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New York commemorates 60th anniversary of Famine

by Andriy Wynnyckyj

NEW YORK — On June 1, the New York area's Ukrainian Americans commemorated the 60th anniversary of the tragic Soviet-induced famine of 1932-1933 with a "Day of Remembrance," consisting of an afternoon symposium held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, and an evening requiem for the victims held at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The American Committee to Honor Ukraine's Victims sponsored the symposium, whose participants included Viktor Batiuk, Ukraine's ambassador to the United Nations, Congressman Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.), Dr. James Mace and Lyubov Drazhevsky.

Prof. Taras Hunczak of Rutgers University was the master of ceremonies and moderator for the afternoon. The presence of dignitaries in attendance, Turkish U.N. Ambassador Imal Batu and Ukraine's Consul General in New York Viktor Kryzhanivsky, was announced.

Prof. Hunczak then introduced Rep. Gilman, an active participant in the Congressional Commission on the Ukraine Famine (1986-1990).

Congressman Gilman said it is now possible to look to Ukraine with satisfaction in the knowledge that it has achieved its independence and that the famine of 1932-1933 has been given some of the attention it deserves, but reminded everyone of the long period when "many in [the U.S.] accepted the

inaccurate reports carried in the press," ranging from those of New York Times reporter Walter Duranty written in the 1930s, to recent Soviet denials and Western attempts to smear famine researchers.

"Now the facts are on the table," Mr. Gilman said. "The archives have been opened in Moscow and in Kyiv, and the Ukrainian Holocaust has been revealed in all of its horror to everyone." He also said the process of uncovering "this heinous crime" was difficult. "I am proud to say," asserted Mr. Gilman, "that the U.S. Congress played a role in exposing it." He also commended fellow panelist James Mace and historian Robert Conquest for their tenacity and tireless work on the subject.

The congressman mentioned that these commemorations bring to mind his recent attendance (on April 22) at the opening of the Holocaust Museum in Washington, dedicated as it is to making certain that this type of crime will never occur again, or, as in the case of the atrocities in Bosnia, that it will not pass without censure.

Mr. Gilman concluded his remarks by saying that those who seek to honor the victims and reveal the truth about the famine now have a powerful ally, the newly independent Ukrainian state. "Progress to a fully democratic society with a market-based economy will be

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Ukrainian Famine Memorial Day

Following is the full text of President Bill Clinton's statement on Ukrainian Famine Memorial Day. (The message, dated May 21, was received at The Weekly on June 1.)

On Christmas Day of 1845, the poet Taras Shevchenko imagined an era in the distant future, an era in which Ukraine would join the nations of the world as an independent country. In the last lines of the poem "Testament," he asked the citizens of this newly independent land to remember those born in a less fortunate era: "In the great new family, the family of the free/with softly spoken, kindly word, pray men, remember me."

For nearly 150 years, these lines offered inspiration to the Ukrainian people. Today the words take on a different meaning. They call on us to remember and honor those who suffered in the past for Ukraine's freedom.

The poem is never more powerful and appropriate than it is now when we join the people of Ukraine in observing Ukrainian Famine Memorial Day. This observance marks one of our century's most tragic events: the deliberate attempt to destroy a nation by hunger.

We cannot recall the famine without sorrow and anger. But we must understand that it did not achieve its goal. Ukraine endured the famine, as well as the war that followed, and four more decades of oppression, re-emerging as a free and independent country. Many survivors live today as witnesses to Ukraine's rebirth.

I join America's Ukrainian community in observance of Ukrainian Famine Memorial Day, and I assure you of my commitment to strengthening democracy and defending human rights in Ukraine.

Bill Clinton

Tensions mount over Black Sea Fleet

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk has asked for a summit meeting with Russian leader Boris Yeltsin to try to resolve mounting tensions surrounding control of the Black Sea Fleet.

In response, Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev is scheduled to arrive in Ukraine on Friday morning, June 4, to arrange the meeting between the two presidents, rumored to be slated for sometime between June 15 and June 20.

Over the past two weeks, relations have been strained between Ukraine and Russia, as the states have accused each other of violating the Yalta agreements of August 1992, which provided for joint Ukrainian-Russian control of the Black

Sea Fleet until 1995.

More than half the fleet — 203 ships — has raised the ensign of St. Andrew, the flag of the Russian Imperial Navy. None of the fleet's warships, however, have raised the ensign. On Friday, May

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Parliament begins debate on START

by Bohdan Nahaylo
RFE/RL Research Institute

WASHINGTON — Ukraine's Parliament opened its long-awaited debate on the ratification of START I and Ukraine's adherence to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty on the morning of June 3. The first portion of the debate was broadcast live on Radio Ukraine, and the proceedings were to continue into the evening in closed session.

Foreign Minister Anatoliy Zlenko, who along with President Leonid Kravchuk and Defense Minister Konstantyn Morozov, has consistently supported Ukraine's adherence to its proclaimed intention of becoming a non-nuclear state, opened the debate.

Setting the tone for what promises to be a lengthy debate, Minister Zlenko strongly urged Parliament to approve the START and NPT treaties and rid Ukraine of nuclear weapons. However, he also emphasized that Ukraine continues to insist on certain conditions, that is, "juridically binding" security guarantees from the nuclear powers and compensation to offset the high costs it will incur in the process of eliminating the nuclear weapons on its territory.

The opening of Parliament's debate on the nuclear treaties coincided with the announcement that U.S. Secretary of Defense Les Aspin is expected in Kyiv next week.

Stalemate continues over economic reform

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine's economic situation remains stalemated as no one body — be it the president, the government or the Parliament — has yet to take responsibility for the current chaos and the future of reforms.

To be sure, there are political losers in this game, but, the biggest losers are the citizens of Ukraine, who are facing a future of hyperinflation that is likely to result in the introduction of ration cards for everything from milk to bread, from soap to toothpaste.

After the turbulent events of May 18-21, the Supreme Council resumed its work on June 1, only to hear Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma reaffirm his resignation as the head of government.

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Supreme Court refuses to halt Demjanjuk inquiry

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has approved the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals investigation into the U.S. government's extradition and denaturalization case against John Demjanjuk.

The Washington Times reported on May 25 that two former officials with the Justice Department's Nazi-hunting unit, the Office of Special Investigations (OSI), had sought a Supreme Court order halting the investigation.

Former OSI attorneys George Parker and Norman Moskowitz argued that the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction once Mr. Demjanjuk was extradited to Israel in 1986. The OSI staffers said that even if the Circuit Court had such authority it

should have sent the Demjanjuk case back to a federal judge in Cleveland.

An Israeli District Court had found Mr. Demjanjuk guilty of the Nazi war crimes committed by "Ivan the Terrible" and sentenced him to death. He is now awaiting an Israeli Supreme Court decision on his appeal.

However, many observers have noted that Israel's Supreme Court appears to be waiting for the outcome of the U.S. Circuit Court's inquiry. The court's special master, Judge Thomas Wiseman, last month completed his hearings into whether the Justice Department's prosecutors had withheld exonerating evidence from the Demjanjuk defense.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Ukraine's search for security

by Dr. Roman Solchanyk
RFE/RL Research Institute
PART I

At the end of April, 162 Ukrainian legislators made public a statement addressed to President Leonid Kravchuk and parliamentary chairman Ivan Plushch, arguing that Ukraine should declare itself a nuclear state and urging the Parliament to confirm Ukraine's right to ownership of the nuclear weapons on its territory before proceeding with the ratification of the START-I treaty. The document also condemned the attempts by "certain states" to pressure Ukraine into immediately ratifying START-I, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and the Lisbon Protocol and renouncing what it described as its "de jure and de facto ownership of nuclear arms."¹

Significantly, the document was signed by representatives of all parliamentary factions, which was said to be a first in the legislature's history.² At the same time, the Parliament narrowly failed to adopt on the first reading a revised military doctrine that, in effect,

necessary to become nuclear-free, it has begun to take concrete steps to promote the idea of what might be termed a new "security space" in Central and Eastern Europe.

This initiative has been dictated largely by two factors. First, and certainly most compelling, are Ukraine's lingering doubts about the political future of its northern neighbor and, more specifically, about whether Russia, regardless of who holds the reins of power in Moscow, will ever be fully reconciled to the existence of an independent Ukraine. Second, there is an emerging perception in Kyiv that the West, above all the United States, is either unable or unwilling fully to comprehend the geopolitical realities after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Official Washington is increasingly seen as moving toward full-fledged relations with Russia as if it were the USSR. For its part, Ukraine sees itself as being relegated to a secondary, subservient position vis-a-vis Russia, which is unacceptable to Kyiv as a matter of principle. Moreover, from the perspective of Ukraine, which has doubts about Russia's intentions, the United States

Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk has proposed that a new security zone be established in Central and Eastern Europe to fill the vacuum left by the collapse of the Soviet Union. The Ukrainian initiative must be seen in the light of Kyiv's concerns about its planned nuclear disarmament and its relations with Russia.

would have given Ukraine the status of an interim nuclear power. The proposal failed to pass amid demands by deputies that the doctrine state more explicitly that the nuclear arms in Ukraine are Ukrainian property.³

These developments appear to lend credence to the widely held view, particularly in the West, that Ukraine — currently the only one of the four nuclear successor states of the Soviet Union that has yet to ratify the START-I treaty and sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty — is reconsidering the fundamental question of the future of the nuclear arsenal on its territory and that pronuclear sympathies are increasing. At least one opinion survey conducted recently in Kyiv supports the view that public attitudes have shifted in favor of nuclear arms. The study revealed that the proportion of respondents supporting Ukraine's retention of nuclear weapons and its status as a nuclear power has doubled (from 18 percent to 36 percent in the relatively short period between May 1992 and March 1993).

More interesting perhaps is the finding that of the 50 percent still in favor of a nuclear-free Ukraine, almost 90 percent qualified their support by stating that Ukraine should become non-nuclear and transfer its missiles to Russia only after receiving legally binding security guarantees from the United States and Russia as well as financial compensation.⁴

These two preconditions, as it were, reflect the position adopted by Mr. Kravchuk and the Ukrainian leadership in the current discussion about how and under what circumstances Ukraine is to rid itself of nuclear arms. And although Kyiv in effect can do little or nothing to secure the financial support that it deems

appears an unreliable partner whose interest in Ukraine does not extend beyond the question of nuclear arms.

Russia and Ukraine's security

Ivan Drach, the former leader of Rukh, was recently quoted as saying that even among Russia's democrats only a small number are in favor of Ukraine's independence. "They can be counted on one's fingers," he asserted, naming a former leader of Democratic Russia Yuriy Afanasev and human rights activist, Elena Bonner.⁵

Mr. Drach's view can be considered overly categorical, as can former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's remark that he had not met a Russian who accepted that Ukraine "can be truly independent."⁶ Nonetheless, the fact remains that the Ukrainian leadership's perception of Russia's attitude and intentions toward Ukraine is more or less in

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¹ Reuters, April 23, 1993; and Holos Ukrainy, April 27, 1993. For the text of the statement, see Molod Ukrainy, April 27, 1993.

² Ukrainian Television, April 23, 1993.

³ Reuters, April 22, 1993. The military doctrine was initially considered by the Parliament in September 1992 but was rejected amid the heated debate on the nuclear issue. For a discussion of the nuclear arms question with regard to Ukraine, see John W. R. Lepingwell, "Ukraine, Russia, and the Control of Nuclear Weapons," RFE/RL Research Report, No. 8, February 19, 1993 (special issue titled "Negotiating Nuclear Disarmament"); and Bohdan Nahaylo, "The shaping of Ukrainian Attitudes toward Nuclear Arms," *ibid.*

⁴ Visti Z Ukrainy, April 16-21, 1993.

⁵ Moloda Halychyna, March 16, 1993.

⁶ Newsweek, February 10, 1992, p. 35.

**Newsbriefs on Ukraine****Sevastopol Ukrainians hold congress**

• SEVASTOPIIL — Some 700 persons participated in a congress of this city's Ukrainians held May 29. Among the speakers at the congress was Vice-Admiral Boris Kozhin, acting commander of Ukraine's naval forces, who strongly criticized what he said was Russia's violation of the Yalta agreements on joint Ukrainian-Russian command of the Black Sea Fleet. Delegates to the congress expressed support for Defense Minister Konstantyn Morozov, who declared that personnel aboard any of the fleet's ships that raise the Russian naval ensign will be considered foreign and will not be eligible for Ukrainian protection or pensions. The congress called on President Leonid Kravchuk and the Parliament to banish from Ukrainian territory any units of the armed forces that are not part of Ukraine's military. The leader of Sevastopol's Ukrainians, Yuriy Tymoshchuk, said Ukrainians should defend their territory, including Sevastopol. At the time of the congress, several dozen activists of pro-Russian organizations picketed the building where the congress took place. The protesters carried flags of Russia and the Soviet Union. (Respublika)

Kuchma suggests leasing naval base

• KYIV — Ukrainian Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma on June 1 proposed leasing to Russia the naval base in the Crimean port of Sevastopol, home of the jointly controlled Black Sea Fleet. Members of Parliament, including nationalists, applauded the proposal — an indication of the extent of Ukraine's economic crisis and a willingness to ease tension with Moscow. Reuters reported that the prime minister said in the debate, "It will be a long time before Russia leaves Sevastopol. Given this reality, let's take money from them rather than use our own. Let them pay to use the naval base as the Americans paid in the Philippines and other places. He also questioned Russia's motivations and added, "Does anyone in this hall sincerely believe that Russia will simply leave Ukraine the Black Sea Fleet and the Sevastopol base?" Russia and Ukraine have been embroiled in recurring disputes over the fleet based in Ukraine's

Crimean Peninsula since the break-up of the Soviet Union in 1991. (Reuters)

Constitutional Democratic Party registers

• KYIV — The Constitutional Democratic Party was registered here on May 21, reported the head of the party, Volodymyr Zolotariov. He described the CDP as a party of the "club type," explaining that individual branches determine their own policies in their regions, in accordance with local needs and opportunities. The fundamental purpose of the party is to defend the interests of the middle class, which the party defines as businesspersons and the intelligentsia. The CDP will participate in the work of democratic bloc organizations and is a member of the New Ukraine coalition. The Constitutional Democratic Party was founded May 19, 1991; its first congress was held June 21, 1992, in Kharkiv. (Respublika)

Ukraine running out of nuclear fuel

• KYIV — Ukraine could soon run out of nuclear fuel and may have to shut down its network of plants, according to a Reuters report of June 1. Ukraine's Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma said during a session of Parliament that the country needs to come up with \$140 million to buy large amounts of fuel from Russia. "Otherwise, the irreversible process of shutting down reactors will begin," he said. "We could have a situation from autumn in which there will be no more fuel to work with." Ukraine has reserves of uranium but no enrichment facilities and relies on Russia to fuel its five operating complexes. Nuclear power accounts for 30 percent of Ukraine's electrical needs. The rest comes from oil and gas, also imported in large part from Russia. (Reuters)

Tarasjuk rejects security guarantees

• KYIV — Deputy Foreign Minister Boris Tarasjuk has rejected security guarantees offered by Russia, France, Britain and the United States as insufficient. Agence France Presse reported on May 29. Minister Tarasjuk said in a newspaper interview the guarantees are inadequate because they will not be made public until after Ukraine ratifies START I. He said Ukraine wants a

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Ukraine's executive power crisis: analysis of recent developments

by Serhiy Dmytrychenko

IntelNews parliamentary correspondent

KYYIV — The Ukrainian Parliament was back in session on Tuesday, June 1, for the first time since the turbulent week of May 18-21.

During that week's session, Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma was pressing Parliament to extend his economic decree powers for another year, but then abruptly said he would resign after a speech by President Leonid Kravchuk. In his speech, Mr. Kravchuk called for the special decree powers to be handed over to the president, the abolition of the office of prime minister and creation of the post of vice-president. By the end of the week, Parliament had voted to give limited economic decree powers to the president, not to accept Mr. Kuchma's resignation, and to increase minimum monthly wages and pensions.

Since the end of that week's session, the question of what will happen next has been left hanging in the air. One speculation is that executive power structures in Ukraine will be locked in combat, and the loser will be the country's economic reform program.

President Kravchuk may become a hostage to his own inner circle and could resign in a few months to avoid impeachment. The fate of Ukraine would then be left up to Parliament, which has been accused of being driven by the interests of state enterprises. Mr. Kuchma would probably remain neutral throughout the conflict in an attempt to preserve the positive gains he has already achieved, but the crisis would likely continue.

