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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXV

No. 15

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1997

\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

Kuchma names economic reform

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Serhii Tyhypko, director of one of the fastest growing banks in Ukraine and an associate of Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko, was appointed vice prime minister for economic reform on April 9.

Mr. Tyhypko, chairman of the board and a founder of the Dnipropetrovsk-based PryvatBank with which the prime minister is closely tied, succeeds Viktor Pynzenyk, whose resignation was accepted by President Leonid Kuchma on April 7, five days after he had submitted it and after a closed-door meeting between the former vice prime minister and the president. Sources close to the president said that Mr. Pynzenyk insisted that the president accept his resignation at the meeting.

At a press conference afterwards, Mr. Pynzenyk, in his first public statements since his resignation, explained that he had quit because he felt the government had stopped moving forward on reform and had even begun a backward slide. "Today, I believe there is no political will on the part of the government to push ahead with economic reform," said Mr. Pynzenyk. "I do not see the political potential to solve these problems in today's government."

He said that in today's Cabinet of Ministers too many divergent viewpoints exist as to how reforms should continue, which has caused paralysis. He suggested that in the energy sector, with which the prime minister is closely tied, there even has been a return to a command economy run by monopolies in a system of barter.

But the economist said most free-market mechanisms are in place for an economic upsurge, and that what is now needed is a balanced budget based on a new tax program to provide economic stimulation. He said the government's great failure is its inability to provide suitable conditions for large foreign investment projects, and that government policies and red tape have lately caused foreign businesses to leave the Ukrainian market. "It is tragic when a real or potential investor gives up on its projects," he said. Since independence in 1991 Ukraine has attracted merely \$1.4 billion in foreign capital.

If a tax program and a balanced budget do get through the Verkhovna Rada, Mr. Pynzenyk said economic growth could still occur within a year.

Because of his close association with Prime Minister Lazarenko, who also hails from Dnipropetrovsk, Mr. Tyhypko may at least be able to gather a consensus on what has to be done to push the budget and tax reform forward. Mr. Pynzenyk said that in the last months he rarely had access to Mr. Lazarenko. The question remains, however, whether the Lazarenko-led government is committed to the economic reform path paved by Mr. Pynzenyk, which has been much influenced by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

On April 9 Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada agreed to a proposal put forward by Mr. Lazarenko during a speech before the legislative body a day earlier that foreign investors should not be given tax breaks, a move that would dampen investor enthusiasm in any country, much less one where the investment climate is already frigid.

President Kuchma, who publicly had supported Mr. Pynzenyk in his efforts and his criticism of government inaction on economic reforms, took his first public slap at the former vice prime minister on April 5, when he told a group of reporters from regional newspapers that Mr. Pynzenyk was in part responsible for the inability of the government to get the Verkhovna Rada to approve a tax reform bill and a budget for 1997. "Since Pynzenyk was the leading figure [in the lobby effort], this is the expected result," said Mr. Kuchma, according to the Associated Press. Mr. Pynzenyk had earlier this month admitted that at times he had been uncompromising in his vision of reform and could have approached his lobbying efforts in Ukraine's Parliament differently.

The president's criticism on the failure to pass a budget previously had been leveled specifically at Prime Minister Lazarenko for shabbily putting together the 1997 budget, which the Verkhovna Rada has steadily torn apart, and for not submitting a tax reform bill far earlier.

During his state of the nation address before the Verkhovna Rada on March 21, the president had criticized Mr. Lazarenko

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Tax reform package is stalled, no budget in sight for Ukraine

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — With the first quarter of 1997 complete, Ukraine still has no approved budget for the current year. What's worse, at the moment no consensus exists among the branches of power as to when, and most importantly how, a budget will be passed.

With the process at a standstill and no resolution of the budget crisis in sight, President Leonid Kuchma asked the Verkhovna Rada on April 8 to extend the emergency budget, based on 1996 expenditures, from its original April 1 deadline through June.

What has stalled approval is a package of seven tax reform bills called the "Economic Growth '97" package, whose author, Viktor Pynzenyk, last week resigned from his post as vice prime minister for economic reform because he did not see any chance for further progress on economic revamping in the present government.

Of the seven bills, only one has been approved, while four have gone through only the first of three required readings, and two have been returned to the government for further revisions.

The package would lower income tax rates from 51 to 32 percent, write off debts accumulated by state-owned enterprises, reform unemployment and disability compensation, and establish a value-added tax, among other things.

At present, only the value-added tax

bill has passed the legislature. The VAT, approved on April 3, will continue to be levied at a rate of 20 percent on goods, services and trading operations that do not come under exemptions.

One reason for the delay in passage of a budget by the Verkhovna Rada is that the government and the president have insisted that the tax reform package pass the legislature before the budget is revisited. The budget package went back to the Cabinet of Ministers for revisions in December and has never been returned, and the government insisted that the Verkhovna Rada concentrate on the tax reforms. But national deputies, mostly leftists who hold key positions in committees reviewing the tax bills, have taken their time.

Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko, attempting to jump-start the stalled budget process, appeared before the Verkhovna Rada on April 8. He told deputies they have been lax in working out the glitches in the tax reform bills. "Even if separate articles of the bills needed to be reworked, and some truly did, two months have passed since the bills went through their first readings. They could have been reworked and problems resolved," he commented.

He offered a new schedule for approval of the tax reforms he believes are needed for a 1997 budget by the end of April. Most important, however, he excluded the property tax bill — from which a substantial

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VOA Ukrainian Branch may lose simulcast in Ukraine

by Irene Jarosewich

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Within the next few months the Ukrainian Branch of Voice of America is slated to drop its simulcast into Ukraine, and return to primarily short-wave transmission of its programming. The current VOA budget does not have funds to cover the increase in broadcast fees being stipulated by the National Council of Radio and Television Broadcasting (NCRTB) of Ukraine.

At present, VOA's Ukrainian Branch, which celebrated 47 years of broadcasting into Ukraine in December 1996, broadcasts daily for two hours and reaches an audience of close to 2 million listeners on a regular basis. According to reports from the Prague-based Open Media Research Institute (OMRI), approximately 60 percent of those who listen to VOA broadcasts in Ukraine receive the broadcasts on simulcast through AM radio stations or cable radio; the rest still rely on short-wave.

Radio programs are broadcast in several ways. Middle- and long-wave (AM and FM) broadcasts send radio signals

to individual receivers, a typical radio on which a listener turns the dial and selects a radio station that is on a specific, numbered band. Such AM and FM radio signals require that a large transmitter be relatively near the listener.

Short-wave radio signals can travel longer distances, transmitters can be located at a greater distance from the listener, and the signals require more sensitive receivers (short-wave radios) than standard radios. During the Cold War era, VOA relied exclusively on short-wave transmission to bypass Soviet transmitters. In turn, the Soviet Union tried to distort, or jam, VOA signals so that individual listeners could not accept that signal. In fact, purchasing and/or owning a short-wave radio receiver was a clandestine affair in the former Soviet Union, for which a listener could be fined or jailed.

In order to more directly provide information, or propaganda, to its citizens, the Soviet state maintained a third system of radio transmission — cable radio — in which individual village houses and city apartments were hard-wired to receive government radio programs. Similar to

cable television, a box with two or three push-buttons that connected directly to government radio programs was installed in many homes, most often in the kitchen or central hallway. In Ukraine, 12 million households are still equipped with cable radio capability, thanks to Soviet planners.

For a broadcaster who wants to reach a general audience, AM, FM or the cable radio network is considered to be a better choice than short-wave: it's easier for the listener and the transmission quality and reception are better than short-wave, though these choices are more expensive.

In the case of AM, FM or cable radio transmission, somebody is the middleman, a government or private business that owns the transmission equipment and takes money for its use in the form of broadcast fees and licenses. In short-wave radio, basically there is no middleman between sender and receiver. In Ukraine, with the exception of a few independent radio stations, the primary middleman or broker for airtime is the Ukrainian government.

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ANALYSIS: Military agenda takes hold in Russian politics

by Volodymyr Zviglianich

The crisis in the Russian army has reached its peak. Russia, the second largest nuclear power in the world, does not have money to pay salaries of officers and soldiers, or for research and development projects. Neither does it have a viable military doctrine. Its best officers have left the army for the business world. The majority of the officers corps does not have decent housing conditions. The very concept of the military's structure – whether it is to be conscript-based or professional – is unclear.

The poor level of military preparedness and the low morale of Russian troops were clearly demonstrated during the ill-fated war in Chechnya. Decision-making processes and responsibilities for them on the highest levels of the military command are split between the Ministry of Defense (Minister Igor Rodionov) and the Defense Council (Chairman Yuri Baturin). These institutions have diverging views on the concept of military doctrine.

On February 7, Minister Rodionov sent a report on this catastrophic situation in the army to Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin.

Common issues

There are issues that unite the top brass of the Russian body politic and the military elite.

The first is an adamant opposition to NATO's expansion eastward. Politicians object to this idea in fear of losing control over former Soviet allies in Eastern Europe and former Soviet republics, especially the Baltic countries. The military sees in the forthcoming expansion of NATO a direct challenge to its professional capabilities and ability to cope with the growing crises in the Russian army.

The second is the growing politicization of the Russian army. The evidence of this trend may be seen in the growing number of political declarations coming from the military, such as territorial claims on countries of the "near abroad," especially Ukraine. Their intent is to exert military pressure (especially on the Baltic countries) under the pretext of defending the rights of the "Russian-speaking" population. That argument was used by Hitler's propaganda machine regarding the protection of the rights of the Sudeten Germans in the wake of the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1938.

A new clan in Russian politics

A political-military clan has emerged on the Russian political landscape, alongside the financial and industrial interests. Its characteristic feature is an intrusion – under the pretext of "developing democracy in Russia" – of the military into political affairs and of politicians into the domain of professional military concerns. On February 11, Ivan Rybkin, chairman of the Security Council and former chairman of the Duma, claimed in an interview with Rossiiskaya Gazeta that Russia could use its nuclear weapons first in response to a conventional arms offensive.

Another feature is the availability of a charismatic leader. One could consider Gen. Aleksandr Lebed the leader of the new clan. Mr. Lebed's popularity so far is the highest among politicians active in the Russian political arena. That Mr. Lebed's ascension to power is perceived as a threat by the establishment in the Kremlin is

demonstrated by attempts of the state-controlled TV channels such as Russian Public TV (ORT) and Independent TV (NTV), controlled by Mr. Yeltsin's allies Vladimir Gusinski and Boris Berezovsky, to stage attacks on the maverick general. These attacks ranged from accusations against Mr. Lebed of state treason for the Chechnya deal to his failure to secure the release of two Russian TV journalists kidnapped by the Chechens in late January.

The financial core of the new clan is based on the assets of the retired military officers who joined the ranks of the "new Russians," as well as those who continue their duties in such lucrative businesses as arms exports. For example, a state-owned company, Rosvoonuzheniye, is headed by Mr. Lebed's crony, the former commander of the Soviet aviation forces and former USSR defense minister, Yevgenii Shaposhnikov. Mr. Lebed's trip to Washington last November was sponsored by his friends – retired officers-businessmen. They also financially support his newly created party, Home and Fatherland.

Mr. Lebed supported the former head of Mr. Yeltsin's security service and ex-KGB general, Aleksandr Korzhakov, in his bid for a seat in the Duma from Tula, south of Moscow. This seat had been left vacant when Mr. Lebed moved to the Kremlin last year. Having won a parliamentary seat, Mr. Korzhakov hinted that he would take revenge on his enemies by revealing secrets he had learned during the years he worked for President Yeltsin.

The nuclear card

Trying to cope with the growing crises in the army, the representatives of the political-military clan increased their pressure on Mr. Yeltsin, the government and public opinion in Russia. On February 7, during a closed session of the Duma, Foreign Minister Yevgenii Primakov briefed members on the problems of European security and NATO's eastward expansion. He said that such expansion would lead to "unpredictable" and very serious changes in Russian foreign policy. These changes are connected to the formation of a strategic alliance with China, increasing ties with Iran, clandestine support of Libya and deployment of nuclear weapons in Belarus.

There are signs that the Kremlin was increasing its pressure on the West regarding NATO expansion via different channels. Prime Minister Chernomyrdin and First Vice Prime Minister Anatolii Chubais declared in Davos, Switzerland, at the World Economic Forum that nationalists would come to power in Russia should NATO expand.

However, national-chauvinistic sentiments have been part of the official Russian political vernacular since October 1993, soon after the forceful dissolution of the Russian Parliament by Mr. Yeltsin. This time, however, they are supported by frequent references to the nuclear button. Before Mr. Rybkin's aforementioned statement, came Mr. Rodionov's February 7 declaration that Russia may not be able to control its nuclear arsenal in the future. One could surmise that this had more to do with the ongoing campaign to block NATO expansion than with a recent deterioration of the economic situation in Russia and poor subsidy of the army (104.3 trillion rubles were appropriated for Fiscal Year 1997).

Until recently, Russian officials had vehemently denied that there was any problem whatsoever in maintaining nuclear weapons. Why did Mr. Rodionov go public now? One possible explanation is that this is because of his desire to

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NEWSBRIEFS

Subotnyk flops in Kyiv

KYIV – Kyiv residents rebuffed their mayor's attempt to revive a Soviet-era tradition, virtually ignoring his call to hit the streets Saturday and help clean up the Ukrainian capital. Echoing Vladimir Lenin, Oleksander Omelchenko had decreed the revival of the "subotnyk," a voluntary day of labor. But on the first of four designated clean-up days this spring, Kyiv residents stayed away in droves and left the labor largely to the same street sweepers and park workers who do it for a living on weekdays. Ostensibly instituted by Lenin, "subotnyks" were used by the Soviet government to get workers out on weekends for cleaning, construction or any other job that needed doing, often around Lenin's birthday on April 22. (Associated Press)

Sevastopol says cancel Sea Breeze

SEVASTOPOL – The City Council of Sevastopol is calling on Ukraine to cancel U.S.-led military exercises planned for the Crimean Peninsula this summer. Sevastopol lawmakers passed an appeal last week urging the Ukrainian government to reverse its decision to play host to the Sea Breeze '97 exercises scheduled for August. The largely ethnic Russian port city is the main base of the former Soviet Black Sea Fleet and the center of a dispute between Russia and Ukraine over ownership of the naval force and its bases. Tension has been heightened by plans for Sea Breeze, in which American and other NATO forces will join Ukrainian troops in a simulation of a humanitarian rescue operation following an earthquake. Russia sees Sea Breeze as a show of Western force near its borders, on territory that some Russian politicians say should belong to Moscow, and has declined invitations to participate in the exercise. Ukraine is unlikely to heed the Sevastopol Council's call. President Leonid Kuchma has repeatedly said Sea Breeze will go ahead regardless of opposition in Russia and the Crimea. (Associated Press)

Ukraine to fly mission over U.S.

WASHINGTON – On April 13, the Ukrainian Open Skies AN-30 aircraft will depart Kyiv on a four-day journey across the Atlantic to perform an Open Skies joint trial flight observation mission in the U.S. It is scheduled to arrive in Washington on April 16. From there, the crew will fly to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio to fly a two-segment observation mission on April 19-20. They return to Washington on April 21, and will begin the return four-day journey to Ukraine on April 24. This will mark the first time a former Warsaw Pact nation aircraft will be allowed to fly an

unrestricted observation mission over the U.S. (U.S. Department of Defense)

Ukraine imposes, then lifts, flight ban

MOSCOW – Ukraine on April 5 lifted a ban imposed late last month on Russian military aircraft flying over its airspace, a Russian Defense Ministry spokesman said. He told Reuters an accord was reached after telephone talks between the chief of the Russian general staff, Viktor Samsonov, and his Ukrainian counterpart, Oleksander Zatynaiko. Ukraine had slapped restrictions for an indefinite period on Russian military aircraft flying in its airspace after unauthorized jets flew over the Black Sea during a recent NATO visit to Ukraine, a Ukrainian Defense Ministry official said on April 3. "Certain limits were imposed after some Russian aircraft flying over the Black Sea on March 25 and 26 violated rules governing the routes they were allowed to fly," said a duty officer in the Defense Ministry's press office. Ukrainian media, quoting unnamed defense officials, said the central Russia-based long-distance TU-22 military jets were flying spy missions in connection with a recent goodwill visit of NATO warships to the Ukrainian Black Sea port of Odesa. "Russian planes must choose to follow international rules of aviation which require permission to fly certain air routes, in order to ensure safety in the air," the official said. (Reuters, RFE/RL Newline)

Inflation for March: 0.1 percent

KYIV – Ukraine's Minister of the Economy Yuri Yekhanurov said the monthly inflation rate for March was 0.1 percent – the lowest since July 1996 and beneath the projected figure. Mr. Yekhanurov told journalists in Kyiv on April 3 that the government aims to keep annual inflation at 25 percent. Inflation has dropped from more than 10,000 percent in 1993 to just under 40 percent last year. (RFE/RL Newline)

Wages will keep pace with inflation

KYIV – Ukraine's low average salaries are expected to keep pace with inflation in 1997, the vice minister of the economy said in mid-March. "Salaries will increase with inflation, which is forecast at about 25 percent this year," Oleksander Yaremenko told a news conference. Mr. Yaremenko said the average monthly salary in February was 138 hryvni for agricultural workers and 154 hrv for industrial workers, compared to January when agricultural workers averaged 140 hrv and industrial workers made 153 hrv. Mr. Yaremenko said

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

Yearly subscription rate: \$60; for UNA members — \$40.

