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Ukrainian government pledges reform of coal industry, payment of back wages

by Marta Kolomayets

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — As the coal miners' strike in Ukraine entered its second week, Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk said on February 8 that the government would begin reforming the coal industry and — within the next 20 days — would pay miners the back wages owed them.

With about half of Ukraine's 227 mines participating in the strikes in one form or another, Ukrainian government officials worried about the impact the strikes would have on Ukraine's energy sector during one of the coldest winters of the decade.

According to Prime Minister Marchuk, as of February 8, 38 mines in Ukraine

were striking, 80 were mining coal but not shipping to customers, and eight mines had workers picketing the work area. Meanwhile, leaders of the Donetsk city ad hoc strike committee said 68 mines throughout Ukraine were idle on February 7.

Prime Minister Marchuk told reporters that, before departing for a state visit to Finland on February 8, President Leonid Kuchma had signed a decree on coal industry reforms that promote competition within the industry and create state-owned joint-stock coal mining companies.

Although Prime Minister Marchuk did not say where the money to pay coal miners their back wages would come

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Chornobyl Challenge campaign kicks off 10th anniversary events

by Roman Woronowycz

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. — The campaign to refocus on and heighten awareness of the Chornobyl nuclear disaster and its disastrous aftereffects got off to a positive start here on February 6.

Near the eve of the 10th anniversary of the day reactor No. 4 blew up and irradiated large portions of Ukraine and northern Europe, more than 350 people gathered at the Ukrainian Cultural Center and raised thousands of dollars. The money will provide medical relief for the victims of the 1986 nuclear explosion, many of whom are only now feeling the effects of the radiation their bodies absorbed that day and in the time since.

"The fund-raising event was a huge

success," said Nadia Matkiwsky, executive director of the Children of Chornobyl Foundation. She said the exact amount raised is still being calculated and that figures will be published at a later date.

CCF is one of more than a dozen organizations that have formed Chornobyl Challenge '96. Their aim is to shed light on the continuing need for international medical relief, radiation clean-up and the decommissioning of RBMK reactors like the one that blew skyward at the Chornobyl nuclear power plant 105 kilometers north of Ukraine's capital.

The dinner was the launch for a series of conferences, rallies and commemorations around the United States, which will culminate in Washington the weekend of April 26, 10 years to the day the disaster occurred.

At the banquet, Academy Award winner Jack Palance, national spokesperson for CCF, succinctly summed up the problem of dealing with the aftereffects of Chornobyl. Speaking slowly in a low reso-

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Bubka takes gold at Millrose Games, sets new meet record

by Roman Woronowycz

NEW YORK — Playing high stakes poker in the pole vault, Sergey Bubka dealt himself the winning hand, but only after coming close to losing it all at the 1996 Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden in New York on February 2.

The 32-year-old Ukrainian from Donetsk set a new Millrose Games record of 19 feet 2 1/4 inches after missing on his first two attempts at that height. He had elected to pass at 19 feet 1/4 inch, taking a chance that the two remaining competitors, 1992 Olympic champion Maksim Tarasov of Russia and Frenchman Jean Galfione, would fail to clear the bar, but they didn't.

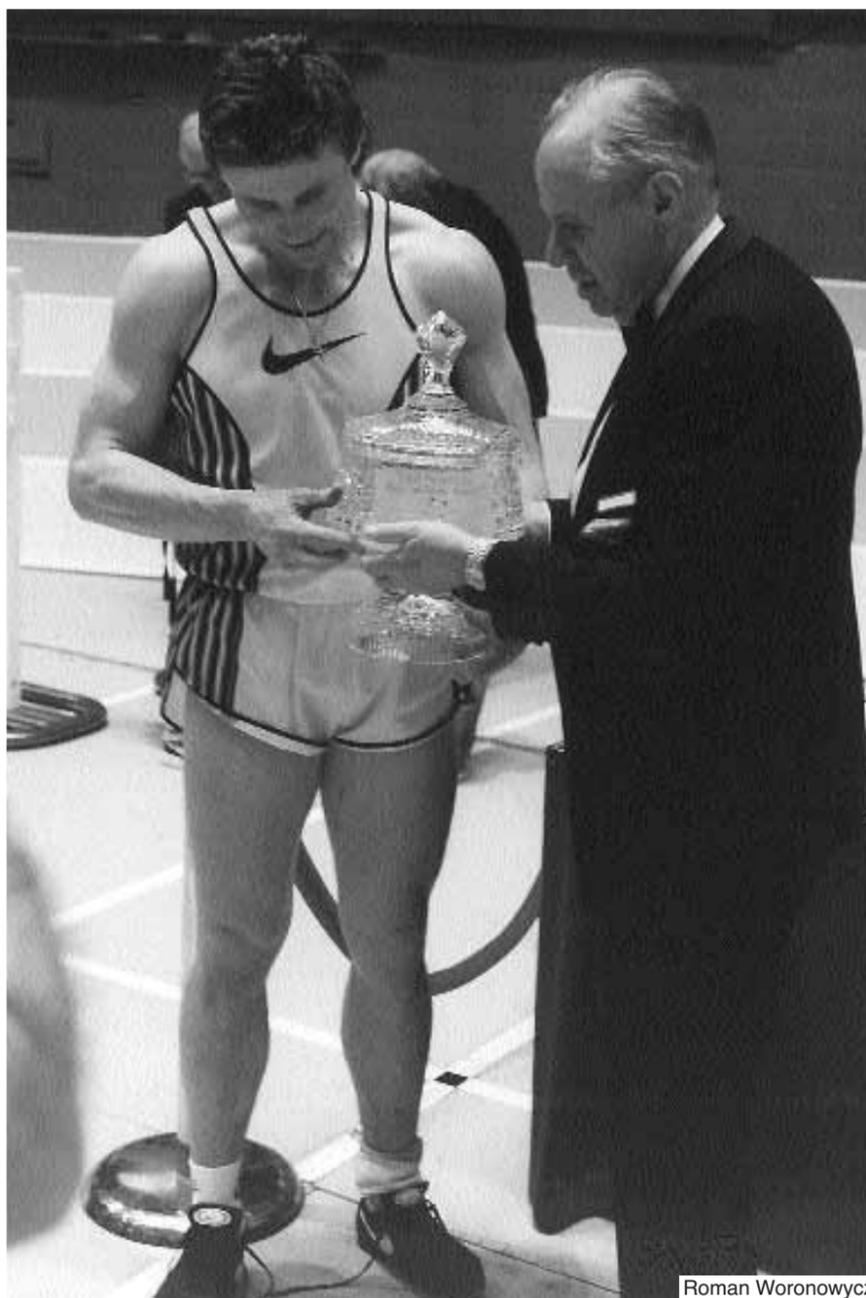
At 19 feet 2 1/4 they decided to pass, counterbetting that Bubka's lackluster ways at Millrose would continue. Mr. Bubka bested the mark easily and then passed at 19 feet 4 1/4 inches, winning when his two rivals couldn't handle the height.

Mr. Bubka, holder of numerous records and every conceivable championship, had but one blemish on his stellar record — he had failed miserably in all his previous appearances at these games. No more.

Although the 19 feet 2 1/4 inch mark is far short of his indoor world record of 20 feet 2 inches, it matched the highest jump in the world this year.

Ever the showman, Mr. Bubka prompted the crowd of 15, 471 to clap him on as he prepared for his third and

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Roman Woronowycz

Sergey Bubka accepts Fred Schmertz Hall of Fame Trophy as the outstanding performer of the 1996 Millrose Games from meet director Howard Schmertz.

Kuchma, Clinton to confer in D.C.

NEW YORK — President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine will hold a "working meeting" with President Bill Clinton in Washington on February 21, during a brief trip to the U.S., according to the Ukrainian Embassy.

He will also meet with representatives from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, as well as government representatives. The visit is being organized by Freedom House, which works for democratic development worldwide.

In addition to a series of official meetings, President Kuchma will be guest of honor at a gala dinner sponsored by Freedom House at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, on February 21, at 6:30 p.m.

The organization is honoring the Ukrainian president for his work in fostering inter-ethnic stability in Ukraine and a nuclear-free Ukraine. President Kuchma is expected to speak on the strategic importance of Ukraine in maintaining stability in Europe.

A featured speaker at the dinner will be former National Security Advisor Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski. Top administration and Republican and Democratic leaders are expected to attend, as well as representatives of international banking, business, the media, foundations and Ukrainian organizations.

For more information on ticket reservations for the dinner, contact Vicki Thomas, Freedom House Washington Office, (202) 296-5101.

Embassy of Ukraine disagrees with Heritage Foundation report

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Ukraine's Embassy has expressed disagreement with a study on Ukraine in the Heritage Foundation's "The Index of Economic Freedom," which concludes that the country has shown little movement towards a free economic system.

The biggest criticism is that the 1996 study, which examined 142 countries, is based on data from 1993-1994, and is not representative of the strides towards a free market economy that were begun with President Leonid Kuchma's reform initiatives of 1995, stated the Embassy in a January 17 press release.

Another criticism it leveled is that the Heritage Foundation study, which was prepared by Bryan T. Johnson and Thomas P. Sheehy, used "no significant input from outside authorities and no references to available outstanding publications of international financial institutions and research centers of the U.S., non-governmental institutions and universities monitoring [the countries' developments]."

Vasyl Zorya, press attache at the Embassy, told The Weekly the biggest concern is that inaccurate information released by think-tanks like the Heritage Foundation will give U.S. governmental leaders a skewed percep-

tion of efforts made by Ukraine to bring about market reform.

He said many leading American politicians read the study, and cited the back flap of the latest edition, where quotes by Rep. Newt Gingrich, speaker of the House of Representatives, William E. Simon, former secretary of the Treasury, and Rep. Bob Livingston, chairman of the Appropriations Committee are used to promote the book.

Mr. Zorya explained, "We are acutely aware of our standing as the third largest recipient of aid from the U.S. in 1996. We feel that [the study] misleads people into thinking that the money has not been effectively used in supporting Ukraine's economic development, and may make it tougher to get additional support in the future."

The Heritage Foundation report devotes two pages to the economic situation in Ukraine. Some of the findings that the Embassy disagrees with are that the public sector still produces most of the GDP; that "the banking environment remains in chaos and is under strict government control"; that there remains a high level of protectionism; and that taxes are very high.

Following is the full text of the Embassy's press release.

Statement by Ukraine's Embassy

The authors of the above-mentioned publication, according to the acknowledgments of the book, alone bear responsibility for the "1996 Index of Economic Freedom." The two researchers made estimates of the economic development of 142 countries using no significant input from outside sources and no references to excellent data available from international financial institutions and research centers of U.S. NGOs and universities monitoring their development. Some doubt regarding the quality of such research may arise from that very fact.

The authors state in their acknowledgments that any shortcomings are their responsibility. In the case of Ukraine's treatment in the study, as well as in some other cases, such shortcomings are indeed conspicuous.

The major shortfall is that the authors used statistical data for 1993-1994, while projecting their calculations to 1996. Ukraine did have a slow start in reforming its economy, but in 1995 it achieved remarkable progress in implementing reforms, due to a significant extent to U.S., European Union and the International Monetary Fund assistance it has received. Ukraine was mentioned by Michael Camdessus of the IMF at the IMF/World Bank Annual meeting in October of 1995 as one of the most successful cases of stabilizing the economy.

The Heritage Foundation's "1996 Index of Economic Freedom" states without doubt that Ukraine has a top income tax of 90 percent, a high level of trade protectionism, a level of inflation of over 500 percent, high restrictions on banking, a high level of regulation. Most of these figures are true — but only with regard to 1993-1994. Using such data to place Ukraine in the category of countries where economic freedom is repressed causes direct damage to the perception of the pace of Ukrainian reforms; and has nothing to do with a scientifically accurate study.

There are several other inaccuracies in the above-mentioned publication:

purchasing power parity (PPP), GDP per capita data as well as share of the GDP produced by the state sector are far from being accurate. For example:

1) The per capita GDP of Ukraine in recent years has never been larger than that of Poland. (According to the World Bank 1996 Atlas: \$5,380 in Poland and \$3,330 in Ukraine.)

2) Stating in corresponding articles on Ukraine and the U.S. that government consumption as a percentage of GDP in Ukraine is the same as in the U.S. (in fact, it is higher) shows little or no understanding of the legacies of the Communist past and problems of transition to a free market. But stating in the same paragraph that the public sector in Ukraine still produces most of the GDP is not accurate either. (In fact, only half of the GDP is being produced by the state sector in Ukraine.)

By contrast, the publication "Nations in Transit" by Freedom House, despite having a 1995 copyright, is more updated, reasonably accurate and comprehensive. Perhaps because more than 17 prominent researchers were involved and more than 50 research institutions, universities and NGOs from different countries participated in verifying the accuracy of the publication.

The "1996 Index of Economic Freedom," on the other hand, largely consists of outdated and imprecise measurements presented by two independent researchers. Such an inaccurate tool cannot be used when considering issues of bilateral cooperation with Ukraine nor could it be a useful guide for U.S. corporations increasingly dealing with our country.

The poor quality of this attempt to index economic freedom by Bryan T. Johnson and Thomas P. Sheehy is damaging not only to the image of Ukraine struggling to build a free economy and democracy, but also to the reputation of the respected Heritage Foundation, well known for producing timely and accurate research.

NEWSBRIEFS

Prosvita cites lack of Ukrainian programs

KYIV — The Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian Language Society, Prosvita, voiced its deep concern with the dearth of Ukrainian-language programming on government and commercial television channels and the preponderance of the Russian language on the airwaves. "Both governmental and private television broadcasters consistently violate the law on languages," said the head of Prosvita, People's Deputy Pavlo Movchan, at a press conference on February 2. "For example, in Kyiv only one out of six commercial channels broadcasts in Ukrainian, while on the other five the Ukrainian language makes only a rare appearance," he added. In letters to the chairman of the State Committee on Radio and Television, Zynoviy Kulyk, and to UT-2 Director Ihor Storozhuk, Prosvita criticizes what it calls the dearth of quality Ukrainian-language programming and the excessive amounts of Russian-language programs on the top two government-owned and -run channels. (Respublika)

Marchuk attends Davos economic forum

KYIV — Ukrainian Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk returned here on February 4 following a visit to Switzerland, where he took part in the work of the international economic forum at Davos. While in Davos, Mr. Marchuk met with International Monetary Fund Assistant Director Stanley Fisher, who said he thought the IMF would extend the fourth tranche of a stand-by credit to Ukraine in April. The credit's release has been delayed due to IMF dissatisfaction with the pace of economic reforms in Ukraine. Mr. Fisher also said that Ukraine's energy supply problems would

be solved jointly by Ukraine, Russia and the IMF. At the Davos conclave, Russian Duma Deputy and Yabloko leader Grigori Yavlinsky came out in favor of a Russian-Ukrainian payments and customs union as the best solution to the current economic dislocations in the two countries. Mr. Yavlinsky said the formation of a common market is desirable, perhaps even leading to some form of federation, although, according to Mr. Yavlinsky, at present there is no need for a Russian-Ukrainian political-military union. (Respublika)

Baltin comments on his dismissal

SEVASTOPOL — Russian Admiral Eduard Baltin, the former commander of the Black Sea Fleet, told Russian media on February 5 that he was "deeply grateful to the Russian president for relieving me of the burden that rested on my shoulders." Adm. Baltin said he could not hand over part of the fleet to Ukraine, as he had been ordered to, because it represented "not only history but a part of Russia." He said that he had been dismissed because of "pangs of conscience." On February 5 Adm. Baltin turned over command of the fleet to his deputy, Vice-Adm. Gennadii Suchkov. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Ukraine watches alleged war criminal

KYIV — Ukraine's security service said on February 2 it was closely examining the case of a former Ukrainian policeman accused of Nazi war crimes in his country of birth and now living in Costa Rica. Anatoliy Sakhno, a service spokesman, said criminal proceedings had already been launched three times against Bohdan Koziy

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China denies expelled citizens spied on Ukraine

KYIV — The Chinese Embassy denied on February 2 that three of its citizens expelled from Ukraine that week had acquired sensitive high-technology documents illegally, and demanded action from Ukraine to vindicate them, reported Reuters.

