

INSIDE:

- Canada welcomes third ambassador from Ukraine — page 3.
- Of miners, budgets and dinosaurs — page 9.
- On the road to Atlanta: interview with Valeriy Borzov — page 11.

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\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

Kuchma completes whirlwind working visit to Washington

by **Khristina Lew**

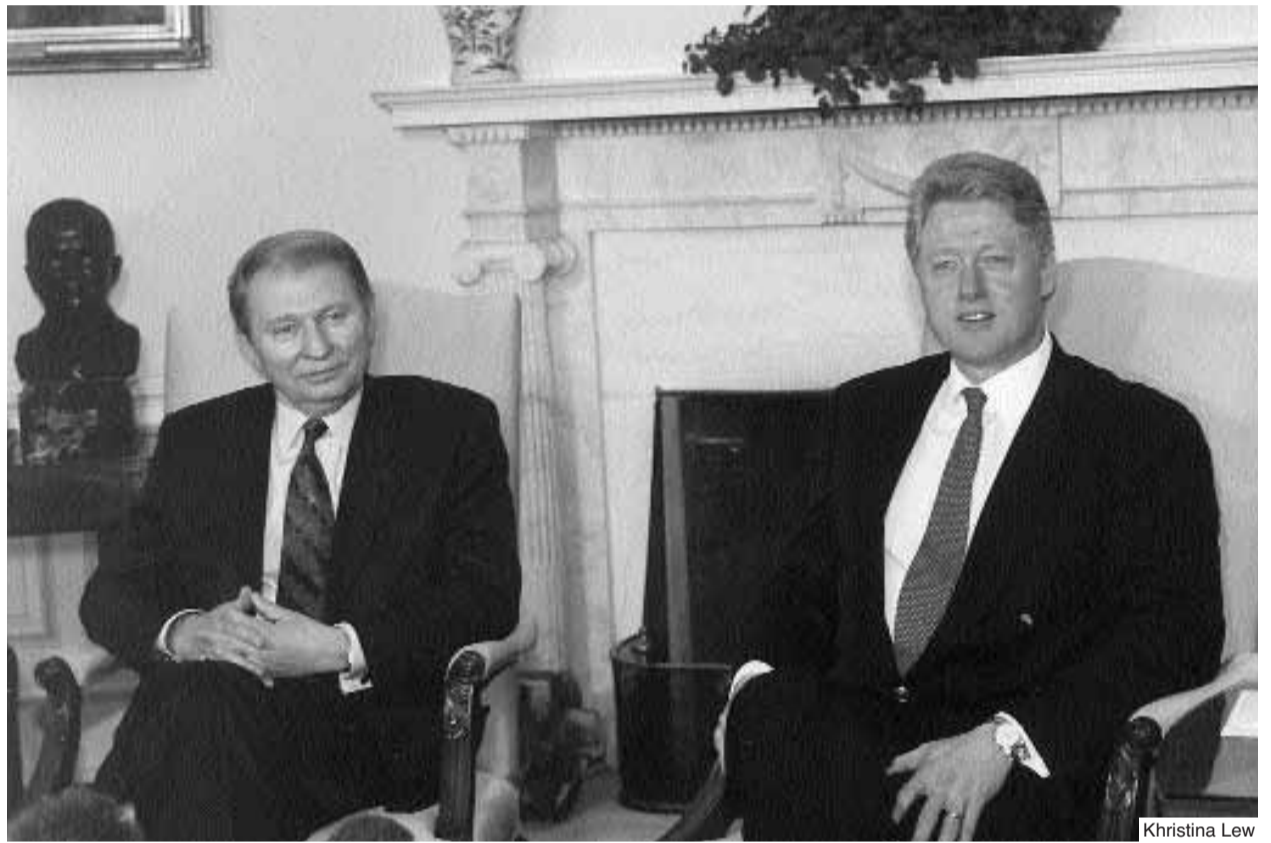
WASHINGTON — In his second visit to the nation's capital since taking office in July 1994, Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma won assurances from President Bill Clinton of continued U.S. support for Ukraine's economic reforms and up to \$900 million in stand-by loans from the International Monetary Fund.

The IMF, which increased the amount of money available in loans to Ukraine from \$1.5 billion to \$1.7 billion, will begin disbursing an available \$900 million for 1996 when Ukraine's Parliament passes a budget. The Parliament reviewed the budget in its first reading on February 16, and Ukrainian government officials expect it to be passed in April.

Michael Camdessus, executive director of the IMF, told reporters after his meeting with Mr. Kuchma at the Mayflower Hotel on February 20 that when the Parliament passes the budget, the IMF also is "ready to negotiate a program with Ukraine over three years, to the end of the century."

President Kuchma's private visit to Washington on February 20-22 at the invitation of Freedom House, the human-rights watchdog organization, can be characterized as moving past a general show of support from the United States and international financial institutions for Ukraine's one-and-a-half-year-old radical economic reform program to discussions of concrete proposals and projects.

(Continued on page 16)



Presidents Leonid Kuchma and Bill Clinton during their meeting at the White House.

National democrats win another round on issue of CIS parliamentary body

by **Marta Kolomayets**

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The plenary work of the Ukrainian Parliament on February 21 created a feeling of déjà-vu, as democrats refused to register for the session until the issue of Ukraine's accession to the Commonwealth of Independent States Inter-Parliamentary Assembly was taken off the agenda.

Events began unfolding much as they had in November-December 1995, when the issue was first raised by left-wing forces in Parliament who demanded that Ukraine — already a member of Council of Europe — also join the CIS Inter-Parliamentary Assembly.

National democratic forces scored a temporary victory in the late afternoon of Wednesday, February 21, as Parliament Chairman Oleksander Moroz submitted three proposals, none of which got enough votes to be legally binding, and thus bought national-democrats more time to keep Ukraine out of the IPA.

Parliament did not begin its work until 5:15 p.m., just 45 minutes before the end of the daily session, as Mr. Moroz pleaded throughout the day to get deputies to register. National democrats, led by the Rukh, Reforms and Statehood factions, boycotted the plenary meeting, leaving only 246 deputies to work. Two-thirds of the 404-member Parliament, or 269, is needed for a vote to be valid.

Mr. Moroz appealed to the Parliament to keep to its promise to return to the issue of IPA accession, as promised by faction leaders who back in December had

(Continued on page 16)

Kuchma administration authors promote focus on Eurasia

by **Marta Kolomayets**

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Well into its fifth year of independence, recognized by more than 150 countries throughout the world as a fledgling democracy committed to market reforms, it would seem that Ukraine has already begun to lay a foundation to secure a place for itself on the map of the Western world.

Recently joining the ranks of the Council of Europe, gaining support from such institutions as the International Monetary Fund and forging partnerships with member-countries of the G-7, Ukraine seems to have found a niche for itself among the European family of nations. And U.S. President Bill Clinton honored Ukraine's historic roots during his May 1995 state visit to Kyiv, saluting it as "one of Europe's oldest nations and youngest democracies."

However, three recently published books — written by high-level members of President Leonid Kuchma's administration — have sent out some alarming signals, as it appears these officials are aiming to construct a Russian authoritarian state in Ukraine with a focus not on Europe, but on Eurasia.

The content of the books is less distressing than the fact that the authors belong to President Kuchma's innermost circle, the men behind the administration's policies, the spokesmen for Ukraine's national interests, the makers of the country's image.

The three books are:

- Volodymyr Hryniiov's "New Ukraine: How I See It," (one book released in both Russian and Ukraine, 99 pages in each language;

- Dmytro Vydrin and Dmytro Tabachnyk's "Ukraine on the Threshold of the XXI Century, Political Aspect" [sic] (one book released in Ukrainian and in poor English, 125 pages in each language); and

- Andriy Derkach, Serhiy Veretennikov and Andriy Yermolayev's "The Present, Which Is Lasting Forever, Ukraine: Four Years of its Path" (237 pages in Russian only, with plans for a Ukrainian-language version to be released this year).

Mr. Hryniiov is President Kuchma's adviser on issues of regional policy; while Mr. Vydrin, until December 18, 1995, was a presidential adviser on domestic policy.

Mr. Tabachnyk, the best-known name in this collection of authors, is the most visible. A person who began his political career in 1992 as press secretary to then Prime Minister Kuchma, he helped manage Mr. Kuchma's victorious presidential campaign. Perhaps as a reward for his loyal service, Mr. Tabachnyk, 32, was named presidential chief of staff when Mr. Kuchma took office in 1994.

Dr. Derkach is the deputy director of the Presidential Comptroller's Office, while Messrs. Veretennikov and Yermolayev both work in the information/analytical service of the presidential administration, the former as a director, the latter as a consultant.

"I imagine that if any staff members in Bill Clinton's administration were to write these kinds of books, they'd be out of a job the next day. For that matter I can't imagine they would write such books, unless of course they were planning to retire," said Petro Matiaszek, executive director of the Council of Advisers to the Parliament.

Indeed, in the United States, the new book "Primary Colors," described as a roman á clef about the 1992 presidential campaign in America, authored by "Anonymous," has caused quite a stir and has many guessing who would pen such a book. George Stephanopoulos, the senior White House adviser, said recently that the author was not necessarily out of the Clinton campaign. If the person had been, he told The

(Continued on page 4)

NEWS ANALYSIS: Yevgeny Primakov, great power ambitions and Ukraine

by Volodymyr Zvigliyanich

On January, 9 Boris Yeltsin nominated his chief spy master, Yevgeny Primakov, 66, a former journalist and academic, to be Russia's new foreign minister, signifying the more assertive and nationalistic stance the Kremlin has adopted toward the West. Why did Andrei Kozyrev resign, and what does the appointment of Primakov mean to the West and Ukraine?

Reasons for Kozyrev's resignation.

Andrei Kozyrev, 44, son of a Soviet career diplomat born in Brussels and serving all his life in the Soviet and then Russian Foreign Ministry, was the only remaining member of the initial team of Mr. Yeltsin's "Young Turks" who came with him to power, and sharing Western liberal-democratic ideals. He had served his boss since 1990 and was considered to be a political survivor.

But was Mr. Kozyrev a real liberal-democrat, or was it that his activities simply coincided with Russia's post-totalitarian democratic euphoria? Jim Hoagland asserted, on January 14 in *The Washington Post*, that Mr. Kozyrev was "loyal, imaginative, a true friend and admirer of Western democracies," who energetically destroyed Soviet Cold War diplomacy and the links of the empire. The author obviously forgot about Mr. Kozyrev's "The Russians Are Coming" speech in 1992 in Stockholm in which he presented to a stunned interational diplomatic community the future Russian foreign policy of 1995. The international news media deemed this an eccentricity of Moscow's l'enfant terrible rather than an admonition regarding forthcoming changes in the strategy of Russian foreign policy — possibly elaborated under the guidance and supervision of Mr. Primakov's men. At a time when the triumph of a full-fledged market democracy in Russia was fancied to be a matter of a few months time, the mere thought that the KGB's successors never backed off their beloved domain of foreign policy planning seemed to be ridiculous.

As subsequent events demonstrated, Russia's foreign policy after Mr. Kozyrev's notorious Stockholm speech became more and more assertive and chauvinistic, and Russia concluded 1995 with two basic tenets of its foreign policy: "no" to NATO's eastward expansion, and "yes" to the reintegration of the former Soviet empire. Both ideas were prepared by the Foreign Intelligence Service of Russia, and Mr. Primakov never made a big secret of them. Mr. Kozyrev simply acted as a diligent and cautious mouthpiece of these ideas rather than as a liberal-minded foreign policy reformer who allegedly was endowed with the right to execute a foreign policy independent of his government — something hitherto unimaginable in Russia. Why, then, was he sacked?

The reasons for his resignation are as follows:

1) He embodied in his activities the whole cycle of Russia's evolution from the contrived democracy and multicentrism of 1991-1992 to the full-fledged "great power" policy of 1995. He performed his function: he laid down the foundation of Russia's assertiveness — and appeared outdated;

2) He was criticized by the Russian Duma for Moscow's loss of "superpow-

erdom", for Russia's sell-off to the West, and for Russia's alleged failure to support the Serbs in Bosnia. This criticism, however, was caused mostly due to personal antipathy rather than essence. Pavel Grachev was criticized by the Duma with almost the same vigor, but nevertheless survived;

3) Mr. Kozyrev resigned only after Mr. Yeltsin's approval and after it became clear that the Duma would be dominated by the "red-browns" — Mr. Kozyrev's main opponents. Fearing that they would push forward their own candidate, Mr. Yeltsin decided to strike first and thus selected the head of foreign intelligence, implying that the traditional piety of both the communists and nationalists before the "organs" would help him obtain the necessary parliamentary approval for this position.

Primakov and the West

Mr. Primakov, born in 1929, was a candidate member of the Soviet Politburo in the 1980s (the same position Mr. Yeltsin occupied when he was Moscow's party boss). He was a *Pravda* correspondent on the Arab world and headed the Soviet Academy of Sciences Institute for Oriental Studies and later the Institute of the World Economy and International Relations.

Together with another old-timer of Soviet foreign policy, Georgii Arbatov, the former director of the Institute of the U.S. and Canada, he was in charge of Soviet foreign policy planning in the Middle East. In all those posts, he had the closest contacts with the former KGB. In 1988 he was named chairman of the Supreme Soviet in charge of national policy. After that Mykhailo Gorbachev made him a key member of his presidential council.

As Mr. Gorbachev's special envoy to the Middle East, Mr. Primakov met several times with Saddam Hussein in Baghdad after the 1990 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Mr. Primakov worked primarily to serve his old crony Saddam's interests and to maintain Moscow's old influence in Iraq and the Middle East. Since the war, he has traveled to Iraq at least once, to negotiate the sale of nuclear power plant components with Saddam — a deal that will take effect only after international sanctions on Iraq are lifted.

Mr. Primakov was appointed as the Soviet Union's espionage chief by Mr. Gorbachev in 1991 and splitoff the Soviet foreign intelligence service (like that of the CIA) from the old KGB security police to turn it into an elite professional intelligence agency. Mr. Primakov promised to put a stop to the practice of sending Soviet agents abroad under journalistic cover. Instead, since 1994 he has initiated establishment of departments of the CIS countries in Russia's embassies.

Mr. Primakov is viewed as a pragmatist, neither particularly friendly nor hostile to the West. He is likely to stick closely to Mr. Yeltsin's line on foreign policy, which in the last few years has grown steadily more nationalistic and wary of the West. In this capacity he is notorious for the preparation of two conceptual documents. The first, titled "Russia-CIS: Will the Policy of the West Change?" released on September 20, 1994, proclaimed the tendency of the former Soviet republics toward reintegration as "objective" and warned the West against confronting that tendency. In the second one, Mr. Yeltsin's Edict No. 940 of September 14, 1995, titled "Strategical Course of Russia with Members-Countries of the CIS," Russia

(Continued on page 18)

NEWSBRIEFS

More than 3.5 million unemployed

KYIV — In Ukraine 3.6 million people are now unemployed, according to the President's Committee on Social Reorientation and Labor Resources. The figure was cited by the committee's chairperson, Anatoliy Tatarenko, and includes hidden unemployment. Western regions of Ukraine have higher unemployment, whereas, the oblasts of Chernihiv and Sumy have fewer unemployed. The numbers should continue to rise, according to the coordinating committee. (Respublika)

Workers protest with labor stoppage

KYIV — Workers in eight Ukrainian oblasts halted work for one hour on February 21 to protest unpaid wages and declining living standards, reported Respublika and Western press agencies. Leaders of the Federation of Trade Unions claimed that 12 million employees of primarily state-owned coal mines and factories either took part in or supported the strike. Some 2,000 people held a rally in Dnipropetrovske. A two-week strike by coal miners, suspended on February 16, cost Ukrainian industry more than 40 trillion kvb (\$215 million). (OMRI Daily Digest)

Ukraine, France sign military pact

KYIV — Ukraine and France signed two military cooperation treaties on February 15 during a two-day visit by France's Defense Minister Charles Millon, reported various news agencies. The agreements, signed by Mr. Millon and Ukraine's Defense Minister Valeriy Shmarov, provide for joint military exercises, exchange of expertise on military training and cooperation in military technology. Ukraine and France are currently working together as part of the peace-keeping effort in the rump Yugoslavia, where 600 Ukrainian soldiers are serving in the French-monitored sector of Bosnia. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Procedures threaten Chernobyl closing

KYIV — Procedures for obtaining credits from the West must be simplified if Ukraine is to meet its deadline for shutting down the Chernobyl nuclear plant by the year 2000, said Minister of the Environment Yuriy Kostenko. Reuters and UNIAN said on February 13 that Mr. Kostenko believes that, according to current procedures, it will be 18 months before Kyiv receives any funds for completing construction of new nuclear reactors at the Rivne and Khmelnytsky atomic energy stations. He

said it would take 30-35 months to finish the two reactors, which are supposed to replace the two still functioning at Chernobyl. They would then need to go through a lengthy process of testing. Minister Kostenko said he would lobby the G-7 to speed-up the allocation of the \$2.3 billion in loans promised for the shutdown. (OMRI Daily Digest)

Hundreds victims of harsh winter

KYIV — Hundreds of people have frozen to death in Ukraine's parks, doorways and underground passages in the last few months in one of the coldest winters in decades, officials said on February 20. The national weather center has reported temperatures reaching minus 13 degrees Fahrenheit with heavy snows. Government officials did not give a nationwide total, but did say that most of the victims were homeless men. In Dnipropetrovske officials have reported 84 deaths, 17 in Mykolayiv, 15 in Luhanske and 20 in Chernivtsi. In the Crimea, Ihor Morozov of the Crimea's crime bureau said at least 89 people have died on the peninsula, which is usually noted for its temperate climate. "Many people are facing very tough economic times now, and many of the dead had tuberculosis, cholera, syphilis and AIDS," he said. In Kyiv many have died after being driven out onto the streets from railway stations and other places, said police officials. (Reuters)

Security big fired over Chinese spy tiff

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma has dismissed the acting head of the Security Service of Ukraine, Andriy Khomych, and the head of the service in Dnipropetrovske Oblast, Volodymyr Sobodeniuk, Reuters and Agence France Presse reported on February 14. National Security Council Chairman Volodymyr Horbulin did not directly link the dismissals to the January deportation of three Chinese nationals for alleged espionage, but it is clear a link exists. The Chinese were expelled for illegally appropriating ICBM designs from the Pivdenmash rocket plant in Dnipropetrovske. China denied they were spies and demanded Ukraine take appropriate action over the incident. The Foreign Affairs Ministry called the incident a misunderstanding, saying that some Ukrainians had tried to pass sensitive information to the Chinese without authorization. Mr. Horbulin said Security Service officials forgot they did not have ultimate authority over such information and had thereby caused an international scandal. China is one of Ukraine's main trading partners. Kyiv has recently been seeking to expand ties with Beijing. (OMRI Daily Digest)

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Justice minister and Communist Party spar over plebiscite on Ukraine's future

by **Marta Kolomayets**
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Despite warnings from Ukraine's Justice Minister Serhiy Holovaty and officials from the Central Electoral Commission, who have called the campaign illegal, Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko continues gathering signatures in support of a referendum on Ukraine's political future.

