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KUCHMA OUTLINES RADICAL PROGRAM OF REFORMS

by **Marta Kolomayets**
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — President Leonid Kuchma presented a radical program of reforms aimed at economic recovery in a speech to the Ukrainian Parliament on Tuesday afternoon, October 11. The Parliament then voted 235-44 to review the document in commissions and discuss it at a plenary session next week.

Calling for cooperation between the executive and legislative branches, Mr. Kuchma delivered excerpts from his 30-page report, titled "Following the Road of Radical Economic Reforms." The document envisions accelerating the pace of market transformations and outlines six important positions for economic reform, including private land ownership. The report concentrates on a social policy that emphasizes a new civic order, including state cooperation with political parties and civic organizations.

"As unpleasant as it may sound, in reality, we must admit that Ukraine has not yet achieved true independence. In 1991, Ukraine received only the attributes of a sovereign state," President Kuchma noted, adding that not having a working national economy is extremely dangerous.

"Given today's economic situation we have no alternate course," said the newly elected president during his hourlong presentation.

"An analysis of the current state of our society has persuasively testified that it is hopeless to save it using old methods. We must apply new, high-quality socio-economic and political strategies."

Canadian parties present positions on redress issue

BANFF, Alberta — Official delegates of the five political parties represented in the House of Commons and the Senate of Canada addressed a distinguished group of Ukrainian Canadian activists here on Saturday, October 1.

Sen. Raynell Andreychuk (Progressive Conservative Party); MP Jan Brown, (Reform Party); MP Andre Caron, (Bloc Quebecois); MP Peter Milliken, (Liberal Party) and MP John Solomon, (New Democratic Party) each outlined their respective party's position on acknowledgment and redress.

Commenting afterward, John B. Gregorovich, chairman of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, which organized the meeting with the assistance of the Calgary branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress and the

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Mr. Kuchma told the Supreme Council as he appealed for cooperation from the legislative body.

He explained that during his first three months in office he prepared his strategy in both domestic and foreign policy, but "today the preparatory stage is over. We are now ready for successive and decisive actions."

"In fact," he continued, "we should now enter a new stage in Ukraine's development, one that will either give us the chance to survive and guarantee a worthy existence for us and our future generations, or will definitively cast us aside and strip us of our last opportunities to get in step with today's civilized world."

Repeatedly asking for cooperation from the Communist-dominated Parliament, Mr. Kuchma delivered a comprehensive report that not only described the dismal reality of life in Ukraine today and warned of its looming economic collapse, but also provided solutions and ideas for a brighter future.

"I knew Ukraine's economic plight before I decided to run for president," he stated. "And in the event that I became president, I had one purpose: not to complain about the country, but to take decisive action for the good of the people."

The 56-year-old president cautioned his nation of 52 million: "I see it as my responsibility as president to declare to

my people: today we do not have realistic resources to raise the standard of living for our people. As I have already noted, the state's production level continues to fall; our agricultural output has also sunk to new lows. We have an empty treasury, growing state debts, a gigantic potential for an inflation rate that may soar to new heights of hyperinflation. And I am not exaggerating. This is what we have today, sadly, what we inherited."

"The president will do everything possible to deliver Ukraine from famine, to guarantee heat in every home, to preserve peace and political stability. However, to radically change the situation... it is too late, and I want to be honest before my people, I want them to understand me," he added.

"At the same time, all of our endeavors in the radical restructuring of our economic system have but one goal: to decisively battle the current situation, to break through the barriers and be able, in the shortest time possible, to stop the catastrophic decline of our people's standard of living, to prevent mass unemployment," President Kuchma noted.

Mr. Kuchma's program highlights six priorities, including stabilization of the monetary system. "This is the basis for creating real stimuli for production, a way to lead the economy out of its criti-



Marta Kolomayets

President Leonid Kuchma

cal state and into a phase of rebuilding," explained the president.

"Our experience over the past three years has shown that cosmetic changes do not change the situation for the better. The way out of our financial crisis can

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Democrats hail proposals, Communist bloc vows to fight

by **Marta Kolomayets**
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — Democrats hailed President Leonid Kuchma's address, underscoring the need for radical economic reforms, but members of the Communist bloc in Parliament managed to table any discussion of the report for at least a week.

After listening to excerpts of President Kuchma's extensive report, which outlines the basic guidelines of this new administration's policies, Parliament members voted to study his full report before questioning his proposals and voicing their concerns.

Some political analysts noted that postponing discussion of President Kuchma's detailed 30-page report, which called for cooperation between the Parliament and the president, could be a way for the left faction to buy time and plan its own strategy.

It seems unlikely that the Supreme Council will wholeheartedly support Mr. Kuchma's proposals since the legislative body has shown little inclination toward reform, much less such radical steps, during its first few months in session.

If the Supreme Council voices its opposition to the president's economic

reform plans, it will demonstrate that it is hostile to the people, is opposed to reform and is, in effect, working toward the collapse of Ukraine, said some political analysts in the Ukrainian capital after hearing Mr. Kuchma speak.

"Let's not look for conflict right away," said Serhiy Holovaty, a member of the Reforms parliamentary faction. "I regard this as a historic address, the first such report by a head of the Ukrainian state. Finally we have a real leader of the independent Ukrainian state, somebody who will take responsibility and who has shown his intentions to do everything possible to integrate Ukraine into the world economy," he added.

"I don't think that President Kuchma has to wait for any kind of parliamentary approval. It's unheard of that a Parliament should have to approve the intentions of a democratically elected head of state. Sure, the Parliament can voice its support of such principles and act in cooperation with the president, preparing laws and other legislation. I must add, it would be a wise Parliament that would support his program," said Yaroslav Kendzior, a deputy from Sokal, Lviv Oblast, who belongs to the Rukh faction in the Parliament.

"I had mixed emotions after Kuchma's report," said Yevhen Marmazov, a member of the Communist faction in the Supreme Council. "There are some normal, constructive directions in his report, but there are also some points in the program with which we cannot decisively agree, including full-scale privatization and private land ownership. These are key issues, clearly defined in our party platform, thus, we are going to have to have a lengthy discussion with the president. If we can't find a compromise, the left bloc in the Parliament will go into opposition to the government and the president."

Valeriy Cherep, head of the parliamentary Committee on Socio-Economic Regional Development and a member of the Center parliamentary faction said "I'm a realist and I think that during this year, the economy will continue to collapse; we have a hard winter ahead of us. If the president's program is put into motion, we won't see any results until the second half of 1995."

"We will have to check on the president's positions and compare it with our documents," said Petro Symonenko, leader of the Communists in Parliament.

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ANALYSIS: Stability and reform pose challenges to new president

by Volodymyr Zvigliyanich

Leonid Kuchma's opponents in the recent presidential elections in Ukraine frightened people with the specter of imminent social upheavals should he come to power. These never occurred, thus giving Mr. Kuchma's adherents a chance to proclaim him as a guarantor of social stability. Mr. Kuchma himself stressed this in his inauguration speech, claiming that he would work for the benefit of all Ukraine by following the path of economic reforms.

The notion of reforms presupposes modification of the existing order; i.e. a violation of social stability. This problem has traditionally challenged every politician who claims to be a reformer-evolutionist rather than a revolutionary.

The Socialist International inspired all manner of radicals to destroy everything and after that to build anew. This seems not to interest Mr. Kuchma, who says that he stands for political evolution, for those reforms which maintain stability. Thus it is timely to analyze the notion of stability in Ukraine and possible scenarios of future social developments facing the new president and his team.

The paradoxes of Ukrainian stability

Even before his inauguration speech, Mr. Kuchma's team was in a hurry to give their boss the title of the guarantor of stability in Ukraine. Until his defeat in June, the Ukrainian political establishment and its myth-makers ascribed this role to Mr. Kravchuk. The country's first president had succeeded in preventing a total breakdown of the formerly Communist regime in Ukraine and managed to preserve the leading positions of the old ruling nomenklatura in a new society. The break-up of the USSR enabled this nomenklatura to achieve its independence from Moscow and to shore up the political myth that "democrats" were now ruling the country. Under the pretext of moving toward liberal democracy, the rule of law and build-up of a market economy, a revamped collectivist elite entrenched itself in power, with Mr. Kravchuk as its leader and symbol. This "new class" had a vested interest in social stability, because control of the country's institutions beckoned as a direct source of personal gains much greater than those derived during the old Soviet era.

The results are evident. Neither a "Polish model" of reform, nor even a "Ukrainian" one was followed. The economy continues to exist despite the efforts of the three governments since independence, rather than due to their policy. The most painful stage of privatization, involving state property, took place in most post-communist countries including Russia, but it has not yet begun in Ukraine. In the political arena, there are no fixed rules recognized by all participants. Ukraine does not have its own constitution, nor does it have a judicial system comparable to those of Western countries.

On the positive side, an embryonic middle class has appeared, composed of new businessmen together with their "komandy" (support groups), employees and lawyers. These are the seeds of social and financial infrastructures independent of the government. Money (especially hard currency) at last became a desired commodity; people are now hunting for money rather than for goods. Individuals in Ukraine now managed to find their person-

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al niches of survival and expressed little interest in politics. Nowadays it is impossible even to imagine how 100,000-200,000 people filled the streets of Kyiv in rallies only two years ago.

These are all by-products of the mainstream efforts of the neo-nomenklatura to preserve its position in society. Popular disillusionment in politics parallels a decline in social tension. Disorganization and mistrust of social structures prevents the collective expression of tension and neutralizes potential conflicts. This absence of independent civic activity and stable state institutions makes the existing power structure the only organizing factor in society. Therefore, even its most ardent critics do not wish for it to collapse.

The lack of any organized alternative to the ruling regime in Ukraine also creates the illusion of stability, but it is a stability based on social apathy and popular mistrust of the government, and is therefore not reliable. The strengthening of the most conservative agents of stability (the military, police, bureaucracy, etc.) in Ukraine and the absence of checks and balances provided by a strong civil society could make Mr. Kuchma a hostage of conservative forces, despite his best intentions.

Kuchma's actions

So far, Mr. Kuchma's actions have been determined by his need to maintain social order and discipline by issuing edicts. In this sense, Mr. Kuchma has acted entirely in accordance with the traditional scheme of Soviet succession. Nikita Khrushchev "unmasked" Stalin's untold crimes, Leonid Brezhnev blamed Khrushchev's "subjectivism" and "voluntarism," and Yuriy Andropov initiated the struggle against the "shadow" economy and organized crime by using KGB files against the top officials of Brezhnev's epoch. Even Mr. Kravchuk presided over an ad hoc commission on combating organized crime after Mr. Kuchma was granted extraordinary powers during the latter's prime ministership.

Having become president, Mr. Kuchma badly needs an enemy to blame for the current, economic decline and impoverishment of population. For Leonid Kravchuk, the task was easier. Ukraine's hardships could be explained by the 2,000-fold increase in Russian oil and gas prices in 1993. This enabled Ukrainian officials to blame Russia, rather than any individual scapegoat, for the country's misfortunes.

Mr. Kuchma has abandoned this policy and Russia has become a friend overnight. The "shadow" economy, a notion well-known since Mr. Andropov's regime, reappeared as public enemy number one. A wave of show trials of those who "deliberately ruined ties with Russia" and deposited money into foreign banks, thus bringing the Ukrainian economy on the brink of catastrophe can be expected.

With this in mind, Mr. Kuchma established special investigation teams to look into the cases of abuse of office at all levels of government. They will include members of the administration, the Prosecutor General's Office, the Interior Ministry and the Security Service. These teams will be directly accountable to Mr. Kuchma himself, rather than to an independent judiciary. After issuing his first decree on combating organized crime, Mr. Kuchma demanded that district militia chiefs submit reports on its implementation, and expressed justifiable dissatisfaction with the fact that they were treating this edict as yet another political campaign rather than as a long-term policy.

However, in his traditionally Soviet

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NEWSBRIEFS

Meshkov stripped of powers

SYMFEROPI — Yuriy Meshkov, president of the Crimea, continues to lose in his power struggle with the autonomous region's Parliament. On October 5, Crimean deputies voted to pass amendments to the Crimean Constitution stripping Mr. Meshkov of his powers as head of government. The next day deputies unanimously appointed Anatoly Franchuk as the region's prime minister. Mr. Franchuk is an ethnic Ukrainian who is married to Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma's daughter. In Mr. Franchuk's first statement as prime minister, he said that his most important responsibility is to proceed with economic reforms. The conflict between Mr. Meshkov and the Parliament has been brewing since the president locked the Crimean deputies out of their building last month. (Reuters)

Kyiv currency exchange reopens

KYYIV — Ukraine's main currency exchange reopened on October 7 after being closed for a year. Officials hailed it as an important move toward reforming the economy. During the first day, the karbovanets traded at 65,000 per dollar on the Kyiv Interbank Currency Exchange, a marked devaluation from the rate of 54,000 kbv to the dollar at which it had been auctioned a week before. Weekly central bank auctions had been held as an outlet for enterprises to trade hard currency after the exchange was closed last November when it was accused of fueling inflation. President Leonid Kuchma had ordered the exchange opened two months ago as part of a comprehensive reform agreement he was negotiating with the International Monetary Fund. (Reuters)

Ukrainian schools open in Moldova

TIRASPOL — Moldova, where Ukrainians constitute the largest ethnic minority, has opened more than 70 Ukrainian schools since independence, reported Ukrainian Television. Until 1991, Ukrainians received instruction only in Russian. Now graduates of Moldova's Ukrainian schools are able to attend universities in Ukraine under an agreement between the two countries. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Liberation from Nazi forces is recalled

KYYIV — Russia's Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin was here on October 8 to take part in ceremonies commemorating the 50th anniversary of Ukraine's liberation from Nazi forces.

He also met with Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma. On his arrival on October 7, he said that the treaty on friendship and cooperation between Russia and Ukraine would be signed within a month, reported ITAR-TASS. Also in the capital city for the commemoration were Lithuanian Parliament Deputy Chairman Juozas Bernatonis and Defense Minister Linas Linkevicius. Mr. Bernatonis said that Lithuania was looking for closer relations with Ukraine. A controversial parade took place on October 8 along the Khreshchatyk, Kyiv's main thoroughfare, where members of Ukraine's armed forces paraded with Soviet veterans and nationalists who fought both communism and fascism during World War II. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Ukraine part of planned EU energy center

NEW YORK — Ukraine is part of a 10-member coalition of Black Sea basin countries that has won agreement from the European Community to co-finance a regional energy center to be established in Bulgaria. The center's aim is to help plan oil and gas pipelines connecting Eastern and Western Europe. Other countries joining the coalition are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Russia and Turkey. (The Wall Street Journal)

Ukraine at bottom of IMF table

WASHINGTON — The World Economic Outlook report, recently issued by the International Monetary Fund, contends that while some Central and East European states are heading for economic growth this year, Ukraine and other countries of the former Soviet Union continue to be plagued by collapsing output. Ukraine, with a projected gross domestic product decline of 25 percent, is at the bottom of the report's regional table, followed by Belarus, with a projected decline of 17.1 percent. Russia's economy is also expected to decline, by 12 percent, while the drop in Georgia is expected to slow to 10 percent from a precipitous 39.1 percent last year. IMF projections put Albania, with an expected growth this year of 8 percent, at the top of the table in GDP gain, followed by Estonia (6 percent), Lithuania (4.7), Poland (4.5), Latvia (4.1), Slovenia (4.0) and Armenia (3.0 percent). (The IMF press service)

Odessa site of U.S.-Ukraine contacts

ODESSA — In recent weeks, this

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Oleksander Moroz speaks in Washington at National Press Club

WASHINGTON (UNIS) — The chairman of Ukraine's Parliament, Oleksander Moroz, suggested on October 5 at the National Press Club that the West should stop putting pressure on Ukraine to accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, as that will only decrease the chances for passage of the document in Ukraine's Parliament.