Second-class postage paid at Jersey City, NJ 07302.
(ISSN — 0273-9348)

Also published by the UNA: Svoboda, a Ukrainian-language daily newspaper (annual subscription fee: \$100; \$75 for UNA members).

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

UNA:
(201) 451-2200

Postmaster, send address changes to:
The Ukrainian Weekly
P.O. Box 346
Jersey City, NJ 07303

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The Ukrainian Weekly, April 13, 1997, No. 15, Vol. LXV

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Tax reform...

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amount of revenue is expected to help balance the budget – from the abridged version of “Economic Growth ‘97” that he asked the legislature to pass.

He explained that the most important of the tax bills required for a budget is the corporate income tax bill. He put forward a schedule by which the bill would come to the Parliament floor for a second reading within a week and for final approval by April 22-23.

He also asked the deputies to expedite the bill on personal income tax and a bill on changes to existing tax laws, both to be approved by the end of April. Mr. Lazarenko suggested that in this way the 1997 budget could be implemented by July 1.

This, however, would not solve the budget problem as simply as the prime minister would have it. In order to approve the budget quickly, Mr. Lazarenko has suggested that the Parliament write the new tax laws directly into the budget.

Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Moroz, speaking to the legislature after Mr. Lazarenko's presentation, questioned the constitutionality of developing the budget in that way. He explained that the present 1997 budget which was passed on December 16 in its first reading would have to be withdrawn and a new one presented, which would require that the procedure begin anew.

In order to simplify what has turned into a complex process without a foreseeable end, National Deputy Viktor Suslov, chairman of the Finance and Banking Committee, proposed that the budget deputies passed in its first reading in

December continue to be allowed to move through the legislature to approval and that the tax reform package become part of the 1998 budget, which the legislators are scheduled to begin reviewing in May. “This is the only version that can get through the Parliament by the end of April,” he told the newspaper Kyiv Post.

But that will not solve the budget crisis and could spur an even greater one. As the prime minister mentioned in his speech before the Verkhovna Rada, Ukraine will not be able to balance its budget without the aid of international financial organizations such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. However, the IMF has made extension of a \$3 billion aid package conditional on a 1997 budget that includes substantial tax reforms. The IMF has not yet said if it would accept a budget with the partial tax package that Mr. Lazarenko has proposed.

Without some sort of tax reform, the economy would plunge again into a crisis as severe as in 1993. According to a Kyiv Post report a group of government advisors, led by the noted economist Anders Aslund has said that, without a budget by July, Ukraine would be denied \$1.2 billion in Western loans – which it is counting on to cover the budget deficit. This would force the National Bank of Ukraine to print money to pay off debts, re-igniting inflation to 32.4 percent for 1997. If the tax reform package fails in the Verkhovna Rada, the group estimates that inflation would reach 55 percent by the end of the year.

That, at present, is of less concern to the average person on the street. The most pressing worry is that, without a budget, no government pensions and wages will be disbursed in a country that already owes its workers almost \$1.5 billion in back wages.

centrated in the hands of one person, the prime minister,” Mr. Kuchma said at his meeting with regional news reporters.

Meanwhile, the prime minister envisions changes that will allow him to retain his power, but would restructure the Cabinet to eliminate overlapping positions and reduce the number of ministries.

But, as Vice Prime Minister Vasyl Durdynets said on April 9, “We have a lot of work to do before an agreement is reached.”

Rada rejects Lanovyi as privatization chief

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada rejected President Leonid Kuchma's candidate for chairman of the State Property Fund on April 9.

Volodymyr Lanovyi, acting privatization chief since Mr. Kuchma appointed him last month, would have required 226 votes in his favor but received only 148, with 108 opposed, reported Reuters.

Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz said Mr. Lanovyi would stay on as acting chairman of the state privatization agency, previously headed by Yuri Yekhanurov, who in February was appointed minister of the economy.

The Verkhovna Rada's Economic Policy Committee must decide whether Mr. Lanovyi's candidacy should be renewed or whether a new candidate should be put forward, Mr. Moroz added.

Reuters reported that one national deputy said reformist members of Parliament had opposed Mr. Lanovyi because they did not view him as a reformer, while Communist deputies were against him because they thought him too reformist.

He also heads the Kyiv International Stock Exchange.

International Nuclear Safety Program faces opposition in U.S. Congress

by Eugene M. Iwanciw

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON – The U.S. Department of Energy program to conduct a comprehensive, cooperative program to reduce risks at Soviet-designed nuclear power plants may, once again, be in trouble. It appears that the administration's request of \$50 million for the International Nuclear Safety Program (INSP) is encountering opposition in Congress. While in the past there have been congressional criticisms of the program's management, current opposition focuses on the method of financing the effort.

The program originated from U.S. commitments made at the G-7 conference in 1992, when world leaders agreed to collaborate with host countries to reduce risks at certain Soviet-designed reactors. Since that time the program's scope has expanded to include safety-related activities at 20 nuclear power plants with 64 operating reactors. The program has established partnerships with eight countries – Russia, Ukraine, Armenia, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania and Slovakia – to improve the physical conditions of plants, train plant operators, and establish modern safety technologies and methods. The U.S. effort is conducted in close cooperation with similar programs initi-

ated by Western European countries, Canada and Japan.

In addition to the eight countries in the partnership, other countries in the immediate region – Poland, Romania, Moldova, Belarus, Latvia, Estonia, Georgia and Azerbaijan – and Western European countries, consider the program important because of the adverse impact any nuclear accident would have on their countries. The effects of the 1986 accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, while concentrated in Ukraine and Belarus, spread throughout the region, affecting Poland, the Baltic states and Scandinavian countries.

The INSP program is authorized by the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the House Committee on National Security as part of the Defense Authorization Bill. Congressional opposition to the program generally centers not on the program itself but on the funding mechanism. The argument of critics is that the program is foreign assistance and should be funded as such rather than through the Pentagon's budget. This disagreement could have dire implications for the program if the two committees refuse to authorize the appropriations. If the Congress fails to fund the INSP, that could also impact on the U.S. contribution to the international effort to provide funds for the closing of the Chernobyl plant by the year 2000.

Rand Corp. senior analyst evaluates problematic Ukraine-Russia relationship

by R.L. Chomiak

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON – Here's a trivia question for your next cocktail party conversation: Which of the new independent states – the successor states of the former Soviet Union – has never proclaimed its independence?

The answer: Why, Russia, of course. Russia?

Yes, Russia did declare its sovereignty in June 1990 (Ukraine did it a month later). But after the failed Moscow putsch in August 1991, when the republics of the “unshakable” union began to declare their independence one after the other, Russia, or the Russian Federation, never bothered.

This piece of incidental intelligence comes from Dr. Roman Solchanyk, senior analyst at the Rand Corp., a former Radio Liberty analyst and once a frequent contributor to The Weekly, who spoke in Washington on April 7.

Dr. Solchanyk, who now resides in the Santa Monica area, was invited to address the Ukraine Political-Economic Working Group at the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS). Richard Murphy, executive director of the American-Ukrainian Advisory Committee, of which the working group is a part, chaired the session.

“You could say,” Dr. Solchanyk suggested, “that Russia ‘was’ the USSR,” so there was no need for it to assert that it was independent.” He also suggested that Russia continues in its search for self-definition, and the existence of independent Ukraine – something that most of the Russian political and cultural elite still has trouble accepting – is having an impact on this process for self-definition.

He also contended that it may be a paradox, but “Russians know very little about Ukraine.”

In Poland, he noted, there are 10 universities offering courses in Ukrainian studies, and not one in Russia, yet historically, Polish-Ukrainian relations were not that much different from Russian-Ukrainian relations.

Both Poland and Russia ruled over Ukraine, with Poland controlling more Ukrainian territory longer than did Russia.

He also quoted from a recent work by American historian Richard Pipes, who unearthed Vladimir Lenin's directive, written as he was gathering the pieces of imperial Russia into the Soviet Union. In it, Lenin was ordering the ransacking of Kharkiv (then capital of Soviet Ukraine) and saying that Ukraine “is alien to us; we don't know it.”

Russians still don't seem to know it, Dr. Solchanyk maintained. Some of President Boris Yeltsin's top advisers admit to being perplexed by what is happening in Ukraine, he said.

But during the discussion period, Anders Aslund, the Swedish economist who advises the governments of Ukraine and Russia, seemed to disagree with this.

Recently, he related, he had lunch in Moscow with Anatolii Chubais, who is in charge of Russia's economic reform, and half of the lunch was spent discussing Ukraine. Mr. Aslund noted that, while there are no Ukrainian studies programs in Russia, there are no Baltic ones either. But there are at least 20 Russian media correspondents working in Ukraine, he said, adding that the elite, who see their reports, pay attention to Ukraine.

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Kuchma names...

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to the point that many observers believed the prime minister's days in his post were numbered. Now it seems that he has been pardoned and has even strengthened his position with the appointment of another representative of the Dnipropetrovsk business and political leadership, known in this country as the Dnipropetrovsk “mafia,” to a key government post.

Both Mr. Lazarenko and President Kuchma have their political bases in that eastern Ukrainian city. However, today Mr. Lazarenko is thought to be the leader of the Dnipropetrovsk clan. Mr. Kuchma has sought a wider power base since he became president, although he has kept his contacts with the city and has many advisors from there.

Mr. Tyhypko, the new vice prime minister for economic reforms, has never held public office. He is a graduate of the Dnipropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute and has been associated with PryvatBank since its inception in 1992. The 36-year-old was once the head of the Dnipropetrovsk Komsomol.

The appointment of Mr. Tyhypko is the latest in a series of changes in the Cabinet, which has included the dismissal of the ministers of transportation and agriculture. President Kuchma has called for a restructuring and streamlining of the Cabinet of Ministers, which Prime Minister Lazarenko said is being developed.

Many thought the new structure would be announced when Mr. Lazarenko spoke before the Verkhovna Rada on the budget impasse. However, disagreement between the prime minister and the president on the new structure of the ministries has caused delays in final decisions.

President Kuchma has said he would like to see a “bloc structure,” where ministers are wholly responsible for their sector. “Unfortunately, everything today is con-

Canadian Cabinet minister meets with Ukrainians on redress issue

by Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — Thanks to the pressures of an election year, and to the occasion of a joint Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) and Canadian Jewish Congress-sponsored roundtable on Canadian unity, a senior Canadian Cabinet minister finally met with the community's representatives to discuss the matter of redress for the internment of Ukrainian Canadians in 1914-1921.

Despite promises to resolve the matter by both the previous federal Progressive Conservative (1984-1993) and current Liberal governments, in the eyes of Ukrainian Canadian community leaders neither has dealt appropriately with the fact that hundreds of citizens were interned in camps as enemy aliens and that in many cases their assets were confiscated.

On March 13 President of the Privy Council and Minister for Intergovernmental Affairs Stéphane Dion met in Winnipeg at the College Universitaire de St. Boniface with UCC President Oleh Romaniw, UCC Saskatchewan Provincial Council (UCC-SPC) President and National Governmental Relations Committee Chair Adrian Boyko and committee member Prof. Bohdan Kordan.

Mr. Boyko hailed the meeting as "very significant." The UCC official told The Weekly on March 24, "This was the first time that Minister Dion had asked for the participation of the Ukrainian community, the Métis community and other aboriginal communities, the French Canadian community and the Jewish community in a meeting that brought everyone together to talk about the issue that concerns all of us as citizens: the country's unity and our sense of our participation in it."

According to Mr. Boyko, in terms of the brief 25-minute session with Minister Dion following the roundtable, "participation" boiled down to two major issues:

Rand Corp. ...

(Continued from page 3)

Dr. Solchanyk, in turn, came up with a quote from Mikhail Yuriev, a 39-year-old deputy speaker of the Russian Duma, and member of the Western-oriented liberal Yabloko party headed by Lviv native Grigori Yavlinsky. In an interview, Mr. Yuriev had said that Ukrainians and Belarusians are not separate peoples, that they are "Russkiye."

"The Ukrainian language is 100 percent more poetic than Russian," the deputy speaker maintained, "but it's a dialect of Russian, like the Siberian or Moscow dialects."

Dr. Solchanyk said he confronted Mr. Yavlinsky with this view of his young party colleague, and Mr. Yavlinsky dismissed it with a shrug, "He's a businessman" — meaning, what do you expect?

Another anomaly in Russia, said Dr. Solchanyk, is that there are two separate parliamentary committees on foreign affairs: one for the "Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and Compatriots Abroad," and the other for the rest of the world. Dr. Solchanyk said that recently, when he addressed a group of American members of Congress, he noted half in jest that the member whose district includes Brighton Beach in Brooklyn should be aware that the Duma committee dealing with "compatriots abroad" may be looking into the welfare of the thousands who live there, as it does for those in Ukraine or the Baltic countries.

redress for internment, and an appropriate response to the UCC's proposal to the federal government concerning Canadian unity issues and the role of multiculturalism (submitted in April 1996 and since unacknowledged).

As suggested in a UCC press release of March 14, its representatives made it clear that the redress issue is a stepping-stone to larger concerns. "It was emphasized that internment was of importance to the community," the release reads, "and that only by dealing with the issue seriously could the Ukrainian Canadian community move forward as full participants in Canada's future."

Mr. Boyko was quoted as saying, "The principle is simple: Ukrainian Canadians were unjustly interned, the government took property from the community, and we want it back."

Mr. Boyko told The Weekly on March 24 that the Ukrainian Canadian community is not seeking to "correct history," but to "prompt the government to do what is right" in returning monies taken from Canadian citizens earlier in the century and applying them to the needs of present-day citizens.

The UCC governmental relations chair said that "no matter how you look at it, the government has our money sitting in the Canadian treasury." He added, "We might not agree to whom this money belongs, but certainly any reasonable person would agree it doesn't belong to the jailers."

The UCC representative said all funds received would be applied to civil liberties and citizenship promotion projects and research centers for work across the country. Mr. Boyko said this would amount to a symbolic satisfaction of grievances that would also advance the cause of "tolerance, justice and unity."

In its March 14 press release, the UCC "applauded [Minister Dion's] recent personal intervention to remove from display in Regina's Royal Canadian Mounted Police Museum the rope that hung [19th century Métis leader] Louis Riel. [UCC officials] appealed to the minister to show the same sensitivity on Ukrainian internment by helping to [resolve] the long-standing issue."

In fact, Saskatchewan University political science Prof. Kordan raised this issue, and added some stronger incentive for the government to consider a political solution to the problem. Prof. Kordan told The Weekly on March 25, "I informed them that the UCC had received money from the Federal Court Challenges Program to proceed with a suit concerning the redress issue, to clarify the situation regarding the government's confiscation of assets."

Mr. Boyko remarked that "this should not be made out to be more difficult than it actually is," and expressed the UCC's conviction that "we feel we can work with Minister Dion in finding a constructive solution to this problem."

Mr. Boyko also told The Weekly he came away from the meeting with the sense that Minister Dion had realized "multiculturalism must play a significant part in keeping Canada together." In a March 14 UCC press release, the UCC-SPC president is quoted as saying, "We understand that this places the government in a ticklish position with those who are opposed to multiculturalism in Canada, who see this as one more issue that divides. But this is precisely the challenge the government must face and overcome."

"We are prepared," Mr. Boyko concluded, "to assist the government in finding a constructive solution to this problem."

OBITUARY: Peter Krawchuk, 85, Ukrainian Canadian Communist



Peter Krawchuk being welcomed to Radekhiv, Ukraine, in the early 1980s.

by Andrij Makuch

TORONTO — Peter Krawchuk, a longtime leader with the Ukrainian-Canadian pro-Communist left, died of complications following surgery in Toronto on February 3. He was 85.

Anathematized by many for his overtly pro-Soviet sentiments, he nonetheless commanded respect, even among people who may not have agreed with him politically, for his love of and commitment to the Ukrainian language and culture.

Mr. Krawchuk was born in the village of Stoyaniv (northeast of Lviv) in western Ukraine on July 6, 1911. His education was interrupted in 1926, when Polish authorities closed the gymnasium in the nearby town of Radekhiv where he was enrolled, but he made use of the local Prosvita Society library to further his personal knowledge. He also became active in the socialist Workers' and Peasants' Party (Selianska Robitnycha Partiya, known as Sel-Rob) as a youth organizer and public speaker, and in the Communist Youth League (Komsomol).

As a result, the activist was often detained by Polish police, and his family home was repeatedly searched and ransacked. This situation exasperated Mr. Krawchuk's father (although himself a Sel-Rob supporter), who arranged to have his son taken in by family members living in Canada.

Mr. Krawchuk arrived in Winnipeg in April 1930. He wasted no time in linking up with the pro-Communist Ukrainian Labor Farmer Temple Association (ULFTA). By 1931 he was a member of the Central Committee of the ULFTA's Youth Section. In 1936, he attended a ULFTA Higher Education Course, a six-month cadre training session.

Upon graduation he was put to work at the ULFTA's flagship daily, *Ukrainski Robitnychi Visti* (Ukrainian Labor News). Mr. Krawchuk had found his home, and for the next 55 years he was to play a leading role in the Ukrainian Canadian pro-Communist press.

He also broadened his other organizational activities, occupying executive positions and undertaking speaking tours. For the latter, Mr. Krawchuk was aided by a knack for storytelling, an affable manner and an exceptional memory. His growing stature within the organizational ranks was reflected by the fact that in 1940 he was among the ULFTA leaders interned (in his case until February 1942) after a number of left-wing organizations, including the ULFTA, were declared illegal by the Canadian government.