Mr. Symonenko told Interfax-Ukraine on February 21 that "over 2.5 million people have already signed questionnaires from the Communist Party," and he hopes to get around 10 million signatures.

According to Communist Party leaders, questions proposed for their referendum include the status of Russian as a state language, a political course for society based on principles of communism, as well as accession to a "voluntary alliance of brotherly peoples, of equal, independent states, which have been created on the territory of the former Soviet Union." Other questions offered in this poll concern the need for the office of president, and the nature of Ukraine's national symbols.

Although the Communists and some Socialist groups regard this referendum as one that identifies basic principles for Ukraine's new constitution, the actual questionnaire does not even mention the draft document, which is nearly complete and should be presented to the Parliament next month for review.

"At a time when the Constitutional Accord between the president and the Parliament is in force, no referendums of any kind – except of course, a referendum on adopting the new constitution – can be conducted in Ukraine," noted Mr. Holovaty in a recent interview in *Nezavisimost* (Independence), a Kyiv newspaper.

A statement issued by the Ministry of Justice on February 3 points out that in accordance with Ukrainian law, and in compliance with Article 61 of the Constitutional Accord: "Until a new Ukrainian Constitution is adopted, neither party (Parliament or the president) will submit any questions for consideration via an all-Ukrainian referendum, consultative referendum, or national poll, except those matters which concern the adoption of the new Ukrainian Constitution, the text of which shall be mutually agreed upon by both parties."

"I question the motives behind an action to collect signatures to hold a plebiscite on whether or not a Soviet system should exist, at a time when the draft constitution is almost complete, a draft constitution that will be reviewed by the Parliament, which clearly outlines what kind of society Ukraine is building," said the justice minister.

Mr. Holovaty explained that the citizens of Ukraine can have their say once a referendum is called on the constitution, but strongly disapproved of the current action to have a pre-referendum referendum, labeling this action an attempt to cause political instability among the populace.

President Leonid Kuchma's press service issued a statement in which the Ukrainian leader called the action "the leftists' exploitation of the current economic situation."

"I believe that the majority of our country's citizens want to live in an independent Ukraine," said President Kuchma.

The fact that the Communist Party would even consider holding a plebiscite that calls for the creation of another state or union, is criminal, observed Mr.

(Continued on page 17)

Ukraine's third ambassador to Canada presents credentials at Rideau Hall

by **Christopher Guly**

OTTAWA – Ukraine's third ambassador to Canada, Volodymyr Furkalo, who joins the 120 heads of diplomatic missions in Canada, presented his credentials to Governor General Romeo LeBlanc on February 14 in a ceremony at the governor general's official residence, Rideau Hall.

Among those in attendance were Mr. Furkalo's wife, Iryna, their daughter, Olena, Director General of the European branch of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Michael Mace, as well as 22 embassy staff members and their spouses.

Though the ceremony was brief, at 15 minutes, it came with its own uniqueness. For one thing, the press was in attendance, with a handful of Ukrainian Canadian journalists witnessing Ambassador Furkalo's official welcome to Canada. Government House spokesperson Kate McGregory said the media rarely attend such presentations of letters of credence.

Saskatchewan's vice-regal representative of the queen, Lt. Gov. John Wiebe, also was on hand. Mr. Wiebe, noted Governor General LeBlanc, claims Ukrainian ancestry.

After being greeted by Judith LaRoque, who serves as secretary to the governor general, Ambassador Furkalo – dressed in a formal morning coat – delivered a brief address to Mr. LeBlanc. "It is with deep conviction that I have been entrusted by my president, His Excellency Leonid Kuchma, with an extremely important task: to facilitate the further development of a very special relationship between Ukraine and Canada," said Mr. Furkalo in a raspy voice marred by a cold.

"I pledge to work relentlessly towards

this valuable goal, which I believe is in the best national interests of both our countries' prosperity, democracy and security."

Ambassador Furkalo noted that three weeks before his welcome to Canada, Canadian Ambassador Christopher Westdal had presented his credentials to President Kuchma in Kyiv.

For his part, Gov. Gen. LeBlanc noted Canada's strong Ukrainian Canadian community. "For 1 million Canadians, Ukraine is not only an important country in Europe. It is the land whence came their songs, their arts and the language of their prayers. It is the land where they, or their parents, or their grandparents, were born. They will always feel a kinship with the sovereign country of Ukraine, and especially with the people of Ukraine," he said.

The governor general also emphasized Canada's role in transforming Ukraine's economy. "The core of our efforts has been our massive program of technical cooperation. We have also devoted much energy to expanding our bilateral trade and establishing the necessary framework of agreements. With time, and as the economic reforms in Ukraine take hold, we can expect that our commercial ties will grow substantially," he said.

Indeed, Canada's partnership with Ukraine has grown exponentially since former Canadian External Affairs (now Foreign Affairs) Minister Barbara McDougall signed a declaration of future relations agreement with Ukraine's then-Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko in 1991. That deal called for a broadening of political, economic, scientific, technological, educational and athletic ties

(Continued on page 17)

Newly created journalists' association to focus on environmental issues

by **John Dillon**

KRYVYI RIH – Ukraine's severe environmental problems demand specialized attention from the print and broadcast media, according to organizers of a newly formed association of environmental journalists.

About 35 media professionals met in this southern industrial city in early February for a conference on regional environmental issues. The reporters and editors – representing newspapers, magazines, medical journals and broadcast media – voted at the conclusion of the meeting to form an organization of journalists dedicated to broadening public understanding of pollution and natural resource problems.

The association hopes to improve the quality and the scope of environmental news reporting in Ukraine, said Valery Kozak of Kryvyi Rih, the newly elected president of the Ukrainian Environmental Journalists' Association.

Journalists who cover complex scientific and economic issues of pollution control need both technical training and support, he said.

"Unfortunately, not every journalist knows the table of chemical elements," he said. Ignorance of basic science means "they can give very funny information."

A professional association is needed also to help journalists as they write controversial articles and press reluctant officials for information, said Mr. Kozak, a veteran newspaper reporter who now directs a Kryvyi Rih publishing house specializing in the mineral industry.

"We have the right to say what we think. But if we say it, sometimes we have problems," Mr. Kozak said. "We

John Dillon is a Vermont newspaper reporter and freelance journalist who specializes in covering environmental and energy issues. This year, Mr. Dillon is attending the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under a fellowship awarded by the MIT Knight Science Journalism program.)

don't have an organization that can defend our rights. So our aim is to establish an association for support."

Conference organizers received funding assistance from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Agency for International Development. The event was sponsored by the Ecological Television and Public Awareness Project of Ukraine, a joint project of the National Ecological Center of Ukraine, a non-governmental organization based in Kyiv, and the Institute for Sustainable Communities, a Vermont-based environmental organization working in Eastern Europe.

The journalists adopted by-laws for the new organization and elected a seven-member board. Besides Mr. Kozak, the board members are: Andrey Michailik, vice-president, of Kyiv; Edward Bobrovitsky, vice-president, of Zaporizhzhia; Andrey Konechenkov of Kyiv; Igor Malakhov of Kryvyi Rih; Vladimir Berezin of the Donbas region and Ludmilla Cheredarik of Chernivtsi.

The fledgling Ukrainian Environmental Journalists Association will join the International Federation of Environmental Journalists, a Paris-based organization formed in 1993, Mr. Kozak said. The international organization holds annual conferences, sponsors training seminars and assists journalists who are denied information.

The Ukrainian environmental journalists should find no shortage of topics to cover. Ukraine is the most environmentally degraded country in the former Soviet Union with 70 percent of the population living in "environmentally dangerous" areas, according to a 1994 report by the Canadian government's International Development Research Center. The report – which focused on the Dnipro River basin – said the nation's pressing pollution problems include continued contamination from the Chernobyl nuclear disaster to high levels of water and air pollution caused by heavy industry.

While in Kryvyi Rih, the journalists toured the region's open-pit iron mines, part of an industrial complex that has scarred the landscape and polluted local

water supplies. They also held workshops on improving local coverage of environmental issues and interviewed government and industry officials in Kryvyi Rih responsible for the mining and metallurgy industries.

Conference organizers included Mr. Kozak and the National Ecological Center of Ukraine, which has a branch office in Kryvyi Rih. The organizers said they chose the industrial city of 800,000 people as the conference site because the area's pollution problems and heavy industry provided a fitting case study for the environmental reporters.

But local government officials were uncomfortable with the media focusing attention on Kryvyi Rih's environmental problems. The mayor of the city, Yuriy Lubonenko, tried to pressure organizers to move the meeting to Kyivi, according to Mr. Kozak. Local officials then contacted the Kryvyi Rih hotel director and asked him not to allow the conference guests to stay in the hotel, Mr. Kozak said.

Authorities also told local news organizations not to cover the conference, he said.

"The local TV and radio said they got calls from the mayor's office saying 'you can be here (at the conference) but you can't write about this,'" Mr. Kozak said. "They (local authorities) didn't say what they didn't like about our conference. They just said it's better to organize it in Kyiv."

Mr. Kozak and other journalists interviewed at the conference said the public's interest in environmental issues has waned since independence due to an overriding concern about the economy.

"People are very concerned about the environment. But the living standards are less than they were five years ago," said Valery Demianenko, a writer and environmental educator from Cherkassy who attended the conference.

"The economy is the essential issue because without money, we can't solve these (environmental) problems."

Kuchma administration...

(Continued from page 1)

New York Times, "it would be hard for me to express how angry I am."

Even in neighboring Russia, Vyacheslav Kostikov, the outspoken and independent-minded former presidential press secretary to Boris Yeltsin, recently released a book called "Farewell to the President." Mr. Kostikov, who became Russia's ambassador to the Vatican after being relieved of his press secretarial duties, was ousted from this diplomatic posting the day his book came out. He said in a recent interview he wrote the book knowing full well what the consequences would be.

To be sure, the fact that such books have been published in Ukraine testifies to the country's newfound freedom of speech – after decades of repression and tomes of samvydav read surreptitiously and discussed in hushed tones.

But, persistent questions remain. Among them: why were these books published now, and why were they written by government officials?

Two of the books were published by Lybid Publishers ("Ukraine on the Threshold..." and "The Present, Which Is Lasting Forever...," which was the vanguard publisher for Ukrainian history books before independence. Among the titles this publishing house boasts is the already classic "Ukraine, a History," by Orest Subtelny, released in the Ukrainian language in 1991, Taras Hunczak's "Ukrainian History: The First Half of the 20th Century," Marta Bohachevska-Chomiak's "White on White," a history of Ukrainian feminism from 1884 to 1939, as well as Ivan Krypiakievych's "History of Ukrainian Culture."

"We took on these projects intentionally; we were looking for something provocative which would get a discussion going," said Svitlana Holovka, the editor-in-chief of the two books, which were released in October and November 1995.

No one can argue that discussion is not an important factor in developing thoughts and ideas, but the two works were released by Lybid in a limited edition. According to Mr. Holovko, only 1,000 copies of each book were printed, and all the copies were immediately handed over to the author. So, how much discussion can a book that is impossible to obtain generate?

Well, the Vydrin/Tabachnyk book did indeed cause a flurry of excitement. As

pointed out in a recent article by Victor Baciuk on the pages of The Weekly, the thesis of the book is that the future of Ukraine lies not in Europe, but in the Eurasian continent, where Ukraine should be a "strategic partner of Russia."

Despite rumors that President Kuchma had pulled the book off the presses, no one has been able to confirm this. Indeed, one editor at Lybid, who did not want to be identified, said the reason for the haste in which the book appeared – complete with typographical errors and a bad English-language translation – was because Mr. Tabachnyk needed to submit it to his examining board before he was awarded a doctorate this autumn. The book, financed by the Ukrainian Fund in Support of Research in the Sphere of National Security and the MacArthur Foundation in the U.S. (referred to in the book's acknowledgments as the MacArthur Fund), is not available at bookstores, kiosks or book fairs. The few copies that do circulate in Kyiv are said to be copies stolen off the printing presses.

President Kuchma has never mentioned the book in public, but in several private meetings he has said he has neither read the Vydrin/Tabachnyk work, nor is aware of its contents.

Ivan Lozowy, executive director of the Institute of Statehood and Democracy in Kyiv, is convinced, however, that the ideas expressed in this book, as well as the Hryniiov and Derkach/Veretennikov/Yermolayev works, convey President Kuchma's line.

"The general policy of this administration is that Ukraine is some kind of amorphous, ethnically neutral state, some multi-ethnic republic," he explained.

"The fact that high-positioned government officials get away with this with no repercussions is proof of that," he added. (Mr. Vydrin's departure from the administration in December is believed to be unrelated to the book. He was one of three aides who left at the time, and news reports did not cite the book as a cause for his dismissal.)

"President Kuchma should be trying to restore a sense of Ukrainian national identity in his state. This is his mistake; this powerful idea should be tapped into," said Mr. Lozowy.

Instead, Mr. Kuchma has as his adviser on regional affairs a man who criticizes the idea of a national state and prefers to see Ukraine as a federation of loosely strung-together regions – Mr. Hryniiov.

Mr. Hryniiov's book was published by the prestigious Abrys Publishing House, which among its first projects in 1991 released a book of Ukrainian heraldry. The Hryniiov book is unique in presentation: released in a small soft-cover format, half of it is published in Russian; but when you flip it upside down and turn it around, you have the identical text in Ukrainian.

Mr. Hryniiov, a leader of the Party of the Inter-Regional Bloc for Reforms, does not reveal who financed publication of his book, which was released in May 1995 in an edition of 5,000 copies – all of which the author picked up from the printer for his own use and distribution.

In a review of the book published in the parliamentary newspaper Holos Ukrainy (Voice of Ukraine) on December 12, 1995, signed by national democratic deputies Roman Bezsmertnyi, Levko Horokhivsky, Levko Lukianenko, Pavlo Movchan, Volodymyr Yavorivsky and others, as well as leading Ukrainian activists, the authors state that Mr. Hryniiov regards the new Ukraine as a new colony, where the Russian language is on equal, if not higher footing than the Ukrainian language. The author goes on at length about the Russian language, they note, devoting one full chapter to the language issue, and coming to the conclusion that the state should

speak the language of its people, and not vice-versa. Mr. Hryniiov also promotes a cultural, economic, political and military union with Russia, surmising that, without Russia, Ukraine will be just a provincial territory.

Mr. Hryniiov writes: "Throughout history, an important fact in the social development of the majority of Ukraine's current territory was the phenomenon of unity and co-existence of two very similar peoples – similar in language, culture and historic past – the Ukrainians and the Russians."

Mr. Hryniiov is particularly critical of western Ukrainians, whom he characterizes as nationalists, and refers to nationalism as a "tragic consequence of a difficult historic past for the people of the western regions of Ukraine."

Indeed, Mr. Hryniiov comes to the conclusion that "Ukraine can develop happily as a state only if it excludes any kind of national priorities from its agenda."

The Russian-language book "The Present..." also concentrates on the idea of a multi-ethnonational orientation for Ukraine, despite the fact that nearly 75 percent of the country's population is ethnically Ukrainian.

Mykola Tomenko, a historian who is vice-president of the Ukrainian Perspective Fund and director of the Institute of Post-Communist Society in Kyiv, notes that this book even argues that "total Ukrainianization suffocates the rights of Russians who feel themselves strangers at someone else's party."