"This agitation is considered to be a pressure on the legislature, especially in the country which made the first realistic, practical steps in the area of nuclear disarmament," said Mr. Moroz. He added that "the commotion and attention may cause detailed debate and hearings on the NPT issue, and it may turn out that parliamentarians will find the treaty imperfect and full of faults."

Parliament Chairman Moroz was on the last leg of a one-week visit to the United States during which he had met with U.S. government officials and diaspora leaders in New York and Washington.

While emphasizing that he and the Parliament are ready to approve the NPT agreement, Mr. Moroz said that for Ukraine to accede to the treaty several conditions need to be fulfilled: "the great powers should negotiate and provide reliable security assurances for Ukraine; the great powers should hold consultations next year that would help work out a universal instrument for decreasing the world stock of nuclear arms and provide a practical instrument for nuclear non-proliferation."

Mr. Moroz responded to a question about negotiations between Russia and Ukraine regarding a treaty on friendship and cooperation. He said, "The treaty will be ratified by the Rada (Parliament), but only if the basic principles underlying the document will be the inviolability of borders and no territorial claims from the Russian side."

In the Parliament chairman's opinion, dual citizenship would not be part of the document. "Perhaps the dual citizenship issue should never be brought up," he added.

With regard to the G-7 initiative to close down the Chernobyl nuclear facility, Mr. Moroz stated that the G-7 had not given any directive to do so. "I know that the safety of the station is in line with the requests made," said Mr. Moroz. "To shut down Chernobyl would mean finding \$1.5 billion in investment. This would cancel out \$3.5 billion which already has been invested. We would lose 20 billion kilowatt hours of energy and 30,000 jobs. The result would be that the energy complex of Ukraine would be in shambles."

The chairman of Parliament also commented on his raucous reception in meetings with the Ukrainian American community in New York. "I felt that I had been welcomed warmly and hospitably as a leader of the Ukrainian state. If there were people who asked questions but did not like my answers because they disagreed with my political image, they have to accept me as I am. I felt that for the first time they heard about the real conditions that exist in Ukraine, and this is not necessarily what they wanted to hear, because for the last three or four years they had been hearing things that were not reflected in reality."

During his three days in Washington, Mr. Moroz met with several high government officials including Vice-President Al Gore, Speaker of the House Tom Foley, Secretary of Defense William Perry, Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott and several senators and congressmen. He also held discussions with representatives of several large U.S. businesses, among them Martin Marietta, Lockheed, Ford and Merrill Lynch.

In New York, he had held consultations with the deputy secretary-general of the United Nations and the chair of the U.N. Security Council. He met with the Ukrainian diaspora and with Jewish community leaders of the United States.

Senate committee hearing focuses on aid to NIS

by Xenia Ponomarenko
and Rawley Hessick
UNA Washington Office

WASHINGTON — The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held a hearing on October 4 on the U.S. assistance program for the Newly Independent States (NIS), with Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) presiding.

Sen. Pell stressed the many accomplishments of U.S. aid to the countries of the former Soviet Union, citing advances in democracy, privatization of economic systems, and the successful denuclearization process throughout the region. The senator concluded that the successes of U.S. policy in the advancement of trade and investment in Russia will enable the United States to focus more on other countries of the NIS, pledging to give more support to Ukraine contingent on Ukraine's adoption of political and economic reform.

Thomas Simons, coordinator of assistance to the NIS for the Department of State, testified first. Mr. Simons said U.S. assistance to the NIS is one of the "best investments" that America can make. Since 1991, approximately \$4.5 billion has been allocated to the NIS primarily for humanitarian aid. The assistance programs have been focusing on lessening the "social shock" that occurred with the fall of the Soviet Union.

Secondly, according to Mr. Simons, the Clinton administration is now in the process of administering technical assistance to this region, which he projects will continue into 1996. This is a process of teaching "American know-how" to help ease the transition towards economic reforms. He listed examples of successes in technical assistance especially within Russia, noting more privatization and improvements in hospital care.

He maintained that with Russia's continuing stability and shrinking U.S. resources, assistance to Russia in 1995 will be cut to less than half of the NIS assistance package. As a result, the other countries within the NIS, specifically Ukraine, will be receiving more attention.

Program manager appointed for Canada-Ukraine endeavor

WINNIPEG — The Ukrainian Canadian Congress has announced the appointment of Mykola Switucha as program manager of the Canada Ukraine Partners Program, based in Ottawa.

Since the declaration of independence in 1991, Ukraine has been attempting to build a state based on democratic and market-oriented principles. Canada continues to be at the forefront of efforts to assist Ukraine through various technical assistance projects and initiatives.

On August 23, Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister Andre Ouellet announced the launching of the Canada Ukraine Partners Program, a \$2.5 million federally funded one-year program, which allows for the implementation of small-scale and practical technical assistance projects in Ukraine. The CUPP program will be fully managed by the Ukrainian Canadian Congress and implemented in cooperation with four Canadian Sector Management Organizations — Canadian Bureau for International Education, Canadian Society for International Health, The Institute of Public Administration of Canada and jointly by the Agricultural Institute of Canada

"We will be paying special attention to Ukraine, the second largest country, which may well be, [with the] initialing last week of a systematic transformation facility agreement with the International Monetary Fund, on the brink of comprehensive reform. Support for comprehensive reform in Ukraine will require resources that go far beyond our programs...we intend to lead the efforts of the international community and mobilize resources for Ukraine, if indeed it chooses to go down this path," concluded Mr. Simons.

Thomas Dine, the assistant administrator at the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), followed. He stressed that there is "no more important mission" for the U.S. than to promote and consolidate reform efforts in the NIS. Mr. Dine noted that "reform is alive" throughout the NIS region, and called these new changes "fundamental" and "irreversible."

Mr. Dine outlined USAID's goal of creating an "environment for prosperity," adding that so far the progress has been "remarkable." He gave specific examples such as the privatization of two-thirds of all Russian small businesses, the existence of 40 million Russian shareholders, and the first Russian jury trial since the Russian Revolution.

Mr. Dine warned that due to future funding cutbacks the allocation of money will have to have a "sharpened focus." In 1995, Ukraine will receive up to 14 percent of all U.S. NIS aid only if there is continuing market reform and social restructuring.

The last witness was Dr. Ashton Carter, the assistant secretary for international security policy at the Department of Defense (DOD). He addressed the successes of the Comprehensive Threat Reduction (CTR) program to prevent nuclear proliferation. Dr. Carter called it "one of the critical tools we have in pursuing our pragmatic partnership with Russia." Dr. Carter noted that in a period of two years over 30 agreements on nuclear disarmament have been signed, including a trilateral agreement among the

United States, Russia and Ukraine.

Among DOD's accomplishments via the CTR Dr. Carter cited the removal of 10 warheads from a missile base in Ukraine, the building of a facility in Ukraine designed to "chop up their missiles," the conversion of a nuclear weapons plant into a nuclear power plant in a joint venture with Westinghouse, and a retraining program for employees.

While at a Ukrainian missile base in Pervomaiske, Dr. Carter was surprised to see warheads removed from missiles. "They had been removed and were awaiting transport back to Russia. Those were 10 warheads that had been aimed at this country and our allies just weeks before, and as a result of the trilateral agreement reached between Russia, Ukraine and the United States, were taken off missiles in Ukraine and shipped back to Russia," he testified.

Sen. Judd Gregg (R-N.H.) questioned Dr. Carter on the number of nuclear warheads identified in the entire NIS region. Dr. Carter replied that DOD knows where all storage locations are and there are no "firm" reports of loss or diversion of warheads. The New Hampshire lawmaker also wanted to know if any audits of nuclear weapons were performed by DOD. Dr. Carter responded that the department has an active watch on these weapons storage.

Sen. Pell asked both Mr. Dine and Mr. Simons about the recent critical Senate staff committee report on delivery of assistance to the NIS. Mr. Dine replied that the report was accurate in its criticisms, adding that a restructuring of USAID is under way. He expressed hope that the merging of the European and NIS bureaus at USAID will permit USAID to use the lessons

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Kuchma to visit Canada this month

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYYIV — President Leonid Kuchma will visit Canada on the invitation of Prime Minister Jean Cretien and Governor General Ramon Hnatyshyn on October 23-27, reported the presidential press service.

The Canadian visit will be the newly elected president's first visit abroad since he was elected on July 10, and underscores the special partnership between the two countries. A package of important bilateral documents, including a treaty on friendship and cooperation between Ukraine and Canada, is expected to be signed, according to Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During his four-day trip, the Ukrainian president is scheduled to visit Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Saskatoon.

Mr. Kuchma will speak at the opening of an international conference on "Partnership for Economic Reforms in Ukraine," which is scheduled to be held in Winnipeg. Delegates from G-7 countries as well as representatives of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development are also expected to attend the symposium.

and the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

As program manager, Mr. Switucha will be responsible for the over-all management and financial administration of the Canada Ukraine Partners Program. A graduate of McGill University with a master's degree in business administration, Mr. Switucha specialized in international economics and trade and is the author of several published studies on these issues. He has considerable international experience, having worked many years as a trade commissioner with the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and as a senior industry adviser to the Ministry of Science and Technology and other foreign diplomatic missions.

Since 1991 he has been partner in East-West Consulting Group, which has undertaken political and economic assessments of ongoing changes in the investment climate, trade policies and reforms in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, including Ukraine. His articles on political and economic themes have been published in the Ukrainian press in Canada, the United States and other countries.

Polish economist sees obstacles to Ukraine's membership in EC

by Tony Leliw

LONDON — Ukraine may have to wait more than 20 years before it is ready to be admitted to the European Community. That is the claim of a top Polish economist at the London School of Economics.

Prof. Stanislaw Gomulka, director of the Center for Economic Performance on Post-Communist Reform at the London School of Economics and economic adviser to Poland's finance minister, says its inclusion would present a major disturbance within the European Community (EC).

"Ukraine is too large and the progress of reform too marginal," he said. "It is out of the question that Ukraine could join the EC in the next 20 years. After that I would not rule it out." Prof. Gomulka was an adviser to Yegor Gaidar and the Russian government in the second half of 1991 on its liberalization and stabilization policies of 1992.

Prof. Gomulka said he believes Ukraine will have to wait its turn as other more economically advanced countries take their place in the community. "Countries like Austria and Sweden among others. Then the relatively well-developed states of Poland, the Czech Republic, maybe Slovakia and Slovenia could be admitted in eight to 10 years. These would be followed by other Central European and Balkan nations." Prof. Gomulka believes that even these Central European countries

with their large agricultural sectors will face problems.

The Western agricultural lobby which, relies on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), a policy of agricultural subsidies, will not be too keen to share this money with its new members, and would hamper entry negotiations. The same argument would apply to the Structure Fund, which operates for the poorer countries of the EC like Greece, Portugal, Italy and Ireland.

Prof. Gomulka also suggested that Ukraine's entry into the EC could be impeded if it decides to follow Belarus' footsteps and forsake its national sovereignty for closer links with Russia. With Russia deciding to remain a separate military power, this would lead it to not join the EC and NATO. Prof. Gomulka added, "This will force countries surrounding Russia to make a choice. Which side do I want to be on?"

Prof. Gomulka's advice is that Ukraine's long-term interest is served by forging closer links with Western Europe. However, it has to strike a balance. "The policies should not be confrontational with Russia and yet not undermine Ukrainian independence."

"Providing we have this kind of development, Ukraine could benefit during the next two decades from close trade and economic relations with both groups of countries — Russia and the former Soviet republics, and the EC," he concluded.

Democrats hail...

(Continued from page 1)

"But I must add that the president's analysis of the economic state of Ukraine demonstrates that the policies pursued by the previous administration were hostile to the people. Mr. Symonenko is leading the Communist Party's current campaign to void Leonid Kravchuk's mandate as a deputy to the Parliament; that issue is on the Parliament's agenda for next week."

"This is not yet a fully developed program, it only describes strategic directions. However, if they are realized, they can lead Ukraine out of its current crisis. Rukh supports the president in this program, and I have a positive reaction to this program. But I worry if it will be realized, because you need a good team to bring it to life, one that I don't see in the current government," said Vyacheslav Chornovil, leader of Rukh and its faction in the Parliament.

Canadian parties...

(Continued from page 1)

Ukrainian community in Banff, said: "We are very pleased to note that all five parties are committed to an early and honorable resolution of the Ukrainian Canadian community's requests for acknowledgment and restitution."

"We are particularly happy to learn that the Bloc Quebecois, as the Official Opposition, is pledged to doing everything it can to ensure that our community obtains complete satisfaction in its claims. The fact that all of the other parties have previously shown their commitment to our cause, and that the Liberals' own MP, Peter Milliken, has been so very supportive of our efforts, suggests to me that we will soon resolve this matter in the best interests of all Ukrainian Canadians. Our association remains com-

mitted to just that end, and so we are looking forward to an early meeting with the prime minister," he said.

A commemorative religious service was also held at the site of the Castle Mountain concentration camp, on Saturday, October 1, where Park Canada officials described how the Banff Park administration plans to commemorate the internment experience of Ukrainian Canadians.

In addition, a joint brief about what the Ukrainian Canadian community wants done at that site, co-signed by Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk of the UCCLA and Dr. Bohdan S. Kordan, representing the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, was formally submitted to Parks Canada for its consideration.

It is expected that some form of commemorative exhibit will be in place at Banff Park by the summer of 1995.

Kuchma outlines...

(Continued from page 1)

be based only on deep structural reforms in Ukraine's financial system."

To this end, Mr. Kuchma proposed that a law on the budgetary system of Ukraine be introduced in the Parliament in the near future.

Also within the financial-monetary sphere, Mr. Kuchma discussed the need for a developed network of banking systems, and called for an autonomous National Bank of Ukraine and commercial banking networks.

The second problem Mr. Kuchma discussed was the need for radical institutional changes — among the most important of which is reform of the institution of private ownership, a concept that the populace has been reluctant to support.

Mr. Kuchma stressed, "Private ownership is the basis for the radical rebirth of our economy. It is the link to world civilization, the liberation of the individual from serfdom, the democratization of society."

"It should be understood that those who try to halt the process of transformation from a command administrative to a market system are not working for the good of the state or for the good of the people, but for shadow capital," he said.

Mr. Kuchma spoke also of "corporatization" as an effective form of private ownership that simultaneously allows a collective form of ownership.

The third bloc of problems in the economic sector raised by President Kuchma includes the issue of "structural policy," something heretofore neglected in Ukraine's economic system. Mr. Kuchma explained that Ukraine has to work out a government program that will highlight its top economic resources, concentrating on developing high-quality, high-tech products that can compete on the world market.

The fourth issue raised by Mr. Kuchma during his speech to the Parliament was the status of the agrarian sector. The president underscored the importance of private land ownership, an idea sure to be highly controversial in the Communist-dominated Parliament.

Mr. Kuchma emphasized the need for radical land reform; "My policy will rely on one key issue: to support the village and all forms of existing ownership, state, collective and private."

Mr. Kuchma explained that he would use all of his energies to allow private land ownership in villages. "We should reach conclusions based on our own history. Ukraine will never be able to realize its incredibly high potential and competitiveness in developing its agrarian sector if it does not follow radical reforms, but just [relies on] cosmetic refurbishing..."

