in all the branches of government," Mr. Tabachnyk underlined. "This has proved that democratic reforms in Ukraine are very viable," he added.

Responding to concerns about changes in Ukraine's foreign policy — more specifically the question of whether Ukraine will orient itself toward the East or the West — Mr. Tabachnyk cited an excerpt from President Kuchma's campaign statements. "Ukraine will not lean this way or that. Ukraine will stay where it is, according to its destiny, its history and its geography," he said.

The Kuchma administration, he noted, is introducing certain changes in its policy toward the Russian Federation and other countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States. This policy will be based, first and foremost, on mutual equality and interest, he said. "But, no matter how our relations continue to develop, it will in no way affect our attitude toward our relationship with the West."

He added that President Kuchma is very interested in continuing the development of relations with the West, in particular with the United States,

Germany and Canada.

"If I were asked what is the main difference between the new leadership and the one before it, I would say that the period of romanticism is over. The new government will be approaching solutions to all problems from the pragmatic position of common sense and the economic value of the decision which is made," Mr. Tabachnyk told his audience.

After the Ukrainian president's chief of staff concluded his speech, the floor was opened to questions. In response to a question about possible Russian influences on Ukraine, especially in light of claims about a Russian sphere of influence, Mr. Tabachnyk emphasized that "Ukraine will be choosing its own partners and will develop its own world outlook."

Concerning the postponement of Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit to Ukraine for a summit meeting with President Kuchma, Mr. Tabachnyk explained that the visit had been delayed because both presidents felt they could attain a higher level of success if they were to postpone their meeting.

Mr. Tabachnyk was accompanied to the National Press Club by two Ukrainian Embassy officials, Charge d'Affaires Valeriy Kuchynsky and Press and Information Counselor Dmytro Markov, who acted as interpreter.

While in the United States, Mr. Tabachnyk met with officials at the White House and the State Department to discuss President Kuchma's November 29 meeting with President Bill Clinton in Washington.

Cholera...

(Continued from page 1)

their hygiene while in Ukraine, washing their hands frequently and drinking tap water only after boiling it for 5 minutes, chemically treating it or dissolving iodine into it. It also advises tourists to drink domestic or imported bottled water, and to stay away from uncooked food and street vendors who sell food. It also says to eat peeled fruits and vegetables.

To date, no Westerner has been affected in Ukraine. The U.S. Embassy release noted that in the unlikely event that a Westerner is affected, he or she will likely overcome the infection, based on the fact that Westerners have an over-all strong immunity system that has been developed by years of safe water-drinking practices and a high level of personal hygiene.

Currently, the U.S. Embassy here is exploring ways it can effectively help halt the cholera outbreak in Ukraine, including shipping various medicines to affected regions.

The International Renaissance

Foundation in Ukraine, set up by international philanthropist George Soros, has already allocated over \$68,000 (U.S.) to open a laboratory in Symferopil to investigate and analyze cholera symptoms, purchase medicines and improve environmental conditions.

Cholera is spread mostly by water contaminated with the feces of infected people; death is caused by severe dehydration. Symptoms include severe diarrhea and constant vomiting. It is believed that drought on the Crimean peninsula this summer led to the outbreak.

Other regions of the former Soviet Union, including the Dagestan region of southern Russia, Belarus, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan and Kazakhstan have also been affected.

In other developments, the Associated Press reported on Tuesday, October 4, that two passenger planes traveling from India to Kyiv were diverted and their passengers placed under quarantine. Such precautionary measures were taken because of an outbreak of pneumonic plague in India.

Two dozen Ukrainians were kept aboard one of the planes for 24 hours, before being flown to Odessa. On arrival, they were taken to an isolation ward.

INTERVIEW: Foreign Minister Udovenko speaks on foreign policy

by Roman Woronowycz

NEW YORK — Ukraine's new Foreign Minister Gennadiy Udovenko, spoke at the United Nations on September 28, during his first visit to the United States since his confirmation by the Parliament on September 15. He previously held the position of Ukraine's ambassador to the United Nations from 1985 to 1992. While here he gave the Ukrainian Weekly a brief interview. Following is an edited transcript of the interview.

Minister Udovenko, could you comment on a report recently issued by Russia's External Intelligence Service (an arm of the former KGB) Chief Yevgeny Primakov which states that it is an "undoubted fact" that a confederation of the republics of the former Soviet Union will be formed and that the United States should limit its involvement in this area of the world?

I think that Mr. Primakov expressed his own views. He occupies a very important position, but I hope that he stated his own views. We certainly could not and should not ignore such statements, because to my mind they encourage separatists. But, unfortunately, his views reflect those of certain political circles in Russia. Our position is very clear. The people of Ukraine gave a mandate for independence to our country on December 1, 1991, when during the national referendum they confirmed the decision of the Ukrainian Parliament to declare independence.

This is our starting point and it is a directive. To whom? To the president, to the Parliament, to the government, to the Foreign Ministry. Therefore, Ukraine is a sovereign country, an integral country, and it will be doing everything possible to strengthen independence. We are against the division of Europe into spheres of

influence, and we want to be the masters of our own destiny. However, we should not and cannot ignore such statements. We should react to such statements and demonstrate that this may encourage negative feelings towards us.

In your speech at the United Nations two days ago you reiterated several times that Ukraine is a European country, yet President Kuchma has said that Ukraine should maintain a Eurasian interest. Is there a conflict between the two statements?

President Kuchma has in mind that Ukraine should develop its relations with the Eurasian region. A typical example would be the state delegation's visit to Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan where our countries signed an economic agreement in accordance with the principles established by the [Western] GATT treaty. This reflects the position of Kuchma and his statement has nothing to do with the proposal of the president of Kazakhstan, Nussultan Nazarbayev, for the creation of a Eurasian Union.

We now have a delegation from Uzbekistan in Kyiv headed by their deputy prime minister. Several weeks ago Prime Minister Vitaliy Masol visited Kazakhstan. These visits are aimed at re-establishing our trade and economic relations.

Are you saying the accent is on trade relations as opposed to closer political ties?

We have to restore those trade relations that existed during Soviet times — certainly on a new, mutually acceptable basis — because we are now an independent nation. Therefore, my statement to no extent contradicts that of the president.

What is Ukraine looking for and

expecting in a friendship and cooperation treaty with Russia? We understand that only a few details need to be worked out before that treaty is concluded.

It is the policy of Ukraine to conclude treaties of friendship and cooperation with neighboring countries. We already have such treaties with Poland, with Hungary. Why should we not have such a treaty with our big neighbor, with Russia? When we conclude such a treaty, we may solve some of the problems in our relations [with Russia]. This is a normal thing. [For instance,] with the United States, we are now preparing a charter of cooperation.

This brings me to a comment by a Russian official, Dmitri Riurikov. Itar-TASS recently reported that he said that one of the aspects of this treaty should be dual citizenship for Russians. He also suggested that Russian dual citizenship should extend to all the member states of the CIS. We are not clear whether that also means dual citizenship for Ukrainians in Russia. What is your opinion on that?

There are different proposals. There is a proposal to have citizenship in the Commonwealth of Independent States and joint citizenship (in one's own country). But Ukraine is an independent country. We consider all citizens living in Ukraine as citizens of Ukraine. We are not interested, at this stage of our development, in granting people dual citizenship, be it Ukrainian Americans, Ukrainian Russians or Russian Ukrainians living in Ukraine. However, this matter is being negotiated and a jointly acceptable formula is being worked out. I don't exclude that we will find a jointly acceptable agreement, but this is a very difficult issue.

Would such an issue prevent

Ukraine from signing the treaty on friendship and cooperation?

I hope that common sense prevails and they will not insist on this point. I would like to add that we are pursuing normal negotiations with the Russians on this issue. We negotiate with them like with any other country, and they do likewise with us. A normal process is taking place. We are trying to find a jointly acceptable solution. It is too early right now to predict what will be the outcome.

Could you give some of the specific details on what the treaty on friendship and cooperation might involve? For example, are you moving toward common borders, might it include exchange of goods without excise taxes?

Look, I cannot comment. As I told you, this is a process of discussions, of negotiations. This process should not be made public at a time when there is a normal working process. If we begin to discuss publicly what is in the draft, then nobody will ever be interested in making a deal with us. Some Ukrainian newspapers published the draft, but what is interesting is that they published an incorrect one. And, unfortunately, they misled the public and public opinion in Ukraine.

They also published a report by our chief negotiator. Those who know the diplomatic, let's say, school of negotiation are furious at us, that we disclosed [it]... [although, actually] it is not we [who disclosed it]. Unfortunately, the information became available. Therefore, I do not want to discuss it. In my capacity as foreign minister, I cannot go into detail.

What do you think about the meeting between Russia's President Boris Yeltsin

(Continued on page 15)

OBITUARIES

Zenon Kochanowsky, 91, founder of engineers society in Philadelphia

TORONTO — Zenon Kochanowsky, the founder of the Philadelphia branch of the Society of Ukrainian Engineers, died here in his home on September 7. He was 91.

Mr. Kochanowsky was born on June 12, 1903, in the town of Turka near Striy in Galicia. His secondary schooling was repeatedly interrupted by World War I, and, after various stints in reconnaissance and other technical support roles, he joined the Ukrainian Galician Army in November 1919.

After his release from a Polish internment camp in 1920, Mr. Kochanowsky resumed his studies at the Academic Gymnasium and the (underground) Higher Polytechnical School of Lviv. In 1924-1930, he studied engineering at the Higher Polytechnical School in Danzig (now Gdansk, Poland) and was active in the Ukrainian student movement. He also helped establish the Chornomore engineering cooperatives in Danzig and Lviv, as well as Warsaw, Poznan and Krakow, Poland.

In 1939-1941, Mr. Kochanowsky served on the Krakow-based Ukrainian Central Committee's economic council, co-founded and acted as the first president of the Society of Ukrainian Engineers in the Generalgouvernement, and helped establish branches throughout eastern Poland and Galicia. In 1941, he



Zenon Kochanowsky

set up his own Lviv-based engineering and machine building firm, which assisted in the construction and mechanization of plants for the Maslosoiuz Ukrainian dairy cooperative in Galicia.

Having emigrated to Munich in 1944 and then on to the U.S. in 1949, Mr. Kochanowsky continued his work with Ukrainian engineering organizations, as well as his own transport engineering firm. In Philadelphia, he co-founded and served as first president of the local branch of the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America. He moved to Toronto in 1982.

Volodymyr Hordynsky, 79, chemist, CCRF executive vice-president

LIVINGSTON, N.J. — Volodymyr Hordynsky, an award-winning clinical chemist, died here in his home on October 1. He was 79.

Dr. Hordynsky was born on March 18, 1915, in Pidberezh in Galicia. Having begun his studies at Lviv State University in 1937, he continued them after moving to Germany in 1944. Although he emigrated to the U.S. in 1952, he returned to receive his Ph.D. in biochemistry from the University of Munich in 1955.

Dr. Hordynsky worked as the scientific supervisor at St. Mary's Hospital in Orange, N.J. (1955-1990), and served as a clinical chemistry consultant at the U.S. Army Medical Laboratories (1965-1970) and at Hoffman-LaRoche Inc. (1975-1980). He lectured at Felician College in Lodi, N.J., and Fairleigh-Dickinson University in Rutherford, N.J., and served as co-editor of the Ukrainian Medical Association's Journal (1971-1986) and *Advances in Clinical Chemistry* (1983-1988).

Dr. Hordynsky was voted the Clinical Chemist of the Year in 1981 by the American Association of Clinical Chemists (AACC), and was the recipient of the association's Certificate of Honor (1979) and the Bernard F. Gerulat Award (1992). He was also given citations by



Volodymyr Hordynsky

the U.S. Army, Felician College and St. Mary's Hospital. He served as the president of the New Jersey chapter of the AACC in 1977.

Following his retirement in 1990, Dr. Hordynsky was an active member of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, serving as its executive vice-president. Thanks in part to his efforts, an effective diagnostic laboratory, specializing in cancer and leukemia, was established at the Lviv Regional Specialized Pediatric Hospital.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

The UNA and you

Facts about first mortgage loans

by Stephan Welhasch

Americans have over \$8.7 trillion invested in single-family homes, reports The Wall Street Journal. \$5.6 trillion of this investment. Homeowners solely own. This is \$500 billion more than what investors hold in stock, bonds and mutual funds.

Buying your first home or refinancing your existing one, in fact, is probably the biggest and most important decision you will ever make. Paying off that debt typically takes 25 to 30 years, and in the early years it will eat up close to one-third of your family's income.

Many people are bewildered by today's wide range of mortgages and terms, i.e. "fixed-rate with 0, 1, 2 or 3 points," "no cost," "adjustable rate" and "balloon" mortgage loans, etc. Anyone thinking about obtaining a first mortgage loan must first ask themselves, "which loan is best for me?"

One of the most popular mortgage loans is the traditional fixed-rate mortgage, which falls under the category of conventional financing. Many people prefer the 15-year fixed-rate mortgage loan because it cuts the total interest payments almost in half - over the life of the loan, as opposed to a 30-year loan. If you can afford the slightly higher monthly payments, you can save yourself thousands of dollars in interest.

Other homeowners may opt for the 30-year mortgage loan because the monthly payment is lower, and if they want to pay it off sooner, they can simply accelerate the payments to principal without any penalties. This is commonly referred to as the "accelerated amortization technique." Each additional payment simply reduces the amount owed, and this in turn lowers the interest payment.

Another type of mortgage loan is the 5-year balloon, also known as the 5/15, 5/20 or 5/25, and it has a lower interest rate than the fixed-rate mortgage loan. After 5 years, the borrower has the option of paying off the loan or converting to the current market rate for the remainder of the loan. A 5-year balloon mortgage is good when the borrower is not planning on staying in one place for too long.