The Vydrin/Tabachnyk book includes a chapter titled "Russians in Ukraine," from which an excerpt follows (in the book's English-language version): "Really, Russians have some reasons to feel discomfort in Ukraine. First of all, it concerns the status, rights, and opportunities of Russian language in political and social life..."

Mr. Tomenko observed that the authors of all three books think it important to weaken the influence of government representatives who hail from Ukraine's western regions and to strengthen the influence of Russians.

For example, Messrs. Vydrin and Tabachnyk write:

"One is able to foresee that the main part of Russian diaspora in due time will take part in political life, trying to increase the volume of their rights. This process will be carried out with the help of different mechanisms and factors...the Russian minority's fighting for places in the high organs of power with the aim to decrease the influence of dominating in policy representatives of Western regions will be more intensive. The key questions, due to them there will be conflicts in the Parliament and in the highest structures, undoubtedly will be the following: changes in external policy of Ukraine, Ukraine-Russia interrelations, the character and level of coordination. The political course of Ukraine will be essentially changed and reoriented from the West to the East, if the certain critical Russian mass gets the highest echelons of power." [sic]

In pursuing these three books what becomes evident is a view of Ukraine in some sort of ill-defined "Eurasian union," whose economic sphere is dictated by the red directors (former Communist Party members who have gotten rich on state enterprises) as well as financial industrial groups that focus on two spheres of development, the high-tech industry and the natural resource industry of gas, oil and coal.

Not one of the three books discusses any kind of cultural policy, nor is there any exploration of spiritual, cultural or historical legacy.

Indeed, pointed out Mr. Matiaszek, what is missing is an ideology. "Ideology was always regarded as a bad word, so now it is just avoided."

Messrs. Vydrin and Tabachnyk even note in their work that President Kuchma has been burdened with the "national-liberal policy" course of his predecessor, Leonid Kravchuk, which is supported by the West, namely the United States and Western democratic organizations. They note "the artificial and excessive 'elitarization' of Ukraine on the international level, carried out by the Atlantic West, to prolong maximally the opposition between Kyiv and Moscow and finally to shape the buffer character of 'Euro-Asian belt,' still not formed, which Ukraine is going to join." [sic]

The authors of both Lybid publications promote the idea that the U.S. has been intent on establishing a new world order, and it has been interested in giving Ukraine high priority in this "new era" policy, under the condition that the "algorithms of Ukrainian policy had to be coordinated with and depended on the interests of the world leader" (i.e., Bill Clinton). [sic]

The lack of direction for Ukraine is what is most disconcerting for the citizens of Ukraine, observers here pointed out.

"What I see here is a bigger problem: there is no administration policy, and so it seems that Ukraine does not know where it is going. There is no vision, no sense of policy. So what emerges: bureaucracy in the worst sense of the world. It seems that they've been reduced to playing survival of the fittest," said Mr. Matiaszek.

Viktor Tsymbaliuk, a member of the Rukh leadership who reviewed the Vydrin/Tabachnyk book for the Rukh weekly newspaper Chas/Time, wrote that the authors regard the development of parties and the search for compromise in government policy as a course without a future.

"The search for compromises contradicts the immediate need to accept quick and radical decisions," write the authors, who also explain that there are no parties that tackle economic reforms. There are also no parties that have been able to lay a strong base, no dominant center, note the presidential advisers.

And, they continue, the country never had a political elite; the Communist Party was something even bigger. There were no leaders, and even today, they write, the leaders offer words but are not action-oriented.

What is clearly lacking in Ukraine is the absence of a party structure, the lack of political backing that could give a leader a solid foundation to build upon, explained Mr. Matiaszek. "Where can the president turn for support?"

"Although I don't think these books will have a great impact on society," added Mr. Lozowy, "they do show Ukraine's political backwardness and a lack of responsibility to the state and to the people."

Mr. Tsymbaliuk, who said he is convinced all the books came out with Mr. Kuchma's blessing, noted:

"If you take what Vydrin and Tabachnyk say for the truth, then they build a pretty convincing argument that Ukraine, with President Kuchma at the helm, is building an oligarchy with an authoritarian political regime, where the interests of the industrial, corrupt pro-Russian elite are a top priority."

"I wonder if the president is grateful to the authors for exposing the secret Kuchma ideology – one that promotes the Ukrainian president as the leader of the left-centrist forces, one who is gearing his energies toward Russia and Eurasia, as promised during his presidential campaign," noted Mr. Tsymbaliuk.

Mr. Tomenko, however, was more cautious in his analysis: "the publication of these books shows that the presidential team is building a Russian state. The question remains: What kind of state is the president building?"

How to reach

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THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Michael Turko named champion in December organizing campaign

JERSEY CITY, N.J. – In December 1995 Michael Turko, Ford City, Pa. Branch 63 secretary, submitted 10 applications for new UNA membership. Together with the 15 applications organized in prior months, he qualified once



Michael Turko

again for membership in the Club of Outstanding Organizers.

UNA Advisor Stefko Kuropas increased UNA membership by five members, who joined Chicago Branches 176 and 423.

Five branch secretaries, namely J. Kotlar, Branch 42; Dr. V. Luchkiw, Branch 16; A. Perun, Branch 39; J. Petryshyn, Branch 341; and J. Rad, Branch 320; submitted three applications each. In addition, 10 organizers signed up two members each, and 25 one each.

Due to year-end closings, the Home Office accepted new members only up to December 23, 1995. Many applications that arrived after the deadline were shifted to the next month.

The UNA Executive Committee extended thanks to all organizers for their efforts.

In December the Home Office continued to notify members with paid-up insurance of the opportunity to increase their insurance coverage by transferring to a single-premium certificate. All members who received such an offer in December and January are asked to act promptly.

Detroit UNA District, Selfreliance organize gathering for recent emigres

by Stephen M. Wichar Sr.

WARREN, Mich. – In an attempt to unite Ukrainian emigres with established community organizations, a "Tovaryska Zustrich" (friendly get-together) was held on Sunday afternoon, January 21. More than 150 guests congregated at the new St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church Center for a dinner-meeting, with more than two-thirds representing the new Ukrainian emigration.

The activity was spearheaded by the foremost Ukrainian American financial and fraternal institutions: the Ukrainian Selfreliance Michigan Federal Credit, chaired by Lubomyr Lypeckyj, and the Ukrainian National Association Detroit District Committee (which encompasses also the Windsor and Toledo areas), under the leadership of Dr. Alexander Serafyn. Samopomich United Ukrainians of America also assisted in this effort.

After a brief welcome and opening remarks concerning the nature and purposes of the gathering, Vasyl Kolodchin introduced Mr. Lypeckyj from the Selfreliance Federal Credit Union. By a

series of overhead transparencies, he showed the historical growth and milestones of the organization. In addition to phenomenal financial gains, the chairman outlined many facets of bank operations and highlighted charitable and social services to the community. Mr. Lypeckyj also presented members of his staff.

The second principal speaker for the afternoon, Dr. Serafyn, chairman of the UNA's Detroit District Committee and a UNA advisor, summarized the financial and fraternal benefits offered by this fraternal insurance society as opposed to commercial insurance companies.

Dr. Serafyn underscored the UNA's generous donations to youth activities, academic, religious and other programs. He also spoke about scholarships for university students, and the UNA's role as publisher of two newspapers and sponsor of encyclopedia projects, documentary films, etc. As well, he gave a brief report on the beautiful Soyuzivka resort center in the Catskill Mountains.

After presenting the UNA district

(Continued on page 14)

Self-Reliance Credit Union sends Weeklies to Ukraine



The Self-Reliance Federal Credit Union of New York gave a donation of \$3,000 to fund 30 subscriptions to The Ukrainian Weekly for universities, institutes and libraries in Ukraine that offer the English language in their curriculum. The donation was prompted by one of Self-Reliance's auditors, Stephan Kaczaraj, who is also the UNA's accountant. The credit union's donation will enable students of the English language to practice their skills, as well as inform readers in Ukraine about Ukrainian community activity in the diaspora and teach them about American journalism. Above, Mr. Kaczaraj (center) presents Self-Reliance's check to UNA President Ulana Diachuk (right) and The Ukrainian Weekly Editor-in-Chief Roma Hadzewycz.

OBITUARY

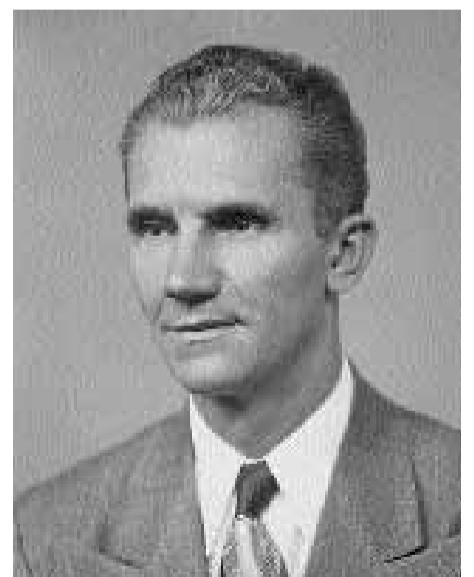
Paul Slobodian, active member of UNA and Brooklyn community

BROOKLYN, N.Y. – Paul Slobodian, a member of UNA Branch 158 in Brooklyn, died in his 96th year.

He was born in Hlibov, a suburb of Ternopil, in Ukraine in 1899, and came to the United States at the age of 13. In his younger years he participated in Ukrainian choruses directed by G. Kirichenko and S. Marusevich, the Dumka Chorus and the Holy Ghost Catholic Church Choir of Brooklyn.

He produced, directed and acted in local theatrical Ukrainian plays, operettas and dramatic presentations in the metropolitan New York area. In the historic UNA presentation of "Echoes of Ukraine" at Carnegie Hall in 1959 he played "The Prophet" in "The Times of Hetman Ivan Mazeppa" as well as "The Patriarch" in "Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky's Triumphant Entrance to Kyiv in 1649."

Mr. Slobodian died on January 13. Divine liturgy was celebrated by Msgr. Joseph Fedoryk and the Rev. Robert Hitchens at St. Vladimir Ukrainian Catholic Church in Elizabeth, N.J. Burial was at St. Andrew's Cemetery in South



Paul Slobodian

Bound Brook, N.J., where Mr. Slobodian's wife, Anna, was laid to rest.

Surviving are a daughter, Helen Slobodian Zabtonski, two grandsons, Thomas and John, and one great-granddaughter, Christine.



Participants of the get-together for recent immigrants from Ukraine.

THE UNA: MORE THAN AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Re: promoting our culture

Veryovka, originally billed inadequately as the "Ukrainian National Dance Company" and later identified properly as a choral and dance company, began a three-month tour of the United States and Canada on January 11. Some comments about the way the ensemble was presented are in order.

Right from the start, it should be pointed out, information on the troupe's schedule was difficult to obtain — not something one would expect from a noted professional management company like Columbia Artists Management, Inc., which could not provide The Weekly with a complete itinerary. Getting advance information about the program proved difficult as well.

Columbia was the principal U.S. promoter, but locally there were various other publicity agents, promoters, etc. From what we've seen of the press releases and programs, we have reason to be displeased. First, there is the issue of releases and background information in programs replete with "the Ukraine." Then there is the matter — no small issue — of transliteration into English of names, place names and titles. This was done from the Russian language, not Ukrainian. Thus, we have the "Dnepr," not the Dnipro River; the "Kasatchok" not the "Kozachok" dance.

And then there were some real gems in the descriptions of program selections. Here are some examples: "The Fern is Blooming": "...Young girls used to sing and dance around the fern during festivities on Yanka Kupala's [sic] holiday." "Cossack's Song": "This song describes how St. Virgin Maria [sic] saved the cathedral from Turkish and Tartar [sic] invasion."

One program's notes described three different numbers as "Ukrainian traditional music"; how absurd for a Hutsul dance and the ever-popular Hopak to bear the same exact description. Meanwhile, another program listed "Turtle Dove" as a "Guzul Dance" (whatever that is). Obviously, no attempt was made to refer to various regions of Ukraine, if only to explain why the colorful costumes were different from dance to dance. Consider also the issue of "bilyi holos," a genre of folk singing with which American audiences certainly are not familiar. A simple explanation of what this genre is would have been quite welcome.

Why, even the spelling of the troupe's name differed from city to city. In New York, Cincinnati and Philadelphia, it was Veryovka; in Chatham, N.J., it was Verioivka; while in New Brunswick, N.J., it was Verioivka ... and Veryovka.

The concert programs were not updated, listing works that had been deleted and not listing the ones that were added. An insert could have been printed up, or, at the very least, program changes could have been announced at the concerts.

The original program also contained Russian songs. To be sure, the Veryovka Ukrainian folk troupe might want to show that it can perform works from other cultures, but why always Russian? Why not, say, French, Lithuanian...? Why perpetuate the abundant confusion that Ukrainian and Russian are the same anyway.

At this point, perhaps we shouldn't even mention what was offered for sale to the public: the cheap souvenirs and the poor quality audiocassettes with no listing of recorded selections, not to speak of notes to describe the music.

What a pity that the tour was marred by such carelessness and sloppiness. Especially since, according to audience reaction — mostly non-Ukrainians at the sold-out venue where we were present — Veryovka was a hit. And the next day's headlines in the local paper, complete with a front-page color photo leading readers to a story with another color photo on the inside, reflected the excitement generated by this talented ensemble. If only these cultural ambassadors from Ukraine and their performances had been properly introduced to the American public, the audience would have learned so much more about the Ukrainian people.

What's needed? Sensitivity on the part of professional management agencies and promoters to a nation's heritage, attention to detail, better planning.

Ukrainian authorities, too, should be concerned with how its performing ensembles are presented abroad. Why then have a Ministry of Culture, cultural attaches at embassies, etc.? These entities should take an active interest and play a role in how the Ukrainian culture is promoted.

The question is: Will Ukrainian performing ensembles and Ukraine learn from these mistakes, or will such misrepresentations continue? There's no excuse for them not to learn, and there's no reason for such mistakes to continue.

Feb.
28
1863

Turning the pages back...

Roman Orzhentsky was the first Ukrainian mathematical economist. Born in Zhytomyr on February 28, 1863, he studied at the University of Odessa until 1887, worked with various

institutions of the Odessa municipal government, or zemstvo, and then was sent to the Yaroslavl gubernia in Russia.

Orzhentsky returned to Ukraine in 1919, and was chosen to head the chair of theoretical economics at the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, and in 1921-1922 became the head of its socio-economic division.

According to the Encyclopedia of Ukraine, he subscribed to the "psychological school of marginal utility theory," defended the subjected theory of value and the feasibility of measuring and comparing consumer preferences. In the difficult inflationary conditions of the civil war, he studied the movement of market prices in Kyiv. A statistician, Orzhentsky developed a new method for measuring varied complex economic phenomena with the help of variables and probability.

The Zhytomyr-born economist was a consistent critic of Marxist economic theory, notably that of the labor theory of value. He emigrated to Poland in the face of the Bolshevik advance, and died in Warsaw, on May 24, 1923.

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

BOOK REVIEW

Ukrainian dictionary of architectural terms

Korotkyi Slovnyk-Dovidnyk Arkhitektura by A. P. Marder (ed.), Kyiv: Budivelnyk Publishers, 1995.

by Titus Hewryk

Architects, engineers and students of Ukrainian architecture and planning will no doubt welcome the recent publication of a Ukrainian-language dictionary of architectural terms. This landmark publication is long overdue because for many decades architectural education and most of the literature in Ukraine was available in Russian only. Ukraine's architecture journal, *Arkhitektura i Stroitelstvo*, switched from Russian to Ukrainian only in January 1991.

The new dictionary was edited by Abram Marder, with the collaboration of over 30 specialists from the former Ukrainian Academy of Architecture (abolished in 1964 and transformed into a number of institutes including the State Scholarly-Research Institute of the Theory and History of Architecture and Planning). Among the contributors are such well-known architects and architectural historians as M. Kolomiyets, H. Lohvyn, Y. Nelhivsky, O. Plamenytska, V. Vechersky, V. Yasiyevych. The handsomely produced 300 page volume contains over 1,300 entries and 350 illustrations.

This publication is the first attempt to redress the lacuna of Ukrainian-language architectural dictionaries by providing a basic architectural reference work in the Ukrainian language to practicing architects of Ukraine.

In the introduction the editors succinctly state that the new publication aims to help the reader familiar with Russian architectural terminology learn the Ukrainian professional lexicon: "Readers familiar with Russian terminology will find in this dictionary Ukrainian equivalents. This publication will become useful for those that want to master Ukrainian architectural terminology..."

While the editors acknowledge that some of the new material might be controversial because of the dearth of Ukrainian-language architectural works in the past, they hope that the dictionary will assist in the further development of a distinctly Ukrainian terminology, and solicit readers' comments and suggestions.

In view of the large-scale demolition of Ukrainian architectural landmarks in the Soviet era and the present revival of interest in Ukraine's architectural heritage, the authors paid particular attention to historic architectural terms. Specific architectural landmarks or architects are not listed here.