Ukraine's security service, however, stood by allegations that the men had broken the law by securing information on the construction of rocket engines for inter-continental ballistic missiles from the Pivdenmash aerospace plant.

A Chinese Embassy statement did not indicate what measures Beijing was seeking from Ukrainian authorities but said the men had broken no laws. It expressed "extreme consternation" that media reports had referred to the expelled men as spies.

Ukraine's security service also said it

was inaccurate to describe the men as spies. But it repeated that they had violated laws and said their actions had posed a threat to Ukraine's international reputation. The three men were searched in Dnipropetrovsk, site of the Pivdenmash plant in east-central Ukraine, and put aboard a scheduled flight to Beijing on January 31.

Ukrainian officials said the men used a private Ukrainian firm to secure the information from the vast plant, which once produced the most advanced Soviet nuclear missiles. Pivdenmash, once run by President Leonid Kuchma, now produces rockets and various goods for civilian use.

Ukrainian-Chinese relations are cordial, especially since President Kuchma's visit to China in December of last year. China is Ukraine's second largest trade partner after the Russian Federation.

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FOLLOW-UP: How Ukraine's adoption law affects American families

by Khristina Lew

JERSEY CITY, N.J.— Ukraine's new law on adoptions effectively places Americans last on the list of would-be adoptive parents and does not guarantee special consideration for the 140 U.S. families caught in the Ukrainian Parliament's July 1994 moratorium.

"It is not entirely clear how the new law exactly affects American families in the pipeline," said Suzanne Lawrence, spokesperson for the State Department's Bureau of Consular Affairs.

It sparks a glimmer of hope for people like Penne Holt of Minneapolis, who in June 1994 tried to adopt a 1-year-old orphan with special needs named Tatiana.

Ukraine's Parliament imposed the moratorium before the Holts were able to complete the adoption. They had traveled to Kyiv in May 1994 and spent one month with the little girl while waiting for their paperwork to go through. In June Deputy Prime Minister for Humanitarian Affairs Mykola Zhulynsky signed their documents, but the Holts were advised that the adoption process would not be completed until after the presidential election. Shortly after President Kuchma was elected, Ukraine's Parliament banned adoption by foreigners.

Before the Holts met her, Tatiana had been rejected for adoption by two Ukrainian families because of her poor motor skills and social development. Mrs. Holt

continues to send packages of medicines and supplies to the orphanage where Tatiana lives, and in return receives photos and videos of the little girl, who will turn 3 years old in April.

Ukraine's new adoption law, passed on January 30 after an 18-month freeze on adoption of Ukrainian children by foreigners, gives precedence to potential adoptive parents of a specific child who are 1) the child's relative, 2) citizens of Ukraine, 3) the family with which the child is currently living, 4) families also adopting the blood sibling of the child, 5) citizens of countries that have a bilateral agreement with Ukraine on protecting the rights of an adoptive child (which the United States does not), 6) citizens of other countries.

All children considered adoptable by Ukrainian law will be registered at a newly created Center for the Adoption of Children at the Ministry of Education in Kyiv. According to the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv, these children will have to be available for adoption by Ukrainian citizens for up to one year from the date they are registered before foreign parents are allowed to adopt them. Children with medical problems deemed untreatable in Ukraine by the Ministry of Health are exempt from the one-year waiting period.

Ms. Lawrence cautioned that no details on the creation of the center are available. Ukrainian parliamentarians were given two weeks from the date of the new

law's passage to make any additions, comments or clarification. The law is to go into effect on April 1.

In addition to the restrictions placed on foreigners wanting to adopt a Ukrainian child, the new law mandates that adoptions take place in a regional court of law in Ukraine, and that children adopted in Ukraine and taken out of the country are Ukrainian citizens until the age of 18, at which time they may choose their citizenship. The law forbids the use of third-party adoption facilitators, although it is not clear whether non-profit adoption agencies will be permitted to work in Ukraine.

Regulating adoptions in Ukraine

Ukraine, like Romania, Bulgaria and Russia, became a Mecca for foreigners hoping to adopt white babies when it declared independence in 1991. The country's attempts to regulate international adoptions resulted in a May 1993 government-imposed moratorium on adoption by foreigners, which still permitted foreign adoptions in special cases, and the July 1994 parliamentary moratorium on all foreign adoptions.

Ukrainian statistics put the number of children adopted by foreigners in 1991 through mid-1994 at 700. According to the State Department, 492 of those chil-

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New York City and federal officials announce details of visa lottery

NEW YORK — Flanked by dozens of international flags in New York City Hall's Public Hearing Chambers, Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani and Consumer Affairs Commissioner Fred Cerullo were joined by Ambassador Victor Marrero, U.S. representative to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, Federal Trade Commission Regional Director Michael J. Bloom, other city officials and representatives of community-based immigration organizations on January 29 to officially announce the details of the DV-97 Diversity Visa Lottery slated to commence on February 12 and conclude March 12.

The officials explained the rules and restrictions governing the free lottery competition to award 55,000 permanent resident visas ("green cards"), and announced an education and outreach campaign to steer prospective lottery participants away from the practices of unscrupulous immigration practitioners.

"New York has always been recognized throughout the world as a city of immigrants, so it is only fitting that today we announce the details of this year's diversity visa lottery to the world here in New York City," explained Mr. Cerullo, New York City's consumer protection law enforcement official.

"The Giuliani administration is joining forces with federal agencies and community-based organizations to ensure that the maximum number of prospective candidates for green cards will participate in this absolutely free, easy-to-enter lottery," he said.

From February 12 to March 12, the U.S. State Department will conduct its third annual visa lottery to award 55,000 permanent resident visas. The program was established by the Immigration Act of 1990 to help expand the number of countries from which new immigrants to the United States originate.

Being randomly selected in the visa lottery does not guarantee a "lottery winner" a permanent resident visa, but it does permit the lottery selection eligible to immediately apply for a permanent resident visa.

In addition to announcing that applicants must now furnish a recent 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" photograph (with the applicant's name printed on the back of the photo) and their signature with their visa lottery applications, the officials announced the following lottery rules and restrictions:

- Lottery applicants must have a high school education (or its equivalent — not a GED) or two years' experience in an occupation requiring two years of training, with such experience being attained within the past five years.

- Applicants can submit only one application. More than one application will result in automatic disqualification.

- Applications must be made by mail only from February 12 through March 12. Any applications received before February 12 or after March 12 will be discarded.

- The visa lottery will be open to anyone abroad, or in the United States, except for natives of Canada, China (except Hong Kong), Columbia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, India, Jamaica, Mexico, Philippines, South Korea, Taiwan, United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland) and Vietnam. Some people from excluded countries may be eligible, if their spouses are from an eligible country.

The officials also provided details about how lottery

applicants should provide personal information in English on their plain paper applications, and how they should properly address and mail the applications. (See samples printed on the right and below.) They pointed out that applicants can simply enter the lottery by using a plain sheet of paper and envelop (6-10 inches wide; 3 1/2-4 1/2 inches high), because there is no official lottery application.

Applications are to be mailed, via regular mail or air mail only, to: DV-97 Program, National Visa Center, Portsmouth, NH. The zip code to be used depends on the applicant's native or qualifying country as follows: Asia — 00210; Caribbean Islands, Central and South America, 00211; Europe — 00212; Africa — 00213; Oceania — 00214; North America, Bahamas — 00215.

Winners will be notified by mail by July 1996 and will receive further instructions on how to apply for a permanent resident visa.

Mr. Cerullo asked prospective lottery applicants to take note of the following hotlines for assistance in participating in the lottery, or if they are the victims of immigration services fraud:

- U.S. State Department hotline, (202) 663-1600;
- U.S. State Department fax back service, (202) 647-3000;
- U.S. Federal Trade Commission, (212) 264-1207;
- New York Immigration hotline, (800) 232-0212 and (718) 899-4000;
- New York City Department of Consumer Affairs, (212) 487-4444. [Please note: Do not use the Consumer Affairs number, (212) 487-4270, published last week in The New York Times and The Ukrainian Weekly.]

New York City Consumer Affairs and the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs and Language Services have published a free consumer guide that explains the rules and restrictions for the upcoming visa lottery. The brochure is available in English, Spanish, Chinese, French, Haitian Creole, Russian and Arabic.

To get a free copy of the guide, send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Consumer Affairs Visa Lottery Guide, 42 Broadway, New York, NY 10004 (specify language).

Name
Birthdate
Birthplace

Spouse's Name
Birthdate
Birthplace

Names of Children under 21
Birthdate
Birthplace

Address
Number & Street
City, Province, Postal Code
Country

Applicant's Signature
Qualifying Country
(if different from country of birth)

Your Country of Birth
Your Name
Your Street Address
City, Province, Postal Code
Country of Residence

Postage
Stamp
32¢

DV-97 Program
National Visa Center
Portsmouth, NH 002XX
U.S.A.

Ukrainian World Congress Presidium meets

by Andrij Wynnyckyj

TORONTO — The Ukrainian World Congress declared 1996 "The Year of Chernobyl" at a meeting of its Secretariat's presidium here on January 26-27, and adopted a series of resolutions concerning commemorations of the world's worst civilian nuclear accident.

Among the resolutions was a decision to prepare a formal memorandum to the governments of the G-7 industrial states, calling on them to ratify the so-called Vienna protocol, which guaranteed assistance to Ukraine in its effort to close the crippled nuclear power plant at Chernobyl.

Another resolution stated that the UWC and the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, acting in concert with Ukraine's Mission to the U.N., ensure that the United Nations appropriately mark the April 26 anniversary of the disaster, underlining it as an event that affected and continues to affect not only Ukraine and its immediate neighbors, but the entire world.

The UWC's continuing financial difficulties and ongoing frustration with the Kyiv-based Ukrainian World Coordinating Council (UWCC) were the principal themes of discussion at the two-day meeting.

Financial woes

William Sametz, the UWC's chief financial officer, expressed frustration at the seeming unwillingness of 23 members of the umbrella body, particularly U.S.-based organizations, to pay their dues.

Mr. Sametz, supported by Treasurer Vasyl Veryha, said ongoing shortfalls are crippling the UWC's ability to publish its newsletter (*Visnyk*), revive the Human Rights Commission, and keep its offices in Toronto adequately staffed and supplied.

Mr. Sametz also complained that annual dues were being paid at the latest possible date in December, forcing the UWC to borrow from its foundation in order to keep operating.

Mr. Sametz reported that the UWC had recently landed in hot water because of an inappropriate use of monies by the previous executive. According to his report, in the late 1980s about \$25,000 (Canadian) was bequeathed to the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, earmarked for the translation of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's "Istoria Ukrainy-Rusy" (History of Ukraine-Rus').

As confirmed by current UCC President Oleh Romaniw and Mr. Veryha, in 1990 these funds were transferred to the World Congress of Free Ukrainians (as the UWC was

then known), which subsequently spent them.

Mr. Sametz reported that the Petro Jacyk Center for Studies in Ukrainian History, which is engaged in a project to translate the 10-volume work, learned of the bequest and is taking steps to recover the money. The UWC presidium decided unanimously to ensure the funds would be handed over, with several members condemning the previous executive for its actions.

Cooperative pledge?

Petro Mykuliak represented the World Council of Ukrainian Cooperatives at this meeting, and in his report repeated the oft-made statement that 30 percent of Australia's Ukrainian community belongs to Ukrainian credit unions. However, Mr. Mykuliak made no mention of the undertaking to "pay for everything" if the UWC assisted in its credit-union membership drives — an offer made by Dr. Dmytro Hryhorczuk at the September 29-30, 1995, presidium meeting.

By the time this matter was raised by UWC Vice-President Dr. Oleh Romanyshyn, Mr. Mykuliak had left. Mr. Sametz said he hadn't heard of any follow-up, but told *The Weekly* the offer was made "cleverly contingent" on a marked increase in credit union memberships.

UWCC debates

Reports given by UWC President Dr. Dmytro Cipywnyk and General Secretary Yaroslav Sokolyk regarding their attendance in Kyiv of the Ukrainian World Coordinating Council's plenary session on December 8-10, 1995, provoked yet another round of debates concerning the council.

The latest hubbub concerned a December 10, 1995, meeting with Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma from which representatives of the "Eastern diaspora" were excluded at the urging of UWCC Vice-President Mykhailo Slaboshpytsky. Mr. Slaboshpytsky had allegedly said their presence would constitute a diplomatic faux pas, given that formal agreements on Ukrainian-Russian relations have yet to be signed.

Dr. Cipywnyk said the delegation to see Mr. Kuchma was assembled by Ivan Drach, UWCC president, and the Western diaspora's insistence that their Eastern counterparts be included were ignored. The UWC president later told *The Weekly* there was nothing in Mr. Kuchma's responses to questions about the Eastern diaspora to suggest that Mr. Slaboshpytsky's concerns were justified.

(Continued on page 12)

Gregorovich is named research center director

TORONTO — Prof. Wasyl Janishewskyj, chairman of the board of the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center, announced the appointment of Andrew Gregorovich to the post of executive director at the board's January 16 meeting.

The UCRD Center, founded in 1982, is an academically oriented organization that promotes the collection of research materials and oral history relating to Ukrainian Canadians and Ukraine.

The center produced the noted 1984 award-winning film "Harvest of Despair," which brought the 1933 famine in Ukraine to the awareness of the Western world.

The center is now preparing a new documentary film, "Ukraine in World War II," that will help to explain the Ukrainian experience in World War II as the battleground between Hitler's Germany and Stalin's Soviet Russia.

Mr. Gregorovich, the center's new executive director, brings much experience to the position. A third-generation Ukrainian Canadian whose family came to Canada in 1899, he has just taken early retirement from the University of Toronto Library system where he was a department head for 30 years.

He also has just completed two years on the Academic Board of the University of Toronto. He was chairman of the Toronto Historical Board, president of the 2,000-member Ontario Library Association and president of the Canadian Multilingual Press Federation.