"Private land ownership — this is not a road to an endless bazaar, as some political forces want us to believe, on the contrary, it is the real establishment of land as a national resource of our state," he emphasized.

Foreign trade relations were Mr. Kuchma's fifth priority. "Our aim," he noted, "is to have our products arrive on the world market."

Mr. Kuchma told the Parliament that Ukraine has huge debts for energy resources owed to both Russia and Turkmenistan — debts totaling over \$1 billion (U.S.) for gas only. He turned to the Parliament asking that deputies work with him to secure foreign investment, but added that it is difficult to get this when Ukrainian capital does not return to its homeland, but is instead invested in other countries.

"We must examine this problem," he noted, adding that "billions of dollars are in the hands of the populace, and this is even more than the aid that has been

promised us, but this capital does not work for the Ukrainian economy, because neither our businessmen nor our citizens have faith in our state," he said.

Mr. Kuchma devoted a good portion of his speech to the Parliament on the sixth bloc of problems — one that he termed "the most important issue" — social policy.

He explained that the state will work to create conditions so that each and every citizen can provide for his family. The president said he would strive to establish an environment that would stimulate work. He also spoke of reforming pension policy and a voucher system that would turn over state property to private ownership.

Another aspect of Mr. Kuchma's social policy will include stimulating the intellectual resources of Ukraine and developing educational facilities for business, management, engineering, scientific and humanities studies.

Housing also was an issue the Ukrainian leader pledged to explore. He said the right to buy private housing should be given to the upper and middle classes, but stated that housing for the lower income families should be provided as well.

The president concluded his outline by stating: "The core issue of our social policy will be decentralization and demopolitization of the state."

"In essence, we must not only reform our economy, but, uproot and reorganize our state-political system to create a radical change in the consciousness of our populace," said Mr. Kuchma.

He emphasized that an effective economic system cannot be established in Ukraine without immediate and deep political transformations and that economic stability is impossible without a clear division of powers and without a strong executive branch. At the same time, however, he underlined the need to work with the Supreme Council, its committees and the government.

Mr. Kuchma told the Parliament that he is planning to issue a series of decrees on economic questions, which he hoped would find support in the Parliament.

He also emphasized the need for a new Constitution, but due to the fact that this is a lengthy process, he hinted that he would introduce a law on developing a Constitution through a constitutional commission.

Mr. Kuchma also spoke strongly against corruption, or as he labeled it, the battle with the "fifth power," asking that the legislative branch support him in his struggle against a force that continues to grow stronger and more powerful in Ukraine.

In conclusion, the president asked the Parliament to abstain from any acts of civil protest, such as strikes and demonstrations, because, he pointed out, at this time the only way to achieve success in the struggle for economic and spiritual rebirth is in an atmosphere of peace and civil tranquility. He also suggested that a "law on opposition" be passed with the aim of keeping peace among political parties during the approaching difficult period.

Mr. Kuchma also briefly outlined the directions of domestic and foreign policy, adding that Ukraine would pay equal attention to relations with the CIS states and the West and strive to develop bilateral relations, most importantly in the economic sphere.

"Continuing Ukraine's former policy of self-isolation is economic and political suicide. The president will not lead his people down this path. And, I will add, the issue of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity is not even a subject for discussion. This is our principal position," he said.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

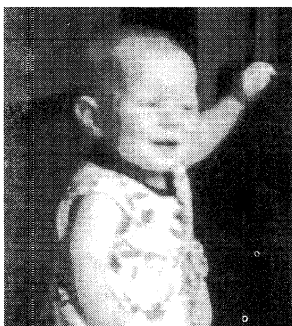
Young UNA'ers



Allyssa Lynn Blazofsky, daughter of Terri Lynn and Stephen G. Blazofsky, is a new member of UNA Branch 147 in Allentown, Pa. She was enrolled by her grandmother Mary Ann Blazofsky.



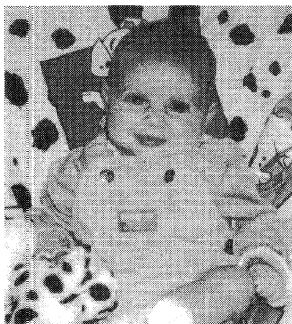
Sara Victoria Calafaty, daughter of Anna and Victor Calafaty, is a new member of UNA Branch 382 in Philadelphia. She was enrolled by her great-grandmother Anna Halupa.



Nicholas M. Melnyk, son of Christine and Orest Melnyk, was enrolled by his grandparents Oksana and Zinowij Melnyk into UNA Branch 166, Cincinnati. His two older sisters and his parents also are UNA members.



Anna Walentyna Melnyk, daughter of Andrew and Jane Melnyk, is a new member of UNA Branch 307, in Boston. She was enrolled by her grandfather Dmytro Melnyk, president of UNA Branch 307.



Sophia L. Melnyk, daughter of Cassandra and Nestor Melnyk, is the youngest member of UNA Branch 166 in Cincinnati. She was enrolled by her grandparents Oksana and Zinowij Melnyk. The entire Melnyk family belongs to Branch 166, where Mrs. Melnyk serves as branch secretary.



David Matthew Shelton, newest member of Branch 37 in Elizabeth, N.J., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard D. Shelton, UNA members since March 1978.

Join the UNA!

ATTENTION ALL MEMBERS OF BRANCH 76

Please be advised that Branch 76 in Newark, NJ 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:

Mr. Andre Worobec
6 Bayyard Place, Newark, NJ 07106
(201) 451-2200 or (201) 373-8357

The UNA and you

How much can you really afford?

by Stephan Welhasch

How much can you really afford to pay for your house? Even though buying your dream home may be a costly venture, you may find that you are able to afford more than you imagined.

Three major elements required to purchase a home are: qualifying for a mortgage, the down payment and the closing costs. Both a cash down payment and a mortgage for the balance are required when buying a home. Without knowing in advance the amount of the down payment and the mortgage amount you will need, you really won't know how much house you can afford.

- The down payment: the amount of the down payment will depend on how the sales transaction is structured and the type of financing you will obtain. Most conventional lenders require a 20 percent down payment. The buyer will also most likely be required to purchase some private insurance to guarantee the loan.

- The closing costs: the sum to be paid at the time of closing or settlement can vary considerably. Some of the most common costs include: discount points (one point equals one percent of the loan amount), title insurance, attorney's fees, engineering reports, termite report, appraisal fee, recording fees, etc.

- The loan qualification: determining how large a mortgage you will qualify for is based mainly on the interest rate offered and your income - in other words, your ability to pay. The higher the interest rate is, the higher your monthly payment will be. The higher your monthly payment, the more income you will need to qualify for your first mortgage.

As a rule, most conventional finance lenders limit the monthly payment to 28 percent of your gross monthly income. You should note that the monthly payment will probably be calculated to include real estate taxes and hazard insurance, along with the principal and interest on the mortgage. The lender will also require proof of your income, credit and employment. You will also be required to show financial statements proving that you have the money to cover your down payment and closing costs.

When you know how much you can really afford, you are in a better position to negotiate with the seller. If you do your research and take the time to work through your budget properly - you will find out what you can afford to pay for a house without overextending yourself.

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 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 the UNA's First Mortgage or Jumbo Loan Program, refinancing your existing mortgage, or about becoming a member and sharing in many other benefits the UNA has to offer, call 1 (800) 253-9862 (except N.J.) or (201) 451-2200.

ATTENTION ALL MEMBERS OF BRANCH 297

Please be advised that Branch 297 will merge with Branch 63 as of October 1, 1994. All inquiries, monthly payments and requests for changes should be sent to

Mr. Michael Turko, Branch Secretary.
Michael Turko
1339 6th Ave., Ford City, PA 16226
(412) 763-7034

ATTENTION ALL MEMBERS OF BRANCH 179

Please be advised that Branch 179 will merge with Branch 452 as of October 15, 1994. All inquiries, monthly payments and requests for changes should be sent to

Mrs. Natalie Shuya, Branch Secretary.
Natalie Shuya
6646 Howard Ave., Hammond, IN 46324
(219) 931-8752

ATTENTION ALL MEMBERS OF BRANCH 342

Please be advised that Branch 342 will merge with Branch 234 as of October 15, 1994. All inquiries, monthly payments and requests for changes should be sent to

Mr. Eugene Oscislawski, Branch Secretary.
Eugene Oscislawski
548 E. Curtis St., Linden, NJ 07036
(908) 925-3493

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Another victory for Demjanjuk

On October 3, the United States Supreme Court declined to review a federal appeals court decision which had found that Justice Department lawyers, or more precisely those of its Nazi-hunting unit, the Office of Special Investigations, had engaged in "fraud on the court" and "prosecutorial misconduct" in their handling of the case against John Demjanjuk.

The decision of the highest court in the land was issued without comment. Nonetheless, it was described in *The New York Times* as "what could be a fatal blow to the [U.S.] government's 17-year effort to banish John Demjanjuk, ... once described as one of the most barbaric Nazi figures of the Holocaust."

Readers of *The Weekly* who have been following this strange case will no doubt recall that the U.S. prosecutors have lost several recent decisions in the strange case of John Demjanjuk.

In 1992, the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals decided to reopen the case based on what it said was its inherent power to grant relief for "after-discovered fraud." In June 1993, Judge Thomas A. Wiseman of the Federal District Court in Nashville, who had been appointed by the Circuit Court as special master to conduct hearings on whether there had been prosecutorial misconduct in this case, issued his report. He concluded that there was "substantial doubt" that Mr. Demjanjuk was "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka notoriety, and stated that U.S. government prosecutors had "failed to challenge the evidence they possessed" and cited the OSI's neglect in not releasing evidence to the defense.

On August 3 — following stunning developments in Israel whereby Mr. Demjanjuk was found not guilty of Nazi war crimes — the 6th Circuit Court ruled that Mr. Demjanjuk must be allowed to re-enter the U.S. while federal courts reconsider their earlier decision to denaturalize him. (This despite the fact that Attorney General Janet Reno had stated, amazingly, that Mr. Demjanjuk should be barred from the U.S. even after the Israeli Supreme Court had cleared him.)

On August 31, the court announced that, despite the efforts of the Justice Department to get the full court to reconsider its action, it would not reverse the order permitting Mr. Demjanjuk to re-enter the U.S. Finally on November 14, the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that U.S. prosecutors had perpetrated fraud and "acted with reckless disregard for the truth." The court noted: "The attitude of OSI attorneys toward disclosing information to Demjanjuk's counsel was not consistent with the government's obligation to work for justice rather than for a result that favors its attorneys' preconceived ideas of what the outcome of legal proceedings should be." As a result, the court unanimously decided to overturn its own 1986 extradition order, which had permitted the defendant to be deported and then tried in Israel. The ruling did not, however, vacate the prior 1981 order stripping Mr. Demjanjuk of U.S. citizenship — although it did pave the way for a reconsideration of that ruling. This battle remains to be fought.

But there is another real battle that the Demjanjuk defense feels it must wage. That is the battle to have cases brought by the OSI against suspected war criminals "criminalized," that is, ensuring that these cases are no longer treated as civil proceedings in which the standards of proof and legal safeguards are much less rigorous than in criminal cases.

If the Justice Department cared about justice — something one may seriously doubt, having seen the way it operated throughout the whole Demjanjuk debacle — it would support such criminalization. As Ed Nishnic of the John Demjanjuk Defense Fund told *The Weekly* last year when his father-in-law returned to this country, "The Demjanjuk case is proof that the system is flawed." He added, "We can make it right. It's no Herculean effort for Congress to put forth a statute that calls for the criminalization of these trials."

Hopefully, the U.S. Supreme Court's decision not to review the lower court's pro-Demjanjuk decision and its finding of fraud on the part of the OSI will spur such action.

ANALYSIS: New law affects granting of immigration visas

by Andre Michniak

Eligible individuals can now obtain their immigrant visas ("Green Cards") in the United States. Failure to maintain lawful non-immigrant status will no longer be required in this process. This major change in the Immigration and Nationality Act was signed into law by President Bill Clinton on August 26 and became law on October 1.

Prior to the enactment of the law, the only individuals who could obtain their immigrant visas in the United States were those who held valid temporary non-immigrant visas. Exceptions were made for those with immediate relatives (U.S. citizen spouses, parents or children), those who were granted asylum, and those who qualified under the Amnesty Provision of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. All others were required to depart the United States and complete the final processing for their immigrant visas at a U.S. Consulate in their home country.

Individuals who previously had to return for processing to their home country were at a substantial disadvantage compared to those applicants who were allowed to obtain their immigrant visas in the United States. In addition to paying the high costs of transportation, those individuals who had to process their visa abroad had to face the risk of their visa applications being rejected by a U.S. consular officer. Such a rejection could impose a substantial hardship on the visa applicant.

A denial by a U.S. Consulate, part of the Department of State, differs substantially from a rejection at an Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) office in the United States. The difference lies in the availability of review when a permanent visa is not granted. A visa applicant who is denied by the INS in the United States can request reconsideration and appeal the denial. A visa applicant at a U.S. Consulate, with little exception, does not have such rights. Even if the consulate visa applicant is able to obtain review of an adverse decision, the process can be a very lengthy one. During this time the applicant is stranded abroad, away from job and family in the United States.

A visa applicant who is successful in obtaining an immigrant visa from a U.S. Consulate still faces the possibility that the applicant's own country may prevent him or her from emigrating to the United States. For example, foreign laws regulating military service have traditionally been an obstacle, which intending U.S. immigrants must overcome. A foreign national who has obtained an immigrant visa at a U.S. Consulate can still be denied the right to emigrate to the United States if he or she owes the home country

Andre Michniak is an attorney who practices immigration and international law in Philadelphia.

a period of military service. Also, many countries have very strict or arbitrary exit laws that can prohibit the applicant's departure from his or her home country despite the issuance of an immigrant visa by the United States.

Ukrainian immigrants to the United States have had to deal with all of these potential problems in processing their immigrant visas abroad. However, the Ukrainian government's reluctance in granting exit visas to Ukrainian nationals who have already obtained immigrant visas from the U.S. Consulate has been the most serious problem.

Many Ukrainian nationals have encountered numerous difficulties in obtaining exit visas from OVIR, the government agency that grants exit visas. It has not been uncommon for Ukrainian nationals to return to the U.S. Consulate in Moscow (the U.S. Consulate in Kyiv issues all visas except immigrant visas and fiancé(e) visas), successfully process and obtain their U.S. visa, and then wait for months, if not years, for permission to leave from the Ukrainian government. As a result of these problems, especially the difficulty in getting exit visas from the Ukrainian government, many Ukrainian nationals in the United States have opted to abandon their immigrant visa applications rather than return to Moscow for final processing.

With enactment of the new immigration visa procedures, all of this has changed. Now all prospective immigrants who are in the United States may adjust their status and obtain immigrant visas here as long as they pay a special processing fee, which is five times the normal fee required (approximately \$750 as opposed to \$120). An immigrant visa is immediately available to them at the time the application is filed, and all other eligibility requirements are met. A person may still be ineligible for an immigrant visa if he or she has participated in genocide, was convicted of certain serious criminal offenses, or was a member of certain proscribed totalitarian parties. The special processing fee does not apply to individuals under the age of 17, or spouses, or unmarried children of amnesty beneficiaries if they entered the United States before May 5, 1988, and have applied for benefits under the "Family Unity" provision of the Immigration Act of 1990.