Upon his release, he moved with his wife, Mary (née Sholdra, whom he married in 1936), to Toronto.

In 1947 Mr. Krawchuk was part of a three-person mission to Ukraine that accompanied a large shipment of humanitarian aid for post-war reconstruction. He stayed on after the mission as a special correspondent for several pro-Communist Ukrainian newspapers in the West.

After his return to Canada in 1949, Mr. Krawchuk spoke at public meetings about his generally favorable impressions of Ukraine. These gatherings aroused outrage among many recent Ukrainian arrivals to Canada, who tended to be strongly anti-Soviet in sentiment. Because of common outbreaks of violence, these meetings attracted the attention of the mainstream media.

Mr. Krawchuk had been strident in his opposition to the admission of post-war refugees into Canada and participated vigorously in a smear campaign to portray them as fascist sympathizers.

Over the years, the activist continued to attack the new arrivals in the press and in various publications, with tracts denouncing them as "bourgeois nationalists," "collaborators" and even "war criminals." He published some of the most vicious of these attacks under the pseudonym Marko Terlytsia, with titles such as "Natsionalistychni Skorpiony" (Nationalist Scorpions) and "Here is the Evidence."

Mr. Krawchuk continued his press and organizational work with the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians (the ULFTA's successor). At the same time he started writing about the Ukrainian Canadian left's past, using a scheme of history that existed in oral form among the ULFTA leaders but had never appeared fully realized in print.

Mr. Krawchuk also continued to visit Ukraine in a variety of organizational capacities as he gained seniority in AUUC circles, and direct contact between the pro-Communist left in Canada and the Ukrainian SSR increased.

What he and his colleagues saw and experienced was disturbing, particularly in respect to a strong increase in Russification. Their disenchantment eventually led to the creation of a delegation of inquiry sponsored by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Canada (reacting to pressure from the AUUC) to investigate Soviet nationalities policy in Ukraine. Mr. Krawchuk was among the six members of the group that set off to Ukraine in late March 1967.

(Continued on page 14)

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

Detroit/Toledo/Windsor

by Stephen M. Wichar Sr.

WARREN, Mich. – It is not often that a Ukrainian National Association District Committee annual meeting hosts four national officers. Such was the case here on March 9 when the Detroit/Toledo/Windsor UNA District Committee convened for its annual deliberations. Among those present were Martha Lysko, secretary; Anatole Doroshenko, auditor; and Dr. Alexander Serafyn and Roman Kuropas, advisors.

Dr. Serafyn, as the local district chairman, opened the conclave of 20 executive officers and branch representatives. After establishing a quorum, introductions were made and an agenda was adopted. Dr. Serafyn and Roman Lazarchuk were selected as the presidium officers. Mr. Lazarchuk was invited to read the minutes of the March 3, 1996, annual meeting.

In keeping with a decision made at an executive board meeting held on February 17, only designated officers presented annual reports for the Detroit District. Dr. Serafyn proceeded by reviewing the issues and activities of his tenure. He highlighted the ever successful UNA Day at the popular Dibrova Estate, the propagation of the UNA through the film "Helm of Destiny" to community groups, and other related public relations matters. He briefly discussed his work as a former officer of the Michigan Fraternal Congress, and concluded his report with personal thanks to his UNA colleagues.

The Chairman's report was followed by that of Mr. Lazarchuk, district secretary. Jaroslaw Baziuk, treasurer, reported a relatively inactive year in both income and debits accounting; several secretaries reported on their branch progress.

Olha Maruszczak, chairperson of the district auditing committee, noted that Mr. Lazarchuk, Mr. Baziuk, Zenon Wasylkevych and Stephen Wichar were given high marks for the performance of their duties.

Ms. Maruszczak also presented a "verbal commendation" of Dr. Serafyn. Ms. Maruszczak declared, "He provided the necessary UNA leadership in the Metropolitan Detroit area. He has, indeed, completely fulfilled his role as a national advisor."

Ms. Maruszczak also reported as the nominations committee chairperson. The following persons were nominated to serve as Detroit District officers for the 1997-1998 term: Dr. Serafyn, chairman; Mr. Wichar Sr., vice-chairman and English public relations/publicity; Mr. Baziuk, trea-

surer; Mr. Lazarchuk, corresponding and recording secretary; Dr. Atanas Slusarczuk, Ukrainian public relations; Mr. Wasylkevych, publicity (Ukrainian); Jurij Rub, programs and hospitality; Osyp Bihun, programs and hospitality; Gregory Korbiak, Dmytro Koszylowsky, Mr. Kuropas and Petro Zaluha, advisors; Ms. Maruszczak, Josef Postolowsky and Serafina Marzotto, auditors. The proposed slate was unanimously elected.

Dr. Serafyn called on Secretary Lysko as the featured speaker for the afternoon. After a brief welcome to the Detroit District, Ms. Lysko provided a corporate data sheet on organizing results and membership.

She pointed out that Detroit, in a roster of 30 districts within the UNA structure, in terms of its organizing activity was in sixth place. Fifty-seven new members were enlisted in 1996 for a total insurance value of \$567,041. A quota of 50 percent was achieved by Detroit. Dr. Slusarczuk led the organizers' list with 12 new members.

Ms. Lysko also summarized some of the preparations for the 1998 UNA Convention, including updating the membership roster with proper addresses and other data.

Referring to the recently established Ukrainian National Foundation, Ms. Lysko said, "although UNA branches donate to the Ukrainian community for varied causes, it is also important to remember and support UNA projects as well." Among other issues covered were insurance training programs, upcoming by-laws changes, scholarships and the UNA-UFA merger.

Ms. Lysko also announced that in New Jersey the UNA has several professional insurance salesmen, and if anyone is interested in becoming licensed in his respective state, the UNA will offer maximum assistance.

Mr. Doroshenko responded to several questions that were germane to his office as auditor. He also announced that he has purchased a condominium in Northville, Mich., and will become a member of the Detroit District Committee.

In his closing remarks, Dr. Serafyn thanked both Ms. Lysko and Mr. Doroshenko for their contribution to a successful annual meeting. He also listed some of the activities planned for the next term of office.

The Detroit District will continue its annual UNA Day, plan an organizing conference, sponsor a community meeting with Dr. Myron Kuropas to promote his forthcoming book on UNA history, develop a

(Continued on page 14)

UNA Seniors Association slates annual conference

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – Have you made your reservations for the 23rd UNA Seniors' Conference to be held at Soyuzivka on June 8-13?

The highlight of the conference will be a trip by chartered bus from Soyuzivka to New York City on Wednesday, June 11, to visit the exhibit "The Glory of Byzantium" at The Metropolitan Museum of Art. More than 350 rarely seen treasures from around the world are included in an exhibition of unprecedented scope and dazzling beauty. The exhibition covers the rich heritage of Byzantium's golden age and the cultural currents it shared with Kyivan Rus'. The Ministry of Culture and six museums of Ukraine have loaned great medieval treasures.

Included in the exhibition will be sacred icons adorned with gold, mosaics, frescoes, ivories, enamels, silks, stone carvings, gems, ceramics, manuscripts, coins, gold and silver liturgical objects. Also, The Metropolitan's own collection of jewelry from Kyivan Rus' discovered near the Desiatynna Church in Kyiv will be included. The cost of the trip will be \$20. This could be a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity as the exhibit will be shown in New York only.

The Seniors' Conference program will feature something for everyone. After registration on Sunday afternoon and dinner, a welcoming wine-and-cheese party will take place in the Carpathian Echoes Lounge in the Main House. Participants will have an opportunity to socialize, dance and enjoy meeting Ukrainian seniors from all over the United States.

On Monday morning, the members will attend the annual divine liturgy offered in memory of deceased UNA seniors. After the religious services, the 23rd conference will be officially opened by Anna Chopek, president of the UNA Seniors Association. The national anthems will be sung, and the pledge of allegiance recited. A conference chairman will be elected and committees appointed.

Business sessions will be held mornings between 10 a.m. and noon. Reports will be given, new officers elected and new business discussed. One session will be devoted to a discussion of current problems in Ukraine, with Dr. Roman Baranowskyj acting as moderator.

During the conference there will be a meeting with the president of the Ukrainian

(Continued on page 16)



КОЛОСІВКА • SOYUZIVKA

Ukrainian National Association Estate

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Kerhonkson, New York 12446
Fax: 914-626-4638

1997 CAMPS AND WORKSHOPS AT SOYUZIVKA

TENNIS CAMP: SUNDAY JUNE 22 - THURSDAY JULY 3, 1997

For boys and girls ages 12-18. Instructor's fee \$75.00 per child
Room and board: **UNA MEMBERS \$240.00/Non-Members \$290.00** for full session
Instructors: Zenon Snylyk, George Sawchak and staff. *Limited to 60 students.*

BOYS AND GIRLS CAMP: SATURDAY JULY 12- SATURDAY JULY 26, 1997

Recreational camp for boys and girls ages 7-12
Featuring hiking, swimming, games, Ukrainian songs and folklore, supervised 24 hr.
Room and board: **UNA MEMBERS \$160.00 PER WEEK/Non-Members \$200.00 per week**
Counselor fee: \$30.00 per child per week. *Limited to 45 campers per week.*

CHEMNEY FUN CENTER: SUNDAY JULY 27- SATURDAY AUGUST 2, 1997

G geared to exposing the Ukrainian heritage to the English-speaking pre-schoolers ages 4-6, 2 sessions per day 10AM - noon and 3PM - 5 PM
Registration/Counselor fee: \$75.00 for parents staying at Soyuzivka
If staying off premises registration fee: \$125.00
Parents staying on premises pay room and board rates accordingly.

UKRAINIAN FOLK DANCE WORKSHOP: SUNDAY AUGUST 10 - SATURDAY AUGUST 24, 1997

Traditional Ukrainian folk dancing for beginners, intermediate and advanced
Room and board: **UNA MEMBERS \$265.00/Non-Members \$315.00** for full session
Instructor's fee: \$190.00. Director: Roma Pryma Bohachevsky
**** No one will be accepted for a shorter period than the full session, unless it is with the approval of the director ****
Attendance limited to 60 students staying on premises and 10 students staying off premises, off premises registration fee \$75.00 in addition to the instructor's fee.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE AGAINST ANYONE BASED ON AGE, RACE, CREED, SEX OR COLOR.

Children must be pre-registered on a first-come-first-served basis with receipt of a \$25.00 deposit per child/per camp.

All necessary medical forms and permission slips must be completed and received by Soyuzivka together with full payment balance of instructors' fees and camp payments 3 weeks prior to the start of the camp session. Otherwise the child will lose his or her place in camp no exceptions.

Payments for room and board can be made to Soyuzivka by cash, check, VISA, Mastercard, Amex or Discover cards.

Payments for instructor/counselor fees must be made by check.
Please make payable to UNA Estate - Camp Fee.

For additional information please contact the management of Soyuzivka.



At the Detroit/Toledo/Windsor District Committee meeting (from left) are: Roman Kuropas, Anatole Doroshenko, Stephen M. Wichar Sr., Martha Lysko, Dr. Alexander Serafyn, Roman Lazarchuk and Jaroslaw Baziuk.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

VOA and NCRTB: Silly standoff

In the next few months, Ukraine may lose a solid source of information about U.S. attitudes and policies regarding Ukraine, and the U.S. will lose access to more than a million radio listeners. For budget reasons, Voice of America's Ukrainian Branch will drop its simulcast into Ukraine and return to short-wave only transmission.

Close to 2 million listeners tune in VOA Ukrainian Branch programming on a regular basis. They pick up the broadcast on their AM radios, or through their cable radios, as well as on short-wave. In the radio industry, the first two methods are known as simulcast, and are much more popular, provide higher sound quality and are more accessible to listeners than short-wave.

VOA Ukrainian Branch broadcasts twice a day, an hour early in the morning and an hour late in the evening, six days a week. In order for this broadcast schedule to be continued for another year, the National Council for Radio and Television Broadcasting (NCRTB) of Ukraine is asking VOA to pay approximately \$250,000 in broadcast fees to pay for the cost of transmission.

The Ukrainian media industry is heating up rapidly. For years, a post-Soviet dinosaur, Ukraine's radio and television programming is now improving, and investors are acquiring broadcast licenses and buying up airtime so that they can in turn sell it to advertisers for a handsome profit. Amid accusations of government corruption and political manipulation, one thing is clear: for whatever reasons, television viewers and radio listeners in Ukraine have become an audience that advertisers and politicians want to reach. And in keeping with the principles of free market economics, once the demand goes up, so does the price.

VOA may feel that the broadcast fees the National Council for Radio and Television Broadcasting of Ukraine wants to charge may be high (though several of our sources in Ukraine tell us the fee is not out of line), but the other issue is that the NCRTB may be cutting off its nose to spite its face.

The VOA's Ukrainian Branch provides programming about America and a unique perspective on U.S.-Ukraine relations that are not readily available from other foreign news broadcasts, even from its sister-service, VOA's Russian Branch, which also broadcasts into certain parts of Ukraine. News about U.S. views and the activities of Ukrainian leaders in the U.S. are the key reasons that most people in Ukraine listen to VOA.

It is also unclear why the VOA would want to lose more than a million regular listeners for a couple of hundred thousand dollars — this may be a case of being penny-wise, pound-foolish. According to studies done by the Open Media Research Institute, 60 percent of VOA listeners in Ukraine listen only to simulcasts — a demographically critical 60 percent. The 40 percent who probably would continue to listen to short-wave are the "choir" — you don't need to preach to them. The 60 percent contains the younger generation (who don't listen to short-wave and probably don't know how to use it), the post-Cold War listener who disliked the previous stigma of surreptitiously listening to Western broadcasts on short-wave, and the new, and aspiring elite, who want to feel, and be, informed.

In principle, the policy that VOA chose to pursue — to sign up independent radio station to broadcast VOA programming in Ukraine — is fine. However, in reality there is "no meat on the bones" of this strategy.

There are only 50 independent stations throughout Ukraine, six of which have signed with VOA. Even if VOA signed up all 50 independents (also for the cost of about \$250,000, according to our calculations), the broadcasts still would not get the number of listeners, the broad geographical diversity or the quality of transmission, as they would with simulcast. Furthermore, the independents are not required to broadcast any specified amount of time. They could get the satellite dish to receive VOA broadcasts, and then broadcast only one 10 minute news report a day, or one cultural program a week. This amount also does not reflect the personnel costs necessary to craft relations and sign contracts with 50 separate media entities.

At a time that the State Department has identified good relations with Ukraine as essential to U.S. foreign policy, we can only hope that both the NCRTB and the VOA will reconsider their positions.

April
16
1822

Turning the pages back...

Although the exact date of Dmytro Levtskyi's birth is unknown, the place is not in doubt — Kyiv. In 1735, the master engraver of the Kyivan Cave Monastery's Press, Hryhorii

Levtskyi, was blessed with a son.

Trained by his father, Dmytro helped him decorate the Baroque St. Andrew Church on Kyiv's famous Uzviz in 1753-1756, and then moved to St. Petersburg to complete his studies in 1758.

In Moscow from 1762, Dmytro Levtskyi became much sought after as a portraitist of the aristocracy. At a summer exhibition in 1770, he won the St. Petersburg Academy's highest award and was inducted as a member. From 1771 to 1788, he taught painting there.

After a seven-year retirement during which he returned to Ukraine, he was called back to what was then the Russian capital, as the imperial court's official portraitist. Building on the Baroque, Classicism and Western European traditions, Levtskyi created a school of painting.

He executed over 100 portraits of personages such as the French encyclopedist and writer Denis Diderot (which now hangs in the Geneva Museum of Art and History), Empress Katherine II and Poland's King Stanislaus I Leszczynski. Dmytro Levtskyi died in St. Petersburg on April 16, 1822.

Source: "Levtskyi, Dmytro," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 3 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

FOR THE RECORD: U.S. legislators condemn rights violations in Belarus

Following is the full text of a letter to Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka sent on April 4 by the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission).

Dear President Lukashenka:

We are writing to express our heightened concern about the further deterioration in the human rights situation in your country and to protest a series of actions by your government in blatant violation of OSCE [Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe] principles and norms.

Within the last few weeks two American citizens, including a U.S. diplomat, have been expelled from Belarus. First Secretary Serge Alexandrov was unjustly and illegally detained and expelled for observing an opposition rally, a routine practice of diplomats. A few days earlier, on March 16, Belarusian Soros Foundation Executive Director Peter G. Byrne was prevented from re-entering Belarus, detained, held incommunicado for over 12 hours in flagrant violation of diplomatic and consular conventions in effect between the United States and Belarus, and forcibly expelled the next day. Mr. Byrne ostensibly was expelled for illegal activity, but in reality he was expelled for supporting efforts to develop Belarus' fledgling civil society.

These expulsions come on the heels of other repressive actions, including arrests and beatings of demonstrators who have been protesting your policies over the last few months. Organizers of these rallies, such as former Chairman of Parliament Mechyslau Hryb, have received stiff fines or have been arrested and jailed for up to 15 days. We are alarmed by reports of beatings that resulted in injuries and detentions of several hundred protesters and journalists during yesterday's demonstrations in Minsk.