He has been active in the Ukrainian community, serving as national president of the Ukrainian Canadian University Students Union (SUSK), and is the current president of the Ukrainian Librarians Association of Canada.

He is the author of major bibliographies on Canada and Ukrainian subjects. He is perhaps best known as the editor of the illustrated magazine *Forum*, published since 1967 by the Ukrainian Fraternal Association. It was for his work on *Forum* that he was honored as 1994 Ukrainian of the Year by the Ukrainian Technological Society based in Pittsburgh.

New York conference examines Ukrainian-Jewish relations

by Irene Jarosewich

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

NEW YORK — The Society for Ukrainian-Jewish Relations (SUJR) in cooperation with the American Association of Jews from the Former Soviet Union (AAJFSU) held a one-day conference at the Shevchenko Scientific Society on December 3, 1995.

The conference was a continuation of two separate traditions. The first is an ongoing dialogue between leaders of the Jewish and Ukrainian communities in the United States for the past 50 years, a relationship that was summarized by Evhen Stakhiv, president of the SUJR. The second is academic conferences on Ukrainian and Jewish topics that were begun in Ukraine during the period of "glasnost."

Oleksander Burakovsky, chairman of the Culture and Education Committee of the AAJFSU and a vice-president of the SUJR, noted that in the summers of 1991 and 1993, under the direction of author, human rights activist and former Ukrainian Minister of Culture Ivan Dzyuba, academic conferences were held in Kyiv and in Jerusalem to address Jewish and Ukrainian topics.

With the New York conference, the organizers said they hope to establish a similar forum for dialogue between Ukrainians and Jews in the United States.

At the beginning of the conference, Mr. Stakhiv requested a moment of

silence in honor of the recently slain prime minister of Israel, Itzhak Rabin.

A few moments later, Anatoliy Zlenko, Ukraine's ambassador to the United Nations, recalled President Leonid Kuchma's recent visit to Israel and meetings with Israeli leaders, including the new prime minister, Shimon Peres. The position of the Ukrainian government is to support the complex peace process that was being negotiated by the late Mr. Rabin and his successor, Mr. Peres.

Ambassador Zlenko outlined the steps that had been taken by the government of Ukraine to support the growth and revival of Jewish community life in Ukraine since Ukraine's declaration of independence, as well as foreign relations between Israel and Ukraine.

Among the speakers were Prof. Taras Hunczak of Rutgers University, who identified and compared some of the stereotypes and double standards that exist within both communities with regard to each other.

Josyp Lekarev, chairman of the board of directors of the AAJFSU, stated that both communities should spend less time focusing on history and old wounds, and more time on common issues in the United States, such as immigration laws.

Nella Horovska of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences proposed the idea that Ukrainian and Jewish "renaissance" in Ukraine not emphasize recreation of, or yearning for, the past, but that this

renaissance should be seen as potential for something new.

Mr. Burakovsky, the former chair of the Rukh Nationalities Council, recounted how the Communist government, in order to discredit Rukh during the years 1989-1991, accused the popular movement of anti-Semitism, and planned provocations. Rukh successfully fought off these attempts, however.

Poet Semen Vihuchin recalled the ambivalent attitudes of his teacher, the renowned Ukrainian Communist poet Andriy Malushko, who on one hand was very supportive of Jewish poets and writers, but on the other often publicly disdained Jews, and in particular Jewish political activism.

The roundtable at the end of the presentations was lively and touched upon many points of contention between Ukrainians and Jews, including accuracy of historical facts, interpretation of historical facts, world views, stereotypes and priorities. Animated discussions took place between the participants and members of the audience well after the conference had officially closed.

Both Ukrainians and Jews who had emigrated from the former Soviet Union fairly recently were generally unfamiliar with the specifics of the tensions in the relations between Jews and Ukrainians in America. Several commented that they noticed the level of hostility between the Jewish American and Ukrainian American communities is

high, much more so than in Ukraine, and that the frequent reliance by both individuals and communities on gross stereotypes is more extreme.

It was proposed that a conference be organized which does not focus on the historical aspects of Ukrainian-Jewish relations or the current status of relations between Ukrainians and Jews in Ukraine, but instead analyzes and discusses the nature of the relationship in the United States.

Over all, three themes were mentioned as possible themes for future conference; relations between Ukraine and Israel; relations between two cultures — historically; and the nature of the Jewish and Ukrainian emigre communities and their relationships in the United States and other countries.

Members of the audience and several speakers expressed deep pessimism about any sincere interest in either the academic or general communities to explore these topics with flexibility and a genuine interest to broaden the base of information and change world views.

Nonetheless, the dissolution of the Soviet Union, improved access to archives, and more fluid movement of scholars, community leaders and people in general offers a unique opportunity to re-examine the roots of certain stereotypes, and re-evaluate the events and attitudes that make up the parallel 1,000-year common history of Ukrainians and Jews.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Woonsocket area children enjoy visit by St. Nicholas

by Janet Bardell

WOONSOCKET, R.I. – St. Nicholas visited the children gathered here in the parish hall of St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church on December 10, 1995.

Janet Bardell, UNA Branch 241 representative, was in charge of arranging refreshments and gifts for children, while Dr. Michael Klufas served as liaison with St. Nicholas.

The Rev. Z. Brzezicki greeted the participants from the decorated stage with Christmas trees and festive wreaths. St. Nicholas arrived dressed in the tradition-

al robes of the bishop of Myra. He was assisted by two angels, Lisa Magner and Heather Nikolyshyn, and Tara Bilyj, who was dressed in a Ukrainian folk costume.

Marko Tkach sang "Boh Predvichnyy," and his father, Ivan Tkach, entertained the audience by playing Christmas music. The children sang Christmas songs and received gifts.

As a surprise at the conclusion of the celebration, "Uki the Clown" (Walter Kaminicki) arrived and gave the children animal-shaped balloons. He also admitted that 75 years ago he had performed on the same stage as a little boy.



St. Nicholas with children in Woonsocket, R.I.

Young UNA'ers



Kelly Marie Geddes, daughter of Steven and Joan Geddes, is a new member of UNA Branch 5 in Astoria, N.Y. She was enrolled by her mother. Kelly Marie is a great-granddaughter of the first president of Branch 5 in Astoria, N.Y., Stanley Krywen.



Michael V. Muzyka, son of Helen and Michael Muzyka, is a new member of UNA Branch 238 in Boston. He was enrolled by his grandparents Adeline and Fred Muzyka. Fred Muzyka is vice-president of Branch 238.

The UNA and you

Points to watch for at settlement

by Stephan Welhasch

When purchasing a home it is advisable to pay close attention to all of your closing costs.

Some closing costs, like taxes, mortgage and title insurance are fixed and non-negotiable, while others are not. Since settlement expenses can add anywhere from 3 percent to 7 percent to the cost of the home, it pays to pay close attention to them.

Here are just a few things to look out for:

- Unpaid contractors: If you're buying a new house or an old one that has recently undergone any renovations prior to settlement, you may be vulnerable to mechanics' liens that may be filed even after your closing. With any recent renovations, you can ask the owner for paid receipts. With a new home purchase, some of the work may not be completed by the time of the settlement – and you can get taken if your contract states, as many do, that when you accept the deed the builder has met all terms and conditions.

Many builders try to protect their good name and finish any incomplete work. Usually, most sales require disclosure of mechanics' liens. Still it is wise to request that the builder list the names, addresses and amounts owed to subcontractors at settlement. Or you can make your offer contingent upon getting mechanics' lien insurance in your owner's title insurance policy. It costs a couple of hundred dollars, but in the end you could save yourself thousands.

You won't get this insurance if the builder still owes large sums to subcontractors prior to settlement. In that case, don't close until the builder puts funds in escrow to pay them.

- Inflated or fictitious fees: The most flagrant tack-ons are for overhead items, which should be a part of the cost of doing business, and document transportation, which may be inflated or even fabricated.

The Truth-in-Lending Act and the Real Estate Settlement and Procedures Act are supposed to put a damper on monkey business at settlement. Lawsuits have made some shady lenders and settlement agents wary of pumping up charges.

- Discrepancies and errors: Double check everything – rates, points and type of loan to see if it coincides with your lock-in rate and previous documentation. Even when the lender is acting in good faith, hard-to-correct mistakes are still possible.

We at the UNA realize buying your own home is probably one of the most important financial steps of your life. If you're purchasing your first home, moving to a bigger or better one, or looking to refinance your current mortgage loan, the UNA can help you.

The UNA offers its members financing for owner-occupied one-, two- and three-family homes throughout the U.S. and Canada. The UNA's First Mortgage Loan Program is specially designed to meet the financing needs of its members and offers an interest rate that is competitive with the prevailing rate in your area. We also provide Jumbo Loans to Ukrainian churches and organizations.

To find out more about the UNA's First Mortgage Program or about becoming a member and sharing in the many benefits the UNA has to offer, please call 1 (800) 253-9862.

OBITUARY

Peter Babych, Branch 115 secretary

CANTON, Ohio — Peter Babych, long-time secretary of Ukrainian National Association Branch 115 here, died on January 22 following an extended illness. He was 70.

Mr. Babych served Branch 115 for 40 years. He enrolled many members into the fraternal benefit society and served as a delegate to UNA conventions. His work with the Canton UNA branch will be carried on by his daughter Oksana Immarino, who has agreed to serve as branch secretary, while her husband, Salvatore Immarino, has taken on the duty of assistant secretary.

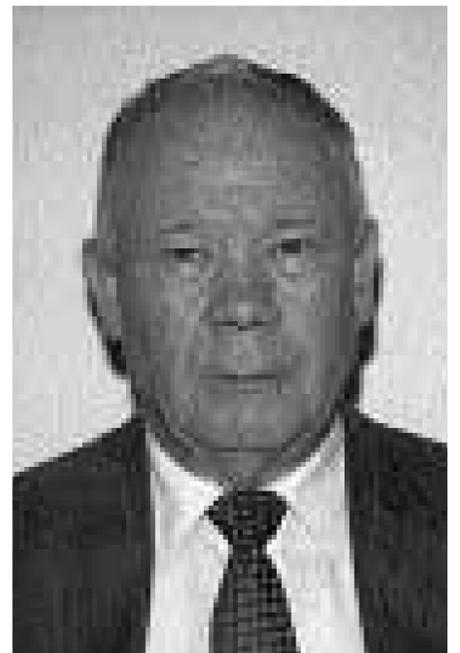
Mr. Babych was born in Buenos Aires, Argentina, was raised in Ukraine, and immigrated in 1954 to the United States, where he became involved in the Ukrainian community. He was active in St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church, the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) and the local branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

He participated in all community-wide actions in support of various Ukrainian causes, especially those aimed at helping children and the needy.

Surviving are his wife, Maria; three daughters Olena, Oksana and Luba with

their husbands and three grandchildren; a sister, Anna, in Moldova; and two brothers, John and Stash, in Ukraine.

The funeral took place on January 26 from St. Nicholas Church. Burial was at Sunset Hills Memory Gardens.



Peter Babych

THE UNA: MORE THAN AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Chornobyl challenges us

On Sunday, February 4, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. hosted a commemorative evening marking the solemn 10th anniversary of the Chornobyl nuclear accident. The event was a benefit banquet whose proceeds were earmarked for the Chornobyl of Chornobyl Foundation's medical relief efforts in Ukraine.

At the same time, the evening was a kick-off to the Chornobyl Challenge '96 campaign organized on the initiative of Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak (who, unfortunately, could not be present at the Ukrainian Cultural Center that day). That effort now unites more than a dozen Ukrainian American community organizations and institutions, including Churches, fraternal organizations, and medical and professional groups, Ukraine's diplomatic representations in the United States, the Harriman Institute at Columbia University, as well as the community stalwarts, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and the Coordinating Committee for Aid to Ukraine.

More than 350 people, representing various community groups, as well as individuals of all generations who are concerned about Chornobyl's horrific aftermath, attended what was billed as "An Evening of Remembrance" at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in South Bound Brook, N.J.

The tone was set by the beautiful liturgical singing of St. Andrew Memorial Cathedral Choir, and a reproduction of an icon of the Protection of the Most Holy Mother of God served as an appropriate backdrop. Flanked by stark black and white photos of Chornobyl relief efforts, speaker after speaker cited sobering facts surrounding the world's worst nuclear disaster, which shook the world on April 26, 1986, but whose effects are just beginning to be felt today.

Lending support to Chornobyl relief efforts and a public awareness campaign being conducted in this 10th anniversary year were dignitaries like Sen. Frank Lautenberg and community leaders like the presidents of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council.

Ukraine's ambassador to the United Nations Anatolii Zlenko observed: "Chornobyl is still with us. It looks at us through the eyes of the children." He went on to remind his audience quite correctly that "Chornobyl is not yesterday; it is not today. Chornobyl is tomorrow."

Indeed, tomorrow is what the Chornobyl Challenge Coalition is focusing on. By increasing the world's awareness of that terrible accident 10 years ago and its continuing effects today, we can help forge a better tomorrow for its victims.

Academy Award-winning actor Jack Palance underlined: "I decided to become a spokesperson for the Children of Chornobyl because this is something I had to do." He went on to state: "I want the story of Ukraine to be told. I want its voices to be heard — not 100 years from now, when it will be too late. I want them to be heard now, when there is still time to save the next generation or two."

"Sure, we can ignore Chornobyl. But we can ignore it only at our own peril," he said. "There are thousands of children out there who can be saved if only we can look beyond ourselves and do our best to make a difference." Stating that he is "proud to be part of this life-saving campaign," Mr. Palance added, "This is something we should all be part of — not just tonight, but for a long, long time to come."

Today the mere mention of the word "Chornobyl" evokes the immenseness of the 1986 nuclear accident in northern Ukraine, whose radioactive plume spread around the world. Chornobyl is something we never want to see again. But Chornobyl is not something we can wish away. Chornobyl challenges us during this mournful 10th anniversary to act — to make a difference.

Feb.
11
1670

Turning the pages back...

Samiylo Velychko's chronicle is one of the more unabashedly patriotic Kozak histories. Most sources are uncertain about his date of birth, but the Zorepad association's

Ukrainian historical calendar fixes it at February 11, 1670.

Velychko was born on an estate near Zhuky, in the Poltava region, and studied at the Kyiv Mohyla Academy, mastering Latin, German and Polish. First employed as a general secretary to Volodymyr Kochubei, in 1705 he was transferred to Hetman Ivan Mazepa's General Military Chancellery.

In 1708, after Kochubei tried to warn Tsar Peter I of Mazepa's burgeoning anti-Russian alliance with the Swedes and was executed for his pains, Velychko was removed from his post and retired to Zhuky, where he taught and wrote.

According to historian Orest Subtelny, Velychko was part of a new breed of writers. "Neither clerics nor professors, they were students who went on to become Kozak officers or chancellorists. In contrast to the theological issues, flowery panegyrics and learned disputations that absorbed their teachers, these writers were primarily interested in the history of their homeland," Prof. Subtelny wrote.

