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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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## Crimean MPs' group seeks Kyiv's intervention as guarantor of peace

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — A group of 50 deputies of the 98-member Crimean Parliament appealed to the Ukrainian Parliament in Kyiv on April 18, asking it to serve as a "guarantor of peace for its citizens and a guarantor of Ukraine's territorial integrity."

The appeal, authored by Refat Chubarov, a Crimean Tatar, and Vasily Shpilkin, both members of the Crimean presidium, calls for the dissolution of the existing Crimean Parliament and the formation of a new Parliament of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea, which would be under Kyiv's jurisdiction.

It also lambastes the actions of Crimean Parliament Chairman Sergei Tsekov, who delivered an address to the Russian Duma

on April 14, asking the Russian lawmakers to influence Ukrainian-Crimean relations. Mr. Tsekov said the conflict between Kyiv and the peninsula could not be solved without Russian help.

"We have so far done our best to cope with the crisis ourselves, and we failed. Now we believe there is no way to solve the Crimean problem without Russia," he said.

"The situation in the Crimea cannot be considered by Russia merely as Ukraine's internal affair, merely from the standpoint of history, its ethnic make-up and international law," Mr. Tsekov told the Duma.

The appeal by the Crimean lawmakers called Mr. Tsekov's actions "undignified" and said they could "destabilize the situation within Ukraine, as well as increase tensions between Ukraine and Russia."

Mr. Tsekov and a group of deputies representing the Rossiya and Rossiya-Yedinstvo (Unity) factions on April 19 denied that so many deputies in the Crimean Parliament had called for the formation of a Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

The atmosphere in Symferopol was strained on April 18, as police and members of the Crimean Parliament's Russia-

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## Jewish properties' return cited as test of respect for rights

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Eight powerful members of the U.S. Congress, including Speaker of the House of Representatives Newt Gingrich and Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole, warned governments in Eastern and Central Europe that relations with the United States could be adversely affected if Jewish properties seized by German occupation authorities and, later, by Communist governments are not returned to survivors and their heirs.

The congressional leaders, representing both houses and both parties, said "It should be made clear" to Belarus, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia and Ukraine "that their response on this matter will be seen as a test of their respect for basic human rights and the rule of law, and could have practical consequences on their relations with our country."

The letter was signed also by Richard A. Gephardt, House minority leader; Thomas A. Daschle, Senate minority leader; Benjamin A. Gilman, chairman, House Committee on International Relations; Jesse Helms, chairman, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; Lee H. Hamilton, ranking member, House Committee on International Relations; and Claiborne Pell, ranking member, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Dated April 10, the letter was sent to

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## Force may be used to protect Russian compatriots Ukraine-Russia treaty in doubt as Yeltsin cites interests in Crimea

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Despite Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin's confirmation that "the Crimea is an integral part of Ukraine" — a statement made during meetings with Ukraine's acting prime minister, Yevhen Marchuk, in Moscow on April 18 — the Russian leader will not sign the long-delayed friendship treaty between Ukraine and Russia until Ukraine resolves its dispute with the Crimean peninsula, reported Interfax-Ukraine.

Three days earlier Mr. Yeltsin had told ITAR-TASS, "It will be correct to sign major political documents between Russia and Ukraine only after we are convinced that the relations between Symferopol and Kyiv do not infringe on the interests of the Crimeans."

More than two-thirds of the population on the Crimean peninsula claim to be ethnic Russians, and so Mr. Yeltsin says that Russia has "considerable interests in the Crimea."

### Kozyrev speaks on use of force

The Russian-Ukrainian talks in Moscow came at a time when Russian Foreign

Minister Andrei Kozyrev told the Council for Foreign Policies, also meeting in the Russian capital, that "the possibility of using direct force to protect ethnic Russians abroad is not ruled out."

"There is a large arsenal of means to protect our compatriots — from the expression of mild dissatisfaction by an anonymous representative of the Russian Foreign Ministry to the application of political and economic sanctions," said Mr. Kozyrev.

"In certain instances, the use of direct military force might be necessary to protect our compatriots abroad," he said.

### Bilateral negotiations continue

President Yeltsin's comments on Russia's interests in the Crimea came just days before a Ukrainian government delegation headed to Moscow to conduct further negotiations concerning the treaty on friendship and cooperation.

The bilateral treaty was originally scheduled for signing in September 1994. It was postponed a number of times since then because of another problem in Ukrainian-Russian relations: the division of the Black Sea Fleet. Now, due to recent

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## Ukraine's "baby affair": the story unfolds

by Marta Kolomayets  
Kyiv Press Bureau

LVIV — Three doctors have been charged in a criminal case that includes all the ingredients of a gripping mystery novel: it spans two continents, involves upright citizens in the community and entails hundreds of thousands of dollars.

What has been labeled "the baby affair" involves the alleged stealing and selling of Ukrainian babies to couples in the United States in 1993 and the first half of 1994.

The scandal has rocked Halychyna, a region regarded as the bastion of nationalism and the center of religious life in Ukraine.

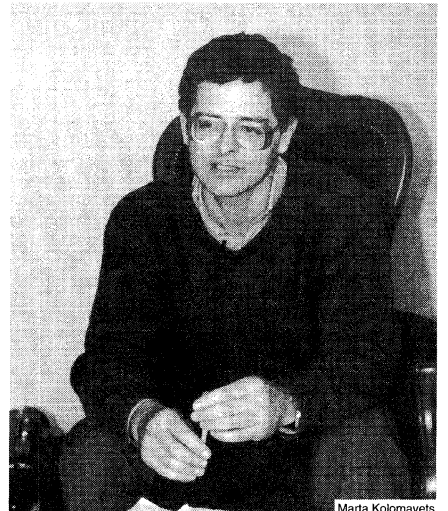
It has shaken the people of Lviv and surrounding towns and villages, who now question their own doctors and their local officials, and look upon their neighbors with suspicion, wondering what they would do for money.

Pregnant women stay away from their local hospitals, preferring to give birth at home with the aid of midwives, for fear they may never see their babies if they are delivered in a hospital.

Some Lviv regional newspapers have even classified this as a case prescribed by political motives, an attempt by Ukraine's enemies to defame this nation, which, after three and a half years of independence, is on the road to economic reform and democratic transformation.

Mykola Horyn, the Lviv Oblast chairman, says there may be political motives behind the baby scandal. He has turned the affair over to Kyiv in an attempt to reach a resolution in the case as soon as possible.

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Dr. Volodymyr Kolesnyk, the doctor investigating the physicians implicated in the baby-selling case.

**KHRYSTOS VOSKRES — CHRIST IS RISEN**

# NEWS ANALYSIS: Ukraine's arms and the international market

by Taras Kuzio

Ukraine inherited a huge surplus of arms from the former USSR due to its geographic position as the first strategic echelon of the Soviet armed forces directed against NATO. Ukrainian authorities have remained very secretive about their involvement in the world arms trade. A government commission established in early 1993 was granted the exclusive right to issue licenses and determine quotas. Since the establishment of this commission, all information pertaining to the export and import of weapons and military equipment has remained classified information. However, it should not surprise us that a large unofficial trade in weapons has taken place, if we bear in mind that in Chechnya many of the weapons used by Dzhokhar Dudayev's forces were purchased from Russian officers, according to a recent article in *The Washington Post*.

Western press reports, as well as government and private sources, point to Ukraine's active involvement in the international arms market. The only question that remains is: To what degree is this involvement official or unofficial (and, therefore, where do the funds earned from these sales go)? It should be stated at the outset that Ukraine, like any other country, has a right to participate in the international arms market, provided no trade is undertaken with countries against whom international sanctions are in place.

Former Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir two years ago warned Ukrainian officials against providing Ukrainian arms to Iran in exchange for oil. Former Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko admitted in December 1993 that Ukraine was supplying Iran with spare parts and military technology. But Deputy Foreign Minister Borys Tarasuk denied that Ukraine sold arms to the former Yugoslavia, South Africa or Iraq, and rejected accusations that it had ever sold sea-launched guided missiles to Iran, an accusation made in 1993 in Western press reports.

According to 1993 figures, Ukraine exported tanks and vessels to Slovakia and Russia, as well as aircraft, satellites and missile carriers to other unidentified states. The largest volume of exports consisted of bombs, grenades, mines, missiles, shells and cartridges to Egypt, Armenia and Bulgaria. In 1993, the Kharkiv-based Ukrainian-Siberian Universal Stock Exchange offered \$2 billion worth of military equipment for sale on the international arms market, including MIG-27 attack aircraft, anti-aircraft missile complexes, tanks and even submarines.

Yevgeniy Blinkov, director of the Ukrainian-Siberian Universal Stock Exchange, which used to sell oil and grain, claimed in February 1993 that he had three buyers from the Americas, Europe and within the former USSR. Although all potential buyers are asked for licenses to trade in weapons, Mr. Blinkov admitted to the Independent, a London newspaper: "I, of course, do not care who the buyers actually represent."

The weapons are supplied either by Russia alone (or with Ukraine) with the ability to manufacture to order. They could be delivered at Russian or Baltic ports, or at an airport in the European region of the former USSR. The Independent concluded that this trade was being undertaken by the state under cover of private business.

The range of Ukrainian military equipment on offer to world arms trade could be

gauged from its large presence at the IDEX-95 exhibition in Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates, on March 19-20. Some 500 military items produced by 42 military plants were submitted by Ukraine. The only country with a larger presence was the United Kingdom. Ukraine offered as many military products as France, the U.S. and Germany. Ukraine's main showpiece was the T-84 tank, which is produced in Kharkiv and is touted as the most powerful in the world and superior to the Russian T-80 (it includes a new turret and weaponry, improved gunfire systems and a diesel engine able to operate in high temperatures).

"There is a market out there. If you do nothing about it, someone else will fill the gap. That means jobs will go elsewhere. I say it openly, we intend to sell arms," Viktor Petrov, military industry and conversion minister, told the exhibition.

In all, 158 countries expressed an interest in Ukrainian military products at IDEX-95, which led to the signing of 56 contracts. These contracts were in the fields of the modernized T-72 and T-84 tanks, powerful tank engines, aircraft accumulators and repair services for former Soviet military equipment.

Ukraine has admitted it has received orders for military cargo aircraft from the Philippines, Saudi Arabia and Malaysia, and arms exports to the three Baltic states. But Kyiv refuted claims in Western press reports that it had supplied sophisticated radar equipment and MIG-29 aircraft to South Africa and naval vessels to Arab gulf states. While Armenia accused Ukraine of supplying tanks and aircraft to Azerbaijan, Ukraine answered by claiming it was merely repairing Azeri tanks. This came on top of a report in mid-1993 that various warring factions from the Caucasus had traded fuels and agricultural products with Ukraine in exchange for funds to purchase arms. Some of the Ukrainian weapons that ended up in Azerbaijan undoubtedly have made their way to Gen. Dudayev's forces in Chechnya.

Numerous Western press reports have also claimed that Ukrainian weapons have been exported to two conflict zones: Angola and former South Yemen. Saudi Arabia and another "brotherly Arab country" reportedly paid \$3.9 billion in bribes to Ukraine, Russia and Bulgaria in exchange for arms to South Yemen. South Yemen received MIG-29 aircraft, self-propelled artillery and anti-aircraft guns.

A Ukrainian AN-125 cargo plane was detained on the Portuguese island of Azores in March of this year after it was found to contain a consignment of weapons — not medicines as the cargo documents claimed. The Portuguese became suspicious after the plane changed its flight path from the Dominican Republic to Curacao, a Caribbean island north of Venezuela. The plane was suspected of smuggling weapons to a warring side of the Peru-Ecuador border dispute.

The most damaging accusations against Ukraine have been regarding supplies of weapons to the Croats and Bosnian Muslims. Croatia undertook a large arms build-up since its defeat at the hands of the Serbs in the early 1990s. The bulk of its arms acquisitions came from the Russian army formations stationed in the former German Democratic Republic and Ukraine. One report talked of Croat purchases of 20 C-300 anti-missile complexes similar to the Patriot anti-missile system. The Croat tank force has trebled in size since the early 1990s with Ukraine as one of the principle sources. According to

## NEWSBRIEFS

### Kuchma decrees holiday amnesty

KYYIV — President Leonid Kuchma signed a decree offering amnesty to all jailed criminals who are veterans, including Afghanistan war veterans, to mark the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, reported Reuters on April 19. The decree will also free jailed criminals who never served in the military but who received "invalid" status after April 26, 1986, the day of the Chernobyl disaster. The amnesties are for sentences of up to five years. The president's head of the department of pardons, Petro Andreychenko, said, "This decree will call attention to veterans. It is a gesture of national reconciliation and mercy." Russia has offered its veterans a similar amnesty. (Reuters)

### Ukraine wants USDA farm credits

WASHINGTON — Ukraine is attempting to qualify for farm export and credit guarantee programs of the United States Department of Agriculture, said First Deputy Prime Minister Petro Sabluk on April 14. At a press conference after a meeting with the Export-Import Bank, the USDA and the World Bank, Mr. Sabluk stressed Ukraine's desire for foreign investment to help develop its agricultural sector and its commitment to being a reliable business partner. "We will introduce severe control for repayment of the credits we receive," said Mr. Sabluk. He said Ukraine would introduce a special bond issue to qualify for agricultural credits. In 1994, the USDA classified Ukraine and eight other former Soviet republics as not creditworthy. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Ukraine begins paying debt to Russia

MOSCOW — Russian Finance Minister Vladimir Pankov said on April 13 that Ukraine has given Russia \$50 million toward payment of its debt, reported Radio Mayak. Mr. Pankov said he believes Kyiv is using part of its International Monetary Fund credits to pay off the debt and added that the recent restructuring of the debt owed Russia was a factor in Ukraine's decision to begin servicing its debt arrears. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### EU: more funds for Chernobyl doubtful

BRUSSELS — The European Commission said on April 18 that its \$1.5 billion pledge to help shut down the Chernobyl nuclear reactor had been difficult to put together and that any further monies would be hard to find. The EU was responding to Ukraine's assertion that it would need \$4.5 billion to close the Chernobyl nuclear reactor and to build an alternative energy source. Commission

spokesperson Nikolaus van der Pas said, "We are talking about figures now which are way beyond anything which was discussed in the G-7 context," referring to the Chernobyl aid package put together by the Group of Seven industrialized states. EU Commissioner Hans van den Broek recently traveled to Ukraine where discussions focused on closing the reactor by the year 2000. He said Kyiv had promised to develop detailed plans for such a schedule while the EU would concentrate on developing financing for a proposed gas-powered reactor to replace the complex. (Reuters)

### Forty percent of nuclear arms transferred

KYYIV — Ukraine has transferred 40 percent of its nuclear arms to Russia, said Oleksander Serdiuk, head of Ukraine's nuclear forces control center, on April 17. Interfax and UNIAN reported that Mr. Serdiuk also confirmed that only 40 of Ukraine's 176 strategic weapons have been dismantled and transferred to Russia, the others are tactical weapons. Twenty more SS-19 nuclear missiles will be taken offline at the end of April when two strategic regiments are deactivated. (OMRI Daily Digest)

### Kuchma may ask for citizens' poll

KYYIV — President Leonid Kuchma said he will not dissolve Parliament over the dispute on presidential and local powers, reported Respublika on April 14. He added that he may move to organize a poll on confidence in the president and the Parliament, which would be held in May. The poll would not be legally binding, but the president believes it would strengthen his hand in dealing with Ukraine's legislature. (Respublika)

### Soccer fans run amuck

DNIPROPETROVSK — Ukrainian soccer die-hard fans run amuck in this city on April 18, tearing up trams and causing general havoc after their team won its first match with a world-renowned, former East German coach at the helm. Trouble erupted after Team Dnipro, with new team chief Bernd Stange coaching his first game, defeated Temp Shepetivka 1-0. Cheering youths flooded onto the streets of the city, crammed into passing trams, breaking windows, tearing up seats and throwing them out of the cars. Soccer-related violence is a rarity in the republics once part of the Soviet Union. Mr. Stange has signed a one-and-a-half year contract to coach the Dnipro team. He said, "I was offered contracts in Egypt, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates, but I chose Dnipro — the only team which can reach a European cup." (Reuters)

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# UAJC presents Duranty Award to Morley Safer in absentia

CHICAGO - To no one's surprise, "60 Minutes" correspondent Morley Safer was not present to receive the "Walter Duranty Award for Journalistic Dissimulation" during the April 9 presentation ceremony at St. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church in Chicago.