We are deeply concerned about the Belarusian government's restrictions on the right to freedom of speech and assembly — as manifested by your March 5 decree which also bans the display of Belarusian national symbols at rallies — and the arrest of peaceful protesters, as well as journalists, at a number of these rallies. We are also alarmed by the political intimidation of leading opposition figures, as illustrated by police visits to their homes demanding they admit they violated a presidential edict that restricts demonstrations, and by police searches of various political party headquarters. In February, two opposition leaders were attacked in Minsk in separate incidents by unidentified assailants under suspicious circumstances. Also we have received reports of

the intimidation of university professors and other examples of crude threats by police against democratic activists.

We are especially troubled by the plight of Henadz Karpenka, deputy chairman of the 1996 Parliament and chair of the opposition shadow Cabinet, who was on a hunger strike to protest the special police guard placed outside his ward in a hospital where he is currently a patient.

Another example of apparent intimidation is the March 10 decree calling into question important tax exemptions granted to the Belarusian Soros Foundation and other non-governmental organizations, and the March 18 announcement that all non-governmental organizations in the country will be investigated. We understand that these investigations by government security officials have commenced.

Furthermore, freedom of the media in your country continues to be assailed, most recently by the withdrawal of press accreditation from and the expulsion of Russian NTV reporter Alexander Stupnikov, the March 23 decree banning several Russian television networks from broadcasting footage from Belarus, and the recent announcement by your government that all foreign journalists must obtain new accreditations.

Earlier this year OSCE Chairman-in-Office and Danish Foreign Minister Helveg Petersen urged your government to take action to fully respect OSCE norms, principles and commitments, to enter into dialogue with the opposition and to ensure freedom of media. Unfortunately, actions since that time have only further called into question your government's commitments under the Helsinki Final Act and subsequent OSCE agreements. We urge you to take to heart the concerns of the OSCE and other international entities, as well as individual countries, including the United States, and to begin to reverse the serious deterioration of human rights that has occurred in your country during the last year.

Mr. President, last week you spoke to your countrymen about the international isolation that Belarus is now facing. The best way you can prevent this international isolation, if you desire, is to live up to obligations you have freely undertaken as an OSCE member.

Sincerely,

Rep. Christopher H. Smith
Co-Chairman

Sen. Alfonse D'Amato
Chairman

Rep. Steny H. Hoyer
Ranking Member

Sen. Frank Lautenberg
Ranking Member

ACTION ITEM

The International Nuclear Safety Program (INSP), which provides funds for safety upgrades to Soviet-designed nuclear reactors throughout Central and Eastern Europe (see related story on page 3), is threatened. The subcommittees of the Senate Armed Services and House National Security committees will be considering the issue in the coming weeks. Constituents of subcommittee members are urged to write to their members of Congress in support of the program. The letters should urge that the subcommittee fully fund the \$50 million request for the INSP.

Arguments that can be used in support of funding are:

- Nuclear safety is an international concern; these nations have instituted political and economic reform and are integrating with the West.
- The over-all program is a joint program with other G-7 states and the recipient countries.
- The countries affected lack the finances and technological capability to improve safety at their reactors without Western, including U.S., assistance.
- The effects of another "Chornobyl-style" accident would be devastating to the country in which it occurred, to the other countries in the region, and to the interna-

(Continued on page 16)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Thanks for support and encouragement

Dear Editor:

On behalf of the thousands of people in our Ukrainian homeland, I want to thank you for your generous support and encouragement of my work in Ivano-Frankivsk. Without you, the Ukrainian Eye Project could not sustain itself.

Although we may be only one, rather small, grass-roots project by comparison, we can all stand proudly beside the grander efforts, because for one eye clinic in one oblast in Ukraine, we have made a significant difference. And let us never forget ... from a tiny acorn the mighty oak shall grow. Each and every one of you has nourished that seed.

Every time I return to Ivano-Frankivsk, I am overwhelmed again by the needs of our people. It seems to continuously get worse for them, rather than better, as they struggle to build their free nation. But still they persevere, they do not lose faith, and they are sustained and nourished by the knowledge that their brethren in America do not forget them in their struggle.

There is not space here to list each of you who has helped us over these past five years. But there is more than enough room in God's eyes and in the hearts of our fellow Ukrainians to recognize you individually. I just want to say publicly how very much your support and encouragement means. From the bottom of my heart, I thank you.

William Selezinka, M.D.
San Diego, Calif.

A reaction to letter from Tatarenko

Dear Editor:

I feel compelled to reply to Stefan Tatarenko's letter regarding public schools and Christmas. While I acknowledge his considerable effort, he must admit that his intention was to get religion back into the school "holiday" program. Does he also insist that places of employment, city offices, banks and neighbors acknowledge his religious beliefs by setting up displays on their lawns?

Religion is a very personal issue. It is taught at home and by attending church, synagogue or religious institution of choice. If so inclined, children can be sent to parochial school. We send our children to school (public) for an education. That is also where tax dollars go. Taxes are

paid by everyone, no matter what their religious preference, if any. School teaches the 3 "Rs," the arts and sciences, a good education so that what is taught and learned will stand students well in their future.

Learning about religion is a commendable idea. The social customs of all areas of the globe can be an area of study if the schools and educators decide it is a necessary part of their curriculum.

Too many times religion and state are mixed when they ought not be. Let the educators do their jobs by providing our children with the basic tools to build a better future for themselves. Practice your particular religious beliefs at home and at church. Do not overlap these areas. Your beliefs will show in your actions as you practice equality and good will to all.

Leslie E. Lysenko
Oswego, Ill.

An acknowledgment: Dr. Selezinka works wonders for Ukraine's children

by Ihor Rakowsky

I would like to share something interesting with readers of The Ukrainian Weekly, and at the same time introduce a very great man about whom, because of his shyness, we hear so rarely. This man is Dr. William Selezinka.

Dr. Selezinka was born in Ukraine. When he was 4 years old, he emigrated to Canada with his parents, where he spent his youth. He received his medical education at the University of Alberta.

Dr. Selezinka came to America in 1958 and worked as a general practitioner in Santa Barbara, Calif. In 1970-1973 he did his residency in ophthalmology at McGill University in Montreal and at the University of Michigan. As an ophthalmologist, he continued his work in Phoenix, Scottsdale and Mesa, Ariz.

In 1986-1992 Dr. Selezinka was chairman of ophthalmology at the Virginia Medical Center in LaJolla, Calif., and clinical assistant professor of ophthalmology at University of California at San Diego. In 1992-1996 he was a clinical professor of ophthalmology at St. Louis University Anheuser-Busch Eye Institute.

He became very popular as an ophthalmologist and has received many awards for his work. In 1995 he was named professor emeritus of ophthalmology by St. Louis University. He is well known from his lectures in ophthalmology in universities across America, in such cities as Washington, Phoenix, New York, Las Vegas,



Dr. William Selezinka

Chicago and Albuquerque, N.M.

He didn't forget about Canada, and has lectured in Winnipeg, Toronto and Saskatoon. He also has lectured internationally, in Munich, Germany, at the Ukrainian Free University, in Vienna, Austria, and in Sydney, Australia.

Although he left Ukraine when he was 4 years old, Dr. Selezinka's homeland remained in his heart. When he tried to return in 1989, the Soviet Union refused to give him a visa. When Ukraine became independent Dr. Selezinka was one of the first people who rushed to help rescue a medical system that was poor and lacking in medical supplies.

In August 1992 he went for the first

(Continued on page 18)

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Letter from Prague

From March 19 through March 22 Lesia and I were in Prague attending the World Congress of Families.

The congress was sponsored by a number of international organizations committed to the preservation of the traditional family. The two principal organizers were Alan Carlson of the Rockford Institute, an organization with which I am associated as a member of its Main Street Committee, and Ivan Shevchenko, chairman of the Russian Orthodox Brotherhood of Scientists and Specialists in Russia.

Lesia and I represented the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Chicago. Another Ukrainian present was a young man, Taras Andrusyevych of Radio Resurrection in Lviv.

The congress provided good news and bad news. Citing research data provided by sociologist the Rev. Andrew Greeley, Rabbi Jacob Neusner concluded that in the United States, at least, marriage as an institution is flourishing. Marriage remains the relationship of choice for most Americans; three-fifths of married people are happy and three-fourths believe their spouse is their best friend.

At the same time, however, the United States is plagued by a growing number of children who live in fatherless homes or whose parents are undergoing divorce. According to Prof. (David) Popenoe of Rutgers University, the number of children living apart from biological fathers more than doubled between 1960 and 1990, from 17 percent to 36 percent. Contrary to the diatribes of radical feminists who continue to argue that fathers are unessential in the home, all of the current evidence overwhelmingly points to one conclusion: on the whole, two parents, a father and a mother, are better for a child than one parent. "There are exceptions, of course, but they don't invalidate the rule any more than some three-pack-a-day smokers living to a ripe old age casts doubts on the dangers of smoking."

A similar view of fatherhood was presented by Norman Dennis, guest fellow at the department of religious studies, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, and author of "Families Without Fatherhood." During the 1960s, he pointed out, sex became de-sanctified. Sex outside of marriage was approved, making it little more than a leisure-time activity. The socialization of boys into fathers was largely abandoned, allowing some men to remain permanent adolescents.

Kevin and Margaret Andrews mentioned the 1960s as a time when the family began to be defined as confining, especially for women, and "destructive" of the individual. "Rights" became more important than "obligations" in a relationship. Marriage, they emphasized, is a not a static state of being. Communication is essential in marriage as is reinforcement. "Marriage is a work in progress."

According to Dr. Gerard Casey of University College, Dublin, enemies of the family never attack it frontally. They retain the term "family," but change its meaning. Emphasis on rights over obligations is the result of the self-esteem movement, which is basically meaningless. "If everyone is somebody, no one is anybody," he said.

"Whoever wants to change society must first change the family," declared Dr. Thomas Molnar of the University of Budapest. Family relationships in the West are changing as a result of social engineering and economic manipulation.

In Germany and Sweden, children can now sue parents.

There were reports on the status of the family from various national representatives. Francisco S. Tadad, majority leader of the Phillipine Congress, reported on the situation in the Phillipines where the laity, in league with priests and bishops, led the fight against the legalization of divorce. The Phillipine Constitution, he pointed out, still defines marriage as inviolable.

In Russia, however, the situation is very different. Dr. Viktor Medkov, chairman of the department of sociology at the Moscow Lomonosov State University, stated that there is a significant decrease in the number of marriages in the past 50 years; the divorce rate is up to 50 percent; the average marriage lasts 10 years. Life expectancy in Russia is declining along with the population. Between 1992 and 1997 Russia's population decreased by 2 million as 3.5 people died for every one person born. The drop would have been greater had it not been for the large migration of Russians from other former Soviet republics. On the positive side, the number of abortions decreased from 3,244,000 in 1993 to 2,766,000 in 1995. Despite the decline, Russia still has one of the highest abortion rates in the world.

Family decline seems to be a worldwide phenomenon. In Australia, for example, the modern welfare state has systematically discouraged married couples from raising children while offering generous benefits to female-headed households. In Sweden, the state has eliminated marriage as a meaningful social and legal institution. Almost 60 percent of new births are outside of marriage, while nearly two-thirds of Stockholm residents now live alone, making it the world's first "post-family" society.

There was some discussion of same-sex marriages, which are approved in Hawaii (but invalid in other states thanks to the Defense of Marriage Act) and on the way to approval in Sweden, Hungary and Finland. It was suggested that part of the reason was the growing need of some alienated children of divorced parents to seek "variety" in their intimate human relations.

Pavel Rican, a professor of psychology at the Czech Academy of Sciences, reminded participants of the fact that the family is the cradle of morality. All relationships in life are determined by the first years of life. Dr. Richard Whitfield, chairman of the National Family Trust in England, emphasized that children are a divine gift. Morality is not so much intellectual as emotional. When trust and basic hope are not formed during the early years, there is lifelong despair. Not being certain about parental love can be devastating; if children feel unloved, moral growth is impossible.

For Lesia and me, the youth panel was the most inspiring aspect of the congress because it included young people from eight different nations affirming their commitment to traditional family life. The congress concluded with a series of resolutions aimed at reversing familial decline.

Does any of this impact Ukrainians? Absolutely. We live in the United States and experience the demoralizing influences around us. At the same time Ukrainians in Ukraine are experiencing the same type of familial dysfunctions as those being experienced in Russia. Can we do anything about this? You tell me.

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Military agenda...

(Continued from page 2)

extract additional money. But the timing of his remark – in the middle of a stepped-up Russian campaign against NATO expansion and during Mr. Chernomyrdin's visit to Washington – suggests that more than economics was involved.

As Paul Goble, deputy director for broadcasts of Radio Liberty maintains, Mr. Rodionov's comment appears to be part of the broader Russian government campaign against the expansion of the alliance.

The purposes of Mr. Rodionov's remarks could be analyzed as follows.

1) They seem intended to reinforce the message that Russian leaders from Mr. Yeltsin on down have been delivering of late: any expansion of NATO would threaten to undermine the very fragile stability of the post-Soviet region. Expected results: No one in the West would want to take any steps that would lead to the loosening of Moscow's control over its nuclear weapons. Such a loss of control could cause all these nuclear weapons to fall into the wrong hands.

The Kremlin expects that the Western community, having been presented with the frightening prospect of Russian nuclear weapons smuggling, would change its stance on NATO expansion. To this end, the Russians could arrange a sort of a "show trial" connected with nuclear arms smuggling and arrange media hysteria around this. For example, the head of the Federal Security Service (FSB – successor to the KGB) said in Davos that Russia does not exclude the possibility of terrorist attacks on the NATO headquarters in new members' capitals. One could expect that the Russian KGB could arrange a "leakage" of fissile materials closer to the NATO summit. Therefore, Mr. Rodionov's words were timed to get maximum attention in

Washington and other NATO capitals.

2) His words appear to have been designed also to extract more cash for the Russian military – but from the West rather than from the Russian Duma. His plea of poverty before this audience has two very different goals: on the one hand, Mr. Rodionov's words will be used by Russian leaders to seek even greater assistance from Western countries, given the West's reasonable fear of nuclear proliferation; on the other, Mr. Rodionov's plea is likely to lead to a greater understanding by some in the West of Russia's recent arms sales to Finland, Columbia, etc.

3) Mr. Rodionov's words also appear intended to split NATO countries on the question of expansion by playing on popular fears of nuclear disaster. In many NATO countries, the populace is far more skeptical about expansion than are the national security elites. By putting the nuclear card into this game, Moscow could count on popular and media criticism of expansion to rise. It may even succeed in splitting off one country from the current consensus on expansion – and Moscow needs to pick off only one NATO member to block any expansion (e.g., Turkey, France).

Trying to coordinate their foreign and internal policies facing NATO expansion, old foes in Russia put off their differences and increased pressure on the Duma. During a joint press conference in Moscow on February 7, Messrs. Rodionov and Baturin tried to deny rumors about their irreconcilable approaches to military reform. It was noted by Sergei Yastrzhembski, Mr. Yeltsin's press secretary, that the president had ordered them to conduct this press conference in order to reduce speculations about disagreements between the two agencies.

The military doctrine

One of the biggest differences between

the Defense Ministry and the Security Council is Russia's concept of military doctrine.

The position of generals from the Ministry of Defense and the General Staff is based on the military doctrine of 1993. According to this document, Russia should have enough military forces to combat an offensive from any direction (or several directions simultaneously). However, the danger of foreign invasion no longer exists. This undermines the concept of having a big army and increases the validity of nuclear weapons as a deterrent factor.

A different concept of the military doctrine comes from the Security Council. It maintains that it is difficult to allocate the 160 trillion rubles for military spending demanded by the Defense Ministry and that the army should face budget cuts in the near future. It also purports that nowadays it is impossible to protect Russia from invasions from all possible directions. Rather, it proposes to concentrate on military reform, including personnel cuts, and to preserve research and development, and production of new armaments.

The problem of reduction poses several problems. The first is that the Russian army officially consists of 1.7 million servicemen. Generals from the Defense Ministry propose to reduce it to its actual performance level – 1.5 million – this is, to eliminate the "dead weight." Another problem is that the reduction of the army's size proposed by the Security Council would signify the inevitable loss of jobs for some 500 generals. This creates a real conflict of interest that undermines the army from within. This conflict is only reinforced by the growing corporate solidarity among the generals and senior officers for whom the proposed personnel cuts would hurt any prospect of attaining the rank of general.

Possible solutions

During their joint press conference, Messrs. Rodionov and Baturin argued that military reform cannot be reduced to personnel cuts; this would be only the first stage of a three-point reform plan and it should be conducted by the year 2000. During that period the budget should give money for R & D and production of dual-use technology.

The second stage (2000-2005) presupposes an increase of spending on military training and an increase in the number of contract servicemen.

The third stage (2005-2010) envisages the creation of a "flexible" defense structure to react to emerging threats in different regions. NATO's planned expansion has found its reflection in this military doctrine. Mr. Rodionov even intimated that NATO expansion is designed especially to undermine military reform and democratic developments in Russia.

However, this proposed concept has several weak points. First, it suffers from the Soviet legacy of drawing up huge five-year plans without clear-cut financial and logistical support. Second, it does not resolve the basic difference between the two agencies outlined above: Should Russia have professional or conscript-based armed forces? And third, it does not give an answer to the question of whether Russia should continue (until at least the year 2010) to defend itself from threats coming from all or only some directions; and, if so, the nature of these threats should be delineated.