Velychko's magnum opus was a four-volume history covering the events of 1620-1700. Written in 18th century bookish Ukrainian, it includes a compendium of documents, personal observations, anecdotes, stories and even (in case of the early period) plagiarism and distortions. Nevertheless, he paints the Kozaks as righteous defenders of Ukraine and casts Bohdan Khmelnytsky in the role of a second Moses.

Velychko died on his estate in 1728.

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

Ukraine names international law expert as its third ambassador to Canada

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — Ukraine's third ambassador to Canada Volodymyr Furkalo, 45, will officially take office on February 14 in Ottawa when he presents his diplomatic credentials to Governor General Romeo LeBlanc at Rideau Hall.

Married with one daughter, the new ambassador most recently served in Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry and the Office of the President, where he served as President Leonid Kuchma's personal representative at the Trans-Dniester negotiations.

Born in Kyiv, Mr. Furkalo graduated with a degree in international law from the Moscow State Institute for International Relations. He is the author of three books.

After serving in Ukraine's Armed Forces, he worked in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 1974 to 1977.

In 1977, Mr. Furkalo was assigned to Ukraine's Permanent Mission to the United Nations. He returned to Ukraine in 1980, when he joined Ukraine's Academy of Sciences for the next decade. His last position there was deputy head of the international relations directorate.

Mr. Furkalo returned to the Ukrainian

Foreign Ministry in 1991 and in 1994 was appointed head of the directorate on foreign policy issues in the administration of the president of Ukraine.

The new ambassador is fluent in English, French and Polish.

"We learned about the announcement after reading reports in newspapers from Ukraine," said Taras Pepa, who will serve as secretary to the new ambassador. Mr. Furkalo was appointed via a decree issued on January 24 by President Kuchma.

Ambassador-designate Furkalo succeeds Viktor Batiuk, who left Ottawa on December 30, 1995, after serving in his post for less than two years. Mr. Batiuk is currently vacationing while awaiting his next diplomatic appointment.

In the meantime, Minister-Counselor Andriy Vesselovsky is serving as chargé d'affaires of the Embassy in Ottawa.

Ukrainian Republican Party leader Levko Lukianenko was Ukraine's first ambassador to Canada. He resigned in September 1993 after serving for 18 months.

Mr. Vesselovsky said of the new ambassador: "His reputation is that of a hard worker."

How Ukraine's...

(Continued from page 3)

dren were adopted by U.S. citizens.

Russia's new law on adoption, passed in March 1995 and implemented by government decree in September 1995 after bureaucratic wrangling, is similar to Ukraine's law in that it, too, creates a central data bank registering the country's adoptable children. But, whereas Ukrainian children must be on the books for one year before they are available for international adoption, Russian children under the age of 3 are available after three months, and children age 3 and up after six months.

The Ternopil orphans

While some in Ukraine's Parliament have called for the issue of the 54 orphans brought to the United States in January 1992 to be revisited, Chicago Consul General Viktor Kyryk considers the case formally closed.

The Ukrainian government has not given specific approval for the adoption of the Ternopil orphans, but it also has not requested that the orphans return for adoption proceedings in Ukraine. "At this point, the situation should not be confused further," said the consul general. "If a crime has taken place, let the appropriate authorities pursue the criminals. These children should not be made to suffer."

According to Ms. Lawrence, the Ternopil orphans' situation was complicated by their entry to the United States on tourist visas. "Non-immigrant visas are not

the way to adopt a foreign child. Children adopted in a foreign country or brought over for adoption in the United States should enter on an immigrant visa."

Most, if not all, of the orphans have been adopted in U.S. courts. According to Robert Braun, president of the board of directors of International Families, an adoption agency licensed in the state of Pennsylvania, U.S. immigration law permits any child, adopted in any court in the world, who has resided with an American family for two years to receive permanent residence status. Once a child has received a green card, parents can apply for U.S. citizenship the very next day.

In June of last year, Ukraine's Embassy to the United States requested that the U.S. government clarify the orphans' status in the United States.

Ukraine's new law on adoption mandates that any child adopted by foreigners is a citizen of Ukraine until the age of 18. "When a child reaches the age of 18, he or she may choose to renounce Ukrainian citizenship, but until that time, the child must be registered with the Ukrainian Embassy or Consulate," said Mr. Kyryk. He has requested that all the Ternopil children register with Ukraine's Consulate General in Chicago.

While Ukraine has no way of enforcing Ukrainian citizenship of adopted children, Mr. Braun warns that the United States does recognize dual citizenship as a general principal. "If any of these children were to pay a visit to their ancestral homeland, they would be subject to Ukrainian law until they turn 18," he said.

ACTION ITEM

On February 6, the Chicago Tribune printed a story by Tom Hundley, an Eastern European correspondent for the Chicago Tribune living in Warsaw. In this piece, Mr. Hundley recounts how a Jewish businessman made himself indispensable to the Nazis in order to stay alive during World War II. This article defames all Ukrainians by stating the following: "April 1943 brought the Warsaw Ghetto uprising and the harsh German reprisals. By the time the Germans and their Ukrainian helpers were finished — about a month later — the ghetto was a vast smoldering cemetery. Fewer than 100 Jews managed to escape."

Mr. Hundley and the Chicago Tribune should be informed that not all Ukrainians were Nazis collaborators during World War II. To print the phrase "their Ukrainian helpers" is irresponsible for it characterizes all Ukrainians as Nazis collaborators. To inform the newspaper of this grave misrepresentation, write or fax to: The Chicago Tribune, Letter To The Editor, 435 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 400, Chicago, IL 60611; fax, (312) 222-2598.

— submitted by Lesia Yurkiw, Park Ridge, Ill.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ukraine still needs public relations blitz

Dear Editor:

The December 31, 1995, issue provided an invaluable service in giving us an overview of Ukraine and the Ukrainian diaspora during 1995. While much has been accomplished, one does detect a lack of leadership and direction for the diaspora. There is a sense of "Now what?"

Yet, with a closer look, our job in the West is clearly defined. The entire CBS "Ugly Face of Freedom" affair proved how woefully inadequate our public relations efforts are. Various individual members and groups in the Ukrainian American community did address the issue of "disinformation and defamation" of Ukraine – but there is no clear cohesive well-funded policy. We are still reacting instead of thinking, planning and proacting. The 10th anniversary of Chernobyl is coming up – do we have a PR blitz prepared?

A heartening piece of news is the upcoming discussion of a merger between the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Fraternal Association. Perhaps one of the first things that such a body could sponsor is a film on Ukraine, past and present which could be pushed on television. Such a project is being produced on the Baltic states. "A Baltic Profile" is a televised documentary, hosted by Walter Cronkite, focusing on the Baltic states' politics, culture, business, industry and its place in the world tomorrow. It will appear in 1996 on the Public Broadcasting System. Let's learn from our smaller but more enterprising neighbors.

With all the funds that have gone to Ukraine, perhaps we in the diaspora should begin insisting that the Ukrainian government begins to show some results of all that "joint venturing."

The small country of Korea has a Korean Information Center housed in the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Washington. This center sponsors all kinds of press conferences and cultural events. We must insist that the Embassy of Ukraine start acting as a representative of Ukrainian culture, not just as a political and business arm of the government of Ukraine. If we do not, then we are allowing our tax money that is going as "aid" to be wasted.

Ukraine's "independence" has guaranteed nothing, but placed the continuing burden on us of carving out Ukraine's unique identity in the West by virtue of its history, culture, language and separate ethnos.

Larissa Fontana
Potomac, Md.

Ukrainians' reaction to Quebec separatism

Dear Editor:

George Primak, in his letter "Quebec Ukrainians' double standard" (January 7), made a valid observation. Although Canada is a fine country and it would be a shame to have it fall apart, it is correct to say that the French are a distinct people, a nation within Canada.

Yet the majority of Ukrainians in Quebec were against separation while those outside of Quebec often expressed their support for a unified Canada by being vehemently anti-French. When told that they behave as minorities (Jews and others) did in Halychyna when it was under Polish rule they got offended. Nevertheless, it is sadly true.

Minorities always support the central government. One would have expected

that we, "freedom-loving" Ukrainians, would empathize with Quebecers and, at least, if not supportive of separation, remain neutral. Yet we seem unable to grasp the similarity between the Quebecers' plight in Canada and that of Ukrainians in Halychyna under Poland.

D.H. Struk
Toronto

The writer is editor-in-chief of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine.

Re: Ukraine's orphans and foreign adoptions

Dear Editor:

The first time I walked into Orphanage No. 3 in Odessa, Ukraine, I was carrying in a video camera. The next time I walk out of Orphanage No. 3, by the grace of God, I will be carrying out my son.

It started as a 10-day shoot. I wanted to make a video about the Ukrainian orphans. I was a single woman with a minor mission. My life has never been the same since that day last March [1995]. The sweet spirits of many young souls sang out to me. What a sad song they have learned to cry.

There are an estimated 55,000 orphaned children in Ukraine. The average Ukrainian worker makes approximately \$15 a month. A pair of shoes at the open market in Odessa costs \$20. In practical terms, it is an impossible life.

Alexandra is a nanny in my son's room. She works 24-hour shifts four days a week. She smiles and sings as she bounces three babies at once on her ample knees. Alexandra has worked in the orphanage for 25 years. The babies all call her "Mama." "It makes them feel better," she says.

Luke Anthony was not the first child I saw. He was, however, the first one to see me. At four months old he looked me straight in the eye and knew me. He knew all the moments and memories in my heart. He recognized me right away. I am his mother.

Luke was abandoned at birth. His biological mom delivered him and left the hospital. Chances are his young mother was an orphan herself. The state releases homeless kids at age 17. They are thrown into a scrambling society with no real chance for a future.

Luke Anthony is now 14 months old. He still lives in Public Orphanage No. 3. I lived in Odessa for two months this past summer and visited him every morning and night. He loved the grass and the warm breeze. In the evening he would fall asleep in my arms with a smile on his little face. I have been approved to adopt Luke Anthony. It is a long, complicated process so as to ensure that each child has a responsible family.

Now there is a moratorium on all international adoptions out of Ukraine. I feel as though someone has ripped my heart out of my body. Luke is just one of 55,000 homeless orphans.

Please send letters of support for the lifting of the moratorium on adoption of abandoned children in Ukraine to: Universal Aid for Children Inc., Attn.: Ms. Clara Pascal, Director, Ukraine Medical Aid/Relief, First Union Bank Building, second floor, 1600 S. Federal Highway, Hollywood, FL 33020; fax (954) 925-6303.

All letters will be forwarded to the State Department's Office of Children's Issues and to the ambassador of Ukraine in Washington. Support for this cause will play a big role in helping the suffering Ukrainian children.

Clara Pascal
Hollywood, Fla.

CANADA COURIER

by Christopher Guly



Canada's scholarly Oliver Stone

Revisionism is an important tool in interpreting history. Just ask Oliver Stone. His recent films, "JFK" and "Nixon," scream that notion.

In some ways, Stella Hryniuk has become the Oliver Stone of the Ukrainian Canadian community. She laughs at the suggestion.

Of course, unlike Mr. Stone, Dr. Hryniuk's work is intended to educate, not necessarily entertain. (Though anyone who has ever taken one of her University of Manitoba history courses will attest to the fact that the native Manitoban has the gift to enthrall a classroom with her historical anecdotes and colorful descriptions of long-gone characters.) But like Mr. Stone, Dr. Hryniuk does not sidestep controversy.

Her research into the career of Canada's first Ukrainian Catholic bishop, Nicetas Budka, for example, revealed a man largely misunderstood by several Ukrainian Canadians.

When World War I broke, ultra-nationalist Canadians accused him of being a traitor by initially calling on Ukrainian Canadians to defend their native Austro-Hungarian homeland (he later told the community that Canada was their new country), and ultra-nationalist Ukrainian Canadians accused him of splintering the Church into a break-away Orthodox unit. By carefully reading Bishop Budka's correspondence and surveying writings about him, Dr. Hryniuk determined the bishop – now touted as a potential martyr saint in the Church – was misunderstood.

So was she. "I became an apologist for Bishop Budka," she said recently in a telephone interview from her home in Winnipeg.

And all she wants to do is help people know more about their history.

Similarly, Dr. Hryniuk tried to dispel the notion that late 19th century eastern Galicia was rife with alcoholism. After looking at consumption and production figures, the University of Manitoba historian found the accusations were exaggerated.

Dr. Hryniuk's historical research, largely in western Ukraine's Galicia region, has even challenged her own Ukrainian mythology. "I have learned Ukrainians had such richness in their educational background. I always had the impression that nobody went to school. But I found that everybody was getting schooling," she explained.

Actually, Dr. Hryniuk's career is in some ways a surprise in itself. She admits to being a "lazy kid" in Shoal Lake – a community northwest of Winnipeg in the Riding Mountain district of Manitoba. Dr. Hryniuk dreamed of being a world traveler; her parents wanted her to be like her brother and sister, who maintained top-of-the-class standings in their primary schooling.

However, as she proudly points out, she obtained her doctorate. They didn't.

In fact, getting her Ph.D. in history was somewhat of a feat in itself.

Dr. Hryniuk completed her thesis on "Peasant Society in Transitions: A Case Study of Five East Galician Counties, 1880-1900" in 1984. But she never obtained access to Galician archives until 1987.

"The Soviets wouldn't let me in to see the records [in 1984], so I had to use those in Poland," explained Dr. Hryniuk. "But it was such an innocuous topic, and

getting there at the time would have given me a much more grounded thesis."

Nevertheless, when she finally made the trip to western Ukraine three years post-thesis, Dr. Hryniuk discovered how much her thesis was reinforced and supported by the archives in Galicia.

Former collaborator Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, a political geographer at Kingston's Royal Military College of Canada, credits Dr. Hryniuk as one of Canada's best Ukrainian Canadian historians. "She is a competent researcher and writer, and a solid academic," he said.

An associate professor at the University of Manitoba's departments of history and Slavic studies, Dr. Hryniuk has taught Ukrainian and Ukrainian Canadian history since 1978. This year, her course load includes looking at the Ukrainian civilization, the history of minorities in the modern world, and examining the role of women in Russian writing. The energetic academic is also studying the Ukrainian community in Brazil in what spare time she has.

A winner of the Winnipeg YM-YWCA Women of Distinction Award in 1993, she has written and edited eight books. The most recent, "The Land They Left Behind: Canada's Ukrainians in the Homeland," which features the late 19th century Galician photographs of Czech photographer Frantizek Rehorek.

When Dr. Hryniuk is not writing, she's teaching. And when she's doing neither, she's off either in Ukraine – about 15 times so far in eight years – or whisking off to such faraway places as Honolulu (via Vienna, no less) and Atlanta, to deliver presentations at scholarly conferences.

Last September, Dr. Hryniuk even involved her 16-year lifemate, Dr. Fred Stambrook, a former dean of arts at the University of Manitoba and currently acting head of its political studies department, in a joint presentation in Brandon. Their topic: "Reflections on East European Immigrants to Manitoba before 1914."