Yet another good choice for buyers planning or moving within a few years is the adjustable rate mortgage or ARM. Interest rates on ARM's adjust periodically, depending on market conditions, so that monthly rates can decrease or increase. These ARMs also have protective caps built in so as to keep interest rates from soaring out of the borrower's reach. ARMs are ideal for first-time home buyers.

The type of mortgage loan one should get, therefore, depends on one's ability to qualify, how much one can afford, and how long one plans on staying in that home. Your monthly mortgage generally shouldn't amount to more than 28 percent of your monthly income.

If you are looking for a first mortgage loan, just call the Ukrainian National Association and our representative will help you decide which financing program best suits your needs. The UNA offers its members low-cost financing for owner-occupied one, 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 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 UNA has to offer, please call us at 1-800-253-9862 (except in N.J.) or (201) 451-2200.



The Fraternal Corner

by Andre J. Worobec
Fraternal Activities Coordinator

NFCA names Slusarczuk "Fraternalist of the Year"

SCOTTSDALE, Ariz. — What is our UNA secretary from Warren, Mich., doing here at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, in front of some 600 delegates to the National Fraternal Congress of America, most of them executives of the American and Canadian fraternal benefit societies? Dr. Atanas Slusarczuk stepped up to the head table and from the hands of William R. Heerman, president of the NFCA for 1994, received an award plaque, medal and a check in the amount of \$500 for his favorite charity: the UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine. He was named Fraternalist of the Year for 1994.

It is a first in the over 150-year history

On July 11, Dr. Slusarczuk was unanimously chosen over 11 other UNA candidates by a special committee appointed by the Executive Committee. The committee consisted of Honorary Members of the General Assembly Dr. Bohdan Hnatiuk, and Mary Dushnyck, and former Supreme Advisor Wolodymyr Kwas. On July 23, during the Detroit District's celebration of the UNA's 100th anniversary, Dr. Slusarczuk was presented an award plaque and honored as "UNA Fraternalist of the Year for 1994." Little did he know that in another month he was about to be selected for the NFCA's top fraternal award.

Dr. Slusarczuk was born in Stanysla-



Atanas Slusarczuk (right) receives a medal from NFCA President William Heerman.

of the fraternal movement in North America that a person of any Ukrainian fraternal organization, much less a member of our own Ukrainian National Association, was chosen for this honor. It is a crowning achievement for the UNA and its members to have one of their own chosen for this highest fraternal honor, especially during our centennial year!

Dr. Slusarczuk was chosen over 40 other worthy candidates from other fraternal organizations. The NFCA is an umbrella organization representing over 100 societies, with membership totaling over 10 million, and assets of about \$38 billion. Annually they hold over 785,000 fraternal events, perform over 11 million acts of fraternal service, donate over 61 million hours of fraternal service and spend close to \$237 million for charitable, educational, cultural and patriotic causes.

Every year since 1987 the UNA has been selecting a "Bratskyi Soyuzovets Roku" (UNA Fraternalist of the Year) from among UNA'ers and automatically forwarding the winner's name to the NFCA as the UNA's candidate for "Fraternalist of the Year." The main criteria for selecting the candidate are distinguished service in fraternal work within the UNA as well as charitable and community activities outside the UNA.

viv, Ukraine. He was already involved in volunteer activities while in Ukraine. He relates, for example, that in 1941 during the German occupation of Ukraine, he saved the lives of a Jewish family by hiding them in his home.

After World War II he continued his volunteer activities by helping refugees. He emigrated to the U.S. in 1949, landing in New York, and in 1951 he moved to Detroit, where he found work as a printer, joined the UNA and became active in the Ukrainian community.

Dr. Slusarczuk's contribution to the UNA consisted of being a prolific organizer-member recruiter. During his years as a UNA secretary he signed up over 1,000 members, often 40 to 60 members a year. He was secretary of Branch 174, aptly named "Vatra" (Bonfire), which he founded in 1960. Its membership has been primarily recruited from the Plast (Ukrainian scouting organization) community in the Detroit area. This year, for the ninth time, he served as a delegate to the UNA convention.

To Dr. Atanas Slusarczuk: kudos and a hearty Mnohaya Lita. We are proud of you!

As the task of selecting the UNA

(Continued on page 14)

Young UNA'ers



Andrew, 7, and Alexandra, 5, Kaplun, of Oceanport, N.J., are new members of UNA Branch 234 in Elizabeth, N.J. They were enrolled by their grandparents Jaroslaw and Irene Zakalak.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Liberation 50 years ago

This weekend, Ukraine celebrates 50 years since its "liberation from German-Fascist aggressors" during the Great Patriotic War, as it is known in these parts. Yes, what is happening is that a Soviet holiday is being celebrated in the independent Ukraine that opted out of the Soviet Union — incongruous as that may be.

If one was to be historically accurate, what Ukraine should be celebrating this weekend is the defeat of German forces on Ukrainian territory during the second world war. Period. Not some sort of "liberation."

In reality, this holiday — which will be marked on October 6-8 with a special session of the Supreme Council, a jubilee concert and a special government-level dinner where one of the honored guests will be Russian Prime Minister Victor Chernomyrdin — is an exercise in the absurd.

Should we forget that Ukrainian territory went from the hands of German invaders into the clutches of Soviet oppressors? Just what kind of liberation of Ukraine occurred in October of 1944? What kind of Ukraine was it that existed in 1944 under the imperial subjugation of Communists with Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin in control?

In reality, what happened in 1944 was that Ukraine became the tragic victim, caught between two imperialist dictatorships that pitted Ukrainians against Ukrainians and made Ukrainian territory a blood-soaked and war-devastated land.

This weekend, Kyiv's main thoroughfare, the Khreshchatyk, wrecks of the worst of the militarization of Soviet society. It is draped with red banners and garish slogans; Soviet military marches boom from loudspeakers along the boulevard. Huge portraits of young Communist leaders and stereotypical images of heroic Soviet soldiers stare back at passers-by. Paradoxically, outside municipal, oblast and national government buildings, the national blue-and-yellow flag of independent Ukraine waves in the brisk autumn breeze.

But what the people need today is liberation from economic oppression ironically brought on, if the truth be told, by years of state subsidies for food-stuffs, housing, social services, etc., and the interdependence of the Soviet-style command administrative system. All of it brought on by the "liberators."

Ironically, the people who were actually fighting for an independent Ukraine, the soldiers of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), still are not recognized heroes in Ukraine. This, although last year they scored a victory on the path to recognition when the Parliament passed legislation giving them veterans' status. The victory came almost 50 years after they risked their lives for the independence of Ukraine.

During this second weekend of October the veterans of the UPA are not celebrated as liberators of Ukraine from enemy forces. Nonetheless, today they build chapels and rebuild their old forest hide-outs so that their children and their grandchildren know what they fought for. While the monuments to Red Army heroes loom larger than life, cast in stone literally, in every city of the former Soviet Union, the monuments to UPA war heroes are mass graves.

Unfortunately, the government of independent Ukraine is not yet mature enough to realize the importance or significance of these true freedom fighters. But these people know their history and they know exactly what they fought for. Their sacrifice was not for some kind of propaganda, or some ideology; it was the ultimate expression of the natural longing of an oppressed people to be masters on their own lands.

To be sure, Ukraine must honor the memory of all its sons and daughters who died in battle. But how just is it to honor some Ukrainian veterans and ignore others who fought for an independent Ukraine?

Today the men and women of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army are a dying breed. But they are a breed that feels some satisfaction that, in the end, their cause prevailed and their war was won.

Canada's Ukrainians request designation of internment sites

Following is the text of a brief that the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, in cooperation with the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, formally submitted to Parks Canada and the Banff National Parks administration on October 1. The brief was signed by Dr. Bohdan S. Kordan of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress and Dr. Lubomyr Y. Luciuk of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association.

Since 1984, the Ukrainian Canadian community has requested that each of the 26 locations associated with Canada's first national internment operations be designated as an historic site.

This has been the consistent position of the Ukrainian Canadian community since the acknowledgment and redress process was initiated by members of the Ukrainian Canadian community's Civil Liberties Commission. To date, only the Fort Henry internment camp site near Kingston, Ontario, has been commemorated appropriately, through the efforts of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association and the Ukrainian Canadian Club of Kingston, with no federal or other government assistance.

Nevertheless, the Fort Henry plaque provides an example and sets a precedent with respect to the nature of the memorial tablets which the Ukrainian Canadian community expects the government of Canada to erect at all of the remaining internment camp sites. The trilingual (English/French/Ukrainian) Fort Henry historical plaque in Kingston is simple, yet elegant a statement in bronze which recognizes, in an honorable manner, a Canadian historical event which remains of interest and concern to a significant number of Canadians.

The Ukrainian Canadian community believes that a similar plaque would be the most appropriate and fitting type of memorial for the Cave and Basin internment camp site, in Banff National Park. Given the traumatic and long term impact which Canadian internment operations had on the Ukrainian Canadian community, it is our strongly held and shared view that nothing should be allowed, in any manner, to compromise or detract from the importance of the particular site, or its commemoration in a dignified manner.

The offer by Parks Canada and the administration of Banff National Park to create an interpretive exhibit in Banff National Park, in commemoration of the internment of Ukrainian Canadians during the first world war, was welcomed and has been accepted by the Ukrainian Canadian community. It is our shared view that the site to be selected for such an exhibit should be the Cave and Basin site, rather than the Castle Mountain location.

Both the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association and the Ukrainian Canadian Congress agree that a monument and an interpretive center should be developed at, or near, the Castle Mountain internment camp site. Such a center would provide an overview of this country's first national internment operations, with spe-

cific reference to the impact which these internal security measures had on Canada's Ukrainians and our national park system. The center could also constitute a repository of historical records, period photographs, and artifacts recovered from various internment camp sites across the country, thus serving as an educational and research center focused on Canada's first national internment operations.

In this regard the Ukrainian Canadian community welcomes the already completed, if preliminary, archaeological survey of the Castle Mountain site and wishes to underscore its strong interest in having any archaeological artifacts recovered from the site preserved under museum conditions, while the site itself is protected until the Castle Mountain internment camp site itself can be more thoroughly developed according to our proposals and after consultations with the appropriate government agencies.

The Ukrainian Canadian community would welcome, and offers its strong support and cooperation, to any effort made by Parks Canada and the Banff National Park administration in particular, to develop a major interpretive center at, or near, the Castle Mountain internment camp site.

As desirable as the development of an interpretive exhibit at the Cave and Basin internment camp site is, we wish to stress that no interpretive exhibit at the Cave and Basin site is acceptable as a substitute for a monument and museum center of the sort which the Ukrainian Canadian community envisions at Castle Mountain.

Specifically with regard to the proposed Cave and Basin exhibit, it is our common view that the internment experience of the first world war period should be regarded as an integral event in the history and development of Banff National Park and the surrounding region. The proposed exhibit should therefore be integrated within the existing Cave and Basin historical display, just as we assert that the internment experience of Canada's Ukrainians should become an appreciated part of the Canadian historical discourse and of this nation's public space.

Accordingly, we respectfully propose that:

1. Negotiations begin immediately between official representatives of Banff National Park, Parks Canada, other relevant representatives of the government of Canada, and delegates from the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association and the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, for the purposes of ensuring that the Castle Mountain internment camp site is properly surveyed and protected and that any and all historical artifacts found at or near the site or previously removed are preserved under museum conditions;

2. Negotiations continue between the parties referenced above with respect to the placing of a historical monument at or near the Castle Mountain site, to be installed before the end of 1995, following which additional discussions will be

(Continued on page 17)

Oct.
14
1927

Turning the pages back...

Yevhen "Heliy" Sniehirov was born in Kharkiv on October 14, 1927. After studying acting and Ukrainian literature at the Kharkiv Theater Institute, he joined the editorial board of

Literaturna Ukraina (the official organ of the Ukrainian Writers' Union) and worked as a director at the Kyiv Studio of Chronicle-Documentary Films, as well as a writer and literary critic.

The continued repressions and Russification of the neo-Stalinist Brezhnevite regime in Ukraine prompted Sniehirov to join the dissident movement in the 1970s, for which he was expelled from the Writers' Union in 1974. He began writing protest letters to Soviet leaders, in one of which he renounced his citizenship.

Among his works circulated in the samydvav network was the book "Naboyi dlia rozstrilu" (Bullets for Execution), published in the West in 1983, in which he denounced the 1930s show-trial of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine in Kharkiv as a state provocation that served as a blind for the persecution of the Ukrainian intelligentsia.

Sniehirov was arrested in September 1977. By the following March, his health had deteriorated critically, and he was moved from prison to a hospital, where he languished until he died, in December 1978. In 1990, his book was published in Ukraine, and he was posthumously reinstated as a member of the Ukrainian Writers' Union.

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

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of October 4, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 18,430 checks from its members with donations totalling \$468,468.00. 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.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

War criminals of another sort

Dear Editor:

Dr. Myron Kuropas has performed a valuable service by bringing *The Weekly readers'* attention to the Sudoplatov memoirs. He should now review another book, "An Eye For an Eye: The Untold Story of Jewish Revenge Against Germans in 1945" (1993, Basic Books, Harper Collins, New York).

In that volume, the Jewish American journalist John Sack describes how members of the Polish Office of State Security committed horrific war crimes and crimes against humanity against German and Polish men, women and children, from just before the end of the second world war until the late 1940s. Mr. Sack was able to provide such a detailed accounting of their odious crimes because he interviewed leading OSS operatives in the U.S. and in Canada, as well as in Israel.