The dictionary's organization reflects the current state of the architectural profession in Ukraine: all entries are listed alphabetically in Russian, according to the Russian alphabet and only subsequently are translated into their Ukrainian equivalents. Where appropriate, the etymological origins of the term are identified (Latin, Greek, German or English). A short definition of each term is then presented in Ukrainian. An index of Ukrainian language terms is also provided at the end of the volume.

Reference dictionaries are not easy undertakings and usually require years of preparation by scores of specialists. For example, the thick 553-page Dictionary of Architecture and Construction edited by Cyril M. Harris (Mc Graw-Hill Book Co., New York) was in the works for 10 years and had over 50 contributing editors. Another popular volume, the 554 page A Dictionary of Architecture by Nicholas Pevsner, John Fleming and Hugh Honor, first published in 1966 in England and then in 1976 fully revised and updated in the

United States, has some 2,400 entries and over 1,000 illustrations.

Review of the available Ukrainian-language architectural literature published in the past decades in Soviet Ukraine clearly demonstrates the need for an architectural dictionary. Such "dictionaries" appeared in the past in Soviet publications only as short (two to three pages long) glossaries in several works on history of Ukrainian architecture published in the Ukrainian language.

The new dictionary is indeed a first of its kind in Ukraine. Readers will be particularly grateful to find basic terminology on various window types (p. 194), roof shapes (p. 146), roof structural elements (p. 145), stair arrangements (p. 150), types of bridges (p.175) or masonry bond patterns (p. 124).

The reviewed dictionary partially or fully "rehabilitates" a number of well known Ukrainian terms that in the past were considered archaic, and which subsequently disappeared from the few Soviet texts published in the Ukrainian language. A comparison of two publications, *Narysy Istorii Arkhitektury URSR* (Outline of the History of Architecture of the Ukrainian SSR) published in 1957 and the reviewed dictionary published in 1995, provides examples of this rehabilitation process: oltar (1957) – vivtar (1995), or altar; ploshcha (1957) – maidan, ploshcha (1995) or square; parus (1957) – vitrylo, parus, pandatyva (1995) or pendentive; kapela (1957) – kaplytsia (1995), or chapel; nef (1957) – nava (1995), or nave; kladka (1957) – muruvannia (1995) or masonry.

Unfortunately there are also some disappointments and regressions. For example: hrebin' (1957) and konyok (1995), or roof ridge. It was disappointing to find that bashta (p. 48) and vezha (p. 58), are treated in the Soviet manner. Vezha is defined as an archaic version of bashta (Russian bashnya). The author might want to consult Borys Antonenko-Davydovych's work (Yak My Hovorymo, Kyiv: Radyanskyi Pysmennyk, 1970, pp. 36-37), where bashta (military or defensive tower) is clearly differentiated from vezha (tower). In some cases the reviewed dictionary has somewhat inadequate definition (sobor on p. 269) or ineffective illustration (fronton on p. 227). There are also obvious mistakes. For example, the so-called Horodetsky Building (p. 297) on Bankova Street in Kyiv was designed as an apartment building rather than a single-family dwelling (p. 201).

The appearance of this pioneering dictionary in economically shattered Ukraine is particularly commendable. The material can be expanded and improved in subsequent enlarged editions. In the meantime the terms defined in this volume will provide the basic tools of communication in the related professions of architecture, engineering and planning.

What is missing in the new publication are terms related to recent innovations in building materials and the construction components made possible by these innovations (for example: gypsum board, wall and ceiling systems). That these terms were not included may partly be explained by the backwardness of Soviet building techniques.

A new edition of the dictionary should also include the spectrum of specialties which have undergone considerable development within past decades: refrigeration, heating, water-supply, waste disposal, fire protection, electrical, vertical transportation, and lighting systems.

NEWS AND VIEWS

The Ukrainian Museum: embarking on a new path requires our support

by Marta Baczynsky

All our yesterdays meander through our lives today and will inevitably become more precious tomorrow, for what was helps us become what we aspire to be.

Among the number of respected institutions that work to preserve and protect the Ukrainian identity in the United States, The Ukrainian Museum in New York City is close to the top of the list, having pursued a policy of "gentle persuasion" toward that end, utilizing the vast resources of the cultural legacy of the Ukrainian people. For almost 20 years the museum has been a showcase for our unique, rich and venerable culture, allowing others to see us as its proud heirs.

Bold or glowing rhetoric, however, cannot hide the fact that the intense work engaged in by the museum for almost two decades now was carried out in small and confining premises. Two small floors in a typical New York brownstone serve as exhibition galleries, and house a collection's storage, a gift shop, and a cramped office space for its dedicated staff.

In 1976, when the Museum opened and its collections and agenda were on a moderate scale, these facilities for its work and presentations were adequate. With time, fired with success in its work and recognized by its peers and the general public as a dynamic institution with great potential, The Ukrainian museum readily evoked enthusiasm in the Ukrainian American community, which rallied to uphold its purpose and goals.

Trust, that precious commodity, was earned by the museum through steadfast professionalism in every facet of its operations. Thus, the collections grew, and exhibitions were mounted more often and with more varied subjects. Lack of space steadily became a very serious problem.

Measuring the success of the museum by its work and by the community support it received, as well as looking into the future in terms of expansion and growth, the museum's Board of Trustees had purchased a large commercial facility in 1985 with the aim of rebuilding it into a modern, representative museum building. The structure is located on East Sixth Street, between Second and Third Avenues in New York City, in an area that for many years now has been experiencing revitalization and renewal (e.g., development of the art district of SoHo), while the street on which the future new museum building will be situated, will soon see the erection of a multi-story residential complex with all upscale conveniences.

The Ukrainian Museum is now engaged in a rebuilding project on the site. The board of trustees has engaged architect George Sawicki of Greenfield, Sawicki, Tarella Architects, P.C., for the project, which it is estimated will cost between \$3.5 million and \$4 million, and is scheduled for completion in 1997.

Fund-raising is a major concern and activity at the present. The generosity of the community has yielded \$2 million as of the end of 1995, but much work lies ahead.

The "Thousand Dollar Club", a new feature of the museum's fund-raising campaign, solicits donations of \$1,000 or more to the Building Fund, with the immediate reward of having one's name

permanently acknowledged in the new museum building.

Why is the "Thousand Dollar Club" such an important vehicle for helping fund the museum rebuilding project? There are several reasons: a) in today's economy, the sum of \$1,000 falls into a category that represents serious money, yet is feasible for many people who wish to participate in supporting this project; b) a contribution of \$1,000 will secure permanent recognition for the donor; c) there are approximately 1.5 million Ukrainians in the United States – if only about one-fourth of a percent of this number of people (3,250) each donated \$1,000 to the Building Fund, the project would be financially secure without accruing high-interest loans to guarantee its completion.

The "Thousand Dollar Club" fund-raising promotion was initiated in December 1995 through a direct-mail campaign; to date the response is gratifying. Many people, unable to donate the entire sum in one package, have pledged it in installments.

Ukrainians are most generous, but today many of us are strapped financially regarding our commitments to the various causes and charities we want to support – in Ukraine, and within our immediate and greater communities. Many causes and concerns touch our hearts and our conscience, others speak to our intellect and sense of duty.

The Ukrainian Museum responds to many emotions as well as to our sense of responsibility. The museum has a broad impact on Ukrainian life in the United States because through its work (exhibitions, traveling exhibits, publications, educational programs) our non-Ukrainian neighbors and fellow Americans know who we are, where we have come from, and why.

The museum's reputation for professionalism and excellent work, and the acknowledgment of these virtues by federal and state funding agencies through the support they provide, strengthens the Ukrainian community, giving it a sense of pride that we can stand on par with other institutions in the highly competitive world of the arts. The museum gives our young people the opportunity to learn, see and appreciate the achievements of their forefathers and the impetus to carry forward the traditions of their heritage.

The Ukrainian Museum needs support in this most important undertaking – the building of a new, modern, representative museum facility. It is the responsibility of all of us to make sure that our image, our "face" – the cultural legacy that our grandparents and parents brought to this country from their villages, towns and cities in Ukraine – is presented not just adequately, but in the best circumstances, in the best environment. In whatever numbers the previous and current work of the Museum may be counted, whatever accomplishments were and are being made, in its new spacious surroundings much more can be achieved.

The Ukrainian Museum Building Fund-Raising Committee urges everyone in our communities throughout this great country to pitch in, become a member of the "Thousand Dollar Club" and help us realize this great undertaking. (Donations may be sent to: The Ukrainian Museum, 203 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003.)

CANADA COURIER

by Christopher Guly



The eyes of the community

Andrew Sikorsky is one of those rare people who has done what Confucius once suggested: "Choose a job you love, and you will never have to work a day in your life."

Aside from a few odd jobs over the past 13 years, the 33-year-old Winnipeg photographer never really had to contend with the travails of travail. To be sure, his camera did the toil – thanks, of course, to the guidance of Mr. Sikorsky's inquisitive eye. While that eye has captured umpteen personalities on film, it also reveals the holder's own persona.

Quiet and almost embarrassingly shy at times, the 6-foot-4-inch visual artist uses the camera to communicate with his world. As a writer pens thoughts and a singer conveys imagery through vocals, Mr. Sikorsky describes his world for us through a lens.

Ever since he acquired his first 35mm Minolta as a teen, he was destined to speak through film. With a studio situated in the warehouse district of downtown Winnipeg and a roving spirit akin to that of a foreign correspondent, Mr. Sikorsky has in many ways spoken on behalf of and for the local Ukrainian Canadian community.

President Leonid Kuchma's 1994 visit to the city, episcopal ordinations, multicultural celebrations, events sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Congress and other local groups have all been immortalized by Mr. Sikorsky on a filmic record.

"What I enjoy most about taking pictures is the interaction with people," he says.

Certainly, using that camera as an extension of himself, Mr. Sikorsky enjoys a level of social introduction envied by most. In many ways, the process that follows is as objective – if at all possible – as art can get.

Unlike the painter, the colors, minus any available technical alternations, are already chosen; unlike the writer, there are no words to select from. Still, the photographer has choices and selections to make: the type of lighting, setting, angle and subject. With the latter, it's

portraiture, in Mr. Sikorsky's case.

He claims Richard Avedon as a significant influence on his work. There are also unmistakable nuances of Ottawa's Yousuf Karsh. However, considering the demand on his time and for his work, Mr. Sikorsky has created his own niche, which has led to a certain Sikorskyesque emphasis on colors and form.

I have known him for more than 25 years and consider him my oldest friend. That longevity has allowed me to witness not only the genesis of his artistry but its evolution.

For me, Mr. Sikorsky has served not only as a window to my past but as the eyes to my heritage. Few can capture whirling Ukrainian dancers on film as he can. Few can use the camera to complement the approach William Kurelek might have used with a paintbrush to convey the emotion of a "baba" on Selkirk Avenue in Winnipeg's North End. Few can transpose the serenity of a Ukrainian Catholic church service through a lens. Andrew Sikorsky can.

A product of Garden City in the northern fringes of Winnipeg, he was raised with two sisters and one brother in a traditional Ukrainian family. Each of his siblings have, in their own right, preserved their heritage. Christina, a skilled potter; Donna, a talented dancer; Christopher, a gifted linguist – all introducing elements of Ukrainian culture in their art, just like their older brother Andrew. Since 1994, Mr. Sikorsky has shared his life with wife, Joan – yet another artist in the world of interior design.

Certainly, parents Emil and Joan must be proud.

So should the Ukrainian Canadian community at large. Amid the cacophony for multicultural preservation, Mr. Sikorsky is one of its most ardent, albeit silent, supporters. He is, as Christopher Isherwood once suggested, that "camera with its shutter open, quite passive, recording."

Andrew Sikorsky has employed his camera to become the eyes of our community.



Andrew Sikorsky (right) with his wife, Joan, and parents, Emil and Joan.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reagan presidency's achievements

Dear Editor:

In their January 28 letter to The Ukrainian Weekly, Andrew Fedynsky and Julian Kulas point to the Clinton administration's many positive achievements with respect to Ukraine. There is much evidence to support this, and it is obvious that the Clinton administration, like much of the U.S. foreign policy establishment, increasingly recognizes the geostrategic, political and economic importance of Ukraine and is willing to back this recognition up through concrete deeds.

To be sure, some administration actions vis-a-vis Ukraine can give grounds for criticism, and it sometimes still lapses into Russocentrism. Nevertheless, the case can be made that the Clinton administration's over-all track record with respect to Ukraine is solid. It should also be noted that many members of Congress – Republicans and Democrats alike – have been instrumental in encouraging and ensuring the favorable U.S. stance towards Ukraine.

Where I take some issue with my good friends is in their characterization of the Reagan administration. First of all, comparing the Reagan and Clinton administrations is like comparing apples and oranges, as Ukraine simply was not an independent country during the Reagan era. Upon Ukraine's attainment of independence, an entirely different relationship had to be constructed and put into place, which could not have been possible when Ukraine was, for all practical purposes, a colony.

Furthermore, before independence, Ukraine was not a priority either for the foreign policy establishment or the media in this country – both of which have a significant influence on the formulation of foreign policy for any administration. Anecdotally, one need only recall how the occasional objective article or feature story in a major news publication about Ukraine during the 1980s would be met with enthusiasm by members of the Ukrainian American community. Now, these articles are relatively commonplace.

Today, too, for instance, in contrast to the pre-independence era, influential Washington foreign policy think-tanks host seminars or conferences on Ukrainian issues, often with visiting Ukrainian officials as featured guests. This is not to say that more does not need to be done to keep Ukraine on the proverbial "radar screen," nor is it to say that Ukrainian issues were completely ignored before Ukraine became independent – they weren't, especially by Congress and governmental entities like the Helsinki Commission. It is merely to underscore the dramatic changes that have taken place in American knowledge of and perceptions of Ukraine in the last few years.

In short, the reality of independence makes a huge difference.

Mr. Fedynsky's and Mr. Kulas' assessment of the Reagan administration towards Ukraine, unfortunately, does not tell the complete story. To claim, as they do, that other than saying all the right things about Captive Nations, Reagan "failed the Ukrainian community in every other way," does not mesh with the facts. True enough, the Reagan administration's record was not perfect. However, it was the Reagan administration's strong human rights stance that consistently and persistently pressed the Soviets on various human rights issues, including Ukrainian political prisoners (many of whom led the struggle for independence and became

prominent players in independent Ukraine) and the then-banned Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox churches.

To cite just one of many examples, in 1988 (i.e. during the last year of the Reagan administration), it was the U.S. delegation to the Vienna CSCE meeting that held up agreement until all of the then few remaining Soviet political prisoners were released. Who was the last of these prisoners? None other than Levko Lukianenko, who went on to become an important force in the establishment of the Ukrainian state (and Ukraine's first ambassador to Canada).

Moreover, it was the Reagan administration's strong anti-Communist and anti-Soviet stance, manifested in so many ways, that was a major contributing factor in bringing down the Soviet empire. To mention just a few: the major defense build-up; the checking of Soviet troublemaking around the globe; the attempt to establish the Kyiv Consulate and hence to reduce Ukraine's isolation; the support for VOA and RFE/RL and other public diplomacy and democracy-building efforts; the courage – despite harsh criticism – to characterize the Soviet Union as the "evil empire" it was. Did all of these efforts not help in preparing the ground for Ukraine's independent statehood? Did all of these actions "fail the Ukrainian community?"

In their letter, Messrs. Fedynsky and Kulas fondly recall the fanfare surrounding the November 1994 White House ceremony with visiting Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma. It was, indeed, a stirring and meaningful event that any Ukrainian American present will not soon forget.

But I also recall another event, six years earlier, at the White House. On a hot July day in 1988, during a Captive Nations ceremony in the Rose Garden, President Reagan spoke of Ukrainian political prisoner Petro Ruban, who had shortly before arrived in the United States after having been released from the Soviet gulag, and now was standing alongside the president, being singled out by Reagan for his courage and commitment. Obviously, a ceremony with a Ukrainian president, with all its attendant fanfare, would not have been possible in 1988; but this event, too, while more modest, was also very meaningful for Ukraine and, in its own way and within the context of that time, illustrated that administration's support for Ukrainian aspirations.

Let's give the present administration its just due, while not ignoring the accomplishments of the Reagan administration, keeping in mind the qualitatively different circumstances.

Orest Deychakiwsky
Washington

Addendum regarding translator's identity

Dear Editor:

In his letter (January 28) Victor Babanskyj states that Ihor Shevchenko could not have been the translator of the Ukrainian edition of Orwell's "Animal Farm" because the edition lists Ivan Cherniatynsky as the translator. Ivan Cherniatynsky was a pseudonym used by Ihor Shevchenko (Cherniatynsky, in fact, was his mother's name). Prof. Shevchenko's authorship of the Ukrainian translation has been confirmed by Prof. George Luckyj, who also pointed out a letter by Orwell where the writer mentions the Ukrainian edition of "Animal Farm."

In a letter to Arthur Koestler (September 20, 1947), Orwell writes:

"I think a Ukrainian refugee named

Ihor Shevchenko may have written to you – he told me that he had written and that you had not yet replied. What he wanted to know was whether they could translate some of your stuff into Ukrainian, without payment of course, for distribution among the Ukrainian DPs, who now seem to have printing outfits of their own going in the American Zone and in Belgium. I told him I thought you would be delighted to have your stuff disseminated among Soviet citizens and would not press for payment, which in any case these people could not make.