For the record, Dr. Stambrook is a historian who specializes in West European history. That fact is no small one, and offers symmetry to Dr. Hryniuk's world.

Along with revisionism, symmetry in interpretation is a vital element in Dr. Hryniuk's historical studies.



Dr. Stella Hryniuk

Ukraine's creative youth to tour North America

NEW YORK — Come March, the independent publishing house Smoloskyp, which moved its operations to Kyiv some two years ago, presents the diaspora with the first-ever North American tour of "Creative Youth of Ukraine." For the first time since the country of 52 million declared its independence in 1991, the Ukrainian diaspora in the United States and Canada will have the opportunity to meet with representatives of Ukraine's future: a group of young intellectuals, artists and activists at the cutting edge of nation-building and the development of a civil society with a Ukrainian character.

The group consists of nine persons between the ages of 20 and 26. All nine have been cited with honorary diplomas by Smoloskyp for their outstanding activities in the realms of literature, culture and civic development. All hail from the eastern parts of the country; six are students at various Kharkiv institutions of higher learning and receive regular stipends funded by Ukrainian communities in the United States and Canada through Smoloskyp.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine are jointly sponsoring the tour, while community credit unions and local and youth organizations are pitching in with financial assistance and manpower. The Toronto area appearances are sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Congress.

The year 1995 was a milestone in Ukraine's development of a civic society for it marked the emergence of a large group of creative and community-minded youth onto the intellectual and socio-political scene. Talented writers, political scientists, scholars and civic activists organized and conducted numerous seminars, conferences, literary and theatrical gatherings, showing, for the first time in four years of independence, that a new generation is rising — one with a fresh and distinctive approach to the tasks of nation-building, revival of Ukrainian spiritualism and construction of a national literary tradition for the 21st century.

The overriding purpose of the group's tour of North America is to acquaint the Ukrainian community, and diaspora youth in particular, with today's creative Ukrainian youth. Every performance, meeting and discussion is geared to convey youthful perspectives on the state of life and politics in Ukraine today, to introduce Ukrainian Americans and Ukrainian Canadians to contemporary Ukrainian literature and theater, and to give young people in the diaspora a sense of what being active in the building of a Ukrainian outlook on life really means.

At every point in the group's itinerary, two separate events will be held. The first of these will be a presentation-discussion featuring four rising stars of Ukrainian civic, literary and intellectual activism:

- Oles Doniy, 26, of Kyiv, heads the delegation. A political scientist by calling, leader of the 1990 student hunger strikes on (then) October Revolution (and now) Independence Square, Mr. Doniy is a member of the Kyiv City Council and the author of "The Student Revolution on Granite." Mr. Doniy will speak on "The Political Situation in Ukraine Through the Eyes of Youth: The Role and Place of Youth in the Ukraine of the Future."

- Maksym Rozumny, 26, born in Kyiv, and a graduate student (aspirant) at the Institute of Philosophy of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, is a political scientist. He heads the Creative Association "500" and has written a book on the 90s generation in Ukraine, titled "A Matter of Honor." Mr. Rozumny will address "The Ukrainian National Idea: Today and Tomorrow."

- Andriy Kokotiukha, 25, a native of Nizhyn, is a journalist, writer and author of "Wedding Games of Frogs." Mr. Kokotiukha will speak on "A Step into the 21st Century of Young Ukrainian Literature."

- Serhiy Zhadan, 21, from Luhanske, is a student, poet and author of the poetry collection "Tsyatnyk." He will present a talk on "Modern Poetry of Ukrainian Youth."

The second evening will feature the Kharkiv Student Drama Group in "Arabesques," a play based on the works of Mykola Khvylioviy, Vasyly Symonenko and Hryhoriy Skovoroda.

Prior to the play, its director and producer, Svitlana Oleshko, 22, student and playwright, will present "We Come from Kharkiv: Our Student

Drama Group."

The members of the cast, all of whom attend Kharkiv educational institutions, are: Natalia Tsymbal, 22, of Luhanske; Vadym Korobka, 23, of Kharkiv Oblast; Mykhailo Ozerov, 20, of Kharkiv; and Dmytro Turkevych, 21, of Kharkiv.

The UCCA, UACC and CCAU have called on their local branches and on all youth, community and women's organizations to extend a helping hand in order to ensure the success of this tour. Likewise, communities are requested not to schedule events on the same days and times as the youth group's performances and seminars in order to allow the greatest number of people to see and meet with this delegation from Ukraine.

Dates and times of performances, as well as local information numbers follow.

North American tour schedule

- New York: Saturday, March 2 — "Arabesques" at 5 p.m.; Derzhavnytskyi Front Hall, 136 Second Ave.; Sunday, March 3 — Political-literary seminar at 2:30 p.m.; Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave.

- Rochester, N.Y.: Tuesday, March 5: — Political-literary seminar at 7 p.m.; St. Josaphat School Hall, 940 East Ridge Road and Stanton Lane; Wednesday, March 6 — "Arabesques" at 7 p.m.; St. Josaphat School Hall. Contact: Roman Kutsil, (716) 467-2377; Roman Tracz (716) 381-8006.

- Buffalo, N.Y.: Thursday, March 7 — Political-literary seminar at 7 p.m.; St. John the Baptist Church Hall, 3275 Elmwood Ave.; Friday, March 8 — "Arabesques" at 7 p.m.; St. John the Baptist Church Hall. Contact: Oksana Berezhnysky, (716) 835-3167.

- Toronto: Saturday, March 9 — Political-literary seminar at 4 p.m.; UNO Hall, 297 College St.; Sunday, March 10 — "Arabesques" at 4 p.m.; Dormition B.V.M. Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 3625 Cawtra Rd., Mississauga. Contact: Viktor Pedenko, (905) 889-0640.

- Detroit: Tuesday, March 12 — Political-literary seminar at 7 p.m.; Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Road.; Wednesday, March 13 — "Arabesques" at 7 p.m.; B.V.M. Church Hall, 29500 Westbrook, Warren. Contact: Zenon Wasylkevych, (810) 756-8245; Lubomyr Tatukh, (810) 755-5185.

- Cleveland: Thursday, March 14 — Political-literary seminar at 7 p.m.; Protection of the B.V.M. Church Parish Center, 68-10 Broadview Road, Parma; Friday, March 15 — "Arabesques" at 7 p.m.; Protection of the B.V.M. Parish Center. Contact: Vasyly Lischnytsky, (216) 842-1066 (evenings).

- Chicago: Saturday, March 16 — Political-literary seminar at 5 p.m.; Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2247 West Chicago Ave.; Sunday, March 17 — "Arabesques" at 5 p.m.; Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Church auditorium, corner of Superior and Oakley. Contact: Zynovia Bihun, (312) 384-0443; Svyatoslav Lychyk, (708) 366-8471.

- North Port, Fla.: Wednesday, March 20 — Political-literary seminar at 7 p.m.; St. Andrew Ukrainian Religious and Cultural Center, 4100 Biscayne Drive; Thursday, March 21 — "Arabesques" at 7 p.m.; St. Andrew Ukrainian Religious and Cultural Center. Contact: Roman Shramenko, (941) 484-8427; Lesia Tatarko, (941) 497-4232.

- Washington: Saturday, March 23 — "Arabesques" at 7 p.m.; St. Andrew the First-Called Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 15100 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md.; Sunday, March 24 — Political-literary seminar at 1:30 p.m.; St. Andrew the First-Called Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Contact: Ihor Gawdiak, (301) 622-2338; Stepan Rapavy, (301) 770-6911.

- Baltimore: Tuesday, March 26 — Political-literary seminar at 6:30 p.m.; St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 2401 Eastern Ave. Contact: Hanna Samutyn, (301) 381-6890; Yevhen Snihura, (301) 254-3135.

- Philadelphia: Wednesday, March 27 — "Arabesques" at noon; Ukrainian Educational-Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road.; Thursday, March 28 — "Political-literary seminar" at 7 p.m.; Ukrainian Educational-Cultural Center. Contact: Orysia Hewka, (610) 277-0492.

- New York: Friday, March 29: farewell meeting with the community and dinner at 6 p.m.; Ukrainian National Home, 140 Second Ave.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Lviv Polytechnic to host conference on terminology

by Jurij Dobczansky

Lviv Polytechnic University will host the Fourth International Conference on "Problems of Ukrainian Scientific and Technical Terminology" in Lviv on September 24-27.

The conference is being organized by the Committee on Standardization of Ukrainian Scientific and Technical Terminology in Lviv. Ukraine's Ministry of Education and the State Committee on Standardization, Metrology and Certification have authorized the Lviv committee to develop national terminological standards.

The committee's motto speaks for itself: "Those nations, whose computers will speak their language, will persevere." At a time of rapid technological change and nation-state building, it is imperative that Ukrainian specialists have a command of the appropriate Ukrainian terminology. More than merely resurrecting the linguistic milestones of the Ukrainization efforts of the 1920s, the task of de-Russifying today's Ukrainian technical language demands close cooperation between linguists and specialists from almost all disciplines.

Mindful of this, the conferences serve as a forum for the discussion of problems related to updating and developing authentic Ukrainian terminology. They have drawn together specialists from all parts of Ukraine, Europe and North America. Much of the current emphasis is on the development of Russian-Ukrainian glossaries, but considerable attention is being paid to multilingual and English-Ukrainian dictionaries in vitally important fields such as economics and military affairs. It is remarkable to see how much has been accomplished with meager financial support.

The committee has published collections of abstracts from each of the previous three conferences (1992, 1993 and 1994) and issues the annual Naukovo-Tekhnichne Slovo, which features articles and selected papers from past conferences. In addition to holding conferences, the committee issues a series of occasional topical papers called Terminolohichniy Metelyk, and supports publication of specialized dictionaries.

The terminological conference is organized into six sections: 1) history and current developments in Ukrainian scientific and technical

(Continued on page 12)

Jurij Dobczansky participated in the 1994 conference on "Problems of Ukrainian Scientific and Technical Terminology."

Montessori program makes strides in Kyiv

PRINCETON, N.J. — In November 1995, a contingent of Ukrainian education administrators, including Boris Zhebrovsky, first deputy chairman of the Main Board for Public Education of Kyiv; Vera Guroynova, superintendent of Darnitsa Public School District, Kyiv; and Tatiana Mikhaltshouk, principal of the Kyiv Montessori School, made a return visit to Princeton Montessori School and the Princeton Center for Teacher Education (PCTE).

This visit is part of an ongoing, collaborative project between PCTE and the Education Board of Kyiv to establish a Ukrainian Montessori teacher training program. Already in operation is the Kyiv Montessori School, a public education laboratory school for children age 3 to 7, that will serve as a model for teachers in training.

Educators from Ukraine first visited the Princeton Center of Education in 1994 to explore and observe Montessori education in the United States. Since then, PCTE staff have trained six Ukrainian early childhood teachers to become certified educational specialists in Montessori education.

In turn, representatives from PCTE have visited Kyiv on several occasions to consult with their educators and to better understand their interests in bringing Montessori education to the Ukrainian educational system.

According to PCTE Director Ginny Cusack, such exchanges are critical to the implementation of a successful Ukrainian Montessori program. "PCTE's role in this joint endeavor is an advisory one," she said. "We share our expertise, experience and knowledge as Montessori educators. In addition, we provide our understanding of Montessori philosophy; the Ukrainians then adapt and modify the philosophy in accordance with their cultural customs. We are focusing our efforts on introducing an authoritative form of education rather than the past Soviet style of authoritarianism."

This collaborative project is funded solely through contributions from concerned citizens in the United States and Ukraine. The Ukrainian-American Montessori Foundation, a not-for-profit organization, was established in 1994 specifically to solicit funds to further this educational endeavor on behalf of the children of Ukraine.

For more information on the Ukrainian-American Montessori Foundation, to make a donation, or to assist with translations, please call PCTE at (609) 924-4594.

FOR THE RECORD: Central and East European Coalition position on NATO expansion

Published below are the Central and East European Coalition's January 26 letter to President Bill Clinton and its position paper on the expansion of NATO.

CEEC's letter to the president

Dear Mr. President:

We approach you on behalf of our non-partisan coalition of 18 national organizations, representing more than 20 million Americans with roots in Central and East Europe. Our ethnic communities are dedicated to the common goals and values of the American people and the nations of our heritage.

We appreciate the accomplishments of your administration in the areas of prime interest to us. We particularly welcome recent indications of greater attention of American policy to the concerns of the many states in Central and Eastern Europe which regained their independence following the collapse of the Soviet Union.

We offer our support for your efforts to restore peace to Bosnia, and are gratified that NATO has accepted the offers by our ancestral homelands to take part in the Implementation Force. We feel the Bosnia mission will reinvigorate NATO as an effective force for peace, while restoring America's leadership and involvement in Europe.

At the same time, we are duty-bound to express formally to you our alarm over certain other developments which, we feel, adversely affect the longer-term prospects for peace in Europe. The enclosed position paper outlines these concerns, and offers some remedies based on our own experience and understanding of this critical region and its peoples.

We sincerely hope, Mr. President, that this position paper may help your administration in the identification of potential sources of future conflict in Europe, and encourage thoughtful consideration of actions that may be taken by the United States to reduce or eliminate such threats. We look forward to an opportunity to meet with you to discuss the concerns and remedies offered in this position paper.

Inte Rupners, president, American Latvian Association Inc.; Carl Bazarian, chairman, board of directors, Armenian Assembly of America; Russell R. Zvistovich, president, Belarusian Congress Committee of America; Armand A. Scals, president, Congress of Romanian Americans Inc.; Juhan Simonson, president, Estonian American National Council Inc.; the Rt. Rev. Imre Bertalan, D.D., chairman, Hungarian American Coalition; Regina F. Narusis, J.D., president, Lithuanian-American Community Inc.; Laszlo Pasztor, national president, National Federation of American Hungarians Inc.; John J. Karch, Ph.D., executive vice-president, Slovak World Congress; Ulana M. Diachuk, president, Ukrainian National Association Inc.; Radi Slavoff, vice-president, Bulgarian Institute for Research and Analysis; Otakar A. Horna, chairman, Czechoslovak Council of America; Ylo Anson, president, Estonian World Council Inc.; John B. Genys, Ph.D. chairman, Joint Baltic American National Committee Inc.; Grozvydas Lazauskos, president, Lithuanian American Council Inc.; Edward J. Moskal, president, Polish American Congress Inc.; Askold S. Lozynskyj, president, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America Inc.

On behalf of the Central and East European Coalition.

CEEC position paper

The Central and East European Coalition (CEEC) is an umbrella organization of 18 national organizations, representing more than 20 million Americans with roots in Central and Eastern Europe. Our ethnic communities are dedicated to the common goals and values of the American people and the peoples of the nations of our heritage.