The Ukrainian American Justice Committee (UAJC) decided to present Mr. Safer with the award, as the inscription noted, for "going beyond accepted American norms of journalistic ethics and entering the realm of conscious deception, distortion and disinformation during his October 23, 1994, '60 Minutes' report on Ukraine."

The UAJC plans to permit Mr. Safer an opportunity to personally accept the award as the plaque makes its way to other cities. The first stop after Chicago is Minneapolis.

Speaking at the Chicago ceremony, which attracted some 150 people, was Joseph C. Goulden, director of media analysis for Accuracy in Media (AIM). "What has astounded me during my six years at AIM," began Mr. Goulden, "is the unwillingness of the media to

acknowledge that they have done something wrong - and the Ukraine episode is a good case in point."

"The media is having a heckuva credibility problem," continued Mr. Goulden. "A Times Mirror Poll - this is a media company, mind you - found that 69 percent of the public don't trust media to report fairly and accurately on political and social issues... Why don't TV networks keep a closer rein on the accuracy of their news programs, and especially those on the newsmagazine shows such as '60 Minutes'? The answer lies in three words: money, money, money."

Even when they are caught lying, Mr. Goulden emphasized, media moguls never receive just punishment. They are not treated as "professional pariahs." The people behind "Dateline NBC" who rigged the fake crash tests of General Motors trucks and were forced to publicly recant their story are still with us. NBC News President Mike Gartner was fired as a result of the rigged crash test,

(Continued on page 13)

# POLL RESULTS: Ukraine's people support reform, distrust Parliament

WASHINGTON - According to a new poll sponsored by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) and conducted by SOCIS Gallup International, the Ukrainian public continues to support President Leonid Kuchma's reform program, distrusts the Supreme Council, strongly supports an independent judiciary; and overwhelmingly favors a return to the polls to vote on a new Constitution.

The poll is based on 1,200 face-to-face interviews with Ukrainian citizens, age 16 and up, conducted nationwide on March 10-21 (margin of error: +/-2.8 percent).

## Kuchma's progress and patience for reform

In separate polls conducted in December 1994 and March 1995, Ukrainian citizens were asked whether they agreed with the following statement:

"President Kuchma has made progress in keeping the promises he made during the campaign, and we should give him more time to make the other changes he promised."

Response	Percentage in December 1994	Percentage in March 1995
Agree strongly/somewhat	57.9	60.7
Disagree strongly/somewhat	21.6	29.9
Don't know/no answer	20.5	9.5

Approval of President Kuchma's reforms and willingness to give him more time has risen slightly since December 1994, when the IFES conducted 1,201 face-to-face interviews with Ukrainian citizens, age 18 and up (margin of error: +/-2.8 percent). However some opposition to President Kuchma has grown over the winter.

The March survey also asked respondents about government powers, independence of the judiciary and adoption of a new Constitution. The texts of the questions posed and survey results follow.

## Power for which branch of government?

"And now I want to ask you which part of government should have the most power. Should the executive branch, including the president, have the most power; or should the Supreme Council have the most power; or should the executive branch and the Supreme Council have equal power so that neither branch can dominate the other?"

Response	Percentage
Executive most powerful	33.3
Supreme Council most powerful	10.2
Executive and Supreme Council have equal power	35.7
Don't know/no answer	20.8

Thus, only one in 10 respondents believes that the Parliament should be the most powerful branch of the Ukrainian government. The largest number of Ukrainians wants a balance of power between the executive and the Parliament. And, among those choosing one branch of government, by a three-to-one margin, Ukrainians support presidential power over legislative power.

## Should the courts be independent?

"In your opinion, should the courts be assigned to the executive part, assigned to the Supreme Council, or do you think the courts should be completely independent of the other two branches of government?"

Response	Percentage
Assigned to the executive	9.8
Assigned to the Supreme Council	7.3
Courts should be independent	67.4
Don't know/no answer	15.4

More than two-thirds of the Ukrainian people support an independent judiciary. Even though there is strong support for President Kuchma and the executive branch (demonstrated in response to other questions), the public is not willing to allow the presidential administration to control the courts in Ukraine.

## Support for constitutional referendum

"Now I want to ask you what you think with regard to ratifying the Constitution so that it becomes the supreme law of Ukraine. Some people say the new Constitution should be put to a vote of all the people, while other people say that the Constitution can be adopted by just a vote of the Supreme Council. What is your opinion, do you agree that all of the people should be allowed to vote on this new Constitution in order for it to become the official basis of our government? Do you agree (disagree) strongly or only somewhat?"

Response	Percentage
Agree strongly/somewhat	81.9
Disagree strongly/somewhat	10.3
Don't know/no answer	7.7

Even after many rounds of parliamentary and presidential elections last year, the overwhelming majority of Ukrainians supports a return to the polls to adopt a new Constitution.



UAJC officers with Joseph Goulden of Accuracy in Media. From left are: Stefkouropas, Walter Tun, Myron B. Kuropas, Joseph Goulden (holding Walter Duranty Award), Vasyly Hodeczak and Roman Golash.

# UCCA reacts to Yeltsin statement

Following is the full text of a statement released on April 17 by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America in reaction to Russian President Boris Yeltsin's remarks about the Crimea.

With the break-up of the Soviet Union and the birth of democracy in that region, it was hoped that Russia's historical imperialism would cease to be a source of concern. Unfortunately, albeit gradually and covertly, the face of Russian aggression has re-emerged in Moldova, Tajikistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Chechnya and most recently, Ukraine.

Statements made by Russian President Boris Yeltsin on April 15 represent a new and intolerable phase in the assault upon Ukraine's territorial integrity. These statements demand a swift and firm response from Ukraine's allies. Referring to the Crimea's sizable population of Ukrainian citizens of Russian descent, President Yeltsin asserted that Russia "has considerable interests in the Crimea." He went on to unacceptably impugn Ukrainian sovereignty by referring to Symferopol and Kyiv as capitals of two equal sovereigns and urging respect for the "will of the Crimeans."

The Ukrainian government in Kyiv pursues a peaceful policy of dialogue and parliamentary recourse in the Crimea. Not a single drop of blood has been spilled. In the meantime, while the Russians attempt to obliterate all traces of the Chechen people and nationality, President Yeltsin intimates that Crimeans are Russians and voices concern for their will.

With little more than a fortnight remaining before President Bill Clinton's visit to Moscow celebrating the Allied victory over fascism, we urge the president to be the voice of both humanity and respect for national sovereignty. Moscow must understand that the eras of the czars and commissars have receded into history and that only a democratic Russia respectful of its national minorities and neighbors will earn a place in the world community, with all the accompanying privileges, economic and political. If Russia wishes to belong to the world's democracies, it should learn to behave like one. This message should be relayed in advance of the joint celebration of the victory over fascism. Otherwise, the U.S. will have merely acceded to a dubious victory of one fascist power over another.

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

# University of North London promotes Ukrainian studies

by Tony Leliw

LONDON — Dr. Marko Bojcun would like to see the University of North London become the prime British institution of post-secondary education that works with Ukraine in all its disciplines. "This is something that we are thinking about very seriously," he said. "We hope to take an initiative of this kind later on this year."

The first lecturer in Ukrainian studies in Britain, at London University's School of Slavonic and East European Studies, he set up a master's course in contemporary Ukraine before leaving. Dr. Bojcun's track record proves that he means business.

The University of North London (UNL) is already moving in the direction of his goals. Four of its faculties are currently engaged in different aspects of work with Ukraine. These include: humanities and teacher education; the business school; the faculty of environmental and social sciences; and the science faculty.

The faculty of environmental and social sciences, for example, has the biggest Know-How Fund project in Ukraine with the Institute of Public Administration and Local Government, an institute of the Cabinet of Ministers whose goal is to help build up the Ukrainian civil service.

A senior lecturer in politics at the School

of Languages and European Studies, 44-year-old Dr. Bojcun works in the humanities and teacher education faculty. His job involves teaching a range of courses, including political philosophy, politics and government of Eastern Europe and the histories of Ukraine and Russia. He also does research on contemporary Ukraine.

His other responsibility is to organize the East European Pathway (EEP) courses, which are part of the European studies bachelor's (honors) degree, and to find places for students at East European universities for their third year abroad. In 1995-1996, the University of North London will have four students going to Kyiv University. Future plans include sending students to Lviv and Donetsk.

The Australian-born Dr. Bojcun was appointed two years ago to help set up the East European Pathway at UNL. Its success has been such that the European Union provided the EEP with 40,000 ECU for the 1993-1994 academic year to work with the Ukrainian Institute of International Relations at Kyiv University to help set up a European Studies Program. The EEP program also includes an exchange of lecturers and administrative staff between London and Kyiv. Furthermore, the EEP expects to launch an exchange program next year with Kyiv University whereby students from both countries can spend a semester or

longer at each other's universities.

Ukrainian students are already making their presence felt at the University of North London. A number are writing dissertations at the M.A. and Ph.D. levels. Others are coming for shorter periods to do research. "These students are invariably funded by the British Council or the European Union Exchange Program, because it is rare to find students who can pay their own way," explained Dr. Bojcun. "It will take a long time before the per capita income in Ukraine is high enough to see a lot of students coming over here." Nevertheless, Dr. Bojcun said he is dealing with an inquiry from a wealthy family who wants to send their offspring to law school.

In addition to helping students from Ukraine, Dr. Bojcun is keen on seeing British students study Ukrainian subjects. Five are taking the language course this year, and he expects the figure to treble in the next academic year.

"There is definitely an interest across the U.K. in building up teaching programs, research and publications in the area of Ukrainian studies," Dr. Bojcun observed. The Center for Russian and Eastern European Studies at the University of Birmingham is doing research on Ukraine in the area of conversion of defense industries, science and technology. Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge, has a program on ethnicity and nationalism in the former Soviet Union, a big part of which deals with Ukraine.

The University of London School of Slavonic and East European Studies, meanwhile, offers a Ukrainian language reading course. "This year we have eight undergraduates and five post-graduates doing it," said the university's Ukrainian Studies Unit director, Jim Dingley. "There is not one who has a traditional Ukrainian background," he added.

London University also holds public seminars offered by visiting professors, scholars and academics on Ukraine-related topics. One area that stimulated some inter-



Dr. Marko Bojcun of the University of North London.

est was given by Ostep Sereda of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. The subject was Leopold von Sacher-Masoch and the Ukrainian National Movement in Austrian Galicia in the 1860s. Back at UNL, Dr. Bojcun said his university is moving rapidly towards a modular scheme in which students can construct their own degree program from a whole range of courses. With Ukrainian language, history and politics already being taught there, a Ukrainian degree could be a possibility in the next few years.

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Anyone interested in any aspects of Ukrainian studies in Britain may write to: Dr. Marko Bojcun, School of Languages and European Studies, Faculty of Humanities and Teacher Education, University of North London, 1 Prince of Wales Road, London NW5 3LB; or Jim Dingley, Ukrainian Studies Unit Director, School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU.

## Paris reception marks completion of Encyclopedia of Ukraine project

PARIS — The somewhat belated celebration of the completion of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine, which came out in late August 1993, was held on April 8 in the Petliura Library in Paris. Among those present were Ukraine's ambassador to France, Yuriy Kochubey; Bishop Michael Hrynchyshyn; Prof. Arkadii Zhukovsky, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society — Europe; Prof. Danylo Husar Struk, editor-in-chief of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine; members of the Ukrainian community in Paris and a group of visiting professors from Canada and Ukraine.

In his opening remarks Prof. Zhukovsky expressed his satisfaction at the good attendance of this event and explained the lateness of the celebration, citing logistics of getting together all the people he wanted to be present. He also pointed out that up to the present the Ukrainian community in the U.S. has failed to mark this remarkable achievement.

He gave a brief outline of the genesis of the Entsyklopedia Ukrainoznavstva, pointing to the pioneering work of the late Prof. Volodymyr Kubijovyc and the group of Ukrainian scholars he had co-opted for this formidable undertaking. Then he called on Prof. Struk to give an overview of how the Encyclopedia of Ukraine came into being.

Prof. Struk outlined the extension of the work of Prof. Kubijovyc from Sarcelles to the University of Toronto, the transition from Kubijovyc to Struk as editors-in-chief, the computerization of the work on the encyclopedia, the installation of faxes which brought the scattered editorial board closer together, the dedicated work of the Toronto Office staff as well as that of the numerous contributors in Canada, the U.S., Australia, Western Europe and Czechoslovakia.

Prof. Struk stressed the importance of having the constant financial support of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta, part of whose yearly budget went to support the work on the preparation of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine. He also credited the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies, a cre-

ation of the Ukrainian Professional and Businesspersons' Association, which managed to secure the necessary funds for the publication of the five-volume set. Provincial governments of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia, as well as the Canadian federal government have been credited with their generous contributions inside each volume.

The Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies has assumed the difficult task of advertising and distributing the Encyclopedia of Ukraine to the community at large. The publisher, University of Toronto Press, is distributing the work to libraries and bookstores. Prof. Struk said he is proud that in the University of Toronto annual report for 1994, distributed through the Globe and Mail (a Toronto-based Canadian newspaper), the Encyclopedia of Ukraine was hailed as an "academic bestseller."

Lastly, Prof. Struk informed the gathering that work is in progress on the index to all five volumes. Also planned are update volumes, which are expected to appear roughly every three to five years in the future, if the necessary funding can be found.

Last on the list for future undertakings is the conversion of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine onto CD, but as with the rest of the project, Prof. Struk stressed that people and funds have to be made available for its completion.

A spirited discussion period followed, with questions directed at both Profs. Zhukovsky and Struk. As an illustration of how valuable the Encyclopedia of Ukraine is to Ukraine at large, Ambassador Kochubey cited the upcoming observance by UNESCO of the 400th anniversary of Bohdan Khmelnytsky's birth. Some members of the approval committee had claimed there was no sufficient evidence demonstrating the importance and relevance of this figure to Ukraine, so Ambassador Kochubey make a photocopy of the relevant page of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine, distributed it among the committee and the anniversary was approved without any further difficulty.

## USAID funds IREX partnerships

WASHINGTON — Universities and professional associations across the United States will share their expertise with counterpart organizations in Russia and Ukraine in a project managed by the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) with funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

The first seven of 22 USAID-assisted partnerships, which were announced this week, are in the fields of agricultural business, business management, the environment, support for people with disabilities and economic restructuring. The partnerships yet to be named cover these fields as well as energy, social sector restructuring, development of non-governmental and private volunteer organizations, health, housing and democratic initiatives.

"These two-year agreements will assist educational and professional organizations in Russia and Ukraine to develop their institutional capacity to provide continuing education on a self-sustaining basis," said Daniel C. Matuszewski, president of IREX.

"The U.S. institutions are committed to maintaining these partnerships after the federal money runs out. While the USAID contribution is short-term, these relationships will be long lasting."

"We are not just assisting in the creation of institution-to-institution partnerships. This is a people-to-people program," said Thomas A. Dine, assistant administrator for Europe and the new independent states at USAID. "We are offering the best and brightest professionals and academicians

from the U.S. to work side-by-side with counterparts at the grass roots in Russia and Ukraine. This is a key element of our support for the transformations under way in the former Soviet Union."

The three Ukrainian partnerships are:

- Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (VOCA) of Washington — Bila Tserkva Agricultural Institute;
- Carnegie Mellon University (Pittsburgh) Graduate School of Industrial Administration — International Management Institute in Kyiv;
- University City Science Center of Philadelphia — consortium of Ukrainian partners in Donetsk and Lviv.

As a component of their application for funding, each partnership was required to contribute 25 percent of total project costs.

USAID support for the partnerships is limited to a maximum of \$1 million for Ukraine and \$1.5 million for Russia.

USAID is the federal agency responsible for the design and delivery of U.S. assistance activities around the world, including those in the 27 countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the NIS.

The management contractor engaged by USAID to administer the Partnership Project, IREX, is a private, non-profit exchanges organization based in Washington. It has 25 years of experience as a principal American non-governmental agency for academic, scholarly and scientific exchanges with the former Soviet Union and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

## New map seen as aid to business in "new" Lviv

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — The scene is classic vaudeville. A Western entrepreneur arrives in Lviv ready to set up shop with a hot, new business venture. Deals have been signed, supplies have been ordered, staff has been hired and office space has been rented. One problem remains: the gung-ho foreign executive doesn't know how to get to that new office.

Quick as a bunny, Toronto immigration lawyer Nestor Woychysyn has arrived to the rescue.

The 36-year-old Toronto-based attorney has forced his litigation brain into overdrive to come up with a solution for tourists and chronically lost pedestrians wandering around Lviv. He has designed a new map — a topographic commodity that is quickly becoming a necessity in independent Ukraine.