Individuals who for some reason still wish to go abroad for processing at a U.S. Consulate will not be eligible to receive an immigrant visa at a consular office for 90 days following departure from the United States, unless such a person maintained lawful non-immigrant status at the time of departure or is the spouse or unmarried child of an amnesty beneficiary. In essence, the new law now "penalizes" individuals who want to go abroad to process their immigrant visas. This law will be in effect for only three years, from October 1, 1994, until October 1, 1997, unless it is extended by Congress.

Oct.
22
1890

Turning the pages back...

Eliahu Spivak was born on October 22, 1890, in the town of Vasytkiv, about 30 miles south of Kyiv. Having graduated from the Hlukhiv Teachers' Institute in 1919, he taught in

Yiddish secondary schools in Kyiv, Kharkiv and Odessa in the 1920s, compiling textbooks on the Yiddish language.

Settling in Kyiv in 1930, he taught at the Institute of Professional Education and was appointed head of the philological section of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Science's Institute of Jewish Culture, which, despite the Stalinist onslaught (a number of its scholars were removed and incarcerated) was the leading Jewish scholarly institution in the USSR until 1936.

That year it was suddenly closed down, most of its staff arrested as "Trotskyists" and replaced by a downgraded Cabinet for the Study of Soviet Jewish Literature, Language and Folklore, with Dr. Spivak at its head. He published articles on the history of Yiddish, the language and style of Sholom Aleichem, and continued work on the Russian-Yiddish dictionary project he had initiated.

In 1949, Eliahu Spivak was arrested during the Zhdanov purge of Jewish intellectuals and condemned to death along with a group of 25 Yiddish cultural leaders by a secret tribunal of the Military Collegium. He was executed in the Lubianka Prison in Moscow in August 1952. The manuscript of the dictionary he compiled was confiscated upon his arrest and not published until 1984, in Moscow.

Sources: "Institute of Jewish Culture of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences," "Spivak, Eliahu," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vols. 2, 4 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988, 1993).

UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine



The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of October 12, the fraternal organization's Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 18,481 checks from its members with donations totalling \$469,222.74. 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

Ukraine must be presented accurately

Dear Editor:

As one reads the many articles concerning Ukraine both in the American and the Ukrainian (U.S. and Ukraine) press, one discerns a certain pattern. The press in Ukraine seems to be tuning out what is written about Ukraine in the West and concentrating on events in Ukraine. The American press seems to be increasingly preoccupied with a Ukraine spinning out of control and posing a potential threat to Russia, the U.S. and Europe. The Ukrainian diaspora press seems to be focusing almost entirely on Ukraine and the various ventures being undertaken there, with little emphasis on what the American press writes.

A case in point are three articles concerning the Chernobyl disaster in the August 1994 issues of National Geographic, Harpers and World Press Review, and the horrible suffering that has been inflicted on those affected. In all three articles, who speaks about Chernobyl, Ukraine? American and Russian scientists. Increasingly, the experts on Ukraine are Russians or Americans with pro-Russian tendencies, with the result being that despite Russian problems and "mistakes," Russia looms as the favored partner vis-a-vis Ukraine.

We the diaspora need to re-orient our priorities. The message that needs to be drummed into the American consciousness is that Ukraine is a thousand-year-old nation with a separate language and culture, and it has a right to exist. Not only that, but its existence as an independent nation is vital to the security of Europe and world peace. This we need to do with persistence, insistence and absolute conviction. One needs to observe the Balts to see what such qualities can accomplish — it has driven the Russian army back to Russia!

Perhaps a first step is to institute a column in our Ukrainian American newspapers, such as one that exists in the Jerusalem Post, "Focus on the Media," in which various branches of the media are examined as to their position on Israel.

In our case it would be Ukraine. This has proven to be most effective, for the American media is aware that it is being watched and targeted. This keeps the media careful and somewhat accurate.

The best way for us to help Ukraine is to regroup, shore up our resources and consistently project an accurate picture of Ukraine — no matter who comes to power there. The United States is at risk in creating a powerful Russia. To protect the United States, Ukraine and all of the other nations must be built up — and the first step is an accurate presentation in the media. If this is not done, then the house (Ukraine) standing on sand will fall, and with it the security of the West.

Larissa M. Fontana
Potomac, Md.

IMF will not bring progress to Ukraine

Dear Editor:

Your recent headline, "Ukraine close to deal with IMF" (September 25), is cause for concern and consternation for all Ukrainians at home and in the diaspora. The IMF agreement will bring about the total collapse of the already ailing Ukrainian economy. Ultimately, it will create dependency on Western finance capital resulting in the complete pauperization of Ukrainian working people.

World "lending" institutions, specifically the International Monetary Fund/World Bank, claim that structural adjustment programs encourage private markets, development and investment. In reality, these structural adjustment programs are used to internationalize the "third world model" for production ensuring Western "investors" enormous profits. Ukrainians will simply become a source of low-wage labor for foreign speculators and a dumping ground for their cheap consumer goods.

Today, those countries that have "participated" in IMF/World Bank programs, are busy trying to pay off burgeoning loans and astronomical interest rates. Paying off the interest alone can mean a loss of up a third of a nation's GNP.

Nations unable to keep up with the terms of the agreements are forced to impose even sterner austerity measures on their people, such as cutting back health care, education, food subsidies, etc. In some cases, nations are using a debt-equity swap arrangement in lieu of payments. Land, timber and mineral rights are substituted for cash payments. The natural resources of countries are parceled off to banks and investors from abroad.

Does the Ukrainian agreement with the IMF really mean progress? Does it matter who owns our people and our country? Has history taught us anything?

Michael Hajduk
Garwood, N.J.

A plea for help for little Natalya

Dear Editor:

In April 1986 a reactor of the nuclear plant at Chernobyl in Ukraine exploded spewing tons of radiation. The occupying government in Moscow did nothing to warn the people in Ukraine until it was too late. One of the children playing outdoors under the radioactive shower was 2-year-old Natalya Pavlenko. Natalya has since developed a brain tumor, which in Kyiv was considered inoperable.

Recently Natalya's mother, Valentina, visited family in Carnegie hoping to get a more favorable second opinion. Last week Dr. P. David Adelson, neurosurgeon at Children's Hospital in Pittsburgh, operated on Natalya for 11 hours — at no charge!

The operation was a success. However, there are expenses that Children's Hospital will incur until Natalya is back to normal. A fund is being set up to help cover Natalya's expenses at Children's Hospital. We are hoping the community will help.

Please send donations of any amount, made out to "Children's Hospital Fund for Natalya Pavlenko," c/o Children of Ridna Shkola Ukrainian School, Mrs. Luba Hlutkowsky, Acting Principal, 921 Forsythe Road, Carnegie, PA 15106.

George Honchar
Carnegie, Pa.

Clinton and Yeltsin in shameful spectacle

Dear Editor:

I have but moments ago finished watching in total amazement the shameful spectacle of President Bill Clinton and Russia's Boris Yeltsin complete their "love-in" news conference (September 28, CNN) at which the American president played straight-man to an exuberant and wily Yeltsin. And why not? Suffice to say, in the best tradition of the Yalta Agreement, Russia has just been given the green light to pursue its own imperial design in the "near abroad" with not so much as a whimper from "democrat" Clinton.

Nary a word of protest — instead the ever-present all-knowing nod of agreement by a president who doesn't appear to have a clue.

Meanwhile, the ever-adoring Fourth Estate seemed no more than an uncritical assemblage of high-priced buffoons soaking in the pearls of wisdom espoused by the Russian president.

How totally surreal! How unbelievable naive! How divinely American!

There is no need to go into specifics as these are self-evident and will be adequately scrutinized in the pages of this respected journal. But by God, to keep silent on this travesty would be morally reprehensible.

By the way, what is American foreign policy towards Ukraine? That's easy. Encourage these "upstarts" to disarm with promises of fictitious financial aid and then watch them dangle in the wind as they try and stave off their large covetous neighbor. Of course the next step is to rationalize and blame the Ukrainians for their own precarious position. After all, America's hands will not be sullied. Such duplicity! Such abhorrent morality! The question begs: Who is Ukraine's greater enemy?

Rostyslaw Surowy
Winnipeg

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

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

ACTION ITEM

The following is a statement released by the Central and East European Coalition and received in The Weekly offices on September 19.

The United States has embarked on what can only be described as a "Yalta II" policy, i.e. one which cedes Central and Eastern Europe to a Russian sphere of influence. Under this policy, Ukraine and other nations will effectively lose their hard-won freedom and independence to a new Russian empire that will again threaten world peace and stability. The causes of alarm are:

- The Washington Times of September 6 reported the existence of a State Department policy paper in which the United States accepts "an expanded Russian sphere of influence" under the guise of "peacekeeping."
- On September 6 U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Madeleine Albright, in a speech in Moscow, confirmed that U.S. policy recognizes Russia's "right" to peace-keeping in the nations of the former Soviet Union.
- The State Department is splitting its European Bureau into two bureaus, one that would handle the nations of the former Soviet Union and the other the rest of Europe, thereby recreating the territorial integrity of the former Soviet Union.
- During a conversation with reporters in July, President Bill Clinton stated that former Soviet republics may reunite if their peoples wish to do so.
- Because of Russian opposition, the United States has vetoed NATO membership for Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

These policies are pieces in a puzzle whose picture is the restoration of the Russian Empire and the destruction of the independence of Ukraine and other nations. There can be little doubt that the United States is pursuing a Yalta II policy.

To stop Yalta II, contact your elected officials!
Voice your opposition to the sell-out of Central and Eastern Europe to your Congressman and two Senators. If you do not know who your elected representatives

(Continued on page 14)

NEWS AND VIEWS

Forgotten sufferings at Banff

by Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk

BANFF, Alberta — Eighty years ago a great injustice was done near here. Hundreds of Ukrainian Canadian men, interned under the provisions of the now-notorious War Measures Act, were exploited for their labor, often under appalling conditions, their involuntary efforts contributing to the development of what is today the jewel of Canada's national parks system, Banff National Park.

Their sufferings have been all but forgotten. Their experience finds no echo anywhere in the park.

Ten years ago, I was one of those who initiated the Ukrainian Canadian communi-

ty's campaign to secure Ottawa's acknowledgment that Canada's first national internment operations were unwarranted and unjust. We asked for "symbolic redress," — for historical markers at all 26 concentration camp sites and receiving stations across Canada — and for an amendment to the 1988 Emergencies Act to ensure that no other Canadian ethnic, religious or racial minority ever suffer as Ukrainian Canadian innocents once did.

Three years ago, a private member's motion was introduced by the MP for Kingston and the Islands, Peter Milliken, which explicitly called for acknowledgment and redress, and was unanimously accepted by representatives of the parties then represented in the House of Commons. But nothing happened.

Brian Mulroney's Conservative government also promised a lot. Then it did nothing.

Now the Liberals are in power. In Banff, speaking before participants gath-

(Continued on page 15)

Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk is director of research for the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association and editor of the recently published book, "Righting An Injustice: The Debate Over Redress for Canada's First National Internment Operations" (Toronto: Justinian Press, 1994).

Stability and reform...

(Continued from page 2)

approach to combating "organized" crime, Mr. Kuchma is attacking the symptoms rather than the disease. He thus paves the way for the most conservative elements of society to maintain their grip on the country and neglects the needs of non-institutional, democratic elements.

Mr. Kuchma's only economic decree to date dealt with hard currency regulation, and it aimed to establish a single exchange rate for the karbovanets rather than the dual system of official and market rates now in place. This has not set in motion a long-awaited economic recovery. Rather, it triggered a drastic fall in the market exchange rate, from 44,000 kbv to 54,000 kbv to the U.S. dollar. Experts predicting a rate of 70,000 kbv to the dollar by mid-autumn, as well as a new wave of inflation, have been proven correct.

Something similar happened when, as prime minister, Mr. Kuchma introduced a fixed karbovanets exchange rate on August 16, 1993. At that time the national currency fell overnight from 7,000 kbv to 19,500 kbv to the dollar. Neither edict was subjected to public scrutiny.

It seemed not to matter whether the speakers were the ministers of foreign affairs or of health. So far, the logic of Mr. Kuchma's policy concerning the preservation of social stability is clear. In the area of reform, such clarity is definitely lacking.

The range of possibilities

• 1. The "Eurasian" scenario was first articulated in Mr. Kuchma's inaugural address on July 19, and presumably was prompted by two major players on his team, Dmytro Tabachnyk and Volodymyr Malynkovich. It was supported by Borys Oliynyk, head of the parliamentary committee on Foreign Affairs and ties with the CIS, and a member of the central committee of the

Communist Party of Ukraine.

In the political sphere, this idea presupposes, as stressed by newly appointed foreign Minister Gennadiy Udovenko, the "unconditional normalization" of relations with Russia through the conclusion of a treaty on friendship and cooperation. In the future, this may lead to the creation of a "Slavic union plus Kazakhstan," or a looser confederation under Russia's dominion. It also presumes a series of referenda in those countries to determine the popularity of such an interstate amalgamation.

In the economic sphere, this scenario implies Ukraine's eventual acceptance of full membership in the Economic Union of the CIS. Ukraine's participation in activities of "transnational financial and industrial corporations" presided over by Russia may entail Ukraine's gradual involvement in various intergovernmental economic bodies hitherto rejected. Ukraine would seek financial support from the rich nations of Asia and the Persian Gulf states, because the European countries, according to President Kuchma, cannot provide it. Ukraine would enter the European Union via the Economic Union within the CIS.

In the military sphere, this course of action entails a possible revision of Ukraine's military doctrine concerning its non-bloc status, closer participation in CIS military structures, and revision of its desire to be a non-nuclear state with the postponement of joining the NPT.

• 2. The "authoritarian" scenario. Further economic deterioration and failure of anti-crime activities may cause a gradual increase of authoritarian rhetoric with an emphasis "order" and "discipline." Limitations would be placed on representative bodies (the Parliament and the various regional and local councils under the pretext of establishing a "presidential" republic, as well as harsher anti-crime measures violating human rights, would be

adopted. Economic statism would curb the development of any activities unsanctioned by the state, as they would be considered to be elements of the "shadow" economy. Privatization in industry, let alone in agriculture, would be frozen.

The military-industrial complex would be given increased priority, as "the only one which could feed the country," and arms trade with countries dominated by dictatorial regimes would rise dramatically.

• 3. Under the "Visegrad" scenario, Ukraine would determine its priorities as a European rather than Eurasian country, and begin to apply the knowledge acquired from the experiences of the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Poland. All these countries have unequivocally chosen an "Atlantic" orientation for their development. None of them accepted the idea of the "Eurasian" union first championed by Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev and now unexpectedly backed by Mr. Kuchma. If Ukraine chooses this path it could join the EU via Visegrad much more quickly than through the CIS Economic Union, whose economic potential is still uncertain.

• 4. In an "Atlantic" scenario, Ukraine would accept Western aid as the major source for restructuring its economy, implement the recommendations of experts from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. It would lift all barriers to the rapid privatization of its ailing industries and allow for broad involvement of foreign capital. It would create a favorable climate for foreign investments in Ukrainian industry and offer protection for foreign investments and profits. Ukraine would restructure its banking system, create a real estate market and conduct judicial reform based on the principles of the Western judicial systems.

In the military sphere Ukraine, continuing its activities within the Partnership for Peace program, would declare its intention to join NATO as a non-nuclear state.

Which scenario? Let's begin with the last one.

From the point of view of the implementation of the ideals of democracy, independence and post-colonial legacy of Ukraine, the "Atlantic" scenario is the most desirable. This variant of reform would favor the development of democratic elements in the country over the authoritarian. However, this type of reform is opposed by conservative elements in the bureaucracy and the leftist majority in Parliament, who reject land privatization and participation of foreigners in real estate contracts.