Additional problem

The constantly growing number of paramilitary troops, i.e., those not subordinated to the Defense Ministry, is yet another problem challenging the reform process in Russian's armed forces. The number of internal troops subordinated to the Russian Internal Affairs Ministry (MVD) rivals that of the land forces of the regular army. More than two dozen different agencies in Russia (MVD, FSB, border troops, etc.) have their own armed forces. Consequently, the number of generals not subordinated to the General Staff is growing, thus creating a conflict between them and army generals. The paramilitary generals have much better financial and social benefits than their colleagues from the Defense Ministry.

The regular army strongly opposes the existence of different paramilitary armed forces, and claims these forces are plagued by low combat readiness and poor coordination (e.g., between the regular army and MVD troops in Chechnya). Generals from the General Staff promote the idea of resubordinating all power structures under their authority. This would be tantamount to the creation of some type of parallel government under the leadership of the military – an idea that is rejected by the non-army generals for obvious reasons.

Conclusions

- The Russian army must resolve the dilemma of how to pull the Russian budget's meager resources into the huge army inherited from the USSR. The Russian economy can hardly afford the 104 trillion rubles allocated for the army. Even this sum will be "eaten" by the third quarter of Fiscal Year 1997.

- The existence of different parallel armies, which are paid from the budget and aimed at internal problems, prompts one to posit that the political leadership of the country is afraid more of internal rather than external threats.

- The political leadership of the country has yet to elaborate a constructive view on NATO expansion that avoids threatening rhetoric and the exertion of pressure on former Soviet bloc countries.

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

unpaid wages now amounted to 4.2 billion hrv, and that Ukraine had little hope of repaying it until the Verkhovna Rada approves the 1997 budget next month. He told reporters the maximum monthly pension is about 49 hrv per month, and the average is 45 hrv. At current rates \$1 (U.S.) is equal to 1.833 hrv. (Reuters)

Shadow economy up to 60 percent

KYIV – Ukraine's shadow economy has expanded to account for 60 percent of all economic activity, up from previous estimates of 40 percent, a Ukrainian economic expert said on March 19. "More than 60 percent of the economy is now in the shadow," Oleksander Razumkov, chief of the Ukrainian Center for Economic and Political Research, told politicians and economists. "The government has no influence in this area," he added. President Leonid Kuchma, in his state of the nation address on March 21 said the shadow economy had grown from 35-40 percent to account for 52-55 percent of economic activity. (Reuters)

N plants cannot afford repairs

KYIV – State Nuclear Committee Deputy Chairman Vasyl Katko says Ukraine's nuclear power plants will be unable to afford annual repairs this summer because energy consumers are not paying their bills. Mr. Katko estimated that Ukraine's five nuclear stations can undertake only 30 percent of the necessary repair work. Interfax quoted Environment and Nuclear Safety Minister Yuri Kostenko as describing the safety situation at the country's nuclear power plants as "unsatisfactory." He told the Verkhovna Rada on April 8

that the safety of the concrete sarcophagus covering the fourth reactor at Chernobyl has deteriorated because of moisture build-up, insufficient monitoring and inefficient contingency plans for a chain reaction. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Lithuanian official presses U.S. on NATO

WASHINGTON – Lithuanian Parliament Chairman Vytautas Landsbergis said in Washington on April 8 that he has urged senior U.S. officials to support his country's application for NATO membership. Mr. Landsbergis said Russia is the "only obstacle" to Lithuania's admission to the Western alliance. He added that if Lithuania is not included in the first round, he hopes the U.S. will provide expanded bilateral as well as multilateral guarantees. So far on his U.S. tour, Mr. Landsbergis has spoken to Lithuanian Americans in Chicago and met with Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and Vice-President Al Gore. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine executed 169 in 1996

KYIV – Ukraine executed 169 convicts in 1996 despite having pledged to phase out the death penalty when it was accepted into the European human rights body in November 1995. Ukraine temporarily halted executions after it joined the Council of Europe, but resumed them several months later. Interior Ministry officials released the 1996 figure on April 8. In Ukraine, the death penalty generally is carried out by a single bullet to the back of the head. (Associated Press)

Belarus to retain separate statehood

MIENSK – Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka told a press conference this week that Belarus' new alliance with Russia does not mean a loss of statehood for either country. According to Mr. Lukashenka, unification will "take

place in line with the EU [European Union] model, where each of the members retains its sovereignty." Mr. Lukashenka was speaking after meeting in Miensk with Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee. Interfax quotes President Lukashenka as saying that Belarusian athletes will continue to compete at the Olympic Games and other international competitions under the Belarusian state flag. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Belarus under fire for rights violations

WASHINGTON – The European Union has called the human rights situation in Belarus "inadmissible." In a memorandum sent to Belarusian Foreign Minister Ivan Antonovich on April 4, the organization criticized Belarus for its failure to uphold press freedom and the right of citizens to demonstrate freely. Also on April 4, the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe sent a letter to President Alyaksandr Lukashenka condemning what it says are blatant violations of human rights in Belarus. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Primakov on defending Belarus' interests

MIENSK – Russian Foreign Minister Yevgenii Primakov said on April 7 that in opposing NATO expansion plans, Moscow is also defending the interests of neighboring Belarus. "We are still insisting on our demands in order not to worsen the geopolitical situation," Mr. Primakov told a news conference in the Belarusian capital in reference to Russia's objections to NATO plans to expand eastward. "We are trying to minimize the possible consequences, and we are thinking not only about Russia but about Belarus as well, with which we are moving towards a union." Minister Primakov's trip to Miensk followed the signing last week of a union treaty between Russia and Belarus by Presidents Boris Yeltsin and Alyaksandr Lukashenka. (Reuters)

The Glory Byzantium

Through
July 6

The Deacon Stephen mosaic, a priceless fragment from one of Kyiv's most lavishly decorated churches, is just one of more than 350 rarely seen treasures from around the world now on view at the Metropolitan. In an exhibition of unprecedented scope and dazzling beauty, the rich heritage of Byzantium's golden age—and the cultural currents it shared with Kyivan Rus'—are gloriously illustrated. From sacred icons adorned with gold to



The Deacon Stephen (detail) from the Cathedral of the Mykhailivs'kyi Zolotoverkhyi Monastery in Kyiv, Kyivan Rus', ca. 1108–13, National Architectural Conservation Area "Saint Sophia of Kyiv," Kyiv, Ukraine. Photo: Bruce White



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Rochester professionals honor two Ukrainians of the Year

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — The Rochester Ukrainian-American Business and Professional Association (UABPA) has named Lydia V. Dzus and Nicholas Juskiw as recipients of the 1996 Ukrainian of the Year award for their dedicated service, unwavering support and promotion of the Ukrainian American community, as well as their professional association in the Greater Rochester area. The association has honored two recipients annually since its inception in 1990.

The announcement was made in conjunction with the 43rd annual meeting of the Rochester Federal Credit Union attended by approximately 300 people at the Ukrainian Home in Penfield.

Ms. Dzus, president of the Irondequoit Council of the Greater Rochester Chamber of Commerce and director of career planning and graduate placement at Rochester Business Institute, is a lifelong resident of the town of Irondequoit.

Prof. Wolodymyr (Mirko) Pylyshenko, president of the UABPA, noted that Ms. Dzus is the 10th Ukrainian of the Year from the town of Irondequoit, where the majority of the county's 25,000 Ukrainian-Americans reside.

Ms. Dzus' community involvement is of great magnitude. She is a member of the St. Mary the Protectress Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, where she has dedicated nine years of her dynamic leadership to the board of directors as vice-president, secretary, coordinator of the cultural/educational committee and advisor to the Ukrainian Orthodox League's junior chapter. In addition, she is a member of the church choir, sisterhood, and the Ukrainian Orthodox League.

Her involvement also includes the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, with which she has served as western New York regional board member and archivist, and Branch 120 president, vice-president, and membership chair. In 1994 she was appointed to the Rochester Ukrainian Federal Credit Union's educational committee.

Recently the town of Irondequoit appointed Ms. Dzus to a seven-year term on the Planning Board and to the Irondequoit Partnership Board of

Directors. Before being elected president of the Irondequoit Council last year, Ms. Dzus served as vice-president and networking chairperson.

Ms. Dzus also is a talented musical performer. Since 1976 she and her twin sister, Zinnia, have entertained audiences at many events as the "Dzus Twins." They recorded an album/cassette titled "Blossoming Flax." A highlight in their musical career was a special engagement performance for the first president of Ukraine, Leonid M. Kravchuk.

Ms. Dzus has performed as a soloist with church choirs, the Surma Ukrainian National Choir and the new Zhuravli folk ensemble under the direction of Mykola Newmerzycky Jr.

Her professional credentials include line, staff and management positions as well as commercial lending at Chase Bank NA and International Travel Agencies of America before joining Rochester Business Institute in 1992.

A resident of East Irondequoit, Ms. Dzus is a graduate of St. John Fisher College.

Mr. Juskiw, is president and CEO of Trident Precision Manufacturing Inc. His leadership at Trident brought the town of Webster milestone recognition when he received the nation's top business honor, the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award.

On December 6, 1996, President Bill Clinton, presented the Baldrige Award to Mr. Juskiw. "This is the way America ought to work," said the president as he presented the most prestigious award in the business world.

Since being honored with the Baldrige Award, Mr. Juskiw has spent many countless hours on the speaking circuit locally, nationally and even worldwide. His speaking engagements included many appearances at Greater Rochester area educational institutions.

Launched in 1979 as an East Rochester tool-and-die operation out of a small garage with three employees, Trident now occupies a 87,000-square-foot facility in Webster and, under Mr. Juskiw's guidance, employs 167 people. It is a \$20 million firm with a growing business and gusto for "Excellence In Motion." The company is a contract manufacturer of precision components, electromechanical assemblies and custom products for its customers.

NEWS AND VIEWS: Radiologists foster cooperation with Ukraine

by Adrian Baranetsky M.D.

CHICAGO — The annual meeting of the Radiological Society of North America (RSNA), a gathering of more than 70,000 professionals in the radiology industry is the world's largest medical convention. North American radiologists medical physicists and industry executives of Ukrainian descent have annually met at this convention, most recently in Chicago in December 1996, drawn together by their common heritage and professional interests.

In 1992, they organized themselves into a non-profit association, the Friends of Radiology in Ukraine (FRU), to foster closer fellowship and cooperation with imaging specialists and allied health scientists in newly independent Ukraine.

In 1990, radiologists in Ukraine had organized themselves into a 5,000-member national society, the Association of Radiologists in Ukraine (ARU), and thus cooperative educational activities with Ukraine were made possible.

Since Ukraine's independence in 1991, officers and individual members of the ARU have been coming to the annual meetings of the RSNA and have made it a practice to hold their annual meetings with their Western counterparts. As a result of crosscultural and scientific networking with colleagues in Ukraine, the number of interested professionals in the FRU has grown to approximately 300 in the U.S., Canada, Australia, Europe and Argentina.

Groundwork for networking between the ARU and the FRU was laid down at the 1990 Congress of the World Federation of Ukrainian Medical Associations (WFUMA) held in Ukraine, where North American physicians first met with their Ukrainian colleagues.

Leo Mostowych, M.D., chairman emeritus of radiology at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Lexington, Ky., made the initial contact for the FRU. He has continued to serve as the liaison with the ARU.

After several planning sessions, in July 1993 in Kyiv a written plan was set down for a long-term interactive program between the FRU and the ARU.

One of the proposals was to update Ukraine's medical radiology literature database at the 14 medical libraries in Ukraine that are affiliated with medical schools. Complimentary subscriptions to the English-language radiology journals Radiology and the American Journal of Roentgenology are being donated by the publishers to these medical libraries. The RSNA and the European Association of Radiologists (EAR) have sent hundreds of textbooks, videotapes, slides and audiovisual equipment to the ARU, and to institutes of post-graduate medical education in Kyiv, Kharkiv and Zaporizhia. Other major contributors of educational material have been the Radiology Outreach Foundation (San Francisco) and the NICER Institute (Norway). Officers of the Indian Radiological and Imaging Association based in New Delhi have attended FRU meetings at the RSNA to offer support to the ARU.

Another project was the publication of a radiology dictionary. In 1995 a trilingual (Ukrainian-English-Russian), 12,000-word reference work, Radiological Terminology, was published.

Since very few scientific periodicals are published in Ukrainian, a crucial project was to establish the quarterly Ukrainian Journal of Radiology (UJR) in 1993. A major contribution towards this

publishing goal was the recent donation by the WFUMA of a digital printing system. Additional donations to complete the system were provided by the Soros Foundation and by individual contributors.

Now, with the medical printing press installed, plans are under way to publish Ukrainian-language textbooks in radiology and, eventually, a comprehensive Ukrainian medical dictionary based on a worldwide standard.

Another goal was to establish post-graduate programs or courses that would expose the formerly isolated Ukrainian radiology community to Western medical methodologies. The European Association of Radiologists has established the European Seminars in Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology (ESDIR) and Halley's Project, intensive two-week refresher courses by Western European faculty traveling through various Eastern European cities. There are plans to have FRU members join European colleagues on the lecture circuit in Ukraine. The ARU has scheduled a five-year biannual conference schedule throughout various regions of Ukraine culminating with the second congress of the Association of Radiologists in Ukraine in the year 2000.

The Friends of Radiology in Ukraine held a refresher course on advanced imaging techniques at the Lviv Medical School in conjunction with the May 1996 ARU meeting. The symposium, whose official language was Ukrainian, was attended by approximately 250 individuals, including senior medical students and practicing physicians. The lectures were videotaped, and copies of the lectures will be sent to the medical schools and several clinics in Ukraine. The FRU will hold a subspecialty refresher course at the ARU conference in Kharkiv and Lviv this September.

Discussions were initiated on the need to establish precise guidelines and standards that govern radiology training in Ukraine to bring training into line with that in the West. At present, radiology training (residency) in Ukraine is a one-year program. According to the president of the ARU, Prof. Yakov S. Babiy, M.D., who also is the chief radiologist at the Ministry of Health, given Ukraine's current political and economic situation, it will take 10 to 15 years for training standards to approximate those in the West. The president of the FRU, Paul Capp, M.D., is the director of the American Board of Radiology (ABR), which has actively provided assistance with written U.S. guidelines and standards in radiology residency training, examination and certification to their Ukrainian colleagues.

Other notable efforts in have included an East European Externship Program in Ultrasonography at Thomas Jefferson Medical University (Philadelphia) underwritten by the Soros Foundation. Two years ago, a contingent of young radiologists from Ukraine attended the several-month course, with a hands-on workshop within a clinical setting. An extensive Ukrainian-language video teaching library in ultrasound was developed, along with an ongoing exchange program with Lviv radiologists.

A second teaching file, based on regular x-ray films, was developed in the Ukrainian language for the Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education in Kyiv. This program was financially supported by the Radiology Outreach

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Lydia V. Dzus and Nicholas Juskiw (right) with Wolodymyr Pylyshenko.

Make like Indiana Jones: go on an archeological dig in Ukraine

by **Marta Dyczok**

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

TORONTO – When thinking visually about Ukraine, the images that most readily spring to mind are the golden domes of Kyiv, the Carpathian Mountains and definitely the picturesque villages immortalized in folk songs, described by countless poets and prose writers, and depicted by some of the world's most famous painters. But there is another route to capture the imagination, to make contact with the past that few know about. These are the country's historical castles.

Kamianets-Podilskyi, located in the Khmelnytskyi Oblast just north of the Moldavian and Romanian borders, is a great place to start. The city's 12th century castle is about an hour's drive from Chernivtsi in western Ukraine. Standing atop a natural stone outcrop, surrounded on all sides by a steep canyon gorge, the castle's ruins are reminiscent of similar sites in Wales or Scotland.

Modern tourism has not yet spoiled the area; in fact, there are few signs of modernity. Crossing the castle's ancient moat, you can almost feel yourself passing into a different time.

Adrian Mandzy, a graduate student enrolled at Toronto's York University, is helping the past come alive at Kamianets-Podilskyi. For six years he has been organizing archeological expeditions to the ancient fortifications, and preparations are currently under way for the dig of 1997.

During a research trip in 1989, Mr. Mandzy was overwhelmed by the historical monuments he saw in Kamianets-Podilskyi. He made contact with local architects and preservationists and, in the fall of 1990, this group founded the small non-profit Kamianets-Podilskyi Foundation (KPF), an organization devoted to the study and preservation of the Old City's cultural heritage, whose additional purpose is to allow scholars from the U.S., Canada and Europe to participate in this effort.

In cooperation with local municipal authorities, as well as the Lviv Institute of Social Sciences, every year Mr. Mandzy leads a group of 12 students in digging up hidden artifacts, discovering parts of long-lost buildings, making maps and processing the finds. A 16th century tower in the center of the Old City serves as the base camp for the project, and participants are housed either within the structure or in tents on the property.

The site itself is significant for a number of reasons, and experts in the field agree that it is one of the most important late Medieval and Renaissance citadels in Eastern Europe. Kamianets-Podilskyi was one of the largest urban centers in early modern Ukraine (1500-1672) and was the capital of the Podillia region.

The area was initially settled by ethnic Ukrainians in the sixth century, followed soon after by Armenians, and the city first appeared in the written historical record in an 11th century Armenian chronicle as belonging to the Halych principality.

By the 14th century Poles and Jews had established vibrant communities there. Available evidence suggests the four groups lived harmoniously, observing the Magdeburg Law on municipal self-government, which allowed each ethnic community to maintain its own legal authority and religious traditions.