"Lviv has one of the most crazy street systems I have ever seen," explained Mr. Woychysyn over the telephone from his home in Toronto. "Most of them are winding, not straight." And, since Ukraine declared its independence in 1991, many of its major cities, especially Lviv (population: 1 million), have declared war on any post-Soviet remembrances.

Street names were an easy and likely target. "I think about 450 streets in Lviv have changed their names," said Mr. Woychysyn. His map includes those name changes.

Producing the map in the first place, however, was perhaps more daunting a task than figuring out what avenue led to which street. Mr. Woychysyn's company, Pohar International, had to import paper from Finland, ink from Hungary, a computer system from Canada and presses from Germany. The map was printed in Ukraine, however, which is still a sure bet for entrepreneurs, Mr. Woychysyn added.

"Compared to Ukraine, there's no opportunity in Canada. Imagine trying to set up a Sears Roebuck store here as the founder. You couldn't," he said.

Though street names may have changed quickly, Ukraine's business acumen is still skulking toward modernity.

A day after 35,000 of Mr. Woychysyn's first maps were printed, 3,000 were tossed out because of printing flaws. Much to his chagrin, they weren't destroyed but, unbeknownst to him, were sold out on the streets for half the asking price. (Prices vary depending on the city where the maps are sold, said Mr. Woychysyn.)

A setback, yes, but Mr. Woychysyn remains undaunted.

Along with his Canadian partner, Walter Wulczyn, who sells baked goods, deli meats and pantyhose in Ukraine, Mr. Woychysyn is peddling wood products in Ukraine. He also hopes to soon get into real estate — there, not here.

And though the Lviv map project was taxing, Mr. Woychysyn plans to tackle four other cities, including Kyiv. Through a joint venture, he is currently exploring the area of computer graphics. Future maps will also come in magnified versions to help with such things as crime investigation for local Ukrainian police authorities — or, for intrepid yet disoriented travelers.

Andriy Hluchowecy, director of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress Information Bureau in Ottawa, said he plans to use his Woychysyn map when he visits Lviv for the first time in early April. He added, however, "I'm not that worried, because I usually rely on taxis to get me where I want to go anyway."

## "BIZNES": The trials of a would-be pretzel maker

by Bohdan Hodiak

KYYIV — Martin Schumitzki, who made a small fortune with a pretzel bakery in the United States, has so far been defeated by Ukraine.

Fluent in Ukrainian, the son of parents who fled Ukraine during World War II, Mr. Schumitzki came to Kyiv three years ago certain that a pretzel factory there would be a success. He is still trying to set it up.

In the meantime, the 48-year-old entrepreneur has opened a supermarket that sells grocery items imported from the United States. It is located in a park, not far from the Lukianivsky outdoor market in Kyiv. That isn't going too well, either.

When I met him recently, Mr. Schumitzki was in a bad mood. His Ukrainian landlord had just demanded an increase in rent to \$5 a square meter, which would put his monthly rent for the store at \$5,000. Since that was at least 10 times what the space was worth, Mr. Schumitzki figured his landlord wanted to get rid of him and then open his own store.

Not that Mr. Schumitzki, who grew up in Philadelphia, hadn't had some warning on how today's Ukrainians do business with foreigners. When he came to Kyiv he signed a contract with a Ukrainian partner on the pretzel factory. Mr. Schumitzki supplied most of the capital and imported the pretzel-making equipment. When they were about to start production his Ukrainian partner decided he didn't like his contract and demanded 50 percent of the business. In a rage, Mr. Schumitzki took out the pretzel machinery and shipped it back to Baltimore. Going to court in Ukraine today, to enforce a contract, is a waste of time, he said.

Eventually, he decided to open the hard currency supermarket. "It took me nine months just to get the paperwork done," he said. "They make everything difficult. You always have to know somebody. They constantly break your chops here. I am really getting tired," he said.

I had the impression the supermarket wasn't doing that well. I visited the store several times and I was virtually the only customer. Because of customs duties and transportation costs, Mr. Schumitzki has to sell the items at a higher price than they sell for in the United States. A small box of Tide sold for \$6 and a jumbo box of Kellogg's corn flakes sold for \$6. Mr. Schumitzki said he had to pay five different taxes on the grocery items he imported.

Kyiv doesn't have a McDonald's restaurant because the government wanted too much, Mr. Schumitzki added.

About a mile down the road a new hard-currency supermarket has just opened that has lower prices and a better selection. Many of its grocery items come from Western Europe and cost less to buy and transport. It is also close to the American Embassy and will attract its employees. The store is called Mria, the Ukrainian word for dream, and is owned by the Dynamo soccer club. The club plays in other countries and has an income in hard currency, part of which its directors wanted to invest.

### Living in Kyiv

The day I visited Mr. Schumitzki's supermarket he was leaving to search for a new apartment, the result of another "learning experience" in the new Ukraine. After Mr. Schumitzki rented his old apartment, he had it renovated, repairing and repainting the entire apartment. The landlord wandered in one day and liked it so much



Entrepreneur Martin Schumitzki in front of his supermarket van.

that he decided to kick Mr. Schumitzki out. He could get a much higher rent from a new tenant.

So on this day I was in a van with Mr. Schumitzki, going to see a rental apartment. With us was Mr. Schumitzki's pretty 26-year-old blond fiancée, and the owner of the rental apartment, Oleksander Kozytzky, a high official in Ukraine's ministry of economics.

As we drove, Mr. Schumitzki described his troubles with Ukrainian partners and officials. I added that in America in the old West, and even in this century in the oil fields of Texas, many businessmen made contracts between each other simply by giving their word and shaking hands. They would rather lose all they had than betray their word, I said. It was a matter of honor.

"Ah, but among us, it's not like that," Mr. Kozytzky said.

Every country in the world with a mafia-type economy has remained poor, I said.

We arrived at the apartment building and for the first time I looked at Ukrainian housing as a potential tenant. I had entered such buildings scores of times in my trips to Ukraine, but this was the first time I tried to imagine living in such a building. It was the way most professional Ukrainians lived.

The grass and shrubbery outside the building either grew wild or was dead. There was garbage and construction material thrown around. The walls of the building were cracked and peeling, and the entrance looked as if hadn't been swept in years. There was a tiny, rickety elevator that looked as if it was about to fall apart. We got off on our floor. Most corridors and hallways in Kyiv's apartment buildings are dark because people steal the light bulbs. Even the window panes in the halls of many buildings have thick X marks painted across. This is done with a special paint that is very hard to remove so the window panes are not stolen.

This hallway did have a working light bulb. There was dirt on the floor, and peeling, chipped walls. The hallway looked as if the contractor had abandoned the place midway through renovation. It was like entering an abandoned building that had been worked over by vandals.

Mr. Kozytzky pointed out that his apartment had a very good alarm system at the door. It would go off if anyone tried to enter illegally. It was a one-bedroom apartment, with shabby furniture, dirty floors, creaking and rust-stained appliances. The rent was \$150 a month, probably five times Mr. Kozytzky's monthly salary.

If I had to enter and leave this building every day and live in this apartment I would start getting depressed, I thought.

Mr. Schumitzki declined and we left.

### Wonderful talkers

Driving back, Mr. Schumitzki said he felt some bitterness toward former United States Ambassador Roman Popadiuk because he was influenced by his glowing reports on business opportunities in Ukraine. Another problem, Mr. Schumitzki said, is that most of the Ukrainians foreign businesspeople deal with are wonderful talkers. They make very convincing presentations. It's the execution that is bad, he said.

"They're very smart people, but they don't think about the future. They just want to get as much money out of you as quickly as they can. They know how to destroy. This is a very destructive country," he said.

Mr. Schumitzki also made a distinction between Ukrainians and Russians in doing business. "I wish Kyiv had fewer Russians and more Ukrainians." Then he added, "This country breaks my heart. It could be so beautiful. The people are great."

Mr. Schumitzki said he thinks the Soviet system has corrupted much of the population. "They've become passive and lazy. They want the government to give them things. I used to feel sorry for people here. Now I think it's their own fault," he said.

Asked why he remains in Ukraine, Mr. Schumitzki said he has lost so much money that he needs to recoup at least some of his investment. In November he rented a former restaurant that he intends to convert to a pretzel bakery.

While people like Mr. Schumitzki have a hard time in Ukraine, natives who want to become entrepreneurs have an equally hard time.

### A composite case

For purposes of illustration, we can take a composite couple, Serhiy and Halyna Ivanenko, who live in a suburb of Kyiv. They are in their early 40s and they welcomed Ukrainian independence. In 1992 they purchased two glove-making machines with a loan from a new bank and money from friends. Working hard, they soon had a successful business, selling gloves locally and in Russia and Turkmenistan.

It wasn't long before various officials started paying attention to their business. Discretionary violations of various kinds were used to forbid them to export, and tax and fire officials came by with numerous demands. The laws and the regulations kept changing, with various officials interpreting them differently. Official tax rates kept going up. At one point in 1992 Mr. Ivanenko calculated that the effective

(Continued on page 18)

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### Russia speaks

Last week Russia again asserted its special "interests" and what it considers its concomitant rights on territory once part of the monolithic Soviet Union. Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev said on April 18 that "the possibility of using direct force to protect ethnic Russians abroad [i.e. in what Russia likes to call its "near abroad"] is not ruled out."

He was referring to the 20 million Russians who live in the three Baltic states and in the countries that belong to the strange entity known as the Commonwealth of Independent States.

"There is a large arsenal of means to protect our compatriots — from the expression of mild dissatisfaction by an anonymous representative of the Russian Foreign Ministry to the application of political and economic sanctions," said the outspoken Mr. Kozyrev. "In certain instances, the use of direct military force might be necessary to protect our compatriots abroad," he underlined. Charging that "the plight of Russian speakers" in many CIS states is unsatisfactory, Mr. Kozyrev warned the former Soviet republics that Russia is watching. (To put it another way, big brother is still watching.)

One of the hotspots Russia is watching is the Crimea, an autonomous republic that is part of Ukraine, where the majority of the residents are Russians. It is an area that currently is plagued by a dispute over authority between Kyiv and Symferopil, and home to the Black Sea Fleet, whose ownership continues to be a contentious issue between Russia and Ukraine.

Regarding the Crimea, Russian President Boris Yeltsin appeared to be speaking last week out of both sides of his mouth. While noting on April 18 that "The Crimea is an integral part of Ukraine," on April 15 he had said that Russia would sign the on-again-off-again friendship treaty with Ukraine "only after we are convinced that the relations between Symferopil and Kyiv do not infringe on the interests of the Crimeans." And, among these Crimeans, he noted are many Russians — some two-thirds of this autonomous republic's population — ergo Russia's "considerable interests in the Crimea." And yet, he went on to state during the Moscow visit of the acting prime minister of Ukraine: "The Crimea will never be the source of discord between Russia and Ukraine."

To make matters worse, the chairman of the Crimean Parliament, Sergei Tsekov, traveled to Moscow to address the Russian Duma in an attempt to enlist assistance in resolving the Crimean dispute. "The situation in the Crimea cannot be considered by Russia merely as Ukraine's internal affair," he said on April 14. "There is no way to solve the Crimean problem without Russia."

At the same time Russia is threatening to use economic blackmail against Ukraine. President Yeltsin said last week that if the Black Sea Fleet issue is not resolved, Russia will begin to re-examine the financial-economic treaties already signed with Ukraine. His international affairs adviser was quoted as saying, "If Kyiv will not meet Russia on certain issues, some economic deals with Ukraine giving it certain benefits are likely to be revised."

All these developments signaling Russia's penchant for imperialistic thinking come just a little more than two weeks before President Bill Clinton's visit to Moscow, where he and other leaders will celebrate V-E Day while acknowledging the "sacrifices of the Russian people in the defeat of fascism. Our message to President Clinton: Now is the time for Russia to be told in no uncertain terms that though it craves acceptance as a key player on the international scene, it must earn that role by respecting the territorial integrity of neighboring states and the independence of neighboring nations.

April  
27  
1945

### Turning the pages back...

As odd as it may seem, Ukraine's involvement in the "Great Patriotic War" against Nazi Germany provided a sound foundation for the statehood it claimed in 1991. In the words of historian

Orest Subtelny, it resulted in the unexpected "emergence of Ukraine on the international stage. At [Joseph] Stalin's insistence on April 27, 1945, Ukraine and Byelorussia, along with the USSR, were included among the 47 founding states of the United Nations."

Although clearly a tactical move designed to give the Soviet Union more weight in the nascent international organization, it also served as a gesture to recognize Ukraine's role in defeating Hitler's armies.

The head of the first Ukrainian delegation, Dmytro Manuilsky, chaired the commission that wrote the preamble and first section of the U.N. Charter. The Ukrainian SSR was active in a number of U.N. agencies, including the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO, where it was most visible), but its representatives were absent from most influential international bodies.

Although it signed some 120 treaties, conventions, agreements and declarations, Ukraine's role in the U.N. until its declaration of independence in 1991 amounted to "little more than one of assisting Soviet diplomacy," according to historian T. Kis.

Leonid Kravchuk's appearance at the United Nations in October 1991 signalled independent Ukraine's arrival among the nations of the world. Ukraine's first independently appointed representative to the U.N. was Viktor Batiuk.

The country will celebrate the 50th anniversary of its U.N. membership represented by the man who served as its first foreign minister, Anatoly Zlenko.

Sources: Orest Subtelny, "Ukraine: A History" (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988); "United Nations," Encyclopedia of Ukraine, Vol. 5 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

## EASTER PASTORAL LETTER: "Rejoice all ye people!"

To the Venerable Clergy and devout faithful of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church entrusted to our archpastoral care:

May the peace and grace of Him, Who trampled death by His death and granted us life eternal, be with all of you!

The author of the Paschal Canon, St. John of Damascus, profoundly and clearly brought to light the essence of this, the celebration of the ecclesiastical year: "This is a solemn and holy day... this is the Feast of feasts, a Celebration of celebrations..."

The resurrection of Christ is the greatest feast celebrated by people who have been baptized and clothed in Christ. "From death to life, and from earth to heaven has Christ God brought us!" By His resurrection, the only begotten Son of God, who came into the world out of love for all people, made us dwellers of heaven, saying to all who believe in the Father and Him Whom the Father sent, as He said to the thief who hung at His right hand: "Today you will be with me in paradise." The fact that the Son of God made us to be dwellers of heaven is at the same time one of the principal and most joyous elements of our annual celebration.

Therefore, in the words of one of the most illustrious theologians of the Orthodox Church, the Church of Christ calls upon all people of faith: "Rejoice all ye people!" "It is Pascha! Let us joyfully embrace one another." Therefore, we, your servants in the Lord, call upon you to spiritually rejoice and be glad for "Today is the salvation of the world! Christ, who is almighty, has risen!"

The journey which we began on Chesearef Sunday has gradually brought us to this day of joy. Using the spiritual medicines prescribed by the Church, we, by prayer, fasting and sincere penance, have cleansed ourselves of all which deflects our attention from Christ — the Fulfillment of our dreams and desires. By works of mercy, with which we assisted others, we made Christ accessible to those who seek Him, and in so doing we enriched their lives and filled their lives with the light of Christ which we carry in our innermost being. We shared with them the love of Christ, which knows no boundaries. Receiving Christ frequently in Holy Communion we, in partaking of eternal life, have become new people, children of the Risen Son of God, totally capable of being His instruments here on earth, heralds of His truth and thus able to fulfill the promises which we made during Holy Baptism.

Who believes in the Risen Son of God lives daily with Him, loves Him and totally hopes in Him. For the believer, Christ becomes the foundation of his/her personal, family, church and societal life. Such a person continuously strives to follow Christ — our Paskha — our Eternal Life. Having a life founded in Christ, the believer knows his goal; his/her conscience is alive and burns with a spiritual fire, like the fiery pillar during the time of Moses, always pointing to the true path which leads him/her to Christ and to new life. The one who believes decides matters not as the world does, but with God in his heart; and the heart of the believer is always pure and imbued with love. Faith in Christ is that which guides the believer in all matters; faith in Christ is that which impacts in a positive manner on all aspects of life.

Christ spoke of Himself through the mouth of His beloved disciple St. John the Theologian, saying: "I am the resurrection and life," (John 11:25), "I am the way, the truth and the life," (John 14:16) "I am the light of the world! Who follows me does not walk in darkness, but will have the Light of Life." (John 18:12)

Many are those who today, even after the collapse of the communistic system, live and act in darkness, for either they know not Christ, or they have forgotten Him... Growing amorality and a lack of feeling for the sacredness and dignity of life completely cripple society, which on a daily basis develops in areas of technology, but spiritually becomes more and more poor. The reality of 34 was being waged in today's world, manifestations of terrorism and criminal behavior which occur in various countries of the world, as a consequence of which many people suffer and perish, testify to the fact that darkness, love of power and other manifestations of injustice further guide the activities of many individuals who choose darkness over light, hate over love, pride over humility, and death over life.