The West is now perceived differently than it was in 1991. The limited amount of assistance that reached the country did not produce the expected improvement in living standards. In the eyes of Ukraine's people, the West is perceived as a subsistence source of hard currency rather than as a partner in rebuilding their lives. Also, certain activities by Western entrepreneurs have formed the impression among some officials that Ukraine is sought after only as a dumping ground for industrial waste and a source of cheap labor. The ideals of the "Ukrainian model" (political and social stability above all) have virtually nullified the chances of the "Atlantic" scenario coming to pass.

The "Visegrad" scenario is also favorable to Ukraine in terms of its historical and territorial connection with the countries involved. The most appropriate time to move in this direction was soon after Ukraine's referendum in 1991, when the whole world, and especially Ukraine's closest neighbors, applauded its independence. The idea of the Baltic-Black Sea Union put forward by Ukraine soon after independence did not gain momentum because of Russia's interference and lack of support from the Visegrad countries. Since then, leftist forces have returned to power in Poland, Hungary and Slovakia.

Poland reacted to Mr. Kuchma's election with a great deal of anxiety, taking it as a sign that the Russia's borders would move closer to Poland. Earlier this year, territorial claims to Ukrainian territory were aired in the Polish media, demanding those parts of the western Ukraine that were "Polish" prior to the Ribbentrop-Molotov pact. As they gain strength along on the road of democratic and market reforms, the Visegrad countries will be less inclined to promote the admission of underdogs such as Ukraine into EU structures. However, their timely assistance could prevent Ukraine's further slide under Russia's influence.

The "authoritarian" scenario would most benefit to the leftist forces both in Ukraine and Russia. It would give them an opportunity to abolish the post of the president and the principle of the division of powers, and to restore full-fledged Soviet power. The idea of a strong authoritarian ruler, a sort of "Slavic Pinochet," is gaining support among the increasingly impoverished strata of population in Ukraine. They tend to accept both simplistic reasons for their poverty ("criminals," or broken ties with Russia) and ways out of the deadlock (e.g., to develop arms trade and be rich).

Further economic decline could strengthen the influence of the military-industrial lobby in Ukraine, which would gradually impose its will on the president. However, the ruling elite in Ukraine knows that if such a regime were to be established, it would never receive any Western financial aid. The ruling elite in Ukraine has acquired a taste for Danish pastries and Italian salami, and would not accept the rationing of basic products, as in Cuba, that such a policy would entail.

The "Eurasian" scenario is a weakened version of the preceding one, and quite different from the "Atlantic" and the "Visegrad" variants. It could gain popular support, since it proposes simplistic recipes for economic development via closer cooperation with Russia and within the CIS.

Work on the restoration of the former Soviet Union is under way in Russia and Belarus. In Russia, this work is coordinated by Prime Minister Alexander Shokhin, who is in charge of economic issues; by Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Ivanov, responsible for political problems; and by the head of Russia's External Intelligence Service, Yevgeniy Primakov.

Gennadiy Zuiganov, the leader of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation, told this writer during his visit to Washington last April that his party has a special body devoted solely to the reunification of Russia and Ukraine.

According to the July/August issue of the Washington-based Crossroads magazine, "the drive for reconstituting the former Soviet Union took another step forward in late June, as Ivan Rybkin, head of the lower house of Russia's Parliament, hosted representatives of political parties from Belarus, Ukraine and Russia behind closed doors. Alexander Tikhonov, leader of Russia's Party of Consolidation, told a press conference afterwards that Mr. Rybkin had welcomed the idea of creating an official commission to work on the reunification of the three Slavic republics. Other participants told reporters that in the future such a newly reunited structure would later be open to the former Soviet republics as well."

Thus, a "Eurasian" scenario is being prepared beyond the borders of Ukraine. Mr. Kuchma and his team are acting, despite their best intentions, as proponents of the union of Slavic nations foreseen by Alexander Solzhenitsyn in 1990, in his pamphlet "How are We to Structure Russia?"

This scenario seems beneficial to the West, as it does not presume an outbreak

(Continued on page 18)

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INTERVIEW: Sen. Frank Lautenberg, Democrat of New Jersey

On September 23, Eugene Iwanciw, director of the Washington Office of the Ukrainian National Association, interviewed United States Sen. Frank Lautenberg, Democrat of New Jersey. The interview follows.

When Ukraine proclaimed its independence, there was a reluctance on the part of the United States to recognize Ukraine. At the time, you joined with 26 of your Senate colleagues in passing legislation urging President George Bush to recognize Ukraine. Many in our community feel that in the ensuing three years the United States has focused almost solely on Russia, ignoring Ukraine and the other new independent states. What needs to be done to convince the administration to pursue a more even-handed policy in Central and Eastern Europe, particularly toward Ukraine?

Ukraine has worked hard to secure its independence. The Ukrainian people suffered for more than 70 years under the yoke of communism, including during 1932 and 1933 with the man-made famine. The people of Ukraine deserve the full support of the United States as Ukraine works to strengthen its democracy.

Unfortunately, the administration's policy toward the former Soviet Union has focused to a large extent on Russia to the exclusion of Ukraine and the other new independent nations. As a member of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, I have worked to create more balance in our policy and ensure that a greater level of resources is allocated to Ukraine. The Helsinki Commission, a Congressional human rights watch-dog organization of which I am a senior member, can also play an important role in promoting democracy in Ukraine. Because I believe the U.S. has a compelling interest in supporting the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, I will continue pressing the administration to do so.

The United States provided the nations of the former Soviet Union with \$2.5 billion of assistance in fiscal years 1992-1993 and another \$2.5 billion in fiscal year 1994. That assistance, however has declined to \$850 million in fiscal year 1995. As a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee and its Foreign Operations Subcommittee, how do you see the future of U.S. assistance to that part of the world?

Spending on foreign aid has been decreasing over all due to tight budget constraints. At the same time, the demands on our foreign aid have been increasing. As a result, there is fierce competition for foreign aid dollars. Clearly, the U.S. needs to spend scarce foreign aid dollars wisely. One region of the world I believe foreign aid dollars are well spent promoting democracy is in the nations of the former Soviet Union. Investing in these democracies, including Ukraine, serves our nation's interest in the long run because it promotes stability. As a member of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, I will continue to support the highest levels of U.S. assistance to the new independent nations our resources can provide.

As you know, Ukraine has not been receiving anywhere close to its rightful share of U.S. assistance for nations of the former Soviet Union. During the past two years, you and Sen. Mitch McConnell have led the effort to earmark assistance for Ukraine. Do you feel that progress is being made to ensure that Ukraine receives greater U.S. assistance in the future?

I have been working aggressively to increase the level of assistance the U.S. provides to Ukraine within the limits of the foreign aid budget. In the Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, I have consistently worked to set aside more funds than the administration has proposed providing to Ukraine. This year, I worked with Sen. McConnell to set aside \$150 million for Ukraine as part of next year's foreign aid spending bill. The administration's \$900 million budget proposal for the former Soviet Union would have provided only \$115 million to Ukraine. Last year, we worked together to set aside \$300 million for Ukraine. These efforts have helped convey an important message to the administration about the need to provide additional resources to Ukraine. I believe these efforts have reminded the administration about the importance the Congress places on our relationship with Ukraine and that greater levels of assistance have ultimately flowed to Ukraine because of our efforts.

Over the years you have been involved with immigration legislation, particularly as regards refugees, and are the author of the "Lautenberg Amendment." Do you feel that there is a continuing need for special refugee status for Jews, Evangelical Christians, Ukrainian Catholics and Ukrainian Orthodox as outlined in your amendment?

The law I originally authored has been extended through fiscal year 1996. The Senate supported an extension by a vote of 85 to 15, with the support of the administration. Clearly, there is sentiment in the Congress that historically persecuted groups – including Jews, Evangelical Christians, Ukrainian Catholics and Ukrainian Orthodox – deserve refugee status, as long as they fall within the numerical limitations for refugees set by the Congress in consultation with the administration. Ukrainians living in Russia and other former Soviet republics still feel the threat of persecution for their beliefs.

While our immigration laws are primarily based on family reunification, this generally affects only immediate families. This, in a sense, discriminates against those from the former Soviet Union since there was virtually no emigration from the USSR for almost 50 years. In many cases, the families which were divided at the end of World War II no longer have immediate relatives in the United States. Do you envision any remedy which would unite families divided by the Iron Curtain?

Our immigration laws are based on both family reunification and employment. This can have an unfair effect on people who live in other countries whose relatives immigrated to the United States many years ago. That is why I keep fighting to extend the Lautenberg Amendment and I favor visa lotteries that could help more people in the former Soviet Union come to this country, as long as they fall within the numerical limitations. A Presidential Commission was formed in 1993 to study the entire issue of immigration and it will soon make recommendations to Congress on how to reform our immigration laws. When it does, you can be assured that I will keep in mind the special circumstances of those in the former Soviet Union as Congress debates any immigration legislation.

While Ukrainian Americans usually contact you about Ukraine, they also are concerned about the day-to-day issues facing all Americans. One of those issues is crime. What steps need to be taken to reduce crime, particularly in our schools?

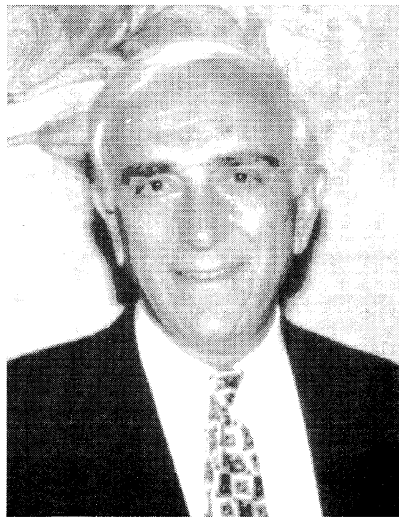
The crime bill, which the Congress passed and the president recently signed into law, represents a comprehensive attack on the crime problem. Specifically, it attacks the problem on three fronts.

First, it will increase the number of police officers in this country by 100,000. But more impressive than the sheer number is the fact that it will put those police officers on the streets and in the community, not behind desks. A key component of our approach is "community policing." That approach is designed to take as many police as possible out of roving squad cars and put them on the street, walking a beat, where they can get to know the people in a community and the people can get to know them. Experience has taught us that "community policing" is a very effective way to deter crime and provide people with the protection they deserve.

Second, the bill will increase spending on prison space by over \$10 billion. That increase is critical. We included a "three strikes and you're out" approach in the crime bill. But for the approach to work – to punish those who break the law and deter others from doing so – we have to make sure we really can put criminals out of circulation. The existing shortage of prison space results in the early release of too many people with a history of violent criminal activity. The new prisons that will be built, combined with more creative incarceration options for non-violent criminals, should end that problem.

Third, the bill recognizes that it is better to prevent people from becoming criminals than it is to catch them after a crime and lock them up after a conviction. That is why the bill spends money – and spends it wisely – on prevention programs designed to give our kids alternatives to gangs and a life on the streets. While some malign programs like midnight basketball, the empirical evidence proves that they work; that they give kids something to do and draw them into a variety of programs designed to give them the skills they need to make it in the "legitimate" world.

Finally, in terms of safety in our schools, I'm pleased to say that two pieces of legislation that I strongly supported – Gun-Free School Zones and the Kids and Guns Act – are now law. They make it a criminal offense to bring a gun within 1,000 feet of a school and prohibit juveniles from possessing handguns without adult supervision. Enforcement of those laws can reduce the violence which has threatened so many in our schools. Beyond that, however, a key to making our schools safer is involving the parents and the community in the educa-



Sen. Frank Lautenberg

tion system. I support efforts to make it easier for parents to talk to teachers, to become more aware of the activities of the school. In the end, government can only do so much: parents have to play a role in making sure that the behavior of their own children reflects the values they want to see protected in our society.

While many of the economic indicators are positive, it seems there is a continuing lack of confidence in the economy. As a former businessman, how do you see that economy today and into the future?

The current economic recovery is real – but its impact has not yet restored all the losses created by the last recession and the economic policies of the 1980s. Additionally, even a growing economy cannot alter the structural changes taking place in many sectors which reduce employment and depress wages.

There are a number of factors which will determine where the economy is headed and how it will impact on employment. Let me identify a few.

First, it remains critical that we reduce the annual federal deficit. Excessive deficits drive up interest rates and retard needed investment. We need to look at ways to reduce all federal expenditures. I continue to believe that perhaps the most important thing we can do in this area is control ever-increasing health care costs. While this Congress was unable to achieve that goal, I do think we managed to lay out the issues and begin the process of making some intelligent decisions about what we can accomplish.

Second, we must recognize that the vast majority of job growth comes from small businesses rather than giant corporations. Indeed, as the telecommunications industry has proven, large companies can increase sales and profits while still laying off thousands of employees. As a result, we need to make sure that tax and regulatory policy recognizes the special problems faced by small businesses and start-up companies. As a member of the Senate Small Business Committee, I am pleased to have played a role in that process by supporting legislation designed to make sure that small businesses will be able to compete effectively for government contracts and get the assistance they need to trade in the global economy.

Third, to assist business and workers, we need an educational system and training programs which meet real world needs. I am encouraged by the proposals the administration has made in this area and by the School to Work legislation which I supported and which is now law.

Fourth, we need to invest in infrastructure; both the high technology Information Super Highway and the old-fashioned transportation network of roads and bridges and mass transit. The future of the American economy is inextricably linked to our ability to move goods and services across vast distances. As chairman of the Transportation Appropriations Subcommittee, I am proud of the fact that I have supported needed improvements in infrastructure.

There are other key factors which will shape the nature of our economic future. But if we effectively deal with the variables identified above, I think we will have made an important contribution to creating the kind of future we want for our children and our nation.

FILM PREVIEW: "Journey into Dusk," tale of modern poet's demise

by Hans Schaal

"Journey into Dusk," written and directed by Yuri Myskiw and photographed by Oleh Fedak, is a film-video about the last days of a fictional, modern poet. Incorporating the poetry of five poets of the New York Group (Yuriy Tarnawsky, Bohdan Boychuk, Jurij Kolomayets, Maria Revakovyeh, Oleh Koverko) and additional dialogue written by Mr. Myskiw, it focuses on that fictional poet's view of creativity, on his relationships and on the events of his partially wasted life.

Taking the feverish, hallucinatory moment of death as a starting point, the montage immerses the viewer, through flashbacks, across the canvas of a life steeped in arrogance and instability, devoid of positive human contact, immersed in existential ennui, unconcerned with the future.

The plot is structured along the premise of a disintegrating mind, where past and present appear, fuse, disappear in endless variations following no logical norm. The visual symbols, in multiple layers, bombard the viewer with the real and the surreal — merging and separating like the disjointed memories of the protagonist at the point of death.

From the opening title sequence the viewer is disoriented and challenged as the camera pans across a naked tree toward an empty field at sunset. A solitary figure digs at the barren ground. The shoveling goes on, accompanied on the soundtrack only by the wind and the shovel digging into the earth. The sun flares in its last moments of light. The scene shifts to the turning spokes of a wheel. As the montage begins, a series of earth, air, water and fire symbols float up, cross and are lost in one another.

It is such moments that illustrate that film is not just a mirror-like approximation of reality. It works best when it compresses or expands time, when it rearranges its rigid laws. The visual images of the four elements in "Journey into Dusk" create another level of clues that parallels the events of the literal plot — the events in the poet's life. This multi-layered structure — in its leaps and bounds in time — reflects the disordered state of the human mind in decline.