Leading up to the crisis

Six months ago, Parliament granted Prime Minister Kuchma's government special economic decree powers, in order to spur economic reform. Those powers expired on May 22.

Initially, Mr. Kuchma was seeking to have those powers extended for one year. Parliament was to base its decision on whether to grant the extension by listening to a marathon of government reports on the status of Ukraine and on what reforms had been instituted thus far. May 18 was set as "Government Day" to begin the reports to Parliament.

During his speech to Parliament on May 18, Prime Minister Kuchma said his government's success in combating the economic crisis hinges on the restructuring of executive power. He asked Parliament to give the Cabinet of Ministers control over the National Bank, the State Property Fund, and the anti-Monopoly Committee. In addition, he requested a federal investigation service be established by merging the departments of both the Ukrainian Security Service and the Ministry of Internal Affairs to more effectively investigate the most dangerous crimes against the state. Mr. Kuchma's request provoked a strong reaction from the political circles who have something to lose from having Ukraine's house put in order. The government's progress was sharply criticized by many deputies.

President Kravchuk appeared unhappy with Kuchma's increasing popularity, the prospect of the extension of the government's special powers, and the creation of a security service accountable to the government. During his speech to Parliament on May 19, Kravchuk proposed, with the support Speaker Ivan Plushch, amendments to the constitution

that would, in effect, introduce presidential rule. The reason for this step, he told Parliament, was his intention to personally lead the economic reform program. However, the proposal encountered so much opposition that Plushch did not even put it to a vote. Thus, the status quo of gridlock was temporarily extended, and the question of Kuchma's future was not resolved.

The view from both sides

Ivan Zayets, leader of the Narodna Rada, the national-democratic faction in Parliament, said that, after depriving the executive branch of additional powers, the legislative body demonstrated its own incompetence by increasing social welfare payments and subsidies to the agro-industrial complex. This effectively neutralized the government's recent efforts at curbing inflation.

Mr. Zayets said the solution to the power crisis is immediate political reform, adoption of a new constitution, and new elections to Parliament, which is currently dominated by state enterprise interests sharply divergent from those of the general population. Until the reforms are finalized, addition authority (although not to the extent proposed by Mr. Kravchuk) to restrain the economic crisis should be transferred to the president or government.

According to Mr. Zayets, President Kravchuk does not have a team capable of effective economic management, and needs to change his immediate circle of associates. The Kuchma government is the only force that can implement reform, he added.

The deputy chairman of the legislation committee, Anatoliy Tkachuk, explained that the essence of the power crisis is the existence of the executive branch power centers. The presidential and government structures must be rigidly tied together, as in France, he asserted.

Deputy Speaker Volodymyr Hryniyov said the resolution of the power crises goes hand in hand with the adoption of the new constitution. He said altering executive power structures by giving the government extra powers proved to be a mistake. The logic behind power structures dictates reform should focus on institutional power, rather than on individuals, as is currently being done. The president should be vested with definite powers promoting cooperation with the Cabinet of Ministers, rather than conflict between the two, Mr. Hryniyov commented.

Rukh party leader Vyacheslav Chornovil said he could have supported President Kravchuk's proposal to strengthen executive power, if it had a few minor changes. Mr. Chornovil said there are three branches of executive power in Ukraine today: the president, the government and the local executive councils. He said as long as all three branches exist, it is unrealistic to expect reform. Rukh plans to set up a shadow Cabinet as a vehicle for promoting its own economic program, said Mr. Chornovil.

What went on behind closed doors?

A number of informed sources close to Parliament and the government say the real conspirator in the power play was not President Kravchuk, but Ivan Plushch, and that the Parliament chairman has the most to gain from the intrigue. The Kuchma government, which had raised its fist to strike down

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UTEL international rates skyrocket

by Boris Baczynsky
and Jannene MacNeil
IntelNews

KYYIV — Ukrainian international (UTEL) phone rates will be increasing more than 5,000 percent as of June 1. Calls to North America, currently costing 150 karbovantsi per minute, will increase to \$2.50 per minute. Western European calls will jump to \$1.50 per minute.

Anatoliy Stetsenko, deputy general manager of UTEL, the Ukrainian telecommunications company, said the steep rate increase is necessary to bring Ukrainian rates in line with the international rate structure. Mr. Stetsenko said international practice dictates the international call's country of origin must pay the destination country for the use of the telephone line.

Currently, there is a huge discrepancy between the price of foreign calls and what UTEL has to pay for connecting with a foreign network. For instance, while the current charge for a one-minute call to the United States is only 150 karbovantsi, less than 5 cents (U.S.), UTEL has to pay the American tele-

phone companies \$1.25 to 1.50 (U.S.) for the minute, Mr. Stetsenko said.

Mr. Stetsenko said the higher rates will be introduced June 1, not May 26, as one of the May 25 newspaper ads reported. He also said "because of our translator's error" both May 25 ads mistakenly said payment by companies will have to be made in U.S. dollars; instead the ad should have read "subscribers (residents)" will pay in Ukrainian currency and "customers (non-residents)" will pay in American currency to conform to the Ukrainian Cabinet of Ministers February 19 decree on currency control and regulation.

Since the rate increase announcement was made, reaction to the new prices has been mixed.

"I'm very upset about it (the increase)," said Elizabeth Riley, foreign sales manager of Winner Ford. "We have offices in Britain, Italy, the United States, and when you're calling them every day, well, this is really going to have an effect on us."

However, the vice-president of the American Chamber of Commerce,

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Chamber of Commerce seeks to lessen difficulties in Ukraine

by Jannene MacNeil
IntelNews

KYYIV — Setting up a business in Ukraine can be a difficult process, especially for a foreign company. Regulations seem to change continuously, office space can be difficult to obtain, currency conversion is an accountant's nightmare, and information is often scarce.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Ukraine was set up by a group of business executives, with the support of U.S. Ambassador Roman Popadiuk, to help make the process less burdensome.

The American Chamber of Commerce (AmCham) will celebrate its first anniversary on July 3. It is an organization "in building mode," according to Bohdan Shevchik, vice-president of AmCham and general director of Coca-Cola Ukraine.

"We [the Ukrainian chapter] are probably the most active Chamber of Commerce in the former Soviet Union," said Mr. Shevchik. "[A business executive] came down from St. Petersburg a while ago. She said she was fairly surprised and astonished at how organized and active we really are."

The Ukrainian AmCham holds monthly meetings, each focusing on a specific topic. At the last meeting, members discussed tax regulations; real estate is the planned subject of the next sitting. Bohdan Kupyck, AmCham president and general manager of Digital Equipment Ukraine, said these meetings attract 150 to 200 people.

"We've had a lot going on in the past months," said Mr. Kupyck. AmCham was co-sponsor of a recent benefit for the Ukrainian art museum, and hosted 16 American Congressional representatives visiting Ukraine at the beginning of April. AmCham also directs committees on communication and agriculture and other areas. "Most committees are self-directed, formed by people with

common interests," said Mr. Kupyck. He said the committees gather and analyze information, which they then share among themselves and other companies to assist in dealing with Ukrainian government structures.

Mr. Kupyck said the most active committee is the legal/economic/governmental committee headed by Alex Frishberg. Mr. Frishberg, a lawyer with Grischenko, Frishberg and Paliashvili, edits and publishes a monthly newsletter called The Ukrainian Legal and Economic Bulletin. Mr. Kopyck said the newsletter has become so popular AmCham had to begin charging for it to cover production costs.

Mr. Kopyck said AmCham hopes to set up special committees on taxation and elections in Ukraine. He said AmCham also wants to start a special events committee to organize social events and bring distinguished speakers to Ukraine.

Another current project is the "Give your manager a good talking to..." program. AmCham members are visiting executives from other member companies to exchange advice on doing business in Ukraine.

The AmCham office in Kyiv has only two full-time staff members. "Primarily, we are a volunteer organization. We [the executives] all have other jobs, but we do this because it is important for us and for other businesses," said Mr. Kopyck. "We [AmCham] function, first, as a source of information for businesses, and second, as a voice [for businesses] to the Ukrainian side [government]."

Mr. Kopyck said AmCham will have approximately 50 to 100 members, "once everyone has paid their dues." Fifty percent of members in any American Chamber of Commerce chapter must be American companies; however, Mr. Kopyck said anyone is welcome to join, including Ukrainian companies. "We already have some Dutch and Spanish companies as members."

Chornobyl victim awaits bone marrow transplant

by Roman Woronowycz

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Storm clouds continue to hang over the life of Marianka Romanytch. The thunderheads first formed in 1986 when fate had her family travel to the Prypiat region of Ukraine to vacation. No one told her parents that the Chornobyl nuclear facility, an hour's drive from their excursion site, had exploded two days earlier. The lingering radioactive plume showered invisible but potentially deadly radiation on her delicate 6-year-old body.

By 1989, the youngster had developed lymphoblastic leukemia as a direct result of that nuclear rain. In March 1991, she arrived in the United States for treatment, after doctors failed to help her in Ukraine. Here, the disease quickly went into remission, and for a while the sun shone brightly in her life. But recently the clouds have formed again, looming darker than ever; last March the cancer returned.

Doctors at Yale-New Haven Hospital in New Haven, Conn., who have been treating Marianka Romanytch for the last two years at no cost, say that with the relapse, her only real chance at survival is a bone marrow transplant. However, the hospital will not be able to pay the \$200,000 cost of the procedure.

To help the young Ukrainian, the Marianka Foundation has been formed under the auspices of the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund (CCRF) and has thus far raised approximately \$30,000 to fight the demon of Chornobyl that is likely to affect the lives of countless other Mariankas before its predation subsides.

Among those most motivated to help Marianka have been her classmates at Amity Regional Junior High School in Orange, Conn., who have spent countless hours of their free time organizing fund-raisers. They have collected \$5,000 through bake sales, candy sales and a walk-a-thon. Even the school's principal is contributing. She told the students that if



Marianka Romanytch

they successfully raised \$1,000, she would kiss a pig. The sow never had a chance.

Christina Melnyk, New Haven chapter president of CCRF, who is spearheading the drive to raise money for Marianka said, "I think it is great that non-Ukrainians have taken up the cause of this Ukrainian girl. \$200,000 is a lot of money to raise."

Ukrainian Americans are doing their part, too. They are contributing through their local churches and at organized events. Ms. Melnyk said the Marianka Foundation has received generous responses to the 1,200 letters sent to people and organizations in the Greater New Haven area asking for donations. In addition, the Veselka Ukrainian Dance Group of New Haven has organized a benefit concert to raise money for Marianka to be held on June 6 at a local high school.

But perhaps most helpful to Marianka, who is an orphan, and her adopted family has been the Antonyshyn family, who took in Marianka and her stepmother, Lyuba, and have cared for them for the two years they have been in the U.S. "We felt they didn't have anybody," Mary Antonyshyn said in an interview with

The New Haven Register. She said she and her husband, Bohdan, understood the Romanytches' loneliness and felt a bond with the mother and daughter.

Marianka and her stepmother found the Antonyshyns two years after she was diagnosed with the lethal disease. She was in the CCRF hospital in Lviv not responding to treatment when a decision was made to move her to the U.S. "It was a matter of life and death," said Nadia Matkiwsky, the executive director of the charitable organization. "The problem in Ukraine is that the normal representative dosage to bring children to the remission stage is halved to most evenly distribute to all the children the limited medicine available." She said that many doses are simply too weak to be effective.

In March 1991, Marianka left for the U.S. aboard the Mria cargo aircraft that had just delivered medicines, vitamins and supplies for the children of Ukraine. CCRF had contacted Dr. Molly Schwann of the Boston Floating Hospital, who arranged with Dr. Robert Beardsley to take the child for treatment at Yale-New Haven Hospital.

The hospital has been searching for prospective donors since the decision to proceed with the bone marrow transplant was made. Ms. Melnyk said she had heard 10 potential donors have been identified. However, until further tests are performed, a good match cannot be guaranteed. She also said that Ukrainians who might come forward to help Marianka could make good matches for a marrow transplant because of common ancestry.

To help Marianka get through her ordeal, the Marianka Foundation has asked readers to send financial support to: Shawmut Bank, CCRF Marianka Foundation, Acct. No. 4449913716, P.O. Box 5050, Hartford, CT 06102-5050; or to: St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 569 George St., New Haven, CT 06510, Attn.: Christina Melnyk, CCRF, Marianka Foundation.

USIA funds student exchange between Arkansas/Kyyiv

WASHINGTON — The United States Information Agency, through its office of Citizen Exchanges, has awarded a \$44,804 grant to North Arkansas Community College in Harrison to implement an educational exchange program with the Kyyiv Polytechnical Institute in Ukraine.

This program, part of USIA's Samantha Smith Memorial Youth Exchange Program, will send two NACC students and a teacher/escort to the Kyyiv Polytechnical Institute for the semester beginning in August. During the term, the Americans will live with the families of Ukrainian students, three of whom and their teacher/escort, will attend North Arkansas Community College for the 1994 spring semester.

The Americans will study Ukrainian history, culture and language. The Ukrainians will have a similar program of American studies, but will take courses in business management as well. Classroom studies will be supplemented with a variety of field trips, home hospitality visits and related activities.

Commenting on the grant, USIA's acting director, John Condayan, said, "The Samantha Smith exchanges are highly effective means of bringing together young people from our own country and the nations of the former Soviet bloc. This grant to North Arkansas Community College provides for an academic exchange which offers a unique educational and cultural experience for all of the participants. It is a program which USIA is pleased to support."

(Continued on page 15)

CDC looks for volunteers to fill Ukraine positions

WASHINGTON — The Citizens Democracy Corps (CDC) is currently looking for volunteers to serve in two of its programs, the Business Entrepreneur Program (BEP) and the Citizens Volunteer Program (CVP), in Ukraine.

The BEP places skilled volunteer business professionals with small and medium-sized companies in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States to help them develop the business skills necessary to compete in emerging free market economies.

The CVP matches individuals with experience in government, non-profit organizations or higher education with similar institutions in the region to help strengthen public and private democratic institutions.

Under both programs, volunteers contribute their time and expertise for two months. The host institutions are responsible for major living expenses, including housing and local transportation, and the CDC covers the cost of international airfare.

The CDC is a private non-profit organization dedicated to mobilizing American volunteers to assist the development of democratic governments and market economies in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS. To volunteer or for additional information contact the CDC at (800) 394-1945 or (202) 872-0933.

Kyyivan teens seek lodging for D.C. visit

WASHINGTON — A group of youths age 13-18 from Kyyiv, all English speakers, will be visiting Washington for three weeks this summer, from June 26 to July 17.

Each of them needs a family to welcome them into their home. The program is run by the International Education Forum (IEF), a long-established and reliable organization.

During the week these students will participate in an all-day program to introduce them to local history and acquaint them with Washington and the surrounding area.

They need lodging, three meals a day, and access to public transportation or a carpool so they can get to the study site, which will be conveniently located near a bus route and metro stop. Host children and parents are invited to attend all field trips during the three-week homestay.

Interested hosts may call Sarah Beshers, the community coordinator for the students, at (202) 688-6889 (home) or (202) 939-8829 (office).

Ambassador Bilorus receives award for distinguished service



The American Ukrainian Political Action Council of the United States, which is based in Philadelphia, presented its annual Distinguished Service Award to Ukraine's first Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Oleh Bilorus, during a ceremony at the Capitol Hill Club in Washington. Seen above in the photo are: (from left) William Perbetsky, Natalia Lopatiouk, William Nezowy (president of the AUPAC), Ambassador Bilorus, Yaroslav Voitko (an aide to the ambassador), Ted Odosey and Luba Woskres.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Organizing report for April

During the month of April, 102 members insured for a total of \$838,300 were enrolled into the Ukrainian National Association. The leading organizers for April were: Mary Hnatyk, secretary of Branch 304 in Buffalo, N.Y., who organized seven new members; Dmytro Prystaj, secretary of Branch 43 in Rochester, N.Y., six members; and Annabella Borovitsky, secretary of Branch 230 in Youngstown, and Stefan Pryjmak, secretary of Branch 217 in Rochester, five members each.

In Canada, the top organizer was Alexandra Dolnycky, secretary of Branch 434 in Montreal.

In the first four months of 1993, UNA membership grew by 534 certificates for insurance coverage of \$4,318,400. Thus, 27 percent of the annual organizing quota for 1993 has been filled.