And yet, despite their indisputable crimes, none of these persons have been brought to justice in the U.S., Canada, Israel or anywhere else. Americans should ask their government and their representatives in Congress why these OSS war criminals have been able to evade justice in North America, whereas alleged war criminals of Ukrainian and other East European backgrounds seem to constitute an ever-available target for lavishly funded U.S. government agencies, like the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Special Investigations, and their champions in the Jewish American community?

Canada's Ukrainians have taken just such an action, writing to demand that Minister of Justice Allan Rock formally instruct the Canadian war crimes unit to investigate how it came to be that these war criminals from Poland were able to sneak into Canada and live here unmolested, save for the polite attentions of an American journalist. If no action is taken in the U.S. and in Canada, then we must presume that justice is selective and that some victims are more important than others.

Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk
Kingston, Ontario

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

Agribusiness ignores ownership issues

Dear Editor:

It is truly unconscionable for American Ambassador William Miller to call on U.S. firms to invest in Ukrainian agribusiness ventures without first ascertaining the ownership of these businesses. In "U.S. ambassador sends off OPIC agribusiness delegation" (August 14), Mr. Miller calls on U.S. investors to join in partnerships with Ukrainian farmers to boost production of Ukraine's agriculture with the help of American know-how and technology. The gesture is truly enabling, but it is not timely.

Before an invitation is extended to any foreign or domestic parties to spend money and effort to raise the economic level of Ukraine's agribusiness, the Ukrainian government should be given the opportunity to straighten out the problem of land and property ownership. Farmlands and businesses, especially in western Ukraine, were appropriated by the Soviet government

after World War II without any remuneration to the rightful owners. As far as many of us are concerned, those lands and other properties still belong to the original owners and the decent thing for Ukraine's leaders and to us is to return them to those owners. Other nations that were under the Soviet yoke are doing just that. After these farmlands and related businesses have been returned, the time will come for a call for foreign investment.

The OPIC people, along with the Citizens Network Agribusiness Alliance, the Volunteers for Overseas Cooperative Assistance, the Peace Corps, and more than 200 agribusinesses, food companies, farm groups, trade associations and universities, are creating another obstacle for those of us who are petitioning the Ukrainian government for the return of our properties.

The Citizens Network Agribusiness Alliance is headed by Orville L. Freeman (former governor of Minnesota and Kennedy's agriculture secretary) and John R. Block (President Ronald Reagan's agriculture secretary). Before embarking on this latest quest, the two gents should have done their homework regarding the status of state-owned farmlands and the movement to reclaim them by their rightful owners.

Erica Urbansky-Hampton
Berkeley, Calif.

Travel article was patronizing

Dear Editor:

Recently, I read an article in the September 18 edition of *The Ukrainian Weekly* written by Andrij Wynnycykj, titled "Ripped off in the Wild East." Though I understand his frustrations in dealing with a "pick pocket," perhaps he should have written his "traveler beware" article when he wasn't so full of hot air. The article was overloaded with his attempt at creative writing and dry wit. When one travels, or when one isn't traveling, one should always be wary of criminals.

His article describes Ukraine and its authorities like it was an Abbott and Costello routine and he the unfortunate victim. I feel that Ukraine in general is the unfortunate victim to Mr. Wynnycykj's patronizing article. When the official tried to defend Lviv by expressing how crime does not occur, he was probably referring to Ukrainian virtue. I myself had the pleasure of traveling to Ukraine in May and had an incredible time. But, needless to say, I was careful to hold on to my purse, especially at the bazaar in Odessa, when officials notified shoppers over the loud speaker (in Ukrainian) that gypsies had entered. But I don't need someone to remind me, I've become cautious by nature. You have to be!

Mr. Wynnycykj, let this be a humbling lesson to you. Unfortunately, it had to be learned in Ukraine. Become a little more streetwise before entering a major city in the United States or anywhere in the world! Don't patronize the Ukrainian system. As the saying goes, if you don't like it, then go back to your own country.

Let me make one more suggestion, Mr. Wynnycykj, you may consider locking your doors before you leave your house or car and think twice about visiting Russia.

I can't wait to return to the beautiful and blessed land of a free Ukraine. And I don't know what you are talking about, but in Kyiv, I filled out my customs forms in English!

Diane Dumas
Chatham, N.J.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Laity can still save the Church

Two institutions stand between us and our extinction as a viable Ukrainian American community.

Our fraternal societies represent one of those institutions. They are in trouble and some have already concluded that their decline is irreversible.

The other and far more important institution in our community is our Churches, especially our Ukrainian Catholic Church. It was upon its shoulders that our community was established some 110 years ago.

Today, of course, the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States is also in trouble. But here the prognosis is more promising because there are still those who believe it can be saved. Not just by the hierarchy and clergy, but by a laity that is informed and concerned. It is for that reason that a conference of Ukrainian Catholic laity is being convened at Manor Junior College in Jenkintown, Pa., the weekend of November 11-13. As *The Ukrainian Weekly* pointed out on September 25, the conference is "a call to action."

"At this historic juncture," the conference call reads, "when the Ukrainian Catholic Church must be rebuilt in Ukraine and renewed in the diaspora, the conference will seek to define the essence of our church in her ecclesiastical context and the role of each one of us in her salvific mission worldwide."

Welcoming all participants will be the dynamic president of Manor Junior College Sister Mary Cecilia, OSBM.

Although some have argued that the Ukrainian Catholic hierarchy in the United States has adopted a "wait and see" attitude regarding the conference, this is hardly the case.

In his letter to Roma Hayda, chair of the Laity Council of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, one of the conference conveners, Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk, assured her that he "prays everyday for all of the faithful of his archeparchy and metropolia, including all conference participants."

"For our Ukrainian Catholic Church to strengthen its spirituality in the Ukrainian community — as historically it has for so many years," wrote Bishop Basil Losten of the Stamford Diocese, "it is essential that all of our laity deepen and perfect their knowledge and appreciation of her [the Church] and its thousand-year-old tradition. The laity conference is very timely and I will pray that it be both well attended and successful."

As reported in *The Ukrainian Weekly*, Bishop Losten was an early supporter of the conference, noting that the Synod of Bishops "needs the constructive help of our informed, educated laity."

"I was pleased to learn of your upcoming Laity Conference," wrote Bishop Robert Moskal of the Parma Eparchy. "I wish you success and send my episcopal blessing for all of the participants."

Also expressing their views regarding the conference were leading members of the Ukrainian Patriarchal Society of the USA and the League of Ukrainian Catholics (LUC). The fact that both of these organizations, which have yet to establish an ongoing dialogue, let alone a common understanding, are two of the sponsors of the conference augurs well for Ukrainian Catholic unity.

The third sponsor of the conference is the St. Sophia Religious Association.

Dr. Leonid D. Rudnytsky, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, chair of the La Salle University graduate program in Central and East European Studies and a longtime activist in the Patriarchal movement, shared his impressions regarding the present status of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and his expectations for the conference. "I am deeply concerned," he told me, "that our young people are not spiritually active in our Church. We have such a beautiful rite and they don't seem to appreciate it...I would like to see the conference generate renewed interest among our faithful and a greater understanding of our rite."

Stressing the importance of closer ties with our Orthodox and Latin-rite brethren, Dr. Rudnytsky said: "We live in a time when cooperation is essential. We often forget that we are all Christians, first and foremost."

Harry Makar, immediate past president of the League of Ukrainian Catholics, also shared his hopes and aspirations for the conference. "I would like to see us become more conscious of the unique aspects of our rite and to develop incentives that could entice the younger generation to explore their rite, the beauty of its tradition, and the reasons they should adhere to it and support it more vigorously...Our rite has a lot to offer but sometimes we become overly involved with secondary issues which tend to push our young away...I have a sincere hope that whatever dialogue emerges during the conference will help solidify the relationship between our laity and clergy. Our aim is not to find fault but to find solutions...I would like to see this conference be the beginning of a process of renewal. I see us continuing the dialogue throughout the U.S."

Anne Palczuk Harris, prominent Ukrainian American Catholic and political activist in Pennsylvania, shares Mr. Makar's aspirations, adding that it is her hope "that the conference will stimulate a renewal of our Church according to the Eastern Fathers and the Kyivian tradition."

The laity conference conferees are to be congratulated for bringing this idea to fruition. The time has come for all caring Ukrainian Catholics to come together in the spirit of Christian love and to start rebuilding our Church. We have much to learn from both the Greek Orthodox and the Latin-rite Catholics, who are experiencing spiritual renewal in their Churches because of an involved and vigorous laity.

We need to put all past grievances aside. We need to forgive those we believe are to blame for our decline. If the truth be told, we're all to blame, so let's begin by forgiving ourselves. We need to stop complaining and start moving.

So if you haven't registered as yet, do so now. A registration fee of \$25 should be sent to Roman Dubenko, 9121 Wooden Bridge Road, Philadelphia, PA 19136. Meals at the conference (Friday night snack, lunch and supper on Saturday and brunch on Sunday) are available for an additional \$40. The Horsham Days Inn (1-800-325-2535) has rooms (1-4 persons with breakfast) for \$65.

I don't want to be an alarmist, but this may be our last chance to turn things around. If we don't do it, who will?

Ukraine's oldest polytechnic marks 150th anniversary

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The Lviv Polytechnic will be celebrating its 150th anniversary during the week of October 17-24, along with a coterie of visitors from the U.S., Canada and other countries. Established on the basis of an Austrian Realschule in 1844, the Lviv Polytechnic is the oldest technical school of higher education in Ukraine.

From 1872, it was called the Lviv Higher Polytechnical School, and from 1921, the Lviv Polytechnic. In 1922-1925, the institution went underground and a Ukrainization program to counter the years of Polish discrimination was conducted. During the Soviet period (1939-1990), it was known as the Lviv Polytechnical Institute. In 1993, it was registered as a full-fledged state university by Ukraine's Ministry of Education and reacquired the name it bore in its underground period. It is presently headed by Rector Yevhen Rudavsky.

The Lviv Polytechnic currently boasts an annual enrollment of about 17,000. Eighteen departments offer 21 four-year undergraduate degrees, including those of architecture, automation, chemical technology, civil engineering, construction engineering, engineering economics, electrical power engineering, electro-mechanics, electrophysics, general engineering, geodesics, heating technology, mechanical technology, mechanical machine building, organic substances technology and radio engineering.

The Lviv Polytechnic offers a wide range of two-year masters' programs in engineering and applied science, an 11-field doctoral program, refresher courses for technical college teachers, and an institute of continuing studies for engineers in various branches of industry.

The Polytechnic has a library of about 3 million titles, its own hospital and sports

complex, 15 student residences, five dining halls. It also has branches in Chervonohrad, Drohobych, Lutsk, Novovolynske and Ternopil, and operates two summer sport camps on the Black Sea coast and a winter camp in the Carpathian Mountains. The main building was designed by J. Zacharjewicz and built in 1873-1877.

New partnerships are being established with institutions of higher learning worldwide, such as the universities of Krakow, Coventry and Virginia. In 1992, the Lviv Polytechnic joined the U.S.-based Alliance of Universities for Democracy.

Scientific research and design at the Lviv Polytechnic are carried out in 89 laboratories by a staff of about 1,600. In the past year alone, designers at the Polytechnic have received 275 patents (five from abroad), and investigations into such fields as computer hardware and software, semi-conductors and wasteless manufacturing technology are ongoing.

Over the last three years, 210 devices have been developed at the Lviv Polytechnic's pilot production plant, and the institution is pursuing commercial contracts worth an estimated \$1 million. The Lviv Polytechnic has six general licenses for the export of technical products and it is working closely with firms in Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Canada.

Following the celebrations in Lviv, the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America will be hosting an event in the U.S. For more information, write to: Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America, 2 E. 79th St., New York, NY 10021. For information about the Polytechnic itself, contact Dr. Y. Rudavsky, Rector, Lviv Polytechnic, vul. Bandery 12, Lviv 13, 290646, Ukraine; by fax: (011-7-0322) 74-41-43; by e-mail: "ryk@lpi.lviv.ua".

Toronto community greets new CIUS director Zenon Kohut

by Nestor Gula

TORONTO — Members of Toronto's Ukrainian community greeted the newly appointed director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS), Dr. Zenon E. Kohut, in the boardroom of St. Vladimir's Institute here on Sunday, September 11.

Dr. Zenon E. Kohut took up a five-year appointment as director of CIUS at the University of Alberta on July 1. He has been with the institute since 1992 and has been serving as its acting director since January 1993.

Dr. Kohut was born in Ukraine, but grew up in the United States. He obtained a bachelor's degree from La Salle College in 1966 and his master's degree and doctorate from the University of Pennsylvania in 1969 and 1975, respectively. He was active in developing Harvard's Ukrainian studies project. Dr. Kohut has held many graduate and post-doctoral appointments at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and the Russian Research Center. He has taught Soviet and East European history at the University of Pennsylvania and at Michigan State University.

Dr. Kohut was the chief compiler and editor of the American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies (ABSEES) between 1980 and 1984, and most recently he was a senior Soviet analyst at the Library of Congress and then at the U.S. Department of Defense.

While acting director of the CIUS, Dr. Kohut implemented a fundamental reorganization of the institute. He divided CIUS into several autonomous units, each with its own budget and each responsible for developing a particular program.

Currently, the CIUS is undergoing a



Dr. Zenon Kohut

period of severe budget difficulties. The Alberta government has implemented severe budget cuts to the education system of that province. As a result, the CIUS is suffering a budgetary cutback of around 15 percent. Dr. Kohut said that instead of cutting back on research and academic endeavors he will try to expand by having, "less people do more work," and by attracting alternative sources for funding.