Mr. Myskiw says of his theme in "Journey into Dusk": "At the heart of the plot is the degeneration of a human being, destroyed through his essence, by what he is — i.e., the 'poeticity' within him. That poetic 'supersensitivity' nurtures the seeds of his own destruction. He is the victim to the many realities that he has constructed around himself."

The plot expands upon this idea. It shows the poet to be a user of other people for his own selfish ends. A young girl, perhaps real, or a symbol of his lost youth, commits suicide because of him. Through the feverish sieve of his dying mind, at his bedside, the audience is drawn into the layers of time without beginning, middle or end — rushing water dissolved into flowers that burst into flame, only to be extinguished by water, which disappears between murky, slow-moving clouds.

Throughout this section, as the mind of the poet now drifts into the mind of

the girl, we see both in a danse macabre, reeling around a room that spins even faster around them. Time, here, is fragmented into pieces like a shattered mirror. The different tempos of this dance intrude into the girl's mind until death, only to dissolve back into the morass of the poet's fading memory. The earth-fire elements capitulate to water-air.

The very core of "Journey into Dusk" centers on the poet's relationship with his mother. It becomes the only real and human encounter of his life. These three scenes serve as an anchor to reality, around which the rest of the montage — with its scenes of surreal play with time, its stream-of-consciousness narrative — coheres. Mr. Fedak's sense of image and light gives these scenes a placid glow. They stand out — clear, distinct, full of light, every object seen in minutiae. The eye is no longer interrupted by a barrage of swiftly moving images. They symbolized the poet's disintegration, while the clarity of the mother-son scenes suggest a rebuilding of a relationship.

As the two sit behind the dining room table talking, time seems to resume its normal flow. What begins in anger, ends in reconciliation. Through his concluding words to her he reveals the reasons for his actions. He touches her hand. They both, for a moment look to the beyond, perhaps toward a future that was too much rooted in the past. But it is too late. Death claims him. And this sole positive act of understanding becomes his epitaph.

Other themes cross the visual fabric of "Journey into Dusk." In nocturnal scenes of the city, the narrator begins several short poems on poetic creativity by Mr. Tarnawsky. The terse, almost conversational style, with its antiphonal repetition of: "Poetry is a lesson...." sets an elevated mood equating the poetic "gift" or process as something inherent in the poet's essence — like his physical lifespan — the beating of his heart, like an anemia deeply



Yuri Myskiw (left) and Oleh Fedak during filming of their new movie.

embedded in his blood cells.

Mr. Tarnawsky argues that poetry is concerned with the most profound subject matter. Because it requires such emotional effort, it is almost a burden that the poet must bear for the rest of his life. Later, in another scene, the poet discusses the problem of rendering a moment of poetic inspiration — a subjective experience — through the medium of language, an artificial mode of communication.

Finally, in a kind of movie-within-a movie, the poet — representing modern

poetry is challenged by Mr. Hrush, a self-made censor, who condemning modern poetry because it is obscure in metaphors, praises the poets of the classical mainstream.

What makes "Journey into Dusk" successful in terms of conception is the collaborative degree of communication between writer-director and cinematographer. Both coming from the same ethnic background and understanding the same language, they approached the poetry and its themes from an ideally authentic vantage point. Mr. Myskiw's concept of using poetry as the narrative of a plot, presented Mr. Fedak with realizing the mise-en-scene through a cinematic style and flow that would serve, enhance or depart from the ideas of the poetry.

The method of exploring the internal aspect of the feverish, dying mind recalling bits and snippets of its life rendered through a visual interplay of metaphors floating in and out, breaking the barriers of time is brilliant. The visual contrast between these surreal scenes and the reality of the mother-son segments attests to Mr. Fedak's mastery of shots and lighting. The soundtrack, with its layers of music and effects, adds a further dimension to the montage.

[The film's writer/director, Mr. Myskiw, should be familiar to readers of The Ukrainian Weekly through his art and music reviews. He has directed multi-media presentations on the poetry of Bohdan Boychuk ("Dialogue from Below," "Journey with the Teacher"), Ukrainian dissidents ("Alla Horska is No More," "Voices from Another World," "Hard Melodies"), the Ukrainian Insurgent Army ("UPA — Between Valor and Death") and the history of Plast.]

"Journey into Dusk," a film-video montage with the poetry of the New York Group starring Andre Maria Liatyshesky and Zoriana Hrabova, with a special appearance by Lidia Krushelnitsky, will be premiered in Chicago on Saturday, October 29, at 7:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago Ave. The viewing will be preceded by introductory remarks by Maria Revakovyeh, poet and member of the New York Group. There will be a repeat showing of the montage on Sunday, October 30, at 2 p.m. For information call the UIMA, (312) 227-5522.



Andre Liatyshesky as the poet in decline in a scene from "Journey into Dusk."

Hans Schaal is associate professor of cinematography and film production at the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus. Among his many credits as an independent filmmaker are several films on "outsider art" in the U.S. Recently, Prof. Schaal collaborated with scientists on documenting the volcanic eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in the Philippines. Prof. Schaal serves as a juror in the documentary film category at the Chicago International Film Festival.

CONCERT REVIEW: *New York tribute to composer Mykola Kolessa*

by Oles Kuzyszyn

Few Ukrainian musicians can lay claim to a legacy as expansive as that of composer, conductor and pedagogue Mykola Kolessa. His sphere of influence extends far beyond his native Lviv, and well past the borders of his beloved Ukraine. Kolessa's choral works, for example, are a staple of Ukrainian choirs throughout the world.

One would be hard pressed to find a graduate of the Lysenko Institute of Higher Musical Education in Lviv who would refer to the maestro with anything less than glowing adulation and reverence. Above all, however, from the depths of his soul emanates an intense and infectious love for the culture of his native land, a love that permeates and shapes all of his artistic endeavors, and leaves an indelible stamp on his compositional oeuvre.

On October 9, at New York's Weill Recital Hall, the Ukrainian community celebrated the 90th birthday of Mykola Kolessa. The key ingredient contributing to the joyous and festive atmosphere was the presence of the great maestro himself, sporting the enthusiasm and energy of a man half his age. A select group of performers (three arriving from Lviv specifically for this event) offered highlights from Kolessa's body of piano, vocal and chamber music.

Pianist Maria Krushelnyska, distinguished artist of Ukraine and the current president of the aforementioned Lysenko Institute, has long been a champion of Ukrainian piano music. Ms. Krushelnyska opened the program with some of Kolessa's shorter piano works, namely the Passacaglia and Scherzo from the Piano Suite, Four Preludes and Three Kolomyikas. As a group, these works serve as examples of a compositional time frame of 52 years, with the Passacaglia and Scherzo dating from 1929, and the last of the Four Preludes written as recently as 1981.

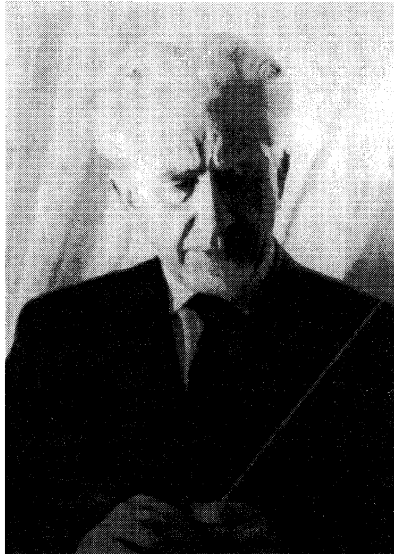
Immediately apparent is the composer's stylistic consistency and the profound influence of the Ukrainian folk melodies, more often implicit rather than literal. Few composers (the Frenchman Poulenc is a notable exception) develop a mature and individual style at such an early age (Kolessa was 25 when he wrote the Passacaglia and Fugue) without significantly deviating from it later in their careers.

Ms. Krushelnyska conveyed the essence of these charming miniatures with great skill and attention to detail, especially when articulating the inner voices, so crucial to the chromatic, yet decidedly tonal harmonic infrastructure. Adept in the delicate passage work of the Kolomyikas, yet powerfully imposing in the sonorous low registers of the Passacaglia, the pianist succeeded in presenting these coloristic and effervescent works in the best possible light.

New York City Opera soprano Oksana Krovtytska, likewise a Lviv native, possesses a powerful, yet highly

flexible instrument, which serves her well in both dramatic and lyrical roles. The afternoon she called upon her lyrical side to deliver a sampling of Kolessa's engaging vocal music, including eight folk song arrangements and a setting of Lesia Ukrainka's "Ya Maryla vsiu Nichenku."

In his arrangements, Kolessa fully exploits the harmonic possibilities implicit in the melodic structure of the original folk melodies. It is in the piano accompaniment that the tasteful chromaticisms and harmonic extensions occur. These, however, always serve as a del-



Composer Mykola Kolessa

icate setting for the essentially unaltered folk melodies, providing either harmonic interest or a change in mood from couplet to couplet. It then becomes the task of the vocal soloist to respond to the setting, and interpret the mood appropriately. Ms. Krovtytska did this exceedingly well and with her customary dramatic flair. She was ably accompanied by Tetiana Honcharova.

The second half of the program consisted of Kolessa's Piano Quartet (1930), a work heard much too rarely here in the West. It was performed by Bohdan Kaskiv (violin), Halyna Kolessa (viola), Kharytyna Kolessa (cello) and Maria Krushelnyska (piano).

Bohdan Kaskiv is a graduate of the Lviv and Moscow

conservatories, and the head of the violin department at the Lysenko Institute of Higher Musical Education. Kharytyna Kolessa, the daughter of Mykola Kolessa, is a noted performer and pedagogue. She serves as the chairperson of the Lysenko Institute's department of viola, cello and double bass. Halyna Kolessa is a graduate of the Moscow Conservatory, The Juilliard School and the Manhattan School of Music, where she received a master of music degree. She is currently a scholarship recipient at The Juilliard School, where she is pursuing a doctorate, and making headway toward a successful professional career. The granddaughter of Mykola Kolessa, Halyna represents the youngest generation of one of Ukrainian music's grandest families.

Not surprisingly, the Quartet bespeaks the influence of Ukrainian folk music, most notably in the second movement in which fragments of Hutsulian "troista muzyka" emerge either directly or in various transmutations. In contrast to the solo piano works heard in the first half, the use of folk material in the Quartet is less literal, manifesting itself in the visceral rhythmic patterns as often as in the melodic gestures themselves.

In fact, although in the program notes the main theme of the opening movement is described as characteristically Hutsulian, its intervallic construction and subsequent development are no less reminiscent of Ravel, for example. It is, therefore, noteworthy that at a rather early stage in his compositional career, Kolessa succeeded in employing folk motives contextually, without ornamental affectation (i.e. as a "special effect"). It is a skill that defined the creative personalities of world-class composers such as Bartok or Stravinsky.

The riveting Quartet was performed with conviction and a thorough understanding of the essence of its construction. Mr. Kaskiv and Ms. Kolessa communicated well and displayed a keen rhythmic precision. Kharytyna Kolessa produced a wonderfully sonorous sound, especially in the low registers. At the core of the well balanced ensemble was the superb playing of pianist Maria Krushelnyska.

As warm as was the reception given to each of that afternoon's performers, it was no match for the thunderous standing ovation reserved for the maestro himself, when he ascended the stage after the conclusion of the program. Mr. Kolessa was presented with numerous floral bouquets, as well as a warm greeting from Prof. Daria Hordynska-Karanowycz, president of the Ukrainian Music Institute of America Inc.

Maestro Kolessa returned the favor with eloquent and heartfelt words of gratitude to the Ukrainian American community, acknowledging its valuable contributions on behalf of Ukraine. A post-concert reception was held at the Ukrainian Institute of America.

The jubilee concert was co-sponsored by the Ukrainian Music Institute of America Inc., the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian National Association.

Winnipeg's Koshetz Choir plans anniversary salute to conductor

WINNIPEG — Oleksander Koshetz, renowned conductor, composer, ethnographer and author, died in Winnipeg 40 years ago on September 21, 1944. He had spent the last four summers of his life — from 1941 to 1944 — lecturing on Ukrainian music and conducting the student choirs of the cultural and educational courses held annually in Winnipeg.

Throughout these years, Dr. Koshetz left an indelible imprint on the minds and spirits of scores of Canadians and Americans of Ukrainian descent — both young and old. Today, 50 years later, there is a remarkable rekindling of interest in this man — who, in the 1920s, had been proclaimed "a musical genius" by critics on both the European and American continents.

To mark this anniversary, the O. Koshetz Choir of Winnipeg is planning two days of special activities this fall, culminating in a "Concert of Koshetz Music" on Sunday, November 6, at 3 p.m. in the Jubilee Auditorium in Winnipeg.

On Saturday, November 5, special

events will include a memorial service at Koshetz's gravesite in Glen Eden Cemetery, a reunion luncheon for all former students of the summer school courses, a chorale fest to include repertoire from those Koshetz years and an evening banquet with reflections and recollections of Mr. Koshetz.

A special guest at this banquet will be Stefania Macenko, who will share her personal memories and thoughts of Dr. Koshetz. While in Winnipeg, Dr. Koshetz spent a great many hours sharing his knowledge and ideas with the late Dr. Pavlo Macenko and Mrs. Macenko.

The O. Koshetz Choir especially encourages all former students of these summer courses to participate in this anniversary weekend — particularly alumni from 1941-1944. Those who cannot attend personally are requested to send in written recollections, which could be shared during the banquet. Please send these to the: Koshetz Anniversary Reunion Committee, c/o Dr. Walter Klymkiw, 42 Royal Salinger, Winnipeg, Manitoba R2J 2N9.

Documentary on internment cited at international film/video festival

MONTREAL — A film about the internment of Ukrainian Canadians during World War I has just won the Certificate of Honorable Mention at the 42nd annual Columbus International Film and Video Festival in Ohio. "Freedom Had A Price," produced and directed by Yuriy Luhovy, was among nearly 800 entries from all over the world.

This festival is one of the most prestigious documentary and informational media competitions in the United States and the oldest of its kind in America. More than 30 countries were represented.

"Freedom Had A Price" continues to premiere across Canada. It has just had successful showings in Vernon and Kelowna, British Columbia, with excellent press coverage in The Vernon Daily News and The Morning Star, as well as screenings in Banff at the Whyte Museum near the Castle Mountain internment site and in Calgary at the Glen Bow Museum.

In Winnipeg, the premiere at the

Winnipeg Art Gallery was a resounding success, with standing room only. The documentary is currently on two-week run at the National Film Board Cinema Main Theater.

"Freedom Had A Price" has had a tremendous impact on the huge audiences that have turned out, most of which knew little about Canada's first internment operations of 1914-1920. The film is making Canadians more aware of the contributions Ukrainian immigrants have made to Canadian life. Children of parents who were interned are now speaking out and are coming to terms with what their parents suffered and had often hid from them.

The next premiere will be in Vancouver on October 23 at the Robson Square Media Center. The premieres of "Freedom Had A Price" coincide with the 80th anniversary of the establishment of Canada's first internment camps in 1914.

Nonetheless, the Canadian Broadcast Corp. still refuses to show the documentary on its main channel.

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Ukrainian teams make mark at World Rowing Championship

by Laryssa Temple

INDIANAPOLIS — On Sunday, September 18, in Indianapolis, Indiana, in the finals of the World Rowing Championship, Ukraine's crew teams made their presence known. The Ukrainian men's four, consisting of Mykola Chupryna, Oleksander Marchenko, Leonid Shaposhnikov and Oleksander Zaskalko won the silver medal, while the Ukrainian women's four, consisting of Svitlana Mazij, Tetiana Oustiuzhanina, Olena Ronzhyna and Dina Miftakhutdinova won the bronze medal.