Loudly does our Ukrainian Orthodox Church, together with all the Orthodox Churches of the world, speak out against all manifestations of evil. Our Ukrainian Orthodox Church — the Church of the Risen Christ, the Son of God, guided by the Holy Spirit — unswervingly upholds and maintains the principles of Christ's Holy Gospel, Orthodox Christian morality and the teachings of the Holy Fathers; it lives by them and in the love of the Risen Savior, and calls upon all people to seek first of all the Kingdom of God and His righteousness.

The annual observance of Christ's Resurrection presents us with an opportunity to strengthen our spiritual life and to be that chosen people, that royal priesthood and that holy nation acquired by Christ, Who sanctified us with the Holy Spirit, Who gave Himself up for us a ransom for death, and Who said to us: I live, and you too shall live. It is to such a spiritual renewal that we, your archpastors, who care for you spiritual well-being and salvation, call each of you, especially our Christ-loving youth who, steeped in the Faith and in the Gospel of the Risen Savior, can, as pillars of Christ's Church in this and in the third millennium of the Lord's grace, give the world a new and blessed direction.

It is to this spiritual renewal that we encourage our brethren in native and independent Ukraine, to whom the evils of our times are not foreign, and who in their innermost being know that only Faith in the Risen Lord and life founded on the principles of the Gospel of Christ and the teachings of the Orthodox Church can hasten that which all desire, namely everlasting peace, order and unity, which can never be taken away. It is with them, our beloved brethren in Ukraine, that we together with you share the joy of this year's Paskha which overcomes all of us and calls us not to separation, but to unity with Christ — our Passover.

Christ is risen! May this mystery of Faith renew all of us for eternal life and fill us with the power of the Holy Spirit, so that we all might fulfill His will here on earth.

Embracing each of you in the love of the Risen Savior and bestowing upon you our paternal and archpastoral blessing, we remain,

Your devoted servants in the Lord,

† Constantine, Metropolitan  
† Anatolij, Metropolitan  
† Antony, Archbishop  
† Paisij, Bishop  
† Ioan, Bishop  
† Jeremiah, Bishop

Issued on the Feast of the Resurrection of Christ, April 23, in the year of our Lord 1995, in St. Andrew the First-Called Apostle Center, in the God-Saved city of South Bound Brook, N.J.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Stranded in Miami

by Helena Kulyk

Oleh Kniazev, 27, and his mother, amara, had come from Ukraine to Miami with hopes of having a new surgical procedure, called nerve regeneration, to cure his paralysis — the result of a diving accident eight years ago.

Ukraine had allotted \$55,000 for Mr. Kniazev's treatment, and had sent the money to Moscow (as was previously one), where it would then go through a network of organizations and individuals who handled payment of Mr. Kniazev's expenses. With changing government policies and the recent animosities between Ukraine and Russia, Moscow is now sitting on the money.

To make matters worse, surgery performed on Mr. Kniazev just five months ago in Ukraine (the first time it was ever performed, and under ill-equipped conditions) now appears to have aggravated his health. Approximately two months ago, Mr. Kniazev came down with flu-like symptoms and went to the emergency room after traditional treatment failed to work. The hospital would not admit him due to his financial limbo — it is after four years of a treatment history with this same hospital — and suggested he return to the ER if his symptoms worsened. He did this on 11 occasions, with his mother needing treatment for severe hypertension during two episodes.

Two weeks ago, Mr. Kniazev was finally diagnosed with an infection in the same right hip where he had his last operation. He was told he would require further surgery. Unfortunately, no one could perform this specialized procedure or osteomyelitis until there was some guarantee of payment.

Throughout all this misery, Mrs. Kniazev, a widow for the last 24 years, never lost her humor. Her description of the ER episodes and letter-writing campaign to President Leonid Kuchma brought uncontrollable laughter to anyone hearing it.

Ironically, Tamara and Oleh lived in a small cottage just behind the Kuchma residence in Dnipropetrovske. Several letters were written (and faxed) to President Kuchma, asking him to intervene with Moscow to move the funds being held hostage.

Understandably, President Kuchma has more pressing problems to deal with, but Mr. Kniazev's life is now threatened by the infection that persists despite treatment with antibiotics and his inability to eat enough for basic sustenance.

With time running out, the hospital has suggested the Kniazevs try fundraising within the Ukrainian community. The Tavrta Arts Foundation Inc., a non-profit organization that normally works with artists and athletes (you may remember the yacht Hetman Sahaidachny, which finished seventh over-all in last year's Whitbread Race), has stepped in to help organize their efforts.

Since the Ukrainian community in Miami is quite small, we are asking Ukrainians in both the U.S. and Canada to help. What is needed is \$35,000 for Mr. Kniazev's immediate treatment. An alternative would be to find a surgical team and/or hospital willing to perform this surgery free of charge.

We are hoping this article will set the bureaucratic wheels in motion and wake up our diaspora to the urgent need to

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ACTION ITEM

FACT: Ukraine ranks 11th out of the 12 countries of the new independent states of the former Soviet Union (NIS) in over-all per capita assistance from the United States.

FACT: Ukraine ranks 11th out of the 12 countries of the NIS in per capita humanitarian assistance from the United States.

FACT: Of the promised \$350 million in Nunn-Lugar funds (money allocated for the dismantlement of nuclear weapons), as of December 1994 Ukraine received only \$9 million.

In 1994, the United States committed to Ukraine a greater percentage of the assistance allocated for the NIS than in previous years because of pressure from Congress. Congress was made aware of the inequitable distribution of NIS funds by the Ukrainian American community.

In the coming month, Congress will begin working on legislation for U.S. assistance to the NIS. It is vital that you write to your representative and urge that Congress allocate \$300 million of assistance to Ukraine. (A sample letter follows. To find out who your representative is, contact your local City Hall or the League of Women Voters.)

Contacting your representative is vital if your tax money is to be used to assist Ukraine rather than Russia. (Sample letter follows.)

The Honorable  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative:

Ukraine, a nation of 52 million people, has ratified and is implementing both the Minsk and NPT treaties, has implemented democratic political reforms, maintains an exemplary human rights record, and has embarked on free market economic reforms. For these reasons, Congress, for the past two years, has urged the administration to allocate to Ukraine more of the NIS assistance appropriated by Congress.

According to State Department figures, Ukraine ranks 11th of the 12 NIS countries per capita assistance from the United States as of December 31, 1994. In terms of U.S. assistance, this places Ukraine behind countries such as Turkmenistan and Tajikistan, countries that have not pursued either political or economic reforms.

It is important that the United States support Ukraine's political and economic reforms. I urge you to convey your support for an earmark of "not less than \$300 million" of assistance to Reps. Sonny Callahan and Charles Wilson, the chairman and ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations. This earmark will not entail additional spending; it will mandate a more equitable distribution of planned U.S. assistance to NIS countries.

— submitted by UNA Washington Office

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



"60 Minutes" virus spreading

Thanks to the alert efforts of Genyia Paliy-Moore and Stefa Dmytriw of the newly established MediaWatch Ukraine in Canada, evidence is growing that the October 23 "60 Minutes" broadcast on Ukraine was not an isolated event.

As I suggested in "Benefits of CBS Scourging" months ago, the Morley Safer report will assist that segment of the Jewish-American community that wishes to restore refugee status for Jews from Ukraine.

According to a MediaWatch press release, three members from MediaWatch Ukraine and two Ukrainian students from the University of Toronto attended a closed circuit international satellite broadcast from Paramont Studios and Moscow on April 2.

The event was publicized in the March 31 Toronto Globe and Mail by Liam Lacy who wrote that "gregarious host Larry King will play to a small, very select TV audience... His 90-minute closed-circuit satellite telecast will reach just 150 homes and 36 universities around the world, but the circumstances of its creation make it an unprecedented television event..."

"Entitled 'Help Our People Know,' the telecast launches a worldwide campaign to raise awareness about the danger to Russia's 1.5 million Jews, currently endangered by rising anti-Semitism and Russia's unstable politics," wrote Mr. Lacy. "Such guests as U.S. Vice-President Al Gore, Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal and Toronto philanthropist Leslie Dan will speak to audiences at sites in Moscow, Jerusalem, New York and Toronto, including the University of Toronto.

"The project's mastermind is 40-year-old Rabbi Irwin Katsof, a Montrealer who now lives in Los Angeles. He managed in a few months to enlist the help of some of the most powerful executives in Hollywood..."

The main purpose of the broadcast was to raise millions of dollars for the Jerusalem Fund of Aish Hatorah.

During the broadcast, according to MediaWatch, Larry King acknowledged "my good friend" Morley Safer and ran a clip from Mr. Safer's report of October 23. A taped message of congratulations and best wishes was later extended by President Bill Clinton.

Distorted and juxtaposed footage was presented in documentary format. Lviv and Kyiv were referenced as part of Russia, and Bohdan Khmelnytsky's freedom crusade against Polish oppression was presented as a vicious pogrom against the Jews.

That old Ukrainophobe Simon Wiesenthal, according to MediaWatch, claimed that Jews in western Ukraine are endangered due to anti-Jewish influence and agitation by the 1.5 million Ukrainians living in Canada. If this calumny can be documented, Ukrainian Canadians may have grounds for a class-action suit charging Mr. Wiesenthal with a hate-crime.

MediaWatch Ukraine is currently trying to obtain either a print or a transcript of the 90-minute airing of "Let My People Know." Jewish organizations based in Toronto claim they have neither the transcript nor the print of this broadcast.

There's more. During a recent conversation with an official of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in the United States, I was asked what was going on in Ukraine. The official told me that Jews whose American visas were expiring were coming into INS offices claiming that they couldn't return to Ukraine because their lives were in danger. The official had seen the CBS broadcast and was wondering if

there was any truth to it. "Every one of the Jews tell the same story," the INS official told me. "It's almost as if they were coached. They claim they can't walk the streets in Ukrainian cities because they may get beaten. They also claim that their synagogues are being burned. These Jews are asking for refugee status."

Soon after hearing this, I called Pam Cohen, national president of the Union of Councils, an organization that bills itself as "The Voice of Emigration, Jewish Survival, and Human Rights in the former Soviet Union since 1970." I had met Ms. Cohen previously and believed her to be a friend of Ukraine. When I told her about the comments of the INS official, she was outraged that any U.S. government official would share that information with me. When I told her I planned to write about the incident, she asked me to wait while she got a tape recorder so that she would have a record of what she said to me.

"In the eyes of people who lived in Ukraine," she told me, "there is reason to seek asylum in the United States." When she claimed that synagogues were being burned in Ukraine, I asked for more information. A few days later I received a well-documented report of alleged attempts to destroy a synagogue in Kremenchuk, Ukraine, beginning April 16, 1994. As it turned out, the synagogue was only one of several institutions housed in a building that also included an accounting school. At the time no one thought it was an anti-Semitic incident. Later, however, Solomon Gulkin, chairman of the Jewish Religious Community, was allegedly threatened by phone. "This is only the beginning," a voice told him. Although little damage was done on April 16, a second arson attempt on April 24 severely damaged most of the valuable religious items in the synagogue.

Despite letters from Sens. Dennis DeConcini and Steny Hoyer to Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak and a letter to the Kremenchuk Mayor I.K. Panomenenko, Ms. Cohen informed me that no satisfactory resolution has been reached. The matter is still under investigation. Based on my information thus far, there is reason to believe that it was, as Ms. Cohen claims, an anti-Semitic incident. Since the region has a heavy Russian population, it could have been a provocation by a Russian. Even if it was a Russian provocation, however, the incident took place on Ukrainian soil and, horrendous as the crime is, Ukraine must take responsibility.

But does the burning of one synagogue in an area of eastern Ukraine signal a wave of anti-Semitism throughout Ukraine? Does it mean that all Jews are in danger for their lives? Does it justify refugee status for all Ukrainian Jewish visitors in the United States?

Personally, I have no problem with Jews or anyone else wanting to legally emigrate to the United States. I would not be here today if my parents had not made the very wise decision to move to America. What I and most other Ukrainians deeply resent, however, is the use of defamation and obloquy of the people of Ukraine in order to provide a haven for Ukrainian Jewish visitors in the United States. This is outrageous, a scam aimed at defrauding the U.S. government.

As the Office of Special Investigations (OSI) has pointed out to us time and time again, lying to INS officials is grounds for extradition.

## Ukraine's "baby affair"...

(Continued from page 1)

"In order to get our region back to normal, we have to go through this process, and the guilty parties must be punished," he told *The Weekly*.

Stepan Palamar, the assistant prosecutor in the Lviv Regional Prosecutor's Office who is heading the investigation, said, "There is nothing political about this case. It is purely a criminal matter."

The three arrests could be just the tip of the iceberg, according to Mr. Palamar. "Our investigations have been going on for two months now, and could take up to half a year," he said, explaining that the case has been referred to the Prosecutor General's Office in Kyiv to allow extensions as investigators continue their work.

"I have a feeling that during this investigative process the ring will get bigger, and it will include not only doctors, but petty bureaucrats and others," he said, refusing to comment further until the investigation is concluded.

### In the beginning....

The "baby affair" began to unfold close to nine months ago, when the newspaper *Moloda Halychyna* received an anonymous tip regarding some "wrongdoings" at the hospital in Kamianka-Buzka, a small town some 30 kilometers northeast of Lviv.

The newspaper sent one of its correspondents, Halyna Myc, to investigate the matter at the Department of Vital Statistics and Records, known colloquially as the ZAGS. But, when she started digging, the chief of the department took her notebook away and asked her to leave Kamianka-Buzka.

Moloda Halychyna then turned to the Lviv Federation of Unions, where Dr. Volodymyr Kolesnyk, a physician employed there, was asked to return to Kamianka-Buzka with the journalist to help her dig a little deeper in an independent investigation.

"Assisted by good, honest people, we were able to get some documents which show that babies born in Ukraine are now living in the West," said Dr. Kolesnyk, who was asked a few weeks ago by the Prosecutor's Office to help with the investigation.

A few weeks before he was invited to join government investigators, he met with *The Weekly* in Lviv, where he shared some of his findings in hopes that sources in the West could help him trace the route the accused doctors and their accomplices used to sell babies for profit.

"Keep in mind that healthy babies from Ukraine were not available for adoption in Canada, the United States, the West. In Lviv, we have a waiting list of 30 years for healthy babies," he said.

Of the more than 800 children (babies, toddlers and schoolchildren) adopted abroad since Ukraine gained independence in 1991, each one had some physical or mental handicap, some as slight as a vitamin deficiency.

Then, in July 1994, a moratorium on all foreign adoptions was passed by the Ukrainian Parliament.

However, Dr. Kolesnyk said he has records to prove that at least four healthy newborns have recently found homes in the West, while their natural mothers were fooled into thinking their children were born either sickly or handicapped, and that they would be better off without them.

Dr. Kolesnyk has obtained records showing that some healthy babies born in 1993 to mid-1994 to mothers, most of them unwed, were taken to the Kamianka-Buzka hospital where documents were then forged to indicate birth defects or other problems that would allow them to be

taken to the West. "These documents were given to the ZAGS, where, on this basis, they received a birth certificate, then to the raion and oblast administrations for adoption papers. The papers made it to the Cabinet of Ministers, which then granted permission for adoptions. The documents were then returned to the raion center, and the child went to America," he explained.

Normally, Ukraine's bureaucracy is a tangled web of offices in dark corners, telephone numbers that are always busy, and government officials who are always out to lunch.

"In the cases of these adoptions, however, they moved faster than the speed of light," noted Dr. Kolesnyk, explaining that one newborn baby went through all levels of the bureaucracy in two weeks, while another was out of the country in 24 days.

### The first arrests

In late February, two doctors – Bohdan Fedak, the chief doctor of the Lviv Oblast Clinical Hospital, and Liudmyla Ornst, assistant to the chief doctor of the Kamianka-Buzka Hospital, were arrested. Dr. Fedak was once the chief doctor of the Kamianka-Buzka Hospital.

In yet another twist to this story, a few weeks later, Dr. Volodymyr Doroshenko, the physician who headed the independent investigation that Dr. Kolesnyk was part of, also was arrested. All three doctors – Fedak, Ornst, Doroshenko – now have been charged with "exceeding their authority" and "forging official documents" (Articles 165 and 172, respectively, in Ukraine's Criminal Code).