As an example of finding funds from new sources, both Dr. Kohut and Dr. Frank Sysyn, director of the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research at the University of Alberta, an autonomous unit of the CIUS, were pleased to announce that just that morning they received news that the Canadian Fund for Ukrainian Studies (CFUS) is granting them \$50,000 towards publishing the first volume of the English-language translation of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine-Rus'."

Kostiantyn Morozov appointed senior scholar at Harvard

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Col. Gen. Kostiantyn Morozov, independent Ukraine's first minister of defense, arrived on September 16 in the United States to spend a year at Harvard University.

Last May Gen. Morozov, as well as several representatives of the armed forces of Ukraine, spoke at a scholarly conference at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute on the subject of Ukraine's armed forces. Afterwards, the Ukrainian Research Institute and the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard offered Gen. Morozov a joint appointment as a senior scholar at both institutions during the 1994-1995 academic year. Gen. Morozov accepted the invitation last July.

Gen. Morozov was born in Luhanske. While performing his military service in the air force he continued his academic training. In 1967 he received a diploma as pilot-engineer; in 1975, he was awarded a diploma in higher military education. He completed his studies at the General Staff Academy in 1986 and received a diploma in strategic military studies.

He served as commander of an air squadron, an air force base, and in 1982-1986 of an air force division. In 1986-1991, he was chief of staff and Air Force commander. In 1984, he attained the rank of air force major general.

In 1991, after Ukraine gained independence, he was appointed the first minister of defense and promoted to colonel general. As minister of defense in the complicated period when the USSR was dissolving and Ukraine was asserting its independence, Gen. Morozov made the greatest contribution to the formation of the armed forces of Ukraine, which became the main guarantor of Ukraine's statehood and independence.

In 1993, Gen. Morozov was elected a member of the Ukrainian Academy of Innovation. He is a member of the American-Ukrainian Advisory Committee, which deals with issues of international relations and

is headed by Zbigniew Brzezinski, U.S. national security advisor under President Jimmy Carter. On the eve of his arrival at Harvard, he founded an independent Center for Research on Problems of Ukrainian Statehood in Kyiv.

As a senior scholar at Harvard University, Gen. Morozov will participate in programs and projects relating to contemporary Ukraine — seminars, symposia, conferences and so on — both at the Ukrainian Research Institute and the Kennedy School of Government. In his contacts with distinguished scholars, U.S. government representatives and political figures from various countries interning at or visiting Harvard, Gen. Morozov's personality and experience will ensure considerable attention to Ukrainian problems in this significant international forum. Consultations in Washington and other important centers in the U.S. are planned.

For his part, Gen. Morozov plans to deepen his knowledge of Ukrainian history (especially the history of Ukrainian statehood) and political science (political theory, comparative political systems and international relations). This experience will help him in his continuing work in the Ukrainian state after he returns to his homeland.

Gen. Morozov's stay at Harvard was made possible by a joint fellowship from the Ukrainian Studies Fund and the Kennedy School of Government. Such stipends for Ukrainians at Harvard allow them to return to Ukraine with a broader perspective on scholarship and on Ukraine's place in the contemporary world.

During the 1993-1994 academic year, six recipients of U.S. International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) scholarships interned at the Ukrainian Research Institute and other departments of Harvard University: Solomia Pavlychko (Institute of Literature, Kyiv), Bohdan Azhniuk (Institute of Linguistics, Kyiv), Vadim Voinov (Faculty of

Foreign Philosophy, University of Kyiv), Oksana Zabuzhko (Institute of Literature, Kyiv), Ihor Ostash (Republican Association of Ukrainians, and now a member of the Ukrainian Supreme Council) and Andrii Romanets (Institute of Philosophy, Kyiv).

Information on scholarships for visiting scholars from Ukraine at Harvard and on how to assist in implementing them can be obtained from local representatives of the Ukrainian Studies Fund or: Ukrainian Studies Fund, Harvard University, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138. By their support of Ukrainian Studies at Harvard, benefactors also help the young Ukrainian state develop the ranks of its scholars and political leaders.



Kostiantyn Morozov

Changing American perceptions of Ukraine: the HURI summer seminar

by Bohdan Azhniuk
and Andrew Sorokowski

"Ukraine: Current Trends, Future Perspectives" was the theme of the intensive summer seminar held at the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University on July 31-August 5. The program, now in its second year, was conceived as a partial response to the new situation brought about by Ukrainian independence and numerous calls to the institute for analytical information on contemporary Ukraine on the part of academics, government offices, representatives of the media, people involved or considering being involved in business in Ukraine, and many others.

Following is the conclusion of a two-part series that presents a summation of the topics covered at the seminar.

CONCLUSION

Culture and society

Dr. Oksana Grabowicz of the Ukrainian Research Institute discussed "Culture and Society in Ukraine since Independence." The cultural identity of Ukrainians is still in the process of development, said Dr. Grabowicz. There is a lot of self-criticism on television and in the other media. If we compare today with the year 1990, when there was an outburst of cultural revival, we find that this revival gave way to soul-searching and self-criticism, she noted.

The legacy of Soviet times now reduce the cultures of the Soviet successor states to the lowest common denominator because of a lack of individual activity and independence. Individual initiative was not encouraged anywhere; one could not even make personal decisions on how to live one's life. This erosion of the individuality that began in primary school and continued through university has pervaded everyone's lives. But Soviet values were never adopted fully, and this added to the depth of the identity problem.

In addition, Dr. Grabowicz pointed out the generational differences that exist. The elderly are deluded as to Western culture, which was presented in a biased light by Soviet propaganda. Youth has a different type of knowledge of Western cultural and intellectual life. On the one hand, they are more receptive to new ideas; on the other hand, they are more critical, or even intolerant of both traditional and new ideas and approaches, when these do not fit their strategy for a new cultural identity.

Contemporary film and music

Prof. Virko Baley of the University of Nevada, music director and conductor of the Nevada Symphony Orchestra, spoke on "Film and Music in Contemporary Ukraine." In approaching Ukrainian culture, he noted, it is important to understand that its peculiarity as a whole is in its "non-linearity." Unlike Russian or American cultures, for instance, which were handed down and developed from one generation to the next, Ukrainian culture had a series of sporadic "emergences," between which it had to keep its identity welded to each of the societies

Bohdan Azhniuk is a candidate in philology and academic secretary of the Institute of the Ukrainian Language, Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, in Kyiv, as well as a visiting scholar at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

Andrew Sorokowski is managing editor of Harvard Ukrainian Studies, the journal of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

that controlled Ukrainian politics.

The non-linearity of Ukrainian culture has affected the Ukrainian artistic mentality, producing a way of thinking which often defies the logic of "Western" art. A hyperbolic atmosphere, in which events that are strange and fantastic somehow seem quite natural, prevails. Art becomes introspective, "anti-rational" in a way, not in the sense of opposing the intellect, but in the sense that it allows "feelings" to dictate shape. Prof. Baley's lecture was illustrated with recordings of music by prominent classical and contemporary composers, and a demonstration of excerpts from selected Ukrainian films.

Lawmaking and the law

Walter Lupan, president of the Ukrainian American Bar Association, addressed the subject of "Lawmaking and the Law in Ukraine." The difficulty that Ukraine is encountering in establishing a legal infrastructure, he argued, is that it is attempting to do several things at one time: to pass legislation, to reorganize the legislature, to rewrite the Constitution, and to redistribute power — quite a formidable task.

In March of 1992, Ukraine passed its basic privatization laws, hoping that privatization of state-owned enterprises would attract foreign investors and stabilize the country's economy. That was the theoretical approach. Since privatization legislation was enacted, more than a hundred other laws, regulations, decrees and orders have been issued on this very subject. These were instituted not only by Parliament but also by the president, the Cabinet of Ministers, and the State Property Fund. Despite all these laws, privatization in Ukraine is going at a very slow pace, and there is serious opposition to privatization in Parliament and even among the population.

From the perspective of potential Western investors, there are some shortcomings in these privatization laws. For example, the law allows one to purchase the buildings of an enterprise but not the land on which they stand. A law on foreign investments passed in 1992 was also designed to stimulate Western interest in Ukraine. It gives certain incentives to Western investors. Under the terms of this legislation, any foreign individual or enterprise engaged in business can put their capital into a wide spectrum of investments, including intellectual property, real estate, etc. One can acquire all or part of the shares of an existing enterprise, or one can create a joint venture with a Ukrainian partner. Enterprises with Ukrainian participation receive a complete tax holiday for five years, and will later be taxed at a rate of only one-half the normal tax.

Today, political corruption is much more widespread than it was in the times of the Soviet Union, continued Mr. Lupan. Anyone who has any form of power, or even access to power, will try to use his position for maximum economic gain. For example, a secretary to a minister might need to be rewarded to obtain access to the minister.

Ukrainian lawmakers have begun looking at how other countries deal with bribery and corruption. Last June, the Ukrainian Parliament heard the second reading of a law designed to fight corruption in Ukraine. It addresses for the most part political and official corruption within the government. It specifically refers to members of Parliament, the judiciary, ministries and political parties.

Current flash points

Prof. David Marples (University of Alberta) gave a presentation titled "Flash Points: Ukraine's Demographic, Nuclear

and Energy Crises." Prof. Marples pointed to certain trends in the territorial-demographic situation over the past few years.

The first has been the general movement of population from rural regions to industrial cities. This has caused very serious consequences for the village: the population there is aging, while the area of cultivated land is declining by about 2 percent a year. A disturbing demographic trend is the decline in the birthrate and the fact that mortalities in Ukraine now exceed births. Thus, the population is declining. The negative growth in Ukraine is partly a result of a decline in health of the population in general. This may be a result of Chernobyl, industrial pollution, or general problems of nutrition.

Ultimately, demography may become a critical factor in the Ukrainian economy, too. Paradoxically, those regions that contain large numbers of people are inclined politically to the left and even advocate the restoration of the Soviet Union. If they do have an economic union with Russia it will paradoxically bring about exactly the reverse of what they seek. Russia would not continue to subsidize the industries of Ukraine.

Ukraine was one of the biggest energy consumers of the former Soviet republics. Thus, it embarked on an expensive program to build up a nuclear power complex. This build-up was curtailed in 1990, when the Ukrainian Parliament placed a moratorium on any additional reactors in Ukraine. The moratorium came at the crucial time when Ukraine had three major reactors close to completion. When Ukraine gained its independence in the following year it became very dependent on Russia.

In October 1993, Ukraine, desperate for energy, lifted the moratorium on nuclear power reactors, and at that point the question of continued operation of the Chernobyl plant again came to the fore, Dr. Marples said. Ukraine has long insisted that before Chernobyl itself is closed down there must be some guaranteed compensation and financial aid from the West. Concerning Chernobyl, today there is no solution simply because the two sides do not agree on the appropriate amount of money to close down the Chernobyl reactor and to monitor the fuel bases and the damaged reactor in the future.

The nuclear crisis

Continuing the topic of the nuclear and energy crisis in an evening presentation was nuclear physicist Dr. Olexander

Sich (Ph.D., Massachusetts Institute of Technology), who spent 13 months in Ukraine investigating the security issues of nuclear power stations and wrote a dissertation on Chernobyl. Dr. Sich shared some of his findings and views about the situation around the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, based on on-site research done in 1993.

Economic reform

Oleh Havrylyshyn of the International Monetary Fund dealt with "Ukrainian Economic Reforms and External Financing." One disadvantage of economic reform in Ukraine that is quite obvious from the first days of its independence, asserted Dr. Havrylyshyn, is that it was not given top priority at the highest level of government. The choice made by the political forces of the time was to give priority to nation-building. There was no charismatic leader speaking for the need to transform the economy as was done in several other countries.

Contrary to what it did in the case of Russia at the very same time, the West did not take advantage of the small window of opportunity offered by Ukraine's reform effort to push it along with political and financial support. This contributed to its failure in two ways: not only was there no visible material support, but this led in turn to great disillusionment with the West and the idea of reform in the mind of Mr. Kuchma, who was prime minister at the time.

New, one can hardly say now to what extent the new president's pro-Russian tilt is a real factor and not simply an election promise. The importance he attaches to Western aid is fairly clear. Many expected that immediately after his election he would fly to Moscow, shake hands with Yeltsin and sign some documents, said Dr. Havrylyshyn. Nothing of the sort transpired, however. The first visiting dignitary to Ukraine after the election of a new president was the head of the International Monetary Fund, Michel Camdessus, and the invitation to him had come one day after the election. Then came Vice-President Al Gore, and now there are plans for Russian President Boris Yeltsin to come to Kyiv.

According to the public statements issued on both sides after the visit of Mr. Camdessus, they would agree to a two-month timetable to prepare a program of financing Ukrainian economic reform. If this happens, a spigot holding back approximately \$750-\$800 million would

(Continued on page 12)



Sherman Garnett of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (center) discusses Ukraine's nuclear weapons. To his right is Col. Ihor Smeshko, the defense, military, air force and naval attache of Ukraine's Embassy to the U.S.

Terra Incognita: Kyiv releases new art magazine

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO – A magazine devoted to contemporary art has made its appearance in Ukraine. Published in Kyiv, Terra Incognita is a "thick" journal in three languages: Ukrainian, Russian and English; the first issue (Number 1-2) came out in the spring of this year. Its editor-in-chief is artist Hlib Vysheslavsky and the editorial board consists of Konstantin Akinsha (Kyiv/Moscow correspondent of ARTNews), Marta Kuzma (director, Soros Center for Contemporary Art in Kyiv), Kyiv art critics Olexsander Solovyov and M. Kostyuchenko.