As regards the quotas of individual UNA districts, the Centralia District in Pennsylvania was in first place in April, fulfilling its quota by 70 percent; Youngstown has met 52 percent of its quota; Montreal, 51 percent; Pittsburgh, 44 percent; and Rochester, 40 percent.

It should also be noted that the Rochester District enrolled the highest number of new members in April — 15.

The Supreme Executive Committee extends congratulations and thanks to all organizers who have contributed to the growth of the Ukrainian National Association. During this pre-convention year, let there not be a single branch that does not increase its membership ranks through the enrollment of new members.

Father's Day celebration to feature musical ensemble, dancers, vocalist



The Arkan Ukrainian dance ensemble of Toronto.

UNA sponsors teachers' seminar

NEW YORK — The Educational Council has announced that this year's teachers' seminar, sponsored by the Ukrainian National Association, will take place at Soyuzivka on August 1-14.

The seminar is designed to upgrade the teaching skills of teachers in schools of Ukrainian studies that operate under the aegis of the Educational Council. However, other interested persons may audit the courses.

As in past years, seminar participants' expenses are covered by the

Ukrainian National Association. To register, teachers should write to: Educational Council UCCA, P.O. Box 391, Cooper Station, New York, NY 10276-0391. Deadline for applications is June 30. Auditors should register by phoning the Educational Council at (212) 477-1200.

The seminar, which includes courses in Ukrainian language, literature, history and geography, as well as art and pedagogy, is directed by Dr. Eugene Fedorenko of the Educational Council.

Mr. Pastuszek goes to Washington



William Pastuszek, chairman of the Ukrainian National Association's Supreme Auditing Committee, recently visited Washington where he reviewed the work of the UNA Washington Office. While there, Mr. Pastuszek, who hails from Swarthmore, Pa., introduced the office's director, Eugene Iwanciw, to Rep. Curtis G. Weldon (of Pennsylvania's 7th Congressional District), who is a supporter of Ukrainian American activities in Delaware County. Seen in the photo above are: (from right) Rep. Weldon, Mr. and Mrs. William Pastuszek, their daughter, Lydia M. Pastuszek (who, as president of Granite State Electric of New Hampshire and vice-president of New England Power in Massachusetts, was in Washington at a conference of the U.S. Department of Energy) and Mr. Iwanciw.

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — The UNA will host its ninth annual Father's Day celebration on Sunday, June 20, at Soyuzivka.

Divine liturgies will be celebrated at the Ukrainian Catholic church and Ukrainian Orthodox chapel, and lunch will be served at the resort's Main House.

In the afternoon, guests will be treated to Ukrainian folk entertainment provided by the Dzvony Ensemble from Ivano-Frankivske, the Arkan Dance group from the Ukrainian Academy of Dance in Toronto, and Viktor Shportko, a recently arrived vocalist from Kyiv.

The musical ensemble Dzvony (Bells), laureate of the first and second Chervona Ruta Ukrainian music festivals originates from the historic city of Ivano-Frankivske (formerly Stanislaviv). Its repertoire includes a variety of charming Ukrainian melodies from the Carpathian region of Ukraine and songs of Ukrainian composers. The main attraction of the ensemble is soloist Bohdan Stashkiv, laureate at the World Folklore Festival in Holland.

Mr. Shportko, a merited artist of Ukraine, laureate of international song contests, and soloist-vocalist for 20 years, has performed throughout Ukraine, including on TV, as well as in every republic of the former USSR. In 1988-1989 he performed on a tour of North America.

Although a recent arrival to U.S., he has already performed at Ukrainian dances with the Veselyi Lviv ensemble. His repertoire consists of Kozak songs and songs of popular contemporary composers in Ukraine, such as Gennady Tatarchenko, Mykola Kolandionok and Olesiy Chuchray.

The Arkan dance ensemble from the

Ukrainian Academy of Dance of Toronto has been in existence for six years under director and choreographer Danovia Stechishin. Mr. Stechishin is an accomplished artist, teacher and student of Ukrainian folk dance and music.

Her resume reflects a balance between formal education, experience, professional recognition and enthusiasm for Ukrainian folk dance. Her performance and dance instruction experience also includes working with numerous dance ensembles and productions in the U.S., Ukraine and Canada, including the notable Shumka from Edmonton.

Arkan will perform a mix of traditional, acrobatic, graceful and innovative dances, including a dance drama dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the 1933 Famine.

For further information and reservations, call Soyuzivka at (914) 626-5641.



Viktor Shportko of Kyiv

THE Ukrainian Weekly

"Multidimensionality"

On May 25, Ukrainian American community leaders — representatives of the two central organizations in the United States, the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America — had an opportunity to meet with Strobe Talbott, President Bill Clinton's ambassador-at-large for coordination of policy toward the newly independent states (NIS), and several other administration officials. The hourlong meeting's purpose, as reported last week, was for the delegation and Clinton administration officials to get acquainted and begin a dialogue about issues of concern to the United States, Ukraine and Ukrainian Americans.

During the session, Mr. Talbott underlined the Clinton administration's approach of "multidimensionality" in its relationship with Ukraine, obviously in response to criticism that the administration was focused on one issue alone: nukes. The ambassador emphasized that the U.S. is attempting to work with Ukraine on an array of issues, treating it as a sovereign, independent and important state, most likely in reaction to criticism that the administration was attempting to strong-arm Ukraine into giving up its nuclear weapons posthaste. That said, the ambassador proceeded to spend 50 minutes of the hour allotted for the meeting with Ukrainian American leaders on nuclear issues.

Mr. Talbott also stressed that the U.S. is prepared to conduct an even-handed policy toward Russia, Ukraine and other successor states to the Soviet Union, and he went on to enumerate the assistance programs being provided by the United States. However, it soon became clear to his Ukrainian American audience that the bulk of the aid would in fact continue to be provided to Russia. (To date, it should be noted, Russia has received aid valued at \$1.5 billion, while Ukraine's share is \$137 million — less than a tenth of that given to Russia.)

The Ukrainian delegation, had come to the meeting with Ambassador Talbott and company hoping to discuss many pressing issues, among them, the desire and need for continuing dialogue with the administration on issues concerning Ukraine; the Russo-centric policy of the United States; Ukraine's security needs; economic and technical assistance programs, as well as other types of foreign aid; and the importance of Radio Liberty. Little time was left, however, to discuss such a range of issues and thus most were raised only in passing in an attempt to at least sensitize Clinton administration officials to some of these matters.

In the end, however, participants of the meeting, while praising the administration for opening a dialogue with Ukrainian Americans, expressed disappointment with the substance of the meeting. They came away with the impression that while the Clinton administration's rhetoric on Ukraine had changed, its policy had not. Though Ambassador Talbott, speaking in Kyiv in May, had promised "a new start" in U.S.-Ukraine relations, what appears to have occurred is a simple repackaging of an old product. And, for all of Mr. Clinton's promises of change, that policy is in fact a continuation of the Bush administration policy.

There is something Ukrainian Americans can do to effect real change in U.S. policy toward Ukraine. First of all, we can continue to press the administration on this issue. But, perhaps more importantly, we can exert pressure on our elected senators and representatives. We must educate them about the issues. We must tell them why it is important, and beneficial, to the United States, that there be an independent Ukraine with strong democratic and free-market institutions, an independent Ukraine that is secure in attaining the non-nuclear status it had proclaimed way back in 1990 in its Declaration of State Sovereignty, an independent Ukraine that is politically stable and serves as a buffer state between Central/Eastern Europe and the persistently imperialistic Russia. We must explain to them that the Clinton administration simply cannot continue the dangerous Russo-centric policies of the past. We must argue for a truly even-handed approach to all the newly independent states, and we must insist that Ukraine get its fair share of economic, technical and other assistance.

In short, we have a lot of work ahead of us. Lobbying is the name of the game. And lobbying is what we have to do — tenaciously, efficiently and effectively.

June
1945

Turning the pages back...

Mukachiv is a city on the Liatorytsia River in the Transcarpathian region of southwestern Ukraine. Because of a monastery built there in the 14th century, it became a cultural and religious center, and the seat of a Greek Catholic and later a Uniate eparchy. Initially, all the Greek Catholic parishes of northeastern Hungary belonged to the Mukachiv eparchy. Later, the Presov (Priashiv), Gerlia and Hajdudorog parishes were separated from it. When it was recognized by Rome, it was controlled politically by the Austro-Hungarian empire, and was placed under the jurisdiction of the Esztergom Hungarian Catholic metropolitan.

The Soviet occupation of Transcarpathia in 1944 resulted in the martyrdom of Mukachiv eparchy's Bishop Romzha and the exile of his successor.

However, in June 1945, the USSR and Czechoslovakia formally signed a treaty handing over Transcarpathia, and with it, Mukachiv, to Ukraine.

Although the local eparchy was formally liquidated in 1949, the Greek Catholic Church survived in the underground, and emerged again during the period of political and religious liberalization after 1985. It has recently once again become the focus of disputes between the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Vatican.

Sources: "Mukachiv," "Mukachiv eparchy," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 3 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).



Journalist's notebook in Ukraine

by Marta Kolomayets
Kyiv Press Bureau

Alo, alo, Kyiv?

Living in Ukraine is, to put it mildly, a challenge not recommended for everyone. It can be hazardous to your health if you don't develop a good sense of humor and a great deal of patience. Everything you do takes three or four times longer than in the States. Shopping often resembles a scavenger hunt, and getting any kind of information, more often than not, is a wild goose chase.

But, I've learned to deal with such problems and have even emerged from such situations giggling to myself about the absurdities I encounter here.

I have not, however, been able to come to terms with the "phone situation" here. Both my personality and my profession demand that I use the almighty telephone anywhere from very often to all the time. My friends and family can vouch for the fact that I have a very close and intimate relationship with Al Bell's baby.

In Ukraine, all that has had to change. I have had to give into the phone or lose my sanity. Last week, the latter choice almost won out as I spent three and one-half hours dialing the U.S. before I finally got through. But, as of June 1, UTEL, the Ukrainian telephone company, raised its international calling rates by 5,000 percent, and I no longer have a phone problem. It has been decided for me: I can't afford to call anyone outside the former Soviet Union.

In order for readers to understand my situation, I have to give a bit of background. When I first arrived in Ukraine, in January 1991, I lived in a hotel and could place calls to the United States for a dollar or two a minute, and usually I could get through if I ordered 12 hours in advance.

When I moved into an apartment, I would sometimes have to order days in advance and even then the calls would come in the middle of the night, which, I might add, didn't do much for my beauty sleep.

But then came Ukraine's independence, and UTEL, the Ukraine Telecom joint venture, which was set up in 1992 by the Ukrainian Telecommunications Organizations, American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T), Deutsche Bundespost Telekom (Germany) and PTT Telecom Netherlands. They cornered the market and monopolized the international market. And with this joint venture came choices: I could dial directly almost anywhere in the world and, if that didn't work, I could dial a UTEL operator, who as a rule, was friendly and spoke Ukrainian and English.

By dialing 8beep191, 8beep192, 8beep193, or 8beep194, I could get one of these operators to take my number and the number I intended to call. They would kindly ask me to hang up and would call me right back with the call I had requested. I even had a third choice. In case I wanted to remind myself where I was, I could call 079 — the old-fashioned way of getting an international call. That way, your local Soviet operator would try to ruin your day by putting you on hold, screaming in Russian and giving you the impression that you had just asked her to give up her home and loved ones.

No matter which option I chose, I paid only 150 coupons, or five cents a minute, to talk to my Mom in Chicago.

Now even someone who makes 6,900 coupons a month (minimum wage) could "reach out and touch someone." But, as of June 1, this place has once again become isolated from the rest of the world because few people can afford to place calls. One minute to the States now costs 4,500 coupons, the equivalent of \$2.50 per minute.

Granted, five cents a minute is absurd, especially when UTEL has to pay the American phone companies \$1.25 to \$1.50 for a minute, but the current rate exceeds rates in the United States and is \$2.50 a minute for every minute anytime of the day — no special rates apply.

As one American businessman in Kyiv explained: "If we get world service, we should pay world prices." That sounds logical, but "if" is the operative word here.

To be sure, when I arrived in Kyiv in December 1992, it was as if I had entered a different Ukraine than the one I left in September of that year. Direct dial allowed me to discuss issues with my boss on a daily basis. It was as easy as calling from Jersey City to Manhattan. But, as people caught on to the cheap rates and easy access, the lines began disappearing. By May 1993, during peak calling hours, I sometimes could not even get a dial tone. I wondered whether the UTEL operator was just not bothering to pick up the phone or if UTEL was blocking the direct dial lines. (It's too much trouble to work when you're making \$10 a month.) It may have been a way for them to justify the horrific price increases.

With time, the service declined drastically. On more than one occasion, my boss and I shared a party line; once it was with some teachers from Kyiv and Lutske, trying to negotiate textbook prices for schools. (To add to the calamity, they were discussing Ukrainian-language textbooks in Russian.) Another time I heard intimate details of a secret rendezvous.

I could write a book about what we've come to call the "phone zone" — a limbo that seems almost like home to me because I've been there so often.

I could also talk about intra-city calls and my personal favorites — the call from the village post office into Kyiv. The connection from Kobeliaky (in the Poltava region, where my cousin lives) is so bad, I could probably hear him better if he screamed across the 600 kilometers to Kyiv. I've had some funny moments with him over the phone. The conversation begins with static. He asks if I can hear him. I answer, yes, barely. Then, he begins this conversation with himself: "I can't hear you. She's saying something, but I can't hear. I wonder what she's saying. I'll have to call again." Sometimes it takes him longer to get through to me by phone than it does for him to drive into the city.

But, I must say, there have also been some very pleasant moments over the phone. A few weeks ago, I picked up the phone and to my surprise (I'm being sarcastic) there was no dial tone. Instead, there was a deep, masculine voice asking me: "Yes, can I help you?" Astonished, I said, "I wasn't calling anywhere." We soon realized that our lines had crossed. We had picked up our phones simultaneously; he thought I was calling him and I thought he was calling me. We laughed and found out a bit about each other. He works at the Ministry of Education. We're having coffee together soon.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Insulted by visa regulations

Dear Editor:

I was deeply insulted as I read and tried to understand the law about how I now need an invitation to obtain a visa to see Ukraine, where I was born. If you travel with a tourist group, you don't need an invitation, but if you travel alone, you need it. My relatives, who would like to see me again while I am still of this world, have been trying for two months to get an invitation for me and they haven't found out whom they must see to get it.

I was born in Lviv; there I graduated from high school and the university, obtained a law degree and had the opportunity to work as a member of the Lviv Bar. Lviv is a large city, and in order to see it again after 50 years, one needs more than the three or four days a tourist group trip offers. A Ukrainian in the diaspora should not need an invitation to visit such sacred places as Kaniv, Shevchenko's grave, and the Pochayiv Monastery, or to see Dnipro's turbulent waters or hear the Kozak Black Sea roar.

I see this as a grave injustice to diaspora Ukrainians, who anxiously watched the creation of the Ukrainian nation and, to a large degree, supported it financially in the past and continue to support it.

Volodymyr Kos
Minneapolis

Ukraine's case for equality

Dear Editor:

To Eugene Iwanciw's very good elaboration of U.S.-Ukrainian relations (May) should be added a few other arguments that Ukrainians could use in promoting their case for equality in Western treatment of the former republics of the USSR.

• 1) In supporting Russia, the U.S. logic goes that a successful reform process there will have a positive impact throughout the territory of the former USSR. Then what of Central Asia?

Russia is openly backing reactionary regimes in Central Asia who have crushed democratic and Islamic movements, despite their membership in the CSCE. National minority rights are flouted. Yet, the so-called danger of "Islamic fundamentalism" cannot be used as an excuse. The region has no history of Islamic extremism. Let us recall that more people have died in Tajikistan than Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the Russian armed forces in that republic have openly supported the reactionary Communist regime in suppressing democratic and anti-communist forces.

Is this what awaits the remainder of the former USSR as part of Russia's proposed new "Monroe Doctrine"?

• 2) Compare the differences as to how Turkey and Hungary, on the one hand, and Russia, on the other, defend their national minorities and co-religionists abroad? Hungary-Turkey, who also have large numbers resident in other countries, support the promotion of their rights peacefully; witness the Turks restraining the Gagauz in Moldova and encouraging them to reach a negotiated settlement with Chisinau.

Why is the West not therefore encouraging the Hungarian-Turkish — and not the Russian — approach to the problem of national minorities outside their home countries?