The CEEC appreciates the accomplishment of the Clinton administration in the areas of our prime interest, including the Partnership for Peace, which has created the potential for developing bilateral military cooperation with, and assistance to, the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. It particularly welcomes recent indications of greater attention in American policy to the concerns of Ukraine, the Baltic nations and other states which regained their independence following the collapse of the Soviet Union. It also extends its total and unanimous support for the president's courageous efforts to restore peace in Bosnia, which will reinvigo-

rate NATO as an effective force for peace, while reinforcing America's leadership and involvement in Europe.

At the same time, the CEEC feels compelled to formally express its alarm over certain other developments which it feels adversely affect the long-term prospects for peace. The purpose of this position paper is to outline the principal sources of the CEEC's concern and to suggest some remedies based on its members' own experience and understanding of this critical region and its peoples.

I. No progress on NATO enlargement.

In January 1994, the Clinton administration committed itself to the integration of the new democracies of Central and Eastern Europe into the defensive structure of the Atlantic community. Two years later, the questions the president posed – when the process of NATO expansion will begin, and who will join – remain unanswered.

The president's stated doctrine that designation of prospective new members of NATO would draw a new line of division in Europe would seem to contradict and undermine the very concept of NATO enlargement, since it implies that the old division between East and West should remain.

The CEEC sees no forceful advocacy by the administration to obtain consensus among the NATO allies for NATO expansion beyond vague and non-committal statements that sometime in an unspecified future some

from Russia will effectively prevent the Europeans from resorting to economic sanctions, and that Russia's nuclear arsenal should be used to deter any effort to contain Russia's strategic goals.

Regrettably, the escalation of Russia's military threats has prompted a backlash of opposition to NATO enlargement among our allies and in the United States. Opponents of expansion are not willing to accept the growing risks projected by Russian statements. The anti-expansion arguments have not been contested by administration spokesmen.

In December, the NATO ministerial conference awarded Russian nationalists another major success by again suspending any meaningful progress towards NATO enlargement. We do not consider endless abstract studies and non-committal consultations as progress.

At the same time, the Russians were offered a charter of strategic partnership and membership in a consultative committee based on the model established in Bosnia for the specific purpose of integrating Russian troops into NATO peacekeeping operations. This Bosnian consultative committee specifically excluded other countries participating in the NATO mission.

In the likely event that in June the Russians will elect a nationalist or communist as president, the risks of confrontation over NATO expansion will inevitably rise to an unacceptable level, and the whole issue may well be dropped from the international agenda. Should this happen, the strong pro-Western and pro-American ori-

“...we see the United States on the road to strategic cooperation with Russia, to the exclusion of the interests and equal participation of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.”

unnamed countries may join the Atlantic community. Legislation authorizing assistance to countries most qualified for NATO membership has been vigorously opposed by the U.S. Department of State.

II. Escalation of Russian Threats

Further, the president's assurances that Russia would not be permitted to veto NATO decisions have been repeatedly contradicted by events. President Boris Yeltsin did in fact veto the enlargement of NATO in his letter of September 15, 1993, addressed to the major NATO powers. There are good reasons to believe that had the United States acted firmly at that time, making clear its decision to enlarge the alliance, but coupling this with the offer of a strategic partnership and economic assistance to Russia, the Russian leadership would have reconciled itself to the concept.

We believe that this was a unique historical opportunity to gain Russia's reluctant recognition and acceptance of its loss of empire, and to guide it away from its traditional path of expansionism and towards much-needed internal reforms. Instead, the United States yielded to the Russian veto. After three more months of painful hesitation, the Clinton administration deferred indefinitely any decision on enlargement.

This deferral is the cause of our deep concern. For the first time, Russia was given a clear signal that it would successfully prevent the enlargement of NATO and keep open the option of regaining in the future its control over the independent states of the former Soviet bloc.

Russian hopes of rebuilding its empire were regrettably fueled by the United States policy of placating aggressive Russian nationalism. Growing indications of resurgent expansionist ambitions were passed over in silence, minimized, or even presented as “good news.”

So far, the only outcome of this policy have been increasing expressions of anti-Western and anti-American feelings and a dramatic escalation of threats and demands. As recently as January 4, 1996, the Russian minister of defense repeated threats that any expansion of NATO would be met by the relocation of Russian troops, a new role for tactical nuclear weapons, and unilateral abrogation of the existing arms reduction treaties. These threats were made in Kyiv in the presence of the United States secretary of defense.

We do not believe there is any imminent danger of Russian military aggression. But we cannot remain indifferent when leading Russian military experts are publicly predicting that the reoccupation of the Baltic states would not be resisted by NATO, that the dependence of Western Europe on supplies of natural gas

of the peoples of Central and Eastern Europe will be undermined, and the United States will again lose a unique opportunity to consolidate democracy and to stabilize this critical region, which in the past has been the source of so much ethnic conflict.

III. Conclusions

In view of these disheartening developments, there is a growing perception among the communities represented by this coalition that the countries or our heritage will not be permitted to join the Atlantic community of free and democratic nations during the present administration. Instead, we see the United States on the road to strategic cooperation with Russia, to the exclusion of the interests and equal participation of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

We do not believe that one can find any American with roots in these countries who does not dread the specter of the big powers once again deciding, as at Yalta, the fate of these smaller nations. We all remember the suffering imposed on our kin as a result of Yalta, as well as the high price the United States had to pay through the years of the Cold War. The president's determined effort to put an end to the ethnic conflict in Bosnia affirms once again that appeasement leads to aggression, while the projection of power is the only way to avoid the necessity of using it.

IV. Recommendations

Time is not on our side, but it is our hope that the fruits of victory in the Cold War may yet not be lost. We have given much thought to steps that the United States still might take to avoid such a tragedy. We offer the following recommendations for the administration's consideration, in the belief that delay in their implementation will only increase the threats to peace and security in the region:

1) A declaration that before the end of 1996, the United States will propose to NATO the designation of countries that will be invited to join the alliance through a gradual enlargement, and establish a clear time-frame for this process.

2) Before the security guarantees of Article V of the Washington Treaty are formally extended to countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the United States should introduce a NATO resolution declaring that any attempt to restrict sovereignty of any democratic country in Central and Eastern Europe by force, threat of force, or economic extortion will be opposed collectively by the

(Continued on page 15)

Borzov honored with fellow 100-meter champions

by Roman Woronowycz

NEW YORK — Ukrainian sports hero Valeriy Borzov, who today is Ukraine's minister of youth and sports, was specially honored on February 6 along with the other 100-meter Olympic gold medalists of the post World War II era.

He joined nine of the 11 100-meter Olympic champions at the Jesse Owens International Trophy Awards, commemorating the 60th anniversary since the day Jesse Owens took gold in Berlin before a shocked Adolf Hitler. This was the second time the 100-meter gold medalists have come together; the first time was 10 years ago on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Mr. Owens' accomplishments.

The nine who showed were: Harrison Dillard (winner in 1948), Lindy Remigino (1952), Bobby Morrow (1956), Bob Hayes (1964), Jim Hines (1968), Hasely Crawford (1976), Allan Wells (1980), Linford Christie (1992) and Mr. Borzov (1972). Only 1960 champ Armin Hary and 1988 winner Carl Lewis were no-shows.

Mr. Borzov took gold in both the 100-meter and 200-meter dashes in 1972 in Munich, the only person to do so besides Mr. Owens in 1936 and Mr. Morrow in 1956. The Ukrainian also took 2 bronzes in the 1976 Games in Montreal (in the 100-meters and 4x100-meter relay).

During his competitive years, many derided Mr. Borzov as too mechanical, a person who exhaustively studied films and technique. However, at a morning press conference he explained that, quite conversely, he had admired and copied the style of Mr. Hayes, the 1964 gold winner who had a flamboyant style.

"The model for my style was Bob Hayes. I compiled the styles of several great track stars and it seemed to work — I won," said Mr. Borzov.

NBC broadcaster Bob Costas, who hosted the event, took the assembled through a video history of the 100 years of Olympic 100-meter dash competitions. Mr. Borzov, after seeing his performance on tape 24 years later, said, "I am not an emotional person, but it was shocking to see myself as a young person." Mr. Borzov last competed in 1978.

The event, held since 1980, recognizes "the world's most outstanding athlete." This year the Jesse Owens International Trophy went to Michael Johnson, who won both the 200-meter and 400-meter dashes at the U.S. Championships and the World Championships in Goteberg, Sweden, the first man to win both in either competition. Past trophy winners include Eric Heiden, Sebastian Coe, Florence Griffith Joyner, Edwin Moses, Greg Lemond, Ben Johnson and Vitaly Scherbo.

The dinner is sponsored by the International Amateur Athletic Association with proceeds from the \$500-a-plate black-tie benefit going to support the Jesse Owens Foundation and the U.S. Olympic Committee.

Other notables present were NBC Chairman Richard Wright, Olympic champion Edwin Moses, Jesse Owens' widow Ruth Owens and U.S. Olympic Committee Chairman Leroy Walker.



Eight of the 11 living Olympic 100-meter dash gold-medalists at the morning press conference: (top row, from left) Harrison Dillard, Lindy Remigino, Bobby Morrow, Bob Hayes, (bottom row, from left) Jim Hines, Valeriy Bubka, Hasely Crawford and Allan Wells.



Jesse Owens' widow, Ruth, presents honor to Valeriy Borzov.



Valeriy Borzov and the man who dethroned him in 1976, Hasely Crawford, at the evening benefit.

Bubka...

(Continued from page 1)

final assault on the bar. The clapping turned to cheering as he cleared the mark.

It did not matter that subsequently he failed in three attempts at 19 feet 8 1/4, Sergey Bubka had finally conquered Millrose and was awarded the Fred Schertz Trophy as the meets outstanding performer.

Mr. Bubka seemed to struggle in all of his jumps, but always cleared the height when he had to. He said the runway bothered him. "I don't know, it felt uncomfortable. Maybe it was too short." He

also had problems with his poles, switching several times.

Afterwards, Mr. Bubka confirmed that he would be competing for Ukraine in the 1996 Summer Olympics and could be altering his spring meet schedule to get practice time in Atlanta. "I may forego the meet in Brazil in May so that I can be the first to jump in Atlanta," said the soft-spoken vaulter.

Mr. Bubka, who is considered by most the greatest pole-vaulter ever, has set the world record indoors 18 times, and 17 times outdoors, and has a total of nine world championships. He won his first in Helsinki, Finland, in 1983. In 1988, he

took gold at the Olympics in Seoul, South Korea.

The Millrose Games, which have spotlighted international track and field talent for 89 years, this year featured stars like 60-meter sprinters Gwen Torrence and Donovan Bailey, both of whom took first in their respective divisions (Ms. Torrence for the sixth time), Joetta Clark, winner in the 800-meter run, and hurdler Roger Kingdom.

Niall Bruton won for the second time in the Wanmaker Mile, the featured race of the Millrose Games, outduelling fellow Irishman Marcus O' Sullivan, himself a five-time champion.

Thousands raised at NYC meeting with Valeriy Borzov

by Yarema A. Bachynsky

NEW YORK — Even though their numbers were small, the 100 or so people present at the Ukrainian National Home on Sunday, February 4, made up in dollars what the biting cold took away in attendance. Close to \$60,000 was raised to support Ukraine's athletes at the upcoming Atlanta Summer Olympics at a community meeting with Minister of Youth and Sports Valeriy Borzov.

Mr. Borzov was accompanied by Laryssa Barabash-Temple, official representative of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine (NOC) in the U.S.

Appointed by Ukraine's first president, Leonid Kravchuk, Mr. Borzov is perhaps best known in the athletic world for his sprinting prowess. A gold medalist in the 100- and 200-meter dash at the 1972 Munich Olympics, he caused quite a stir in correcting a reporter by stating that he was a Ukrainian, not a Russian, athlete. Once "The Fastest Man in the World," he is now carrying the torch for Ukraine's underfunded national athletic program.

Winding up a three-city fund-raising tour, Mr. Borzov focused his address on Ukraine's development of an independent Olympic program, with all its symbolic meaning, achievements and difficulties. Recalling President Bill Clinton's White House reception of figure skating sensations Oksana Baiul and Viktor Petrenko, Mr. Borzov underlined the positive role that athletic achievement plays in building Ukraine's international reputation.

Turning to 1996, Mr. Borzov said Ukraine would field close to 200 athletes at Atlanta, a significant number of whom had already undergone acclimatization there in 1995. He mentioned gymnast Lilya Pidkopayeva and rhythmic gymnast Kateryna Serebrianska as potential powerhouses at the Centennial Olympic Games.

In apprising those gathered of the NOC's work in the United States, Ms. Barabash-Temple highlighted the generosity of the city of Carrollton, Ga., which is Team Ukraine's host for the Games. The city is picking up a \$400,000 tab for Ukraine's Olympians and has, among other things, constructed world-class athletic facilities at West Georgia College, where many of the athletes have already trained. Ms. Barabash-Temple also thanked the 35 Ukrainian Americans and Canadians who served as interpreters for the team during summer and fall 1995 and their coordinator from the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A), Lydia Mykytyn.

Ms. Barabash-Temple also mentioned that Ukraine would maintain a hospitality center, courtesy of a local benefactor, to host official delegations during the Games.

Following a question and answer session, the meeting culminated with the announcement of donations, large and small, to Ukraine's Olympic endeavor. In addition to numerous individuals, organizations contributing were the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the United States and Canada (USCAK), Self-Reliance Federal Credit Union of New York, the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Ukrainian Sport Club of New York, the Ukrainian Orthodox Credit Union and the Ukrainian National Home.

To date, USCAK has donated over \$150,000 to Ukraine's athletic programs, most recently a \$40,000 outlay for purchase of uniforms and equipment for Ukrainian gymnastic teams.

Chornobyl Challenge...

(Continued from page 1)

nant baritone he told the crowd, "Chornobyl is not the sort of thing you can capture in a sound bite or a 30-second commercial. The victims are not neatly gathered in one location where you can count the bodies and calculate the damage."

He also challenged the United States to take a more active financial role in cleaning up the mess, both literally and from a medical standpoint. "If this country helped rebuild Germany after the Nazi regime and rebuilt Japan... then why shouldn't we help rebuild Ukraine, which was the victim of one of the most bloody and tyrannical regimes in history?" queried Mr. Palance. "Why shouldn't we work to save the lives of innocent children in Ukraine who are on the front lines of this global environmental crisis that everyone claims to care so much about?"

Other speakers were U.S. Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.) and Ukraine's Ambassador to the U.N. Anatoliy Zlenko.

Ambassador Zlenko explained that the extent of the damage in the Chornobyl region is such that the world community must help Ukraine, which is unable to adequately finance the costs of the clean-up and needed medical treatment. He said the effort must include the closing of the Chornobyl nuclear plant, the development of ecological safety issues, the search for energy alternatives, and social welfare provisions for Chornobyl workers and inhabitants past and present.

Among the notables present were Metropolitan Constantine of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., Bishop Vsevolod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America, Bishop Basil Losten of

the Ukrainian Catholic Church, as well as Consul General Viktor Kryzhanivsky who is based in New York.

During the banquet, which was organized for Chornobyl Challenge '96 largely through the efforts of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. and Archbishop Antony, four individuals were honored for their contributions.