In the introduction to the first issue, the editor explains that Ukraine has no infrastructure or any establishments – museums, galleries, publications – supporting contemporary art. Terra Incognita is intended to address this problem, to provide support and information about contemporary visual art in Ukraine.

The magazine is divided into two parts: the first part includes a discussion of some theoretical problem or theme of contemporary art. The premiere issue examines the concept of a museum and its influences on culture; the next issue will consider the concept of the art gallery.

The second part of the magazine consists of information on what is currently happening in contemporary art in Ukraine or what Ukrainian artists are doing – articles on exhibitions, works of art or art projects. Thus the magazine sets itself two aims: to discuss ideas and to inform about the art scene.

Although the magazine is quite thick (the first issue is 112 pages long), this is partly due to the fact that each article appears in three languages: Ukrainian, Russian and English. In the theoretical articles, the complete text appears only in Ukrainian; both the Russian and English texts are abridged versions of the Ukrainian one. In the first issue, only one article of the 12 included was originally written in Ukrainian; half are translations from a Russian original and the rest from articles originally in French or English.

The translations into English are, unfortunately, atrocious to the point of incomprehension, and the editing is sloppy (e.g. Carl Marx, Mark Shagal) although there are 10 translators listed on the masthead.

The second part of the magazine has articles on 12 recent art events, most of which took place in Kyiv, two in Moscow and one article on Kyiv days in Toulouse. Following the format of the first part, all the articles are in three languages (all full text, none abridged). Although the reviews are short and often lack basic information (e.g. in the article on Days of Kyiv in Toulouse, there is no information on which artists took part), they provide an indication of the varied and surprisingly rich contemporary art scene in Ukraine (at least in Kyiv).

The design of the magazine is attractive and, although the photos are not high-quality, there are many of them and they help the reader visualize the works under discussion.

The first issue includes an article by Ms. Kuzma, on the First Conference on the Development of Contemporary Art in Ukraine, held in November of last year. The article mentions "repeated attempts at the establishment of the Soros Center for Contemporary Art" in Kyiv, but does not provide any further data on the aims of the center, nor how the center will support the development of contemporary art in Ukraine, information that would undoubtedly be of interest to any reader of the journal.

This is an example of one of its weaknesses: by naming the magazine Terra Incognita, the editors were obviously aware that one of the main problems of the Ukrainian contemporary art scene is that no one knows much about it, yet the articles do not do enough to dispel this ignorance.

Although the premiere issue of Terra Incognita tries to do too much and appeal to too many interests on the one hand, and provides too little information on the other, a publication that discusses and informs about contemporary art in Ukraine can only be applauded.

Ukrainians featured in NYC Opera production

by Helen Smindak

NEW YORK – Three singers from Ukraine are currently appearing in principal roles in the New York City Opera production of Borodin's "Prince Igor," and will be heard in other NYCO ventures through the season.

Soprano Oksana Kroyvtska of Lviv, who made her NYCO debut last season as Liu in "Turandot" and also sang Micaela in "Carmen," is heard in the role of Yaroslava in "Prince Igor." Tenor Vladimir Grishko of Kyiv, who gave his debut performance at the City Opera last season (as Rodolfo in "La Boheme"), has the role of Vladimir Igorevich. Bass Sergey Zadvorny, a native of Dnipropetrovsk, is making his City Opera and U.S. debut as the Polovtsian warrior Khan Konchak.

The three artists were recently featured in photos and stories in the New York Times which noted that tapping the market of East European artists – who have a distinctive tradition of vocal production and opera direction – is "an enterprising venture" for the City Opera and that the efforts should continue.

Following the opening night of "Prince Igor" on September 10, Times music critic Edward Rothstein wrote that Ms. Kroyvtska displayed intonation problems, but "created some lovely sounds." He noted that Mr. Zadvorny made "a stolid Khan." Mr. Rothstein found Mr. Grishko was impersonal when passion was required.

The Ukrainian singers were featured prominently in a September 17 photo and story in the Times by Diana Jean Schimo, "In 'Prince Igor,' a Lesson in Western Ways."

All three artists sang in the September 17 matinee and on September 23, and will appear again on September 28. Mr. Zadvorny will appear as Khan Konchak in performances on October 4, 15 (matinee) and 20.

Ms. Kroyvtska, who has performed frequently with the Kyiv Opera, toured with NYCO's National Company this year in the title role in "Madama Butterfly." A recipient of Puccini Foundation and Sullivan Foundation grants, she will sing in this season's City Opera productions of "La Boheme" (as Mimi) in November and in "La Traviata" (as Violetta) in April.

Mr. Grishko has sung with the Kyiv Shevchenko Opera, the Liege Opera, the Arena di Verona Opera, the Bregenz Festival, the Prague State Opera and the Washington Opera. He made his U.S. debut in 1990 as Alfredo in "La Traviata" in Baton Rouge. He will appear at the City Opera in November as Rodolfo in "La Boheme," in March as Ruggiero in "La Rondine," and in April as Edgardo in "Lucia di Lammermoor." Mr. Grishko will make his debut at the Metropolitan Opera next year, in "La Traviata."

Mr. Zadvorny, who recently sang with opera companies in Italy, Switzerland and Germany, has made con-



Oksana Kroyvtska of Lviv

cert appearances in Milan, Valencia, Seoul and Moscow. He will sing Basilio in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" on October 30 (matinee) and November 5.

The presence of these three artists on the City Opera stage is augmented by the artistry of three other Ukrainian artists – baritone George Bohachevsky, a 25-year veteran of the City Opera's ballet company, who took part in the exotic "Dance of the Polovtsians" in Act II, and violinist Helen Strilec, a longtime member of the City Opera orchestra.

Borodin based his opera on a scenario sketched by V.V. Stasov from "Slovo o Polku Igoreve" (The Song of Igor's Campaign), commonly referred to as Russia's earliest literary classic. It is actually an 12th century epic poem written in ancient Slavic, whose author probably lived in Kyiv or Chernihiv. In Borodin's work, this material was supplemented by episodes and descriptive passages from two ancient Kyivan chronicles.



Vladimir Grishko of Kyiv



Sergey Zadvorny of Dnipropetrovsk

Reflections on Woodstock's 25th anniversary: There really is magic there

by Oleh Kolodyi

BETHEL, N.Y. — Max Yasgur's farm, the site of the original 1969 Woodstock music concert, is exactly 19 miles from St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Glen Spey, N.Y. Not many people, including myself, knew how close the Ukrainian community in Glen Spey is to this historic sight. This year my wife, Olenka, and I decided to make this short trip to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Woodstock concert.

No, I am not talking about the gigantic Woodstock celebration in Saugerties that was broadcast on MTV. I am referring to the impromptu celebration at the original site of the 1969 concert in Bethel, N.Y. The promoters of the Saugerties event decided the original site could not handle 300,000 people and so they moved their concert to Saugerties. Another group was organizing a smaller three-day concert at the original site, hoping to attract 50,000-100,000 people. When interest and ticket sales did not materialize, they canceled the concert 10 days before its scheduled August 13 beginning.

As soon as the concert was canceled, it seemed to take on a life of its own. With no promoters and no ticket sales and no one in charge, musicians and other volunteers offered to work for free. Local authorities, knowing there really was no way to stop an impromptu concert that required no permits, went along in order to make the best of what could have become a disastrous situation. So on August 14, Olenka and I placed our bikes in our car and took off from Glen Spey to see what was going on. I did not attend the original Woodstock concert in 1969. At the time I really didn't like the new psychedelic music that was to be played there. Doo-wop and early Beatles were my style. Besides, with my conservative Ukrainian upbringing, I didn't approve of the anti-war stance. It wasn't until much later that I realized that killing poor peasants in Vietnam had nothing to do with fighting communism in Ukraine.

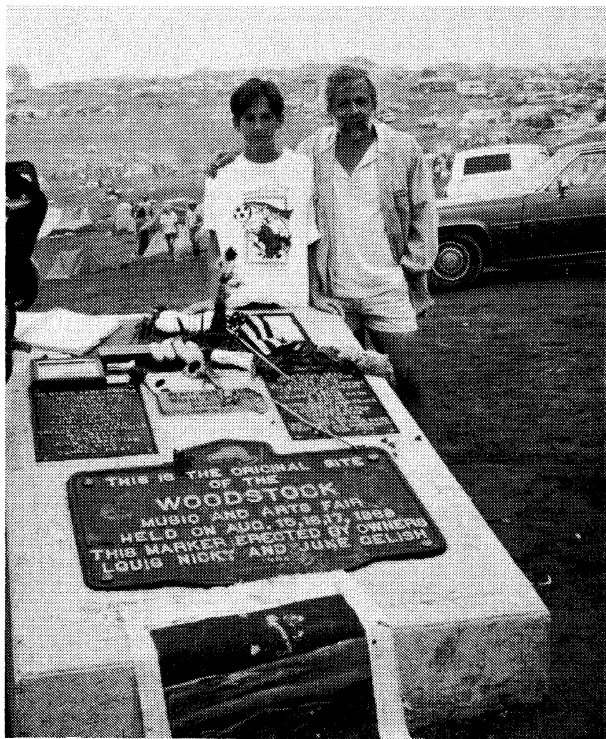
As we approached the concert site, traffic began thickening considerably. When we saw a sign along Route 17B that offered parking for \$15, we decided

to leave our car there and bicycle the remaining two miles to Max Yasgur's farm. When we got to the farm we saw in front of us a virtual tent city spread out along the pastures of Bethel. Not only were there thousands of tents, but there were impromptu roadways among them, as well as areas for vendors selling food and other goods, a free kitchen, a first aid tent, a stage for music and, at the intersection of Hurd Road and West Shore Road, an emergency police station jokingly referred to as "Fort Apache."

We left our bikes near the stage and walked through this tent city. The atmosphere really was electrifying. People were walking up to us just to talk and find out who we were, where we were from and to tell us about themselves. Among others we spoke to a woman who was part of a commune in Vermont called the Woodstock Nation. We spoke with Wayne Saward, who designed the monument commemorating the festival. It seemed like everybody was just happy to be there. The fact that there were no famous groups scheduled to play did not seem to make any difference. Just being in this magic place seemed enough.

Musicians who were playing for free did make their way through the wind and mud to the makeshift stage in order to play. Even though most of the music was by local talent, there were some veterans of the 1969 concert, including Sha-Na-Na, Melanie, Richie Havens, John Sebastian and Arlo Guthrie. Also on hand were Canned Heat, Mountain, Paul Winter, Paul Yarrow of Peter, Paul and Mary, plus an appearance by Soul Asylum's lead singer, David Piner Peter, who attended with his girlfriend, actress Winona Ryder. Country Joe McDonald and Joe Walsh performed after their appearances in Saugerties. Melanie, who is of Ukrainian heritage, reprised her 1969 hit "Beautiful People" which summed it up best, "When left alone, people do beautiful things".

As a sudden violent thunderstorm hit, Olenka and I walked our bikes back (yes, they were still there near the stage where we had left them several hours earlier)



Two generations celebrate Woodstock: father and son Oleh and Stephan Kolodyi at the site of the original Woodstock Music and Arts Fair.

against bumper to bumper traffic. In five minutes we were completely soaked and people who were sitting in traffic stared at us strangely and asked us questions such as "Is it true the Rolling Stones will be playing?" Rain or not, they were determined to go to "the site" even though no one was scheduled to be playing there. It seemed as if there was some kind of attraction to this unique place. People just wanted to be there as if the place itself generated some energy. Newspapers reported that 40,000 people attended this particular day and that 100,000 visited the site throughout the weekend.

"This will keep me going for another 20 years," commented Melanie. This feeling was shared by many others who come every year because they fell a surge of power emanating from the land itself.

We felt this attraction and decided to return several days later with our son Stephan. We were surprised to find several thousand people still there, still partying and still getting recharged. It really was true that there was some kind of mysterious element that attracted people to these beautiful rolling pastures. We ourselves felt invigorated and plan to return next year for the 26th reunion at Max Yasgur's farm.



Napping between music sets at the Woodstock 25th anniversary celebration in Bethel, N.Y.

Impressions of the original

Below The Weekly reprints the "About Faces" column about Woodstock that appeared on our pages on September 13, 1969.

by Oksana Skora

An incredibly long-haired young man was passing out ice cream pops he'd just bought.

A young teenager gave away his jacket to a strange girl sitting in the mud near him, wet and cold.

Another bearded fellow was giving away bottles of Coke he'd just bought from a local grocer at a cost three times the usual.

And the law, abiding, God-fearing local farmers were pulling in with their trucks of water, selling it at 25 cents a glass and offering produce at solid-gold prices.

Several weeks have passed and still people are talking about "the greatest experience of my life." The predicted freak out of a quarter of a million people became an unpredicted tribute to

the ideals of the younger generation. At Whitelake in Sullivan County nearly 500,000 people gathered to create a situation which outsiders laughed would become a massive exhibit of drug and sexual abuse.

Those people were disappointed; but their disappointment brought hope to the many who also were wondering "What is this world coming to?" Need this question be asked so despairingly of the long-haired, when half a million cooperated for three days in conditions which would have incited even the best-drilled armies to shameful behavior? Volunteer cops from New York City, Los Angeles and other trouble spots decided to relax and enjoy the scene themselves when they saw their services were absolutely not needed.

Based on the factual evidence, rather than prejudice created by fear of change, the reality of the "hippie" younger generation should change the tone of the question from despair to delight: What is this world coming to?

Changing...

(Continued from page 9)

immediately be opened within the first few months, to be followed over a three-year period by a total package of about \$4 billion, about which Mr. Clinton spoke in Naples.