• 3) The West often talks of "loose nukes" and "military out of control" in the former USSR, in particular with regard to the non-Russian republics. Yet, the majority of cases of nuclear proliferation (e.g. scientists going to North Korea and nuclear fuel and warheads smuggled abroad) have come from Russia. No cases have been reported from Ukraine.

The military in Ukraine is under control, and no cases of violence or mutiny have been reported. Contrast this with the armed forces of Russia and the CIS in the so-called Dniester Republic, the Baltic republics, Georgia's Abkhazia, Tajikistan, and elsewhere.

If Boris Yeltsin, as commander-in-chief of Russian armed forces, is not in control of them in these regions, should the West not be concerned about this?

• 4) If Mr. Yeltsin is in control of the seared forces the West should be asking why he is pursuing a policy of encouraging instability and separatism in his neighbors, a policy that the West condemned when pursued by South Africa towards Angola, Namibia and Mozambique.

The U.S. is considering labeling Pakistan a "terrorist state" because it supports the Kashmiri nationalists in India. What is the difference between Pakistan's actions there and Russia's in Moldova, Tajikistan and elsewhere in the former USSR? Why is the U.S. again adopting double standards or is Russia to be allowed to get away with more than South Africa, Pakistan, etc?

Taras Kuzio
London

The West ignores Ukraine's needs

Dear Editor:

Ambassador Roman Popadiuk's argument for why nuclear weapons do not provide security for Ukraine was not convincing. ("U.S. ambassador addresses faculty, students at Kyiv-Mohyla Academy," April 25.) The ambassador cited the example that Mikhail Gorbachev's control of nuclear weapons did not prevent the Soviet Union from falling apart. He also pointed out that separation and conflict is occurring in Russia today, in spite of nuclear weapons.

The problem with these examples is that they do not reflect an external threat to national security, which is the main purpose for possessing the weapons. One cannot expect nuclear weapons to prevent people from leaving a state. If the Crimea sought to separate from Ukraine, Ukrainian nuclear weapons would not be useful to avert this. However, if Russia attempted to militarily enter the Crimea, then the weapons could serve as a deterrent.

The ambassador indicated that one main reason the United States is concerned about nuclear weapons in Ukraine is because they are still pointed at America. He failed, however, to add that U.S. nuclear weapons are also still aimed at Ukraine. This omission exemplifies the West's attitude of only seeing its side of the issue when it comes to nuclear weapons in Ukraine.

The ambassador also stated that for Ukraine security comes from its greater integration with the "wiser" Western community. Unfortunately, the West's wisdom has historically been to ignore Ukraine's concern.

Bohdan Skrobach
Toronto

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Righteous Jews must speak out!

At a time when Congress is looking for ways to cut spending, one place to begin would be in the Department of Justice.

Abolishing the Office of Special Investigations (OSI) would save the American taxpayer millions of dollars annually.

More importantly, it would bring to an end a federal office that has shamelessly corrupted the U.S. justice system and violated the civil rights of American citizens.

As readers of The Ukrainian Weekly know, the OSI has been under judicial investigation for eight months, the result of a motion of the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, which reopened the John Demjanjuk extradition and denaturalization proceedings following allegations of fraud within the Nazi-hunting unit.

As early as 1980, George Parker, then an OSI attorney, sent a memo to Allan Ryan, then deputy director of the OSI, in which Mr. Parker raised ethical questions over prosecuting Mr. Demjanjuk because there was a possibility that Ivan Marchenko was the real "Ivan the Terrible." Mr. Parker's concerns were ignored.

Mr. Parker's memo and other evidence were recently presented before Judge Thomas Wiseman Jr., appointed to sit as special master last August by the 6th U.S. Circuit Court.

Presenting the case against the OSI were Michael E. Tigar, a professor of law at the University of Texas, and Edward R. Marek. During one session, Mr. Tigar went after Norman Moscowitz, senior OSI attorney on the Demjanjuk case, who claimed he didn't produce certain documents to the Demjanjuk defense because he felt they were "not exculpatory." Mr. Tigar called Mr. Moscowitz an attorney who "believed in a cause" but "did not play by the rules."

As anyone familiar with how this Nazi posse operates knows, the OSI has rarely played "by the rules." And, according to an article by Samuel Francis in the June 7 issue of Insight, the OSI is still actively seeking Nazis, 500 by last count. Citing an article in The Washington Post, Mr. Francis writes that "the OSI is trying to strip two U.S. citizens (Kazys Ciurinskas, a 75-year-old retired homebuilder in Crown Point, Ind., and John Grabauskas, a retired chemist in Chicago) of their citizenship on the grounds that they were Nazi war criminals, but even the agency's own director (Neal Sher) concedes there is not a shred of evidence to incriminate them..." Their only offense, it seems, was serving in the Lithuanian 2nd Battalion, a German-sponsored military unit accused of killing Jews, Soviet POWs and civilians.

"Sher acknowledged," reported the Post "that OSI's complaints... allege no specific atrocities were committed by either defendant as individuals... "But Sher says that doesn't matter," the Post reported. "The information we have on that battalion is they all participated," he said, "Their role was to murder civilians; they were roving bands of executioners."

Even if the allegations against the Lithuanian battalion are true — and given the flawed testimony presented against the Ukrainian SS Division

Galicia by such nefarious Ukrainophobes as Toronto's Sol Littman, it probably isn't — under American law and that of any civilized society, a person can't be charged with a crime simply because he associated with criminals. If that were the case then all members of the Irgun and the Stern Gang, Jewish terrorist groups responsible for the deaths of innocent people, would be criminals, including Menachem Begin, a leader of Irgun, and Yitzhak Shamir, a leader of the Stern Gang.

"OSI, however, has a clever excuse for skirting law and justice," Mr. Francis argues. "It doesn't actually try those it accuses. It merely seeks to show that when they entered the United States, they lied or failed to tell the truth about their supposed role as Nazis or Nazi collaborators. Having shown that in immigration courts, OSI is then able to strip its victims of citizenship and deport them... OSI has no doubt discovered some real war criminals," Mr. Francis concludes, "but the down-the-rabbit-hole procedures and standards by which it operates are offensive and unjust under American concepts."

Countries with large Jewish populations have been under pressure to have their parliaments create OSI-type organizations. Canada, England and Australia have resisted, deciding, in contrast to the United States, to try alleged war criminals within their own jurisdictions using their own objective investigative units. The results? In Canada, the Crown has indicted three such individuals. Two of the indictments were later dropped because of insufficient evidence. The third, that against Imre Finta, went to trial but after a long proceeding was dismissed by the jury. One person was charged in England, but the case was later dropped. In Australia, Ivan Polyukhovich, a Ukrainian, was accused of war crimes against Jews, went to trial, and was acquitted by a jury that took just over an hour to reach their unanimous verdict. Two other Australians have been charged with war crimes, and their trials are pending. Significantly, the last two Australian trials will be the last since the Australian government has decided to withdraw funding in 1992 for the special unit it established to conduct war crimes investigations. It is time for the United States to do the same.

Given the Jewish American community's unconditional support of the OSI, even the most constructive criticism of its tactics has been risky. The best example of that is the slander Patrick Buchanan has had to endure for his support of Mr. Demjanjuk.

The Office of Special Investigations has trivialized the Holocaust and made a mockery of American justice. It is time for righteous Jews whose trust in the OSI has been betrayed to speak out and to demand an accounting. It is time for righteous Jews to invite Neal Sher to their communities once again and to allow Ukrainian American attorneys to engage in dialogue with Mr. Sher.

All of this should be no problem. I am assured by David Roth that Ukrainian-Jewish dialogue groups are flourishing throughout the United States. Surely one of them will invite Mr. Sher to one of their meetings.

Antonov speaks on economic cooperation

IntelNews

KYYIV — Viktor Antonov, the former military industrial complex and conversion minister, said he foresees four approaches to Ukrainian cooperation with the world market, reported Holos Ukrainy.

The first is creating joint-ventures and joint stock share firms. He said there are more than 800 such firms in Ukraine today.

The second approach is what Mr. Antonov refers to as the compensation method. Foreign firms will outfit Ukrainian companies with equipment, with a portion of production being used as payment for the equipment.

Mr. Antonov calls the third approach "the accumulative method." The government will ease export regulations to increase exports. The government will then collect the 50 percent of foreign currency that Ukrainian companies are required to sell to the government for karbovatns into a fund for investment

into priority branches of Ukraine's economy.

The final method will be using foreign credits for specific programs, he said.

An example of successful cooperation, according to Antonov, is the Ukrainian Institute of Cybernetics in Kyiv, which, along with the Japanese, has developed a new neurocomputer capable of doing billions of operations per second. The computer uses super integral microchips. The project united Ukrainian ideas and Japanese technology. There are plans to set up a company to produce these computers in Ukraine.

Another example he cited was the development by Ukrainian scientists of a new battery for electric-powered cars. The battery weighs 100 kilograms and can power a car up to 400 kilometers. Its nearest rival in the world weighs 350 kilograms and is capable of only 150 kilometers of travel before it needs to be recharged.

Ukraine's search...

(Continued from page 2)

line with what both Mr. Drach and Dr. Kissinger have suggested.

President Kravchuk, for example, has on numerous occasions referred to Russia's "imperial disease." In a recent interview, the Ukrainian president noted that "it is very dangerous to conduct politics with large states. The mentality of large states is often the mentality of a dictator, especially in extreme situations."⁷ Opposition politicians such as Vyacheslav Chornovil have been less kind, openly accusing Russia of attempting to renew its empire within the former Soviet boundaries.⁸

Popular attitudes in Ukraine are also revealing. A recent nationwide survey conducted by the Institute of Sociology in Kyiv showed that 39 percent of respondents thought that relations with Russia were strained, while another 26 percent characterized them as cool; altogether, 65 percent agreed that the relationship was in some sense negative. Only 7 percent said that Ukraine and Russia were on friendly terms. The most frequently cited reasons for this state of affairs were Russia's oil and gas "blackmail" (34 percent), the Russian leadership's "imperial ambitions" (31 percent), and Russia's refusal to part with the Black Sea Fleet (28 percent).⁹

The above list of Ukrainian-Russian "trouble spots" is by no means complete. On the eve of the summit meeting between President Kravchuk and Russian President Boris Yeltsin in Moscow in January, *Izvestiya* published a catalogue of 10 "difficult barriers" dividing the two leaders.¹⁰ But in order to understand Ukraine's security concerns, attention must be focused on the broader and more fundamental issues that have shaped Ukrainian-Russian relations in the post-Soviet period. First and foremost is the question of whether Russia accepts Ukraine as a legitimate entity. Second is the issue of Russia's role in the geopolitical space formerly known as the Soviet Union.

The current leadership of the Russian Federation has formally recognized Ukraine as an independent state. At the same time, prominent Russian politicians, such as Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoi, and the Russian Parliament as a whole have on occasions made it abundantly clear that Ukraine's current state boundaries are subject to dispute. This in spite of Russia's recognition of

Ukraine's territorial integrity in various bilateral treaties and accords with Moscow and in agreements reached within the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

The most obvious case in point is the question of the Crimea, whose status as a constituent part of Ukraine was placed in doubt immediately after Ukraine had proclaimed its independence in August 1991. In a letter of April 16, 1993 addressed to the Crimean Parliament, the Russian deputy parliamentary chairman, Valentin Agafonov, assured the Crimeans that no manner of "political trickery and (Ukrainian) nationalistic outpourings would tear asunder the blood-related historical ties between the peoples of Russia and the Crimea." The letter went on to extend Russia's support for the Crimea's participation in the work of the CIS (presumably as a participant in its own right) and offered to act as an "international guarantor for holding a referendum in the Crimea on questions of state independence."¹¹

A Ukrainian journalist commented on the proposal by posing the rhetorical question of how Moscow would react if Japan offered to assist local authorities on the Kurile Islands in organizing a similar referendum. Mr. Rutskoi's last contribution to the controversy over the Crimea, made in February, was to suggest that an international court decide who is the rightful owner of the peninsula. In some ways, this represents a "softening" of the Russian vice-president's position. In the past, Mr. Rutskoi has been reported as saying that Russia will simply "take" the Crimea.¹²

At the end of December 1992, the interim working commission of the Russian Parliament tasked with examining the status of Sevastopol distributed a questionnaire to Crimean lawmakers asking, among other things, if they favored establishing confederative relations between Russia, Ukraine, and the Crimea and whether they thought that the moratorium on a referendum on the Crimea's state independence, which was imposed by the Crimean Parliament, should be lifted.¹³

The commission was formed in line with the decision of the Seventh Russian Congress of People's Deputies, taken earlier in the month, instructing the Parliament to review Sevastopol's status. Before that, in May 1992, a closed session of the Russian parliament had passed a resolution declaring the 1954 decisions that transferred the Crimea

Youth for Christ mark anniversary

LVIV — Ukrainian Youth for Christ began celebrations of its 60th anniversary on May 6 in Lviv on the feast of St. George. The feast day has special meaning for Ukrainian Greek-Catholics in Lviv as their cathedral is named for the saint.

Ukrainian Youth for Christ has chosen this day 60 years ago to introduce the organization to Ukrainian Greek-Catholic young people. The organization was founded in 1933 by Servant of God Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky. In conjunction with the Catholic Church's celebration of the 1,900th anniversary of the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ, over 100,000 Ukrainian young men and women took part in the celebrations in Lviv. After the forced liquidation of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in 1946, neither Ukrainian Youth for Christ nor other lay organizations, could function openly in Ukraine. During this period, however, the organizations existed in the West.

In Rome in 1983, Ukrainian Youth for

Christ in the West celebrated the organization's 50th anniversary. The first event held in Ukraine was in September 1990 during a three-day youth rally titled "Searching for Christ." Nearly 200,000 people attended the events.

The 1993 event began with a pontifical divine liturgy in the Cathedral of St. George. Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky was the main celebrant. Archbishop Antonio Franco, the apostolic nuncio to Ukraine, was also present. An estimated 8,000 persons attended the service. Ukrainian Greek-Catholic children from throughout the archdiocese represented their regions. Mentally challenged children who were present had a special audience with the cardinal.

Various events took place in the courtyard of the Cathedral of St. George following the divine liturgy. A concert was held in the evening at the Lviv Philharmonic, where the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church and Youth for Christ requested the Lviv City Council to officially declare May 6 "St. George — Protector of Lviv Day."

from Russia to Ukraine "without the force of law from the moment they were taken."¹⁴

Kyiv has routinely condemned such actions as Russian interference in Ukraine's internal affairs, but to no avail. Commenting on the Crimean issue in a recent question-and-answer session with readers of *Molod Ukrainy*, President Kravchuk asserted: "Many Russian deputies — unfortunately that's how they think — cannot come to terms with the fact that Ukraine is an independent state. That earlier the Crimea and Sevastopol, and I emphasize, were transferred to Ukraine in accordance with laws and decrees that were adopted without any violations whatsoever. I cannot agree with those rhetorical questions that are put forth in connection with reviewing borders. I feel that the only proper course today is not to raise the problem of territorial integrity and borders. If we do, then we have to admit right away that this is a road leading to brutal confrontation."¹⁵

The Crimean question is only one, very specific aspect of the more fundamental problem noted by President Kravchuk (and others); namely that the idea of an independent Ukrainian state is a bitter pill for Russia to swallow. Recent reports from Ukrainian officials and Western diplomats in Kyiv suggest that Moscow is hardening its stand on Ukraine under pressure from conservative forces at home.

Specifically, senior Russian officials are said to have cautioned East European countries to limit their contacts with Ukraine, suggesting that its days as an independent state are numbered. For example, during a recent visit to Warsaw, Sergei Stankevich, a political adviser to President Yeltsin, warned Polish officials that Ukraine and Belarus fell within Russia's sphere of influence and that Moscow was opposed to close military and political ties between Kyiv and Warsaw. The same sources say that in private conversations Russia's ambassador in Kyiv, Leonid Smoliakov, has described Ukraine's independence as a "transitional" phenomenon that is not likely to last more than 18 months.¹⁶

If the position of Yeltsin's Russia with regard to Ukraine may be said to be equivocal and providing sufficient grounds for serious doubt, the stand taken by Mr. Yeltsin's political opponents is perfectly clear. The Manifesto of the National Salvation Front describes the formation of the CIS as an act of "treachery" and bluntly notes that "all

our policies with regard to the former republics of the USSR are geared toward the gradual restoration of a single state."¹⁷ At the founding congress of the front in October 1992, supporters were told: "We will never accept the independence of the regimes in Ukraine and Byelorussia! Our attitude toward the regimes in Ukraine and Byelorussia is defined not by the norms of international law but by the norms of the (presumably Russian) Criminal Code."¹⁸

International relations

One of the front's founders, Nikolai Lysenko, who heads the National Republican Party of Russia, recently argued that "the first and most important task of Russian national-state ideology is the preparation of public consciousness for the speediest reunification and, this time, the total organic fusion of Russia, Ukraine and Byelorussia into a single Russian empire."¹⁹ Another front leader and influential opposition deputy, Sergei Baburin, is on record as telling Ukraine's ambassador in Moscow that "either Ukraine reunites with Russia or there will be war."²⁰

Faced with these alternatives, it comes as no surprise that during the conflict between Mr. Yeltsin and the Russian lawmakers that led up to the April 25 referendum, both Mr. Kravchuk and Rukh, the strongest opposition force in Ukraine, came out in support of the Russian president.