In what was a very controversial decision, the Ukrainian men's eight, seeded as a medal contender, was disqualified from the final. The men's two placed fifth in the petit final and 11th overall and the men's single was eliminated before the final rounds.

Of the 20 athletes that Ukraine entered in the competition, 17 reached the final round determining the top six ranks in the world, and two reached the top 12. This performance placed the Ukrainian team in the elite rowing group. Spontaneously at the ending the medal ceremonies, the de facto captain of the Ukrainian team Mykola Chupryna collected the flowers that had been given to his team, ran up the presentation ramp, and handed the flowers to Laryssa Temple (U.S. representative of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine) and expressed the contingent's appreciation of efforts made the Ukrainian community in the U.S. for its role in creating training opportunities and providing equipment for the team, thus enabling medal winning performances.

After excellent times in the preliminary rounds, the Ukrainian men's eight with coxswain was favored for a medal. The disqualification came after the

judges assessed a false start to the U.S., French and Ukrainian teams. The judges then announced that the Ukrainian team was disqualified based on a warning that the team had received the previous Thursday for being late off the water. FIS (Federation Internationale des Societes d'Aviron) rules required that a warning constitute a false start in the next race, and this for the Ukrainian team was the final. After Wolodymyr Opalnick, the Ukrainian head coach, reviewed the start tapes with the president of FISA, the Ukrainian Rowing Federation decided to protest the rulings to FISA.

The Ukrainian team arrived at New York's Kennedy Airport on August 26, was escorted to Newark Airport and flew directly to Buffalo. In Buffalo, due to the efforts of Lt. Col. Andrew Diakun (U.S. Army-Ret.) the team was housed in deluxe quarters at the Niagara Falls Air Force Base. The West Side Rowing Club provided facilities and equipment for training. The team was entertained at the Dnipro National Home by the Ukrainian community and at the West Side Rowing Club by its members. The team also visited Niagara Falls.

On a brief stopover at the Cleveland Airport, an enthusiastic group of well-wishers led by the president of the Cleveland NOC-Ukraine Support Committee, Ivan Rosul, greeted the Ukrainian team. Mykola Lewczyk and Joseph Grega, co-presidents of the Buffalo Friends of Ukrainian Athletes, coordinated all interal U.S. travel and training. The general sponsors of the Ukrainian team, Charles and Sean Colgan, provided boat and equipment leasing.

In Indianapolis, as the organizational and technical support provided to the Ukrainian team became evident, the

(Continued on page 15)

Valeriy Borzov named member of International Olympic Committee

by Laryssa Temple

ATLANTA — Valeriy Borzov, president of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine, was named a member of the International Olympic Committee representing Ukraine at the General Assembly of the International Olympic Committee held in Paris from August 28 to September 4.

Mr. Borzov was born on October 20, 1949, in Sambir, Lviv Oblast. He studied at the Kyiv Institute of Physical Culture, graduating in 1970 and returning to complete a graduate degree in 1979.

Mr. Borzov has been president of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine since 1990 and the minister of youth and sport in the Ukrainian government since 1991. He was very actively involved in the formation of the National Olympic

Committee of Ukraine, its component federations and the Olympic Academy of Ukraine. Mr. Borzov is also the chairman of the Committee on Athletes in the European Athletic Association.

In 1972, at the Olympic Games in Munich, Mr. Borzov won gold medals in the 100- and 200-meter sprints, earning the designation of "fastest man in the world." After the two gold-medal-winning performances, in an interview for international television, Mr. Borzov announced that he represented Ukraine. He also won a bronze medal in 1972 and a silver and bronze in 1976 in Montreal.

Mr. Borzov is married to Liudmilla Turishcheva, president of the Ukrainian Gymnastics Federation and a seven-time Olympic medal winner. They have one daughter, Tatiana.

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Memorial scholarships established at two Ohio educational institutions

DAMASCUS, Md.— The Maria A. Melnyk Franks Memorial Scholarship Fund has been recently established by Richard L. Franks of Damascus, Md., in memory of his wife who died May 29 at Georgetown University Hospital in Washington.

Mr. Franks, an insurance agent at Peoples Security Life Insurance Company, established the endowment fund for students attending the Ohio State University School of Music in Columbus, Ohio, where the couple met over 20 years ago.

The fund will eventually provide two \$2,500-a-year renewable scholarships to gifted Cleveland Archdiocese parochial school students and graduates of Parma Senior High School, from which Mrs. Franks graduated in 1969.

The first scholarship will provide for a piano major at the Ohio School of Music; the second scholarship is for a member of the Ohio State University all brass marching band.

Both Mrs. and Mr. Franks had a thorough background in formal music training. Mrs. Franks studied piano at Ohio State (1969-1972) and received her degree in science in 1986, while Mr. Franks studied trumpet and the french horn, and received his degree in the humanities in 1977.

Mrs. Franks went on to attend Case Western Reserve, Harvard University, Montgomery College in Rockville, Md., and the University of Maryland at College Park, Md. Mrs. Franks was director of clinical services for Metpath Labs of Rockville, Md., a research division of Corning Inc., and an associate member of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists.

Mrs. Franks was listed during the early 1980s in Who's Who In American Women, and she had taught education classes at St. Josaphat School in Parma.

It is anticipated that the scholarship program will be put into effect in the fall of 1995 once the fund reaches an initial goal of \$50,000. Mr. Franks has contributed

\$15,000 to start the endowment. At Mr. Franks' death his estate will bequeath an additional \$150,000 to the endowment. The fund currently stands at \$30,000.

Mr. Franks noted that establishing scholarships that will enable young people who might not otherwise be able to get a college education is his "way of giving back to the Ukrainian community in Cleveland for all of the love and support that they have provided to Maria and me over the past 10 years." It is "an excellent way of remembering the wonderful things my wife did with and for the Ukrainian community in Cleveland, and it is also a positive way for me to get through the long and painful grieving process."

Information regarding the scholarships may be obtained by contacting Dr. Don Gibson, director, Ohio State School of Music, Columbus, Ohio, at (614) 292-7664.

Tax-deductible contributions to the scholarship fund in memory of Mrs. Franks may be made to: Maria A. Melnyk Franks Memorial Scholarship Fund, P.O. Box 33, Damascus, Md. 20872.

Missing line

Due to a technical error, a line was omitted from Helen Smindak's article about Ukrainians appearing in the New York City Opera's production of Aleksandr Borodin's "Prince Igor" (October 9).

Following is the correct text: 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 chorus; ballerina Stephanie Godino, a member 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 long-time member of the City Opera orchestra.

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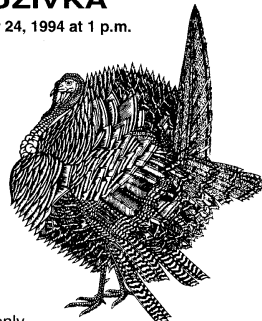
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UNA District Committees
of
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ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

will be held jointly
on Saturday, October 22, 1994 at 2:00 p.m.
at St. Josaphat U.C. Church Hall,
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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.

ACTION ITEM

(Continued from page 7)

are or do not feel comfortable writing your own letter, write to them through the Western Union HOTLINE.

Call Western Union at 1-800-372-2626 and ask for HOTLINE 9559. Give your name, address, zip code and telephone number. A letter, written by the coalition, will be sent to your congressman and two senators (Western Union will determine who they are by your zip code). You will be billed a total of \$8.50 for the three letters. Have each member of your family and your friends and neighbors call the HOTLINE to send messages!

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- Hungarian American Coalition
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Forgotten ...

(Continued from page 7)

ered at the symposium on "Coming To Terms: Redress For Canada's First National Internment Operations," Mr. Milliken promised...nothing. The Liberals in power are not what we expected them to be. And they are not what they promised us they would be.

True, the NDP have remained consistently supportive. And the Bloc Quebecois has declared, as the Official Opposition, that their "party will do everything it can to ensure that [the Ukrainian Canadian] community obtains complete satisfaction in its claims." Even the Tories are now helpful, promising just about everything we ever requested, more or less the same things they wouldn't give us when they were in power.

So, is a resolution of the Ukrainian Canadian community's claims finally at hand? Likely not. Certainly, there has been progress. Parks Canada has now promised to erect a memorial exhibit at the Castle Mountain site in Banff National Park, before next summer, reversing its earlier indifference to the protection of that site and the proper commemoration of this episode in Canadian history. But a small plaque, valued at \$15,000, is not enough.

The internees suffered substantial economic losses. Slave labor is cheap. And properties and valuables were confiscated from the internees, much of that capital never being returned. Over 5,000 Ukrainian Canadians were imprisoned, another 88,000 were classified as "enemy aliens" and forced to report regularly to the police and, in 1917, The War Time Elections Act disenfranchised most Ukrainian Canadians. The community experienced what a contemporary editorialist, writing in Kingston's Daily British Whig, described as "a national humiliation," presently adding that "sooner or later it will have to be atoned for."

Restitution of that illegitimately confiscated wealth should provide the funds for

Ukrainian teams...

(Continued from page 12)

Ukrainians became an object of envy of other teams. This was particularly noticeable on the two final days, when a small but very vocal crowd of Ukrainian fans occupied a peninsula 500 meters from the finish line and drowned out the cheers of the rest of the crowd. Ukraine's consul general in Chicago, Anatoliy Oliynyk, and his wife officially represented Ukraine at the finals.

In preparation for the Olympic Games of 1996, the top priority project for the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine in the U.S. this year was a successful entry in the Rowing Championship. The Olympic Committee wishes to add its gratitude to that already expressed by the athletes to the Ukrainian community in the United States for all of its assistance, and particularly the opportunity for the team to train in advance of the championship. The Olympic Committee also graciously acknowledges contributions from the Ukrainian Olympic Support Committees in Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Rochester, and Buffalo, as well as from the many individual contributors whose generosity permitted the financing of this project.

the development of a major interpretive center about Canada's first national internment operations, at the Castle Mountain site. It's the least Ottawa can do.

Yet the virtual unanimity in support of the Ukrainian Canadian community's claims demonstrated by the five official party delegates participating in the Banff symposium is apparently not enough to secure even such a modest form of redress. For the real decision-makers in Ottawa are not our elected officials but, oddly enough, the bureaucrats who inform (or better, put, misinform) the former. The Liberals of today, we discovered, are now heeding the very same advisers who yesterday told the Conservatives not to address the Ukrainian Canadian community's legitimate claims. I asked why this should be. I got no answer.

As I write I know that, far away in downtown Hull, there are a few middling bureaucrats who are being paid to dream up ways and means for blocking an honorable and timely resolution of the Ukrainian Canadian community's requests. Meanwhile, the last few known survivors grow older. If it takes another 10 years to secure a settlement, my associates and I can, and will, see to it. Unfortunately, the survivors don't have the luxury of time.

Phil Kolchonoski, the son of a Castle Mountain internee, said at a commemorative service held at that concentration camp site recently, "I must have driven by the place a thousand times and never knew what was there...My father always wanted to keep quiet about it. Being a Ukrainian he felt that having been jailed by the government was a great shame. And so he never spoke about it." We must. Faceless and unelected bureaucrats should never be allowed to determine what is, or what is not, Canadian history.

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Laity conference to be held in Philly

PHILADELPHIA – The Laity Council of the Ukrainian Catholic Church has issued an invitation to all lay persons who are concerned about the future of the Church to participate in a conference in Philadelphia on November 11-13.

The subject matter of the conference, "Towards a Fuller Understanding of our Rite and Church," comes directly from the Decree on the Eastern Catholic Churches, Orientalium Ecclesiarum, from the Second Vatican Council.

At this time when the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church has to be rebuilt in Ukraine and renewed in the diaspora, the bilingual (Ukrainian/English) conference will attempt to define the essence of that Church in its ecclesiastical context and the role of all its members in its salvific mission in the world.

The conference will bring together leading theologians and prominent laypersons in order to stimulate an open discussion and renew the Church from its foundations and in the spirit of the Fathers of the East and the Kyivian tradition.

The Rev. Andriy Chirovsky, founder of the Sheptytsky Institute, will open the conference with a homily at Vespers on Friday evening, titled "The Church of Kyiv and its Mission in the World."

The main speaker at the conference will be the Rev. Michael Fahey S.J., dean of the faculty of theology at St. Michael's College. He will speak on the theme "The Ecclesiology of a Church Sui Juris."

The Rev. Peter Galadza will speak on the topic "Church Wholeness and Effective Pastoral Mission."

Among the themes for the small group workshops are: the ecumenical significance of Churches sui juris; the Patriarchate and Church governance; Church politics and pastoral need; the relationship of the Church in the diaspora and in Ukraine.

Sessions will be held at Manor Junior College, 700 Fox Chase Road and Forest Avenue, Jenkintown, PA 19046-9804. Services will be held at the Church of the Annunciation, 1206 Valley Road (U.S. Route 611), Melrose Park, PA 19027.

Accommodations are available for \$69 (U.S.) for one to four persons (breakfast included) at the Horsham Days Inn, Easton Road, (U.S. Route 611), Horsham, Pa. 19044. Contact Denis Hutchinson, sales coordinator, and mention the Ukrainian Catholic Laity Council, (800) 325-2525 or (215) 674-2500.

Registration fee, before November 1 is \$25 (U.S.); after that date and at the conference, \$30 (U.S.). Please send registration to: Roman Dubenko, 9121 Wooden Bridge Road, Philadelphia, PA 19136. Checks should be payable to Roma Hayda, Laity Council. For more information contact Ms. Hayda, at (203) 261-4530.

Senate committee...

(Continued from page 3)

learned in successful European assistance programs. Mr. Simons cautioned the committee chairman that the assistance program is not meant to last forever, only this decade.

Sen. Pell went on to address recent criticisms by NIS officials directed towards U.S. assistance efforts. Mr. Simons deflected the criticism, saying they are "misplaced." He maintained that in an operation such as this, with its limited funding, programs must be prioritized, and it is inevitable that there will be complaints.

Mr. Dine underlined that U.S. assistance focuses on those countries with leaders who have "the will" to change their present systems. He stressed the difficulties of dealing with leaders who find it hard to give up their old ideals; for example, "most ministers of agriculture don't want land privatization," he said. In contrast, Mr. Dine continued, "we are partners with people like Roman Shepk [the Ukrainian minister of the economy] who are sometimes out on their own" in trying to implement reforms in their countries.

Institute announces...

(Continued from page 20)

Farion has received various citations and awards. In 1988 she traveled to Pietrasanta, Italy, on a Fulbright grant, to sculpt marble. This past summer, Ms. Farion was invited to represent the U.S. at the International Stone Sculpture Symposium in Kyiviv.

Currently, Ms. Farion resides in New York City, where she is director of the Ukrainian Artists Association Gallery.

The exhibition runs through Sunday, October 30. Opening reception is Friday, October 21, 6-9 p.m. Gallery hours: Tuesday-Sunday, noon-6 p.m. For further information call (212) 288-8660 or (212) 628-3062.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 20)

public. For additional information call (814) 865-1352.

Thursday, October 27

TORONTO: The Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto is holding a lecture by Prof. Mark von Hagen, department of history, Columbia University, on "The Great War and the Emergence of Modern Ukraine." The lecture, co-sponsored by the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research, will be held in the Board Room, Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 43 Queen's Park Crescent E., at 4-6 p.m.

Friday, October 28

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Democratic Association will hold its third annual dinner at the Ramada Inn, Route 10, at 7 p.m. Honored at the dinner will be Brendan T. Byrne, former governor of New Jersey, and Michael Matiash, UADA founder. Price: \$35 per person; evening attire. For further information contact Marcanthony Datzkiwsky, (201) 375-1214.