One of the rules of the game that has to be changed in today's Ukraine — and this is the first and most important condition that the experts of the IMF are likely to put to the Ukrainian government to support reform — is to change the exchange rates. The difference between the official exchange rate and the commercial exchange rate kills all incentive to export or at least to export openly. On the other hand, there is a correct perception that the West is not exactly happy to open its markets to products from

Ukraine, Russia, Belarus and so on.

President Kuchma will probably not go as far as full economic union with Russia, monetary unity or return to the ruble zone, Dr. Havrylyshyn continued. There might be something like full-fledged and fruitfully operating free trade relations. Part of the motivation behind this is the new president's intellectual belief that Ukraine cannot compete in the West just yet, and needs to have a period of return to its competitive trading relations with its old Soviet neighbors.

The counter-argument to this is that if one shuts oneself off and tries to compete only with those who are at a very low level of productivity, the chances are that one will never build up the competitive productivity to move to a higher level, said Dr. Havrylyshyn. Competition is not only a matter of being able to produce the

very best product; competition is where you find it: it is the range of the product, the quality of the product, its price, etc.

U.S. policy toward Ukraine

Eugene Iwanciw, director of the Washington Office of the Ukrainian National Association, discussed "The Making of U.S. Policy Toward Ukraine: The Roles of the U.S. Administration and Congress, the Embassy of Ukraine, and the Ukrainian American Community." According to Mr. Iwanciw, the American public in general does not have a great interest in foreign politics and therefore is not interested in Ukraine. Interest groups, however, do.

Prior to independence, in the Ukrainian American community there was a certain view that the diaspora preserving the identity of Ukrainians as well as the very idea of independent statehood. When that idea became a reality many people subconsciously felt that they had finished their jobs and now could go on with their lives. In the last years this has reversed itself, as people have seen that there still is a problem: their country has none of the support from the West, and primarily from the United States, that they had hoped for.

Another important issue is the attitude of other ethnic groups toward Ukrainians. All East Europeans have begun to understand that a good relationship between Ukraine and its neighbors is very important. They are urging their ethnic groups here to work closely with the Ukrainians. The Polish American Congress and Hungarian American Coalition have come out to say, "If Ukraine loses its independence, Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic will lose theirs."

A Central and East European Coalition of America has been established, with 16 national organizations representing over 20 million Americans of East European heritage. All these groups, Mr. Iwanciw noted, are united by one issue: Russia is a problem, and its

foreign policy is threatening all of them.

The United States must make a greater effort to treat Ukraine as a separate and important entity, and to initiate a larger, more effective assistance program for Ukraine to promote political and economic reforms. "We are pushing for Congress to mandate a higher proportion of aid to Ukraine in fiscal year 1994. It only got 5.5 percent of the 1993 money. It must get a percentage of aid consistent with its percentage of the population of the NIS, which is 18 percent," Mr. Iwanciw said. The Ukrainian community has been very effective in forcing the issue, he added, and as a result, the U.S. administration has announced that the United States will give Ukraine \$350 million in economic assistance and \$350 million to help with denuclearization.

U.S.-Ukraine relations

Roman Popadiuk of the State Department, the first U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, explored the topic of "Ukrainian-American Relations."

"The August 1 speech of President Bush," he stated, "was very negative in terms of relations between our two countries. For the first two months when I was in Ukraine, the only thing people would ask me about was the U.S. position on the August 1 speech. And that perception for a great number of reasons continues to stay with the Ukrainian public. By November 1991, it was obvious that Ukraine would become independent."

"We had a meeting with the president and with the Ukrainian American leadership, and the president basically announced that [the U.S.] will recognize Ukraine, and this was four or five days before the referendum vote for independence and election of Ukraine's first president. Somehow that story appeared in The New York Times, and I spoke with [Ivan] Drach, who told me that it really boosted the Ukrainian drive for indepen-

(Continued on page 13)

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Changing...

(Continued from page 12)

dence. In the wake of that New York Times story, Gorbachev spoke to the president and complained: 'How could you do this to me? You have already recognized Ukraine and at the same time they have not even voted yet, you could have at least waited for the vote.'

The relationships between our states, continued Mr. Popadiuk, were characterized by two major issues: Russia and nuclear armaments. In May 1992 President Kravchuk arrived for an official visit to the White House. "There was one thing that disturbed us throughout the whole visit, and it was Ukraine's preoccupation with Russia. We can understand there was possibly a calculated move on their part knowing that the United States and Moscow had been enemies for so many years in a bipolar world, and they tried in this way to raise support on behalf of Ukraine. We can understand all these arguments, but the problem was that we did not understand what Ukraine was and what Ukraine really wanted. I think the Ukrainians hurt themselves also because they did not have any strategy towards nuclear weapons: you heard one voice from Parliament and you heard another voice from President Kravchuk."

There was also a philosophical problem in the U.S. government at that time, said Mr. Popadiuk, and that was the notion that success in Russia would influence the other republics positively. On the other hand, people who were involved in foreign policy were concerned about losing Moscow as a strategic partner, citing Moscow's support in the case of the Gulf War. There was a fear of isolating Russia too much by concentrating on the other republics. A Russocentric attitude pervaded the administration.

"We tried to argue that it was wrong," Mr. Popadiuk related. "You help Russia, you build Russia, you make a strong Russia, and you lose Ukraine. That was our argument in the embassy, but you could not crack that nut in Washington, where their philosophy persisted."

The former ambassador concluded on a positive note saying, "Nowadays we are witnessing a significant shift in the relations between Ukraine and the U.S. with certain prospects, not yet clearly outlined, for better understanding on

political and economic issues."

The international arena

Paul Goble, senior analyst at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and formerly of the U.S. Department of State, addressed the question of "Ukraine's Place in the International Arena." Ukraine is seeking to become truly independent, stressed Mr. Goble, and to do so on a political rather than on an ethnic basis. For most Ukrainians independence is defined as not being under Russian control.

The greatest of the challenges facing Russia in this respect is simply coming to terms with her new status, as a regional power surrounded by countries it formerly dominated within a single border. This has not proved easy, especially with respect to Ukraine. According to one recent U.S.-sponsored poll, nearly three-quarters of all ethnic Russians in Russia do not think Ukrainians are a separate nationality, or that Ukraine should be an independent state. There is a growing desire to strike back, to use the Commonwealth of Independent States as a cover for the restoration of Russian dominance of the entire region.

These difficulties are rooted in the classical Russian problem: the Russian state became an empire before the Russian people consolidated as a nation. As a result, Russians lack not only clearly defined geographical boundaries but also, and even more significantly, psychological boundaries. As a result, both countries are caught in a security trap.

If Ukraine pursues too radical a vision of independence, its actions will generate ever more forces in Russia that will seek to reimpose Russian control over Ukraine. And if Russia actively seeks to resubmerge Ukraine under Russian domination, by seizing the Crimea or by some other means, its actions will generate ever more forces in Ukraine that will seek an ever more radical separation from Russia. Because of the disproportionate power of Russia and the absence, until now, of sufficient Western support for Ukraine, this explosive cycle almost inevitably would lead to a Ukrainian loss and a Russian victory.

In this context, Mr. Kuchma's electoral victory may ultimately work for Ukraine's benefit, said Dr. Goble. Precisely because he wants to have greater economic ties with Russia, he may consciously or not be working for the continued and expanded indepen-

dence of Ukraine.

Like other countries, Ukraine must accept three new conditions of the post-Cold War world: first, the bipolar world is no more, even if one cannot ignore the great powers; second, regional powers and regional alliances are going to be the norm; and third, Ukraine must take the lead in this. Exactly what such a regional alliance system would look like is unclear, but it will certainly put Ukraine at the center of a group of states stretching from Turkey to Poland to the three Baltic countries. Both the U.S. and Russia are opposed to such an arrangement, but it will nonetheless emerge, because all the countries in the region have an interest in it, and because Ukraine will ultimately come to see it as the one sure exit from its security trap.

With regard to human rights, Mr. Goble noted that Ukrainian treatment of its Russian and other minorities has been exemplary: indeed, of all the former Soviet republics, Ukraine has "the best human rights record," particularly in its policy towards national minorities.

The armed forces

Pursuing the issue of security was the lecture on "Ukraine's Armed Forces and Military Policy" by Nadia Schadlow of the U.S. Department of Defense, supplemented by the observations of commentator Col. Ihor Smeshko, the defense military, air force and naval attaché at the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington. Both the speaker and the commentator were participants at the conference on Ukrainian military history organized by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute on May 12-13 (see *The Ukrainian Weekly*, June 15). They gave a concise and penetrating survey of the challenges facing the Ukrainian military, focusing on security issues in the context of Ukraine's relations with its neighbors and the West.

Nuclear weapons, security

Sherman Garnett, senior analyst at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, formerly of the U.S. Department of Defense, informed the audience about "Ukraine's Nuclear Weapons and Nuclear Security." From late 1991 to 1993, the Ukrainian government passed from a stage of romanticism about nuclear disarmament to stubborn insis-

tence that steps toward disarmament be linked to Ukraine's broader security agenda and economic needs. Ukraine sought to change the American perception of the problem from one of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation to one of the stability of the emerging geopolitical environment in Eurasia.

The U.S. has agreed to the linkage between nuclear disarmament and security, but questions remain. In retrospect, the United States probably placed too much emphasis on the problem of a nuclear Ukraine, said Ms. Schadlow. The real dangers in the region arise from domestic economic and political troubles and quarrels among the states in Eurasia, not a deliberate search for a nuclear deterrent. If the U.S. now understands these sources of danger and is prepared to address them, future historians will regard the tripartite agreement signed by the U.S., Russia and Ukraine as a crucial turning point in establishing the basic framework for constructive involvement in the region.

Addendum: Like the first summer seminar held in 1993, the 1994 session received a favorable response from participants. Many of last year's participants have continued to stay in touch with the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, and some returned to participate this summer. The attendees expressly requested that they be kept informed about the institute's projects, programs, and publications. Many of them stressed that the institute is a unique national resource for governmental and business institutions as well as for scholars.

One of the attendees said: "The seminar was very informative on a broad range of topics, particularly about U.S. policy on Ukraine. It highlighted the importance of Ukraine in the aftermath of the dissolution of the U.S.S.R. and reassured me that there is a lot of first-rate political and economic policy thinking coming out of academic institutions and government policy institutions as well as non-profit think-tanks. It is important to take steps to support Ukraine in order to avoid a disastrous situation as in Bosnia, and to promote a smooth transition for Ukraine to a market economy. The seminar allowed a lot of fresh thinking, and we could try out new ideas during the discussion that was part of our daily routine."

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NFCA names...

(Continued from page 5)

Fraternalist of the Year for 1994 from among many highly qualified UNA candidates was a difficult one, the committee has decided to give recognition to four other UNA activists, whose dedication and example inspire others to fraternal work. They were each awarded a "Pochesna Hramota" (Certificate of Recognition).

Jaroslaw Baziuk, Branch 175, treasurer of the Detroit District Committee since 1965; nine-time delegate to UNA conventions; branch president for 15 years and, in 1972-1992, branch secretary; chairman of

the Detroit District Committee in 1965; active in the preparation of the banquet to celebrate the UNA's 100th anniversary in Detroit; candidate for the "UNA Fraternalist of the Year" in previous years; an able recruiter of new UNA members.

Petro Dziuba, Branch 367, chairman of the Rochester District Committee since 1988; nine-time delegate to UNA conventions; former candidate for "UNA Fraternalist of the Year"; longtime member of the Organization for the Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine; member of the executive board of the Self-Reliance Credit Union - Rochester; member of the executive board of the Ukrainian-American Club.

Gregory Hawryshkiw, Branch 283, branch secretary for many years; president of "Zaporizka Sich" Society in Auburn, N.Y., which owns the UNA Home in that city; member of the executive board of the Syracuse-Utica District Committee; former UNA champion organizer of new members; former candidate for "UNA Fraternalist of the Year"; supporter of local Ukrainian parochial school; former member of Ukrainian Youth Association (SUM-A) and Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine; member of the local Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and member of the local branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Miron Piliplak, Branch 496 in the Seattle area, assistant branch secretary; UNA activist and activist in the Ukrainian Christian community in Seattle; best UNA membership recruiter in 1992-1993; organizer of the 100th anniversary celebration of Svoboda in the Seattle area; organizer of projects to provide assistance to the needy in Ukraine; founder of Self Reliance Credit Union in Seattle; active member of the Ukrainian-American Club; individual sponsor and organizer of projects to provide assistance to new immigrants; supporter and active organizer of youth.

To the above runners-up, congratulations and a hearty Mnohaya Lita! We are proud of you, too!

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Foreign Minister...

(Continued from page 4)

and United States President Bill Clinton this past week? The U.S. press reported that Mr. Yeltsin is saying that Russia should have the right to decide the direction the CIS should take. Do you feel that Russia should be the major player in relations within the CIS?

We certainly cannot ignore the role of Russia in the CIS because of its might, because of its economic power. Just like you cannot ignore an active role for the United States in the Organization of American States. That's one thing. Another thing, if Russia plays a positive role, we welcome this. For example, what happened in Tajikistan? They asked Russians to help. What happened in Georgia, in Abkhazia? They asked Russians to help. This is a factor.

But we do not want Russia to dominate us. We want to be an independent nation, and we want to decide our own destiny and not give Russians the right to decide our destiny on behalf of us.

There is some commentary in the press that Ukraine should be part of the peacekeeping role that Russia would play in the former Soviet Union should the talk about a Russian sphere of influence materialize. Should Ukraine take part?

We are not participating for the time being, because for any such participation in peacekeeping operations on the territory of the former Soviet Union or any other place you need to get a decision of the Parliament, as we did for our efforts in the former Yugoslavia. We have to see what Parliament decides. If it decides to participate in peacekeeping operations on the territory of the former Soviet Union, then we shall look [at that option]. This is not now under consideration.