⁷ Argumenty i Fakty, No. 15, April 1993

⁸ See his remarks at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington in February, Rukh-Press, No. 23, February 26-March 3, 1993, pp. 1-4.

⁹ Ukrainian Television, April 25, 1993.

¹⁰ *Izvestiya* (Moscow evening edition), January 15, 1993.

¹¹ Excerpts from the letter were published in *Vechimii Kyiv*, April 24, 1993.

¹² *Kontinent*, February 25-March 4, 1993.

¹³ *Holos Ukrainy*, February 24, 1993.

¹⁴ Sec. Roman Solchanyk, "The Crimean Imbroglia, Kyiv and Moscow," RFE/RL Research Report, No. 40, October 9, 1992.

¹⁵ *Molod Ukrainy*, April 6, 1993.

¹⁶ *Financial Times*, March 17 and May 7, 1993.

¹⁷ *Nasba Rossiya* (special edition), No. 21, 1992.

¹⁸ *Izvestiya* (Moscow evening edition), October 27, 1992.

¹⁹ *Den*, May 2-8, 1993.

²⁰ See Roman Solchanyk, "Back to the USSR?" *The Harriman Institute Forum*, Vol. 6, No. 3, November 1992, p.6.

New York commemorates...

(Continued from page 1)

difficult," said the congressman, "but it will surely bring the 50 million citizens of Ukraine the freedom they have longed for. In their wish that no such atrocities be inflicted on them again — pomahai bozhe (God assist them)."

Rep. Gilman also announced that, by congressional resolution, June 1 1993 was designated as a national day of mourning for the 7 million who died in the famine of 1932-1933. At this point, Dr. Askold Lozynsky, a member of the commemoration's organizing committee, approached the podium to read a statement just received from the White House. (see page 1)

Ambassador Batiuk's address followed, which he began by apologizing for his lack of a prepared text that would "probably lead him to speak longer than usual."

Struggling with emotions and the English language, Mr. Batiuk asserted that it can no longer be disputed that the famine was man-made. Recently revealed statistics indicate clearly, according to the Ukrainian envoy, that the harvest for 1932 was sufficient for the survival of the entire country, let alone its rural population which suffered such terrible losses.

Mr. Batiuk also condemned the famine as ethnocide, claiming that evidence has been found to suggest that ethnic Russians from the Arkhangelsk region were brought in after 1933 to the depopulated regions of Ukraine.

However, Ambassador Batiuk strayed close to controversy by stating that there is still room for doubt about whether the famine was anti-Ukrainian, suggesting that it might have been a symptom of the Soviet system's "absolutist approach to all problems." Mr. Batiuk also appeared to make vague excuses for those "who did not tell the truth at the time, because nobody knew the truth." He said that much of the historical record had been obscured, particularly in the case of the suppressed Soviet census of 1937.

Lyubov Drazhevsky, an eyewitness of the period in question, spoke next, and related her experiences as a 22-year-old geologist's assistant in the Kharkiv region. Ms. Drazhevsky, a scholar closely affiliated with the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., tried to hold back tears as she recounted memories of a growing influx of peasants into the cities, exchanging exquisitely crafted embroidery for loaves of bread; Soviet Ukrainian journalists not writing about the famine, despite the vigils of emaciated peasants at the very doors of their cafeterias; doctors being forced to put euphemistic tags on victims of starvation in city hospitals; and entire freight trains filled with taut-skinned and swollen-bellied orphans abandoned by despairing or dying parents; and other horrors.

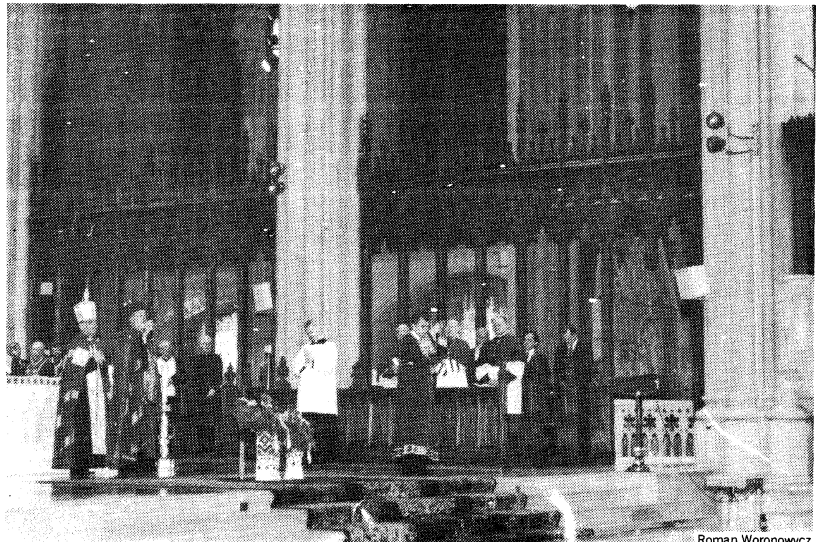
The last symposium participant was Dr. James Mace, formerly of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and staff director of the congressional famine commission. Introduced by Prof. Hunczak as the deputy chairman designate of Ukraine's official Famine Mourning Committee, Dr. Mace expressed his extreme disappointment in the work of the scholarly community in the field of Soviet studies. Dr. Mace characterized their works as apologies for a repressive regime the perceived to be a "model socialist society," and as politically motivated attacks on émigré and other historians who persisted in their efforts to reveal the scale of the tragedy.

Dr. Mace also defended the U.S. congressional commission on the famine, which has been attacked as "sponsored by right-wing Republicans." In fact, he countered, the legislation establishing the commission was introduced by Democrats, with the Reagan administration initially opposing it for being "a hybrid commission."

The researcher then focused on the wealth of information that has been released by archives in Ukraine and the work done by scholars there.

Dr. Mace claimed that evidence is now available from the archives of the Institute of Political Research (formerly the Institute of Party History) proving that the famine was "micromanaged by the top echelon of the Soviet government." These documents indicate that Vyacheslav Molotov, the Soviet prime minister and de jure head of government, went into meetings of the Ukrainian Politburo to deliver instructions from Moscow on grain seizures and the halting of all grain shipments to Ukraine.

According to Dr. Mace, other documents suggest that the officials of the Central Committee of Ukraine's Communist Party were receiving district and oblast reports on the devastation the famine was causing; that they immediately passed them on to their superiors in Moscow. Stalin on down; and that these reports contin-



Roman Woronowicz

Concelebrants of ecumenical panakhyda offered at St. Patrick's Cathedral for victims of the 1932-1933 famine.

ued to flow to Moscow from late summer 1932 to early 1933, when Lazar Kaganovich and Pavel Postyshev arrived to put the final touches on the scourging of the Ukrainian nation, in the form of a virtual elimination of its intellectual elite.

Dr. Mace also alleged, in an apparent direct contradiction to Ambassador Batiuk's contention, that available documents prove that in the famine's aftermath, in 1937, the census takers of that year were shot "for not finding enough people" in Ukraine, and that relatively accurate population figures could be extrapolated from 1939 census data.

In conclusion, Dr. Mace said bitterly that the current bias in scholarship against the lesser emergent states of the former Soviet Union is probably insuperable for the moment. However, he ended on an optimistic note, saying that in the long run the bias will most easily be defeated by Ukraine, and expressed his satisfaction in going there to work in the near future.

Prof. Hunczak then wrapped up the proceedings with a few comments of his own. According to the Rutgers-based historian, the famine of 1932-1933 was the work of a criminal organization, the Communist Party of the day, not simply that of its leaders. The message of this criminality and criminal responsibility has been insufficiently brought to [the Ukrainian] society's attention. Prof. Hunczak informed the audience that Robert Conquest's book, "The Harvest of Sorrow," has been translated into Ukrainian and will soon be published, hopefully in a run of at least 100,000, and this would do much to convey the message.

"These observances of the 60th anniversary of the famine are not the end, but the beginning," Prof. Hunczak said. "The citizens of Ukraine should remember that those who forget the past are doomed to relive it, and this is not something their country can afford."

Later, Dr. Lozynsky commented on the day's proceedings and said, "As far as it being a scholarly conference, we were very satisfied." However, he said he expected a more substantial representation of United Nations missions and some coverage by the U.S. press corps.

That evening, more than 1,000 people filled the cavernous, gothic structure of St. Patrick's Cathedral in midtown Manhattan for an ecumenical requiem.

Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Basil Losten of Stamford, Conn., conducted the service with Auxiliary Bishop Walter Paska of Philadelphia. The Rev. Vasyl Czekaluk of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church represented Bishop Vsevolod, who was not able to attend. Roman Catholic representatives attending included Archbishop Renato Martinos, Vatican nuncio to the United Nations, Msgr. Anthony Dalla Valla, Cardinal John O'Connor's representative, William McCormick, New York auxiliary bishop and national director for the Propagation of the Faith, and Lithuanian Bishop Paul Baltakis. According to Bishop Losten's chancery, bishops of the Greek Orthodox Church, the Lutheran Church of New York and the Syrian Orthodox Church also were present.

The Dumka Choir of New York sang the responses to the panakhyda, after which a series of brief commemorative addresses were delivered. Bishop Losten spoke first, thanking the clergy and laity in attendance and reflecting on how the events of 60 years ago are being

repeated around the world today.

Mr. Lozynsky then read a letter from President Bill Clinton, who wrote of joining "America's Ukrainian community in observance of Ukrainian Famine Memorial Day." Ambassador Batiuk spoke briefly, touching on how Ukrainians today still feel the effects of the tragedy. He was followed by Dr. Hunczak who in moving words described the cold-blooded murder of the Ukrainian peasantry, re-asserting that the famine was artificially induced.

Roman Woronowicz contributed to this article.

Ukraine to remember famine in September

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — On September 10-12, Ukraine will officially commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Soviet-induced famine of 1933, reported Alexander Tkachenko of Reuters. The "Days of Sorrow and Memory" are the first official declaration of public remembrance of perhaps the darkest days in Ukraine's history.

Deputy Prime Minister Mykola Zhulynsky, whose Cabinet responsibilities lie in the area of humanitarian questions, said the autumn dates could be made public holidays and official days of mourning for the dead. "Without memories, we cannot move into the future," he said.

The famine began in the second half of 1932, when Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin ordered Communist teams into Ukrainian villages to requisition every available scrap of food to squash anti-communist and pro-nationalistic feelings, and to force collectivization of agriculture. It continued well into 1933, by which time 7-10 million people had starved to death.

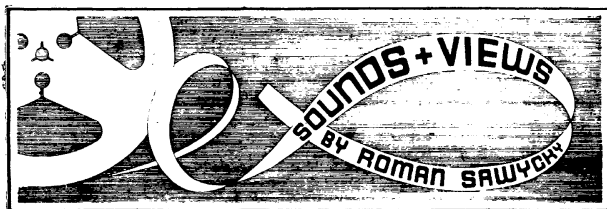
The commemoration of the victims will include a requiem performed by thousands of singers in Kyiv on the hillside above the Dnipro River, where a memorial in the shape of a mass grave is being erected, reported Reuters.

Before that, monuments to victims will be put up around the country. Schools will study the famine. Special books, posters, art and photographic exhibitions, television and radio programs will be devoted to the topic. "We want to show the world that Ukrainians suffered and to deter the world from repeating such a tragedy," said Mr. Zhulynsky.

He said the government hoped to fund the events entirely from private donations, not from the state budget.

Ukrainian opposition politicians have put the famine at the top of a special "white book," they are compiling to list the crimes of the country's former Communist rulers, according to Reuters.

Mr. Zhulynsky said it is important not to fall prey to a wish for revenge for past wrongs. "We don't say we hate specific people," he said. "We say we hate a system where cruelty became the dominant force. Now we want to resurrect mercy in people's hearts."



Three pictures, three musicians

CONCLUSION

Of all of Giacomo Puccini's dozen operas, "Madama Butterfly" was his favorite, the only one which the famed Italian composer could sit through repeatedly without getting bored. When he was composing the opera, Puccini was injured in an automobile accident, and in his delirium he kept repeating: "Poor Butterfly! My poor Butterfly."

Fiasco

As regards "Madama Butterfly" every audience but one has agreed with Puccini. That exception was the opening-night audience at Milan's La Scala Theater on February 17, 1904, when "Madama Butterfly" premiered. To begin with, the management had angered the press by keeping the rehearsals closed. Also the public was angry because conductor Arturo Toscanini (who set policy at La Scala) had banned encores, and that was a gauge of success even Puccini didn't mind.

There were scenes, whistles and bird-calls throughout the premiere. These were sometimes drowned out by the audience barking like dogs and braying like donkeys. There were no curtain calls, though Puccini's rival composer Mascagni came on stage and wept what some thought were crocodile tears. This was a terrible blow for Puccini, who on the next day withdrew the opera from its additional scheduled performances at La Scala.

Krushelnyska to the rescue

Puccini refused to give up, however. At the suggestion of the then famous

Ukrainian soprano Salomea Krushelnyska (1873-1952), he revised the opera, adding, deleting, changing, all-in-all affecting about 30 pages of the score.

The result, the second premiere in the Grande Theater in Brescia on May 28, 1904, was a triumphant success. This time the leading role was presented by the beautiful Krushelnyska, while Cleofonte Campanini again conducted. There were five encores.

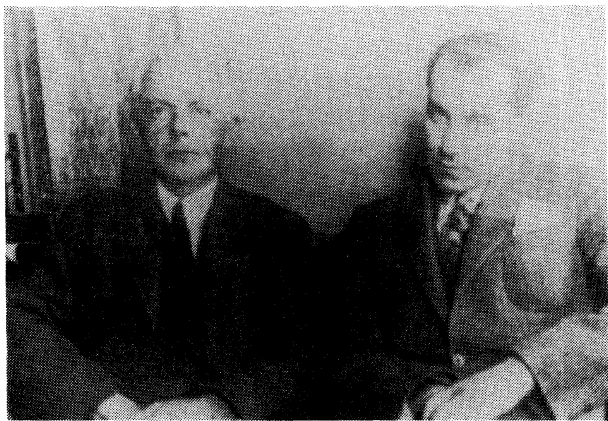
Krushelnyska received a storm of applause and Puccini could not hold back the tears of excitement and gratitude. When the composer returned home, he took his portrait and signed it as follows: "To the most beautiful and most enchanting of all Butterflies. Giacomo Puccini, 1904."

The following day the composer delivered this portrait to Krushelnyska. He also invited her for a vacation, a trip to the sunny Mediterranean. They stopped at Cairo, a photographer turned up and left us a picture of a grateful and triumphant Puccini in the company of the elegant Krushelnyska, possibly the greatest Ukrainian soprano of all time.

Her great success with the part of Butterfly in 1904 echoed throughout Europe, having been described by the pens of the most prominent critics and correspondents of the age.

Bela Bartok and Antin Rudnytsky

Ukrainian composer, conductor, pianist and critic Antin Rudnytsky (1902-1975) was educated in Berlin, and his career as conductor took him to Kharkiv, Kyiv, Lviv and other cities of



Bela Bartok (left) and Antin Rudnytsky, Kharkiv, 1929.

Europe. This exposure gave Rudnytsky a chance to meet numerous prominent musicians of the West. What is most fortunate, the late maestro left behind memoirs in which he described these meetings.

I write "most fortunate" because such memoirs are rare among Ukrainian musicians, so much so that only one other noted Ukrainian musician active in North America wrote down his recollections, and that was conductor and composer Alexander Koshetz.

In one of his reminiscences, titled "Acquaintance with a Genius," Rudnytsky recalls his meetings with the "god of modern music," famed Hungarian composer and ethnomusicologist, Bela Bartok. That brings us to the third rare and concluding picture reproduced on this page.