"They made a Ukrainian translation of 'Animal Farm' which appeared recently, reasonably well-printed and got up, and, so far as I could judge by my correspondence with Shevchenko, well translated. I have just heard from them that the American authorities in Munich have seized 1,500 copies of it and handed them over to the Soviet repatriation people, but it appears about 2,000 copies got distributed among the DPs first.

"If you decide to let them have some of your stuff, I think it is well to treat it as a matter of confidence and not tell too many people this end, as the whole thing is more or less illicit... I am sure we ought to help these people all we can, and I have been saying ever since 1945 that the DPs were a godsend opportunity for breaking down the wall between Russia and the West. If our government won't see this, one must do what one can privately." (The Collected Essays, Journalism and Letters of George Orwell," Vol. IV, London, 1968)

Oksana Zakydalsky
Toronto

Do not compare Ukraine and Quebec

Dear Editor:

I would like to refer to one sentence by Mr. Primak: "What surprises me most is that Ukrainian Quebecois who were so strongly for an independent Ukraine are so ready to deny the same right to French Quebecois." While I'm not of Ukrainian descent, I'd like to make a point. Can Quebec be compared to Ukraine? In my opinion, it cannot!

In 1992, Canada celebrated its 125th birthday and from the very beginning Quebec was a part of this country. Ukraine celebrated 1000 years of Christianity in 1988. Christianity was introduced by Prince Volodymyr the Great in 988 in Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine. Ukraine is an independent country with Russia as its neighbor. Being rich in resources (e.g. agriculture, gold, ore, gas, oil and titanium) it has been called the "bread basket" of Europe.

In the past, foreign invaders were plentiful and have been a source of great distraction. To name just a few, in 1240 Ukraine was invaded by Mongols, Tatars and others. In the 18th century the Russian rulers Peter I and Katherine II destroyed the Ukrainian Hetman state and reduced many Ukrainians to serfdom.

In 1917 Ukraine again became independent. In the 1920s the Russian Red army marched into Ukraine. Ukraine unwillingly became part of the USSR. In 1933, in eastern Ukraine Stalin forced a man-made famine and 7 million Ukrainian men, women and children perished. In 1986 many people suffered horribly (and will continue to suffer for many years) as a result of the nuclear accident in Chernobyl. This particular incident is indicative of the neglect and exploitation experienced by Ukraine at the hands of the USSR. These are just a few of the hardships endured by the Ukrainians in the centuries past.

In 1991 the USSR became bankrupt, i.e. it fell apart and collapsed. All the republics became free and declared independence. Seventy years of Communist occupation could not dampen their spirits. Out of the ashes of their country Ukrainians are rising once again. They have suffered! They have survived!

Today Ukraine, with 52 million people (plus 3 million Ukrainians residing outside of Ukraine), plays an important role in Europe. Ukraine is represented in the United Nations and is a member of NATO.

Slava Ukraini! Viva la Ukraina!

M. Gulak
Burlington, Ontario

Control of energy is crucial to Ukraine

Dear Editor:

Washington Post correspondent James Rupert correctly identified the "Achilles' heel" of Ukrainian independence (February 4). It is the "horrendous dependence" on Russia as the source and transmitter of its energy supplies.

Confirmation of Rupert's thesis appeared a few days later in the Los Angeles Times (February 14). Under the heading, "Ukraine in State of Emergency after Power Cut," the L.A. Times reported that "This nation of 52 million people went on emergency footing, shutting down factories throughout the country to cope with energy shortages after Russia uncoupled it from a joint power grid. It was the second cutoff ordered by Moscow in three months." Having failed in military conquest in Chechnya, Moscow is attempting to resurrect the Russian empire via economic strangulation of former Soviet republics.

No modern nation can exist in today's industrialized age without reliable and affordable energy supplies. Indigenous energy supplies in Ukraine are limited, and existing sources are used in an inefficient way. Of all the industrial nations, Ukraine is at the very bottom in energy conservation technology. Attacking this "Achilles' heel" Russia is waging a war of economic strangulation of Ukraine through control of the energy supplies, disconnecting electricity, shutting off gas supplies. It is a difficult fight for Ukraine, and there are no easy or simple solutions to the problem of its energy shortage.

The L.A. Times quotes Olexander Svetilyk, an official of Ukraine's power distribution system: "I see no prospect for improvement. There are no coal reserves; there are problems with heating oil and gas; water levels are falling at hydroelectric stations. The situation could turn awful with the system breaking into little pieces."

The Ukrainian community in the West has been highly effective in the cause of Ukrainian independence by providing expert advisory groups and other forms of assistance to the political institutions of Ukraine. But today the battlefield for independence has shifted from the political to the economic field, and control of energy supplies is the key to the outcome of this struggle.

To protect its independence from the Russian economic offensive, Ukraine needs technological help and expertise in the extraction, transportation, production, utilization and conservation of energy. Mobilization of our professional resources and talents in these fields, and establishing appropriate means for delivery of needed help should be the first priority of the Ukrainian community in the West.

Ihor Lysyj
West Hills, Calif.

ANALYSIS: Electoral programs of Russian Federation parties

by Taras Kuzio

All of the electoral programs in Russia's recent Parliamentary elections have sections devoted to the defense of the Russian diaspora, which, in itself, makes Ukraine and Kazakhstan the object of their attention (due to their large Russian minorities) and the Baltic republics, too (due to their alleged discrimination against Russians).

All the programs describe Russia as a "great power." The majority of the programs call for a new "union" to be created from the Commonwealth of Independent States; but, whereas reformist parties restrict this new union to only the economic sphere, the remainder call for a full (economic, political and military) union. Few political programs insist this new union be created by force; the majority prefer to speak of it as a voluntary union.

Within this new union the three core neighboring states of Russia within the CIS (Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine) are to be targeted. These are the states which ultimately decided the fate of the former USSR and which are closely interwoven within Russian pan-Slavic ideology.

Reformist parties, such as Yegor Gaidar's Russia's Democratic Choice - United Democrats and Konstantin Borovoy's Economic Freedom Party, devote little attention to CIS integration. Russia's Choice is one of the few that states its readiness to "oppose remnants of imperialist ideology and militaristic mindset."

Yabloko leader Grigoriy Yavlinsky rules out as unrealistic any military or political unions with former Soviet republics. But, one reason Mr. Yabloko is in opposition to the current leadership is because it blames that leadership for "the disintegration of economic ties, defense capabilities and the system of security on USSR territory." Mr. Yavlinsky does back the creation of a full-fledged economic union, especially with the three key CIS core states mentioned earlier. (Mr. Yavlinsky was the author of the October 1991 Economic Union program). Yabloko co-founder Vladimir Lukin, chairman of the Duma Committee on International Affairs, believes that Russian geopolitical priorities are control of Tajikistan and Abkhazia.

The Independent Bloc, co-chaired by Vladimir Komchatov, presidential prefect in Moscow, as well as the Party of Russian Unity and Accord, led by Deputy Prime Minister Sergei Shakhrai, also are in favor of the restoration of economic, political and military links on the territory of the former USSR.

Our Home is Russia, led by Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, is firmly within the reformist camp. But, with regard to the CIS, its policies echo the "Monroe Doctrine" backed by President Boris Yeltsin since early 1993. Our Home is Russia links the revival of Russia "as a world power" to full integration within the CIS and greater coordination of policies vis-à-vis the outside world. These integrationist processes should be backed in all spheres, according to Our Home is Russia. Therefore it backs a system of collective security, joint defense of CIS external borders, collective peacekeeping as well as a, "common economic and ethno-cultural space."

Aleksei Manannikov, a leading

activist of Our Home is Russia (and deputy chairman of the Duma Committee on International Affairs), supports "pressure instruments" to influence the former Soviet republics and targets Ukraine, Kazakhstan and the Baltic republics.

Nationalist and patriotic groups are more overt in their demands for the revival of a new union. The Congress of Russian Communities puts particular emphasis on defense of the rights of the Russian diaspora, including military intervention. Aleksandr Lebed, co-chairman, has outlined the congress's task as "restoring Russia's single defense space within its historic borders: the Russian Empire and the USSR." The first priorities are restoring economic and political links on former USSR territory because this region is "a part of the sphere of (Russia's) vitally important interests."

The Russian electoral Bloc for the Motherland placed Eduard Baltin, commander of the Black Sea Fleet, at the top of its list of candidates. The bloc seeks joint Russian-Ukrainian rule for the Crimea and dual citizenship for its citizens, as well as "the reunification of the countries of the former USSR." With regard to Sevastopol, the bloc believes that it "is a purely Russian town. That has been the case and will remain so as it was not handed over to Ukraine."

The Liberal Democratic Party of Russia, led by Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, which did remarkably well in the elections, has long called upon Russia to reclaim "lost territories" in the former USSR. Russia should be recreated "within its historically established geopolitical space within the borders of the former USSR..." and the dissolution of the former USSR was "illegal."

Left-wing groups, such as Power to the People, led by Nikolai Ryzhkov, former Soviet prime minister, the Russian All-People's Movement, co-chaired by a Cossack ataman, Communists - Working Russia - For the Soviet Union, led by Viktor Tyulkin, openly have called for the revival of the former USSR through a referendum.

The Agrarian Party, led by Mikhail Lapshin, supports "the aspirations of former union republics to restore a unified union state," and, like all radical left and right groups, backs the denunciation of the Belovezhskaya Agreement establishing the CIS, which was never ratified by the Russian Parliament.

Undoubtedly the greatest danger to Ukraine from the Russian election results is the surge of support for the Communists. The Communist Party of Ukraine (CPU), in league with other left-wing and inter-front groups, had launched a campaign to hold a referendum on the revival of the former USSR in early 1995.

This aim is now backed by the newly created Soyuz (Union) deputies faction within the Ukrainian Parliament. The CPU, on behalf of the Russian Federation's Communist Party, initiated a major push for Ukraine to join the CIS Inter-Parliamentary Assembly after Ukraine was admitted to the Council of Europe.

The Communist Party of the Russian Federation, which unites traditional socialist ideals with pan-Slavism and national statism, satisfies those who seek restoration of the empire and believe in Russia's historical messianism. It is in favor of the organization of plebiscites throughout the former USSR, which will

COMMENTARY: Of miners, budgets... and dinosaurs

by Markian Bilynskyj

The severest winter in recent memory has brought into sharp relief some of the enduring tensions within Ukrainian politics and society. On February 1 coal miners launched an indefinite strike, while friction between the executive and legislative branches surfaced again over the pace and direction of economic reforms. A recent Socis-Gallup poll put the finishing touches to this bleak portrait by revealing that 72 percent of respondents believed they were struggling economically, while 27 percent were just managing to cope. Only 1 percent were satisfied with their lot.

Generally, the miners have made economic demands. They are insistent that the government pay their salary arrears and that state subsidies to the industry be continued. The 1996 budget, which was again reviewed by the Supreme Council last week, anticipates cuts in subsidies. The miners had hoped for sympathy strikes in other key sectors of the economy. However, post-Soviet worker solidarity has so far taken a back seat to the overwhelming daily need to make ends meet.

On February 2, the Supreme Council

would commence only after the miners returned to work.

The miners' strike poses an extremely serious threat to the already badly listing ship that is the Ukrainian economy. The inflationary consequences of satisfying the miners' demands through reflexive credit emissions would deal a crippling blow to the government's plans to slow substantially the decline in industrial production this year.

Just as threatening is the fact that the longer the strike lasts, the more it will impact other areas of the economy. Coal stocks at Ukraine's thermal power stations, for example, were dangerously low even during the off-peak summer season. On February 13, the Russian and Ukrainian electricity grids were de-coupled because Ukrainian power stations were working at less than 30 percent of their generating capacity. Much of Ukrainian industry is already working under a strict energy conservation regime.

No less significant is the potential threat to the budget. The budget debate within the Parliament - let alone the negotiations between the Parliament and the government - has been especially

The miners' strike has revived the Left's campaign to disrupt and reverse the government's reforms... Perhaps this should not have come as too much of a surprise at a time when one of the most popular exhibitions in Kyiv is "The Return of the Dinosaurs."

set the government a deadline to find a solution to the problem of unpaid salaries. On February 7, President Leonid Kuchma issued a decree "On the Fundamental Restructuring of the Coal Industry." Speaking at a press briefing that same day, the president's chief-of-staff, Dmytro Tabachnyk, stated that the government owed the miners very little in the form of unmet budget outlays. The problem, he argued, was that the industry had fallen afoul of the chronic and debilitating payments crisis that has ravaged Ukraine's production potential across the board. He blamed non-paying consumers for the coal miners' plight.

Appearing at a press conference the following day, Prime Minister Yevhen Marchuk reiterated this view. He stressed that the restructuring of the coal industry, which is to be implemented with the assistance of the World Bank, had been planned for some time. Mr. Marchuk blamed the present state of affairs principally on the failure to implement such a program sooner.

Nevertheless, the government agreed to cover part of the salary debt, to subsidize some unprofitable mines temporarily and to provide limited credits to some of the more critical debtors, such as the Ministry of Energy, so that they could begin repaying the miners. These funds are to come from "non-inflationary" sources such as the fuel and energy fund, commercial bank credits and tax concessions to miners. On February 12, Mr. Marchuk reiterated that the government could do no more for the miners at present and that negotiations on other issues

acrimonious. The budget is under siege from the agricultural lobby and by groups at both ends of the political spectrum determined to raise social security expenditures even though the budgetary pie is shrinking. The miners' claims make the debate still more complex.

Although the government has been careful to avoid making the point explicitly, a bloated budget deficit would also jeopardize the already delayed next slice of IMF stand-by credits that are so important to President Kuchma's reforms. The adoption of the budget, something Mr. Marchuk has said must happen before the April IMF board meeting, could be further delayed by the insistence of some deputies that the 1996 Program for Social Development be approved first and that the budget should then be shaped around it. The government argues, conversely, that the program should be tailored to the budget.

The importance of fiscal discipline was underlined by Mr. Marchuk at his press conference when he pointed out that meeting the requests of, for example, the mining and farming sectors would be "a catastrophe for the whole economy." The Ukrainian government, therefore, appears to have drawn a line in concessions to the miners.

The Left, particularly the still quite disciplined Communists, has taken to championing the cause of the miners with considerable gusto. Buoyed by the prospect of a Communist victory in the forthcoming Russian presidential elections, they have egged on the more radical miners to add political demands to their economic grievances. Broadly speaking, the Left attributes the problems of the mining sector and of the

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Taras Kuzio, is affiliated with the Center for Russian and East European Studies at the University of Birmingham in England.

(Continued on page 15)

(Continued on page 15)

American Bar Association program hosts Ukrainian bar leaders

by Kyra Buchko and Stacey King

Fifteen Ukrainian legal professionals traveled to the United States to participate in a Ukrainian Bar Association Development Training Program held November 4-19, 1995. Sponsored by the American Bar Association's Central and East European Law Initiative (CEELI), this two-week program was conducted in Washington, Chicago, and Detroit and Lansing, Mich.

The CEELI joined forces with the State Bar of Michigan (SBM) to provide participants training on the organization, administration, and activities of independent professional associations, with comparisons between a national bar association such as the ABA and a state bar such as SBM.

The delegation included Ukrainian judges, lawyers, law professors, and government agency (ministry) officials from most of the major cities in Ukraine.

Donald Reisig, the CEELI's liaison to Ukraine since June 1995, has been spearheading the CEELI's bar association development efforts in Ukraine and is responsible for implementing technical legal assistance programs in other substantive areas as well. To that end, Mr. Reisig has forged cooperative relationships with key legal reformers involved with creating new professional and student legal associations and continuing legal education programs for practicing lawyers.

Following his arrival in Ukraine, Mr. Reisig continued the efforts of previous CEELI volunteers. In cooperation with the Ukrainian Legal Foundation, the CEELI's local partner, Mr. Reisig began a series of six regional workshops on bar association development and organization throughout Ukraine. With the involvement of Canadian, French and American lawyers, the workshops provided a comparative perspective on the nature and advantages of independent lawyers' associations.

From these regional seminars, Mr. Reisig recruited and selected the training program participants who will likely form the leadership of the first independent, national association of legal professionals in Ukraine. The 15 participants included officials from Ukraine's Ministry of Justice, the dean of one of the oldest law schools in the country, law school professors, and several attorneys newly engaged in private practice.

Through meetings with officials from state and local bar associations, visits to county, state and district courts, as well as local universities, the Ukrainian participants gained a greater understanding of the U.S. legal system. "Many of us had studied the U.S. system and knew a fair amount about its operation," commented Prof. Vasyi Nor, dean of the Law Faculty of Lviv State University. "But nothing compares to experiencing first-hand how a system works in practical terms."

Indeed, providing practical information that could be readily applied by participants upon their return to Ukraine was one of CEELI's top priorities in organizing the training program.

Throughout the Washington portion of the program, participants met with ABA officials to learn about the organization and management of a voluntary bar association and its interaction with Congress. The organization and presentation of continuing legal education programs was also discussed in detail, as was the role

of the ABA in law school accreditation.