You mentioned in your speech at the United Nations that there is an effort at cooperation between countries bordering the Black Sea. You mentioned that there are ongoing negotiations to cooperate in terms of naval operations and communications on the Black Sea. Please tell us what countries are involved in this?

There is a parliamentary assembly of the Black Sea nations on economic cooperation in which Ukraine has participated very actively, and the Speaker of the Parliament Oleksander Moroz is the current chairman of this organization.

In my statement I said that we should

Supreme Court...

(Continued from page 1)

there has been organized picketing of his home, with demonstrators shouting epithets like "bloody murderer," sometimes for two hours at a time, according to Mr. Nishnic, who is spokesman for the Demjanjuk family and president of the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund.

At the same time, prominent conservative journalist Pat Buchanan, host of CNN's "Crossfire," and Rep. James Traficant (D-Ohio) have continued their staunch support of Mr. Demjanjuk.

The Demjanjuk matter is not yet resolved, as the Justice Department has indicated that it will continue opposing reinstatement of Mr. Demjanjuk's citizenship on the grounds that he lied about his World War II whereabouts upon initial entry into the U.S. The department contends that though Mr. Demjanjuk has been cleared of crimes committed at Treblinka, he should be deported because of his alleged activities at other camps.

create a zone of peace in the Black Sea. This is simply an idea, I did not mention the word "negotiations." I mentioned that we are ready to negotiate such a matter with interested countries. This is just a proposal. This could include countries not only from the Black Sea basin, it could be countries adjacent, like Greece, for instance, possibly Malta, possibly somebody else... Russia.

Since President Kuchma's criticism that the United States has only turned over \$6 million of the \$350 million promised to support de-nuclearization, has Ukraine received more funds?

We are negotiating this matter. We hope that soon a certain amount will be released. The problem is that everybody is waiting to see what will happen in Ukraine: whether economic reforms are

implemented; whether Ukraine joins the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Until now we have borne all the costs of de-nuclearization of our country.

What are the priorities of the Foreign Ministry right now? Of all the items on your list of things to do: the IMF agreement, funding for de-nuclearization, the treaty on friendship and cooperation with Russia, the Black Sea cooperation negotiations, CIS issues, etc., which is being given the most attention?

The most important is to solve our economic problems. More than 90 percent of Ukrainians voted for independence. Many of them who voted — by the way many were Russians — linked the independence of Ukraine with a better standard of living. They thought that Ukraine with its huge

economic potential would immediately become a very rich country, and people would benefit from this. But contrary to these expectations, the economic situation of Ukraine became difficult. This disappointed many people. Some of them now state that this is a result of Ukrainian independence. I strongly oppose such views. Economic deterioration is not a result of independence. It is a result of the one-sided [narrowly focused] economic development of Ukraine during Soviet times.

Therefore, we have to restructure our economy. To do this we need foreign investment. It will be very difficult to make large changes in our industry, in our agriculture without financial in-flow. I would put the solution of our economic problems and improving the standard of living of our people in first place among all the priorities.

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Energy as...

(Continued from page 2)

represented by the IAEA and others – are far apart.

Thus the general director of the production association "Chornobyl atomic power station," Serhiy Parashyn, has declared that in terms of safety levels, Chornobyl station is at least as safe as RBMK reactors in Russia and Lithuania.

Parashyn also noted that 10 of the 16 RBMK reactors operating in the former Soviet Union are located in the Dnipro Basin, thus the closure of one station would not alleviate a potential ecological catastrophe. At other plants, however, the emphasis has been on improvement of safety rather than dismantling.

While the latter process would cost \$5 billion U.S., improvements to the station would cost only \$600 million. In his view, therefore, it would be preferable to "reprofile" existing Chornobyl reactors. The reconstruction of the station would also provide employment for the 30,000 population of the city of Slavutych, which was constructed to replace the destroyed city of Prypyat in the period 1986-1989.

Mikhail Umanets, the former director of the Chornobyl plant, who is now Chairman of Ukraine's State Committee of Atomic Energy, has berated the tariffs placed on delivered fuel for nuclear reactors. Noting that the cost of producing one kilowatt of electricity is 200 coupons, compared to 350 coupons at other types of power stations, he demands the completion of three reactor units at the Zaporizhzhia, Khmelnytsky and Rivne stations that would compensate for the loss of Chornobyl.

At Khmelnytsky, the decision to close the second energy unit, which requires extensive repairs, was recently rescinded after a visit by Umanets and Valeriy Shmarov, the vice-premier of the Cabinet of Ministers in early August.

There have also been confident assertions that Ukraine has sufficient supplies of uranium and technical know how to dispense with imports from Russia for its nuclear energy program, cutting down the costs of nuclear fuel by one-half.

Though the nuclear industry has revived significantly in the wake of an energy crisis, it faces various problems – from the opposition to the construction of a nuclear waste dump at the Zaporizhzhia station, to a recent strike by medical workers at this same station because of complaints over low wages.

Debts, Inflation and Wage Structure

Ukraine's budget deficit continues to rise and the differential between current debts and current income is 26.4 million kbv. The budgetary debt in 1994 will constitute some 85 percent as compared to 61.7 percent in 1992 and 73.2 percent in 1993.

Ukraine is \$5 billion in debt to Russia, and about 20 percent of this total is for the supply of Russian gas to Ukraine in 1994.

Ukraine is also in debt for energy imports from Turkmenistan. The country has, however, managed to reduce significantly the rate of inflation from 19.2 percent in the month of January to 3.9 percent in June, partly by limiting the amount of karbovantsi in circulation.

Wages rose only 1.3 times in the first

half of the year, so that current monthly payments are some 1.03 million kbv for industrial employees and 450,900 for agricultural workers.

Prices for consumer goods over the same period increased 1.6 times, and for food products specifically by 1.4 times. For some goods – milk products, eggs, vodka – the price has actually fallen.

Future paths

Some economists have pointed out the inconsistencies in Ukraine's pricing policies. The Reform party member, Volodymyr Lanovy, for example, observes that while very high prices are demanded for the purchase of grain, bread prices have remained the same. His view is that prices will have to be raised or else the number of available goods reduced.

President Kuchma's election platform was based partially on the premise that Ukraine's economic problems can be resolved by improving relations with Russia and opening the gates to Russian capital.

At the same time, in his government as in the Kravchuk administration, there is a strong element of protectionism in state policy. Ukraine is also continuing to subsidize industries that either operate at a loss or are virtually bankrupt.

On the other hand, while official reports present a bleak picture of the official state economy, they often neglect events outside their domain. The incongruities that can result are exemplified by the fact that despite the catastrophic decline in the output of Ukrainian automobiles, the number of cars on the streets of Kyiv, for example, has increased significantly over the past year. Most have been acquired outside the country.

Similarly, an estimated 30 percent of Ukraine's GNP is currently being attained from the private sector of industry, and even the Ministry of Statistics has noted the rapid privatization taking place in the housing sector. What has occurred, therefore, is nothing less than the collapse of the state sector, and given the decline of key state industries in the late Soviet period (coal, chemicals, steel), this development is perhaps neither unexpected or lamentable.

However, it is the cost in human suffering that has preyed on the minds of the leadership, in addition to the restraints placed upon reformers by the solid bloc of Communists, Socialists and Agrarians within the Parliament in its first session. Fundamental changes will require further sacrifices from a country that has felt itself under siege as an independent state for the past three years.

Pricing and wage policies must be reviewed, as must the banking and credit system in the country. The immediate question will be whether the "heights" of the economy – heavy industry, transport and communication can be privatized, or whether they will remain tied to the dead weight of the state structure. In addressing this situation, President Kuchma must navigate a careful route between the hardliners in his Parliament (many of whom supported him in the July presidential election) who wish to prevent further privatization, and an international community that has long suspected Ukraine of rejecting fundamental economic reforms, and on these grounds has restricted its assistance.

TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 76

in Newark, NJ

As of October 1, 1994, the secretary's duties of UNA Branch 76 in Newark, N.J. have been assumed by Andre Worobec.

We ask all members of this Branch to direct all correspondence regarding membership and insurance, as well as their membership premiums to the address listed below:

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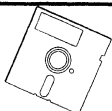
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San Francisco – Ukrainian Professionals of Northern California are excited about a new organization which is being introduced on November 4th and 5th.

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"Ukrainian Networking in the 1990's" is a much needed forum for interaction between various professional platforms through an exchange of dreams and opportunities. Presentations and discussions will cover areas in medicine, law, engineering, computer technology, business and international investments and strategies. Various West Coast professionals are eager to share their thoughts and latest accomplishments with our community.

Friday, November 4: **Opening Night & Reception**
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Saturday, November 5th **Ukrainians Networking in the '90's**
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Saturday, November 5th **Ukrainian National Women's League Formal Dinner & Dance ("Zabava")**
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Canada's...

(Continued from page 6)

held on the future development of a major museum and interpretive center at or near the same location, in commemoration of Canada's first national internment operations and their impact on the Ukrainian Canadian community;

3. A cairn be constructed at the Cave and Basin internment camp site, in Banff National Park, by the late spring of 1995, with a simple bronze plaque describing this winter camp site, the trilingual inscription to be provided by the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association in consultation with the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, the plaque and cairn themselves to be placed by Parks Canada and the Banff National Park administration;

4. That the concession stand currently located on the site of the Cave and Basin winter internment camp site be removed permanently from that location, its current operations there constituting an affront to the memory of the Ukrainian Canadians and

others who suffered at Cave and Basin and Castle Mountain during the first world war;

5. That an interpretive exhibit, incorporating artifacts from the Castle Mountain and Cave and Basin sites, be integrated with the existing historical display cases found at the Cave and Basin site alerting visitors to Banff National Park about Canada's first national internment operations and their impact on our national park system, and that this be done before the late spring of 1995, in consultation with the Ukrainian community.

The undersigned, as the officially designated representatives of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association and the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, affirm their willingness to cooperate fully with officials from Banff National Park, Parks Canada and other interested government ministries, in order to ensure that the unwarranted and unjust internment of Ukrainian Canadians as enemy aliens during the first world war, a still relatively unknown episode in this country's history, is commemorated in a timely and honorable fashion.

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UNA District Committees

of

Buffalo – Rochester

announces that

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

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Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers, Organizers and 33rd Convention Delegates.

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

The Fall District Meeting will be devoted to the 1994 Membership Drive and will update the information about the various insurance plans available through our Association

meeting will be attended by

UNA Secretary, Martha Lysko

DISTRICT COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN:

Buffalo — Roman Konotopsky (716) 877-0057
Rochester — Petro Dziuba (716) 621-5230

Lunch will be served to all, compliments of the UNA.

We request that you notify your District Chairman before October 17th of your attendance.

The Ukrainian Museum to hold photo exhibit of Cholodny icon art

by Marta Baczynsky

NEW YORK – The Ukrainian Museum is planning an exhibition of the works of Petro Cholodny Jr., a leading Ukrainian artist who created outside of Ukraine, particularly in the field of iconography. It is a complex undertaking to organize an exhibition of the oeuvre of an artist where the majority of the created objects were commissioned as permanent installations in churches. This summer saw the beginning of the preparatory work for this complex

task when the icons, iconostasis and stained glass windows created by the artist, which are currently found in several Ukrainian churches in New York and New Jersey, were photographed.

In his work, Mr. Cholodny adhered strongly to the traditions of Ukrainian iconography, within the parameters of which he projected his individual talent. By working with the forms that are inherent in the Ukrainian cultural tradition, Mr. Cholodny and other artists of his time contributed to the evolution of a very identi-

fiable, contemporary style of Ukrainian iconography, for which, according to the late artist and art critic Sviatoslav Hordynsky, it is difficult to find a parallel in today's religious art of any other nation.

To photograph the majestic icons of Petro Cholodny, the museum engaged photographer Petro Hrytsyk, as well as a team of helpers. They were charged to work at the following churches: St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, New York; St. Volodimir Ukrainian Autocephalic Orthodox Cathedral, New York; St. John

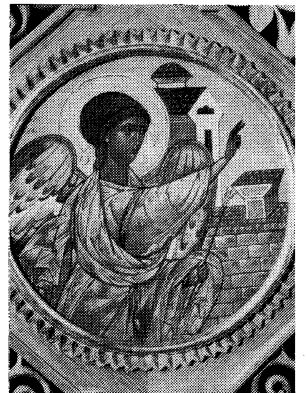
the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, Newark, N.J.; St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Catholic Church, Glen Spey, N.Y.; St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, Hunter, N.Y.; and St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Memorial Church, South Bound Brook, N.J.

The resulting transparencies are awesome, capturing on film in exquisite detail the delicate beauty of each work. The museum will reproduce several of these works on greeting cards, which will be sold to generate funds for the support of the exhibition.

The planned exhibition will be coordinated by Christine Saj, a young artist who studied with Mr. Cholodny. The museum will also publish a catalogue/monograph detailing the life and creativity of the artist. The publication will contain black and white as well as color photographs of Mr. Cholodny's many works.

In 1992 a committee under the patronage of Patriarch Mstyslav and Archbishop Stephen Sulyk was formed at The Ukrainian Museum, with the aim of raising funds to organize an exhibition of the works of Mr. Cholodny. The committee is working hard to raise the necessary funds in order to bring this costly, but very important, project to fruition.

On October 23 Ukrainian National Women's League of America branches 23 and 86 invite the public to an afternoon featuring a slide presentation of the works of Mr. Cholodny with narration by Ms. Saj, to be held at The Ukrainian Museum, 203 Second Ave., at 3 p.m. Also featured will be pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky. Proceeds from this event will support the Cholodny exhibition.