Kharkiv

Rudnytsky recalls: We are in the principal industrial city of eastern Ukraine, namely in Kharkiv, in the year 1929. Bartok arrives from Hungary for a series of concerts as composer-pianist. It seems no one in the city speaks Hungarian, and Rudnytsky is asked to be at Bartok's side since he alone at that time knew German — another language needed to communicate with the Hungarian master. And thus started an association that lasted until Bartok's death (New York, 1945).

As things turned out, Bartok stayed in Kharkiv for a period of 10 days, almost always in the company of Antin Rudnytsky, who recalled that Bartok welcomed his proximity. After all Rudnytsky favored modern music in general and Bartok's oeuvre in particular, which fact resulted in Bartok's sincerity and good disposition toward his much younger Ukrainian colleague.

Even the very first day Bartok readily accepted Rudnytsky's invitation for lunch at his flat, announcing gravely at the same time that he hated cabbage and its very appearance. That possible obstacle to friendship overcome, the net result was that throughout Bartok's visit to Kharkiv he usually stayed at Rudnytsky's quarters, going to his hotel only to spend the night. At mealtime Bartok and Rudnytsky would be joined by heroic tenor Mykhailo Holytsky, then engaged by the Kharkiv Opera Theatre.

Bartok orchestrating

Rudnytsky recalled that Bartok would work entire days in his (i.e., Rudnytsky's) apartment in preparation for his concerts. At that time, the great Hungarian was busy orchestrating two rhapsodies for violin and symphony orchestra. These were later to become

famous works, and it was Rudnytsky's rare luck to witness their creation, their progress and to hear Bartok's commentaries and ideas with which only composers can fully identify.

What brought the two even closer together was the fact that a bit earlier Rudnytsky had conducted Bartok's "Dance Suite" for orchestra (composed in 1923) which turned out to be the first performance in Ukraine of an orchestral work by Bartok. And now he, in the process of orchestrating the rhapsodies, was able to expound on their structure and orchestration, which differed from those of the "Dance Suite."

Rudnytsky fondly recalled Bartok's presence at the production of Bizet's "Carmen" (which Rudnytsky conducted) and Bartok's explicit praise of the soloists, including Oleksandra Rayska as Carmen, Mykhailo Holytsky as Don Jose, and Maria Sokil as Micaela. At the reception which followed, all Ukrainian speeches had to be translated into German for Bartok's benefit.

Initial failure

Rudnytsky very objectively remembered, however, that Bartok's concerts as well as the aforementioned performance of his "Dance Suite" were not successful. And Rudnytsky understood the reason: musically speaking, Kharkiv of the 1920s was very conservative, brought up chiefly on Tchaikovsky and older classical music. Such younger names from the West as Richard Strauss, Mahler, Bruckner, Sibelius, Ravel or Busoni were empty sounds, literally unknown to the populace. No wonder the music of Bartok and his revolutionary principles were incomprehensible at that time.

As a pianist, an artist of the keyboard, Bartok did not win over the Kharkiv public either. His playing was rather academic and reserved, suited more to his own works, whereas the public awaited a fire-eating virtuoso such as Horowitz who had just burst upon the scene, conquering all before him.

Ultimate triumph

Later, Rudnytsky was fortunate to meet Bartok repeatedly in Vienna and Budapest, as well as Lviv. The last meetings were to take place in New York where Bartok had arrived, likewise an immigrant.

Since that time his music has not only survived but has triumphed. Generations of music scholars as well as the general public have finally accepted Bartok's principles and creations. "Besides Stravinsky and Schoenberg, Bartok became the deciding force shaping 20th century music," stated Rudnytsky on

(Continued on page 18)



Salomea Krushelnyska and Giacomo Puccini, Cairo, 1904

Ukraine Post is assisted by Canada's experts

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — Within the year, Ukraine Post could benefit from some of Canada's superior postal technology.

Nikolay Starodub, deputy minister of Post and Telecommunications of Ukraine, has received a commitment from Canada Post Corporation president Donald Lander to send technological experts to Kyiv. The two met recently in Ottawa.

Canada was the first country to establish a direct postal link with Kyiv. John Drajewicz, general manager of international operations for Canada Post's subsidiary, Canada Post Systems Management Ltd., estimates that the current arrangement involves five to seven sacks of mail daily (except Sunday) heading from Toronto to Kyiv, and three bags daily leaving Kyiv for Montreal.

But beyond Canada's involvement in maintaining the frequency of mail service from Frankfurt to Kyiv, Ukraine Post needs to update its processing equipment, said Mr. Starodub. The former head of Kyiv's main post office explains that Canada Post will introduce a system of track and trace for Ukrainian postal operations.

In fact, the Canadian postal corporation's National Control Center, which monitors every shipment of mail across the country 24 hours a day, has already shared some of that expertise with other countries. Mr. Drajewicz said Canada Post technologists have introduced this technology into the postal operations of New Zealand, Nicaragua and Kuwait.

Meanwhile, Ukraine Post will continue its relationship with the Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd. in Ottawa. Company Vice-President Orest Nowakiwsky, noted that his organization will maintain its production of stamps for Ukraine.

To date, 27.5 million Ukrainian (Continued on page 18)

UNA's Teaching English in Ukraine 1993 now under way

by Andriy Wynnyckyj

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — With Dr. Zirka Voronka's departure for Kyiv on Friday, May 29, the UNA's "Teaching English in Ukraine" project, which she directs, was in full swing. Dr. Voronka heads a contingent of 82 teachers who will work as volunteers in 40 cities and towns over 21 Ukrainian oblasts, providing instruction to an estimated 1,300 students.

Now in its second year, the project continues to attract a wide range of participants: from teachers to airline pilots, to bankers, to university students. A certain cachet has been given to this year's project, since among its participants will be Jaroslav Rudnyckyj, professor emeritus of linguistics at the University of Manitoba, and a recent inductee into the Order of Canada.

Dr. Rudnyckyj served as head of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (1963-1971) under Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson. He will continue his collaboration with members of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

The level of professional expertise and preparation that goes into the summer program was fully in evidence at the seminar for prospective teachers, held at the UNA headquarters in Jersey City, N.J., in late April.

Dr. Voronka, a professor of English as a second language (ESL) at Passaic County Community College in Paterson, N.J., welcomed workshop participants and spoke glowingly about the UNA's "extensive commitment to Ukraine" and the various educational programs it is supporting there, such as the teacher training program to be held at the Kyiv Pedagogical Institute from June 7 to July 7, the funding given for primary school texts, and the Teaching English in Ukraine project.

Dr. Voronka also lauded Oksana Trytjak, the project coordinator, and Andre Worobec, responsible for UNA's fraternal activities, for their untiring work and assistance. Ms. Trytjak, hired

full-time in early 1993, drew on her wealth of experience and the attention to detail natural to someone who has worked in the travel industry, and spoke later in the program about the vagaries and delights of life in Ukraine, and tips on how to contend with them.

Following an address by UNA Supreme President Ulana Diachuk, other speakers dealt with practical matters of English instruction using the texts proposed by the project, including Irene Maksymuk, who teaches ESL at Harvard University; Dr. Maria Kiciuk, an assistant professor in ESL at Lehman College; Dr. George Soltys of the New York State Board; and Prof. Halyna Kutko from the Paterson School System. Prof. Lesia Kolcjo-Matijcio, a colleague of Dr. Voronka's at Passaic County and a veteran of Berlitz school instruction, offered a spirited introduction to the ways that students inculcated by the Soviet system with rote learning and submissiveness could be brought out of their habits.

This led to a lively discussion on the many ways that "students damaged by totalitarianism" could be made to feel less frightened of failure, how various television viewing habits affect attendance, and other interesting anecdotes.

Of the approximately 50 people in attendance, 35 were this year's teachers. The others included a number of '92 alumni who came by to recall good memories, but who had branched off and were pursuing their own educational projects in Ukraine.

At the close of the workshop, participants were given boxes of teaching materials (books and tapes), as well as visa applications, formal invitations from the Prosvita Society of Ukraine (with whom the UNA is coordinating the project), and information pertaining to the traveling teachers' housing arrangements.

The bulk of the instructors will be in Ukraine in June and July. Nine are already teaching, through May, and two others will be on assignment in August.



Dr. Zirka Voronka at the podium during the UNA's Teaching English in Ukraine workshop; (from left) Lesia Kolcjo-Matijcio and Prof. Halyna Kutko.

Chicago's "Club 500" hosts Ambassador Bilorus at benefit banquet

by Daria Markus

CHICAGO — To amplify its fundraising efforts, Friends of Consulate General of Ukraine in Chicago, also known as "Club 500," invited Ambassador and Mrs. Oleh Bilorus to be the guests of honor at a benefit banquet on May 1, at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, where the Ukrainian consulate is located.

Ambassador and Mrs. Bilorus arrived in Chicago on Thursday, April 29. That day the ambassador was a guest at the Northwestern University Kellogg School of Business Administration in Evanston, Ill. It so happened that the town was also hosting a junior hockey team from Kyiv at that time. As was noted in the Chicago Tribune, at the town ceremony where the mayor handed the Kyiv team keys to the town, the youngsters had the pleasure of meeting the ambassador.

Friday's agenda included a visit in the company of Consul General Anatolij Oliynyk and Julian Kulas to Chicago's City Hall and a meeting with Mayor Richard Daley. On Saturday morning the consul general invited members of the executive board of Club 500, together with members of the benefit ball committee and other guests, to a breakfast meeting with Ambassador and Mrs. Bilorus at the Four Seasons Hotel, where the ambassador was staying.

The main event to which Ambassador and Mrs. Bilorus were invited, the benefit ball, took place on Saturday evening.

Halyna Traversa, co-chairman of the ball committee, welcomed some 250 guests, who in turn, enthusiastically welcomed Ambassador and Mrs. Bilorus, and Consul General and Mrs. Oliynyk. After dinner, Dr. Daria Markus, president of Club 500, introduced Dr. Bilorus, noting to the ambassador's

many accomplishments both in his academic and diplomatic career. Ambassador Bilorus spoke on new trends in Ukraine's foreign policy, achievements of the past year and problems that have yet to be solved.

Orysia Cordoso then introduced Consul General Oliynyk, who warmly thanked the Ukrainian community for the support in establishing the Consulate General of Ukraine to serve the

Midwestern states.

A printed program of the evening, prepared by Dr. Markus and Daria Jaroshevych, included a list of all donors to this worthy cause. Afterwards, the guests enjoyed themselves dancing to the "Good Times" orchestra.

After brief visits on Sunday to the Ukrainian churches situated along Oakley Boulevard — Ss. Volodymyr and Olha, St. Nicholas Cathedral, and St. Volodymyr Cathedral — there was a public meeting with the ambassador at the Ukrainian Cultural Center. Both the speech by the ambassador and the questions and answers that followed made the meeting interesting and absorbing.

It all ended with the drawing of lottery numbers. The grand prize was two tickets on a Lufthansa flight from Chicago to Kyiv. Mrs. Bilorus drew the lucky number that belonged to Dr. Nadzikevych. Other prizes included works by Ukrainian artists: Vira Kuchma from Lviv, and Chicago's well-known Anatolij Kolomayets and Lala Kuchma-Babuk.

Sviatoslav Lychyk, upon winning the artwork of Ms. Kuchma, an artist acclaimed for her artistically exquisite photographs and tapestries, graciously presented his prize as a gift to Mrs. Bilorus. There were also weeks of



Ambassador Oleh Bilorus (center) and Consul General Anatolij Oliynyk (right) look on as Sviatoslav Lychyk announces his presentation of a painting by Lala Kuchma (which he won in a fund-raising lottery) to Larysa Bilorus.

(Continued on page 14)

UTEL international...

(Continued from page 3)

Bohdan Shevchik, said the previous phone rate was not realistic and "from a business point of view, this (increase) is all very logical."

Francois Mathys, Canadian ambassador to Ukraine, said, "We were expecting an increase, but the jump is a bit steep." However, Mathys said, "As long as the rates are on par to what we would pay in Canada, it is difficult for us to complain."

According to Bell Canada, the current rate for an international phone call during peak hours from Toronto to Kyiv, is \$3.09 (Canadian) for the first minute and \$2.58 for each additional minute. Between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m., the rate drops to \$2.72 for the first minute and \$1.81 for each additional minute. Rates are comparable for calls from the United States to Ukraine.

Because of the sizable rate disparity between outgoing Ukrainian calls and foreign incoming calls, there has been a huge increase in the number of outgoing calls since the first digital exchange, set up by UTEL in November 1992, made direct dial international calls possible.

Before the installation of Ukraine's digital exchange, about five times as many telephone calls were initiated from the United States to Ukraine than the other way. The main reason was the cumbersome Ukrainian system under which foreign calls had to be reserved four to five days ahead of time, Mr. Stetsenko said.

However, there still are many complaints about the inexpediency of the phone service. Frustrated callers sometimes have to dial continuously for up to 45 minutes in order to get a phone line to the United States. "I'm assuming that for \$2.50 (U.S.) a minute, we're going to be able to dial directly and immediately get through to America," said Ms. Riley.

Mr. Shevchik speculated the new rates would make calling outside Ukraine much easier because the lines

would be less crowded. "Whenever something is priced wisely (at the world rate, rather than kept artificially low), it is used efficiently," said Mr. Shevchik.

Mr. Stetsenko said the increased rates should only lead to an initial drop in foreign calling by Ukrainians, but then he expects growth to continue because Ukraine still lags behind most countries in the number of international telephone calls initiated by as much as a factor of 100.

Mr. Stetsenko said UTEL had complained in the past for higher prices, but the increases were delayed "by our bureaucratic system." A move by UTEL to raise international phone rates to approximately \$3 (U.S.) per minute for a Western European call and \$5 (U.S.) per minute to North American in January 1993 was blocked by a flurry of complaints to the Ministry of Communications.

Mr. Stetsenko explained that "budget organizations," government entities funded from the Ukrainian budget (not including state enterprises), will only pay double the current low rate.

Mr. Stetsenko said a May 27 meeting has been scheduled with Ukrainian government officials to arrange for "budget organization" telephones to be available for international calls by low-income people suffering due to Ukraine's hyperinflation.

According to the UTEL official, the company must contribute part of its profits to development of the Ukrainian telephone network. The current digital station for international calls in Kyiv and Lviv will soon be augmented by one in Chernivtsi, scheduled to open in June or July. Luhanske and Poltava also will soon have such stations, Mr. Stetsenko added.

In an effort to increase service, and not just prices, UTEL plans to offer direct network connection for computer systems so computer modem communication will be easier. There will, however, be an additional charge for this service.

Hryshko, Krovytska perform with New York City Opera

NEW YORK — Two Ukrainian soloists — tenor Volodymyr Hryshko (listed as Vladimir Grishko) and soprano Oksana Krovytska, are appearing with the New York City Opera as debut artists this season.

Mr. Hryshko appears as Ruggero in "La Rondine" (October 17, 22, 30; November 3 and 6) and as Rodolfo in "La Boheme" (July 29 and 31; August 6, 8, and 22).

Ms. Krovytska will appear as Liu in "Turandot" (September 11, 16, 19 and 25) and Micaela in "Carmen" (October 16, 21 and 31).

Mr. Hryshko, a soloist since 1988 with the Shevchenko State Theater of Opera and Ballet in Kyiv, is the recipient of the first prize in the Lysenko Republic Vocal Competition in Kyiv (1988); the Placido Domingo Grand Prize in Barcelona (1989); second prize in the Glinka Vocal Competition in Moscow; the third prize in the International Opera Singer's Competition in Marseilles and the grand prize in the International Vocalists' Competition in Toulouse (1990).

His performances abroad include the role of Alfredo in "La Traviata" in Baton Rouge, La., as well as appearances in

Germany, Austria, Estonia and Russia. In December 1992, Mr. Hryshko appeared as soloist with The Dumka Ukrainian State Choir of Kyiv on the North American concert tour. In October and November of this year, he appeared as Lykov in the Washington Opera's production of Rimsky-Korsakov's "The Tsar's Bride."

A native of Lviv, Ms. Krovytska began her musical studies at Lviv's Solomiya Krushchynska Special Music School, going on to study at the Kyiv Conservatory. A frequent soloist with the Lviv Philharmonic, who has appeared with the Kyiv Opera, she has also completed highly successful concert tours in Poland, Canada, Great Britain and the United States. New York audiences have heard Ms. Krovytska as soloist with Ascension Music, the Hunter College Choir, and Gregg Smith and the Long Island Symphonic Choral Association. In February, Ms. Krovytska sang Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and Barber's "Prayers of Kierkegaard" with the Choral Arts Society of Washington at Kennedy Center.