Through meetings with officials from the Library of Congress, Capitol Hill, the District of Columbia Bar, and sections of the ABA, participants had the opportunity to closely examine the functions of a bar association. Judge Bohdan Futey of the U.S. Court of Federal Claims also met with the delegation to discuss the role of judges' associations in the United States.

The delegation then traveled to Chicago for discussions on ABA membership services and outreach, fund-raising techniques, and the creation, distribution and use of association publications. They also learned how the ABA develops and implements standards of professional conduct for both judges and lawyers. At the Attorney Registration Commission of the Supreme Court of Illinois, the delegation observed appellate arguments in an ongoing disciplinary proceeding. Participants also met with the Chicago Volunteer Legal Services Foundation to discuss the activities of organizations that assist the indigent.

The Michigan portion of the program focused on the operation and organization of the State Bar of Michigan and its relationship to local bar associations. Discussions on relations between county and state bars, pro bono assistance programs, and the role of members of the bar were enhanced by the diverse professional legal associations in the Detroit, Ann Arbor and Lansing areas. The delegation also talked with members of ethnic and minority bars regarding the purpose of a special interest bar to serve the needs of a particular minority in areas such as: professional development, providing role models, networking and com-

munity involvement, and the advancement of members in the legal profession and others in society. These sessions with representatives from myriad organizations enabled the Ukrainians to better understand the diverse roles and purposes of professional associations.

Examination of the U.S. legal education system and continuing legal education programs was emphasized in Michigan. Participants met with officials from Thomas Cooley Law School, the Institute for Continuing Legal Education and Wayne State University Law School to discuss curriculum, activities of student bar associations and clinical education programs. Participants visited officials in U.S. district and state courts to discuss the roles of court administrators and U.S. attorneys in the American legal system, with a special emphasis on trial by jury.

The Michigan Supreme Court also hosted the delegation. Justice Conrad Mallett discussed the role of the Supreme Court in determining the constitutionality of actions and laws, and its role in creating rules of procedure of the courts, stressing that the courts play no role in the implementation of laws. On this note, he addressed the struggle for control between the various branches of government, an area of keen interest to participants, who were familiar with similar power struggles in Ukraine.

The participation of the Ukrainian American communities in Chicago and in Michigan was a wonderful aspect of the training program. The delegation was extremely impressed by the Ukrainian Bar Association's emergence from its beginnings as a few Ukrainian lawyers in

Michigan meeting regularly in a restaurant to discuss mutual concerns and interests to its current membership of approximately 50 lawyers who specialize in a variety of practice areas.

This oasis of Ukrainian lawyers was a great inspiration to participants seeking to build an organization from the ground. In fact, Danylo Kurdelchuk of the Union of Advocates in Kyiv commented that his cynicism regarding the ability and willingness of Ukrainians to organize a national, independent bar association greatly diminished upon meeting with these bar officials and hearing the history of the Ukrainian Bar Association.

The delegation's training program suitably concluded with the group's observation of an SBM Board of Commissioners' meeting, which encompassed all topics discussed throughout the program. The official procedures and protocol of the meeting, the discussion of issues (ranging from legislation and lobbying to continued support and funding of community legal assistance), and the voting and dialogue on these issues exemplified the organization, efficiency and mission of an independent, professional association of lawyers.

Upon their return to Kyiv, the CEELI will continue to work with members of the delegation as they establish the new organization that will represent the interests of the profession. Creating and maintaining such an entity will, of course, take time and determination. But if the caliber of Ukrainian lawyers who visited the U.S. is any indication, the organization will grow and flourish, and with it the esteem of the profession.

Reuters News Service establishes scholarship in memory of colleague

NEW YORK — Reuters News Service, the prestigious British-based international news agency, announced on February 8 at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York that it has started a scholarship fund for journalism students of Ukrainian heritage.

The scholarship has been named The Michael Terech Memorial Fund, in honor of the 42-year-old Ukrainian American who died last summer after a tragic accident while attending a corporate conference at Lake Mohonk, N.Y. Mr. Terech was a director in the Data Quality Department of Reuter's Fixed Income section, located in Stamford, Conn.

The fund was announced with the presentation of a check for \$5,000 by Reuters representative Doreen Ralston to the Ukrainian Institute of America on February 8. The UIA has agreed to administer the fund.

Present at the event were Mr. Terech's widow, Bohdanna, Gerald Nestor, a friend who directed the original fund-raising, Luba Kos, a member of the board of the UIA who worked with Reuters to establish the fund, Walter Baranetsky, president of the UIA and Andriy Paschuk, vice-president, among others.

Mr. Baranetsky explained that Mr. Terech was an active member of the UIA who supported its activities. He said that Mrs. Terech had asked at the time of her husband's death that in lieu of flowers contributions be sent to the UIA.

On November 17, 1995, four months after his death, Mr. Terech's co-workers, who had raised \$4,000, presented the UIA a check. Reuters also stepped in and

decided that it would match contributions by its employees and offer a scholarship.

A letter that Reuters sent to Mr. Baranetsky in November 1995 explained: "It is being established by Reuters and Reuters colleagues as a long-standing tribute to Mike's memory and his work with the institute."

The scholarship will be awarded annually to an undergraduate student studying journalism in the United States who is of Ukrainian heritage.

Specifics of the fund are still being developed and will be made public as soon as possible.



Michael Terech



At a meeting of representatives of Reuters and the Ukrainian Institute of America (from left) are: Andriy Paschuk, Luba Kos, Walter Baranetsky, Doreen Ralston, Bohdanna Terech, Larysa Paschuk and Walter Nazarewicz.

Kyra Buchko is director of the NIS Program of the ABA's Central and East European Law Initiative. Stacey King is a program assistant of that program.

ON THE ROAD TO ATLANTA: Sports minister comments on Ukraine's preparations



Valeriy Borzov, Ukraine's minister of youth and sports, was in the United States on February 1-8 to re-emphasize that for Ukraine to reach its potential at the centennial Olympics, which will be held in Atlanta in late July and early August of this year, the athletes need the financial support of the diaspora.

Mr. Borzov, who is also the chairman of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine (NOC) and a member of the International Olympic Committee, traveled to Philadelphia, Chicago and New York during his seven-day stay and met with the Ukrainian com-

munities of those cities to give them a brief overview of Ukraine's Olympic potential.

The Weekly had an opportunity to speak with Minister Borzov when he visited the UNA offices on February 8. Accompanying him was Laryssa Barabash-Temple, the U.S. representative of Ukraine's NOC. The Weekly staff editor Roman Woronowycz conducted the interview along with editorial assistant Yarema Bachynsky and Svoboda editor Olha Kuzmowycz.

Following is an edited version of the interview.

PART I

Has the composition of the Olympic squad Ukraine will send to the Atlanta Games in 1996 been settled?

Through May of 1996, 147 athletes will still be taking part in qualifications, the process is not yet complete. That is also why we cannot say exactly how many athletes will make up the final squad. One hundred fifty-three qualified in 1995 and 147 will compete until May for the right to take part in the Olympic Games.

The number of the official delegation is derived from the number of athletes who are part of the team. For example, if there are 220 athletes (which is the goal of the Ukrainian team), for example, then we have figured we can take 83 officials, that is, administrators, trainers, doctors.

What is the budget for the Ukrainian delegation to the Olympics? That is, how much will be needed for the athletes to be at their prime for the Atlanta Games?

The Olympics are a very expensive thing. The budget consists of the expenses involved in preparing athletes for three to four years. This includes participation in international events and special meets, supplying equipment, renting sports arenas, preparing staff, financing children's sports schools, and relevant international meetings to prepare for the arrival of the delegations.

Then there is the final preparation done immediately before participation during 1995-1996. This includes, first of all, international qualifying competitions. These are mandatory competitions. We are attempting to carry one and a half to two contingents at the Olympics, so we will look to qualify two individuals for each event [in which we are participating] to leave some room to choose.

Secondly, the International Olympic Committee, in conjunction with the international federations, has developed a catalogue of certified equipment, some of which is substantially different from that which we use. So it is imperative that we provide our athletes the same equipment that will be used at the Olympics. This is also very costly.

Besides this we must purchase parade dress for 300 people. We must charter three aircraft — two passenger and one cargo — which is also an expensive outlay. We also must pay \$900 per athlete for housing in the Olympic Village during the Games, the costs for officials and, of course, costs associated with other members of the delegation staying in Atlanta during the Games; this includes official delegations such as President Kuchma's, should the president visit there during the Olympics. In that case we would need to properly host him.

We also need to consider properly honoring certain of our athletes. Another concern is to assure that we retain prominent coaches who may be approached with contracts to coach outside the country [after the Olympics]. We may have to offer them stipends to stay.

So what will be the sum total?

In total, \$1.5 million. Just chartering flights, at the very minimum, costs \$500,000. The cost, let's say from the time we leave Ukraine until the time we return, that will be \$1 million.

We have a government budget. Right now the [financial] climate for the spring

is a plus. At first the budget was for 2.3 trillion karbovantsi. An additional 2 trillion kbv has been added. This money is not only for the Olympics but for other athletic endeavors as well. The question is: will we get any of it?

What type of equipment does Ukraine still need?

The 24 federations all need some sort of new equipment. What type? For example in riflery, they need weapons and bullets. In archery, they need spare parts and targets.

In gymnastics they need currently sanctioned equipment. Take the beam, for example. Earlier on, there were no dampers. The Americans recently approved a design with dampers. The athlete has a completely different orientation; the beam has a totally different [feeling] when it has a degree of absorption. If the gymnastics team does not get three to four months to practice on the new equipment, they will be tentative [when they finally use it].

To solve this problem the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A and Canada (known by its Ukrainian-based acronym, USCAK) donated money, and we are working to get the equipment to Ukraine as soon as possible.

In weightlifting, the bars were bought last year using the specifications then applicable. This year the bars are different.

And so it goes with all 24 of the federations that are scheduled to take part in the Olympic Games.

What will it cost to purchase this additional equipment?

In all, \$2.5 million, these are additional costs. But this is our problem, not the problem of the Ukrainian community in the diaspora. [Note: that figure is the amount budgeted by Ukraine for new equipment for the Ministry of Youth and Sports.]

How much money has been donated by the Ukrainian diaspora, whether in the United States, Canada or Europe?

(This question was answered by Ms. Temple, Ukraine's NOC representative in the U.S.)

USCAK's work alone has raised \$150,000. Since Lillehammer in 1994 [the last Winter Olympics], when there was intensive fund-raising, \$250,000 was raised [by the diaspora]. Last year, another \$100,000 was received that went for training costs. This year the work has just begun, and as you know from your coverage of the New York benefit, so far it has been successful. In New York \$60,000 was received. There were also fund-raisers in Philadelphia and Chicago.

My numbers are divided by year. USCAK has kept its numbers separately all along, so I cite their sums separately.

Optimistically, how much would you like to see donated?

I am not at all sure that gathering donations from transplanted citizens is the best thing. This is a temporary measure in a time of great difficulties. We are planning to go to a system like that used by all the other Olympic committees; to make use of the support of sponsors and businesses committed to a long term relationship.

These monies we are receiving are invaluable, but they solve only fixed, individual problems. But the over-all process needs to be covered by sums of

money like those I stated earlier.

The predominant costs are covered by the government budget. The budget is there. But costs for entering international meets, where I cannot deny our athletes the opportunity to compete — calculate how much it costs for 100 or 60 athletes to travel to the U.S. and back, to compete, to pay for everything needed — these are frightful costs.

During the course of the year we send 8,000 people from youth and sports organizations abroad. We have failed to take part in very few of the meets to which we have committed. There are individual cases, but as for our over-all program, we understand that by taking part in all the meets we have entered and bringing a high degree of quality to our competitions works to strengthen and to better our image. You know how it is in America — Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, it's all the same.

Do you have sponsors?

One of our important partners is Adidas. They provide complete uniforms for 24 federations. The gymnasts have an American sponsor.

(Ms. Temple interjects — Elite Sportswear, owned by Sally Weaver.)

Every federation has some sort of partner and this process is expanding, but not to the point that they can cover all costs outside our budget. The extra-budgetary costs, and this includes the money provided by the Ukrainian community, cover needs such as pre-Olympic preparation, training, the process of adaptation to the surroundings, which is very important to us.

We paid for airline tickets from Ukraine to New York and from New York to Atlanta [for pre-Olympic training in 1995]. But the cost of the stay in Atlanta, room and board, was covered by the Ukrainian community, by the funds it raised.

The community also raised money that was used in part to buy equipment — for gymnastics, weightlifting, rowing. The rest of the expenditure for equipment is part of the budget of \$2.5 million that the government appropriated. Unfortunately, right now the budget is there, but the money isn't available.

Why do we need the equipment after the Olympics? That is why we have sought help in getting those special items. We need to get the equipment to [Ukraine] as soon as possible so that the athletes will have at least four to five months to practice with it. We only ask for financial aid concerning super important items.

Mr. Minister, have Ukrainian sports stars like Oksana Baiul, Viktor Petrenko, Sergey Bubka in any way financially or materially contributed to preparation of the Ukrainian team for the Olympics? Were there any attempts to get them to contribute? This also goes for Ukrainians currently playing in the National Hockey League.

Generally speaking, I do not believe this is possible on a broad scale. There have been individual cases, but done more indirectly. Let's take Bubka. He supports a club in Donetsk. He has organized support. Maybe he has given gifts, perhaps donated a fax machine to the federation, things like that. But there is no formal agreement between Bubka and either the [track and field] federation or with the Olympic Committee. Nor do such agreements exist with the hockey players or Baiul.



Minister Valeriy Borzov

When Oksana Baiul performed in Odessa she raised at least \$5,000 for the sports palace there.

(Ms. Temple interjects: The amount raised was much higher.)

Well, I don't know what the final figures were, I didn't count the money. But the money was raised through her performances, it was not her own money.

You have mentioned the Ukrainian Hospitality Center. Could you please describe some of the planned activities of the center: who is expected to visit and what the role of the center will be. Finally, how is it being funded?

First of all, during the course of the Olympic Games every delegation strives to maintain accepted protocol. This includes not only competing in athletic events, but also in conducting yourself in accordance with the Olympic charter, fostering mutual relations with sponsors, with members of other Olympic committees, with people who have contracts with the committees, or with representatives of the International Olympic Committee. Or even with the president, if the president does go.

Everybody makes an effort to have such a hospitality house, or room, or something of the sort. Mostly due to the good-will of the Ukrainian community, we have been given such an opportunity. This is a private home that was offered for use for hospitality purposes.

(Ms. Temple interjects: The people donating the home are Eric and Diane Prockow. It's in Buckhead, right in the middle of Atlanta. It is the fancy residential area in Atlanta.)

If this indeed does happen, which seems so right now, since we have an agreement, it will give us a quality countenance, equal to if not better than the other Olympic committees.

Second of all, it is also being planned to entertain distinguished individuals, for official entertaining. Should the president visit [Atlanta], it has been proposed to have a get-together with the president and the Ukrainian community of Atlanta.

Other than that, there may be social events; for example, we may invite representatives of the Olympic committees, the U.S. Olympic Committee with whom we have close contacts, other Olympic committees, organizations or individuals with whom we have close relations, people from the organizing committee, the IOC.

We will also be hosting athletes after awards ceremonies and at the end of the competitions.

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

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

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Ukrainian pro hockey update
by Ihor Stelmach

Some 50 Ukrainians active in hockey's minor leagues

It's time for our annual mid-season glance at the minor league scene of professional hockey, Ukrainian-style. Professional hockey beyond the ranks of the National Hockey League continues to grow by truly amazing proportions. 1995-1996 sees a record seven professional minor league circuits, nearly doubling the highest previous total existence of leagues (four). Realistically speaking, hockey pundits have divided the seven minor leagues into two tiers: the two highly competitive developmental leagues (AHL and IHL), and the remaining five (ECHL, Colonial, Central, West Coast and Southern).

Why the growth to a whopping seven minor leagues, totaling a double-whopping 85 teams in a span of only three years? Three reasons: popularity of the sport through successful expansion by the NHL into two highly marketable and well-populated states (California: San Jose, Anaheim; and Florida: Panthers, Tampa Bay); recent successful franchise relocations from non-supporting small market cities to potential hockey hotbeds (Quebec to Colorado, Minnesota to Dallas, with Winnipeg to Phoenix next year; more national television exposure through NHL contracts with ESPN and the Fox networks. These primary reasons, coupled with forward-thinking leadership from a new young commissioner, the resolution of prior labor strife and the growth of youth hockey and rollerblading, have prompted many more new entrepreneurs to risk venturing into new minor league franchises all over the United States.

For Ukrainian players this translates into more jobs and a better opportunity to

be spotted by an NHL scout. For ex-NHLers a little long in the tooth, it is a way to hang on to their chosen profession for a few more years. For the many Ukrainians emigrating from Ukraine, it means a better chance for employment with a future hope to be noticed. For professional Ukrainian pucksters, it's a win-win proposition.

Here's a condensed version of the Uke minor league hockey scene, concentrating on the two major developmental leagues affiliated with National Hockey League clubs: the American Hockey League and the International Hockey League. (Player stats provided: games played-goals-assists-penalty minutes. Stats through January 31.)