Dr. Kolesnyk told *The Weekly* that the investigation has been delayed on a number of occasions. He alleged that officials, including Dr. Doroshenko, destroyed records and that some may even be involved in a cover-up of the scandal. Dr. Doroshenko and his colleagues are currently in a Lviv jail.

With skills worthy of Perry Mason, Dr. Kolesnyk continued his investigation, tracking down mothers who had no connection to Kamianka-Buzka but whose babies' births were registered there.

His documents show that a woman from the Ivano-Frankivske area, which is more than 200 kilometers away gave birth to a baby in Kamianka-Buzka, as did another woman from Zaporizhzhia, located in eastern Ukraine, a 24-hour train ride away from Lviv.

Dr. Kolesnyk also found a woman, named Maria Chmara, who in June of 1993 had given birth to a baby girl who, according to his documents, has a new home in a suburb of Akron, Ohio.

### The case of Maria Chmara

Maria Chmara was born in Zarudtsi, Zhovkivskiy Raion, Lviv Oblast. At age 29, she is single mother, with two daughters, Marianna, 10, and Nadia, 12. She lives in a two-room brick house on the outskirts of the village with her mother and her younger brother Andriy, 27.

Maria was down and out; she was not familiar with her rights, or the law. She worked on a collective farm, but, given Ukraine's current economic crisis, the farm did not always have money to pay her meagre salary. Often, all five Chmaras lived on the grandmother's pension of 1.5 million karbovantsi per month (\$10).

In early 1993, Maria found out she was pregnant and went to Lviv to terminate the pregnancy. She was too far along, however, and a doctor, whom she knew only by her first name and patronymic, Roksolana Dionizivna, told her she had a female colleague who could help her with all the official documents needed to give up the child.

on behalf of world Jewry and the local Jewish communities in the respective countries, and to negotiate with the appropriate authorities. Although the particulars vary in every country, governments have enacted restitution legislation with cut-off dates that have the effect – whether intended or not – of restricting the rights of Jewish communities and others with legitimate claims to reclaim their property. Moreover, laws are being passed that prevent foreign citizens and those not domiciled locally from making claims.

It should be made clear to the countries involved – Belarus, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia and Ukraine – that their response on this matter will be seen as a test of their respect for basic human rights and the rule of law, and could have practical consequences on their relations with our country.

It is the clear policy of the United States that each should expeditiously enact appropriate legislation providing for the prompt restitution and/or compensation for property and assets seized by the former Nazi and/or Communist regimes. We believe it is a matter of both law and justice. Time is crucial. For those aging survivors who suffered such grievous loss, righting this historic wrong is the very least that can be done.



**Maria Chmara, one of the mothers whose babies allegedly was sold in the West.**

That colleague was Dr. Ornst. According to Maria, she was to give birth in a Lviv hospital, and Dr. Ornst would take care of everything else.

But Maria did not make it to the hospital. She gave birth to the baby at home in early June with the help of a local midwife. That night she was taken to the raion hospital for a check-up.

"It was a healthy, bouncing girl, and my girls name her Martusia. Five days after I gave birth, Dr. Ornst drove up in a cherry-colored Niva and took me to Kamianka-Buzka with the baby.

"What do you need three children for?" Ornst asked me. I had just given birth, and she was giving me official papers, telling me to renounce my rights as a mother. I signed them," she said sighing.

"But in August 1994 she (Dr. Ornst) was back again asking for more documents, asking me to sign papers that showed I could not financially provide for my child and revoking my maternal rights. She told me my daughter was adopted by a couple from Kamianka-Buzka who was moving to Rivne and wanted a baby girl very much; she said she had seen pictures of the baby, who had already taken her first steps," Maria continued.

"But a few months later the Security Services of Ukraine paid me a visit. They asked me what had happened to my baby, how much I had sold her for," she explained in a very level-headed manner, going over her story she seems to have told a hundred times before.

"I told them honestly that I had not gotten a penny for the baby. And they told me the doctors had gotten sums of up to \$80,000, or something like that, for the baby," she said.

Maria then told *The Weekly* that if Dr. Ornst had gotten such huge sums, the least she could have done was to have given her some financial support for her two girls.

It was only after Security Services officials from Lviv came to talk to Maria that she found out Dr. Ornst had forged other documents, giving her a new address in Kamianka-Buzka and recording the birth of a sickly baby. It was also from the Lviv Security Services that she found out her baby now lives in the state of Ohio, in the United States.

Almost two years have passed, and Maria now says that if she had known all of this would lead to the current state of affairs, she would never have given up the baby.

"But, now I have no right to claim the child. Of course, I would like to know how she is doing, but I wouldn't want to disrupt her life with her new parents. Enough harm has been done," she added. Maria said that if Dr. Ornst is brought to trial, she will not hesitate to testify against her.

### Kamianka-Buzka is abuzz

Kamianka-Buzka is a sleepy town where everybody knows everybody else's business. But the "baby affair" has been a shock to their system. Articles about the scandal are pasted on doorways of boarded-up shops and the women at the local beauty shop constantly analyze the situation, the players, the times they live in.

"Baby-selling is mockery of the people," said Valeriy, 32. "My wife is now pregnant, but she lives in a state of fear."

"We learned about all of this in the newspaper. We know Ornst quite well. She is the mother of two children and her husband also is a doctor. We always trusted that they took care of our children," said Vera, the local hairdresser. "But now, we live in a state of mistrust," she said.

"Ornst is no woman; she is a barbarian," said Vera's friend Nadia.

## Jewish properties'...

(Continued from page 1)

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher. It was made public in New York by the World Jewish Congress.

The World Jewish Congress, reported Reuters, charged in a recent report that East European governments were refusing to return property and assets worth billions of dollars that were plundered by the Nazis and then nationalized by the Communists.

Below is the full text of the letter, obtained by the Washington Office of the Ukrainian National Association.

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Dear Mr. Secretary:

The collapse of Communist rule in Central and East Europe presented the Jewish people with the opportunity to reactivate efforts to reclaim lost property. For the most part, Jewish properties, communal and individual, plundered by the German occupation authorities, satellite governments and local populations were later seized by Communist regimes before they could be returned to the survivors and other heirs.

In 1992, the World Jewish Restitution Organization (WJRO) was created in order to coordinate Jewish claims

# Scholarly exchange with Ukraine brings first lecturer to Canada

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO – Dr. Anatolii Zahorodny, deputy director of the Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences Institute for Theoretical Physics in Kyiv, is the first lecturer to come to Canada under the Royal Society of Canada-Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences cooperation agreement. In order to provide the exchange agreement with a permanent financial base, a Royal Society of Canada-Ukraine Exchange Endowment Fund has been established.

The exchange program with Ukraine is only the fourth such initiative undertaken by the society. As announced in the RSC Newsletter (Winter 1993), "The aim of the [Canada-Ukraine Exchange Endowment] Fund is to create a program similar to the existing Rutherford Lectureship program with the Royal Society of London and the exchange with the Académie des Sciences (Paris) in which a Canadian and a foreign distinguished scholar are sent on alternate years to visit each other's country, speaking to specialized audiences as well as to the public on topics at the frontier of knowledge. Such exchanges are very effective in creating close links between individuals and institutions in each country."

The Royal Society of Canada, founded in 1882 and modeled after the Royal Society of London and the Institut de France, is an organization of eminent scholars and scientists. It has three academies: the French-language Académie des Lettres et des Sciences Humaines, the English-language Academy of Humanities and Social Sciences, and the bilingual Academy of Science/Académie des Sciences.

Election to the society is an honor and a recognition of professional excellence. The society's 1,400 fellows have been elected by their peers on the basis of distinguished contributions to scholarship and represent a

unique network of expertise within Canada.

The Academy of Sciences is the largest of the three academies with 800 fellows. The president of the academy is Prof. Lawrence Mysak of McGill University who, with Prof. Jurij Darewych, York University, co-chairs the Canada-Ukraine Exchange Fund-Raising Committee.

Dr. Zahorodny's two-week itinerary was to include lectures in his specialty (plasma physics) at academic and research establishments across Canada: the National Research Council of Canada in Ottawa, and the universities of Toronto, McGill, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

In spite of a heavy official schedule, he also met with Ukrainian community groups in the cities on his tour to provide information on the state of higher education and scientific research in Ukraine. The first such meeting was held in Toronto on March 14 and was sponsored jointly by the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian Association of Engineers.

Dr. Zahorodny was born in the Poltava region and graduated from Kharkiv University in 1972. He received a candidate degree from Kyiv University (1978) and a doctorate from Kharkiv University (1990). In addition to his position as deputy director of the Institute for Theoretical Physics in Kyiv, he is a professor of physics at both Kyiv University and the University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy. Dr. Zahorodny was in Canada for the first time.

In his presentation in Toronto, Dr. Zahorodny pointed out some of the problems facing higher education and research establishments in Ukraine today. Ukraine has a large reservoir of highly educated people: 80,000 persons with graduate degrees, including 9,500 doctorates. The Academy of Sciences is a network of 108 research establishments with 69,000 workers. But research activities

are now threatened by economic hardships and changes. Between 1992 and 1993 there was a 40 percent decrease in funding from the government to the Academy of Sciences.

A significant part of scientific research previously depended on orders from the Ministry of Defense and from establishments serving defense purposes, which are now closing down. The defense industries, which were narrowly specialized, are difficult to convert; jobs for scientists are disappearing. The younger scientists are going into business, while those who can find work abroad are leaving Ukraine, noted Dr. Zahorodny.

But there are some positive changes, he added. Other sources of financing research now exist, such as the National Committee for Science and Education, which provides funding on the basis of submissions. Several new Ukrainian Academy of Science institutes have been established, such as the Institute of Eastern Studies and regional centers in cities other than Kyiv, Lviv and Kharkiv.

Although research and teaching are still separated, with the former done at the institutes while teaching is the responsibility of universities, there are moves to join research and teaching on the Western model. Dr. Zahorodny gave as an example the Institute of Theoretical Physics in Kyiv where a branch of the Faculty of Physics of Kyiv University has been set up. Students now come from the university to hear lectures at the institute.

A significant change in higher education has been the growth in the number of universities, whose number has gone from 10 to 59 in the last three years. The Ministry of Education has been issuing university licenses to higher education establishments that did not hold that designation, such as institutes of education, and to new establishments, such as the University of Kyiv-



Dr. Anatolii Zahorodny

Mohyla Academy. Since the granting of university licenses was previously controlled by Moscow, the speaker said there is good reason to re-evaluate the process. However, he questioned whether the ministry was scrupulous in applying the necessary standards, such as a requisite number of teachers with postgraduate degrees, before granting the licenses.

The process of accreditation of postgraduate degrees is currently under the control of a central body, the Higher Accreditation Committee of Ukraine, Dr. Zahorodny said. All candidate and doctoral degrees must be approved by this committee (on the recommendation of the university council where the degree was completed). In view of the large increase in the number of degree-granting establishments, Dr. Zahorodny expressed the opinion that such a unified standard of accreditation should be maintained, at least for the time being.

Speaking of education in general, Dr. Zahorodny said the shortage of teachers has become a serious problem. The teacher deficit was 5,000 in 1993 but jumped to 22,500 in 1994 as teachers fled schools because of low salaries and better opportunities elsewhere. There is a critical lack of teachers of foreign languages even at the university level; for example, this year there were 80 vacancies in the department of Romano-Germanic languages at Kyiv University.

According to Dr. Zahorodny, 74 percent of schools in Ukraine are now teaching in Ukrainian (the percentages were 45 percent in 1988 and 56 percent in 1993). The situation at individual universities varies greatly, however. At Kyiv University, 98 percent of the classes are taught in Ukrainian, with only individual lecturers still using Russian. Theses and examinations are all now written in Ukrainian. But the reverse situation exists at the universities of Kharkiv, Donetsk, Odessa and Dnipropetrovsk, where Russian still is the language of instruction and only individual lecturers teach in Ukrainian.

Throughout his presentation, Dr. Zahorodny maintained that, in spite of the present hardships, the percentage of good students at institutions of higher learning in Ukraine has not decreased compared to the number 10 years ago. This fact, coupled with the opportunities now available through contact with the West, gives some hope that higher education and scientific research will be able to weather the current difficulties.

The Royal Society of Canada-Ukraine Exchange Endowment Fund has set as its initial goal the sum of \$100,000. To date, about \$30,000 has been collected, both from society members and from the Ukrainian community. To make a contribution or for information contact: The Royal Society of Canada, P.O. Box 9734, Ottawa, Ontario, K1G 9Z9; fax, (613) 991-6996

## Seminar targets teachers of Toronto's Ukrainian schools

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO – The Institute for Professional Development of Teachers, which operates under the auspices of the Education Coordinating Council of the World Congress of Ukrainians, in the past two years has organized two very successful teacher training courses in Ukraine: one in Lviv in 1993 and another in Odessa in 1994.

The program for the courses was developed and conducted by a core group of professional educators from Canada, and each of the two-week sessions was attended by over 120 teachers from all across Ukraine. A third such course, to be held in Lviv this July, is now in the planning stages.

Luba Zaraska, who heads the Toronto Ukrainian School Board, approached the institute with the suggestion that some of the program material developed for the courses in Ukraine be presented to teachers of Ukrainian schools in Toronto. As a result, a Teachers' Seminar was held in Toronto on February 4-5, jointly sponsored by the institute and the Ukrainian School Board (an affiliate of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress). Tania Onyshchuk was responsible for program coordination on behalf of the institute, while Mirka Werbowy-Onuch, of the board, handled the organization and administration of the seminar.

The seminar program consisted of four concurrent sessions. Three of the sessions dealt with methodology of teaching and covered the following subjects: Ukrainian in primary and intermediate grades (Ms. Werbowy-Onuch); science studies in primary and intermediate grades (Halyna Dytyniak); and history at the secondary

level (Valentyna Kuryliw). A fourth course, for principals and program coordinators, was taught by Andrij Melnyk.

All four seminar lecturers had taken part in the teacher training courses in Lviv and Odessa.

A total of 85 participants signed up for the seminar, evenly distributed among the three methodology courses, with a slightly smaller number for the principals' course. Of those who registered, 77 participants fulfilled all the requirements of the seminar, which included attendance for the full nine and a half hours of classes, and were issued certificates. Although the majority

of the participants were teachers from the 12 Ukrainian schools in Toronto and Mississauga, 10 other schools from outside the Toronto area also were represented (Ottawa, St. Catharines, Windsor, Hamilton, Oshawa, Sudbury, London, Thornhill and Montreal).

On the evaluation sheets filled out at the end of the seminar, the participants gave very high ratings to the seminar program and proposed some new topics for the future: problems of discipline, how to motivate students, and methodology of Ukrainian language teaching in secondary school.



Participants of the Teachers' Seminar held in Toronto: (from left) Tania Onyshchuk, Andrij Melnyk, Valentyna Kuryliw, Nadia Luciw, Mirka Werbowy-Onuch and Luba Zaraska.

## THE ART SCENE

## Olenska-Petryshyn's paintings on view at New York's UIA

NEW YORK – Beginning April 28, the Ukrainian Institute of America will present an exhibition of paintings by Ukrainian American artist Arcadia Olenska-Petryshyn. The show, which continues through May 7, will feature 30 of Ms. Olenska-Petryshyn's new works depicting her signature subject, the exotic flora of the American Southwest.

Ms. Olenska-Petryshyn commented: "I was awed by the wondrous vegetation of the American Southwest... unique in its visual fascination, self-fulfilled and needing hardly any additional interpretation. The creature-like plant forms appeared to be developing in unpredictable directions, and the range of colors seemed to have no limitations.

"For me, the unusual creatures became pictorial devices through which I could express specific ideas about the human condition and the affirmation of life, by emphasizing the energy and rhythm which my subject matter provided.

"I hope that my paintings express this vitality, and although there appears to be a struggle for existence and space in them, there are hardly any lethal combats. These expressions drew frequent comments from viewers during my many exhibits in Ukraine."

Well-known and appreciated both as an artist and an art historian, Ms.

Olenska-Petryshyn's works are in numerous collections in the United States. She is now making her mark in Ukraine, where she resides part of the year.

After receiving an M.A. in art history from Hunter College in New York, where she studied with the renowned Robert Motherwell, Ms. Olenska-Petryshyn exhibited at the Bodley Gallery from 1963 to 1978.