Until the late 16th century Kamianets-Podilskyi prospered economically, as it was located at the crossroads of overland (east-west) and water (north-south) trade routes. Although it was destroyed in 1240 by the Mongols, after the large stone citadel was built in the 15th and 16th centuries, it withstood numerous sieges. Captured from the Polish Commonwealth in 1672 by the Turks, with the help of Kozak Hetman Petro Doroshenko, it became the gateway to the Ottoman Empire.

However, this marked the beginning of the city's decline. The Russian empire assumed control in 1793, and in 1812, under Russian viceregency, the citadel, which had been strengthened by the Turks, was dismantled. In 1919, the city briefly served as the interim capital of the Ukrainian National Republic, and today is a small urban center with a population of about 100,000 and a struggling auto-parts and agricultural machinery industry.

Mr. Mandzy told *The Weekly* how his focus shifted from his native continent, North America (he was born in Rochester, N.Y.), to Ukraine and in particular to the city whose dirt he has scraped every summer since 1989.

"I was always interested in archeology," Mr. Mandzy said. "In my undergraduate years I had studied in Greece for a term and worked in the Middle East on two separate sites. But my focus was on 17th century North America – both Native American interaction and European colonization."

"After I went to Michigan State University to pursue these studies, I was invited to go on a dig in Ukraine in 1989," the archeologist said, "a prehistoric site about 100 kilometers (60 miles) outside Kamianets-Podilskyi."

Also involved in the KPF are Volodymyr Chornovus, Lviv Institute of Social Sciences; Jack Lee, St. John Fisher College; Lorraine Saunders, SUNY-Brockport; and Orest Subtelny of York University in Toronto.

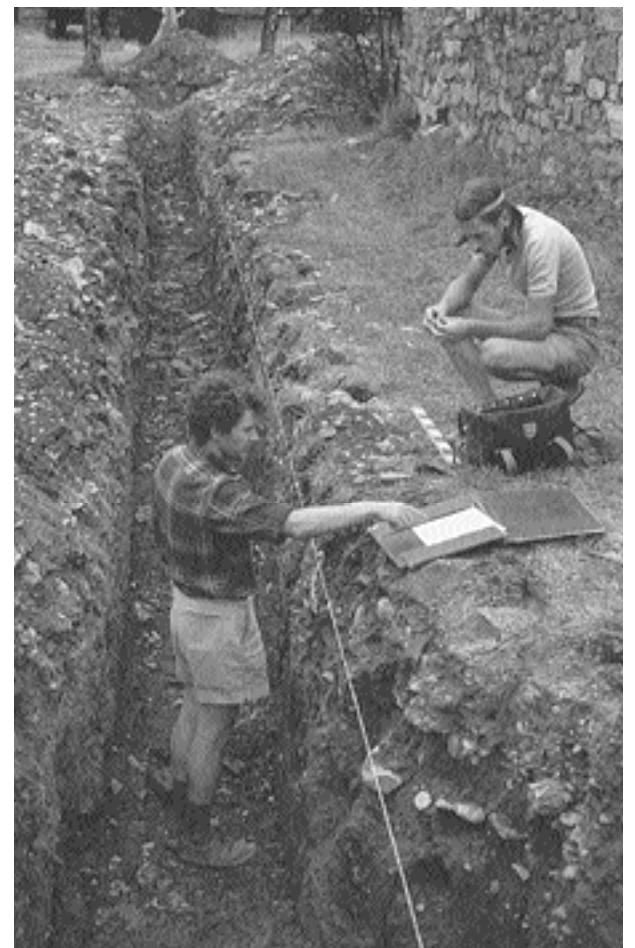
There are still a few spaces available for those interested in participating in the Kamianets-Podilskyi archeological



The Ukrainian Gate, located in the bottom of the gorge near the southern edge of Kamianets-Podilskyi, worked along with the Polish Gate to raise or lower the water level within the Smotrych River gorge during times of siege. Limited excavations were conducted at this spot in 1994.



The Dominican monastery, currently under restoration, was the focus of excavations in 1991, 1992 and 1995. It is the oldest Latin Rite site within the city, pre-dating the Roman Catholic Cathedral. While the original monastery can trace its origins to c. 1370, the central nave of the church was built after 1410, following a fire that destroyed the original wooden buildings. In the following centuries, a reliquary and five additional chapels were added to the church, while the monastery grew to encompass a library, kitchen, two cloisters and a series of other outbuildings. Surviving the 27-year Turkish occupation as a mosque, the Dominicans returned in 1700 and rebuilt their monastery, giving the building a Baroque facade, complete with a new belfry.



Since the summer of 1991, the Kamianets-Podilskyi Foundation has been conducting excavations throughout the territory of the Historic Preserve. Part of the ongoing Old City Regeneration Program, the foundation's work is often done in cooperation with other local institutions and focuses on remains that are either under threat of total destruction or are undergoing significant reconstruction. Thus, the KPF's work has ranged from the mapping of sewer lines, shown here, to the complete excavation of the destroyed Church of the Holy Trinity. Vlodko Bezv of the Lviv Institute of Restoration and Volodymyr Chornovus of the Lviv Institute of Social Science (shown standing) are mapping a trench previously cut for a water line.



Built on the stone outcrop that connects the Old City with the surrounding countryside, the castle at Kamianets-Podilskyi has been occupied for at least a millennium. The current stone castle, which evolved over the course of the 13th-18th centuries, exhibits architectural elements that may date to as early as the 12th century. Indeed, previous archaeological excavations within the interior courtyard of the castle have uncovered the remains of an earlier Slavic circular stone tower. These massive fortifications impressed the many travelers and merchants who came to visit the city. Local legend has it that the Turkish Khan Osman asked, "Who built this mighty city?" An underling replied, "God Himself." Being unable to take the city by storm, the khan said upon leaving, "Then let God Himself take the city." Throughout its long and violent history, the city twice surrendered to those who captured the castle, but the city itself was never taken by storm.

(Continued on page 16)

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Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Keith Tkachuk: got it all together

You name it, chances are Keith Tkachuk has been its poster boy at one time or another.

Party Boy Keith, Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous Keith, Insecure Keith. Uncle Sam Keith, Charitable Keith, Undisciplined Keith, Fifty Goal Keith. Canada Losing One of Its Franchises Keith, Immature Keith, World Cup Champion Keith.

It's amazing that such a basic young man, who employs such a simple approach to the game, can be so many different things to so many people. So simple - so complex. So radical - so extreme.

Yet that's exactly what the Phoenix Coyotes' Ukrainian left winger has been since bursting onto the NHL scene in the wake of the 1992 Olympics. Now, though, there is call to suggest the recently turned 25-year-old Bostonian is emerging with a new and improved identity, on and off the ice.

That is: Got It All Together Keith.

"It's all part of the maturation process young players go through," said Bobby Smith, Coyotes' executive vice-president for hockey operations. "Keith is taking responsibility to lead our team. He wants to be acknowledged as one of the best players in the game. He wants to be known as a winner."

After a sluggish start to this season, Tkachuk has emerged as one of the game's most dominant players, and his Coyotes have become a second-half factor in the Western Conference.

After the Coyotes' first 29 games (10-15-4), which is when GM John Paddock was fired, Tkachuk had 12 goals and 24 points. His play ranged from lousy on most nights to pretty good on some others. But in the 48 games since the Paddock firing (26-20-2), Tkachuk has been consistently excellent, scoring 35 more goals and adding 20 helpers. More importantly, he's been playing with gusto and demonstrating true leadership qualities. His 47 goals ties him with Super Mario and Teemu Selanne, second only to John LeClair's 49 in the league. His 210 penalty minutes are almost double that of any other top-25 league scorers.

Tkachuk was the mid-season leader for The Hockey News' High IQ (Intimidation Quotient) Award, a statistical measure that recognizes goal-scorers with true grit. Eric Lindros won it last season; Tkachuk the year before that.

In an interview with The Hockey News during the NHL all-star break, Tkachuk said, "It's funny, I've never really considered myself a goal-scorer. I'm not sure I do now. I'm just trying to keep it simple, go to the net and sacrifice my body. I can't play (well) without getting my nose dirty."

That was his problem early this season. He was still floating on the high of Team USA's World Cup win over Canada. It took the firing of Paddock, which was a clear vote of confidence for then struggling rookie head coach Don Hay, to jolt him back to reality. That is, Tkachuk is being paid big bucks (\$17.2 million over five years) to lead his team: to score, hit, fight and set an example every night.

"I wasn't focused enough," he said. "I wasn't committed enough. I realized I've got a job to do. It's my responsibility. The thing is I want to be known as a winner. No one ever remembers who scored 50 goals, but everyone remembers who wins. After getting a taste at the World Cup, all I want now is to win the Stanley Cup."

At the same time Tkachuk's game is

coming around on the ice, he's showing signs of getting it together away from the arena, too.

No giggling or gagging in Winnipeg, please. If nothing else, have some respect for his new in-laws - he and Winnipeg native Chantal Oster were married in a February 28 ceremony in Phoenix. Besides, there is reason to believe Tkachuk is maturing, even though some stormy times in Winnipeg will not soon be forgotten by some.

There was the time he rolled his car. There are also stories, both real and imaginary, of late nights out; the perception that he did not want to play in Winnipeg; the rivalry, real and imagined, with golden boy Teemu Selanne; the free-agent offer sheet from the Chicago Blackhawks that forced the Winnipeg Jets to pay Tkachuk \$6 million last season, even though they were a lame-duck franchise just waiting to skip town; the stripping of his captaincy for his training camp absence; the on-ice temper tantrums and undisciplined play.

There was a public feud with Winnipeg broadcaster Vic Grant, who rode Tkachuk unmercifully for blowing off a local charity event, burning a \$100 bill just for the hell of it at the team rookie dinner last season, and generally epitomizing what Winnipeggers figure is wrong with the game today - big American bucks being paid to big American stars, driving the NHL out of Canada.

"Unfortunately for Keith, he became the symbol of why small market Canadian teams couldn't make it," Smith said.

Tkachuk is prepared to accept responsibility for errors during his Winnipeg days, but firmly believes little of it would have been an issue if he weren't making \$6 million last season. He is earning \$2.6 million this season.

"If I was making \$300,000, there wouldn't have been nearly as much attention," Tkachuk said. "One false move and they were going to be on me. People were looking for me to fail. I didn't want it to be like that. But I adapted. I scored 50 goals. I delivered."

Not that Tkachuk didn't provide some ammunition for his critics. But really, what he proved was that \$6 million doesn't buy maturity or good judgment. Only time and some hard knocks take care of that.

"Everybody messes up now and again when they're young," he said. "Everybody does stupid things in their life. It's part of growing up."

Those who know him suggest he has matured by leaps and bounds. He's no angel, of course, but not a bad person either.

When he went to a Phoenix soup kitchen on Christmas day to dispense dinners, it wasn't for a photo opportunity. Like many NHLers, he sponsors underprivileged kids (150) at each game in "Tkachuk's Corner" of America West Arena. This summer in Winnipeg, he'll host his own charity golf tournament, which suggests he cares how he's perceived up there.

"Sure, I care," he said. "It's important to me. It's where I started my career."

Tkachuk is the son of a Ukrainian fireman from Boston. He grew up in a blue-collar environment. Tkachuk, the very symbol of "new money," is a member of the ultra-exclusive, old-money Phoenix Country Club.

"I don't know what they were thinking when they let me in," Tkachuk said with a laugh.

When the season ends, he heads to his summer retreat in the gated community of

(Continued on page 13)

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AUTHORIZED AGENTS

Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 12)

Ridge Club on Cape Cod. His neighbors include Bobby Orr, Derek Sanderson and current NHL buddies Tony Amonte, Scott Lachance, Craig Janney and Marty McInnis. His two-and-a-half-car garage house – the half garage is for his personal golf cart – backs onto the 11th hole, a mere 200-yard ride to the clubhouse.

For someone who grew up a kid of meager means, the home, the camaraderie with stars past and present is the "highlight" of his life.

Tkachuk can be warm and engaging, a quick wit, fun to be around. But his experiences have also taught him to be on guard, wary and suspicious of anyone interested in passing judgment. He used to act first and think later. He was open and emotional. Now he strives to reverse the process. Think first. Choose words carefully. Put up a wall if you're under attack.

Sometimes he truly can't help himself. When he wasn't named to the All-Star Game, he snapped. But when he was added as an injury replacement, he graciously accepted, canceling the golf trip he planned with teammate Jeremy Roenick.

Roenick, another brash American, Tkachuk, and their families have become fast friends since "J.R." breezed into the desert. They are golf buddies and are referred to as the two jewels of this new Sunbelt franchise.

There is no reason whatsoever to doubt their newfound friendship, but for anyone who knows Tkachuk, it has taken time for him to adjust to the J.R. factor.

Tkachuk doesn't like this line of questioning. He has been down this road before, with the Selanne factor back in Winnipeg.

"I had no problems in Winnipeg with Teemu, and I have no problems with Jeremy," Tkachuk declared with a trace of irritation. "It's just not there."

Not personally anyway. Whether Tkachuk cares to admit it, his ego (which drives him to be the great player that he is) is not without pressure points.

Anyone who knows Tkachuk understands how important it is for him to "be the man." His nature is to not take a back seat to anyone. This doesn't manifest itself in direct competition or animosity toward major co-stars such as Selanne or Roenick. But this indirect threat has, in the past, served to diminish Tkachuk's edge.

On the ice, it took time for him to adapt to the addition of Roenick, who initially was hailed as the team's brightest star. When Roenick was in the line-up (prior to the Paddock firing), Tkachuk wasn't the same player as when Roenick was out. It was nothing more than being a little out of sorts, not with Roenick, but with himself.

That comfort zone now exists because it's plain to see at this stage of his career

that Roenick is no threat at all to the younger, more dominant Tkachuk. Because of this, and because he is maturing, Tkachuk realizes the better the supporting cast, the better the chance he has to win.

"I don't think he wants to 'be the man' as much as he wants to win," Smith said. "Winning the Cup is what drives him now."

There is no doubting his intensity. Mighty Ducks coach Ron Wilson, who guided Tkachuk and Team USA at the World Cup, describes him as "insanely intense."

"He brings a 13- or 14-year-old's enthusiasm to the rink," Wilson said. "It's almost naive, and I mean that in the most positive way."

Of all the things for which Tkachuk has been poster boy, none fits quite as well as Captain America. He is an over-the-top patriot. In Canada, he would get the label of "ugly American." He is brash, full of himself and his country, and in your face with a vengeance.

Tkachuk and longtime buddy Bill Guerin (of the Devils), another prototypical power forward of the 1990s, were a cross between the Bash Brothers and the Hanson Brothers for Team USA in the World Cup. They would always be the first players at the rink, along with laid-back linemate Mike Modano, who got dragged along because they figured he needed some "pumping up."

"They would get themselves focused and ready," Wilson said, "and then they would get our whole team focused. They're warriors."

Being the first player to get to the rink on game days has become a calling card for Tkachuk, who needs hours to gear up to go to war. Yet, according to Smith, he is as much beauty as he is beast.

"He has more skill than I ever imagined," Smith raved. "The mental image of Wayne Gretzky is dealing passes from behind the net. The mental image of Keith is hammering someone or scoring goals from two feet out in a scramble."

"Well, I've seen him score goals from all over. I've seen him score beautiful goals, make outstanding plays. His hands really are terrific."

Tkachuk takes the game more seriously now than he ever has. He's into the off-ice conditioning in a heavy way. He's striving to work with the Coyotes' younger players in a leadership role, making an earnest effort to wear the "C" better than he did the first time around in Winnipeg. He is, on a more consistent basis, imposing his will on the game, dominating both physically and offensively.

It's still not a perfect picture – it never is for someone who employs such extreme measures in his game. But make no mistake, Keith Tkachuk is growing, both as a player and as a person. He is arguably the best NHL player of Ukrainian descent in the 1996-1997 season.

(Quotes courtesy of Hockey News.)

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In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.
- Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- All materials must be typed and double-spaced.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). Captions must be provided. Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- Full names and their correct English spellings must be provided.
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Peter Krawchuk...
 (Continued from page 4)

The mission's final report was critical of Soviet policy. It was, in fact, a bombshell that ignited a major controversy. Moscow applied strong pressure on the CPC to withdraw the report. Mr. Krawchuk and the other Ukrainian delegates of the mission fought against this, but to no avail. In October 1969 the report was withdrawn as an official CPC document, although it was acknowledged as having been received for information purposes.

Mr. Krawchuk was personally criticized in the course of this controversy and, ironically, accused of aiding the "bourgeois nationalists."

Although Mr. Krawchuk criticized Russification, travel restrictions and even the Soviet invasion of Czecho-Slovakia, he did not break with the Communist left, as did fellow Ukrainian Canadian Communist John Kolasky, the author of "Education in Soviet Ukraine" (1968) and "The Shattered Illusion" (1979). In fact, Mr. Krawchuk voted with the AUUC committee that expelled Mr. Kolasky in 1968.

On the other hand, his relations with the CPC were never the same. Through the 1970s and 1980s Mr. Krawchuk retreated from general party work and concentrated on his press, historical and organizational activities, although he served as president of the AUUC from 1979 to 1991.

In 1991, Mr. Krawchuk greeted Ukrainian independence as a positive development.

During the course of his career, Mr. Krawchuk wrote over 40 books about Ukrainian farmers and labor movements in Canada, Ukrainian Canadian service in World War II, the émigré Ukrainian theater and the tribulations of Ukrainian immigrant women pioneers.