The 1995-1996 version of the American Hockey League consists of 18 franchises: six Canadian and 12 American. All have working agreements with parent clubs in the NHL.

In the Eastern Conference, Prince Edward Island and St. John's (C Mark Kolesar 41-18-11-29-35 and Brent Gretzky, 38-7-13-20-36) are battling for the top spot in the Atlantic Division. The St. John Flames, boasting three Ukrainians (C David Struch, 25-7-11-18-47, and right wings Todd Hlushko, 219-7-16-20, and Jeremy Stasiuk, 12-1-1-2-2) are trying to hold off Fredericton and the Cape Breton Oilers (player/assistant coach Mike Krushelnyski, 26-11-11-22-44) in the middle of the pack.

The Springfield Falcons (D Steve Cheredaryk 27-0-1-1-36) sit comfortably atop the Northern Division of the Eastern Conference. Providence and the Worcester Ice Cats (GT Mike Buzak, 13GP-755MIN-5W-3L-3T2.54GA) are running neck-and-neck for second, while

(Continued on page 13)

HARVARD UKRAINIAN SUMMER INSTITUTE

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June 24-August 16, 1996

Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 12)

the Portland Pirates are mired in fourth. Worcester is the only AHL club with a dual affiliation (St. Louis and N.Y. Isles). Young goalie Buzak is property of the Blues. Portland is the second of three AHL teams to have three Ukes on its roster. (All three are defensemen: Scott Humeniuk 29-4-10-14-50, Alexander Alexeev, 21-1-4-5-19, and team penalty leader Frank Bialowas, 39-3-1-4-147.

Out West, the Albany River Rats are way ahead of the pack in the Central Division. The defending Stanley Cup champion New Jersey Devils have plenty of help on the farm, including veteran netminder Peter Sidorkiewicz (15GP-8 1 5 MIN - 8 W - 4 L - 2 T - 2 .94 G A). Adirondack (second leading team scorer LW Dave Chyzowski, 46-28-24-57-68, tops in team goals), Cornwall (veteran minor league LW Peter Ambroziak, 31-6-9-15-47) and Syracuse (D Yevgeniy Namestnikov, 32-9-16-25-44, and RW Bohdan Savenko, 44-8-12-20-39) are closely bunched in the middle of the Central pack. The Amerks of Rochester (D Sergei Klimentiev, 41-3-1922-48, RW Jay Mazur, 16-5-2-7-16, and D Aaron Boh, 12-0-4-4-10) are far behind in fifth place, despite the presence of three Ukes.

Pacing the Southern Division are the Binghamton Rangers (D Lee Sorochan, 21-1-5-6-14). Hershey's Russ Romaniuk (21-14-10-24-36), recently reassigned by the Flyers, has scored at better than a point-per-game clip with the Bears. He tallied three goals for Philadelphia in 12 games with the big club. Baltimore's third leading scorer is LW Mike Maneluk (42-22-24-46-35). Right wing Dave Nemirovsky (3-0-2-2-0) was assigned by the Florida/Carolina Panthers to the Canadian Junior team to compete on the international level.

Of the above 23 mentioned Ukrainian hockey stars currently toiling in the AHL, a realistic evaluation of their current-to-future status reveals the following:

Prospects: Namestnikov, Klimentiev, Savenko, Alexeev, Nemirovsky, Cheredaryk, Buzak.

Maybes: Maneluk, Kolesar, Gretzky, Sorochan, Stasiuk.

Hangers-on: Chyzowski, Romaniuk, Krushelnyski (already coaching), Struch, Ambroziak, Humeniuk, Hlushko, Mazur Bialowas, Sidorkiewicz.

The 1995-1996 International Hockey League totals an unbelievable 19 franchises, of which only seven have working agreements with NHL organizations. The IHL, a notch below the AHL in almost every sense of the word, has expanded to include 12 independent teams. Like its counterpart, the IHL is divided into Eastern and Western Conferences, two divisions each. Twenty-one known Ukrainian professional hockey stars currently skate on squads of the solely American-based IHL.

Cincinnati (D Dave Marcinyshyn, 35-5-6-11-76) leads the North, and is generally regarded to be one of the two top

teams in the entire league along with Las Vegas. Michigan ranks above Fort Wayne (RW Pat Elynuik, 35-18-20-38-39 - possibly past an NHL return) and Indianapolis (RW Ryan Huska, 21-2-3-5-8) for second in this division.

The Cleveland Lumberjacks and Orlando Solar Bears are competing for the top spot in the Central. A trio of Ukrainian Lumberjacks includes third leading scorer and long-time NHL veteran RW Mark Osborne (39-20-24-44-83), defense hopeful Drake Berehowsky (45-2-13-15-86) and veteran IHL sniper Dave Michayluk (26-8-7-15-10). The Pittsburgh Penguins have not yet given up hope on defenseman Greg Andrusak (45-6-27-33-86), who has been reassigned on loan to the Detroit Vipers. Yearning for a strong second half are Atlanta and Houston (RW Vadim Slivchenko, 51-19-18-37-30 - a Ukrainian version of Theo Fleury).

Over in the Midwest, the Milwaukee Admirals (C Mike Tomlak, 46-5-16-21-30, C Tony Hrkac, 17-4-17-21-6, and Garry Gulash, 3-0-0-0-4) are being dogged by the Chicago Wolves (RW Greg Pankewicz, 17-4-12-16-42, including 28 games with Portland, AHL). Kansas City (D Alex Osadchy, 17-0-4-4-39), the Minnesota Moose and Peoria Rivermen are virtually tied for the next three division slots. Ukrainian Moose include the much-traveled Alexander Godynyuk (25-3-8-11-46 totals with three different minor league clubs) and C Jeff Antonovich (1-0-0-0-2). Ukrainian Rivermen are veteran RW's Greg Paslawski (35-11-14-25-20), Keith Osborne (29-10-14-24-18) and D Dan Ratushny (35-6-11-17-35).

The aforementioned Las Vegas Thunder rule the Southwest, as they have for a few years now. Utah is the only team here with any hope, while Los Angeles (C Wayne Strachan, 42-11-18-29-27), San Francisco and Phoenix are clumped together in spots three through five. Among the Ukrainian Roadrunners in Phoenix this season are C Mike Boback (36-13-26-39-17 - second on the team in scoring) and C Gary Shuchuk (19-4-14-18-60). Shuchuk has been up with the parent L.A. Kings for their past 16 games.

Evaluation of Ukrainian pucksters at this stage of their hockey careers:

Prospects: Slivchenko (if size is no factor), Andrusak, Strachan, Shuchuk.

Maybes: Ratushny, Berehowsky, Huska, Osadchy, Pankewicz.

Hangers-on: M.Osborne, Boback, Elynuik, Paslawski, K.Osborne, Tomlak, Hrkac, Michayluk, Godynyuk, Marcinyshyn, Antonovich, Gulash.

MINOR UKRAINIAN UTTERINGS: C Antonovich in top 25 league scorers while with Quad City (Colonial League) prior to recall by Moose... GT Sergei Tkachenko top-rated goalie for Central League's Oklahoma City...Notable Ukes in brand new West Coast League: third leading scorer Shawn Ulrich (Alaska) and Steve Dowhy (Bakersfield), check in at eighth...GT Todd Bojcun is Southern League's second-rated goalie; Bojcun between the pipes for West Palm Beach...

Ukrainian minor league profile No. 1

Klimentiev, Sergei
Rochester Americans (Buffalo Sabres)
Defense
Shoots left

5-11, 200 lbs.
Born: Kyiv, Ukraine, April 5, 1975
Buffalo's fifth round selection, 121st over-all in 1994 entry draft.

Season	Team	League	GP	G	S	PTS	PIM
1991-1992	SVSM Kyiv	CIS Div. III	42	4	15	19	...
1992-1993	Sokol-Eskulap Kyiv	CIS	3	0	0	0	4
1993-1994	Medicine Hat	WHL	72	16	26	42	165
1994-1995	Medicine Hat	AHL	71	19	45	64	146
	Rochester	AHL	7	0	0	0	8

DETROIT, MICH. DISTRICT COMMITTEE

of the

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ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

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SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1996 at 2:00 PM

at Ukrainian Nat'l Women's League,
27040 Ryan Road, Warren, Michigan

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

20, 82, 94, 146, 165, 167, 174, 175, 183, 235, 292, 302, 303, 309, 341.

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:

Martha Lysko, UNA Secretary
Alexander Serafyn, UNA Advisor
Roman Kuropas, UNA Advisor

DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Dr. Alexander Serafyn, Chairman
Roman Lazarchuk, Secretary
Jaroslav Baziuk, Treasurer

PERTH AMBOY, N.J. DISTRICT COMMITTEE

of the

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces that its

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held on

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1996 at 2:00 PM

at St. Michael's Church Hall
South 3rd Ave., Manville, NJ

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

26, 155, 168, 209, 269, 312, 332, 349, 353, 372.

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:

UNA Treasurer, Alexander G. Blahitka

DISTRICT COMMITTEE

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Art by Hutsaliuk on view in Newark

NEWARK, N.J. – Branch 86 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will sponsor an exhibit of works by artist Liuboslav Hutsaliuk, to be held on Sunday, March 3, at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church at 719 Sandford Ave. in Newark, N.J.

The exhibit, which will be open from 8:30 a.m. to 2 p.m., will feature 25 of the artist's landscapes and still-lives in oils, including several recent ones, as well as watercolors and lithographs.

This latest exhibit by Mr. Hutsaliuk follows one-man shows held last year in New York under the sponsorship of the

Veterans of the 1st Division of the Ukrainian National Army, and in 1991 at the Toyamaya Gallery in Kobe, Japan.

In October of last year, one of Mr. Hutsaliuk's landscapes was presented to President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America during the president's visit to New York. To the many honors earned in a 40-year career in France and the U.S., Mr. Hutsaliuk now adds a listing in Who's Who in the World and the Prix d'Honneur de la Fondation Nationale des Beaux-Arts.

Detroit UNA District...

(Continued from page 5)

officers, Dr. Serafyn concluded, "To achieve and continue all the foregoing programs, we need the support of the new, incoming Ukrainians."

Before questions and answers were exchanged between guests and speakers, the emcee enumerated a host of Ukrainian organizations active in Greater Detroit.

The entertainment program for the afternoon got under way with several presentations. Olha Hrynkiw began with a list of New Year's Resolutions – now

and before. This was followed by songs rendered by Evhenia Krykun, a celebrated artist from Ukraine. Although at a disadvantage because her accompanist, Jurij Marshtupa, director of the Cherkassky Kozaky, had become ill, Ms. Krykun performed admirably. Wolodymyr Kyndratyshyn, tenor from Ukraine, was a hit with his song interpretations, while Andrew Matej delivered a moving recitation about "Inestimable Treasures of Our Land." Vera Kryva concluded the program with a compelling and emotional "We Are One."

Supper was served in a high spirit of camaraderie. The "Tovaryska Zustrich" ended with distribution of door prizes.



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Of miners...

(Continued from page 9)

Ukrainian economy as a whole to the machinations of Western business interests manipulating international financial institutions to de-industrialize Ukraine and remove it as a potential competitor. This view is largely shared by the Parliament's Socialist chairman, Oleksandr Moroz. The 1996 budget submitted by the government is, so the argument goes, little more than a means to this end.

(There are, however, very noticeable strains within the Left over the desirable mix of compromise and confrontation for pursuing their agenda. For example, two of the Socialist Party's most vociferous ideologues were recently expelled for trying to force the party to condemn both Mr. Moroz and the leader of the Socialist faction in the Parliament, Ivan Chyzh, for having deviated from a genuinely socialist path to a social-democratic one.)

The government has been trying to outflank the Left in the contest for the largely indifferent hearts and minds of the population by referring to the strike's supposedly crude political motives. Government spokesmen have pointed to the fact that the strike actions had been coordinated with Russian miners. They have also claimed that the miners had been told, and had accepted in negotiations prior to the strike, that their demands would be partially met. The official and pro-presidential media have been quick to point out the "sinister" political dimension – often, perhaps, at the expense of a genuine discussion of the mining industry's problems.

Whatever their degree of collusion in initiating the strikes, one thing is clear: the miners' strike has revived the Left's campaign to disrupt and reverse the government's reforms following the failure of their so-called "October Offensive." (Then again, perhaps this should not have come as too much of a surprise at a time when one of the most popular exhibitions in Kyiv is "The Return of the Dinosaurs.")

Almost inevitably, the simmering confrontation between the president and the Parliament chairman has also re-emerged during this tense period. On February 6, the president sent an open letter to the Supreme Council in which he complained about its prevarication in adopting key economic legislation. He claimed that only three out of 62 pieces of draft legislation submitted by the government for implementation of the reform program ratified by the Parliament last October had been adopted. "Especially worrying," Mr. Kuchma noted, "was the situation concerning the 1996 budget."

The pretext for the letter was most likely a public disagreement between the president and the Parliament chairman over some fundamental aspects of the president's 1994 agricultural reform initiative. Addressing a February 6 meeting of local government officials – whom Mr. Moroz had a day earlier advised to disobey the decree – an exasperated President Kuchma stated that "Oleksander Moroz has to decide whether he is the head of the Parliament or head of the Socialist Party." The letter was supposed to have been read out by Viktor Musiyaka, the president's official representative to the Supreme Council – a curious and unenviable position for a deputy – at the beginning of the plenary session. Mr. Moroz, much to the administration's displeasure, tried unsuccessfully to prevent his appearance.

The lack of consensus within the Ukrainian political elite(s) over many of the most fundamental aspects of state-building virtually precludes genuine consensus-making. More than is usually the case, matters are decided by the amount of political firepower the contending sides can bring to bear on a particular issue. Many observers believe that the adoption of a constitution will dispel these problems, but the constitution per se cannot force a consensus. It should be the product of one.

Judging by the Left's renewed activity on this front as well, the adoption of a constitution might prove to be much more acrimonious than it promised to be even a short while ago. Episodes like the miners' strike will continue to be used as tools for leveraging political concessions.

It was the miners who in September 1993 initiated the process leading to the demise of the previous president, government and Parliament. But history is unlikely to repeat itself, if only because experience has taught Ukrainians that change does not inevitably bring progress.

Electoral programs...

(Continued from page 9)

launch a political, economic and military union as a "stage-by-stage voluntary restoration of the fatherland." The party's leader, Gennadiy Zyuganov, has heaped scorn upon attempts by Ukraine to maintain its independence while backing the referendum on December 25, 1995, by the Dniester Republic of Moldova for a separate state and CIS membership.

It should also be noted this party received the highest number of votes among the nearly 12,000 Russians eligible to vote within Ukraine, followed closely by the Congress of Russian Communities.



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Kuchma completes...

(Continued from page 1)

During his February 21 working meetings at the White House with President Clinton, Vice-President Al Gore, Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin, Mr. Kuchma proposed that the United States and Ukraine create a joint commission on energy, chaired by Mr. Kuchma and Mr. Gore. President Clinton agreed to consider the proposal.

On February 22, Ukraine's minister for foreign economic relations and trade, Serhiy Osyka, announced that the United States raised its quota on import of Ukrainian wool coats from 1.2 million to 2 million, making Ukraine the third largest importer of wool coats to the United States. He said, however, that Congress has yet to approve U.S.-Ukrainian agreements on double taxation and investment.

During his meeting with Mr. Camdessus, Mr. Kuchma said the IMF executive director agreed to participate in preparing and consulting donor countries of Ukraine for a Paris donor conference

tentatively scheduled for September.

While at the White House, President Kuchma also signed a Commercial Space Launch Services Agreement with Mr. Gore, which permits Ukraine commercial space launch capabilities. Mr. Kuchma invited the vice-president to visit Kyiv on the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster and requested that the Chernobyl issue be raised separately at the April 19-20 summit of G-7 leaders in Moscow.

Prior to their meeting, President Clinton praised Mr. Kuchma's effort to reform Ukraine's economy and political structure. "I admire the difficult and courageous steps that President Kuchma and Ukraine have taken toward democracy and economic reform. I know this has been a difficult time, and I want to see the world community, including the United States, do everything possible to support Ukraine in its effort to maintain democracy and to restore real prosperity and opportunity to the people," he said.

President Kuchma told reporters after his 45-minute meeting in the Oval Office that he informed President Clinton about the political and economic situation in

Ukraine and changes that occurred in 1995. "The main goal of reform is to create an independent, democratic, rule of law state. We have made some progress. 1996 will be a turning point of our reform," he said. The two leaders also discussed Russian-Ukrainian relations, the Commonwealth of Independent States and NATO.

Mr. Kuchma countered allegations that the Ukrainian government was involved in the leasing of Antonov 32B's to Colombian drug smugglers. On February 20, the Los Angeles Times had reported that the Antonov aviation factory, which operates under the authority of Ukraine's Ministry of Machine Building and Defense Conversion, leased a small fleet of military cargo planes to drug traffickers.

The Ukrainian president said the planes are "owned by a company, not the state," and that the "Colombian side should take all the responsibility. This is international law." Mr. Kuchma said the issue was not discussed during his meeting with President Clinton, and that he would assign Ukraine's Security Service to look into the matter.