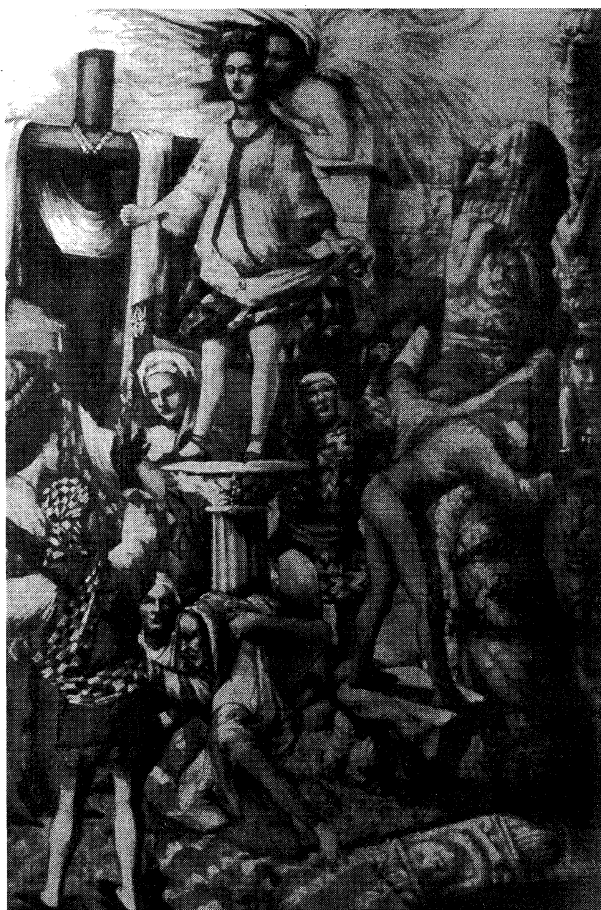
Her works may be found in permanent collections at Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh; the George Peabody Museum, Nashville, Tenn. and the New Jersey State Museum, Trenton, among others.

In Ukraine, her works are housed in permanent collections at the National Museums of Ukrainian Art in Lviv and Kyiv and the Dnipropetrovsk Art Museum.

Ms. Olenska-Petryshyn has taught art history at Hunter College and Douglass College and has recently been guest lecturer at Columbia University.

The exhibition at the UIA runs from April 28 through May 7. Gallery hours are Tuesday-Sunday, 2-6 p.m. or by appointment, (212) 628-3062. The opening reception is on Friday, April 28 at 6-9 p.m. The Ukrainian Institute of America is located at 2 E. 79th St., New York, NY 10021; (212) 288-860.

## Group exhibit of modernists to open at Chicago's UIMA



"Revelation I" by Victoria de Jesus and Taras Lewyckij (egg tempera and gouache, 1988).

CHICAGO – The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in Chicago is presenting an unusual and outstanding group exhibit of works by Ukrainian artists from New York. The show brings together Anya Farion, the collaborative team of Taras Lewyckij and Victoria de Jesus, and Christina Saj in an exhibit of modernistic work with a profound awareness of inherited traditions.

The sometimes cynical and sometimes random appropriation of imagery from past sources is what defines the works of this exhibit. The show is accompanied by a color catalogue of highest quality published by the institute. The catalogue contains an introduction by Andrew Horodysky of New York, color prints of art works and brief descriptions of the artists and of the institute.

The works of the four artists in this exhibition, consciously or not, emulate or reject the influences around them and their past, and thus their work illuminates each artist's originality. European painters and sculptors, whether modernists or traditionalists, have seemed to be more conscious of the legacy of the past, or perhaps they were more burdened by the legacy of the past. But even today, the question of an artist's relationship to his or her sources is often a defining one. When the artist seems equally fascinated by and knowledgeable in modernism and the inherited traditions, this question becomes the more absorbing.

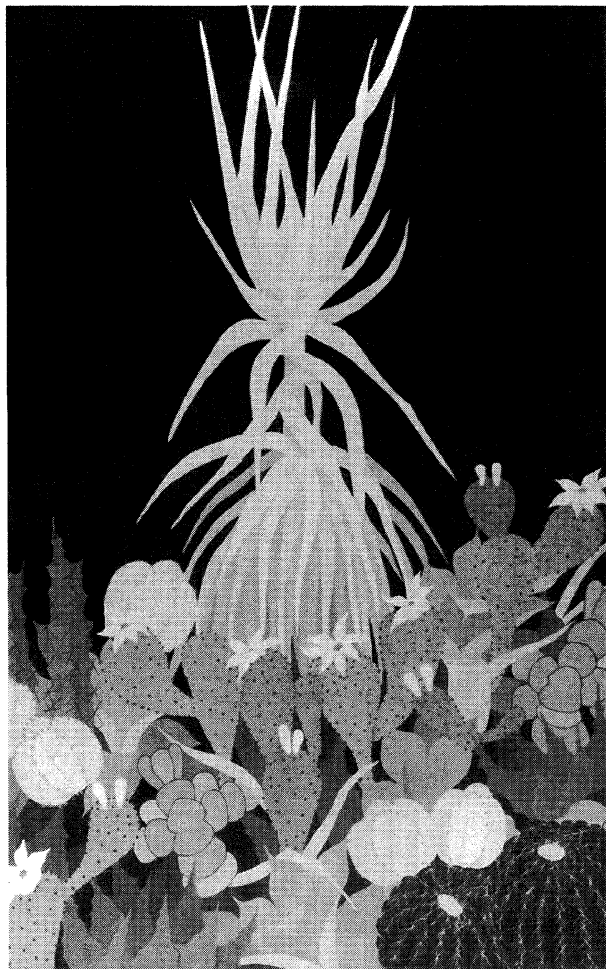
The overt allusion of all four artists with the human form, combines an eclectic mix. Figurative painting and sculpture is used for images containing pictorial narrative. They represent recognizable scenes from the world around us.

Ms. Farion explores stone-carving techniques with various forms of marble. The sculptor's forms evolve under two compelling ideals, a universal harmony and a purity of materials. Ms. Farion 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 received her B.F.A. from Manhattanville College in 1975. She studied marble carving at the Istituto Statale dell'Arte in Massa, Italy and was awarded a Fulbright grant to sculpt in Petrasanta, Italy. In 1994, Ms. Farion was the United States representative at the Invitational International Sculpture Symposium in Kyiv. Her carved marble received second prize. She has exhibited widely in the United States, Canada, Italy and Ukraine.

The unyielding compositions in the works of Mr. Lewyckij and Ms. de Jesus provoke visceral responses developed from the studious observations of both the natural and the man-made formulations of pictorialism. The collaboration of this cre-

(Continued on page 17)



Arcadia Olenska-Petryshyn's "Papago Park Memories" (oil on canvas, 1995).

# Ukrainian Easter traditions: Velykden — Great Day

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

If you're from a traditional North American Ukrainian family, and think that you celebrate Velykden just the way they did in the old days back in Ukraine, think again. Just because you visited the Plashchanytsia in church on Good Friday, wrote some pysanky, blessed your basket of special foods and ate them after sunrise services, then watched hahilky on the sidewalk outside of the church — it's not the same. These are but the blink of an eye compared to the customs practiced long ago. And it can't be otherwise, because time, place and circumstances have changed.

Were we to continue some of the Easter week customs — days between Kvitna/Verbna Nedilija (Palm Sunday) and the three days of Velykden — from a few centuries ago in rural Ukraine, we would find ourselves under arrest. Arson is not looked upon favorably nowadays. But how else would local authorities view the setting of an enormous bonfire near the church on Holy Thursday or Holy Saturday night? The ringing of church bells continuously all Easter Sunday would find the good fathers of the parish joining the "arsonists" in jail, for disrupting the peace. And dousing pedestrians with buckets of water on Easter Monday would find the rest of the parishioners behind bars.

It would seem that when it comes to Ukrainian traditions, Easter has retained more of the religious Christian meaning than Christmas has. But even with more activities centered around the church during Easter, there is still much of the ancient, pre-Christian element with us.

Just the word Velykden (Velykyi Den — Great Day) is different from the name for Easter used by most other Slavic nations. They use Paskha — from Peisakh, the Hebrew for Passover (we have left it for the name of the Easter bread; the other is babka, most probably a symbol of the matriarch of the clan). For stubborn Ukrainians, even the church had to accept the pre-Christian "Velykden," the word for the spring equinox. Day and night are equal in length on this day, indicating that until the fall equinox, day will be longer than night, and the sun will increase in its power.

The Christian Church celebrates Christ's Resurrection as the most important day in the Church year. For a very traditional people who would not give up the beliefs and customs practiced for generations over thousands of years before Christianity, this special feast was one more which combined the ancient and the Christian. The theme of the victory of good over evil, the defeat of the "nechysta syla" (the unclean spirit, later in Christian times — the devil) is prominent during this time. Its origins are found much earlier than Christ's victory over death 2,000 years ago.

Palm Sunday is called Kvitna (Flower) or Verbna (Willow) Sunday in Ukrainian. The palm tree, the fronds of which were waved to greet Jesus in Jerusalem, does not grow in most of Ukraine. The pussy willows on the tree are a symbol of spring, and appear even before the leaves. Before Christianity, the willow had special ritual symbolism. Not only was it the symbol of spring, it was prolific (grew anywhere, especially near water), and had many medicinal properties. The native tribes of North America also used the bark of the willow to treat headaches and rheumatic pain, since it contains the same properties as ASA.

After the pussy willows were blessed in church, children rushed to swallow a "kotyky" ("kitten" — one bud) to prevent sore throats, indicating the belief in the willow's curative powers. I doubt if anyone still does this, but we do still gently touch each other with the pussy willow branches, reciting one of the special verses: "I am not hitting you, the willow is, Easter is coming in a week," or, "Be as tall as the willow, as healthy as the water and as rich as the earth."

The reverence for the verba was established long before Christianity arrived in Ukraine, because blessing the willow became a custom soon after. The *Izbornyk* of 1073 (a theological compendium) mentions the "Feast of the Willow Blessing." In some regions, including cities, it was a custom for groups to go in procession from church to church visiting with the verba.

Though the verba may be revered and blessed, if you're not careful you may wind up cursing it. It is a symbol of spring and fertility because it roots so easily. As a result, people plant it — and the symbolism comes alive! That one "bazka" can take over your yard very quickly, and then it is very difficult to eliminate a willow grove in your backyard. It's as bad as khryn (horseradish).

The fires of Easter are a symbol of cleansing, of the victory of the clean over the unclean, of good over evil. The "strasna svichka," or passion candle was made especially for Holy Thursday and held during the ser-

vice of the reading of the Twelve Gospels. It was important to carry the burning candle home and to burn a cross into the house beam with its flame. This candle had great power during the year: it was lit during thunderstorms to keep away lightning, when the family was in fear or being threatened, during illness (of people or farm animals) and during difficult labor; it was placed in the hands of the dying.

Holy Thursday had many regional names, but the most common were Chystyi (clean/pure), Bilyi (white), Velykyi (great), Strasnyi (passion), or Zhyvnyi (nourishing) Thursday. Young men set bonfires both on the night of Holy Thursday and, more often, on the night before Easter. The fires of Thursday kept the "nechysta syla" at bay, because during this night, the spirits of the dead were awake. The fires kept away those who did not have a peaceful death and still had the potential of harming the living.

A Good Friday custom still practiced by many is that of fasting until the visit to the Plashchanytsia (holy shroud) in church, and of abstaining from meat and dairy products all day (in the old days, not even fish was eaten). The Easter breads, the paska and babka, were baked on this day with much ritual and care. The old breads were very rich, full of 60 to 100 egg yolks, butter, lemon zest, sugar, saffron, and yellow and white ginger.

If we think that our Easter baskets are traditional, with the medium-sized ornate paska, the kovbasa and ham, the butter, cheese, horseradish, beet and horseradish relish, salt, eggs, and pysanky — all on an embroidered cloth and with myrtle and periwinkle trim — think again. Most pasky in the old days were enormous — the size of wagon wheels (or, in our context, bigger than a super-max pizza). They would not fit into any basket and were carried, or taken by wagon, to church in a large khustyna (scarf). A piece of shyinka (ham) just would not do. A whole roasted suckling pig, with a piece of horseradish in its mouth, was blessed. No wonder they took the wagon.

Holy Saturday was spent in more preparation for Easter, with krashanky being colored and pysanky written on this day in some regions. The former are solid-colored cooked eggs, eaten during the breakfast after Easter services. The pysanky — in a class all their own — are the special ornamented raw eggs, symbolizing fertility, rebirth, spring and everything good. In most regions, games with eggs were played using krashanky, because the pysanka is too revered, too special to be played with or broken. Pysanky were exchanged on Easter, and if a young woman gave her beau a pysanka, this was a sign she was hoping for matchmakers to visit. The bonfires of Holy Saturday night were set on the church grounds, or on a hill where they would be visible to other villages.

After the pre-sunrise services, the Easter foods were blessed on the grounds outside the church. Other items blessed in the old days included poppy seeds, salo (suet or bacon), alum, millet, copper crosses and needles. After the blessing, people greeted each other with "Khrystos Voskres" and three kisses on the cheek —

called "khrystosuvatsya." This is one of the times when pysanky were exchanged. People did not go directly home, but stopped at the cemetery on the church grounds to greet their departed relatives (especially parents) with "Khrystos Voskres!"

Before the family breakfast, the hospodar (master of the house) visited the barn and beehives with the Easter basket of food, a remnant of the pre-Christian reverence for animals and the belief that they are part of our family. This is similar to the Christmas Eve sharing of food with the farm animals. The "roz-hoviny" (breaking of the fast) — the Easter meal — has had less ritual than the Sviat Ve chir meal. The abundance of breads, meats and dairy products indicates that this ritual meal has its origins in the Neolithic Period, our Trypillian culture of approximately 7,000 to 5,000 B.C., when agriculture began and animals were domesticated.

Oleksa Voropay mentions an interesting reminder of the departed family's presence at this meal: in the southern Ukrainian region of Kherson, a small mound of earth on a dish was seeded with oats a few weeks before Easter. By Easter Sunday, it was a mound of green blades. This "mohylka" (mound or little grave) was placed on the table, along with all the food and drink, as a reminder of those departed in the family. There is no empty place-setting on Velykden.

Velykden afternoon was spent on the church grounds, with hahilky (ritual round dances), games and festivities. The bells rang continuously that day. It was an honor for young boys to ring the bells, and even men tried to ring them at least once. The hahilky (a.k.a. yahivky, or hayivky) are still done today, although not as spontaneously as long ago. Nowadays, girls from youth organizations rehearse the hahilky, and then perform them on the sidewalk or parking lot of the church, with the rest of the parishioners watching.

Oblyvanyi Ponedilok (Wet Monday) is a fun time for children and young people, because this is a chance to do what is not proper at any other time of year. Along with fire, water is a symbol of cleansing. Young people, especially young men, would wait in hiding to douse a favorite young woman with a pail of water. It was a love/hate thing — if you weren't doused, even though it was a bother — no one had an eye for you. Today for Plast or SUM members it's no longer cups and pails, or even water pistols — it's Super Soakers!

On Easter Monday, people visited each other, and children especially visited their relatives and their godparents, carrying Easter foods and pysanky. Another name for this Monday is Volochilnyi Ponedilok (wandering Monday), because of the visiting. Easter Tuesday was spent in bidding farewell to the holidays, "vidprovadzhuvaty sviata," by celebrating and dancing in the tavern.

The general community — at least in western Canada — has accepted Ukrainian Easter traditions as their own. I sincerely doubt if there are many public school children in Manitoba who have not learned how to write pysanky.

(Continued on page 16)



"Easter Games," a glasspainting by Yaroslava Surmach Mills.

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**"West Meets East" is topic of business conference in N.Y.**

NEW YORK — The American Institute of Banking of Greater New York (AIBNY) is hosting a two-day conference titled "West Meets East," to be held at the St. Moritz on the Park, 50 Central Park S., on May 15-16. The program will include speakers from Austria, Hungary, Russia, Ukraine and the United States. The conference will begin each day at 9 a.m.

region, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia, a practical, hands-on working forum. The focus will be on an in-depth overview of the targeted regions with emphasis on specific aspects of doing business in these emerging markets. The conference will allow for individual and group participation, providing the basis for a highly interactive environment.

The purpose of the conference is to provide financial institutions, corporations and individuals that are developing or seeking to develop markets and opportunities in Eastern Europe and surrounding countries, including the Baltic

The cost of the conference is \$695. Corporate sponsorship is available. For additional information contact conference coordinator Luba Labunka, president, Emerging Concepts Inc., and financial and management consultant to emerging markets in Eastern Europe, at (212) 480-3200, ext. 15.

**Stranded...**

(Continued from page 7)  
upgrade Ukraine's medical know-how and avert other cases such as Mr. Kniazev's.