Saturday, October 29

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian Language Society of Chicago, under the auspices of the Illinois branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, invites the public to an evening of poetry, music and songs of Ukraine. The evening, titled "Mova - Skarb Narodu," will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., at 6 p.m. Admission: \$7. For more information call Prof. Vira Bodnaruk, (312) 838-7711.

FOUNTAIN SPRINGS, Pa.: The Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble and the Kazka Ukrainian Folk Ensemble will appear in concert at the North Schuykill

High School auditorium, at 7:30 p.m. Tickets: \$7, adults; \$3, children. For information or ticket reservations call (215) 343-2714.

BETHLEHEM, Pa.: The Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble and the Kazka Ukrainian Folk Ensemble will appear in concert at the Broughal Middle School auditorium at 2:30 p.m. Tickets: \$7, adults; \$3, children. For information or reservations call (215) 343-2714.

Friday, November 4

EDMONTON: The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research are hosting a lecture, as part of the CIUS seminar series, by Michael Muc, Augustina University College, Camrose, Alberta, on "Home Remedies of the Early Ukrainian Settlers," to be held in the Heritage Lounge, Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, at 7:30 p.m.

Friday-Saturday, November 4-5

SAN JOSE, Calif.: Northern Californian Ukrainian Professionals are hosting a conference titled "Ukrainians Networking in the 90s," at the Hotel Sainte Claire, 302 Market St. The opening and reception will be held Friday, November 4, 7-9 p.m. The conference will be held Saturday, November 5, 8:30 a.m.-noon. Cost: \$20 per person. For further information contact Olenka Steciw, (415) 473-1163.

Sunday, November 6

MONTREAL: Edward Nishnic will speak on the current status of the John Demjanjuk case at the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church, 6185 10th Ave. (corner of Bellechasse), at 3 p.m. For information call L. Zuzak, (514) 649-3338.

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Philadelphia, Sunday, October 30, 2:00 p.m.
at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Jenkintown, PA

Washington, D.C., Saturday, November 5, 7:00 p.m.
at the Hall of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 15100 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Springs

New Port, Florida, Saturday, November 12, 7:00 p.m.
at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 4100 S. Biscayne Drive, North Port, FL

Cooper City, FL, Sunday, November 13, 12:30 p.m.
at the Hall of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 5031 S.W. 100th Avenue, Cooper City, FL

Chicago, Saturday, November 19, 7:00 p.m.
at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, IL

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

Black Sea port has been the backdrop of new strides in U.S.-Ukrainian relations. On October 2, the head of the municipal council, Eduard Gurvits, met with U.S. Ambassador William Miller and Terrence McMann, the Kyiv bureau director of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), to sign a trade cooperation agreement between the U.S. government and the

city. The agreement covers the private use of land, the furthering of privatization in housing construction and improvements in municipal fiscal management structures. On September 30, the USS Belknap arrived, the first U.S. naval vessel to dock at a former Soviet port, bearing Sixth Fleet Vice-Adm. Joseph Prueher. Adm. Prueher later met with Mr. Gurvits and with the head of the Ukrainian Navy, Vice-Adm. Volodymyr Bezkorovainy, and regional armed forces commander Col. Gen. Volodymyr Shkidchenko. (Respublika)

BOOKS FOR STUDENTS OF UKRAINIAN

ENGLISH-UKRAINIAN DICTIONARY. Compiled by M. Podvezko and M. Balla. Edmonton: CIUS, 1988. 663pp. Hard cover. \$34.95

This dictionary, containing more than 65,000 words, has long been out of print. Originally published by the Radianska Shkola publishing house in Kyiv, it is an invaluable aid to those studying the Ukrainian language.

UKRAINIAN FOR UNDERGRADUATES. By Danylo Husar Struk. Edmonton: CIUS, 1991. xxxii, 350pp. Soft cover. \$19.95

Intended for university students with some background in the language, the volume introduces basic morphology and vocabulary through numerous drills, written and oral exercises and tables. Points of grammar are explained in English, but grammatical terminology is given in both Ukrainian and English. The "Introduction to Phonetics" by Edward Burstynky is a valuable addition to this useful book.

The author is a professor in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, University of Toronto and editor in chief of *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*.

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Stability and reform...

(Continued from page 8)

of hostilities. It is tacitly supposed that by the time it was set in motion, the population in both Ukraine and Belarus would be so demoralized by economic hardship they would accept Slavic reunification with relief. Ukraine would be formally independent, but in reality it would be totally economically dependent on Russia, rather than the West.

The Ukrainian elite would preserve all of its former privileges and would avoid any responsibility for economic conditions; Moscow would reassert control over a huge Ukrainian market and labor pool.

However, an incorporation of Ukraine into a "Eurasian" union would not occur immediately. Russia is not interested in developing economic ties with Ukraine

as an equal partner as President Kuchma envisions. Russia possesses incomparably greater economic potential than Ukraine. It has advanced further along the road of economic reforms, and will apply economic leverage to gain political benefits.

Pro-Russian or pro-Eurasian moves by Mr. Kuchma could prompt a strong protest from Rukh and the national-democratic forces. During the recent elections, more than 12 million voters supported Mr. Kravchuk's program of state building, a force which must be taken into account by President Kuchma's policy planning staff if it wants to avoid Ukraine's dissolution.

Meanwhile, the "Eurasian" scenario gives Mr. Kuchma some opportunities to receive Western financial aid and use it to further Ukrainian involvement in Eurasia, and suggests that he would avoid presenting a consistent program of economic reforms for Ukraine proper during his forthcoming visit to the U.S. in November.

The West is faced with a choice: either it demands that President Kuchma implement reforms aimed at maintaining democratic stability and civil society exclusively in Ukraine; or it will be drawn into subsidizing Ukraine's activities within the Eurasian space.

Conclusion

The main danger presented by the Eurasian idea as developed by President Kuchma and his team consists in its uncertainty. Mr. Kuchma himself thinks that Ukraine should not head in any direction, either West or East. "[Ukraine's] geographical position is fixed," he stressed recently. "We are at the junction of East and West and should take advantage of this."

Meanwhile, the epoch of "geographical determinism" is over. The future of a country is determined by its political priorities. Mr. Kuchma should decide whether he will conduct reforms that preserve the position of conservative elements of society, or those that foster the development of the seeds of social self-organization.

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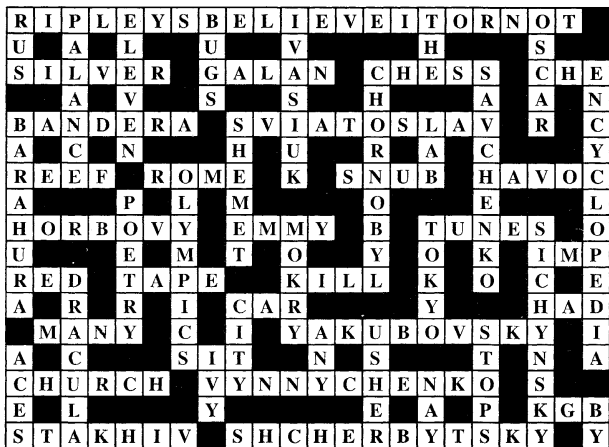
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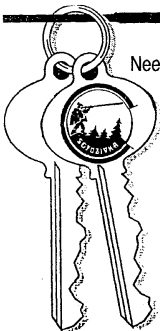


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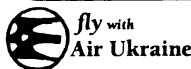
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

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BOSTON: The Ukrainian folk ensemble Karpatsky Vizerunok from Ivano-Frankivsk will appear in concert at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church hall, 24 Orchard Hill Road, Jamaica Plain, Mass., at 7:30 p.m.

Saturday, October 22

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the public to a lecture by Yaroslav Kendzior, Ukrainian deputy to the Ukrainian Parliament, on "The Current Situation in Ukraine," to be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 5 p.m.

TRENTON, N.J.: The Mercer County Veterans Council (MCVC) will hold its annual awards dinner-dance, 6 p.m. - midnight at the Disabled American Veterans Chapter 41 Hall, Arena Drive. Tickets: \$25 per person, includes cocktails and dinner. The MCVC is composed of all of the various veterans' organizations within the county. At this year's event, the Disabled American Veterans will be recognized and John Tymash, the first Ukrainian American Veteran to be elected commander of the MCVC will also be honored. For tickets and information, call Richard J. McCoy, chief of Mercer County Veteran Services, (609) 989-6120, or MCVC Commander John Tymash, (609) 499-3339.

BRIDGEWATER, N.J.: The Chornomorska Sich Ukrainian American Athletic Association is celebrating its 70th anniversary with a dinner/dance to be held at the Holiday Inn, Route 22. The evening's special guest is Yaroslav Kendzior, deputy to the Ukrainian Parliament. There will be a cocktail hour at 6 p.m., followed by dinner, with award presentations at 7 p.m., and dancing to the music of Tempo starting at 10 p.m. For reservations call Sich at (201) 372-5988.

SPRING VALLEY, N.Y.: The Ukrainian Heritage Society of Rockland County is hosting a dance, with music by Charivni Ochi, at the Ukrainian Hall, 16 Twin Ave.,

starting 9 p.m. Tickets: advance sale, \$12; at the door, \$15.

Saturday-Sunday, October 22-23

KERHONKSON, N.Y.: The Ukrainian Ski Club (KLC) of New York invites its members, friends and their guests to their annual fall weekend to be held at Soyuzivka. There will be informal tennis (singles, doubles, mixed doubles, mixed-up doubles, etc.) as well as a dinner/banquet and party on Saturday evening. For room and dinner reservations (space limited), call Soyuzivka in advance, (914) 626-5641, mention KLC.

Sunday, October 23

IRVINGTON, N.J.: Ukrainian National Women's League of America branches 28 and 86 invite the public to a slide presentation of the works of Petro Cholodny Jr., with narration by Christine Saj, to be held at the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Prospect Ave., at 3 p.m. Also featured will be pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky. Donation: \$15. Proceeds from the event will support the Petro Cholodny Fund at The Ukrainian Museum in New York.

TRENTON, N.J.: Ukrainian American Veterans Post 25 will participate in a ceremony with the Trenton Chapter of the Marine Corps League to mark Beirut Remembrance Day, at St. Mary's Cemetery, Cedar Lane, at 1 p.m. For more information call John Tymash, (609) 499-3339.

CLIFTON, N.J.: St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church and School will present "An Afternoon of Ukrainian Song and Dance," featuring the dance group Chaika, musicians Pata Morgana and vocalist Olya at the Clifton High School Auditorium, Colfax Avenue, at 2:30 p.m. Tickets: \$12, adults; \$5, children. For more information call Petrusia Kotlar-Paslawsky, (201) 684-4153 or Daria Halaburda-Patti, (201) 345-6725.

PORT CHARLOTTE, Fla.: The Ukrainian Cultural Committee of North

Port invites the public to an evening of opera arias, duets and romances in a concert recital by leading Lviv artists: Maria Hirska, soprano; Oleh Chmyr, baritone; Anna Klymashivska, piano; and Myroslav Skoryk, composer. The concert will be held at Port Charlotte Cultural Center, 2280 Aaron St., at 4 p.m. Admission: \$8; tickets available at box office. For additional information contact Anna Mariani, (813) 627-1798.

SASKATOON: The Ukrainian Museum of Canada and the Saskatchewan German Council present the exhibit, "German Folkart and Tradition," at the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent E. An opening reception will be held at 2-4 p.m. The exhibit, curated by artist Waltraud Stehwiem, colorfully illustrates the impact of folk art design on everyday life. Annually, the Ukrainian Museum of Canada invites other cultural groups to present an exhibit using the main floor gallery. The Saskatchewan German Council accepted the museum's invitation for 1994. The exhibit runs through December 4.

Wednesday, October 26

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa.: The Penn State University departments of political science, Slavic and East European languages, and history jointly with the Center for Russian and East European Studies announce the showing of the documentary film "Harvest of Despair," with a panel discussion to follow in 104 Classroom Building at 7 p.m. Panelists include: Prof. Michael Bernhard (department of political science), moderator; Mykola Riabchuk, (political and cultural writer from Kyiv); Natalka Bilotserkivets, (poet and essayist from Kyiv); Volodymyr Dibrova (Ukrainian writer from Kyiv); and Prof. George Enteen (department of history). The film showing and panel discussion are open to the university community and the general

(Continued on page 17)

Dovzhenko centennial commemorations slated

CHICAGO - The Alexander Dovzhenko Centennial Committee of the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art is sponsoring, jointly with local Ukrainian organizations, a commemorative program dedicated to the centennial of the birth of Alexander Dovzhenko, world-renowned Ukrainian cinematographer. The program will consist of a personal appearance and lecture by poet Mykola Vinhranovsky and the showing of a new 50-minute documentary movie titled "Dovzhenko - A Diary," based on Dovzhenko's previously censored footage of Ukraine during World War II and his personal diary, edited and produced by Mr. Vinhranovsky.

The event will take place at the following venues:

- New York, Saturday, October 29: The Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., 7 p.m.; contact: Volodymyr Lysniak, (212) 288-8660.

- Philadelphia, Sunday, October 30: Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, 2 p.m.; contact: Orysia Hewka, (215) 663-8572.

- Washington, Saturday, November 5: St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 15100 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md., 7 p.m.; contact: Volodymyr Bilajiw, (301) 654-8732, or Mykola Francuzenko, (301) 774-9656.

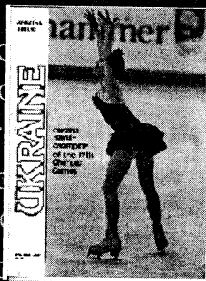
- Cooper City, Fla., Sunday, November 13: St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 5031 SW 100th Ave., 12:30 p.m.; contact: Leonid Husak, (305) 426-9039.

- North Port, Fla., Saturday, November 12: St. Andrew's Ukrainian Religious and Cultural Center, 4100 S. Biscayne Drive; 7 p.m.; contact: Roman Shramenko, (813) 484-8427.

- Chicago, Saturday, November 19: Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago Ave., 7 p.m.; contact: Oleh Kowerko, (312) 878-2442.

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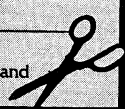
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Institute announces Farion art exhibits

NEW YORK - The Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., has announced the opening of its art exhibition series on October 21, with a show of recent sculptures by Anya Farion.

Hand-carved in pink, white and yellow Portuguese and Italian marble, Ms. Farion's works explore elements of the human form - draped and nude female torsos, children's faces, sleeping figures.

As noted in a review by Stefania Hnatenko, (Svoboda, June 10, 1993), several torsos are lightly draped, accentuating even further the sensuality of the female form. They radiate a feeling of warmth and calm and a simultaneous sense of internal dynamics and tension. Under Ms. Farion's chisel, the marble comes alive with warm female forms. A child's head in white marble, titled "Bald Boy," is dedicated to the children of Chernobyl.

Of Ms. Farion's most recent show, Andrew Horodysky writes, "...the sculptor delights the viewer with largely unbroken surfaces, some more abstract than others, but all reflecting an instinctive feeling for the dignity of the human figure."

Ms. Farion has participated in numerous exhibitions in the U.S. and Canada, as well as abroad in Seravezza, Italy, and in 1991 in Lviv at the National Museum's exhibit, "Renaissance, Biennial of Ukrainian Art."

She received her BFA from Manhattanville College and studied marble carving at the Instituto Statale dell'Arte in Massa-Carrara, Italy. Ms.

(Continued on page 16)