They were: Dr. George Charuk, medical director of the Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Department at the Central Georgia Rehabilitation Hospital in Georgia, who was honored for his financial and professional support; Dr. Mona Mikalsen for her work in obtaining crucial medical equipment for Chornobyl's children, including a magnetic resonance imaging unit, two ultrasounds from Siemens Corp., an anesthesia machine, a leukemia machine from Merck, Sharp and Dohme, and thousands of dollars worth of equipment for an infant surgery wing in a Lviv hospital; Pastor Volodymyr Domashovets, president of the Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Fellowship, who in 1989 gave the first donation to the then new and unknown Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund and has continued to donate money and time ever since; and Roma Hadzewycz, editor-in-chief of The Ukrainian Weekly, for coverage of Chornobyl-related issues and the CCF's relief efforts.

A much surprised Archbishop Antony was also honored with a special presentation for his work in organizing this initial commemoration. Ms. Matkiwsky, who made the presentation, said, "Without your motivation and guidance, this evening of remembrance would never have been realized. This is indeed a special moment, inspiring us to unite as one family in anticipation of the crucial months ahead."



Sen. Frank Lautenberg (right) with Ambassador Anatoliy Zlenko (center) and Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky.



Guests of honor on the dais during candle-lighting ceremony.

We can ignore Chornobyl only at our own peril...



Jack Palance at the benefit banquet for the Children of Chornobyl Foundation.

Following are excerpts of the address by Jack Palance, national spokesperson for the Children of Chornobyl Foundation, delivered on February 4.

Tonight is a very special evening. Tonight is just the beginning of a year-long campaign to commemorate Chornobyl and to bring this accident back into the consciousness of the American public. I decided to become a spokesperson for the Children of Chornobyl because this is something I had to do.

To those of you who have been working to combat Chornobyl's consequences, Chornobyl must seem like an endless battle. Where do you begin tackling the consequences of a disaster like this – a massive radiation release equivalent to 270 atomic bombs of the sort dropped on Hiroshima? ...

Chornobyl is not the sort of thing you can capture in a sound bite or a 30-second commercial. The victims are not all neatly gathered in one location where you can count the bodies and calculate damage. This disaster reached Norway, Alaska, Ireland, Greece, Turkey. Trace amounts of radiation even reached northern California. ...

But we know Chornobyl is already beginning to take its toll. As we sit here enjoying this wonderful meal, children in Ukraine are being stricken with thyroid cancer at rates 80 times higher than normal. Infants are being born with birth defects and complications that make their survival or any kind of normalcy impossible. To add to all the economic burdens and frustrations and indignities that Ukrainians have to face every single day, they have to worry about this ghost – this specter that haunts their lives and threatens the future of generations they will never live to see. ...

When I visited the Children of Chornobyl office here in New Jersey, I was struck by the photographs of children on the walls. These were kids from Kharkiv, and Chernihiv, and Lviv, and Kyiv. Many of them are probably not alive today. These were kids with sarcomas, Hodgkins disease, leukemias, thyroid tumors, neuroblastomas. They're very, very sick, but the beauty in their faces shines through, their smiles, their humor, their determination to live. ...

Now I know there are cynics and skinflints out there who say that Ukraine is independent now, and that it needs to fend for itself. This is nonsense. No

nation in the world could go through what Ukraine has gone through in the last 70 years – the famine, the purges, the world wars – and the previous 200 years of tsarist rule before that, and be expected to make it on its own. On top of three centuries of unbelievable oppression, Ukraine now has to cope with the world's worst environmental disaster – Chornobyl, which saps about 12 percent of its entire federal budget. ...

I want the story of Ukraine to be told. I want its voices to be heard – not 100 years from now, when it will be too late. I want them to be heard now when there is still time to save the next generation or two. ...

Under the guidance of a perverse Soviet regime, which cherished industrial production and military prowess over all else, over human life, nuclear reactors were constructed on the very headwaters of the Dnipro River like an ecological sword of Damocles, threatening the drinking water for 34 million people downstream. That threat still exists, and it is growing. Eventually it will threaten the Black Sea, from there the Mediterranean, and from there, who knows? Some of these radionuclides remain dangerously radioactive for thousands of years.

Sure, we can ignore Chornobyl. But we can ignore it only at our own peril.

I am excited about becoming a spokesperson for the Children of Chornobyl Foundation. On a shoestring budget, this organization has brought more than \$38 million worth of medical aid to Ukraine – 16 planeloads. ...

There are thousands of children out there who can be saved if only we can look beyond ourselves and do our best to make a difference. The Children of Chornobyl Foundation has already made a big difference. For the cost of a very lowbudget movie, they have worked miracles – installed an MRI, delivered mountains of boxes filled with medicine, trained physicians, set up the finest blood testing laboratory in all of the former Soviet Union ...

So I'm proud to be part of this lifesaving campaign. I look forward to traveling to Kyiv and meeting some of these doctors and children who are on the front lines in the fight against Chornobyl's aftermath. This is something we should all be part of – not just tonight, but for a long, long time to come.

I thank you. I applaud you. God give us strength to do what has to be done.

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Ukrainian World...

(Continued from page 4)

Dr. Cipywnyk said Mr. Kuchma was quite responsive to suggestions that the rights of Ukrainians in other republics of the former Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe needed championing.

Ulana Diachuk, president of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, said she had written a formal protest to Mr. Drach concerning the matter, and read a reply from the UWCC leader disclaiming any role in putting the delegation together.

Dr. Romanyshyn said it was "inexcusable" that Eastern diasporans were excluded. "This is a sensitive period of formulation of policy and setting of precedent," the UWC vice-president said. "We can't allow Drach and Slaboshpytsky to determine our approach to the East or the Ukrainian government's approach."

Even Czolij of the Conference of Ukrainian Youth Organizations (CUYC) and the UCC's Oleh Romaniw continued to voice their displeasure with the UWCC, as they had at previous meetings. Mr. Czolij suggested that there is no need for an umbrella body based in Ukraine, only a mechanism ensuring international Ukrainian congresses take place every four years or so.

Monetary questions, too, plague the UWCC's membership structure. Mr. Romaniw rejected suggestions made by Mr. Drach and other UWCC officials that the UCC is "in arrears" for dues. The UCC president said his organization was represented as a constituent of the UWC and had decided not to seek direct membership in the UWCC, unlike a number of U.S. umbrella organizations.

Mr. Veryha and Mr. Sametz pointed out the UWCC's disproportionate reliance on the West for its budget and its lack of fiscal accountability as sources of friction.

Mr. Veryha also pointed out that it is unrealistic to suggest Ukrainian organizations in the West were going to contribute the \$3,000 (U.S.) the UWCC is demanding as dues when the UWC is having difficulty collecting dues of \$350 from them.

Sports Commission

At this session, the UWC's Presidium also declared July 1996 "Ukrainian Olympic Month". Vsevolod Sokolyk, head of the UWC's Sports Commission, delivered his report on the past year's activities and on those foreseen in the months leading up to the Atlanta Games.

Mr. Sokolyk said the Ukrainian community in North America deserves special praise as it afforded Ukraine's athletes a chance to train on site, in Atlanta, in the summer of 1995. He said this is an opportunity not even shared by competitors from such countries as Canada and Germany. Mr. Sokolyk singled out Buffalo's community for particular accolades.

He mentioned that the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) will be holding its official jamboree, or Zlet, to coincide with the Olympic Games, and that Valeriy Borzov, president of the Ukrainian Olympic Committee, will be coming to the U.S. for a final fund-raising tour in the coming months.

On a down note, Mr. Sokolyk said communications with Ukrainian sports authorities at the intermediate to lower levels continue to be poor. The sports commissioner said the Ukrainian junior team that fared so poorly at the recent hockey world championships in the Boston area could have done much better had they taken up an offer made by Canada's Ukrainian community. Apparently, the team could have played

a series of games in Thunder Bay, Sault-Ste. Marie and London, which had been tentatively scheduled in the fall of 1995.

Mr. Sokolyk said an "Olympic year" calendar had been prepared, with full-color photographs and facts about Ukrainian sports, but at the last minute support had been withdrawn by the credit unions that were to have sponsored and disseminated it.

Mr. Sokolyk also reported that the exodus of trainers from Ukraine is continuing. "If this trend goes unchecked," he said, "there could be a collapse of the country's sports system."

Youth questions

As representative of the Conference of Ukrainian Youth Organizations, Mr. Czolij spoke about the need for the UWC to seriously consider how it will address questions facing Ukrainian youth in the diaspora and how it will include them in community life. He wryly pointed out that it is no longer sufficient simply to refer the 30- to 50-year-olds involved in the UWC as "molodi."

Dr. Cipywnyk seized upon two areas of potential interest for youth — the Chervona Ruta music festival and the Olympic Games — which the community should capitalize on to attract involvement.

Things look bleak, however, as Mr. Czolij cited statistics from the 1990 census indicating that 10 percent of professionals and only 5 percent of the general population of Ukrainian background speaks Ukrainian fluently.

Mr. Romaniw pointed out that perhaps it is time to introduce the principle of English-Ukrainian bilingualism into the UWC in order to attract those who might be deterred from participating because they haven't mastered Ukrainian. The UCC president read a resolution adopted by his organization's 18th triennial congress in October 1995 as a possible guideline in this area.

Mrs. Diachuk concurred, saying, "We need to demand that Ukrainian be learned, but we can't reject the majority of the community because they have difficulty in expressing themselves." She also said the community needs to follow the example of the Scandinavian and Jewish communities, who send their children on immersion excursions. "We need to send our kids to Ukraine, so they see the culture, hear the language and see the high level of education people have attained there," she said.

St. Volodymyr Medal

Following the meetings, a reception was held to honor Stefania Szafraniuk on her 91st birthday. The owner of the Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation and long-time patron of the UWC was presented the umbrella body's highest award, the St. Volodymyr Medal, by Dr. Cipywnyk and Mr. Sokolyk.

Lviv Polytechnic...

(Continued from page 8)

style, 2) theoretical foundations, 3) principles and methods of lexicography, 4) Ukrainian-language sport and military style, 5) formation and standardization of Ukrainian scientific and technical terminology, 6) computer-assisted dictionaries, terminological databases and publication systems for scientific and technical literature.

Applications and abstracts of papers indicating the appropriate section should be submitted by March 15 to the committee chairman: Volodymyr Perkhach, telephone/fax (0322) 72-25-20; Ukraine, 290646, Lviv-13, 12 Stepan Bandera St., Room 112. In the U.S. contact Stephan Ladyzhynsky: telephone, (860) 257-4089; fax, (860) 525-7823.

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AUTHORIZED AGENTS

Memphis medical center trains Ukrainian medical professionals

by the Rev. Joe Kerrigan
and Cathleen Fakult

MEMPHIS, Tenn. – Through the assistance of the International Children's Heart Foundation and with funding by a grant from the Soros Foundation, five staff physicians and two critical care nurses from the Kyiv Institute for Cardiovascular Surgery recently completed two months of study at LeBonheur Children's Medical Center in Memphis.

The team members were Vasili Lazorishinets, cardiovascular surgeon; Vladimir Cheburakhin, anesthesiologist; Oksana Karasevich, intensivist; Maria Rudenko, cardiologist; Vyacheslav Beshlyaga, radiologist; and Olena Kuznetsova, cardiology nurse.

Training the Ukrainian team fit nicely with the over-all aim of the International Children's Heart Foundation: to provide children in Third World countries with an improved level of health care.

"We hope that they carried back to their native country a better understanding of the care of children with congenital heart disease and the standards that are necessary to have good results," said Dr. William Novick, who not only oversaw the work of the Ukrainian contingent but hosted three of the doctors in his home. The remaining members of the team stayed in an apartment near LeBonheur.

"The advantage of bringing the team to Memphis was that it provided us with an opportunity to exchange ideas con-

cerning the care of children with congenital heart disease," Dr. Novick continued. "Additionally, we had the luxury of being able to spend a great deal more time with our Ukrainian colleagues than we had during our brief two-week visit to Ukraine (last winter)."

"The size of the team did present something of a logistical problem, with the transportation of seven individuals to and from various social events, the grocery store, and places to shop for presents for family members," he said. But through the cooperation of volunteers, it worked out nicely.

The Ukrainian team was the second international unit to visit Memphis under the direction of the ICHF. Three Croatian physicians had worked with Dr. Novick for six months in 1994.

"We believe their time here [in July-August 1995] was well spent," said Dr. Novick. "They are now operating on more difficult cases than they previously did and are able to deliver better anesthetic and post-operative care."

The opportunity for international physicians and other medical personnel to travel to Memphis and continue their medical education in such an intensive way was, for these Ukrainian physicians, the opportunity of a lifetime. Hopefully, the knowledge and skills acquired from this experience will in turn benefit the unfortunate children of Ukraine born with congenital heart disease.



The members of a medical team from the Kyiv Institute for Cardiovascular Surgery who were in Memphis for two months of study.

To The Weekly Contributors:

We greatly appreciate the materials – feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, and the like – we receive from our readers.

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

- News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.
- Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- All materials must be typed and double-spaced.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- Photographs submitted for publication must be black and white (or color with good contrast). Captions must be provided. Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- Full names and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- Persons who submit any materials must provide a phone number where they may be reached during the work day if any additional information is required.

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UNWLA spotlights Ukrainian Christmas

by Julia Stojko

DEARBORN, Mich. – Chapter 58 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America was invited to participate in a two-day program depicting the traditions of Ukrainian Christmas, offered in December 1995 by the Henry Ford Museum, Greenfield Village in Dearborn.

With Sofia Malinowski as coordinator, Chapter 58 responded with great enthusiasm to be the first Ukrainians involved in presenting a sample of Sviatyi Vechir foods, crafts and a Christmas tree as an educational program for two classes of students at this historical museum.

Thanks to the talents and efforts of Joanna Von Draginda Kulchesky, who chaired this and two other projects in 1995, Chapter 58 and its members presented a most successful program at the Henry Ford Museum, organizing and preparing the food, crafts, etc., so that a good representation of Ukrainian Christmas traditions was achieved.

The aroma of the 12 dishes and the colorfully decorated classroom brought many onlookers who complimented the members and asked many questions, the answers to which were available on specially printed notes.

Students enjoyed the experience of making Ukrainian tree decorations, such

as painted cookies, golden walnut spiders and candies in special containers. A corner was devoted to a "didukh" and sheaves of wheat. Twelve dishes were shared, and each student went home carrying a bag featuring a Ukrainian dancer design with their own craft items inside.

The second program consisted of Ukrainian Christmas carols performed by St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church Choir of Dearborn under the direction of Olga Dobrivney-Solovey, Chapter 58 executive member.

UNWLA Chapter President Justine Nelligan and husband, Andrew, acted as "hospodari" (hosts) welcoming the carolers.

Included also was a presentation by the Echo Dancers, directed by Ms. Von Draginda Kulchesky, who explained the significance of all the symbols to a large audience in the main hall of the Henry Ford Museum.