Among conference topics are: "Alternative Financing: Specialized International Finance, Offset and Countertrade Transactions"; "Risk Analysis/Financial Institutions: Financial Instruments, Services and Products as Resources"; "Privatization Funds in Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovakia"; "Capital Markets/Sources of Funding: Opportunities in Current Capital Markets with an Emphasis on Russia"; "A Review of Financing Resources Available for Development of the Private Sector within Romania, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine"; "Legal, Accounting and Tax Issues as They Pertain to the Developing Markets"; "Exit and Entrance Strategies for Individuals and Companies Coming Into and Out of the U.S."; and "Enterprises and Their Experiences in the Emerging Markets: Financial and Technical Resources Available to U.S. Businesses."

Ukraine is losing its doctors. They come to the U.S. to learn modern procedures and then decide to remain here, where they see an entirely different standard of living.

Those who would like to help may contact Tavria at (305) 864-4895, or send donations to the Oleh Kniazev Fund, c/o Ukrainian Self-Reliance FCU, 1681 NE 123rd St., N. Miami, FL 33181.

Mr. Kniazev now can only hope to teach others like himself back in Ukraine that life does go on — that is, of course, if he survives being stranded in Miami.

Cards and letters would be especially welcome and may be sent to: Ronald McDonald House, Oleh Kniazev - Room 115, 1145 NW 14th Terrace, Miami, FL 33136.

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**Ukraine**  
New Country Code  
**380...**

**On April 16 1995**  
**Ukraine will implement a new country code**  
(Current dialing procedure from CIS countries\* will not be affected)

**How will one place a call to Ukraine from abroad?**

Dialing procedure will change:

Country's access code to international telecommunication	380 country code of Ukraine	City code (the first "0" will not be dialed)	subscriber number
A call to Kyiv (Kiev) from abroad:	7	044	XXX XX XX
Will be	+ 380	44	XXX XX XX
A call to Cernivhi from abroad:	7	04622	XXX XX XX
Will be	+ 380	4622	XXX XX XX

Beginning April 16 1995 both dialing procedures will operate until the end of the year

**Please Note!**

- City code: the first "0" will not be dialed
- Subscriber number: no change
- City code + subscriber number will contain 9 digits in total

**How will one place a call within Ukraine and CIS countries?**

Dialing procedure will remain the same:

B + city code (with "0") + subscriber number

City code + subscriber number contains 10 digits in total.

Today	+	7	550	XXX XX XX
Will be	+	380	50	XXX XX XX

**Please Note!**

- Mobile service code for calls from abroad: "50"
- Mobile service code for calls within Ukraine and from CIS countries: "050"

For more information please call your international operator

\*CIS countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan Republic, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

This information is provided by Utel, Ukraine's operator of international communications

**Utel**

## Philadelphia area sports jamboree supports Ukraine's Olympic athletes

by George Sawchak

PHILADELPHIA - During the Memorial Day weekend, May 27-29, a very special sports competition will take place at Tryzubivka, Lower State and County Line roads in Horsham, Pa. The Regional Ukrainian Olympic Committee of Philadelphia is sponsoring a Pre-Olympic Sports Jamboree to raise funds for Ukrainian athletes competing in the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta, while promoting sports among Ukrainian American athletes.

Competition will be conducted in five sports: soccer, volleyball, swimming, golf and tennis.

Tennis will be played on Tryzubivka's courts in four groups in both the women's and men's groups. There will be two groups of juniors, 14 and under, and 18 and under, an open group, and a master's

group for players age 40 years and up.

The deadline for entering the tennis tournament is May 8. To enter please send your name, address, telephone number and the group in which you wish to participate, together with an entry fee, to: George Sawchak, 7828 Frontenac St., Philadelphia, PA 19111; (215) 745-9637 (home), (215) 227-9424 (work).

The entry fee is \$20 per individual. Make checks payable to the Ukrainian Olympic Fund. (It is a tax-deductible contribution.)

In addition to the sports events, there will be other activities during the jamboree, such as a gala banquet, a dance with two orchestras and other cultural events.

All proceeds from the jamboree will go to the Ukrainian Olympic Fund. Additional tax-deductible contributions will be appreciated.

## UAJC presents...

(Continued from page 3)

but today he writes a column for USA Today, often on journalistic ethics. "He will be the honored speaker at this year's convention of the Society of Professional Journalists," Mr. Goulden told his audience.

The American press is unique, declared Mr. Goulden, because "it is the only profession protected by the Constitution..." As Ben Bradlee, the former executive editor of The Washington Post, once said, it "protects our irresponsibilities as it protects innocuous speech."

Mr. Goulden mentioned that he and AIM founder Reed Irvine have had long

private talks with people like Lawrence Tisch, the chairman and major owner of CBS. Mr. Tisch told them, in effect, that he had no intention of interfering in news operations as long as they are profitable. And "60 Minutes" remains very, very profitable.

Mr. Goulden urged Ukrainian Americans to do three things in fighting CBS:

- continue to write advertisers advising them of Ukrainian displeasure with the CBS deception;
- plan to attend the May 10 CBS shareholders' meeting in New York City (proxies are available from AIM);
- join forces with other constituencies that have been maligned by "60 Minutes" and continue to demand restitution.

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## Re: Mail delivery of The Weekly

It has come to our attention that The Ukrainian Weekly is often delivered late, or irregularly, or that our subscribers sometimes receive several issues at once.

We feel it is necessary to notify our subscribers that The Weekly is mailed out Friday mornings (before the Sunday date of issue) via second-class mail.

If you are not receiving regular delivery of The Weekly, we urge you to file a complaint at your local post office. This may be done by obtaining the U.S. Postal Service Consumer Card and filling out the appropriate sections.

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So far the Fund has expended the sum of \$544,000 towards many worthwhile undertakings, namely:

With UNA's support 5,000 copies of the book "Resettlement of Ukrainians from Poland to USSR 1944-1946 - Documents" is being published in Warsaw in Polish language. The author Ewhen Misilo is the director of Ukrainian Archives in Warsaw and the publisher of this book. The book is dedicated to the tragic forced resettlement of 482,000 Ukrainians from Poland to USSR.

If you feel that UNA's active role in the rebirth of Ukraine is effective, then we ask for your support and generous donations in order that we may successfully continue our task.

Please make your checks payable to The Ukrainian National Association - Fund for Rebirth of Ukraine, 30 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, NJ 07303.

**ATTENTION  
ALL MEMBERS OF BRANCH 108**

Please be advised that Branch 108 will merge with Branch 102 as of May 1, 1995. All inquiries, monthly payments and requests for changes should be sent to Mr. Nicholas Bobeczko, Branch Secretary.  
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**ATTENTION  
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Please be advised that Branch 463 will merge with Branch 341 as of May 1, 1995. All inquiries, monthly payments and requests for changes should be sent to Mrs. Anna Petrichyn, Branch Secretary.  
Mrs. Anna Petrichyn  
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**TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 367  
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As of January 1, 1995 the secretary's duties of Branch 367 in Rochester, NY were assumed by Mrs. Christine Dziuba. We ask all members of this Branch to direct all correspondence regarding membership and insurance, as well as their membership premiums to the address below:

Mrs. Christine Dziuba  
36 Cloverdale Road  
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(716) 621-5230

**TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 194  
In New York, NY 10009**

As of May 1, 1995 the secretary's duties of Branch 194 in New York, NY will be assumed by Mrs. Olena Goy. We ask all members of this Branch to direct all correspondence regarding membership and insurance, as well as their membership premiums to the address below:

Mrs. Olena Goy  
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New York, NY 10009  
(212) 254-1517

**TO ALL UNA MEMBERS:**

Kindly be reminded that your dues (premiums) for insurance coverage are payable on the first day of the month, and not at the end, as some assume. By paying promptly to your Branch Secretary, you will help him/her remit the monthly collection to the Home Office in a timely fashion.

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**Ukraine-Russia treaty...**

(Continued from page 1)

developments in the Crimea, political observers say the treaty may be postponed indefinitely.

Although acting Prime Minister Marchuk came back from Moscow with news that President Yeltsin's visit to Kyiv may come before May 9, Russian officials immediately dismissed this possibility, saying it was unlikely that Ukraine and Russia could resolve their differences on top priority issues so quickly.

Mr. Marchuk said that once their differences are resolved, however, it would take only seven to 10 days to get the documents in order and ready for a ceremonial signing.

Despite rounds and rounds of talks on the Black Sea Fleet, negotiations remain deadlocked, Acting Prime Minister Marchuk said during a news conference on April 20.

The Ukrainian government official said President Yeltsin told him during their talks that, "if the problem of the Black Sea Fleet is not solved, at least in principle," he cannot come to Ukraine to sign any treaties.

Although technical experts from both sides are working on resolving the Black Sea Fleet issue, Mr. Marchuk said political issues are causing friction. "De jure, it is a fleet owned by two countries - Ukraine and Russia; de facto, it is controlled by Russia," he said.

He added that Ukraine loses from the fact that the issue remains unresolved. He told Interfax-Ukraine the issue is a complex problem involving not only military, but also environmental, social, political and technical aspects.

President Yeltsin went on to say that if the Black Sea Fleet issue is not resolved, Russia will begin to re-examine the financial-economic treaties already signed with Ukraine.

"If Kyiv will not meet Russia on certain issues, some economic deals with Ukraine giving it certain benefits are likely to be revised," said Mr. Yeltsin's adviser on international affairs, Dmitri Riurikov.

The issue of Ukraine's gas debt to its northern neighbor also was discussed during Mr. Marchuk's meetings with Viktor Chernomyrdin, Russia's prime minister.

The Ukrainian leader told journalists that Ukraine must pay \$2.5 billion for gas debts to Russia by July. He said this money can be taken from credits given to Ukraine by international financial organizations.

"We should put things in order in our own house" - control gas consumption, institute energy-saving measures and schedule repayments - "otherwise a catastrophe is in store for us," he said on April 20.

"Russia never applied sanctions against us, although our debt is a pretty sum," he added. "Neither Yeltsin nor Chernomyrdin made any grave reproaches on this deal."

On a more positive note, during Mr. Marchuk's visit to Moscow on April 18-19, President Yeltsin confirmed the text of the draft treaty on friendship and cooperation between the two neighboring countries, which will contain Ukraine's proposed wording that "the two parties respect and confirm the inviolability of each other's existing borders."

"The Crimea will never be the source of discord between Russia and Ukraine," said President Yeltsin during the Ukrainian delegation's visit.

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**SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1995 at 1:00 PM**

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Obligated to attend the annual meeting as voting members are District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates and two (2) delegates from the following Branches:

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All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

Meeting will be attended by:

**Alexander G. Blahitka, UNA Treasurer**

**DISTRICT COMMITTEE**

**Joseph Chabon, Chairman**

**Adolph Slovik, Treasurer**

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## Major Ukrainian philatelic sale in May

SILVER SPRING, Md. — Rare Ukrainian collectibles are being offered at a May auction with some 600 lots of infrequently seen material to be sold by the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society (UPNS). The highlight of the sale is a large selection of 1920 Courier Fieldpost issues. There is also a large assortment of Rimini Prisoner of War Camp stamps and Displaced Persons Camp stamps.

Most of the auction will consist of tri-

dent-overprinted stamps from many regions. Hard-to-find Poltava overprints are especially plentiful in this auction.

In addition, the sale will offer more than a dozen scarce local banknotes. Some of these notes have up to three hand signatures, and one is unlisted in catalogues.

To obtain a copy of the illustrated and well-described auction catalogue, send 50 cents in stamps or coins for postage and handling to: V. Zabijaka, P.O. Box 3711, Silver Spring, MD 20918.

## Crimean MPs' group...

(Continued from page 1)

Yedinstvo faction clashed in front of the City Council building. The parliamentary faction backs former Crimean President Yuriy Meshkov.

Earlier in the day, the lawmakers prevented pro-Ukrainian activists from hoisting the Ukrainian flag in front of the City Council.

But on April 19, the Ukrainian state flag was hoisted on the flagpole along with the Crimea's flag, in front of the city council building. According to Interfax-Ukraine, no Ukrainian flags are flown in front of government buildings. Only the flags of the Crimean Autonomous Republic wave in front of the Parliament building in Simferopol.

The Presidium of the Ukrainian Parliament in Kyiv has presented a draft law "On the Early Dissolution of the Powers of the Supreme Soviet of the Crimea," which calls for disbanding the current Crimean Parliament and holding new elections in late autumn.

The Parliament in Kyiv denounced not only Mr. Tsekov's speech but also the Russian Duma, which had invited the Crimean lawmaker to speak in Moscow. Ukrainian deputies said the invitation

could be viewed as "an unfriendly act."

"No step will go without a response, but the Supreme Council will not be hasty in its decisions," said Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz.

Yevhen Zherebetsky of the Reform faction in the Ukrainian Parliament, speaking on April 14, called for "putting an end to the autonomy in the Crimea."

However, Volodymyr Stretovych, a member of the Ukrainian Parliament's Presidium, said the Parliament would like to review the draft bill after Easter and the 50th anniversary celebrations of victory in World War II, scheduled for May 9.

Mr. Stretovych told Interfax-Ukraine, "We expect the Crimean Supreme Soviet to make a decision: either its deputies distance themselves from Mr. Tsekov's speech in the Russian State Duma in Moscow, or they confirm that he spoke there as chairman of the Crimean Parliament. The Ukrainian Parliament's actions will be appropriate."

The Crimean deputies' appeal was sent to Ukrainian parliamentary commissions for review, but probably will not be discussed until after the bill on powers is reviewed.

Mr. Tsekov said he was not worried about the reaction from Kyiv, reported Reuters. "The Crimea lost its Constitution, some of its laws. It has nothing left to lose."

## Thinking about buying a home?

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The United States Agency for International Development seeks U.S. citizens to fill approximately 10 advisory positions for its program in Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus, in the following fields: private sector activities, humanitarian assistance, strengthening local volunteer organizations, democratic initiatives, energy, economics and municipal finance/planning. Advisors on private sector activities will specialize in such areas as privatization, capital markets development, commercial law reform, tax policy and economic restructuring.

The positions will be based in Kyiv, Ukraine. Selected individuals will be employed as Personal Services Contractors to USAID. The initial contract term will be one or two years and may be extended for up to a total of five years.

Selection criteria: (a) masters or Ph.D. degree in a pertinent field of study (persons with a bachelors degree and three years experience may be considered); (b) language skills in one or more of the region's languages (Ukrainian, Moldovian, Belarusian or Russian); (c) experience with the new democracies of Central and Eastern Europe and the INS; and (d) experience relating to the specific vacancy, i.e. in: (1) emergency and humanitarian relief assistance activities and strengthening local volunteer organizations; (2) democratic/political processes; (3) economic analysis; (4) housing and municipal finance/planning; (5) utilities management, micro-business development, or (6) privatization, including investment banking, commercial and tax law, antitrust policy and enforcement, securities, mergers and acquisitions, stock brokerage or fund management, land privatization (rural and urban) and land markets.

Selected individuals must pass a physical examination and a security investigation.

The positions will be graded within the Foreign Service pay grades of FS 04/FS 01 (\$36,147 to \$88,326). Salary will be dependent on final classification of the position, qualifications and salary history of the individual. Housing in Kyiv, travel, moving costs, overseas allowances and other benefits will be provided.

Interested applicants should submit a Standard Form 171 or curriculum vitae with salary history to Attn: ENI/NCA/WNIS via U.S. Mail - USAID, M/OP/ENI/EPE, Room 1405 SA-14, Washington DC 20523-1415; Express Mail - USAID, M/OP/ENI/EPE, 1100 Wilson Blvd., 14th Floor Receptionist Area, Arlington VA 22209. Applications must be received by May 8, 1995.

The U.S. Agency for International Development is an equal opportunity employer and encourages minorities and women to apply.



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regarding advertisements in "Svoboda" and "The Ukrainian Weekly." Some businesses, organizations and private individuals have been sending their ads to an incorrect (incomplete) address. This causes delays in publication of text, which in turn results in customer complaints. Please address all advertising correspondence to **Maria Szeparowycz**, Advertising Manager. Svoboda Administration.

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**Lapica Education Fund helps  
five institutions in Ukraine**

KYYIV — The Helen Sherban Lapica Education Fund Inc. announced on April 12 that it had awarded \$5,000 in scholarships to five institutions in Ukraine: a Ukrainian Greek-Catholic monastery, three universities and a Jewish synagogue.

Each award was for \$1,000 and went to qualified students interested in pursuing higher studies, said Ray Lapica, fund president.