In the late 1980s, Mr. Krawchuk became more open with his views on conditions in Ukraine, publishing a two-part article in the journal Kyiv in 1989 that gave an insider's view of the 1967 mission. He wrote a history of the Communist movement in Canada, which was never published in its original Ukrainian format, but appeared in English translation in 1996 as "Our History."

Mr. Krawchuk also published his memoirs, titled "Bez Nedomovok" (Without Regrets), in 1995. In this and other works, he admitted that "mistakes were made," declared his readiness to assume his share of responsibility and dealt with some of the so-called "blank spots" missing in his earlier historical works.

But although his later writings are guardedly critical of certain events, people and policies, they reveal no doubts about "the cause" per se. An anecdote in his obituary in Canada's national daily, The Globe and Mail, read: "Although he lived in the suburbs in a house with a wide driveway and prominent built-in garage, Peter Krawchuk never owned a car. As a good Communist, he said he should never own one." While he stopped paying dues to the CPC in the early 1990s, he never turned in his party card.

Mr. Krawchuk was remembered at a memorial service at Toronto's AUUC Center on March 23. His personal papers, a valuable collection, have been placed in the National Archives of Canada, and most of his library will be donated to the Ukrainian Canadian Archives and Museum of Alberta in Edmonton.

He is survived by his daughter, Larissa.

Radiologists...
 (Continued from page 10)

Foundation and developed at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ).

Dr. Myron Pozniak, professor of radiology at the University of Wisconsin Medical School, has traveled to Ternopil, Ukraine, several times to establish an ultrasound clinic in that city. He was instrumental in having the Acuson Corp. donate several ultrasound units to the radiologists. Dr. Pozniak not only helped set up the instruments, but stayed on to train the radiologists in their use.

The RSNA's Committee for International Radiology Education recognized Ukraine's need and selected Larissa Bilaniuk, M.D., professor of radiology at the University of Pennsylvania, as RSNA International Visiting Professor to Ukraine in 1996. She spent three months lecturing in Ukrainian on neuroradiology to radiologists in Kharkiv, Luhansk, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, Odesa and Kyiv.

Future plans include participation in The Ukraine Breast Cancer Assistance Program, funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), with the Ministry of Health of Ukraine. A program to screen, diagnose and treat breast cancer in Ukraine, particularly the victims of the 1986 nuclear disaster at Chernobyl, it coincides with the recent announcement by the German government that it will provide 350 mammograms (x-ray) units to be distributed throughout Ukraine.

For further information on FRU activities, or to make a donation, please contact: M. Paul Capp, M.D., University Medical Center, Department of Radiology, P.O. Box 245067, Tucson, AZ 85724-5067; fax, (520) 626-2643.

Detroit...
 (Continued from page 5)

joint project with the Selfreliance Credit Union and present an afternoon related to consumer fraud, and show a new video on the "Hryvnia - Ukrainian Currency." Screenings of "The Helm of Destiny" will be continued on a request basis, and other public relations projects that advance the interests of the UNA also will be supported.

The 1997 annual meeting was formally adjourned, but members remained for an evening repast and fraternal camaraderie.

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VOA Ukrainian Branch...

(Continued from page 1)

Only a few years ago VOA applauded the ability to broadcast to more people in Ukraine via simulcast instead of shortwave as a huge step in the process of post-Cold War relations. However, improved access means increased costs — approximately \$250,000 annually in broadcast fees that are determined by the National Council on Radio and Television Broadcasting (NCRTB) of Ukraine.

According to Sherwood Demitz, director of the Eurasia Division at Voice of America in Washington, "We think the most recent increase in fees is a big mistake: every Ukrainian official has told us how valuable VOA presence is to reach Ukrainian people with ideas and information that they need to make the transition to a civil democratic market-oriented society. In strictly financial terms, we think that it is extremely short-sighted for the NCRTB of Ukraine to insist on rate hikes."

OMRI reports about Ukraine indicate that the most popular foreign broadcast is Radio Liberty, followed closely by VOA, which is ahead of Radio Canada and the BBC. The most common reason cited by listeners for tuning in VOA was to learn the official U.S. point of view with respect to Ukraine.

"Respondents believed that Ukraine's future will be linked closely to foreign policy the United States pursues toward Ukraine and Russia. ... special interest [was] expressed [in] how the U.S. and other Western powers interpret Moscow's actions with regard to the 'near abroad'," a July 1995 OMRI survey report stated.

Though VOA may feel that the fees for the broadcast time are too high, others feel that Ukrainian airtime is suddenly and rapidly becoming a valuable commodity for which they're willing to pay.

As reported in the Eastern Europe Reporter of September 23, 1996, a publi-

cation of the Bureau of National Affairs in Washington, Central European Media Enterprises, a major owner of television prime time in Ukraine, predicts that combined revenues from radio, television and print media advertising will more than double from a figure of \$15 million in 1995 to more than \$35 million this year.

Several years ago the media market in Russia went through a similarly rapid and chaotic growth spurt. Ultimately the fees that were demanded by the Russian government for VOA broadcasts could not be justified within the agency's budget. Instead of going through the government-managed cable radio systems, VOA has pursued a policy to approach new, independent radio stations in the NIS. The independent station would receive a satellite dish and set-up from VOA in order to directly receive programming; in turn, the stations producers agree to broadcast VOA. In the past several years VOA has signed up approximately 300 stations throughout Russia.

Though this is a less expensive approach for VOA (a one-time cost of satellite dish and set-up for approximately \$5,000 per station, instead of annual fees), the number of listeners, the quality of the transmissions and the length of the programs are all greatly reduced as well.

Mr. Demitz still has hopes that the NCRTB will reconsider the fees. However, the agency is prepared to drop all simulcast and return to short-wave, even though the number of listeners will drop by 60 percent.

VOA also has plans to pursue independent radio stations in Ukraine for short-range simulcast to supplement the short-wave transmissions, though, according to Mr. Demitz, the process of developing one-on-one relationships with independent radio stations is time-consuming. Out of 50 independent stations in Ukraine, six thus far have agreed to sign a contract with VOA.

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BOSTON, MA. DISTRICT COMMITTEE

of the

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces that its

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held on

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1997 at 2:00 PM

at St. Andrew's U.O.C. Hall

24 Orchard Hill Road, Jamaica Plain, MA.

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

178, 238, 307, 374

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:

Martha Lysko, UNA Secretary
Anne Remick, UNA Advisor

DISTRICT COMMITTEE
Zina Kondratiuk, Chairperson
Larissa Dijak, Secretary
Dmytro Melnyk, Treasurer

Correction

The March 16 article about the inaugural North American issue of Zdorov! listed the wrong address for the quarterly magazine's webpage. The correct address is: <http://www.interlog.com/~ngmakhno/zdorov.html>



In



In Memoriam

IVAN BONCHEVSKY
OCTOBER 24, 1894 ~ APRIL 28, 1995

**His life was earnest, his actions kind,
A generous hand and an active mind
Anxious to please, loath to offend
A loving brother and faithful friend**

*— With love and devotion forever,
Your brother Tom and Mom & Dad*

On Sunday, May 25, The Ukrainian Weekly will publish memorial ads to commemorate loved ones who have died. To remember someone special from your family or community, use the form below, select an ad style and write your tribute. Please note, photos can only be used in ad size "C." Please call 201-434-0237 if you need assistance.

In Memoriam

Elizabeth Czaban
May 8, 1921 ~ June 27, 1975

You were a light in our life that
burns forever in our hearts.

*— All our love forever, Your children
Oksana, Beth and Khristina*

In Memoriam

Ivan Hrushka
May 8, 1921 ~ June 27, 1975

Our loving father will live forever
in our hearts and prayers.

— Bohdan and Joseph

C
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The Ukrainian Weekly, P.O. Box 346, Jersey City, NJ 07303 DEADLINE: FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1997

Name of Deceased _____ Relationship to me _____ Date of Birth _____ Date of Passing _____

Verse Attached _____ Art Chosen: _____ Signature beneath verse: _____

Address _____ Daytime Phone # (____) _____

City _____ State/Province _____ Country _____ Zip _____

The Ukrainian National Association

sponsors

2nd Annual Soyuzivka Photo Contest 1996-1997



Judges at the UNA-Soyuzivka '96 Photo Contest (from left): Ulana Diachuk, UNA President; Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, choreographer; Roman Iwasivka, professional photographer and George Kozak, painter (not present).

Due to the positive response our first contest received, we will hold our second contest during the 1997 season. We encourage all amateur photographers who are visiting Soyuzivka to participate, and send entries for the contest to the UNA's Home Office.

Rules and regulations:

1. Only non-professional photo buffs can participate.
2. Photos must be taken at Soyuzivka in 1995, 1996 and 1997.
3. Entries must have a people theme and provide the following information printed on the reverse of photo:
 - each photo must be dated;
 - people on the photo must be identified and model release signature must be included;
 - name, address and telephone number of the entrant must be typed on a label.
 There is no limit on the number of entries.
4. Selected photos will be published in Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly.
5. Photos will not be returned and will become the property of the UNA.
6. Prints only (no slides); black/white or color; at least 4 x 6 up to 11x14
7. All photo entries will be exhibited at Soyuzivka in 1997.
8. Entries will be judged solely on their merit; decisions of the judges will be final.
9. Entries must be postmarked no later than April 30, 1997, and mailed to:

UNA - Soyuzivka Photo Contest '96-97
30 Montgomery St.
Jersey City, NJ 07303
Att'n.: Oksana Trytjak
Tel. (201) 451-2200

TV series focuses on media relations

OTTAWA - Canada's Vision TV premiered a new Canadian TV series titled "Gaining a Voice" that is being broadcast on Fridays at 7:30 p.m. beginning on April 4. The eight-part series shows viewers what really goes on inside the media and what it takes to get coverage.

"Media dominates today's world, therefore communities and cultures in Canada cannot thrive unless they develop an active presence in the public mind. Such a presence is created by the media. The media can shape a group's image, sense of identity and self-worth. The media are important for the survival of any group, especially in today's competitive climate," said Andrij Hluchowecy, president of the Media Resources Advisory Group.

The TV series is sponsored by the Media Resources Advisory Group (MRAG) and is the result of 12 years of work in the field of media relations for community groups. MRAG is a community-based non-profit organization that was started in the spring of 1986 by individuals from the media and multicultural communities who were concerned that media coverage of ethnocultural events, concerns and issues is often inaccurate or absent.

The MRAG's first project was a survey of how community groups deal with the media. This survey revealed that few individuals or community groups know how the media work and/or how to effectively communicate their message. These revelations led to a series of media rela-

tions workshops and the publication of the widely distributed book "Gaining a Voice," which profiled several ethno-cultural communities, including the Ukrainian community, in Canada.

The book highlighted the Ukrainian Canadian community's media strategies as applied to the Ukrainian internment issue, and the allegations and media distortions associated with the war crimes issue from 10 years ago. The video series is an extension of the book.

Eight half-hour programs tell viewers how to contact the media successfully and explain how decisions regarding news stories are made.

Visits to Greenpeace, Pollution Probe and the Ottawa Food Bank teach viewers how to package information effectively, and what it takes to organize a successful media campaign and how to target an audience. The experiences of REAL Women, the Japanese Canadian National Council and internationally renowned media critics are highlighted to advise viewers of the resources available to them to correct misportrayal in the media.

Mr. Hluchowecy is a communications consultant in Ottawa and is presently communications director for British Columbia Member of Parliament Herb Dhaliwal. Prior to working on Parliament Hill, Mr. Hluchowecy was director of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress Ottawa Bureau and program manager for the Canada Ukraine Partners Program, an international development project for Ukraine.

UNA Seniors...

(Continued from page 5)

National Association, Ulana Diachuk, who will speak about the various insurance policies and programs available to the public, the prospects of selling the UNA's headquarters building and acquiring a smaller building more suitable to the organization's needs, and negotiations regarding mergers involving other Ukrainian fraternal societies. A question-and-answer period will follow her presentation.

Afternoons and evenings will feature line dancing, a sing-along, a Bingo night and an auction of Ukrainian items donated by the members. Proceeds of the auction will be donated to Ukrainian charities. An evening will be devoted to card playing, a racing game and Ukrainian videos.

The conference will end with a cocktail party and banquet at Veselka, featuring a prominent speaker, and dancing to a good orchestra after the formal part of the program.

It is requested that women wear Ukrainian blouses, and men wear Ukrainian shirts or ties if possible to the banquet. Those wearing Ukrainian attire will be eligible for a door prize. Be sure to bring a Ukrainian item for the auction.

UNA members and UNA social members who have a card from their branch secretary will be entitled to a special reduced rate for their stay at Soyuzivka during the conference.

Dr. Chopek advised: "Come and enjoy meeting with UNA Seniors from various parts of the United States, and participate in this important fraternal activity."

Action Item

(Continued from page 6)

tional environment.

The following senators and representatives should be contacted:

SENATORS - Idaho: Dirk Kempthorne; New Hampshire: Bob Smith; New Mexico: Jeff Bingaman; Ohio: John Glenn; Oklahoma: Jim Inhofe; Virginia: John Warner; West Virginia: Robert Byrd.

REPRESENTATIVES - Alabama: Terry Everett; Arizona: Robert Stump; Arkansas: Victor Snyder; California: Sonny Bono, Ronald Dellums, Howard McKeon, Duncan Hunter; Connecticut:

James H. Maloney; Florida: Allen Boyd; Illinois: Rod R. Blagojevich, Lane Evans; Kansas: Jim Ryan; Kentucky: Ron Lewis; Maine: Tom Allen; Missouri: Ike Skelton, James Talent; New Jersey: James Saxton, Mike Pappas; North Carolina: Mike McIntyre; Oklahoma: J.C. Watts; South Carolina: Floyd Spence, John Spratt, Lindsey Graham; Texas: Jim Turner, Willaim M. (Mac) Thornberry; Utah: James Hansen; Washington: Adam Smith.

ADDRESSES: The Honorable..., United States Senate, Washington, DC 20510; The Honorable..., U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515

- submitted by Eugene Iwanciw

Make like Indiana...

(Continued from page 11)

dig of 1997. Applicants must be 18 years or older. Fluency in Ukrainian is not required, nor is previous archeological experience.

However, applicants must be in good health and able to do physical labor in a hot, sunny climate. According to the KPF's information brochure, "A sense of humor and a spirit of adventure [are] a must." University credits are available

for the eight-week expedition, running from June 22 to August 10.

The KPF's website, <http://www.frontier.net/~amandzy>, contains extensive background information about the city's history, attractions and the KPF's excavation sites. It is generously illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

For further information contact Adrian Mandzy, Kamianets-Podilskyi Foundation, 2033 Westfall Road, Rochester, NY 14618; telephone, (716) 442-1597; e-mail, amandzy@aol.com

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NOTES ON PEOPLE

Chopek is delegate to seniors' congress

LOS ALAMOS, N.M. — Dr. Anne Chopek, an honorary member of the Ukrainian National Association's General Assembly and president of the UNA Seniors' Association, attended the Silverhaired Congress as a representative from the state of New Mexico.

The congress was held on February 8-14 in Washington. In an interview with the Los Alamos Monitor, Dr. Chopek said the Silverhaired Congress is "a mirror image of the United States Congress" that includes 540 representatives over the age of 60.

"The issues we discuss have a definite impact on our country," she said. Dr. Chopek, a lawyer and probate judge in Los Alamos County, said the congress involved "intense working sessions and

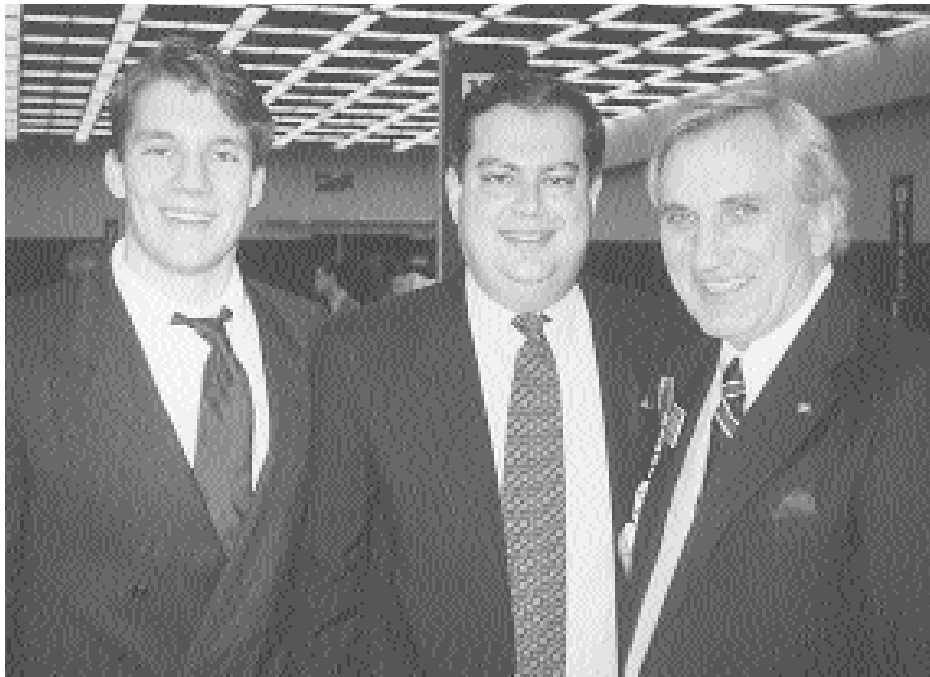
not much time for play."