In addition, the chapter actively participated in a successful 70th anniversary luncheon of the UNWLA and a fund-raising luncheon at the Ukrainian Village in Warren, Mich., organized in conjunction with the Henry Ford Health System to provide medical and technical assistance to the Lviv Oblast Hospital.

Chapter 58 is preparing to celebrate its 50th anniversary.



UNWLA Chapter 58 members at their "Sviat Vechir" table at the Henry Ford Museum.

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3. Reading of the Minutes of the Annual Meeting, 1995
4. Executive Committee Reports
 Branch President
 Branch Vice-President
 Branch Secretary/Treasurer
5. Report of the Auditing Committee
6. Motion of Absolution
7. Election of Officers
 Branch President
 Branch Vice-President
8. Acceptance Speech of the newly elected President
9. Other Business — Annual Branch membership due increase
10. Adjournment

For further information, please contact the Branch Secretary,
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Cafe Kyiv has dreams in Toronto

by Nestor Gula

TORONTO — Cafe Kyiv is not just another Ukrainian band that plays weddings and dances.

The genesis of the band was in Munich, when two Ukrainians, Roman Lajkosz and Roman Sokolicz, were waiting for permission to enter Canada after escaping from Poland. They were living in a Ukrainian boarding school, and the band was formed as a way to pass the time. In Munich they played at receptions and at pubs at the Uke Bar.

After coming to Canada, they played in the band Zhest, Mr. Lajkosz on guitar and Mr. Sokolicz on keyboards, before reforming Cafe Kyiv in 1990. Borys Kowalski, who played with Mr. Sokolicz in the fusion band Orden in Poland, joined them initially on guitar and now plays bass. As drummer they obtained the services of Yarko Nazarowicz, also a Ukrainian emigre from Poland. In October they added a second guitarist to the line-up by incorporating Volodymyr Yarun, formerly a guitarist with Ukrainian pop sensation Vika.

Musically, Cafe Kyiv blends traditional Ukrainian songs with tasteful modern stylings. They say their music differs from other Ukrainian bands because of the songs they play. "We avoid songs that have become cliché among Ukrainian bands," said Mr. Lajkosz.

Many of the songs performed by Cafe Kyiv hail from the Lemko region. "We play these songs because the Lemko region is now in Poland, where we grew up. We know these songs, we sang them

since childhood," noted Yarko. "The songs have a lively feel to them. This also affects our arrangements of songs." Band members also cited artists like John Lee Hooker, B.B. King and Eric Clapton as great influences.

In the short time the group has been together Cafe Kyiv has enjoyed some measure of success and notoriety. Besides playing the occasional wedding and dance, they had various club gigs in Toronto, they performed at festivals in Edmonton and Saskatoon in 1991 and at the Vatra festival in Poland in 1994 and 1995, and have headlined the Plast "malanka" (New Year's dance) for the last two years. They also perform at various functions to raise money for such charities as Ukrainian schools in Poland and cancer treatment for individuals.

In July of last year the group released a cassette containing nine songs which gives a good cross-section of their music. The cassette includes a Ukrainianized version of Stevie Wonder's "Superstition" called "Zabobony." The cassette was recorded over two weeks in June 1995 and cost the band about \$8,000 (Canadian) to record and produce. According to Borys Kowalski, of the 750 copies they produced most have been sold, requiring a second production run.

Cafe Kyiv hopes to succeed in the music industry. "We do not want to be a simple wedding and zabava band," said Mr. Lajkosz. "We want to be a good band that could hold its own on a professional and artistic level with any in North America."

CEEC position...

(Continued from page 9)

NATO countries by means considered adequate to ensure stability and peace.

3) A statement by the president of the United States establishing the limits to Western tolerance of threatening behavior by Russia. Surveys show that the overwhelming majority of the Russian people do not want conflict with the West. They should be warned of the risks involved in placing their fate in the hands of adventurers and chauvinists.

4) In the transition period proceeding

admission to NATO, the allies should enhance the defense potential of Central and Eastern Europe. Bilateral military cooperation should be expanded under the Partnership for Peace. The United States should assist these countries in developing appropriate self-defense strategies and in restructuring their armed forces accordingly.

It is the CEEC's most sincere hope that this position paper may help the Clinton administration in the identification of potential sources of future conflict in Europe, and permit thoughtful consideration of measures that may be taken by the United States to reduce or eliminate such threats.

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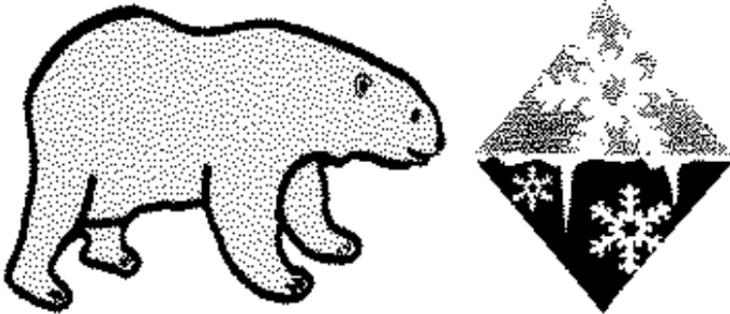
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Ukrainian government...

(Continued from page 1)

from, he ruled out any possibility of a government emission – which would send inflation rates into a tailspin and cause further upheaval in Ukraine's already shaky socio-economic picture.

Deputy Mykola Azarov, chairman of the Parliament's Budget Committee, told Interfax-Ukraine the money for back wages could come from the government's stabilization fund (funds are transferred from the budget for the repayment of miners' wages from its outlay side). He said the debtors in the case of the miners are coal and chemical industry companies that have not paid for their coal supplies.

Prime Minister Marchuk warned, "The strike has already become a politically organized action," which negatively affects Ukraine's stagnant energy sector.

He compared the strikes in Russia, which ended last week, with those in Ukraine. "Although the strikes were similar in form, the consequences of the strike in Ukraine will be graver," he noted, explaining, that given the higher costs of energy, such as gas and oil, as well as the lack of progress in reforming the coal industry in Ukraine, prolonged strikes in Ukraine will have a greater impact on Ukraine's devastated economy.

According to news reports from Donetsk, striking miners were angry

that they had not yet been paid their full salaries and upset that, while Russian miners had resolved differences with their government, they had not been able to settle their problems in Ukraine.

Mr. Marchuk said he understands and sympathizes with the striking coal miners, but he said the consequences of the strike could have a prolonged effect. When foreigners look for countries where they may want to invest some capital, they will not look at places where there are massive strikes, he added.

The prime minister emphasized that the Ukrainian government had paid out necessary funds to the coal industry; it had paid out all wages owed to the miners and was in arrears only in providing social services, such as housing and utilities, to the miners.

Perhaps the main reason there is a strike today, he said, is the fact that the coal sector – much like the agricultural sector of the government – had been slow in reforming. Indeed, the coal mining industry has not changed since the days of the Soviet Union, with directors of mines depending solely on the government for all of their needs – from equipment, to safety standards, to wages and housing.

"It remained within the old scheme of things, an industry from the old days of the giant complex of the former Soviet Union – not an industry of an independent state, or an industry that works in a

(Continued on page 17)

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Ukrainian government...

(Continued from page 16)

market economy," explained Mr. Marchuk.

"We would give subsidies to various ministries, and these subsidies would not change anything in the sectors," he continued. "Within the last year the government spent 95 trillion karbovantsi in subsidies to the coal industry; this did not change anything," he said.

Direct subsidies to the industry as a whole would be unacceptable, said Mr. Marchuk, disclosing that the government had outlined a new plan: government assistance to be provided on a selective basis. This, said the prime minister, would be competitive and effective, enabling coal mines to earn money with start-up costs from the state for the implementation of specific projects.

Prime Minister Marchuk admitted that the government had been dragging its feet in trying to reform the coal industry; the longer this continues, he said, the more devastating the impact will be.

He said the government is aware of the coal mines with good records and added that the government would now concentrate on helping those that need just a bit of a push – not with subsidies, but with loans and technical assistance.

Such decisions will be made according to business plans that will be presented to the government by the mines. Thus, he explained, no longer will the entire coal

sector be given aid from the government. Mines with professional management will be rewarded for their work.

Indeed, Mr. Marchuk said the strikes are due to problems of mismanagement within various mines. He added that favoritism is a problem he had encountered during his review of the entire industry. He noted that mines which had better connections with Kyiv got wages on a more regular basis.

Although he did not use the word "corruption," Mr. Marchuk did say that an investigation had begun into this matter of "favoritism."

On Thursday evening, February 8, Parliament deputies and government officials were scheduled to travel to Donetsk to speak with strike committee members, who had said they would be talking to leaders of other trade unions to determine a further plan of action.

Previously scheduled meetings between the Ukrainian miners' strike committee and the government did not take place as Coal Industry Minister Serhiy Poliakov said he could not guarantee the repayment of back wages.

However, Interfax-Ukraine reported on February 7 that 192,000 tons of coal had been mined in a 24-hour period. Although below the target figure, it was an average amount, comparable to figures during the pre-strike period. The figures were given by Viktor Shchepachiov, who heads the coal production department at the Coal Industry Ministry.

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

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Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

on charges of persecuting Jews and shooting dead a 4-year-old girl in Lysets, a town in western Ukraine. "This is a well-known case but very complicated," said Mr. Sakhno. "This man is accused of serious crimes, but it is up to a court to determine whether he is guilty. Ukraine is not seeking his extradition at the moment, but criminal actions have been launched three times, the first in 1975 and the last in 1987," he added. The director of the Simon Wiesenthal Center's Israeli office, Efraim Zuroff, said on February 1 in the Costa Rican capital, San Jose, that he would campaign for Mr. Koziy's expulsion. A 1986 request by the government of the former Soviet Union that Mr. Koziy be extradited was turned down by a Costa Rican court. (Reuters)

Blast ruptures Luhanske gas pipeline

DONETSK — Part of a natural gas pipeline exploded in flames that gutted five homes in the eastern Ukrainian city of Luhanske on January 30. Two people were injured, including a 90-year-old woman hospitalized in critical condition, said Mykola Vlasov, Luhanske's emergency manager. The blaze burned for several hours before firefighters could put it out. About 280,000 cubic feet of gas were lost. In addition to five homes, one car was destroyed, said Mr. Vlasov. The cause of the explosion was unclear. The pipeline, part of a network bringing natural gas from Siberia to eastern Ukraine and southern

Russia, was shut down indefinitely. The explosion was visible across Luhanske, an industrial city of 505,000 people 24 miles from the Russian border. It was the worst accident on the pipeline since a 1983 explosion. (Associated Press)

Kuchma makes personnel changes

KYIV — Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma has formally dismissed Anatoliy Halchynsky, his advisor on macroeconomic issues, reported UNIAN on February 2. Mr. Halchynsky had announced his intention to resign in December 1995 along with another presidential aide, Oleksander Razumkov, to protest what they viewed as the growing and politically destructive influence of the president's chief of staff, Dmytro Tabachnyk. Mr. Kuchma named Petro Petrashko as his chief economic advisor in December. Mr. Halchynsky has agreed to head the Ukrainian Stock Market Association, made up of 20 companies so far, and cooperate with the Ukrainian Center for Economic and Political Research, headed by Mr. Razumkov. In other news, Mr. Kuchma dismissed three members from his presidential committee against crime and corruption, Justice Minister Serhiy Holovaty, Deputy Prosecutor Olha Kolinko and Hryhoriy Omelchenko, chairman of the Parliament's anti-crime committee. Deputy Prime Minister Vasyl Durdynets will keep his post as the committee's chairman, while the president appointed two new deputy chairmen, Prosecutor-General Hryhoriy Vorsinov and his predecessor, Vladyslav Datsiuk. (OMRI Daily Digest)

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS**Thursday, February 15**

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute invites all interested to a "The Laodicean Epistle, the Kyivan Jew Zakharia and the Judaizers," a lecture by Moshe Taube of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Prof. Taube will speak at 4-6 p.m. at the institute's seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave. Admission is free. For more information call (617) 495-4053.

Saturday, February 17

NEWARK, N.J.: The Mothers' Club of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School will be hosting a Father/Daughter, Mother/Son Valentine Dance at 5-8 p.m. in the school gymnasium. Admission is \$5 and includes a corsage/boutonnier and soda. Refreshments will be available. All families are welcome. For further information call (201) 884-0283.

Saturday, February 17

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society in America invites all members and guests to a lecture, "The Information Blockade in Ukraine: Fabrications and Reality," to be given by Mykola Slavov, director of Ukrinform at the United Nations, former television and radio correspondent in Ukraine. The lecture begins at 5 p.m. at the society's premises on 63 Fourth Ave., between Ninth and 10th streets.

Sunday, February 18

SPRING VALLEY N.Y.: The Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM-A) invites parents and children age 3-18 to an informational meeting for all interested in joining a SUM-A branch in Rockland County. For further information, please call Luba Gensior Sadnytzky, (914) 294-1253.

Thursday, February 22

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute invites all interested to "Music and Society in Post-Communist Ukraine," a lecture by Yakov Gubanov, composer and associate professor of musicology at Kyiv State Conservatory. The event begins at 4 p.m. and will run approximately two hours at the institute's seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave.

Saturday, February 24**BUFFALO, N.Y.:** The State University at

Buffalo Ukrainian Student Association invites the public to "Echoes of Ukraine," a program featuring the presentation of Ukrainian historical attire (presented by the Women's Division of the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, Syracuse Chapter). Performing will be the SUM-A Buffalo Chapter Dance Group and the student association's own Cheremshyna dancers. The event begins at 5 p.m. at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Church Hall, 3275 Elmwood Ave., Kenmore N.Y. Admission: \$8 for adults, \$5 for children. Wine and hors d'oeuvres will be served during the concert. For more information call Olenka Bodnarskyj, (716) 636-1300.

SILVER SPRING Md.: All are invited to Zapusty (Ukrainian Mardi Gras), to be held at Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church, 16631 New Hampshire Ave. Traditional food and entertainment at 7-11 p.m. for interested. For information call Natalka Zacharczenko, (703) 978-2871.

Saturday-Sunday, February 24-25

NEW YORK/CHICAGO: The Shevchenko Scientific Society of America and the editorial board and Foundation of Friends of the Encyclopedia of the Ukrainian Diaspora are sponsoring presentations of the volume on Australia, Africa and Asia. Editors and representatives of the publishing house in Kyiv will be present at the New York event, which will take place at 5 p.m. at the Shevchenko Scientific Society, 63 Fourth Ave. A reception will follow the presentation. Admission: \$10. The following day in Chicago, a banquet honoring the volume's presentation will be held, starting at 1 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave. Admission: \$25 per person, \$40 per couple. For banquet reservations call (312) 489-1339, daytime only.

POSTPONEMENT

NEW YORK : The Ukrainian Institute of America "Music at the Institute" program regrets to announce that due to circumstances beyond its control, the concert of Alexander Slobodyanik, Family and Friends, due to have been held at the institute on Saturday, February 24, has been postponed. An alternate date in the 1996-1997 season will be announced.

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.



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