"The Archangel Gabriel. Annunciation," panel icon, St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, Hunter, N.Y.

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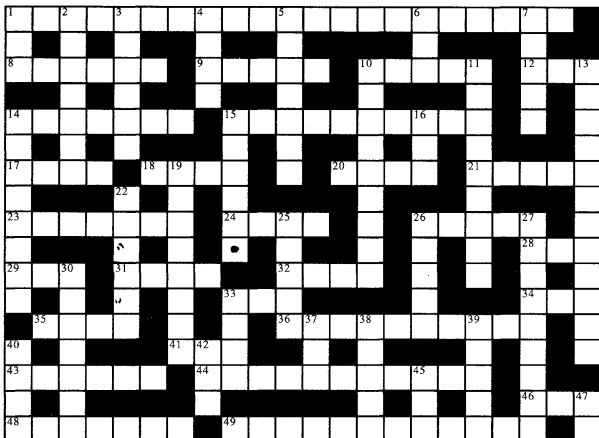
Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

in Madrid on September 28, rejected calls for his facility's shutdown and Western aid aimed at solving Ukraine's power deficit. He said the European Union proposal asking for Chornobyl's shutdown in return for an energy development aid package was "rough political pressure." He said the EU proposal was "not business-like," describing it as a "first shut down, then get money" ultimatum. Mr. Parashyn added that the closure plan was not technically sound or safe, pointing out that it would take six to 10 years to decommission the reactors, while the normal operating life span for units 1, 2 and 3 at the facility were to run out in 2007, 2008 and 2011, respectively. (United Press International)

Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko



"Velyki Volodymyr"

Across

1. Television series starring 2 Down (5wds).
8. What track and field champion Volodymyr Holubnychy won in Munich in 1972.
9. Volodymyr who was founder, director and longtime president of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee.
10. Game for rooks?
12. 2 Down's film about Latin American revolutionary.
14. Volodymyr who is economics professor at Philadelphia's Temple University.
15. Father of Volodymyr Velykyi.
17. Greak Barrier ----.
18. Where Volodymyr Holubnychy struck gold.
20. Ignore.
21. Chaos.
23. This Volodymyr was defense lawyer for OUN members accused of assassinating Polish minister Pieracki.
24. 2 Down won this for "Requiem for a Heavyweight."
26. Melodies.
28. Little devil.
29. First word of bureaucratic snarl.
31. Second word of bureaucratic snarl.
33. Automobile.
34. Owned.
35. More than a few.
36. This UPA commander Volodymyr's nom de guerre was Bondarenko.
41. Use a chair.
43. Venue for Volodymyr Sterniuk.
44. This Volodymyr headed the Directory of the UNR 1918-1919.
46. They killed 5 Down.
48. A native of Peremyshl, this Volodymyr was president of the Ukrainian Journalists' Association Abroad and the League of Ukrainian Political Prisoners (d. in Munich in 1971).
49. This Volodymyr was first secretary

of the CPU from 1972 to 1986 when he was fired by Myihail Gorbachev.

Down

1. Ukraine for Volodymyr Velykyi.
2. Volodymyr Palahniuk in Hollywood.
3. Number of sons Volodymyr Velykyi had.
4. Insects.
5. This Volodymyr wrote "Chervona Ruta."
6. Definite article.
7. What 2 Down won for 33 Down.
10. Of special interest to Volodymyr Yavorivsky.
11. This Volodymyr served as a colonel in the UNR Army and later wrote articles on Ukrainian military history.
13. Volodymyr Kubijovyc's product.
14. This Volodymyr has been editor of "Veselka" since 1954.
15. This Volodymyr was Poltava's deputy to the Russian Duma and later to the Central Rada of Ukraine.
16. Venue for physicist Volodymyr Zatonksy.
19. Venue for Volodymyr Holubnychy.
22. Product for Volodymyr Sosiura.
25. This Volodymyr was the first Ukrainian elected to the Polish Sejm since World War II.
26. Where Volodymyr Holubnychy won the bronze.
27. Architect and art historian Volodymyr who died in New Jersey in 1962.
30. Monstrous role for 2 Down.
33. "---- Slickers."
37. Some.
38. Theater employec.
39. Halts.
40. High cards.
42. Vine.
45. Negative vote.
47. Preposition.

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ANYA FARION

Opening reception: Friday, October 21, 6-9 p.m.
The exhibition continues through Sunday, October 30.
Gallery hours: 12-6 p.m. daily, closed Mondays

For information, please call:
(212) 288-8660 or (212) 628-3062.

UIA, 2 East 79th Street, New York, NY 10021

Tuesday-Wednesday, October 11-12

NEW YORK: The Harriman Institute and the Institute on East Central Europe at Columbia University is holding a conference on "The Black Sea Region and Central Asian Republics: Economic Developments and Business Opportunities." The conference is co-sponsored by Dogan and Associates. For further information call Harriet Tamen, (212) 755-1550.

Friday-Sunday, October 14-16

WASHINGTON: The Washington Group's 1994 Leadership Conference, to be held at Georgetown University Conference Center, has added the following speakers and panelists to the line-up: Kostyantyn Morozov, former Ukrainian defense minister; James Collins, senior coordinator for the NIS, U.S. State Department; Ivan Vasiunyk, director, Lviv Institute of Management; Bohdan Watral, World Council of Ukrainian Cooperatives; Orysia Tracz, cultural writer; Bohdan Kantor, Multi-Media Project, Library of Congress; and others. For updated information, call (800) 859-4451. Student rates for the sessions and for the dance are available with valid identification.

Saturday, October 15

CARNEGIE, Pa.: A fall festival sponsored by St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church will be held at the Ukrainian Hall on Mansfield Boulevard, 11 a.m.-4 p.m. There will be a sale of Ukrainian foods and pastries, and games of chance, with fun for all. For further information call (412) 279-3458.

YONKERS, N.Y.: "Famine-33," the award-winning film about the fate of a Ukrainian

family during the 1932-1933 famine in Ukraine, will be shown at the St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church hall, corner of North Broadway and Shonnard Place, at 6 p.m. Admission will be \$5 for adults, free admission for children. All proceeds will go toward the production of a new documentary being produced about Stepan Bandera. The event is being sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Westchester branch.

Sunday, October 16

JERSEY CITY, N.J.: A ceremonial dinner celebrating the centennial of the Ukrainian National Association, sponsored by UNA district committees of New Jersey, will be held at the Ukrainian National Home, 90 Fleet St., at 3 p.m. Tickets are \$30 per person. Entertainment will feature the Lvivian ensemble. For banquet/table reservations contact: Walter Bilyk, (201) 795-0628; Michael Zacharko, (201) 725-8062; John Chomko, (201) 472-0989; Marcanthony Datzkiwsky, (201) 375-1214; or Andrew Keybiada, (201) 762-2827. Reservation deadline is October 12.

WASHINGTON: The Washington Group Cultural Fund presents pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky and cellist Vagran Saradjian in a recital featuring works by Borntniansky, Lysenko, Revutsky, Skoryk and others at the Embassy of Ukraine at 4 p.m. Tickets at the door: \$20, seniors and students, \$10. A reception for the artists will follow. For more information contact Laryssa

Chopivsky, (202) 363-3964.

Saturday, October 22

NEW YORK: Duo-pianists Valentyna Lysytsia and Oleksei Kuznetsov will appear in concert at the 92nd Street Y, Tisch Center for the Arts, 1395 Lexington Ave., at 8 p.m. For information and tickets call (212) 307-6655.

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey is holding its first membership meeting of the 1994-1995 season. Featured will be guest speaker, Dr. Zenovia Sochor, professor of government at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., and a 1994 Fulbright Scholar at the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy in Kyiv. The topic of the lecture and discussion will be "The Current Situation in Ukraine as Viewed by a Ukrainian-American Political Scientist." The meeting will be held at the Ramada Hotel, Route 10 W., starting at 8 p.m. The meeting will be preceded by cocktails at 7 p.m. A general membership meeting of the association for the purpose of biennial elections will be held prior to the lecture. Donation: \$12, non-members; \$8, members. The general public is welcome.

Thursday, October 27

NEW YORK: The Harriman Institute and the Institute on East Central Europe at Columbia University are sponsoring a lecture by Prof. Robert Davies, University of

Birmingham, on "The Politics of Post-Soviet History," to be held at the International Affairs Building, 420 W. 118th St., Room 1219, at noon.

ONGOING

NEW YORK: The Thirteenth Street Repertory Company presents Kalyna Music's production of "The Windows of Love," a musical by Lydia Semanyshyn that examines the relationships of four women with humor, drama and 22 original songs; directed by Gerald van Heerden with choreography by Robin Reseen. The play opened September 23 and runs through November 27. Show time: Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays, at 7 p.m. The theater is located at 50 W. 13th St. (between Fifth and Sixth avenues). For reservations call (212) 675-6677.

NEW YORK: Artist Christina Holowchak-Debarry, recently elected to the Catharine Lorillard Wolfe Art Club, is exhibiting her pastel painting at the CLWAC annual exhibit at the National Art Club, 15 Gramercy Park South. The exhibit, which opened October 8, runs through October 28. Gallery hours: daily, 1-5 p.m.

CORRECTION

The date for the Mykola Kolesa jubilee concert to be held in Philadelphia at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center was incorrectly listed in the October 2 issue of The Weekly as taking place Sunday, October 11. The correct day should read Tuesday, October 11. For information call the center at (215) 663-0707.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Panels explore Year of the Family

TORONTO - In recognition of the International Year of the Family, St. Vladimir Institute is holding a series of panel discussions titled "The Ukrainian-Canadian Family: Reflections on the Past, Directions for the Future," to explore the major issues and concerns of the Ukrainian Canadian family.

The panel discussion schedule is as follows: Thursday, October 13, Spirituality

and the Ukrainian Canadian Family, 7:30 p.m.; Thursday, October 27 - Overview of the Ukrainian Canadian Family, 7:30 p.m.; Thursday, November 3 - Community and the Ukrainian Canadian Family, 7:30 p.m. and; Saturday, November 12 - Obzhynky: A Celebration of the Harvest Festival, 6:30 p.m.

For more information contact the institute, 630 Spadina Ave., (416) 923-3318.

Suk to perform at Alice Tully Hall

NEW YORK - Pianist Mykola Suk will appear in concert at Alice Tully Hall, Lincoln Center, on Sunday, October 23, at 2 p.m. in a program of works by Beethoven, Bartok, Liszt and Sylvestrov (world premiere). The concert is sponsored by Shupp Artists Management Inc. in association with the Ukrainian Institute of America.

Mr. Suk gained international recognition as the winner of the first prize and gold medal at the 1971 International Liszt-Bartok Competition in Budapest. He has appeared to great acclaim as both soloist and chamber musician on major concert stages throughout the former USSR, in Europe and in the Middle East.

A performer of both traditional and contemporary music he has premiered a number of concertos and solo works by composers such as Valentin Sylvestrov, Ivan Karabyts, Myroslav Skoryk and Virko Baley, some of them written especially for him. Following his American debut at Weill Recital Hall in 1991, Mr. Suk has appeared with orchestras in Europe and in the United States, which included the Chicago premiere of Schnittke's Concerto for Piano and Strings. He recently returned from a triumphant concert tour with the State Orchestra of Ukraine that took him through Austria and Germany. In addition, Mr. Suk regularly participates in major chamber music festivals in the U.S.,

Europe and Australia.

Born in Kyiv into a family of musicians Mr. Suk studied at the Kyiv Special Music School and at the Moscow Conservatory with Lev Vlasenko. He has been awarded the title of Outstanding Artist of Ukraine. Formerly on the faculty of the Kyiv and Moscow conservatories, he now lives in New York City where he is artist-in-residence at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

Tickets at \$20, \$15 and \$12 are on sale at the box office or available through CenterCharge, (212) 721-6500.



Pianist Mykola Suk

The Regional Committee of Ukrainian National Association of Boston, Cordially invites all members and their families to a luncheon with entertainment to celebrate the 100th Anniversary of Ukrainian National Association on Sunday, October 16, 1994, 12:30 p.m. At St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church hall, 24 Orchardhill Rd. Jamaica Plain, Mass. No admission.



The Ukrainian Ski Club KLK, New York
Invites its members, friends and their guests to their

ANNUAL FALL WEEKEND AT SOYUZIVKA

to be held on October 22 and 23, 1994

Join us for some friendly and informal tennis (everybody plays - singles, double, mixed doubles, mixed-up doubles, etc.) and a dinner/banquet and party Saturday evening.

For room reservations and/or dinner reservations (space limited) please call Soyuzivka in advance at (914) 626-5641 mention KLK.

Note: The Annual KLK Club tennis tournament will be held indoors on November 12 and 13 at the Four Seasons (by the Ramada Hotel) in E. Hanover, N.J.

Tournament directors are Ihor Lukiw (tel.: work (908) 820-6800, home (201) 376-4829 and Gene Mandzy. More information forthcoming.



UKRAINIAN SELFRELIEANCE
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION IN PHILADELPHIA, PA
INVITES APPLICATIONS FOR THE POSITION OF
MANAGER

* This senior management position carries the responsibility to supervise the banking operations, member services, and promotional activities of this Credit Union. * College background should include accounting, business management, and finance. * The candidate should be computer-literate, and have several years of experience, preferably at a banking institution. * The person should have effective communication skills and be a member of the Ukrainian community.

Excellent employee benefits, salary commensurate with qualifications.

Please apply confidentially by letter with a resume to Philadelphia "Selfreliance" Personnel Committee, c/o Mrs. M. Kondrat 8013 Hammond Road, Cheltenham, Pa. 19012