Dr. Chopek is active in the local chapter of the American Association of Retired Persons and is a member of the local chapter of the Toastmasters' Club and the Senior Center of Los Alamos.

She was congratulated on her election as a delegate to the Silverhaired Congress by Sen. Peter Domenici (R-N.M.), who wrote: "Your selection to this esteemed position reflects your commitment and dedication to issues impacting the elderly. Your exemplary public service record ... contributed to your knowledge and experience with legislative and legal procedures. This unique perspective will be invaluable to the congress, as you can bring additional insight with your understanding of the issues."

Dr. Chopek also received a certificate of appreciation for her work on seniors' issues from Los Alamos County Council Chairwoman Denise Smith.

Ukrainians participate in Michigan convention



Roman Kuropas (right) and Mark Dub (left), both of Warren, Mich., represented the 12th District and the Ukrainian American Republican Coalition at the Michigan Republican State Convention held on January 31-February 1 in Detroit's Cobo Hall. They are seen above with Sen. Spencer Abraham (center). Mr. Kuropas is secretary of UNA Branch 20 and an advisor on the UNA's General Assembly.

Pastuszek appointed to real estate board

NEWTON, Mass. — William J. Pastuszek Jr. of Newton, Mass., has been appointed a member of the Board of Registration of Real Estate Appraisers in Massachusetts, which oversees the activities of licensed real estate appraisers.


Mr. Pastuszek, the son of Theodozia and Bill Pastuszek of Swarthmore, Pa., is the principal of Shepherd Associates, a real estate appraisal and consulting firm in Newton. A graduate of Oberlin College, he holds the MAI and SRA designations for the Appraisal Institute and the MRA designation in the Massachusetts Board of Real Estate Appraisers. He is the first member of the Appraisal Institute to be sworn in as a certified general member of the Board of Registration of Real Estate Appraisers.




William J. Pastuszek Jr.

Bentley College in Waltham, Mass. He and his entire family are members of UNA Branch 231; his father is a UNA auditor.

Notes on People is a feature geared toward reporting on the achievements of members of the Ukrainian National Association. All submissions should be concise due to space limitations and must include the person's UNA branch number. Items will be published as soon as possible after their receipt, when space permits.



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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.

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An acknowledgment...

(Continued from page 7)

time to Ivano-Frankivsk. He returned again in June 1993, March 1994 and May 1996, bringing with him groups of colleagues from America to help operate on sick eyes.

Because of his excellent reputation in America, and with help from the Ukrainian American Veterans Association of New York, he has been able to collect medical supplies and equipment valued at over \$1 million for the Ivano-Frankivsk Medical Academy and the City Eye Clinic. Word about Dr. Selezinka spread quickly in Ukraine, and now many people wait for his return to Ivano-Frankivsk. But his work isn't limited to trips to Ukraine.

Dr. Selezinka focuses much of his attention on the future of this young country through his work with Ukrainian children. In 1993 he brought 3-year-old Slavko from Ivano-Frankivsk to America for cornea transplant surgery. This child, who was almost totally blind, now can play, read, go to school, study music and ride a bicycle.

Natalia from Ternopil had her vision improved from 20/100 to 20/20 after being brought to America for surgery. Michailyk from Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast doesn't cover his eye with a bandage any more to hide a terrible tumor.

In 1994, 13-year-old composer, poet and writer Yaroslav came to America with vision of only 20/200. Thanks to telescopic lenses, his vision became 20/50, 20/40. In

St. Louis, Yaroslav saw his mother's face clearly for the first time. Thanks to Dr. Selezinka and financial help from people and sponsors, like the Orphans Aid Society of New York, Yaroslav now writes his music by himself, and writes articles for publication in magazines and newspapers.

This past year, with help again from the Orphans Aid Society of New York, Dr. Selezinka helped four sisters from the Kolomyia Region who had eight successful surgeries at UCSD return to Ukraine with healthy, smiling eyes.

Now Dr. Selezinka is retired, and he can devote all his energy and strength to organizing the next trip to Ukraine. In May Dr. Selezinka and 14 medical colleagues are again planning to go to Ivano-Frankivsk, where many people are waiting for them.

All of the medical people give their knowledge, strength and time freely. That is why I ask Ukrainian Americans to financially help this man who puts so much effort and work into improving of the health of our native land.

Please send your tax-deductible (IRS# 95-4252938) donations to: California Association to Aid Ukraine Eye Project, 4315 Melrose Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90029.

I would like to wish Dr. Selezinka good health and much success in his work. May God hold him in the palm of His hands and grant him His protection for many years.

Rochester...

(Continued from page 10)

Kodak, Xerox, IBM, General Dynamics and other Fortune 500 companies.

Of Ukrainian ancestry, Mr. Juskiw developed a taste of the trade immediately after graduating from Rochester's Franklin High School in 1967, where he gained two years' experience under a work-study program.

In 1974, this young, energetic entrepreneur landed a job as a designer at Xerox and later left to pursue the tool-

and-die market. Thanks to his leadership, Trident now has become a respected name in the manufacturing arena.

Mr. Juskiw, who credits his father, Wolodymyr for maintaining his Ukrainian roots, is proud that his company bears the name Trident, which refers to Ukraine's national symbol (tryzub).

Mr. Juskiw, with his wife, Barbara, and their children Andrew and Nicole, are residents of Webster, N.Y.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 20)

dinner at 8 p.m. Music will be by Nove Pokolinnia of Toronto. For additional information call (216) 642-8796.

Sunday, May 4

HARTFORD, Conn.: The Ukrainian American Youth Association invites members and their families as well as guests to the 45th anniversary celebration of the Hartford SUM-A Branch. There will be a blessing of the new flag of the SUM-A youth division during the 10:30 a.m. liturgy at St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church, 125 Wethersfield Ave., followed by an anniversary luncheon and program at the Ukrainian National Home, 961 Wethersfield Ave., at 12:15 p.m. Donation: \$10, adults; \$5, youth. Tickets may be obtained by calling the SUM-A Cooperative, (860) 296-6955.

Saturday, May 10

TORONTO: Founded in 1990, the Vydubychi Choir of the St. Michael Church at the Vydubysky Monastery in Kyiv begins a monthlong Canadian tour of 20 cities with a concert at St. Anne Anglican Church, Gladstone and Dufferin, at 7 p.m. The choir's repertoire includes selections from the great choral heritage of Ukrainian sacred music as well as the rich tapestry of Ukrainian folk music. Tickets are available at West Arka Gift and Bookstore; telephone, (416) 762-8751.

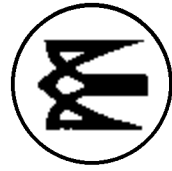
Saturday, May 10

LONG BEACH, Calif.: "Paris to Kyiv," with singer and producer Alexis Kochan and musician Julian Kytasty, brings centuries-old Ukrainian music performed in a contemporary mode to the Richard and Karen Carpenter Performing Arts Center, 6200 Atherton St., on the campus of California State University at 8 p.m. The performance is presented in association with

the university library. Tickets are \$10 and \$8, and may be purchased by calling (562) 985-7000. Ms. Kochan teaches workshops on singing, and speaks and writes about cultural politics, the arts in education and her special interest, the Ukrainian folk song. Mr. Kytasty is one of the premier bandura players in North America, who has performed and taught instrumental and choral music in courses and workshops in North and South America, Western Europe, Australia and Ukraine, and has become known both for his mastery of time-honored folk styles and for his original arrangements and reinterpretations of traditional music.

GENERAL NOTICE

TORONTO: The World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations has announced its 26th literary competition titled "Our Treasure — Our Ukrainian Language; Pass It On To The Next Generation." The competition is open to women only (both published and unpublished writers); the literary form may be an essay, narrative, short story or other forms. The entry is to be in Ukrainian, typewritten or on computer; the length is not to exceed 6 standard-size pages (8 1/2 x 11); the text is to be double-spaced and signed using a pseudonym; the name, address and pseudonym of the author is to be sent under separate cover in a sealed envelope, which will be opened only after the jurors have made their decision. The entry should be submitted to the WFUWO office by August 1 and addressed to: WFUWO Konkurs, P.O. Box 84578, 2336 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ontario, M6S 1T0, Canada. Jurors for the competition are: Dr. Volodymyr Shelest, chair; Dr. Julia Woychyshyn; and Dr. Maria Popovych-Semeniuk. The winners will be announced at the seventh WFUWO congress to be held in Toronto on October 22-25.



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VENTURE CAPITAL IN UKRAINE

INVESTMENT OFFICER

The Western NIS Enterprise Fund, an early stage venture capital fund, seeks an investment officer to join the investment staff in the Fund's main office in Kyiv, Ukraine. Candidates should have three to five years experience in corporate finance, an MBA or equivalent, and an interest in working with local managers to develop growth strategies for their companies. Responsibilities would include identifying investment projects, structuring and negotiating transactions, monitoring investments, and recommending exit strategies. Work experience in emerging markets would be an advantage.

The Western NIS Enterprise Fund, capitalized initially with \$125 million, invests in small and medium size private enterprises in Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus. The Fund's strategy is to identify the best companies operating in what are expected to be the fastest growing sectors of these emerging economies. The Fund provides portfolio companies with capital and the necessary management tools to evolve from entrepreneurial ventures to professionally managed companies. The Fund currently has a portfolio of eighteen companies operating in a variety of industries.

Western NIS Enterprise Fund

Interested parties should submit a cover letter and a resume to Harold E. Schroeder, Chief Investment Officer, in New York at (fax) 212-556-9356 or e-mail: hschro@wnisef.org.

Accounting Consultant IT Consultant

Universal Business Systems, Inc., a management information systems company based in Kyiv, Ukraine, is looking for candidates for the positions of Senior Accounting Consultant and Information Technology Consultant. Candidates should have three to five years experience with business process improvement in accounting or systems design and implementation, and they must be willing to relocate to the region. Experience working in Eastern Europe or the CIS would be an advantage.

UBS designs, installs and maintains accounting and management information systems for companies operating in the Western NIS region, which includes Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus. The Company was founded in July 1995 with the goal of converting paper based Soviet accounting systems into unified, computerized systems accounting and management information systems.

UNIVERSAL BUSINESS SYSTEMS, INC.

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Interested parties should submit a cover letter and a resume to Emmy B. Gengler, President, in Kyiv, Ukraine via fax at (380) 44-877-5154 or via e-mail at emmyg@ubs.carrier.kiev.ua.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, April 18

NEW YORK: The program of the Literary-Cultural Club "A Vzhe Vesna, A Vzhe Krasna" that was slated to take place April 11, has been rescheduled to Friday, April 18, at 7 p.m., to be held at 136 Second Ave., fourth floor. For more information contact Slava Gerulak, (212) 260-4490.

Saturday, April 19

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the public to a presentation of its recent publications: "Antolohiia Svitovoi Literaturno-Krytychnoi Dumky XX ct." (An Anthology of 20th Century Literary Criticism), edited by Maria Zubrytska, with Larissa Onyshkevych and John Fizer; "Towards an Intellectual History of Ukraine: An Anthology of Ukrainian Thought from 1710 to 1995," edited by Ralph Lindheim and George S. N. Luckyj; "Vnesok Halychyny u Formuvannia Ukrainskoi Literaturnoi Movy" (The Contribution of Halychyna to the Development of the Literary Language of Ukraine), by George Y. Shevelov; "Ukrainsko-Ceskyi Slovar" (Ukrainian-Czech Dictionary), 2 vols., A Kurymsky, R. Shishkova, N. Savicky; The compendium "The Medical World of Lviv," published in honor of Wasyl Lew, Hryhoriy Luzhnytsky and Dr. Roman Osinchuk. Taking part in the program are Dr. Onyshkevych, Dr. Anna Procyk, Prof. Wolodymyr Stojko, Prof. Fizer and Prof. Shevelov. The event will be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., at 5 p.m.

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: The Philadelphia Regional Council of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America is holding a conference on ecology titled "The Deterioration of the Environment and Its Influence on the Psycho-Physical Health of People." Taking part in the conference are: Soros Roshan, M.D., president, International Health Awareness Network, and representative, International Council of Women at UNICEF; Dr. Christina Durbak, psychoanalyst and president, World Information Transfer, an organization with consultative status at the U.N.; and Martha Jarosewich, consultant, World Bank, Central and Eastern Europe division, environmental projects; with Iryna Kurowyckyj, honorary president of the National Council of Women U.S.A. and UNWLA vice-president for public relations. The presentation will be held at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, at 4 p.m. Admission: \$10.

Sunday, April 20

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The works of Christina Saj will be on exhibit at the Nabisco Gallery as part of a group exhibition titled "Artistic License 1" featuring 11 contemporary artists. The exhibition opening is at 3-5 p.m. The exhibit will continue through May 14. The gallery is located at River Road and DeForest Avenue. For gallery hours call (201) 503-3238.

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: Manor Junior College is holding an open house/career day, with seminars on career decisions, financial aid and learning for adults, on its campus, 700 Fox Chase Road, at 1 p.m.

For more information call the admissions office, (215) 884-2216.

Monday, April 21

CAMBRIDGE, Mass: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is holding a lecture by Oksana Grabowicz, research associate, HURI, on "Culture and National Identity in Contemporary Ukraine in the Face of 'Globalism.'" The lecture will be held in the HURI seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m.

Thursday, April 24

WINNIPEG: The Oseredok Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, 184 Alexander Ave. E., is holding a presentation by Orysia Tracz on "Symbolism of the Pysanka" at 7 p.m. as part of its "Let's Talk Culture Series."

Monday, April 28

OTTAWA: The Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies and St. Paul University's Faculty of Theology will hold the inauguration of the institute's second chair, the Kule Family Chair in Eastern Christian Liturgy. Scheduled for Easter Monday (according to the Julian Calendar), the event will begin with the celebration of Paschal Vespers, presided over by Archbishop Michael Bzdel, Metropolitan of Winnipeg. On the same occasion the Rev. Dr. Peter Galadza will be installed as the chair's first professor by the university's chancellor, Archbishop Marcel Gervais of Ottawa. Prof. Galadza's inaugural address will be on "The Place of Liturgical Studies in Theology." A reception will conclude the evening. Ukrainian diplomats and Canadian dignitaries are expected to participate. For additional information call the institute, (613) 236-1393, ext. 2332.

Friday-Sunday, May 2-4

CLEVELAND: Recording artist Alexis Kochan will conduct an intensive three-day workshop on Ukrainian folk-style singing for women's voices. The workshop will be held on the Case Western Reserve University campus and will culminate in a recording of the songs prepared before and during the workshop. Recording will be done in Harkness Chapel, known for its acoustical quality. The workshop is open to women with strong musical skills and the ability to read Ukrainian. The \$80 fee for the workshop will cover workshop and recording costs. Participants will receive copies of the finished recording. For additional information write to: Women's Voices Fund, c/o Nadia Tarnawsky, 3000 Mapledale Ave., Cleveland, OH 44109; or call (216) 749-0060.

Saturday, May 3

CLEVELAND: The Buryverkyh Plast Sorority invites the public to its annual debutante ball to be held at the Renaissance Hotel, City Tower Plaza, 24 Public Square. The evening starts off with cocktails at 6:30 p.m., followed by the presentation of debutantes at 7:30 p.m., and

(Continued on page 19)

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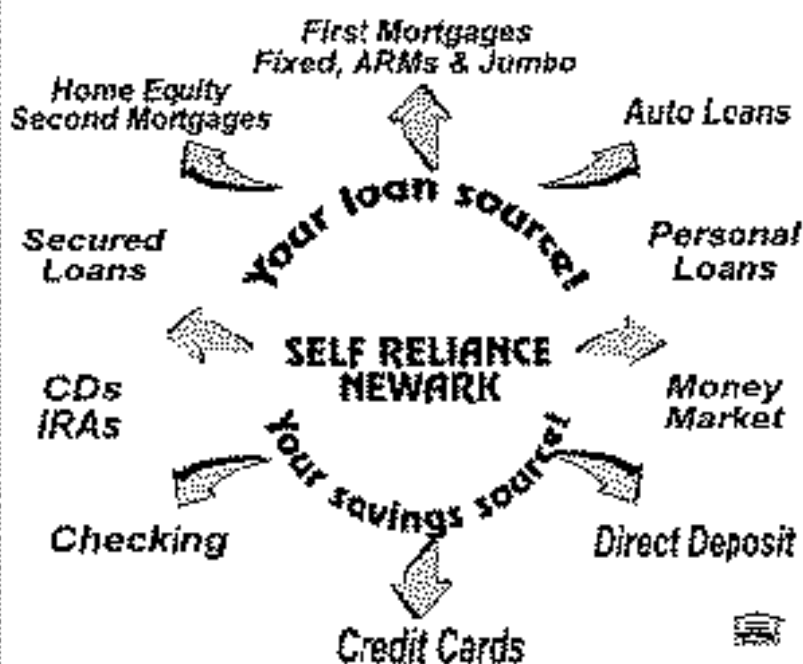
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PLEASE NOTE CHANGES IN PREVIEW REQUIREMENTS:

• Preview of Events is a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public. It is a service provided free of charge by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community.

• To have an event listed in Preview of Events please send information written in Preview format (date, place, type of event, admission, sponsor, etc., in the English language, providing full names of persons and/or organizations mentioned, and listing a contact person for additional information). Items not written in Preview format or submitted without all required information will not be published. Please include the phone number of a person who may be contacted by The Weekly during daytime hours.

• Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Listings are published only once (please indicate desired date of publication) and appear at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space. Information should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.