Ms. Krovytska is a recent recipient of a Puccini Foundation Career Grant and a Sullivan Foundation Five-Year Role Preparation Grant.

Stalemate...

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Kuchma once again said he supported the position of President Leonid Kravchuk, who insists that one person should hold executive power. Mr. Kuchma has stated, on more than one occasion, that that person should be the popularly elected president.

During his 10-minute speech on Tuesday afternoon, June 1, Mr. Kuchma said he foresees a 10 trillion karbovatantsi emission by the end of the year, which would put Ukraine in a state of hyperinflation and necessitate the introduction of ration cards. He also said Ukraine will have to come up with 140 million rubles to buy nuclear fuel for its power plants within the next few days, otherwise the plants will shut down.

By Wednesday, June 2, the deputies began reviewing proposals to restructure the government, but as political games continued, no proposal received the constitutional majority needed for these changes to take place.

Thus, the week of June 1 also ended with no special powers extended to any one branch of the government that would give it the green light for economic reforms.

On Wednesday, June 2, three proposals were introduced in Parliament.

The first proposal, prepared by the parliamentary Committee on Laws and By-Laws, stipulated that the president will head the government and will have the right to sign all decrees and resolutions.

Although Ivan Pliushch, chairman of the Supreme Council, twice put the proposal up to a vote, it received only 269 and 258 votes, respectively. A constitutional majority — 300 votes — is necessary for the proposal to pass.

The second proposal, initiated by the Mr. Kravchuk, also tapped the president as the head of government. In addition, it granted the Cabinet of Ministers special powers for a one-year period. Unlike the other two proposals, it granted the government the right to change existing

laws. It too did not receive the needed two-thirds vote as only 205 deputies voted to support it.

The last proposal, presented by Deputy Volodymyr Tkachuk, also did not pass, receiving only 184 votes. It provided for the president to head the government, but for all presidential representatives in Ukraine's oblasts to be accountable to the government.

Ultimately, the Parliament rejected President Kravchuk's proposal that he head the government and lead Ukraine out of its economic crisis. More importantly, the vote on Wednesday showed the president is losing ground and popularity. The vote also demonstrated that Mr. Pliushch is in full control of the Parliament.

Mr. Kuchma, who many believe is capable of leading Ukraine out of its troubles, apparently succumbed to pressure from the president's forces in a power struggle.

He did, however, manage to prevail on two key requests: the State Property Fund and the Anti-Monopoly Committee were placed under limited jurisdiction of the Cabinet of Ministers.

Thus, Parliament will continue to search for a formula on the distributive of executive power that will obtain the needed two-thirds vote.

In the meantime, President Kravchuk faces strong criticism from various factions in Parliament.

Volodymyr Yasynsky, a deputy from Donetsk, read a resolution from Donetsk miners demanding his resignation.

"I don't want to vote for Kuchma or Kravchuk, I want to vote for a viable economic program. And neither seems to have one to offer," said Volodymyr Marchenko, one of the leaders of the Socialist faction in Parliament.

Mykhailo Horyn, who as a member of the Congress of National Democratic Forces has supported Mr. Kravchuk, just threw up his hands after that Tuesday session in Parliament. "I want to go to prison," he said, implying that his years as a political prisoner were easier than his days as a people's deputy.

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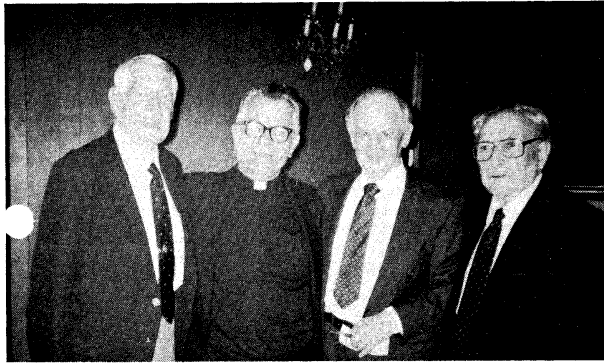
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St. George vets honor the Rev. Woytyna



During the St. George Post's communion luncheon (from left) are: Commander Harry Polche, the Very Rev. Christopher Woytyna, P. Switnicki and Roman Huhlewych.

NEW YORK — The Very Rev. Christopher Woytyna OSBM, provincial superior of the Order of St. Basil in the U.S.A., was honored at a corporate communion luncheon of the St. George Ukrainian Post 401, Catholic War Veterans, held recently here at the Ukrainian National Home.

The commander of the St. George Post, Harry Polche, extended a warm welcome back to the honoree on his return from St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Warren, Mich., to assume his new assignment in New York City as provincial superior of the Basilian Fathers.

The Rev. Woytyna first came to St. Josaphat's Monastery in Glen Cove, N.Y., where he prepared himself for the priesthood, and in 1963 was ordained in Stamford, Conn., by Bishop Ambrose Senyshyn OSBM. He served as the associate pastor of St. George Church for 15 years. In addition to being the administrator of the St. George School, where he taught religion to well over 3,000 students, he was also the administrator of St. Basil's Camp in Narrowsburg, N.Y.

A letter from the Rev. Leo Goldade OSBM, chaplain of Post 401, who was away on a mission in Ohio, best described Provincial Superior Woytyna: "A shy and unassuming person, accepting his responsibilities in the spirit of obedience (the vow he took) and in that spirit fulfills them to this very day. His sights are not on himself, but rather on

the love of God and fellow man, which is the real secret of his many successes and the reason he is so loved and revered among us."

Commander Polche recalled an earlier event in March 1974 when Post 401 awarded the Rev. Woytyna a CWV gold medal and citation for his services "For God, Country and Home."

Visibly moved by the many accolades from those present, the Rev. Woytyna responded in kind and related his experiences during his stay at St. Josaphat's in Warren. He spoke also of his new duties. A toast was offered by the master of ceremonies, Jaroslaw Czernyck, and all joined in singing "Mnohaya Lita."

The March 28 ceremonies were concluded with the reading of the Catholic War Veterans ritual prayer in memory of their departed comrades.

Upholding the Creed of the Catholic War Veterans, "For God, Country and Home," the St. George Ukrainian Post has tendered these commemorations of the Lenten season in the Ukrainian community for 48 years.

Of special note are the post's humanitarian efforts, as exemplified by the presentation of a check from the post for \$1,000 to Dr. A. Myndiuk, administrator of the Lviv Regional Specialized Children's Hospital, by 3rd Vice-Commander Oleh Lopatynsky during his visit to Lviv in 1992. A letter of appreciation was received by Commander Polche.

Tensions...

(Continued from page 1)

Ukraine delivered a formal protest to Russia, stating that such actions violate the Yalta accords and endanger talks on dividing the fleet.

On Saturday, May 29, 62 officers of the Black Sea Fleet responded by declaring their allegiance to Russia.

This tug of war over the fleet has continued for two months now, after talks between the Ukrainian and Russian delegations had reached a dead end in May.

President Kravchuk has said that any sailors who raise the Russian flag would become foreigners on Ukrainian territory, and thus, Ukraine could not give them economic or social guarantees.

In early May, officers had declared a pay strike to protest gaps between Russian and Ukrainian currencies. A few weeks later, one ship bolted from its Black Sea port and declared allegiance to Ukraine.

Some Russian sailors and officers have complained that Ukraine is urging them to take an oath of allegiance, while

other, complain about pay disparities.

Although some of the officers have said the problem has nothing to do with the nationality factor — Ukrainians and Russians both serve on this fleet — Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev has said that the issue is "extremely dangerous" precisely because of that factor.

Russian Admiral Boris Gromov said in Moscow on Thursday, June 3: "Only Sevastopol can be the base for the Russian Navy on the Black Sea. Transfer to a base at Novorosiysk is out of the question because it is impossible to create all the necessary infrastructures in the next 50 years.

The flag-raising is a political, not economic problem. A possible solution could be dual citizenship."

President Kravchuk, speaking on Ostankino television on Sunday, May 30, said: "I would like to have this problem solved peacefully in the interests of the Black Sea Fleet, in the interests of Sevastopol, in the interests of Ukraine and in the interests of Russia."

The fleet dates back to tsarist times, and today has over 70,000 sailors and close to 400 ships.

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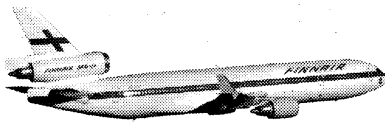
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May 1 — June 20

UNWLA branch hosts exhibit of art by Wasiczko and Debarry

by Maria Polansky

NEWARK, N.J. — A successful art exhibit was held by Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 86 of Newark at St. John the Baptist Church Hall during the weekend of April 3-4 in Newark of paintings by watercolorist Wolodymyra Vera Wasiczko and pastelist Christina Holowchak Debarry, both members of the branch. During the two days over 300 people viewed the show.

The exhibit was opened on Saturday, April 3, by Kateryna Wolowodiuk, president, who introduced the main speaker, renowned Ukrainian artist and watercolorist Bohdan Tytla of Tuckahoe, N.Y. and the artists.

Maestro Tytla commented that the works of artists complement each other and mentioned that both are now at the top of their profession. This is also shown by their membership in prestigious art associations.

Mrs. Wasiczko is an associate member of the American Water Color Society, New Jersey Water Color Society, New Jersey Center for Visual Arts, Essex Water Color Club, Art Gallery of South Orange and Maplewood, Livingston Art Association, and the Short Hills and Millburn Art Association. She is also a member of the Aquamedia Group, which was featured in the Newark Star-Ledger on March 18.

She received awards from the Garden State Watercolor Society (1992), American Artist Professional League, New Jersey Chapter (1989), Livingston Art Association (1988), Art Gallery of South Orange and Maplewood with awards of best in show and first place (1985, 1986, 1987), Essex Water Color Club (gold and silver awards, 1986 and 1987), West Essex Art Council (1987), Art Council of Essex Area (1986) and New Jersey Water Color Society (1981).

Ms. Debarry is a member of the board of directors of the prestigious Pastel Society of America and chairperson specializing in art scholarships for gifted pastel painters. She is a member of the Salmagundi Arts Club and serves on its art committee, which judges new members and shows. She is a board member of the American Artist Professional League and chairs exhibits for the Millburn-Short Hills Art Center. She is a member of the National Association of Women Artists.

Ms. Debarry received the following awards: Atrium Gallery, landscape award (1992); Pen and Brush Club, Margaret Samuel Award; Salmagundi

Club, Elliot Fisher Award and landscape award (1992).

Ms. Wasiczko's watercolors had been shown in the following exhibits; New Jersey Water Color Society's exhibit in Morris Museum of Arts and Science, Monmouth Museum, Nabisco Gallery and Newark Museum, Salmagundi Club, Art Council of Essex Area, Mini e Society of New Jersey and the American Artists Professional League, New Jersey Chapter.

Ms. Debarry's pastels have been exhibited at the National Arts Club, pastel Society of America, Allied Artists of America, Catherine Lorelland Wolf Arts Club, Knickerbocker Artists, Salmagundi Club, American Artist's Professional League, Lever House, Ashland Area Gallery, Hudson Valley Art Association, Ridgewood Art Institute, Renee Foonser Art Gallery, Nabisco Gallery, Sacramento Fine Art Center, Quincy Art Museum, Mill Pond House Gallery, Newark Museum and the Trump Collection.

Mrs. Vera Wasiczko studied art, drawing and composition in Poland. In the United States, she studied with such well-known artists such as Nick Reale, Henry Gasser, Ed Havis and Pauline Lorentz, as well as attending workshops with Al Brouillette, Maxime Masterfield, Marilyn Hughey Chillis, Barbara Nechi, Catherine Liu and Carl Burger.

Ms. Debarry graduated from the Newark School of Fine Arts and New York University. She continued her studies at the Art Students League and later studied with master pastelists Daniel Greene, Joe Hing Lowe, Richard Pionk and Ruth Stecher.

After the introductions, a discussion ensued where Halyna Tytla as well as the artists explained their various techniques in using different media. Both artists said they had known since childhood that they wanted to draw and paint.

It is interesting to note that Ms. Wasiczko tried pastels and didn't like them, whereas Ms. Debarry loves working with pastels. Mrs. Debarry stated she started as a graphic artist and was doing woodcuts when she got bored with working in black and white. She decided she wanted some color and turned to working with pastels. In a discussion that ensued, it was agreed that there was a need for an art school for children in our community.

After the discussion, all present were invited to refreshments of wine, cheese and fruit prepared by the hospitality chairwoman Natalia Sygida.

Chicago's...

(Continued from page 11)

Chicago's luxury hotels, Le Meridien and Ritz Carlton, and a dinner for two at one of the best restaurants in the United States, Le Francais in Wheeling, Ill. The lottery enriched the consular fund by some \$10,000.

The success of this fund-raising effort was due to the ardent work of a small

group of professional working women who formed the ball committee. Headed by Mmes. Traversa and Kossack-Cordoso, the committee included Marta Ozga, Ola Popovych, Daria Hirniak, Ulana Hrynevych, Halia Lytvynshyn, Nela Plaviuk and Oksana Krushelnyska. They took care of all the preparations, including procuring prizes for the lottery drawing, which were crucial to the amount raised.

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Ukraine's...

(Continued from page 3)

the inflationary interests of Communist-run state business, has been neutralized. Mr. Kravchuk may receive special powers (his surrogates are lobbying parliamentary deputies intensely for this), but probably not all of those in his proposal. President Kravchuk's inner staff is firmly entrenched, and cannot be gotten rid of. Given this, practically all informed urges do not give the president even the slightest chance of pulling Ukraine out of its current crisis. This directly implies that the president is unable to continue leading the country.

Some say that, even today, grounds could be found for impeachment, and in a few months Mr. Kravchuk's popularity will fall so low that collecting signatures on a petition for impeachment proceedings would not be difficult.

Many political parties are now studying the possibility of opposing President Kravchuk. When this happens, Mr.

Plushch will assume center stage as the rescuer of the nation, thus assuring himself of victory in the next presidential elections. The speaker, through his control over Parliament, already has the ability to push through laws dealing with elections and the new constitution that favor his interests.

The biggest losers in this political scenario are the people of Ukraine. Without controls, the approaching monetary emission will be in the tens of trillions of karbovantsi, and prices will rise at an insane speed. The measures that Ukrainian leaders will take to avoid civil unrest over the economic situation are anyone's guess. However, if the economic situation does go into even sharper decline, social eruption will be hard to avoid. This social factor is the greatest miscalculation of Mr. Plushch and the other power brokers, who forget the very real danger of hyperinflation.

In the end, there may be no real winners, especially among the general Ukrainian population.

USIA funds...

(Continued from page 4)

The United States Information Agency, which celebrates its 40th anniversary this year, is an independent foreign affairs agency within the executive branch that explains and supports U.S. foreign policy and national security interests abroad through a wide range of information programs. The agency promotes mutual understanding between the United States and other countries through a series of educational and cultural exchange activities.

USIA's educational and cultural programs include the Fulbright academic program, the International Visitor Program, the Citizen Exchanges

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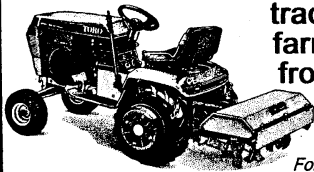


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UAVets represented at Florio meeting



New Jersey Gov. Jim Florio (left) meets with George A. Miziuk of the Ukrainian American Veterans.

PRINCETON, N.J. — New Jersey Gov. Jim Florio held a breakfast meeting on Friday, April 16, at the governor's mansion, Drumhackett, with the state commanders of various veterans' organizations.

The Ukrainian American Veterans (UAV) were represented by State Commander George A. Miziuk. In addition, leaders were present from the American Legion, Catholic War Veterans, Jewish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars and other organizations.

The purpose of the annual meeting was to discuss the state budget and the allocations that would be made toward

veterans' services. Gov. Florio reported that \$3.9 million would be used to construct a new Veterans' Home in Menlo Park and to maintain the staff at three state nursing homes.

The status of New Jersey's military bases was also discussed with Major Gen. Vito Morgani, commander of the state's National Guard.

Following the discussions, Mr. Miziuk met with Gov. Florio and thanked him for his actions on behalf of veterans and Ukrainians in the state.