According to White House spokesman Michael McCurry, prior to his meeting with Mr. Kuchma, President Clinton called Russian President Boris Yeltsin to discuss Mr. Yeltsin's re-election plans, ratification of Start II, Bosnia and Mr. Clinton's April visit to Moscow.

During an afternoon meeting at the Pentagon, Secretary of Defense William Perry told reporters that the implementation of the Trilateral Agreement signed by the United States, Russia and Ukraine in January 1994 is on schedule and that

he expects Ukraine "will be non-nuclear by the summer." The defense secretary also said \$200 million in Nunn-Lugar funds will be made available to Ukraine for conventional defense programs after it dispenses of its nuclear weapons.

President Kuchma pointed out that in exchange for voluntarily giving up its nuclear weapons, Ukraine was to receive nuclear fuel from Russia for its power plants. "The agreement called for seven years' worth of fuel for our nuclear plants, but we've gotten nothing from Russia," said the Ukrainian president. "I have raised this issue with Vice-President Gore because the United States is supposed to be the guarantor of Russia's commitment." Mr. Perry responded that "Ukraine has made the greatest decision of all three - to become non-nuclear - and the United States and Russia have also made a commitment. I believe we will be successful in meeting all commitments."

In the evening, President Kuchma was presented the 1996 Freedom Award by Freedom House President Adrian Karatnycky and Zbigniew Brzezinski, chairman of the American-Ukrainian Advisory Committee, at a banquet attended by 500 at the Mayflower Hotel.

During his three-day visit Mr. Kuchma also met with Mr. Christopher at the State Department to discuss European security and Russian relations, World Bank President James Wolfensohn, Mr. Rubin, members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, representatives of 20 corporations at the Overseas Private Investment Corp., the American Bar Association and the editorial board of The Washington Post.

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National democrats...

(Continued from page 1)

noted that the issue could be put on the agenda after the 1996 budget was discussed. (Last week that budget was passed in the first reading.)

Finally, Mr. Moroz submitted three proposals: the first option, which received 191 votes, was Parliament's full accession to the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the CIS; the second option gave Ukraine the status of a participant/observer, and that proposal won 135 votes; the third proposal, which discarded the idea of any role for Ukraine in the IPA, received 71 votes.

In the end, 278 deputies registered and took part in the vote. Further discussion regarding Ukraine's accession to the IPA was put off until after Ukraine adopts a new constitution.

"The outcome of the vote does not permit us to make a final decision," said Mr. Moroz on Wednesday evening.

But the morning hours of the plenary session began ominously for left-wing forces, as national democrats planned their strategy regarding the IPA vote and decided to forego registration.

Even members of such centrist factions as Center and Unity, as well as Socialist-turned-independent deputy Natalia Vitrenko lobbied for the vote on accession to the IPA to be delayed. (Ms. Vitrenko was recently thrown out of Mr. Moroz's Socialist Party along with Volodymyr Marchenko. The two are planning to form a new party, the Progressive Socialist Party.)

"We should not be deciding such hot political issues before the elections in Russia in June and before we have adopted our own constitution," said Mykhaylo Syrota, the head of the Center faction, when leaders of each faction were given a few minutes at the podium to argue what should be done so that work in Parliament could resume.

"I believe that if we were to examine the issue today, our citizens, my con-

stituents would view this as a provocation," argued Ihor Yukhnovsky, head of the Statehood faction.

"I think we should give in to the national democrats once again," stated Ms. Vitrenko, adding that Ukraine has already sold out to the West, and President Leonid Kuchma at that very moment was selling out to the U.S. (She was speaking as President Kuchma was meeting with President Bill Clinton.) "But," she explained, "once we pass a budget, let's turn to our electorate and show them exactly who (i.e., the national democrats) is keeping us from getting any work done."

During the morning hours, Mr. Moroz proposed that the leaders of the factions decide among themselves how to proceed with the issue of the IPA, but to no avail.

"This is an issue we have been coming back to since September," said the chairman, adding that it has taken up more time than it is worth. Indeed, it is the most divisive issue between those deputies who want an independent, democratic, market-oriented Ukraine focused on the West and those who insist not only on closer ties to Russia, but a return to a more socialist and communist-oriented system.

Live radio broadcasts of the session were taken off the air as bedlam reigned in the chambers of the national legislature.

Words were exchanged, tempers flared, punches were even traded, as this sensitive issue was debated both on the floor and in the corridors of the Supreme Council.

Vyacheslav Chornovil, the leader of the Rukh faction, reported on the meeting of the IPA-CIS in St. Petersburg on February 16-18, where a Rukh representative had observed the proceedings.

"The Russians dictate at this CIS Inter-Parliamentary Assembly," said Mr. Chornovil. "The entire apparatus is Russia. And, of course, this is something we do not need, nor will we be part of," he continued.

But, he did not necessarily discard the idea of Ukraine being an observer - the better to see what the IPA is plotting.

Ukraine's third...

(Continued from page 3)

between both countries. That year, Canada also became the first Western country to recognize Ukraine's independence following the break-up of the USSR.

In February 1992, Canada again became the first Western state to offer a \$50 million line of credit to Ukraine. Four months later, Canada named its first ambassador to Ukraine, Francois Mathys, and Ukraine followed suit a month later by sending Levko Lukianenko to Ottawa.

In October 1992, former Canadian Governor General Ray Hnatyshyn, a Ukrainian Canadian, became the first head of state to visit Ukraine. Two years later, President Kuchma reciprocated and visited Canada, where he attended a special G-7 conference in Winnipeg devoted to Ukraine's economic transformation.

Beyond the pomp and tradition at the Rideau Hall ceremony, Governor General

LeBlanc took time to chat and joke with his guests. Noting the significant size of Ambassador Furkalo's delegation, Canada's head of state remarked, "With that many people, you won't have to work that hard."

Even in his formal acceptance of Ukraine's new ambassador, Mr. LeBlanc departed from his text at the end to comment, "I especially encourage you to visit our country, where you will be greeted with friendship and also, great curiosity," said the governor general.

Following the ceremony, Ambassador Furkalo met privately with the governor general. An official photograph was later taken of the new ambassador, along with staff from the Ukrainian Embassy and Government House.

Until his appointment to Canada, Mr. Furkalo served at Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry and as head of the foreign policy directorate in the administration of the president.

Justice minister...

(Continued from page 3)

Holovaty. Indeed, in civil societies, it would be labeled an act of treason.

In the statement issued by the Justice Ministry, Mr. Holovaty called on all responsible government agencies and ministries to issue statements assessing the Communist Party's action. He also appealed to political parties and civic organizations to refrain from any actions that could cause political instability until a new constitution is adopted.


But Mr. Symonenko, who would need 3 million signatures to conduct a referendum, it it were legal, has his own plans. He explained that Ukraine's Communist Party needs to conduct the poll "to receive the people's approval for a communist course for Ukraine, for the construction of an independent democratic state which preserves

guarantees of social insurance for the population."

On February 19, the Council of Ukraine's National-Democratic Parties issued a statement of protest describing the referendum as an "anti-national action of the leftist forces."

The statement, signed by Rukh Chairman Vyacheslav Chornovil, Ukrainian Republican Party Chairman Bohdan Yaroshynsky, Democratic Party Chairman Volodymyr Yavorivsky and council coordinator Kostiantyn Morozov, calls the Communist plan "an illegal action questioning the idea of Ukraine's independence and pushing it back toward a totalitarian-communist regime."

The national democrats also demanded that the government evaluate the actions of these left-wing leaders and "hold legally responsible the organizers of activity targeted against Ukrainian statehood."



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Yevgeny Primakov...

(Continued from page 2)

openly proclaimed its hegemonistic role in the region.

Mr. Primakov was Russia's foreign intelligence chief and was in charge of the Russian "super-mole" inside the CIA, Aldrich Ames, who allegedly caused multi-billion-dollar damage to the American budget and the death of at least 10 Russian agents working for the CIA.

The appointment of Mr. Primakov contains at least two messages for the West.

The first one presupposes that President Yeltsin is determined to shore up his shaky domestic base before June's presidential election and that Mr. Yeltsin will devote no energy in this election year to improving Moscow's relations with Washington or major European powers. Shortly after his appointment, Mr. Primakov said that, "Despite its current difficulties, Russia was and remains a great power. Its foreign policy must reflect that status." That means a search for "fundamental countermeasures" by Russia, both in Eastern Europe and in the CIS, in case of NATO expansion.

The second one signifies that Mr. Primakov is a transitional political figure and that he agreed to this position primarily in order to get rid of the precarious legacy of a successor to the cause of Feliks Dzerzhinsky, Lavrentii Beria and Yurii Andropov - all long-time chiefs of the Russian secret police. Any possible successor to Mr. Yeltsin after the June election would most likely replace Mr. Primakov with his own loyalist.

Primakov and Ukraine

In his new capacity, Mr. Primakov will try to revive Moscow's relations with former Soviet states and allies. Chief among them will be the Baltic states and Ukraine. Mr. Primakov said during his first press conference that the "strengthening of integrationist tendencies within the former Soviet Union" would be one of his primary goals.

However, Mr. Primakov does not have much time and assurance in performing such a global task. He could try to capitalize by exerting further economic pressure on Ukraine and pushing its involvement in CIS supranational bodies, such as the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly, the customs union and the collective security system, on the basis of the Treaty on Mutual Security of the CIS of May 15, 1992.

Mr. Primakov's Foreign Ministry could also promote a program of penetration by Russia of Ukrainian media (both TV and radio), education and book markets. Its major task will be the "protection of the rights of the Russians" in Ukraine (especially in the Crimea and the Donbas) as well as capitalizing on economic hardships in Ukraine in order to purchase objects of strategic significance (pipelines, energy storage facilities, etc.) on its territory.

However, one cannot expect dramatic changes in Russian-Ukrainian relations, as Mr. Primakov's primary goal will be the promotion of Western support for Mr. Yeltsin (or his possible successor) during the forthcoming election. Ukraine, therefore, has a real chance to use this breather to its own benefits.

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Canadian scholar to speak on Soviet war criminals

CHICAGO – Prof. Lubomyr Luciuk, research director for the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, will be speaking on the topic “The Murderers Amongst Us: Stalking Soviet War Criminals” at the SUM-A Hall, Illinois and Benton streets in Palatine, Ill., on Saturday, March 16, at 7 p.m.

A renowned historian and a frequent contributor to significant Canadian periodicals, Dr. Luciuk played a major role in the campaign to prevent creation of a Nazi-hunting government agency in Canada. He has also traced the tragic history of the internment of Ukrainian Canadians during World War I, which led to an apology from the Canadian government and the unveiling of commemorative plaques at various internment camp sites.

Researching Ukrainian Canadian involvement in the Allies' war against

Nazi Germany, Dr. Luciuk was also able to convince the British government to unveil a bilingual plaque in London honoring the accomplishments of Ukrainian Canadian military personnel.

An internationally recognized scholar who has lectured on Ukraine in such diverse countries as South Africa, India and Croatia, Dr. Luciuk's trip to Palatine signals a rare appearance in the United States for this engaging speaker and scholar.

Copies of “Anglo-American Perspective on the Ukrainian Question, 1938-1951: A Documentary Collection,” which Dr. Luciuk co-authored, will be available for purchase by the public.

Dr. Luciuk's appearance is being co-sponsored by the Ukrainian American Justice Committee and SUM-A Palatine.

For more information about the event, contact Roman Golash, (847) 885-0208.

“Atentat” screenings are scheduled

NEW YORK – “Atentat,” a film that chronicles the struggle of the anti-Nazi, anti-Soviet Ukrainian Insurgent Army and the assassination of Stepan Bandera, is being shown in movie theaters and Ukrainian American community centers across the U.S., with Ukrainian director/producer Oles Yanchuk present at the screenings.

The upcoming schedule for the appearances of Mr. Yanchuk and the screenings of “Atentat” is as follows: Minneapolis – Saturday, March 2, 5 p.m., Ukrainian American Community Center, 301 Main St. N.E.; Chicago – Sunday, March 3, 1 p.m. and 4 p.m., Ukrainian American Youth Association

Hall, 2447 W. Chicago Ave.; Detroit – Friday, March 8, at 7:30 p.m., Ukrainian Cultural Center; Cleveland – Saturday, March 9, at 6 p.m., Pokrova Ukrainian Catholic Church, 6810 Broadview Road, Parma; Toronto – Friday and Saturday, March 15 and 16; Buffalo, N.Y., Sunday, March 17, at 3:30 p.m., Ukrainian Home Dnipro, 562 Genesee St.

“Atentat,” which premiered to enthusiastic reviews in Kyiv in 1995, was shown during January and February in New York, Florida, Arizona, Nevada, California, Oregon and Washington state. The feature-length film was financed and co-produced by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Notice to publishers and authors

It is The Ukrainian Weekly's policy to run news items and/or reviews of newly published books, booklets and reprints, as well as records and premiere issues of periodicals, only after receipt by the editorial offices of a copy of the material in question.

News items sent without a copy of the new release will not be published.

Send new releases and information (where publication may be purchased, cost, etc.) to: The Editor, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.



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AUTHORIZED AGENTS

TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 489 In New York, NY

As of March 1, 1996 the secretary's duties of Branch 489 in New York, NY will be assumed by Ms. Halyna Kolessa.

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:

Ms. Halyna Kolessa
100 Montgomery Street, Apt. 8-1
Jersey City, NJ 07302
(201) 434-0237

TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 421 Regina, SK S4X 2N2

As of March 1, 1996 the secretary's duties of Branch 421 in Regina, SK will be assumed by Mrs. Linda M. Weimer.

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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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

CORRECTION: Sunday, March 3

IRVINGTON, N.J.: The Rukh Educational Foundation of New Jersey invites the public to a performance of Lesia Ukrainka's dramas "Na Poli Krovy" and "Yohanna, Zhinka Khusova," which will be presented by the renowned Les Kurbas theatrical ensemble from Lviv. The performance will take place in the auditorium of the Ukrainian National Home, 140 Prospect Ave., beginning at 3 p.m. After the performance the audience will have the opportunity to ask questions and exchange information with members of the troupe. For further information, call (201) 762-0211.

Sunday, March 3

HARTFORD, Conn.: The Zoloty Promin Ukrainian Dance group is sponsoring a fund-raiser brunch, to be held at the Ukrainian National Home, 961 Wethersfield Ave., 9 a.m.-2 p.m. For further information, call Christine Kolinsky, (860) 667-2931.

Tuesday, March 5

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute invites academia and the public at large to "Politics and the Mass Media in Ukraine: An Overview of Recent Trends," to be given by Oleksander Tkachenko, president of the Nova Mova Television Production Co., Kyiv. The lecture will be at the institute's seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave. at 4 - 6 p.m. Admission is free. For further information, call (617) 495-4053.

Saturday, March 9

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences and Harvard Ukrainian

Research Institute will hold their annual scholarly conference on Taras Shevchenko. Appearing as speakers will be Prof. Assya Humesky (University of Michigan), Prof. Dmytro Shtohryn (University of Illinois at Urbana) and Prof. Anatoliy Yarema (Penn State University). Actors from the Lviv Les Kurbas Theater will read from the bard's works. The conference will be held at the society's premises, 63 Fourth Ave., starting at 4 p.m. For further information call Larissa Onyshkevych, (609) 883-2488.

LIVONIA, Mich.: The Livonia Symphony Orchestra invites all to a spring concert, featuring classical and contemporary music. Maestro Volodymyr Schesiuk joins the orchestra as its new music director and conductor. This marks Maestro Schesiuk's American conducting debut. The maestro completed degrees at the Lviv Conservatory as well as a two-year residency as conductor at the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow. The concert starts at 8 p.m. at the Carli Auditorium. For further information and tickets, call Doreen (Daria) Zawadiwskyi, (810) 680-1500.

Saturday, March 23

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.: The Ukrainian Easter Festival 1996 will be held at St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 54 Winter St., (behind Newbrite Plaza) from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Featured will be pysanky, egg-decorating supplies, breads and pastries. Lunch and take-out food will be available. Pysanka workshops are to be held at 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. Workshop donation: \$15, reservations required. Ample parking and free admission to the festival. For additional information call (860) 828-5087.

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.

Museum schedules Easter programs

NEW YORK - Registration is now open for traditional Easter programs at The Ukrainian Museum.

Adults and children will have the opportunity to learn the art of making pysanky, or Ukrainian Easter eggs, during workshops to be given on Saturdays and Sundays, March 16, 17, 23, 24, at 2-4 p.m. Fee for each session: adults \$15; seniors and students over age 16, \$10; children 12-16 - \$3; members, 15 percent discount.

Experienced artisans will demonstrate the art of making pysanky, and the award-winning film by Slavko Nowytski "Pysanka" will be shown. This program

is scheduled to run continuously during the afternoon on April 6 at 2-5 p.m. Fee: adults \$2.50; members, seniors and students \$2; children under 12, free.

At two workshops on Ukrainian Easter traditions, participants will learn about various customs as well as partake in the baking of traditional Easter breads. The workshops, open to adults and children over age 16, will be held March 16 and 23 at 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Fee for each session: adults, \$15; seniors and students over 16, \$12.50; members, 15 percent discount.

To register please call the museum, (212) 228-0110.

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