The institutions were St. Clement Monastery in Lviv, Ivan Franko University in Lviv, Taras Shevchenko University in Kyiv, the University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy and the Schekavytska Synagogue in Kyiv.

Forty students received awards at the three universities where Mr. Lapica, an attorney from Riverside, Calif., lectured on American law in March and April. He also lectured at the new Solomon

University in Kyiv.

At the synagogue, Mr. Lapica spoke before 50 representatives of Kyiv's Jewish organizations of the need for cooperation among Americans, Ukrainians and Jews to build a democratic Ukrainian state. He was introduced by the chief rabbi of Ukraine, Yaakov Dov Bleich, who pledged that the scholarship, as requested by the fund, would be awarded to a rabbinical student.

The Helen Lapica Fund completed its distribution of funds for the 1994 fiscal year by awarding \$1,000 scholarships to the University of Saskatchewan and the Mohyla Institute in Saskatoon, Hafford High School, which Helen Lapica attended, the University of Pittsburgh and Riverside Community College. One Ukrainian student sponsored by the fund is attending the University of California at Riverside for the second year.

**Velykden...**

(Continued from page 11)

Every bakery and supermarket carries babka, paska and even "paska bread" (as redundant as "pizza pie"). The supermarket also carries an abundance of horseradish root. The color advertising flyers illustrate the Easter food sales with photos of pysanky. Popular magazines such as Chatelaine and Canadian Living feature pysanky in spreads of Easter tables.

We no longer make our own kovbasa at home, our pysanky are perfect — made

to be pretty (not just symbolic) with synthetic dyes and even electric kystkas, some of us bless our baskets on Holy Saturday on tables in the church basement or in the aisles of the church, we usually don't visit the cemetery until Provody or Zeleni Sviata because the cemetery is far from the church. All in all, our Velykden is a modern one. And yet, we are blessed with so many ancient traditions that make our Velykden so rich and satisfying. We're part of that special connection to our heritage.

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**1995 CAMPS & WORKSHOPS AT SOYUZIVKA**

**Tennis camp — Sunday, June 18 — Thursday, June 29**

Boys and girls ages 12-18. Food and lodging: UNA members \$240.00. Non-members \$290.00. Tennis fee: \$75.00. Instructors: Zenon Snylyk, George Sawchak & staff. Limit: 60 participants!!!

**Boys' Camp — Saturday, July 1 — Saturday, July 15**

Recreation camp for boys ages 7-12, featuring hiking, swimming, games, Ukrainian songs and folklore. UNA members: \$160.00 per week; non-members \$200.00 per week. Additional counselor fee \$30.00 per child per week. Limit: 45 Children!!!

**Girls' Camp — Saturday, July 1 — Saturday, July 15**

Run in conjunction with the boys camp same program, fees and limits apply.

**Ukrainian Folk Dance Workshop — Saturday, August 5 — Sunday, August 20**

Traditional Ukrainian folk dancing for beginners, intermediate and advanced dancers. Food and lodging: UNA members \$265.00. Non-members \$315.00. Instructors' fee: \$175.00. Instructor: Roma Prima-Bohachewsky. Limit: 60 students!!!

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

ALL CAMPS AND WORKSHOPS MUST BE PRE-REGISTERED ON A FIRST COME FIRST SERVED BASIS WITH RECEIPT OF \$25.00 DEPOSIT PER CHILD!! ALL NECESSARY MEDICAL FORMS AND PERMISSION SLIPS MUST BE IN NO LATER THAN TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO START OF CAMP! NO EXCEPTIONS!

## Group exhibit ...

(Continued from page 10)

ative team was born from the desire of each artist to give structure and completeness to the conceptual by incorporating the discipline of the other. The painters fire their creative fervor with figures in what appear to be complicated dances of deliberately intricate assemblages expounding on a place where the hands of many previous artists, through many centuries, have left their marks. Instead of nature as direct subject, they take on art and design and explore the subtle games of figuration and visual perception.

The strength of the collaboration of Mr. Lewyckyj and Ms. de Jesus also directed their efforts toward diverse interests, such as fashion and graphic design. Their graphic works enjoy international recognition and extensive distribution through Europe, Japan and South America. Both artists live in Philadelphia. Mr. Lewyckyj studied sculpture and iconography. Ms. de Jesus studied architecture and painting. Both hold degrees from Temple University's Tyler School of Art. Their work has been exhibited in the United States and Europe.

Ms. Saj rises from a modernist tradition steeped in a vocabulary inherited from the likes of Klee and Kandinsky. Externally, the main features of her works are an overwhelming wealth of bright colors, carefree delight in decorative effects and a preference for the ornamental, merging representational and abstract elements while at the same time provocatively choosing to express the lore of icon painting. Ms. Saj's iconic studies possess a deliberate quality of being two-dimensional rather than trying to create an illusion — their expansive suggestion of a mystical space supercedes their introversion. Her paintings wholly penetrate one's awareness of the present, while being concerned with transcendence and mystical introversion.

Her early artistic development was influenced by her studies of iconography under the tutelage of Petro Choldodny Jr.



"Bald Boy (from Chernobyl)" by Anya Fariion (white carrara marble, 1993).

Ms. Saj received her master of fine arts degree from the Milton Avery Graduate School for the Arts at Bard College. She continued her education in Florence, Italy, and Wadham College, Oxford University, England. Ms. Saj's works have been exhibited in Washington, New York, Princeton, N.J., and Toronto.

The exhibition will open at the institute on May 7 from noon to 4 p.m. and will run through June 17. The institute has continually hosted exhibits of both Ukrainian and non Ukrainian artists throughout the last 24 years. The exhibits of non-Ukrainian artists are very well attended, particularly the openings. The institute encourages the Ukrainian community to support Ukrainian artists, particularly artists of the level involved in this exhibition.

The article above is based on Andrew Horodysky's introduction to the exhibit catalogue for "Myth, Form, Spirit."

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Musician. 2 openings. Kerhonkson. Sing & play keyboards as member of a band, which plays traditional & popular Ukrainian Music. Study & rehearse Ukr music. Compose original works for special events. Perform at cultural events, religious celebrations, banquets, weddings & festivals at year-round Ukr resort. Must know Ukr music, have own instrument & demo tape. BA in music or related field required plus 6 yrs exp. 35 hr/wk. 5pm - 12am. \$417/wk plus meals & benefits. Send resume or letter in duplicate to LJ 2328, Rm 501, One Main St, Brooklyn, NY 11201.

Musician. 2 openings. Kerhonkson. Sing & play drums as member of a band, which plays traditional & popular Ukrainian Music. Study & rehearse Ukr music. Perform at cultural events, religious celebrations, banquets, weddings & festivals at year-round Ukr resort. Must know Ukr music, have own instrument & demo tape. BA in music or related field required plus 6 yrs exp. 35 hr/wk. 5pm - 12am. \$417/wk plus meals & benefits. Send resume or letter in duplicate to LJ 2328, Rm 501, One Main St, Brooklyn, NY 11201.

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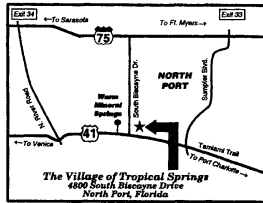
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## The trials...

(Continued from page 5)

marginal tax rate he was paying on business income exceeded 100 percent. He closed down in the fall of 1992.

In the spring of 1993 Mr. Ivanenko joined a state committee where trading was one of the activities. His salary of \$12 a month was less important to him than the opportunity to make contacts and find out how he could do business in Ukraine.

Meanwhile his wife left her low-paying job and decided to give business another try. She began to manufacture men's socks. Soon she was selling socks to Poland, Belarus and Sweden. This was a time of liberalization, taxes were not as high, and she was able to exchange hard currency at a rate close to the market exchange rate.

After six months the government started to clamp down. This time inspectors wanted to impose large fines and close down operations for alleged pricing and foreign exchange surrender violations. Soon Mrs. Ivanenko found that to export a sock she needed to go through 14 different regulatory and permit steps, each one requiring payments. Then she found that she had to convert half of the hard currency she earned from Sweden into Ukrainian karbovantsi - in effect losing half of her earnings. By the fall of 1993 her businesses was losing money.

But the Ivanenkos were smarter this time. With her husband's contacts and knowledge they decided to join the underground economy.

They "officially" closed their business and moved the machinery to a larger trading firm that was already, in part, operating unofficially. Her husband knew whom to see to get trading licenses, and he had acquaintances in the tax inspectorate and customs divisions. They reached an understanding on "private" compensation with various officials. They would be taxed only on a fraction

of their actual income. One official was so impressed with the socks that he decided to take a 20 percent stake in the Ivanenko company in return for his "facilitation" services.

Life is now much easier for the Ivanenkos. They know whom and how much to pay off, and they no longer get nasty visits from officials. This way of doing business adds about 20 percent to the cost of the socks.

### World Bank official's assessment

This imaginary couple was created by Daniel Kaufman, an economist for the World Bank who has spent many years studying Ukraine. He gave out this information at a meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce in Ukraine held in Kyiv in the fall of 1994.

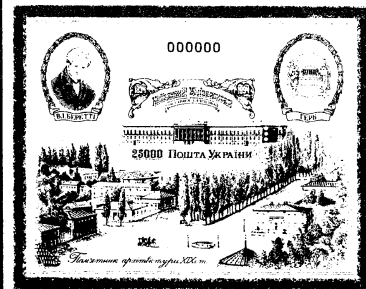
"The Ivanenkos are based on real cases encountered in many interviews and conversations over many months," Mr. Kaufman said.

He estimated that about half of Ukraine's economy is now underground. One way to track this down is from hard currency export figures, the dollar amount of goods Ukraine says it exported and the dollar amounts recorded by these countries. Ukraine's preliminary export estimate for 1993 was \$2.7 billion, while these countries reported \$6.2 billion of imports from Ukraine. The discrepancy was about \$3.5 billion. Even with allowances for errors, this implies that at least \$200 million of goods leaves Ukraine each month through the underground economy.

This way of doing business means Ukraine's government doesn't benefit from nearly half of the country's exports and it entrenches a nearsighted "survival" economy. "Large-scale investments are virtually absent," Mr. Kaufman said.

But the World Bank economist was optimistic about President Kuchma's administration. "For the first time since independence I see a real chance for economic reform," he said.

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



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# PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 20)

services and spiritual activities. A divine liturgy will also be celebrated at 9 a.m. at Christ the King Chapel. Concelebrating at the 11 a.m. pontifical divine liturgy will be Metropolitan-Archbishop Stephen Sulyk of Philadelphia, Auxiliary Bishop Walter Paska of Philadelphia and Bishop Robert Moskal of Parma, Ohio. Confessions will be heard beginning at 8 a.m. and will continue throughout the morning. The faithful are also invited to participate in the communal healing and anointing service at 10 a.m. The family rosary at the Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes, a consecrated pilgrimage site, will take place at 2 p.m., followed by the blessing of water and religious articles. The traditional procession to the grotto shrine will begin at 3:15 p.m. The blessing of families, and the blessing of the sick will take place following the molieben service at the grotto. Refreshments will be served. For additional information call the Motherhouse, (215) 663-9153.

**ADVANCE NOTICE**

**Saturday-Sunday, May 20-21**

**GLEN SPEY, N.Y.:** The Middle Atlantic

Chapter of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society invites philatelists and numismatists to attend the annual meet at the Verkhovyna Resort. The meet provides opportunity for trading, selling and buying Ukrainian collectables, as well as meeting fellow collectors along with friends and spouses. Selling tables will be free to all. Reservations are required. Accommodations include room and board. For reservations call Verkhovyna, (914) 856-1323; mention the meet for a special discounted rate.

**CORRECTION**

The lecture by Prof. Yaroslav Bilinsky, department of political science and international relations, University of Delaware, on "Ukraine, Russia and the United States: A Destabilized Security Triangle?" which will be held as part of the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies lecture series at the Woodrow Wilson Center, Room 486, at 3:30-5:30 p.m. was incorrectly listed as taking place on Tuesday, April 24. The lecture will be held Tuesday, April 25.

# Ukraine's arms...

(Continued from page 2)

Western intelligence sources and press reports, weapons have been flown in from Ukraine and Iran to the tiny Croat island of Krk, which is joined to the mainland by a road bridge, from where the armaments are taken by road or boat to Croatia and Bosnia. These weapons supplies are made in defiance of the international arms embargo to the former Yugoslavia. But many Western experts believe the U.S. and possibly other countries are turning a blind eye to this activity because they have long supported a lifting of the international arms embargo on the Croats and Bosnian Muslims.

According to Dr. James Gow, an expert on the former Yugoslavia at the Center for Defense Studies, King's College, University of London, Ukrainian supplies of weapons to Croatia are not politically motivated; they are undertaken purely for financial reasons on an unofficial level.

Reports of Ukrainian supplies of weapons to the Croats, according to Dr. Gow, have been confirmed by military commanders in the former Yugoslavia, and Croat and Serb press reports. However, there have been no suggestions that Ukrainian personnel in the United Nations peacekeeping forces, who have been accused of smuggling petrol and cigarettes, are involved in the weapons trade as well.

Where are the proceeds from Ukraine's export of arms going? Only 5 percent of the proceeds from 1992 sales by the commercial center within the Ministry of Defense were received by Ukraine, and the commercial center was later disbanded. Claims that Ukraine sold only \$42 million worth of equipment last year seem far too low and probably do not take into account unofficial sales. If such large volumes of military equipment were being sold abroad since 1992, it is not clear where the financial proceeds have gone or, indeed, why the Security Service did not succeed in halting this activity.



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**PREVIEW OF EVENTS**

**Friday-Sunday, April 28-30**  
**EDMONTON:** The recent works of Oleksander Tkachenko, presented by Sofia Skrypnyk, will be exhibited at the Ukrainian Canadian Archives and Museum of Alberta, 9543 110th Ave. There will be an opening and reception on Friday, April 28, at 7:30 p.m., with introductory remarks by Stephan Melnychenko. Mr. Tkachenko will be present at the opening. Gallery hours: Friday, 7-9 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday, 1-6 p.m.

**Saturday, April 29**  
**NEW YORK:** The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the public to a conference being held on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the birth of poet Maksym Rylsky. Taking part in the conference are: Leonid Rudnytzky, president, SSS; Oleksiy Opanasiuk, writer, Zhytomyr, Ukraine, "Rylsky and His Romanivka"; Natalia Bilotskerkiets, poet, Kyiv, "The Work of Maksym Rylsky in the Context of Neoclassicism"; Marta Tarnawska, librarian and poet, Philadelphia, "Maksym Rylsky and the Anglophone World"; Abram Katsnelson, poet, Los Angeles, "Maksym Rylsky on Ars Poetica." The conference will be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 5 p.m.

**Sunday, April 30**  
**BOULDER, Col.:** Ukrainians Networking in Colorado will screen the film "Harvest of Despair" at Meadows Public Library at 2:30 p.m. The screening will be followed by a presentation by Prof. Ed Gac, University of Colorado, College of Business, Boulder Campus, who will discuss recent business educational efforts in Kyiv. For more information call Vera Babiak, (303) 443-4256.

**Tuesday, May 9**  
**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian Schaumburg Association (USA) invites residents in the northwest suburbs to attend a family networking meeting to be held at the Boston Chicken restaurant, Barrington and Schaumburg roads, at 7 p.m. This informal group is interested in establishing a network of families with children. For additional information and to register one's attendance at the meeting call Lesia, (708) 924-7458, or Anya, (708) 885-0208; fax reservations, (708) 885-8565.

**Wednesday, May 10**  
**NEW YORK:** The Society of Ukrainian Jewish Relations is sponsoring an evening honoring Rabbi David H. Lincoln of the Park Avenue Synagogue to be held at the Shevchenko Scientific Society, 63 Fourth Ave., at 6:15 p.m. (note: not at the Ukrainian National Home, as previously scheduled). Speakers will include Oleksander Burakovsky, Rukh, Office of Ethnic Minorities; Ulana Diachuk, president, Ukrainian American Coordinating Council; history, Rutgers University; Nestor Olesnycky, Ukrainian Heritage Defense Committee, Ukrainian National Association; and Anatolii Zlenko, ambassador of Ukraine to the United Nations. For additional information contact the society, (212) 475-11074.

**Sunday, May 14**  
**FOX CHASE, Pa.:** The annual Mother's Day pilgrimage of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great, a tradition that began 63 years ago, will be held at the Basilian Motherhouse. This year's theme is "Reconciliation and the Eucharist as a Source of Spiritual Life." The faithful are invited to participate in the day's liturgical

(Continued on page 19)

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