The meeting with the governor was arranged by Roman Martiniuk, an officer of the N.J. National Guard.

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Chornobyl



Chronicle

The Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund National Newsletter

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CONGRESSIONAL WIVES LUNCHEON IN KYIYV

KYIYV - On April 5, 1993, a welcoming luncheon in honor of the U.S. Congressional wives was given by the wives of various members of the Ukrainian Parliament. Mrs. Jane Gephardt represented the American delegation, and Mrs. Yukhnovska represented the Ukrainian delegation. Issues addressing the women and children of the world, regardless of their geographic boundaries, were discussed. Mrs. H. Yavorivska emphasized the need to concentrate on children's health issues in the aftermath of Chornobyl.



1st row (Left to right) - Jane Spratt, Luba Holota-Movchan, Mrs. Yukhnovska, Halyna Yavorivska, Jane Gephardt; 2nd row - Janice Berman, Marianne Gingrick, Marta Farion-Slywotsky (Attorney), Maria Drach (President Ukrainian National Women's Organization), Nadia Matkiwsky (Executive Director CCRF), Seviata and Olenka (Translators); 3rd row - Joan Obey, Halyna Zhulynska, Judy Bonior, Bonnie Livingston, Corianne Michel, Freda Solomon.

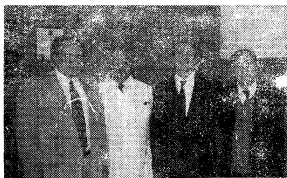
VOLUNTEER SPOTLIGHT - IRENA HOLYNSKYJ



SHORT HILLS, NJ - Mrs. Irena Holynskij of Livingston, NJ, has been a loyal volunteer at CCRF from the day of its inception three years ago. Devoting more than 25 hours per week as an administrative assistant and host for Parliamentary delegations and CCRF's Physicians Training Program, Mrs. Holynskij has demonstrated a strong commitment to our medical relief effort. She is the mother of three sons and a daughter - Nestor and Larissa Holynskij, Christine and Andrij Chraplyvy, Andrij and Natalka Holynskij and Oleh Holynskij, all of which are strong supporters of the Fund, as well as five grandchildren. Mrs. Holynskij exemplifies a dedicated and hard working volunteer, who finds the time to help. We sincerely thank her.

JOINT VENTURE: U.S. - UKRAINE

ODESSA - Preliminary joint venture negotiations between Ukrainian representatives and American inter ocular lens manufacturers were held in Odessa on April 13, 1993. This venture will bring state of the art technology to Ukraine for the production of inter ocular lenses for use in Ukraine, Eastern Europe, and America. Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky represented the U.S. Co. of Florida. The Ukrainian representatives included Dr. Lohaj, Director of the Filatov Research Institute, and Mr. Romanenko, President of Chlorvinyl Konzern Chemical Plant. A percentage of the annual profits from this venture will be donated to CCRF. The Ukrainian government commends this valuable project and is in complete support of its development.



(From Left to Right) - Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky, Dr. Lohaj, Dr. Maryshev, Mr. Oleh Romanenko.

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(From Left to Right) - Patricia Schreiver, Dean Farrand, Franklin Gago, Valerie Burachinsky (CCRF Cargo Coordinator), Meribeth Adams, Dan Woodburn (E-Z-EM, Cargo Coordinator), Sandie Baron, Andrew Zwarun (VP, E-Z-EM, Donation Organizer)

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CCRF'S EXECUTIVE VP LECTURES AT GEORGIAN COLLEGE

LAKEWOOD, NJ - On March 9th Dr. Volodymyr Hordynsky, Executive Vice-President of CCRF lectured to graduate students at Georgian College on the topic of Chornobyl. He was invited by Professor Scherchenberg, the Chairperson of the Biology Department. Specifically, Dr. Hordynsky addressed the biological aftereffects of the Chornobyl nuclear accident. He reported that research has proven that even the lowest dosage of radiation can cause cancer, and that over 10,000 adults and children have died as a result of Chornobyl fallout or have been diagnosed with cancerous diseases. Children born to parents exposed to high levels of radiation have been affected most severely, said Dr. Hordynsky. In closing his lecture, he advocated preventative measures at nuclear power plants and hospitals across Ukraine.

DELEGATION MEETS WITH SENATOR BRADLEY

WASHINGTON, DC - On March 10th, U.S. Senator Bill Bradley (D-NJ) met with a delegation comprised of CCRF Executive Director Nadia Matkiwsky, General Counsel Joseph Vena, and Project Coordinator Alex Kuzma at his office in the Hart Senate Building. Discussion centered on the need for greater U.S. aid to the region affected by the Chornobyl nuclear accident, the potential for expanding U.S.-Ukrainian medical exchanges, and the need to develop pharmaceutical manufacturing in Ukraine. Senator Bradley agreed to address the CCRF Convention scheduled for June 12th in East Hanover, New Jersey.

CITIZENS' ACTION ALERT!

We urge our supporters nationwide to telephone and write letters to their Senators and Congressmen to increase foreign aid to Chornobyl victims. Contact the CCRF National office in New Jersey for a sample letter.

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Ukraine Post...

(Continued from page 11)

stamps have been produced in Canada. Of those, 3.5 million have remained here to sell as a way of paying off the estimated \$200,000 price tag.

However, Mr. Nowakiwsky explained that sales have so far been slow. "We have not been able to cover the expenditures involved in producing the stamps."

And, although the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) was targeted to market the stamps, the UCC's executive director, Bill Werbeniuk, said that provincial councils, and not the national body, will be responsible for promoting philatelic packages.

Thus, Canada Post has also jumped ahead. For the first time in the corporation's history, it is promoting stamp products from another country.

Ukrainian stamps are now on sale from Canada Post's national philatelic center. A set of nine single stamps costs \$23.50 (Canadian) while a set of seven first-day covers is priced at \$16. Nine panes or spread sheets go for \$341. Write to: National Philatelic Center, Canada Post Corp., Antigonish, Nova Scotia B2G 2R8.

Need a back issue?

If you'd like to obtain a back issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, send \$2 per copy (first-class postage included) to: Administration, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

Three pictures...

(Continued from page 10)

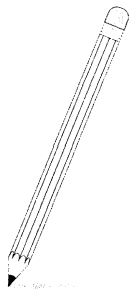
reflection.

I can add only that Bartok, having appeared on the musical scene before his time, became a sort of prophet at the temple of modern music. And, thanks to Antin Rudnytsky's recollections, we rather fondly realize that among the friends of this genius by the name of Bela Bartok there were also Ukrainian musicians.

(For a detailed survey of Bartok's Ukrainian connections see my two-part article titled "Bartok and Ukraine," The Ukrainian Weekly, November 22 and 29, 1981).

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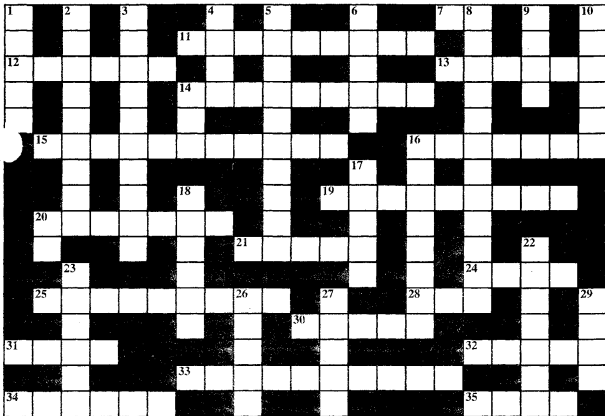
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Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko



C Collage

ACROSS

7. Initials of "Harvest Of Sorrow" author.
11. Oles Honchar book.
12. Legendary salt trader.
13. First word of Lesia Ukrainka title (Lat.)
14. Rukh leader.
15. Leonid Plyushch's field
16. Olya ----- Fryz
19. Ukraine's black earth.
20. Polish King who warred against Khmelnytsky.
21. Singer Kvitka.
24. Second word of Lesia Ukrainka title.
25. Bukovyna river.
28. French here.
30. Baby problem.
31. Chernobyl aid group (acronym).
32. ----- Bohachevska-Chomiak.
33. Monk Nestor's job.
34. Black sea resort.
35. Telephoe.

DOWN

1. Feature of 34 Across.
2. Roman Shukhevych's nom de guerre.
3. Swedish ally of Ivan Mazepa.
4. Money.
5. City in Bukovyna.
6. Hunger for.
8. Plast fraternity.
9. Roman statesman and philosopher.
10. Kozak boat.
14. ---cun.
16. Ukrainian alphabet.
17. NKVD predecessor.
18. Dovzhenko's field.
20. Company.
22. ----- Rada.
23. 17th century songwriter Marusia.
26. Last word of Lesia Ukrainka title.
27. Funny.
29. Mined in the Donbas.

Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

multinational accord rather than isolated commitments. The guarantees, he continued, need to cover more than instances of nuclear threat; they should also encompass threat by conventional forces, respect for territorial integrity and commitments not to use economic or political pressure. China has also agreed in principle to guarantee Ukraine's security. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

raine, Russia discuss gas prices

• KYYIV — Russian Deputy Prime Minister Alexander Shokhin met with Ukraine's acting deputy prime minister, Vasily: Yevtukhov, to discuss Russian supplies of natural gas to Ukraine, according to an Ukrinform report of May 26. Talks centered on pinning down the cost and method of transporting the gas to Ukraine. Ukrinform stated on May 27 that agreement in principle had been reached on price, although other local sources denied this. Russia has decided to charge Ukraine and other neighbors world prices for oil and gas from April 1. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

Hi-tech meat plant in Odessa

• ODESSA — Dealing with Ukraine may be difficult but not impossible, said the head of the American firm Stratters Export Service on April 16. John Stratters said his company is building a \$400,000 meat processing plant here, that will produce 140 types of meat

products with virtually no waste by-products. The plant is expected to begin operations in September, by which time specialists to handle the machinery will have been trained. The firm expects to exceed all U.S. quality standards. (IntelNews)

Plushch speaks against nuclear fuels

• KYYIV —Parliament Chairman Ivan Plushch said on May 6 that Ukraine will need at least seven to 10 years to switch from nuclear to alternative fuels, according to a Holos Ukrainy report. Mr. Plushch, visiting a display focusing on solutions to the problems created by the Chernobyl disaster, also voiced his dislike for nuclear energy, but said no alternatives exist right now. (IntelNews)

First auto show held in Kyiv

• KYYIV — The first-ever Kyiv car show opened on Wednesday putting Ferraris and BMWs on display with Ukraine's modest Tavria. Seventeen foreign firms filled a stadium, each bringing with them a bevy of female models sitting behind the wheel of the cars they were showcasing. Also included was an armored Volvo 940 sedan which "meets NATO's security standards," said Volvo's executive in Latvia Dzintars Znots, who was offering the tank to the public for \$290,000. He said he thinks it just might sell. But even a Tavria or the Russian-produced Lada remain well beyond the means of the typical consumer in Ukraine.

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United Way International (UWI)

is seeking a researcher on voluntarism in Ukraine for a six month contract to commence July 1, 1993. The successful candidate should have a university education, working knowledge of Ukrainian, excellent written English and good research and organization skills. Salary is commensurate with experience.

Apply with resume to:

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In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, priority will be given to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada.

Thursday, June 10

NEWARK, N.J.: The Friends of Rukh of Northern New Jersey will host Dr. Anatoliy Pohribny, professor at Kyiv University and deputy minister of education, who will speak on the topic "The Educational System and Its Problems in Ukraine," to be held at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, Sanford Avenue, at 7:30 p.m.

WASHINGTON: Women in International Security (WIIS), an initiative to introduce younger women scholars and practitioners to the international security community at large, announces its first seminar as part of its "New Faces" series on the topic "Ukraine's Emerging Defense Policy," to be held at The Atlantic Council, first floor conference room, 1616 H St. NW., 12:30-2 p.m. The featured speaker is Nadia Schadlow, desk officer for Ukraine, Office of the Secretary of Defense, with Maria Recktenwald, Ph.D. candidate, department of government and politics, University of Maryland at College Park, serving as commentator. (Bring your own lunch; beverages will be provided by WIIS). Seating is limited. Acceptances only by Tuesday, June 8; call (301) 405-7612.

Saturday, June 12

BALTIMORE: A farewell recital featuring soloists of the Lviv Opera and Ballet Theatre, soprano Anna Bachynska and tenor Roman Tsybalya will take place at St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 2401 Eastern Ave., 7:30 p.m. Maria Tsybalya will accompany on piano. Admission: \$10, (including reception.) Tickets can be purchased at the door.

KERHONKSON, N.Y.: The Ukrainian American Veterans will hold a banquet at the UNA estate Soyuzivka in conjunction with their 46th annual convention. UAV

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Post 27 of Brooklyn, N.Y., has made arrangements for a cocktail hour, dinner and dancing to the music of Tempo. Attending the banquet will be American, Ukrainian and Ukrainian American dignitaries. The banquet is open to the public and all are invited. Tickets: \$25 per person. For reservations, call Peter Polnyj, (718) 782-8672.

Sunday, June 13

PHILADELPHIA: A summer concert to benefit the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center will feature pianist Meng Chieh Liu and stars of the Donetske Ballet, at a performance at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road at 4 p.m. Donations: \$12, adults; \$8, juniors, children. For more information, call (215) 663-1166.

Tuesday, June 15

HARTFORD, Conn.: The Greater Hartford Association for Aid to Ukraine invites the public to a discussion of the current issues facing Ukraine by Deputy Volodymyr Yavorivsky, leader of the Democratic Party of Ukraine and chairman of the parliamentary Chornobyl

Committee. The program will begin at 7:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian National Home, 961 Wethersfield Ave.

Thursday, June 17

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America invites its members and the public, especially Ukrainian American veterans, to a farewell reception for Lt. Yuriy Hrynenko and his family, on the occasion of Lt. Hrynenko's completion of a one-year stay at the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colo., to be held at the institute, 2 E. 79th St., at 7 p.m.

Friday, June 18 - Sunday, June 20

YONKERS, N.Y.: The Ukrainian American Youth Association of Yonkers is sponsoring the eighth annual Ukrainian Heritage Festival on Friday, 5-10 p.m.; Saturday, noon-10 p.m., and Sunday, noon-7:30 p.m., on the grounds of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church. The three-day festival will feature a variety of performing groups, Ukrainian cultural exhibits, arts and crafts, Ukrainian cuisine and carnival rides for children. The festival program will offer four shows encompassing an array of Ukrainian tal-

ent. Performing at the festival will be: the Chaika Ukrainian Dancers, Joyful Lviv, Oberehy, comedian Ihor Bachynsky, Oksana Bilozir, Yaroslav Hnatiuk and the Ukrainian Dancers of Spring Valley. Show times are: Friday, 7 p.m. (ribbon-cutting ceremony with elected officials), Saturday, 3 p.m. and 7 p.m., and Sunday, 3:30 p.m. St. Michael's is located at the corner of North Broadway (Route 9) and Shonnard Place and may be reached via the Saw Mill River Parkway (exit at Executive Boulevard, west, to North Broadway, then turn south on North Broadway for 1.5 miles.) Admission to the festival and performances is free. For information on festival days, call (914) 376-2175.

Tuesday, July 6

EDMONTON: Viktor Pynzenyk, deputy prime minister for economic reform of Ukraine, will be speaking on "Implementation of Market Reforms in Ukraine" at a public luncheon sponsored by The Fraser Institute. The luncheon is being held at the Westin Hotel, 10135 100th St., with a cash bar starting at 11:45 a.m. and luncheon at 12:15 p.m. Tickets: individual, \$45; table of 8, \$350; students, \$25. Audio tapes: \$15. For information, contact The Fraser Institute; (604) 688-0221; fax, (604) 688-8539.

Wednesday, July 7

VANCOUVER: Viktor Pynzenyk, deputy prime minister for economic reform of Ukraine, will be speaking on "Implementation of Market Reforms in Ukraine" at a public luncheon sponsored by The Fraser Institute. The luncheon is being held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, 655 Burrard St., with a cash bar starting at 11:45 a.m. and luncheon at 12:15 p.m. Tickets: individual, \$45; table of 8, \$350; students, \$25. Audio tapes: \$15. For information, contact The Fraser Institute, (604) 688-0221; fax, (604) 688-8539.

PLEASE NOTE: Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Preview items will be published only once (please indicate desired date of publication). All items are published at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS, a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.) - typed and in the English language — along with the phone number of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information, to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.

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